

Preservation 2000



***Conservation and  
Recreation Lands  
1995 Annual Report***

A 10-year Acquisition Plan



# Conservation and Recreation Lands

(CaRL)

Annual Report

1995

Prepared For

Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund

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Secretary of State Sandra Mortham  
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Comptroller Bob Milligan  
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In Cooperation With

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## INTRODUCTION

The passage of the Preservation 2000 Act in 1990 renewed the financial ability of Florida to limit environmental alteration and destruction of its natural resources. As one of the fastest growing states in the nation, Florida is experiencing many of the side effects that accompany rapid population growth. The state's unique and diverse natural resources, which attract tens of millions of visitors annually, are disappearing at a rapid rate as more and more areas are being developed to accommodate the growing population. The state of Florida, however, is strongly committed to conserving its natural heritage and has instituted several major land acquisition programs for that purpose. This commitment was reaffirmed and substantially elevated by the 1990 Legislature's enactment of the Florida Preservation 2000 Act which proposes to raise nearly \$3 billion over a 10 year period for the state's land acquisition programs (see page 32). Thus far, the Florida Legislature has approved the issuance of the first five \$300 million bond series to fund the Florida Preservation 2000 program for its first five years.

A major recipient of Preservation 2000 funding is the Conservation and Recreation Lands (CARL) program. Established in 1979 by the Florida Legislature, the CARL program expanded the 1972 Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL) program to include resource conservation measures for other types of lands. CARL projects must meet at least one of the six public purposes.

### **CARL Public Purposes [§259.032(3), F.S.]:**

- To conserve and protect environmentally unique and irreplaceable lands that contain native, relatively unaltered flora and fauna representing a natural area unique to, or scarce within, a region of Florida or a larger geographic area.
- To conserve and protect lands within designated areas of critical state concern, if the proposed acquisition relates to the natural resource protection purposes of the designation.
- To conserve and protect native species habitat or endangered or threatened species.
- To conserve, protect, manage, or restore important ecosystems, landscapes, and forests, if the protection and conservation of such lands are necessary to enhance or protect significant surface water, ground water, coastal, recreational, timber, or fish or wildlife resources which cannot otherwise be accomplished through local and state regulatory programs.
- To provide areas, including recreational trails, for natural resource-based recreation.
- To preserve significant archaeological or historic 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 Advisory Council, the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund, and the Division of State Lands of the Department of Environmental Protection. Generally, the Advisory Council identifies the properties to be acquired, the Division of State Lands negotiates the acquisitions, and the Board of Trustees oversees the Division and Council activities and allocates money from the CARL Trust Fund.

The Advisory Council has sole responsibility for the evaluation, selection and ranking of state land acquisition projects on the CARL priority list. The Advisory Council, with the assistance of staff (See **Table I** and **Table II**), annually reviews all CARL acquisition proposals, decides which proposals should receive further evaluation through the preparation of detailed resource assessments, determines the final project boundaries through the project design process, and establishes the priority ranking of CARL projects (See pages 12 to 17).

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

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

Table I: Land Acquisition Advisory Council Members and Liaison Staff

**COUNCIL MEMBERS**

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<sup>A</sup> Replaced Mr. Don Duden upon his retirement.

<sup>B</sup> Replaced by Ms. Terry Rhodes, effective 2/1/95.



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 Advisory Council's list, but they can neither add projects to the list nor change a project's priority ranking. The Board also controls allocations from the CARL Trust Fund, including funding for appraisal maps and appraisals, as well as payments for option contracts or purchase agreements. The Board also has ultimate oversight on leases and management plans for lands purchased through the CARL program, as well as all administrative rules that govern the program.

The Division of State Lands provides primary staff support for the acquisition of CARL projects. The Division prepares or obtains appraisal maps, title work and appraisals for all CARL projects and is charged with negotiating land purchases on behalf of the Board. The Division also provides staff support for administering all leases and management plans for lands acquired through the CARL program.

**Table II: Additional CARL Staff Members**

OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES	FLORIDA NATURAL AREAS INVENTORY
<p>Ms. Donna Ruffner, Planning Manager            Mr. Mark Garland, Environmental Specialist            Ms. Callie DeHaven, Planner            Mr. Stephen Fletcher, Engineer Technician            Ms. Kathleen Greenwood, Environmental Specialist            Ms. Amy Bell, Administrative Secretary            Ms. Patti Doerr, Administrative Secretary</p>	<p>Mr. Jim Muller, Coordinator            Mr. Gary Knight, Botanist            Dr. Dale Jackson, Zoologist            Ms. Katy NeSmith, Zoologist            Dr. Ann Johnson, Botanist/Ecologist            Ms. Barbara Lenczewski, Environmental Reviewer            Dr. Chengxia You, GIS Manager            Mr. Lance Peterson, Data Manager            Florida Natural Areas Inventory            1018 Thomasville Road, Suite 200-C            Tallahassee, Florida 32303            Phone: (904)224-8207 FAX: (904)-681-9364</p>
<p>Office of Environmental Services            Division of State Lands            Department of Environmental Protection            3900 Commonwealth Boulevard, M.S. 140            Tallahassee, Florida 32399-3000            (Capitol Center, Building B-14, Room 101)            Phone: (904)-487-1750 FAX: (904)-922-6233</p>	<p>Mr. David Buchanan, Planner            Office of Park Planning            Division of Recreation and Parks            Department of Environmental Protection            3900 Commonwealth Boulevard, M.S. 525            Tallahassee, Florida 32399-3000            Phone: (904)-488-1416 FAX: (904)-487-3939</p>
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## PAST ACCOMPLISHMENTS: 1974-1994

On December 16, 1980, the Board of Trustees approved the first CARL priority list of 27 projects submitted by the Advisory Council. Subsequently, the Board has approved twenty CARL priority lists (Table III). An alphabetical listing of all projects and their previous rankings on CARL annual priority lists is presented in Addendum I.

Acquisitions from 1980 through 1994 under the CARL program are impressive (Table IV, Figure 1, Table VII). Included are such unique areas as Mahogany Hammock on North Key Largo in Monroe County, the Andrews Tract along the Suwannee River in Levy County, buffer lands for Rookery Bay and Charlotte Harbor in southwest Florida, the coastal dunes of Guana River in St. Johns County, and the historically significant Fort San Luis and DeSoto Site in Tallahassee (Figure 3). Nearly 400,000 acres of Florida's diminishing natural areas, forests, wetlands, fish and wildlife habitat, endangered and threatened species habitat, springs, and historic and archaeologic sites have been acquired with nearly \$780 million under the CARL program<sup>1</sup> (Table IV, Table VII). The Board has also approved several option contracts which have not yet closed. When these option contracts close, over 95,000 additional acres worth over \$120 million will have been acquired (Table IV, Table V, Table IX). Under CARL's predecessor, the \$200 million Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL) bond program, approximately 363,382 acres of land were acquired including such areas as Tosohatchee State Reserve, Big Cypress National Preserve, Three Lakes Wildlife Management Area, Paynes Prairie State Preserve, Cayo Costa State Park, and Cape St. George State Reserve (Table IV, Table VI).

**Table III: Dates that Previous CARL Priority Lists were Approved by the Board**

Report Type	Date Approved
First Report	December 16, 1980
Annual Report	July 20, 1982
Annual Report	July 7, 1983
Interim Report	November 1, 1983
Interim Report	March 24, 1984
Annual Report	July 3, 1984
Interim Report	February 5, 1985
Annual Report	July 2, 1985
Interim Report	January 7, 1986
Annual Report	July 1, 1986
Annual Report	August 4, 1987
Interim Report	March 8, 1988
Annual Report	August 9, 1988
Annual Report	February 16, 1989
Annual Report	February 20, 1990
Interim Report	August 14, 1990
Annual Report	February 12, 1991
Interim Report	September 12, 1991
Annual Report	February 4, 1992
Annual Report	February 9, 1993
Annual Report	February 10, 1994

### CARL Acquisitions/Option Agreements: January 1, 1994 through December 31, 1994

The list of accomplishments under the CARL program during 1994 included the acquisition of over 48,600 acres at a cost of over \$105 million (Table VIII). Important acquisitions during 1994 included major portions of Tropical Flyways, Longleaf Pine Ecosystems, Green Swamp, Silver River, Catfish Creek, and Balm-Boyette Scrub. Substantial progress was also made in acquiring over 1,400 of the multitude of ownerships within Fakahatchee Strand and Save Our Everglades CARL projects. Additionally, the Board approved option contracts to secure 1,720 additional parcels in 1994, including parcels within Tate's Hell Carrabelle Tract, Crystal River, Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystems, Charlotte Harbor Flatwoods, and Sebastian Creek (Table IX). When the options for these parcels close, the State will have purchased another 75,800 acres for approximately \$88 million. Thus, during the fourteen years that the CARL program has operated, over one-half million acres have been acquired at an anticipated final cost of approximately \$930 million<sup>2</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> Includes Preservation 2000 funds expended under the CARL program.

<sup>2</sup> Includes EEL and P-2000 funds spent or obligated under CARL program since 1980 – see Table IV.

Table IV: Funds Spent under CARL and EEL Programs by Calendar Years - As of December 31, 1994

YEAR	ACRES	CARL	EEL	P-2000	TOTAL
1974	91,129.03	\$0	\$45,203,242	\$0	\$45,203,242
1975	156,984.60	\$0	\$49,235,927	\$0	\$49,235,927
1976	5,151.22	\$0	\$4,017,827	\$0	\$4,017,827
1977	54,014.25	\$0	\$33,078,952	\$0	\$33,078,952
1978	33,281.15	\$0	\$24,338,105	\$0	\$24,338,105
1979	2,999.36	\$0	\$10,605,253	\$0	\$10,605,253
1980	73.33	\$0	\$992,000	\$0	\$992,000
1981	936.52	\$354,966	\$7,578,257	\$0	\$7,933,223
1982	6,114.63	\$12,117,267	\$2,766,256	\$0	\$14,883,523
1983	29,735.52	\$8,035,209	\$21,502,836	\$0	\$29,538,045
1984	47,076.36	\$40,707,974	\$0	\$0	\$40,707,974
1985	31,419.87	\$36,888,109	\$0	\$0	\$36,888,109
1986	21,094.61	\$43,448,277	\$0	\$0	\$43,448,277
1987	17,552.63	\$35,085,457	\$0	\$0	\$35,085,457
1988	32,110.32	\$64,084,224	\$0	\$0	\$64,084,224
1989	7,818.28	\$23,645,901	\$0	\$0	\$23,645,901
1990	15,466.26	\$69,691,727	\$0	\$0	\$69,691,727
1991	36,322.91	\$28,096,350	\$0	\$52,134,256	\$80,230,606
1992	88,659.73	\$21,722,018	\$0	\$141,987,744	\$163,709,762
1993	31,043.35	\$46,362,908	\$0	\$53,453,124	\$99,816,032
1994	48,659.78	\$9,003,714	\$0	\$96,135,748	\$105,139,462
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>757,643.71</b>	<b>\$439,244,101</b>	<b>\$199,318,655</b>	<b>\$343,710,872</b>	<b>\$982,273,628</b>
<b>OUTSTANDING OPTIONS AUTHORIZED BY THE BOARD</b>					
Prior to 1994	19,552.30	\$16,328,156	\$0	\$16,964,846	\$33,293,002
1994	75,777.30	\$2,565,353	\$0	\$85,776,999	\$88,342,352
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>95,329.60</b>	<b>\$18,893,509</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$102,741,845</b>	<b>\$121,635,354</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>852,973.31</b>	<b>\$458,137,610</b>	<b>\$199,318,655</b>	<b>\$446,452,717</b>	<b>\$1,103,908,982</b>

Figure 1: CARL & EEL Programs Acquisition History

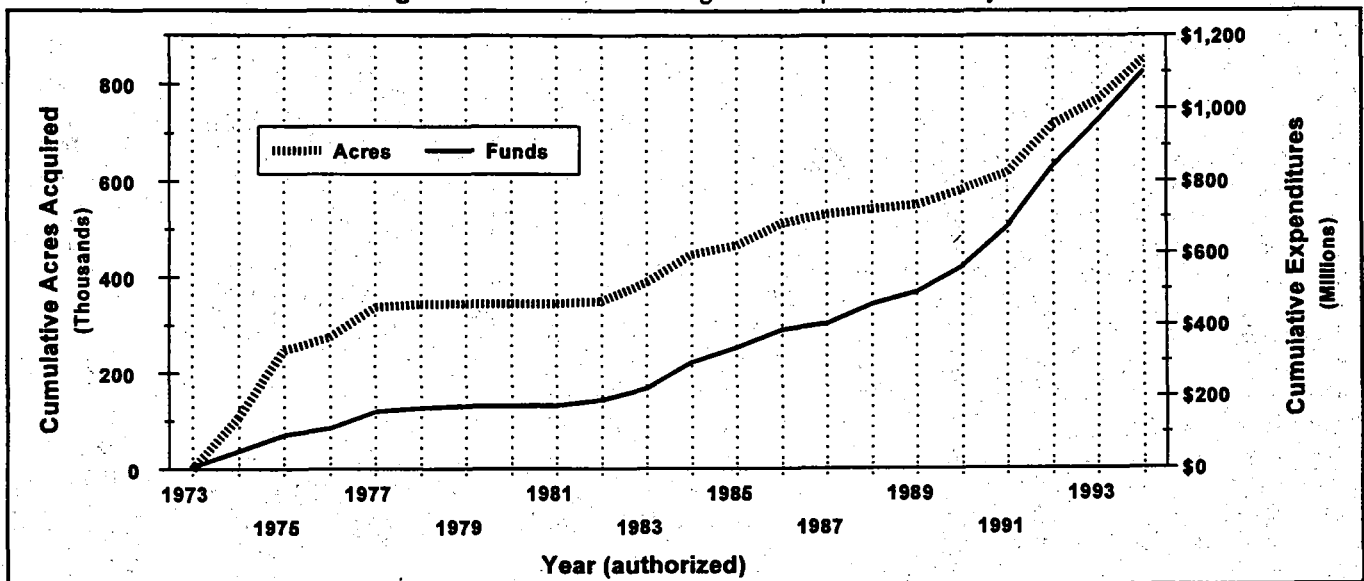


Table V: Outstanding Options/Agreements Authorized by Board prior to 1994

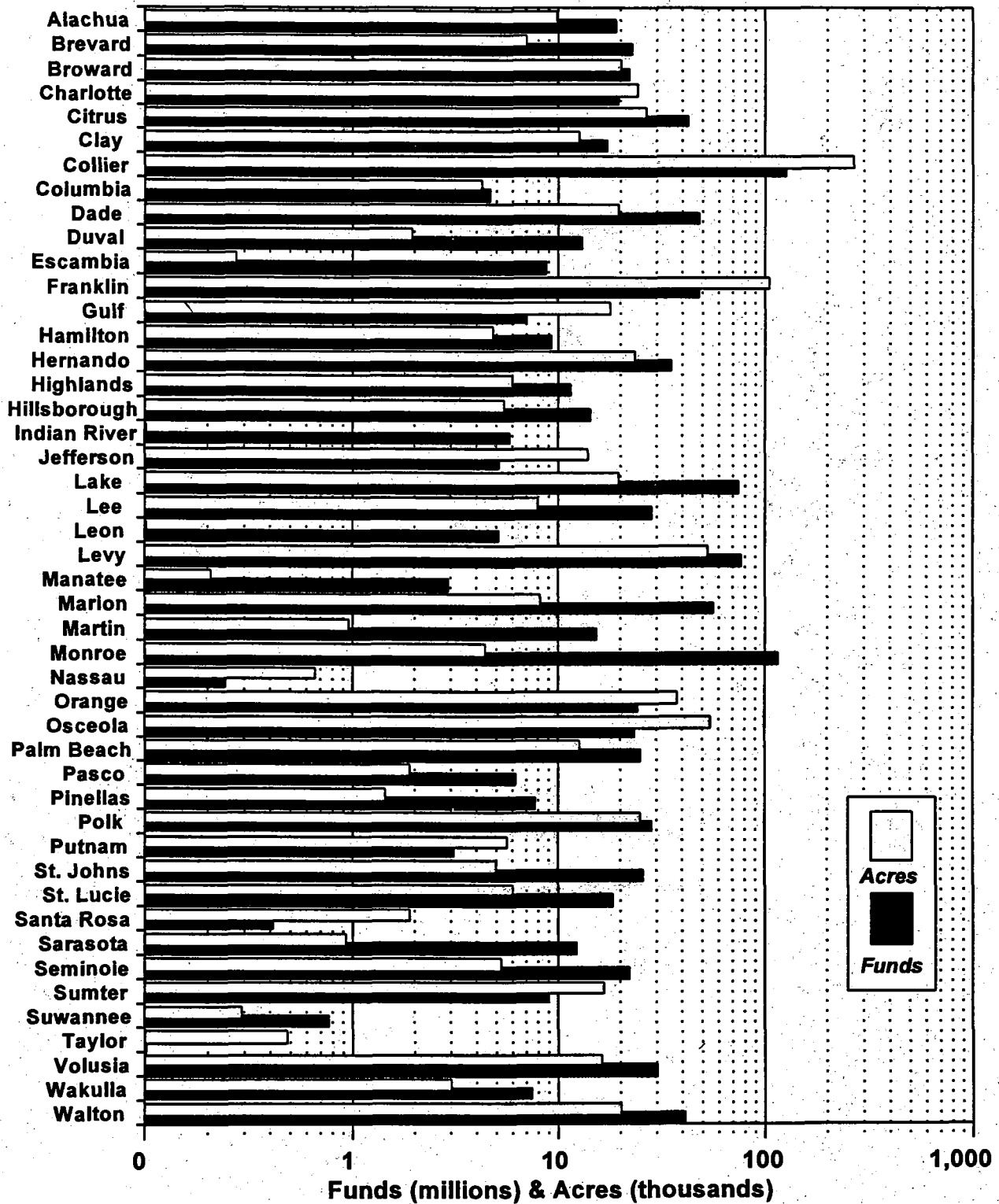
Project	N <sup>a</sup>	Date(s) Authorized	Acres	Amount
Apalachicola Bay	1	01/26/93	61.00	\$85,000
Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge	3	08/12/93 - 10/12/93	30.81	\$1,200,000
Carlton Half-Moon Ranch	2	02/06/90	634.00	\$757,360
Catfish Creek	2	08/12/93	1.84	\$4,500
Cayo Costa Island	3	06/14/88 - 04/12/90	3.58	\$48,314
Cockroach Bay Islands	1	02/12/91	102.97	\$602,300
Coupon Bight/Key Deer	23	04/26/88 - 09/07/93	101.46	\$552,105
Curry Hammock	1	12/17/91	22.29	\$4,200,000
Fakahatchee Strand	126	12/15/87 - 11/08/93	1,382.54	\$1,334,711
Garcon Point	1	01/22/92	1,868.29	\$400,000
Longleaf Pine Ecosystem-Blue Springs	1	11/23/93	1,978.00	\$4,219,539
North Fork St. Lucie River	1	04/07/92	981.00	\$1,422,000
North Key Largo Hammock	6	09/11/90 - 06/08/93	62.78	\$766,680
Rookery Bay	3	08/12/93 - 11/09/93	5.04	\$224,022
Rotenberger	22	10/06/87 - 02/12/91	728.77	\$360,198
Save Our Everglades	335	04/12/88 - 12/06/93	7,820.50	\$5,611,694
San Felasco Hammock Addition	1	06/22/93	40.00	\$130,000
Seminole Spings/Woods	2	04/27/93 - 08/12/93	139.54	\$705,000
South Savannas	5	12/16/86 - 04/27/93	20.50	\$79,440
Spring Hammock	3	12/02/86 - 08/09/88	20.74	\$250,964
Spruce Creek	1	01/26/93	1,015.32	\$1,122,850
St. Martins River	12	07/23/91 - 12/14/93	1,129.11	\$937,200
Wetstone/Berkovitz	2	03/03/92	1,180.00	\$2,764,000
Yamato Scrub	1	09/15/92	222.22	\$5,515,125
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>558</b>		<b>19,552.30</b>	<b>\$33,293,002</b>

Table VI: EEL Acquisition Summary

Project	N <sup>a</sup>	County(ies)	Acres	Amount
Barefoot Beach	4	Collier	156.45	\$3,910,000
Big Cypress National Preserve	1	Collier	135,000.00	\$40,000,000
Cape St. George Island	3	Franklin	2,294.59	\$8,838,000
Cayo Costa Island	74	Lee	1,393.40	\$15,903,236
Cedar Key Scrub	1	Levy	4,988.00	\$1,543,604
Charlotte Harbor	8	Charlotte	16,301.51	\$5,115,956
Consolidated Ranch (= Rock Springs Run)	1	Orange	8,559.00	\$7,356,000
Crystal River	1	Citrus	199.59	\$4,000,000
East Everglades	1	Dade	8,754.50	\$5,357,351
Fakahatchee Strand	4	Collier	34,727.20	\$8,173,952
Gables by the Sea	1	Dade	180.00	\$5,628,398
Lower Apalachicola (= Apalachicola Bay)	6	Franklin	20,807.04	\$5,902,250
Lower Wekiva River	2	Seminole/Lake	4,531.70	\$3,749,927
M.K. Ranch (= Apalachicola Bay)	1	Gulf	7,315.16	\$1,713,000
Nassau River Valley Marsh	1	Nassau	639.50	\$232,524
Paynes Prairie	2	Alachua	434.60	\$1,418,000
Perdido Key	6	Escambia	247.03	\$8,057,800
River Rise	1	Columbia	4,182.00	\$4,598,957
Rotenberger	1	Palm Beach	6,296.80	\$3,702,677
San Felasco Hammock	7	Alachua	5,968.00	\$10,718,343
South Savannas	60	St. Lucie	3,491.34	\$5,065,493
Three Lakes/Prairie Lakes	1	Osceola	51,485.00	\$20,439,387
Tosohatchee	1	Orange	28,000.00	\$16,000,000
Volusia Recharge (Tiger Bay State Forest)	4	Volusia	6,665.00	\$3,743,800
Weedon Island	2	Hillsborough	616.03	\$6,000,000
Withlacoochee River	1	Sumter	10,148.18	\$2,150,000
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>195</b>		<b>363,381.62</b>	<b>\$199,318,655</b>

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

Figure 2: CARL & EEL Program Accomplishments by County: 1974 - 1994



**Notes:**  
 (1) Includes outstanding options/agreements approved by Board.  
 (2) Includes P-2000 funds obligated under CARL program.  
 (3) Excludes other funding sources.





Table VII: CARL Acquisition Summary (including P-2000 funds spent under CARL Program)

Map No <sup>A</sup>	Project	No <sup>B</sup>	County(ies)	Acres <sup>C,D,E</sup>	Amount <sup>E</sup>
1	Andrews Tract	7	Levy	2,843.50	\$4,839,000
2	Apalachicola Bay	18	Franklin/Gulf	9,677.84	\$5,324,406
3	Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge	35	Brevard/Indian River	263.72	\$16,025,240
4	Avalon Tract	1	St.Lucie	130.89	\$4,607,931
5	B.M.K. Ranch	4	Lake	5,187.29	\$21,780,371
6	Balm-Boyette Scrub	1	Hillsborough	3,636.03	\$6,373,500
7	Bower Tract	2	Hillsborough	1,596.00	\$5,491,500
8	Brevard Turtle Beach	1	Brevard	14.58	\$2,561,997
9	Brown Tract/Big Shoals	3	Hamilton	2,683.00	\$4,871,342
10	Caravelle Ranch	1	Putnam	5,460.70	\$2,984,000
11	Carlton Half-Moon Ranch	4	Sumter	5,928.40	\$6,439,192
12	Catfish Creek	16	Polk	4,010.58	\$8,485,700
13	Cayo Costa Island	281	Lee	238.57	\$3,628,877
14	Charlotte Harbor	6	Charlotte/Lee	3,914.93	\$5,512,857
15	Charlotte Harbor Flatwoods	1	Charlotte	3,500.36	\$8,250,000
16	Chassahowitzka Swamp	8	Hernando	18,664.84	\$13,014,898
17	Cockroach Bay Islands	1	Hillsborough	102.97	\$602,300
18	Consolidated Ranch (=Rock Springs Run)	6	Orange	260.10	\$426,115
19	Coupon Bight/Key Deer	107	Monroe	329.84	\$2,225,606
20	Crystal River	7	Citrus	7,075.06	\$15,200,795
21	Curry Hammock	3	Monroe	409.58	\$15,060,000
22	DeSoto Site	1	Leon	4.83	\$1,400,000
23	Deering Hammock/Estate	4	Dade	379.88	\$20,830,675
24	East Everglades	2	Dade	8,611.30	\$5,927,812
25	Emerson Point	2	Manatee	204.20	\$2,836,549
26	Enchanted Forest	1	Brevard	390.11	\$2,497,000
27	Escambia Bay Bluff	2	Escambia	16.10	\$394,250
28	Estero Bay	3	Lee	5,494.00	\$7,657,750
29	Fakahatchee Strand	2623	Collier	21,037.32	\$10,833,042
30	Florida First Magnitude Springs, Fanning	14	Levy	220.46	\$2,153,760
31	Florida First Magnitude Springs, Weeki Wachee	1	Hernando	321.00	\$4,300,000
32	Fort George Island	1	Duval	580.26	\$10,134,849
33	Fort San Luis	2	Leon	51.76	\$1,275,000
34	Garcon Point	1	Santa Rosa	1,868.29	\$400,000
35	Gateway	3	Pinellas	753.84	\$1,533,162
36	Gills Tract	1	Pasco	98.24	\$2,050,000
37	Goldy/Bellemead	1	Volusia	540.30	\$1,622,604
38	Grayton Dunes	1	Walton	800.19	\$2,375,250
39	Green Swamp	4	Lake	2,773.00	\$10,037,900
40	Guana River	2	St. Johns	4,800.91	\$25,000,000
41	Highlands Hammock Addition	3	Highlands	1,094.30	\$2,444,515
42	Homosassa Reserve/Walker Ranch	7	Citrus	5,492.92	\$7,751,300
43	Homosassa Springs	2	Citrus	162.35	\$3,819,600
44	ITT Hammock	1	Dade	692.32	\$6,111,500
45	Josslyn Island	1	Lee	9.30	\$144,000
46	Jupiter Ridge	2	Palm Beach	223.05	\$11,047,750
47	Key West Customs House	1	Monroe	0.57	\$1,350,000
48	Lake Arbuckle	4	Polk	13,746.00	\$8,849,820
49	Lake George	1	Volusia	5,201.00	\$4,900,000
50	Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystems	259	Highlands/POLK	7,531.75	\$10,636,040
51	Letchworth Mounds	1	Jefferson	79.20	\$400,000
52	Levy County Forest/Sandhills	4	Levy	43,036.25	\$65,109,626
53	Little Gator Creek	1	Pasco	565.00	\$1,175,000
54	Longleaf Pine Ecosystem, Blue Springs	1	Hamilton	1,978.00	\$4,219,539
55	Longleaf Pine Ecosystem, Chassahowitzka	3	Hernando	3,730.87	\$17,095,550
56	Longleaf Pine Ecosystem, Ross Prairie	1	Manon	3,511.18	\$7,018,000

Table VII: CARL Acquisition Summary (including P-2000 funds spent under CARL) [continued]

Map No <sup>A</sup>	Project	No <sup>B</sup>	County(ies)	Acres <sup>C,D,E</sup>	Amount <sup>E</sup>
57	Lower Econlockhatchee	3	Seminole	1,636.13	\$8,895,557
58	Miami Rockridge Pinelands	6	Dade	104.80	\$3,001,425
59	M.K. Ranch	2	Gulf	8,812.60	\$2,923,153
60	New Mahogany Hammock	2	Monroe	50.07	\$85,000
61	North Fork St. Lucie River	1	St. Lucie	981.00	\$1,422,000
62	North Key Largo Hammock	96	Monroe	2,933.79	\$67,036,910
63	North Peninsula	20	Volusia	1,583.43	\$14,320,741
64	Oscar Scherer Addition	1	Sarasota	914.51	\$11,764,960
65	Paynes Prairie	5	Alachua	2,198.17	\$4,020,200
66	Peacock Slough	2	Suwannee	280.00	\$738,517
67	Pine Island Ridge	1	Broward	99.80	\$3,566,349
68	Placid Lakes Tract	1	Highlands	3,188.62	\$6,618,000
69	Point Washington	1	Walton	18,000.00	\$4,386,507
70	Pumkin Hill Creek	1	Duval	1,327.54	\$2,655,090
71	Rainbow River	3	Marion	1,437.75	\$13,117,800
72	Rookery Bay	42	Collier	30,173.55	\$30,333,351
73	Rotenberger	95	Broward/Palm Beach	24,013.15	\$7,882,225
74	Saddle Blanket Lakes Scrub	2	Polk	722.46	\$1,460,000
75	San Felasco Hammock Addition	2	Alachua	922.66	\$2,234,530
76	Save Our Everglades	5150	Collier	38,432.77	\$28,006,614
77	Seabranh	1	Martin	922.53	\$14,000,000
78	Sebastian Creek	1	Brevard	3,447.00	\$5,712,080
79	Seminole Springs/Woods	9	Lake	8,544.49	\$39,255,988
80	Silver River/Springs	7	Marion	3,047.65	\$33,811,296
81	Snake Warrior Island (=Oaks of Miramar)	1	Broward	53.25	\$1,973,000
82	South Savannas	35	St. Lucie/Martin	1,246.31	\$7,335,951
83	Spring Hammock	22	Seminole	709.27	\$5,611,980
84	Spruce Creek	2	Volusia	1,069.31	\$1,282,850
85	St. George Island, Unit 4	1	Franklin	75.00	\$1,076,912
86	St. Johns River Marshes (= Canaveral Indust. Park)	1	Brevard	2,666.00	\$839,842
87	St. Joseph Bay Buffers	1	Gulf	1,210.00	\$2,098,000
88	St. Martins River	61	Citrus	11,273.62	\$9,373,091
89	Stark Tract	1	Volusia	719.44	\$3,003,900
90	Stoney Lane	1	Citrus	1,373.77	\$498,857
91	Tates Hell Carrabelle Tract	3	Franklin	69,149.00	\$25,083,653
92	The Grove	1	Leon	10.35	\$2,285,000
93	Three Lakes/Prairie Lakes	2	Osceola	816.90	\$2,448,680
94	Topsail Hill	9	Walton	684.13	\$33,468,595
95	Tropical Flyways	4	Monroe	461.54	\$23,962,900
96	Tropical Hammocks of the Redlands	1	Dade	10.37	\$254,997
97	Upper Black Creek	4	Clay	12,377.86	\$17,033,828
98	Wacissa/Aucilla River Sinks	1	Jefferson	13,179.00	\$4,637,536
99	Wakulla Springs	1	Wakulla	2,902.00	\$7,150,000
100	Wekiva River Buffers	1	Seminole	811.76	\$5,018,365
101	Westlake	2	Broward	1,177.84	\$11,945,395
102	Wetstone/Berkovitz	2	Pasco	1,180.00	\$2,764,000
103	Windley Key Quarry	2	Monroe	28.00	\$2,225,000
104	Yamato Scrub	1	Palm Beach	222.22	\$5,515,125
105	Ybor City Addition (Centro Español)	2	Hillsborough	0.99	\$1,417,107
<b>TOTALS</b>		<b>9,090</b>		<b>489,111.23</b>	<b>\$904,590,327</b>

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

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

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

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

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

Table VIII: CARL Acquisitions Closed during 1994

Project	Nº*	Closing Date(s)	Acres	Amount
Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge	11	01/26/94 - 11/15/94	69.95	\$4,685,000
B.M.K. Ranch	1	03/14/94	13.10	\$91,400
Balm-Boyette Scrub	1	12/07/94	3,636.03	\$6,373,500
Catfish Creek	13	02/25/94 - 10/19/94	2,871.88	\$6,207,200
Cayo Costa Island	42	04/21/94 - 06/20/94	42.00	\$151,250
Charlotte Harbor	1	03/31/94	1,612.93	\$2,355,500
Consolidated Ranch (=Rock Springs Run)	1	11/10/94	83.11	\$150,000
Coupon Bight/Key Deer	1	03/11/94	1.00	\$1,800
East Everglades	1	10/25/94	85.80	\$710,603
Fakahatchee Strand	635	01/26/94 - 12/21/94	1,477.14	\$686,370
FL 1st Mag. Springs-Fannin	8	06/08/94 - 12/01/94	11.45	\$317,050
FL 1st Mag. Springs-Weeki Wachee	1	09/29/94	321.00	\$4,300,000
Green Swamp	1	06/11/94	1,353.00	\$7,888,000
Highlands Hammock Addition	1	04/12/94	203.83	\$417,600
Homosassa Reserve/Walker Tract	5	01/19/94 - 01/28/94	278.92	\$250,500
Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem	183	03/17/94 - 12/23/94	341.50	\$835,500
Longleaf Pine Ecosys.-Chassahowitzka	2	02/01/94 - 09/29/94	1,719.87	\$8,095,550
Longleaf Pine Ecosystem-Ross Prairie	1	12/17/94	3,511.18	\$7,018,000
Lower Econlockhatchee	12	11/30/94 - 12/02/94	616.57	\$2,950,000
North Key Largo Hammock	18	01/27/94 - 11/10/94	29.16	\$1,944,548
Pumpkin Hill Creek	1	11/03/94	1,327.54	\$2,655,090
Rookery Bay	11	02/03/94 - 10/11/94	368.36	\$2,552,190
Save Our Everglades	829	01/26/94 - 12/22/94	1,853.16	\$1,472,891
San Felasco Hammock	1	12/14/94	882.66	\$2,104,530
Silver River	2	04/29/94 - 09/16/94	459.66	\$7,857,600
South Savannas	1	02/14/94	141.63	\$660,700
St. Martins River	18	03/31/94 - 12/14/94	543.72	\$1,211,090
Tate's Hell Carrabelle Tract	1	02/02/94	24,539.00	\$3,500,000
Topsail Hill	4	02/11/94 - 11/16/94	177.35	\$6,516,000
Tropical Flyways	2	02/14/94 - 10/18/94	87.28	\$21,180,000
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>1,809</b>		<b>48,659.78</b>	<b>105,139,462</b>

Table IX: Outstanding Options/Agreements Authorized by Board during 1994

Project	Nº*	Date(s) Authorized	Acres	Amount
Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge	9	04/12/94 - 12/13/94	126.25	\$4,388,000
Catfish Creek	2	03/08/94 - 05/24/94	1.23	\$3,000
Cayo Costa Island	1	03/29/94	1.00	\$6,000
Charlotte Harbor Flatwoods	1	12/13/94	3,500.36	\$8,250,000
Coupon Bight/Key Deer	11	08/01/94 - 10/11/94	50.00	\$194,200
Crystal River	1	10/25/94	4,835.00	\$10,100,000
Enchanted Forest	1	12/13/94	390.11	\$2,497,000
Fakahatchee Strand	652	01/13/94 - 12/06/94	1,522.50	\$685,967
FL 1st Magnitude Springs, Fanning	1	06/28/94	38.00	\$40,000
Green Swamp	3	06/16/94 - 12/13/94	1,420.00	\$2,149,900
Homosassa Reserve/Walker	1	03/22/94	2.00	\$800
Homosassa Springs	1	09/13/94	12.35	\$370,000
Jupiter Ridge	1	02/10/94	32.99	\$1,750,000
Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem	76	01/27/94 - 12/13/94	7,190.25	\$9,800,540
Longleaf Pine Ecosys.-Chassahowitzka	1	12/13/94	2,011.00	\$9,000,000
Rookery Bay	6	07/14/94 - 12/13/94	23.71	\$833,026
Save Our Everglades	933	01/19/94 - 12/22/94	2,331.15	\$1,571,886
Saddle Blanket Scrub	1	12/13/94	644.60	\$1,320,000
Sebastian Creek	1	12/13/94	3,447.00	\$5,712,080
Seminole Springs/Woods	1	10/11/94	95.65	\$354,000
South Savannas	1	09/27/94	36.30	\$295,000
St. Joseph Bay Buffers	1	09/13/94	1,210.00	\$2,098,000
St. Martins River	9	01/25/94 - 06/16/94	1,772.49	\$1,516,400
Tate's Hell Carrabelle Tract	2	12/12/94 - 12/13/94	44,610.00	\$21,583,653
Topsail Hill	1	07/14/94	99.10	\$1,040,000
Tropical Flyways	2	07/26/94 - 12/13/94	374.26	\$2,782,900
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>1,720</b>		<b>75,777.30</b>	<b>\$88,342,352</b>

\* Number of option contracts/purchase agreements.

## CURRENT CARL PROGRAM PROCEDURES<sup>3</sup>

Several major refinements to the CARL program have occurred since its inception. During the 1984-85 CARL evaluation cycle, a new project planning process was initiated to establish 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 mapping, appraisal, 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 public accessibility and recreational opportunities. If a project continues to receive the necessary support from the Land Acquisition Advisory Council then it is examined by an interdisciplinary team of land planners, land managers, land surveyors, real estate appraisers and land acquisition agents. They develop project recommendations that consider the resources to be protected, the projected cost of acquisition, existing protective regulations, the possibility of coordination with other public or private land acquisition agencies, and the feasibility of protecting at least part of the project area by acquiring less-than-fee-simple title. Finally, the project planning team recommends phases for acquiring parcels within the project area.

Also in 1984, as part of the increased emphasis on project and systems planning and design, the Governor and Cabinet asked the Advisory Council to develop a strategic, long-range plan for land conservation in Florida. The plan was to address not only the CARL goals and criteria, but also acquisition programs of the federal government and private sector groups such as The Nature Conservancy and the Trust for Public Land, as well as other state acquisition programs. The final product, the **Florida Statewide Land Acquisition Plan (FSLAP)**, was approved by the Governor and Cabinet on July 1, 1986. As required under the Florida Preservation 2000 Act of 1990, the FSLAP was revised, and acquisition planning and coordination were enhanced via the development and implementation of the **Florida Preservation 2000 Needs Assessment**. A summary of the FSLAP's nine general guidelines and 29 specific objectives under nine major resource categories is included in **Addendum IV**. The FSLAP is used each year by the Advisory Council to assist in its 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 project design 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 system is an ongoing, cumulative process in which information is continually updated and refined as additional data become available and the status of elements change. It is particularly important in a rapidly developing state like Florida that the assessment of ecological resources is always current and increasingly precise. The information and expertise provided by the FNAI through its contractual agreement with the State of Florida is

### **FNAI Evaluation Functions for CARL:**

- Initial review of all CARL acquisition proposals for their natural resource values (**Addendum V**).
- Preparation of acquisition proposals for unique natural areas within the state.
- Preparation of natural resource assessments for all acquisition proposals assigned for full review.
- Development of initial resource planning boundaries for all proposals assigned for full review.
- Assistance in designing projects and recommending acquisition priorities or phases.
- Other natural resource evaluations for the CARL program, including holding **ecological workshops** in each of Florida's eleven regional planning councils.

<sup>3</sup> Current procedures for selecting projects under the CARL program are being revised.



indispensable for identifying areas of potential state acquisition by analyzing their natural attributes, vulnerability and endangerment.

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

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

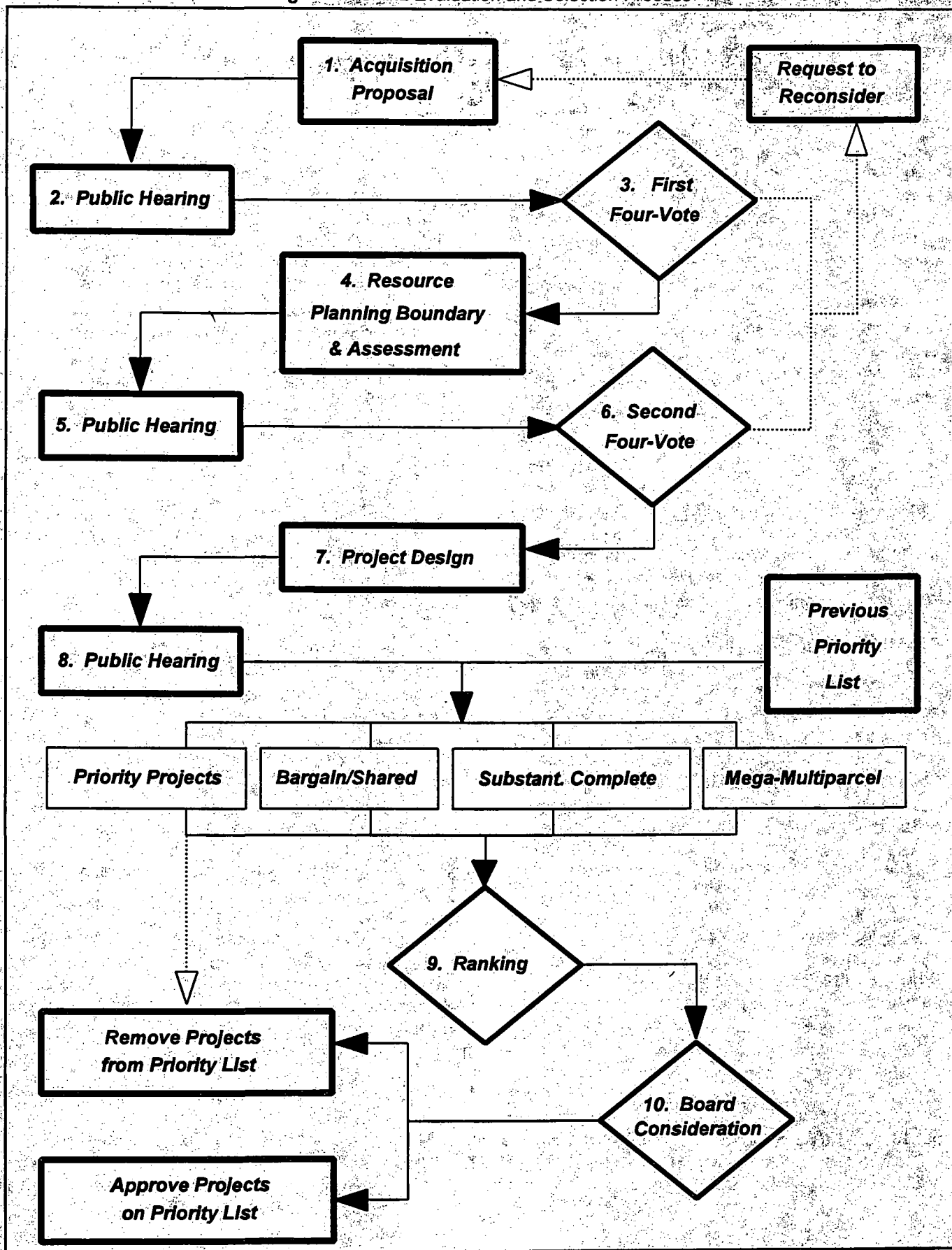
- Text files of element occurrences, research reports and related materials that describe the locations and management concerns for monitored species and natural communities.
- Map files of specific or general locations of monitored species and natural communities.
- Computer files, including Geographic Information System, of the most significant information for easy and accurate retrieval.

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

Evaluation, selection and ranking of CARL projects by the Land Acquisition Advisory Council is governed by Rule 18-8, F.A.C., while the acquisition of CARL projects is governed by Rule 18-1, F.A.C. The Advisory Council has been in the process of revising Rule 18-8 to conform with recent revisions in Florida Statutes. **Figure 4** and **Figure 5** (pages 13 & 17) illustrate the **current process** for evaluating, selecting and acquiring CARL proposals. A brief explanation of the steps, as identified in **Figure 4** and **Figure 5**, is provided below:

1. **Acquisition Proposal Form:** Proposals must be received on or before December 31 to be considered during the next year's CARL cycle. Proposal forms may be obtained from the Office of Environmental Services, Division of State Lands, Department of Environmental Protection. Proposals received after December 31 are considered during the next cycle, unless they are accepted out-of-cycle by an unanimous vote of the Advisory Council. Proposals are accepted from any source, which may include 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 missing information.
2. **Public Hearing:** Project sponsors, local governments, and the general public are encouraged to provide testimony in support of, or in opposition to, acquisition proposals being considered by the Council. Project supporters and opponents are allowed to make short presentations. Council members may request additional information from speakers.
3. **First 4-Vote Meeting:** The Council votes to determine which proposals will be subjected to the full review process after considering: (a) the information provided by the sponsor, (b) analysis by the FNAI, and (c) public testimony. Proposals that receive four or more votes are further evaluated. Sponsors of these proposals may be asked to provide additional information about the proposal, and they are expected to assist in making arrangements for staff to visit the proposed acquisition site(s). Proposals receiving less than four votes may be re-evaluated during a subsequent cycle if reconsideration is requested in writing.
4. **Resource Planning Boundary (RPB) and Assessment:** Proposals voted for further review are first analyzed for their major resource attributes based on information available to the Council. A preliminary statement of each project's public purpose and resource-based goals is developed by the Office of Environmental Services, Division of State Lands, and reviewed by Council staff. FNAI staff examine proposals to determine the need for boundary additions or deletions based upon existing information in the FNAI database, general topography, aerial photography, and knowledgeable sources. The FNAI Resource Planning Boundary (RPB) and supporting

Figure 4: CARL Evaluation and Selection Process



documentation are then circulated to Council staff members and appropriate field staff for review. Council staff may suggest revisions to the FNAI-prepared RPB. The working RPB developed by Council staff and FNAI defines

the project area to be thoroughly assessed. The RPB may be further modified during the assessment process. A written report assessing the area within (and adjacent to) the RPB is prepared by staff to address the following:

Each agency represented on the Council and the FNAI is assigned lead responsibility for the completion of appropriate portions of each project assessment. Staff members or their designees conduct on-site evaluations of each proposed project. The assessment may suggest further revisions to the RPB or to the proposed public purpose and resource-based reasons for acquisition. Assessments are compiled by the Office of Environmental Services, Division of State Lands, and then distributed to all Council members, staff, and the FNAI for review. Each project assessment, including the final RPB, is evaluated by the Council to determine if it accurately and adequately assesses the characteristics of an acquisition proposal. The Council may direct staff to modify the assessment or RPB before approval.

5. **Public Hearing:** Project sponsors, local governments, and the general public are encouraged to provide testimony in support of, or in opposition to, acquisition proposals being considered by the Council. Project sponsors and opponents are allowed to make short presentations. Council members may request additional information from speakers.
6. **Second 4-Vote Meeting:** After reviewing pertinent information, the Council votes to determine which of the assessed proposals will receive a project design. Assessed proposals receiving four or more votes are considered further. Projects receiving fewer than four votes may be considered during a subsequent cycle if reconsideration is requested in writing.
7. **Project Design:** The RPB approved by the Council is the starting point for the Project Design. The RPB is based predominantly on resource concerns, while the Project Design analyzes ownership patterns, ease of acquisition, regulatory controls, less-than-fee-simple acquisition techniques, and related factors which may affect boundary considerations. The initial draft of the Project Design is prepared by a team composed of representatives of the Office of Environmental Services, Division of State Lands, and 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, local government, water management district, and others interested in the project's acquisition design and plan. It is during this stage of project development that a diligent attempt is made to notify property owners of the State's potential interest in acquiring their property.

#### **Primary Project Assessment Considerations:**

- General location and size of the proposal.
- Natural resources, including natural community types, endangered and threatened species, other plants and animals, forest resources, geologic resources, water resources, etc.
- Archaeological and historical resources.
- Outdoor resource-based recreational potential.
- Conformance with Florida Statewide Land Acquisition Plan, Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan, and State Lands Management Plan.
- Vulnerability and endangerment.
- Suitability and proposed uses, including management policy statement, goals and objectives.
- Location relative to urban areas, Areas of Critical State Concern, other public lands, and political boundaries.

#### **Primary Project Design Considerations:**

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

The draft Project Design is then submitted to the Council staff, the FNAI, and to the proposed management agencies for review. Essential management parcel(s) and recommended acquisition phases are identified in order to acquire the most critical parcels first, with primary consideration given to resource protection, management concerns, and the endangerment and vulnerability of each parcel. Additionally, acquisitions which exceed budgetary and staffing limitations can be divided, pursuant to these considerations, into phases that coincide with funding projections and staff's capabilities. Each Project Design (including the project design boundary map, proposed phasing, and recommended acquisition techniques) is evaluated by the Council to determine if any modifications are required. The Council may accept, modify, or reject a project design. If rejected, the project design may be modified and reconsidered, or the Council may require that it be resubmitted for reconsideration during a subsequent evaluation cycle.

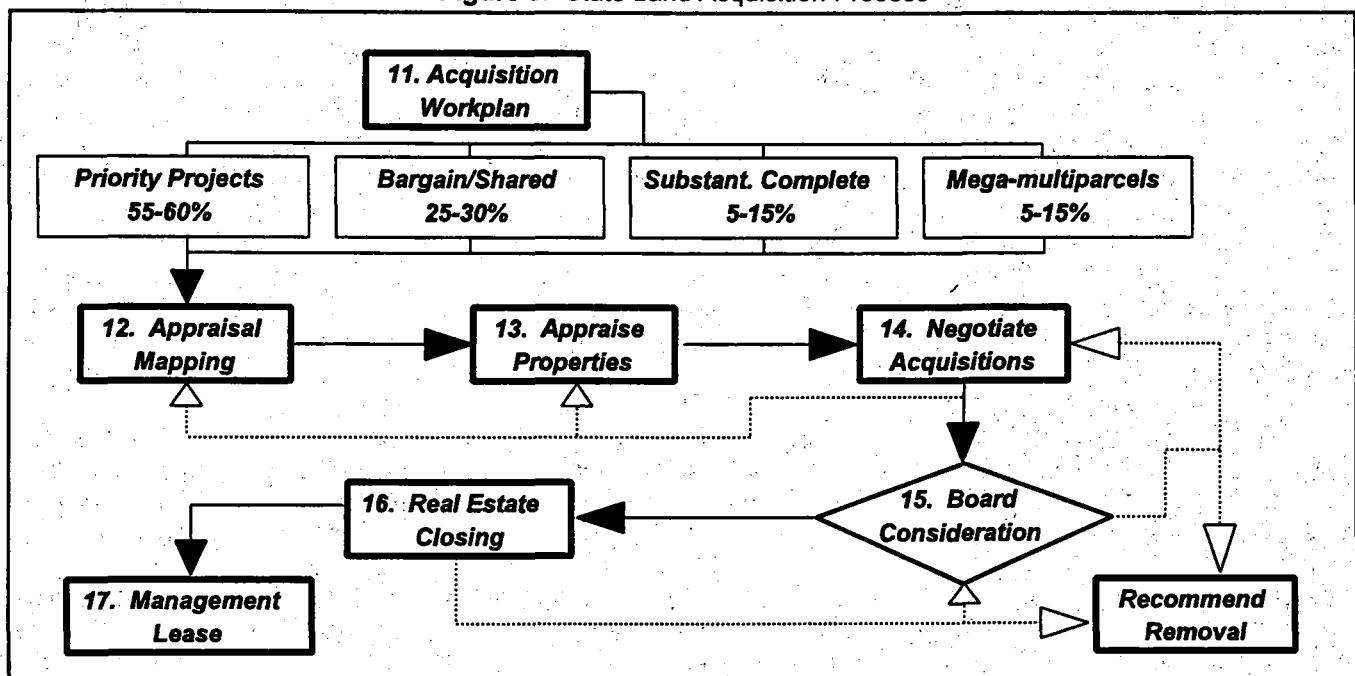
8. **Public Hearings:** Project sponsors, local governments, and other interested parties listed on the CARL mailing list are sent notices of public hearings to be held at several locations throughout the state. These hearings are scheduled to obtain additional public testimony on new project proposals, as well as testimony on projects that are currently on the CARL Priority List. Statewide public hearings are announced at least 30 days in advance in newspapers of general circulation throughout the state, and at least 7 days in advance in the Florida Administrative Weekly.
9. **Ranking Projects:** After the public hearings, each project is placed into one of four ranking groups: (a) Priority Projects, (b) Bargain/Shared Projects, (c) Substantially Complete Projects, or (d) Mega-multiparcel Projects. The Council then ranks each group of projects by one of several means:
  - ▶ All the projects within a group, including newly approved projects, are independently ranked by each Council member. The independent rankings are then combined for each project, and the projects are ranked from lowest total score to highest. [NOTE: Primary method utilized.]
  - ▶ New projects are independently ranked by each Council member. An average rank score is calculated for each new project, and then each is inserted into an existing list of projects at its calculated positions. The entire list is then renumbered.
  - ▶ Projects with exceptional resource value, those that are especially endangered by development, or those providing bargain sale or other emergency acquisition opportunities may be re-ranked or inserted into an existing list at an appropriate rank by affirmative vote of four or more Council members.

The Council may recommend that the Board remove one or more projects from the priority list for various reasons (e.g., to limit the size of the list, or to delete a project that has been acquired or developed). The Council shall approve by an affirmative vote of at least four members the priority list to be submitted to the Board.

10. **Board Consideration:** The Council's CARL Priority List is submitted to the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund (i.e., the Governor and Cabinet) as part of the CARL Annual Report during the first Board meeting in February. The Board may approve the list or strike individual projects from the list, but they cannot otherwise alter the priority ranking of projects. The Board must act upon the Council's list within 45 days of its submission to them. Interim priority lists also may be developed at any time if requested by four or more members of the Council. Interim lists are treated in the same manner as the Annual CARL Priority List.
11. **Acquisition Workplan:** After the Board approves the CARL priority list, an acquisition workplan is developed by the Bureau of Land Acquisition in cooperation with the Advisory Council and interested parties (**Addendum VI**). Beginning with the highest ranked projects within each group, projects on the priority list are analyzed to determine which parcels could be acquired during the forthcoming fiscal year as constrained by funding limitations, management and protection priorities, and other pertinent factors [see page 44].
12. **Appraisal Mapping:** Maps are prepared for appraisal purposes for project phases which may qualify for funding under the Bureau of Land Acquisition's workplan. An "appraisal map" generally identifies project and ownership boundaries, encumbrances, and sovereign and jurisdictional lands. These maps, which typically require the services of a Florida Professional Land Surveyor, must be approved by the Bureau of Survey and Mapping. The Bureau contracts with private surveying firms to prepare most appraisal maps, including necessary title information for parcels within the project boundaries.

13. **Appraise Properties:** Mapped parcels which potentially qualify for funding under the Bureau of Land Acquisition's workplan are appraised by independent fee-appraisers on the Bureau of Appraisal's approved list of appraisers. Parcels with an estimated value in excess of \$500,000 must have two independent appraisals conducted which must be approved by the Bureau of Appraisal. Property values are estimated for the "highest and best use" based on comparable sales, current and future land uses, and other pertinent factors. Appraisal reports, including property valuations, are confidential and cannot be released except under specific circumstances [see page 41 ].
14. **Negotiate Acquisitions:** Acquisition agents of the Bureau of Land Acquisition contact property owners to negotiate the acquisition of appraised properties. Arms-length negotiations are conducted based on the property's highest and best use value. Owners who do not accept the State's offer to acquire their property are generally under no obligation to sell. Only under rare circumstances has the Board employed its powers of eminent domain [see page 41]. During negotiations the property owner may propose boundary amendments, less-than-fee-simple interest in property, or other actions that require the property to be re-mapped and/or re-appraised.
15. **Board Consideration:** Option contracts or purchase agreements, and the release of funds for each acquisition must be approved by the Board. Thus, the Board can veto prospective acquisitions by rejecting the contract or by refusing to release acquisition funds.
16. **Real Estate Closing:** After Board approval, the Bureau of Land Acquisition and/or the property owner(s) procure surveys, environmental audits, title insurance policies, and other necessary documents for closing the acquisition. The owner is obligated to provide the State with clear title to the property. Once all closing documents are in order, the State provides the seller a proceeds warrant (check) for the net consideration which may include adjustments to the purchase price based on acreage discrepancies, encumbrances, or other factors affecting price. If closing documents disclose abnormalities that the seller cannot cure which substantially affect the State's interest in the property or its purchase price, the Bureau may abandon negotiations or renegotiate its acquisition. Renegotiated or revised contracts must be reviewed and approved by the Board.
17. **Management Lease:** Once acquired, the Bureau of Land Management Services of the Division of State Lands leases the property to the appropriate management agency, which prepares management plans for review by the Land Management Advisory Council and for approval by the Board.

Figure 5: State Land Acquisition Process





## SUMMARY OF ADVISORY COUNCIL ACTIONS - 1994 EVALUATION CYCLE

The Land Acquisition Advisory Council held twelve (12) meetings during the 1994 evaluation cycle (Table X and Addendum II). Eight (8) of these meetings included public hearings in which the general public, particularly sponsors and opponents of CARL proposals, were invited to speak. Three of the most important Advisory Council meetings, overall, occurred on March 9, July 20, and December 7, 1994.

**Table X: Land Acquisition Advisory Council Meeting Dates - February 18, 1994 through January 26, 1995**

Date	Primary Agenda	Location
February 18, 1994	Public Hearing	Tallahassee
March 9, 1994	First 4-vote	Tallahassee
April 21, 1994	Public Workshop/Hearing	Naples
July 8, 1994	Public Hearing	Tallahassee
July 20, 1994	Second 4-vote	Tallahassee
September 20, 1994	Public Workshop/Hearing	Homestead
November 14, 1994	Public Hearing	Key Largo
November 15, 1994	Public Hearing	Brooksville
November 16, 1994	Public Hearing	Milton
November 18, 1994	Public Hearing/Meeting	Tallahassee
December 7, 1994	Ranking	Tallahassee
January 26, 1995	Management Prospecti	Tallahassee

NOTE: Meeting summaries are included in Addendum II – voting and ranking sheets in Addendum III.

All Advisory Council meetings were advertised in the Florida Administrative Weekly at least seven days prior to each meeting as required by statute and rule. The agendas for the November 14, 15, 16, and 18, 1994, public hearings (for receiving testimony on projects being considered for ranking on the priority list) were also advertised at least 30 days prior to the meetings in prominent newspapers throughout the state, including: *Pensacola News Journal*, *Tallahassee Democrat*, *Florida Times Union* [Jacksonville], *Gainesville Sun*, *Orlando Sentinel*, *Tampa Tribune*, *Sun Sentinel* [Ft. Lauderdale/Boca Raton/Miami], *Florida Keys Keynoter*, and *Northwest Florida Daily News* [Ft. Walton Beach]. Additionally, county governments, city governments, state legislators, regional planning councils, water management districts, conservation organizations, and other individuals who were interested in the CARL program were notified of forthcoming meetings and their agendas via a mailing list (approximately 530 entries) which is maintained by the Office of Environmental Services, Division of State Lands, Department of Environmental Protection.

On March 9, 1994, the Council reviewed sixteen acquisition proposals: twelve new proposals and four reconsidered proposals. The Council voted to assess ten of the sixteen acquisition proposals considered (Table XII, Figure 6, Addenda III & V). One of these ten projects, Cross Florida Greenways - Phase II, included multiple sites, requiring the evaluation of sixteen separate sites overall.

On July 20, 1994, the Advisory Council reviewed and adopted all ten CARL assessments prepared by staff (Table XII; Figure 6). One of these, Spruce Creek, had been included on the 1990 through 1992 CARL priority lists, but it was modified to include other significant resources. All ten proposals received sufficient votes from the Council for preparation of project designs (Addendum III).

On December 7, 1994, the Advisory Council approved all ten project designs for new CARL projects (Table XII, Figure 6, Addendum III). One of the new projects was combined with an existing CARL project and, thereby, modified its boundaries (Table XIV; Figure 8). Another project design for a new project included six separate sites (four of which

were included in the final design), requiring project design analyses for fifteen separate sites overall. Additionally, the project designs for eighteen of the existing projects were re-evaluated and modified because fifteen of the existing projects were consolidated into six renamed projects, and three multi-site projects were split into seven separate projects to accommodate their placement into appropriate groups for acquisition and ranking purposes (Table XIV, Figure 8).

Excluding the just mentioned project design/boundary modifications attributed to the combinations of two or more projects or the separation of projects into multiple projects (Table XIV, Figure 8), the Advisory Council also considered 38 other proposals to modify the project designs and/or change the boundaries of 21 CARL projects on the 1994 priority list (Table XIII, Figure 7; Addendum II). The Council approved 29 of these proposals, while seven were rejected or withdrawn from consideration. One proposal was deferred initially but approved later, while another was deferred and has not yet received action. Several other project designs assigned by the Council remain incomplete (see Table XXIV, page 45).

Three projects on the 1994 priority list were not included on the 1995 CARL Priority List. Enchanted Forest is being removed because it was 90% or more complete and the remaining 10% could continue to be acquired under the provisions of §259.032(9), F.S. (Table XIV; Figure 8). Myakka Prairies is being removed because it was acquired by Southwest Florida Water Management District in cooperation with Sarasota County. Saddle Blanket Lakes Scrub is less than 90% complete, but the remaining land is comprised of small subdivision lots valued at less than \$500,000 each. If the owners of these lots decide to sell, the lots could be acquired using inholdings and additions funds.

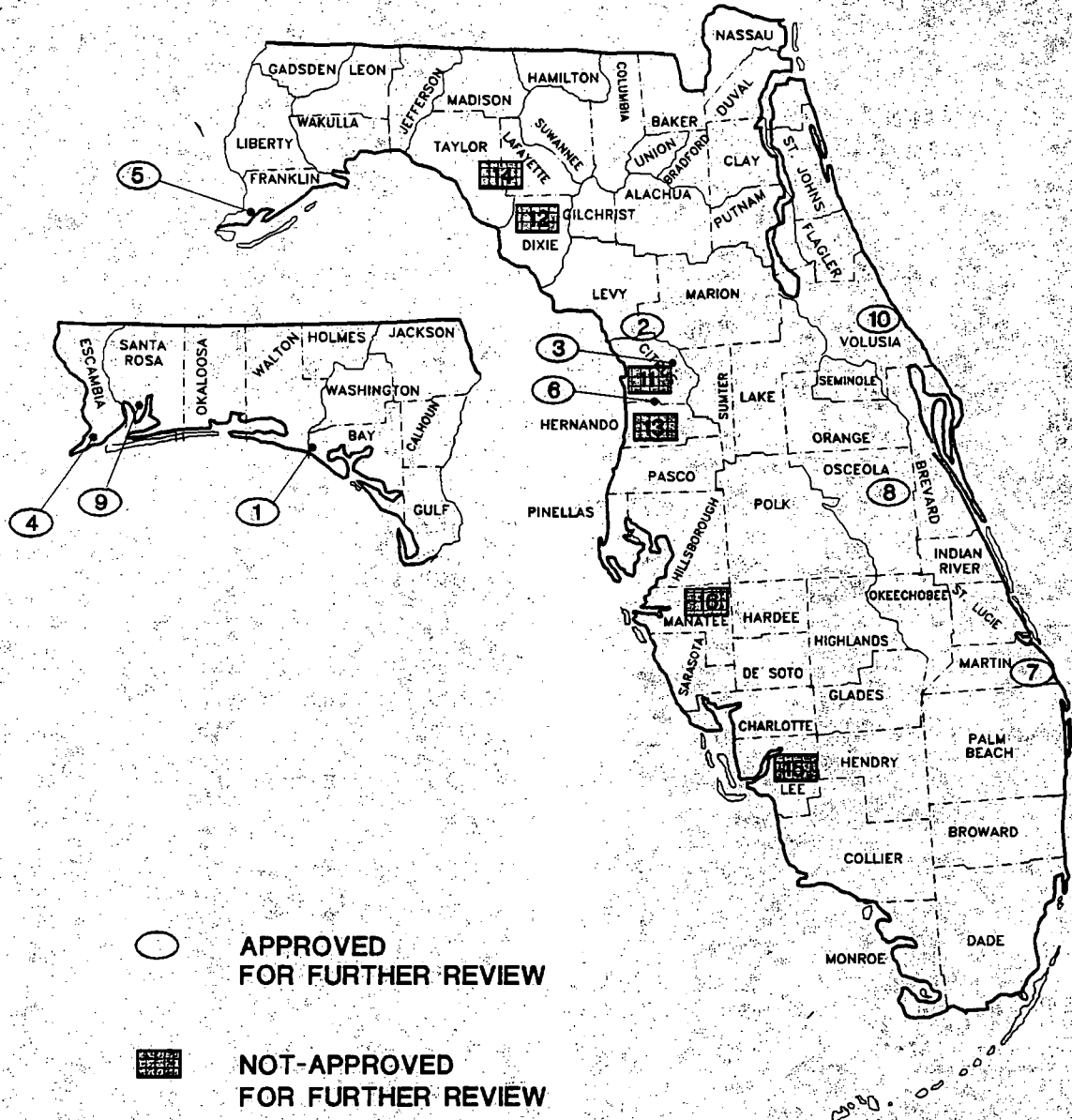
On December 7, 1994, the Advisory Council ranked 93 CARL projects (90 listed modified to create 84 projects + 9 new projects) under four separate groups: 42 Priority Projects, 33 Bargain/Shared Projects, 11 Substantially Complete Projects, and 7 Mega-Multiparcel Projects (Table XV; Table XVI; Table XVII; Table XVIII; Figure 9; Figure 10; Addendum III).

**Table XI: 1995 Land Acquisition Advisory Council Meeting Calendar**

Date	Day	Time	Purpose	Location <sup>A</sup>
March 3	Friday	9:00 AM	Public Hearing	TT
March 10	Friday	1:30 PM	1st Four-Vote	MSD
July 6	Thursday	7:00 PM	Public Hearing	TBA
July 10	Monday	7:00 PM	Public Hearing	TBA
July 14	Friday	9:00 AM	2nd Four-Vote	MSD
October 30	Monday	9:00 AM	Public Hearing	TT
October 31	Tuesday	7:00 PM	Public Hearing	TBA
November 1	Wednesday	7:00 PM	Public Hearing	TBA
December 7	Thursday	1:30 PM	Ranking	MSD

<sup>A</sup> MSD = Marjory Stoneman Douglas Building; 3900 Commonwealth Boulevard; Conference Room A, 1st Floor; Tallahassee, Florida  
 TT = Twin Towers Building; 2600 Blair Stone Road; Room 609; Tallahassee, Florida  
 TBA = To Be Announced at least 30 days prior to meeting date.

Figure 6: CARL Proposals Evaluated, Assessed, and Designed during 1994 Evaluation Cycle



**Table XII: Acquisition Proposals Evaluated Under the CARL Program - 1994 Evaluation Cycle**

Map N <sup>o</sup> <sup>A</sup>	Name of Acquisition Proposal	Project N <sup>o</sup>	County
<b>A. Approved for Further Review (Assessment) and Project Design</b>			
1	Lake Powell - Northside	940104-03-1	Bay/Walton <sup>D</sup>
2	Cross Florida Greenway - Phase II	931230-00-1	Citrus/Levy/Marion
3	Jordan Ranch <sup>B</sup>	930129-09-1	Citrus
4	Perdido Pitcher Plant Prairie	931222-17-1	Escambia
5	Pierce Mound Complex	940128-19-1	Franklin
6	Annutteliga Hammock	940128-27-1	Hernando/Citrus
7	Atlantic Ridge Ecosystem	931217-43-1	Martin
8	Osceola Pine Savannas	931221-49-1	Osceola
9	Prairies of Garcon <sup>B, C</sup>	930127-57-1	Santa Rosa
10	Spruce Creek <sup>B</sup>	890131-64-1	Volusia
<b>B. NOT Approved for Further Review</b>			
11	Port Paradise Resort	931230-09-1	Citrus
12	Suwannee River Jungle Drive	931230-15-1	Dixie
13	BBEARR Partnership	940131-27-1	Hernando
14	San Pedro Bay	940131-34-1	Lafayette/Taylor
15	Pineland Site Complex	931230-36-1	Lee
16	Manatee River <sup>B</sup>	930127-41-1	Manatee

<sup>A</sup> Numbers correspond to **Figure 6**.

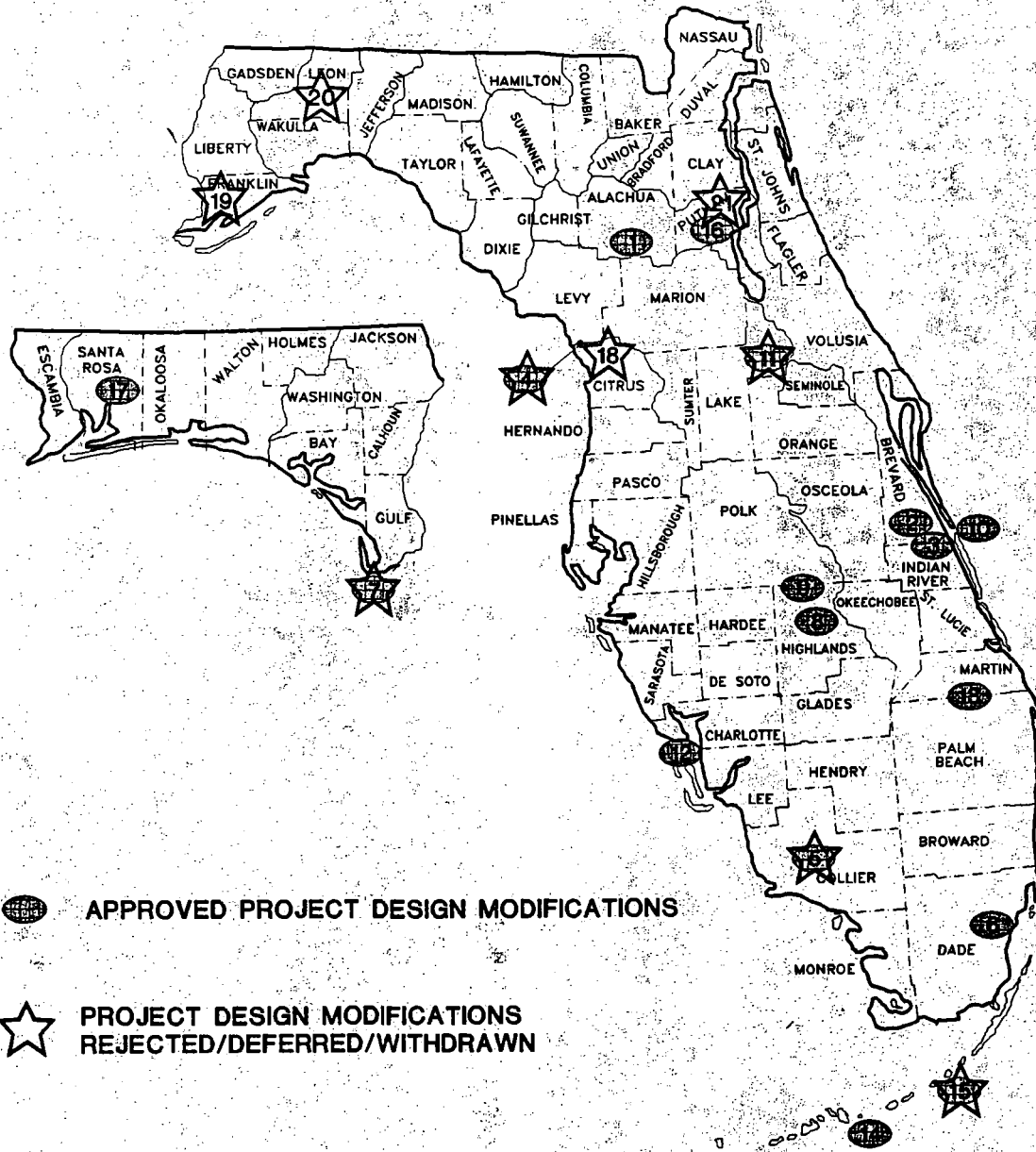
<sup>B</sup> Reconsidered projects.

<sup>C</sup> Combined with Garcon Point to create *Garcon Ecosystem* CARL project.

<sup>D</sup> Portion in Walton County added during project design to link this project with Pt. Washington project.



Figure 7: Project Design/Boundary Modifications Considered - 1994 Evaluation Cycle



APPROVED PROJECT DESIGN MODIFICATIONS



PROJECT DESIGN MODIFICATIONS REJECTED/DEFERRED/WITHDRAWN

Table XIII: Project Design Modifications Considered

Map No <sup>A</sup>	Project Name	County	Date	Proposed Action
<b>A. Project Design Modifications Approved by the Advisory Council</b>				
1	Paynes Prairie Addition	Alachua	11/18/94	add 250 acres
2	Scrub Jay Refugia	Brevard	3/9/94	add 1,322 acres
3	Sebastian Creek <sup>B</sup>	Brevard/	7/20/94	add 6,890 acres assess 1,480 acres
		Indian River	11/18/94	add 600 acres
4	Crystal River <sup>B</sup>	Citrus	3/9/94	add 117 acres
			11/18/94 <sup>B</sup>	add 82 acres
5	Belle Meade <sup>B</sup>	Collier	7/20/94 <sup>B</sup>	delete 11,760 acres establish workgroup
			11/18/94	accept report
			12/7/94	delete 6,500 acres add 160 acres
6	Miami Rockridge Pinelands	Dade	7/20/94	add 10 acres
7	St. Joseph Bay Buffer	Gulf	11/18/94	modify design
8	Highlands Hammock Addition	Highlands	7/20/94	add 653 acres
9	Lake Wales Ridge Ecosys. <sup>B</sup>	Highlands/	7/20/94	add 61 acres
			11/18/94 <sup>B</sup>	add 2,336 acres
			Polk	3/9/94
10	Archie Carr Sea Turtle Ref. <sup>B</sup>	Indian River/Brevard	11/18/94	add 85 acres
11	Seminole Springs/Woods <sup>B</sup>	Lake	3/9/94	add 878 acres
12	Charlotte Harbor	Lee	3/9/94	add 919 acres
13	Pal-Mar	Martin/Palm Beach	7/20/94	add 1,992 acres
14	Coupon Bight/Key Deer	Monroe	11/18/94	add 258 acres
15	Tropical Flyways	Monroe	11/18/94	add 29 acres
16	Etoniah Creek	Putnam	7/20/94	add 210 acres
17	Blackwater River	Santa Rosa	1/26/95	delete 12,500 acres
<b>B. Project Design Modifications Rejected/Deferred/Withdrawn</b>				
18	St. Martins River <sup>D</sup>	Citrus	7/20/94	add 2 acres
5	Belle Meade <sup>D</sup>	Collier	7/20/94	delete 350 acres
19	Apalachicola Bay <sup>D</sup>	Franklin	7/20/94	add 320 acres
7	St. Joseph Bay Buffer <sup>C</sup>	Gulf	7/20/94	modify design
11	Seminole Springs/Woods <sup>D</sup>	Lake	3/9/94	add 80 acres
20	Ft. San Luis <sup>D</sup>	Leon	7/20/94	add 12 acres
4	Crystal River <sup>D</sup>	Levy	3/9/94	add 370 acres
15	Tropical Flyways <sup>D</sup>	Monroe	7/20/94	add 1.2 acres
21	Cross Fla. Greenway-Phase I <sup>C</sup>	Putnam	7/20/94	add 2,854 acres

<sup>A</sup> Numbers correspond to Figure 7.

<sup>B</sup> Multiple sites considered.

<sup>C</sup> Deferred.

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

Figure 8: Projects Added to and Removed from 1994 CARL Priority List

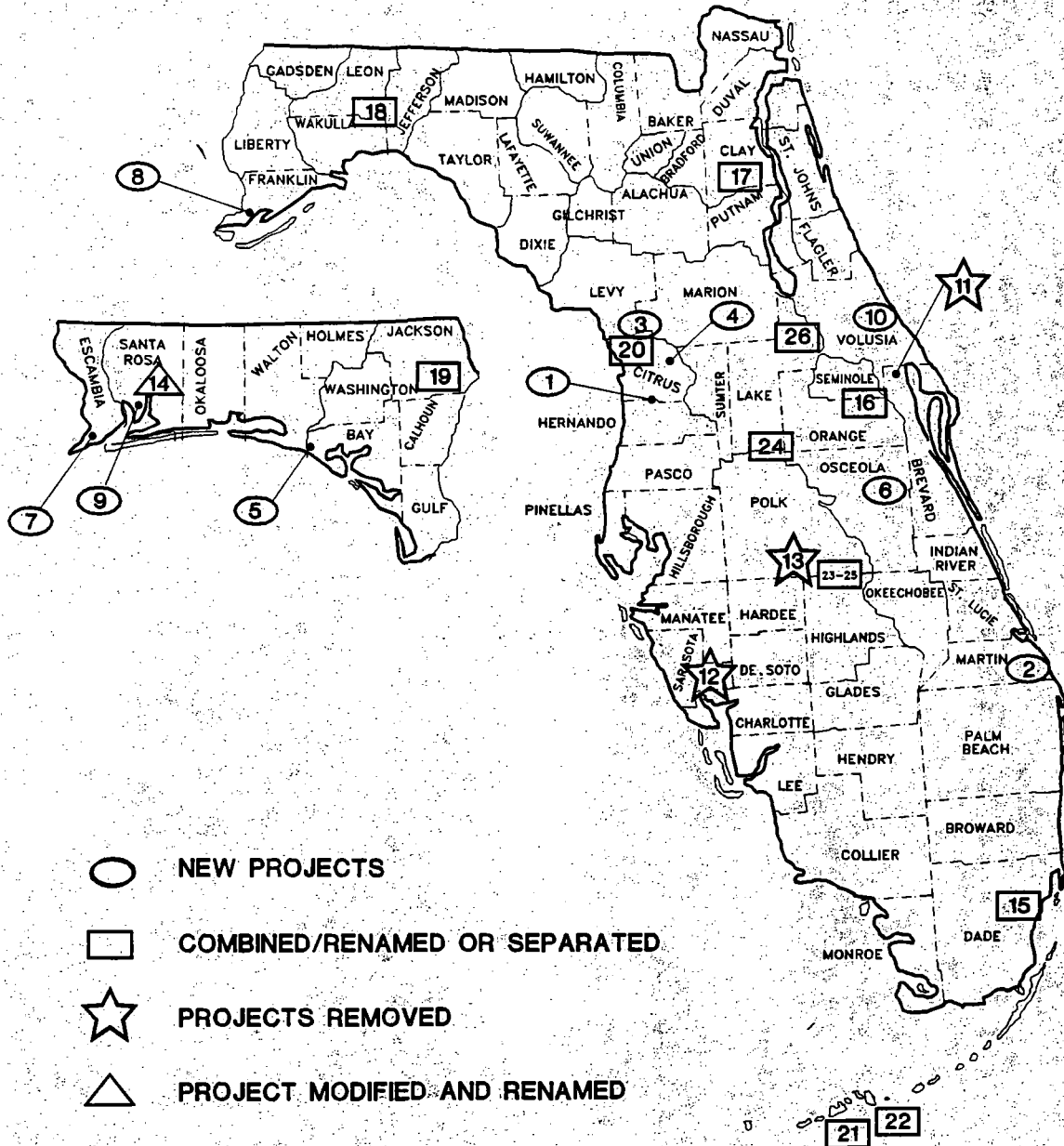




Table XIV: Projects Added to and Removed from CARL Priority List

Map No <sup>A</sup>	New Project Name	Rank		County for New/Removed Projects/ Previous Names for Renamed
		1995	1994	
<b>A. New Projects</b>				
1	Annuteliga Hammock	20P	---	Hernando/Citrus
2	Atlantic Ridge Ecosystem	14B	---	Martin
3	Cross Florida Greenway-Phase II	29P	---	Marion/Citrus/Levy
4	Jordan Ranch	24B	---	Citrus
5	Lake Powell	25P	---	Bay/Walton
6	Osceola Pine Savannas	23P	---	Osceola
7	Perdido Pitcher Plant Prairie	28P	---	Escambia
8	Pierce Mound Complex	19P	---	Franklin
9	Prairies of Garcon <sup>B</sup>	27P	---	Santa Rosa
10	Spruce Creek	6B	---	Volusia
<b>B. Projects Removed</b>				
11	Enchanted Forest <sup>C</sup>	---	83	Brevard
12	Myakka Prairies <sup>D</sup>	---	68	Sarasota
13	Saddle Blanket Lakes Scrub <sup>E</sup>	---	80	Polk
<b>C. Projects Modified and Renamed</b>				
14	Juniper Creek Watershed	13P	14	Blackwater River
<b>D. Projects Combined and Renamed or Separated into Multiple Projects</b>				
15	Dade County Archipelago	22B	47 79	Tropical Hammocks of the Redlands Miami Rockridge Pinelands
16	Econ-St. Johns Ecosystem	15B	34 55	Econ-St. Johns Corridor Lower Econlockhatchee
17	Etoniah/Cross Florida Greenway	11P	25 57	Etoniah Creek Cross Florida Greenway-Phase I
18	Florida's First Magnitude Springs	14P	11	Florida's First Magnitude Springs
19	Florida's First Magnitude Springs	10B		
20	Florida Springs Coastal Greenway	2S	6 52 77	Crystal River St. Martins River Homosassa Reserve/Walker Property
9	Garcon Ecosystem	27P	60 ---	Garcon Point Prairies of Garcon <sup>B</sup>
21	Hammocks of the Lower Keys	16P	27	Hammocks of the Lower Keys
22	Hammocks of the Lower Keys	2B		
23	Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystems	2P	3	Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystems
24	Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystems	1B		
25	Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystems	1M		
26	Wekiva-Ocala Greenway	7P	5 19 81 87	Seminole Springs/Woods Wekiva-Ocala Connector St. Johns River <sup>F</sup> B.M.K. Ranch

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

<sup>B</sup> New project added to old project & renamed.

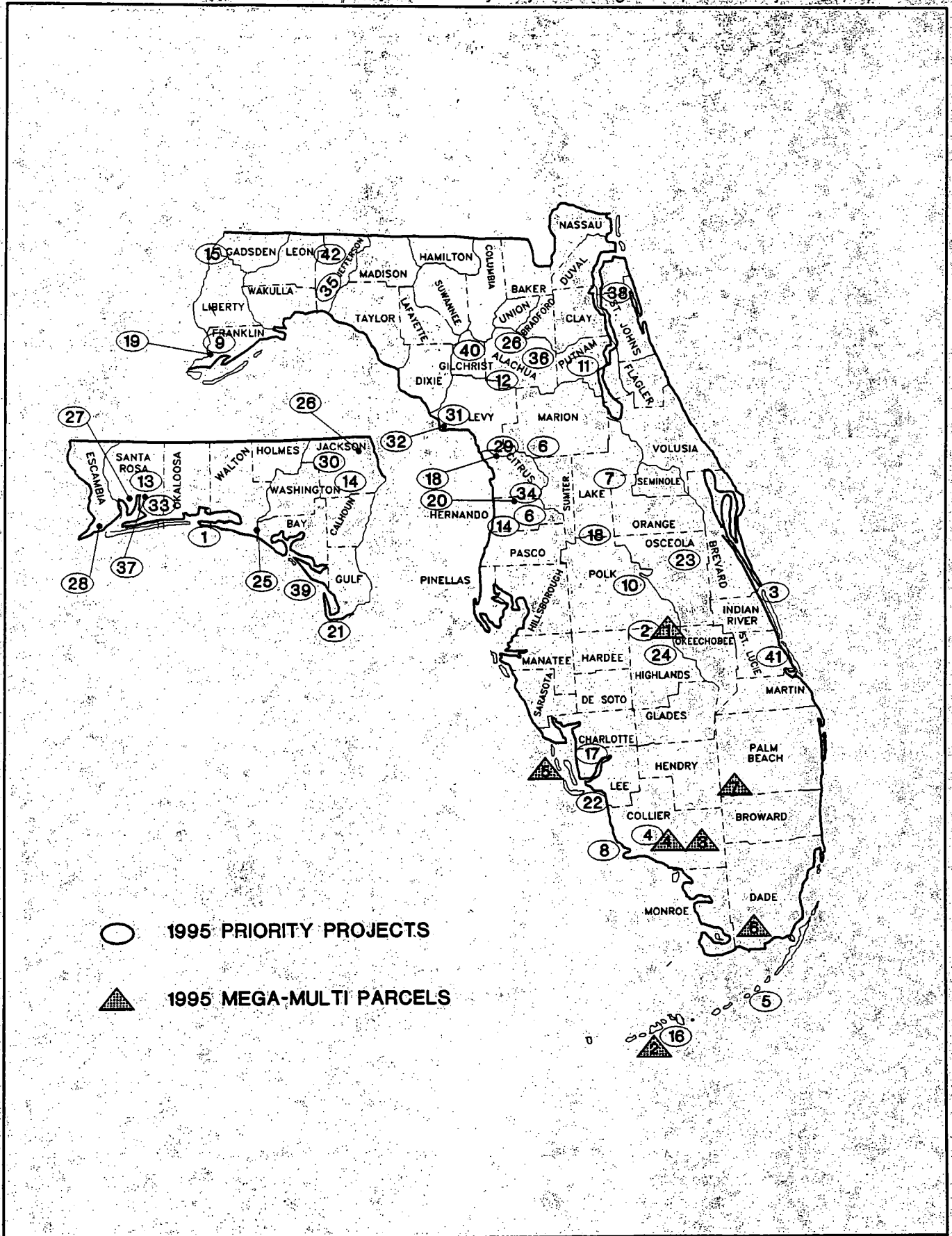
<sup>C</sup> 90% or more acquired

<sup>D</sup> Acquired under other acquisition program

<sup>E</sup> < 90% Complete, remaining sellers unwilling

<sup>F</sup> Added to Wekiva-Ocala Connector on 7/20/94

Figure 9 1995 CARL Priority List: Priority Projects & Mega-Multiparcel Projects



**Table XV: 1995 CARL Priority Projects**

1	Topsail Hill	22	Estero Bay
2	Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem	23	Osceola Pine Savannas
3	Archie Carr Turtle Refuge	24	Highlands Hammock
4	Belle Meade	25	Lake Powell
5	Tropical Flyways	26	Southeast Bat Maternity Caves
6	Longleaf Pine Ecosystem	27	Garcon Ecosystem
7	Wekiva-Ocala Greenway	28	Perdido Pitcher Plant Prairie
8	Rookery Bay	29	Cross Florida Greenway, Phase II
9	Tates Hell / Carrabelle Tract	30	Waddell's Mill Pond
10	Catfish Creek	31	Cedar Key Scrub
11	Etoniah/Cross Fla. Greenway	32	Atsena Otie Key
12	Watermelon Pond	33	Yellow River Ravines
13	Juniper Creek	34	Pineola Fern Grotto
14	Florida First Magnitude Springs	35	Wacissa/Aucilla River Sinks
15	Apalachicola River	36	Newnan's Lake
16	Hammocks of Lower Keys	37	Escribano Point
17	Charlotte Harbor Flatwoods	38	Julington/Durbin Peninsula
18	Green Swamp	39	St. Michaels Landing
19	Pierce Mound Complex	40	Waccasassa Flats
20	Annatteliga Hammock	41	Hutchinson Island-Blind Creek
21	St. Joseph Bay Buffer	42	Letchworth Mounds

**Table XVI: 1995 CARL Mega-Multiparcels Projects**

1	Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem	5	Cayo Costa Island
2	Coupon Bight/Key Deer	6	East Everglades
3	Fakahatchee Strand	7	Rotenberger
4	Save Our Everglades		

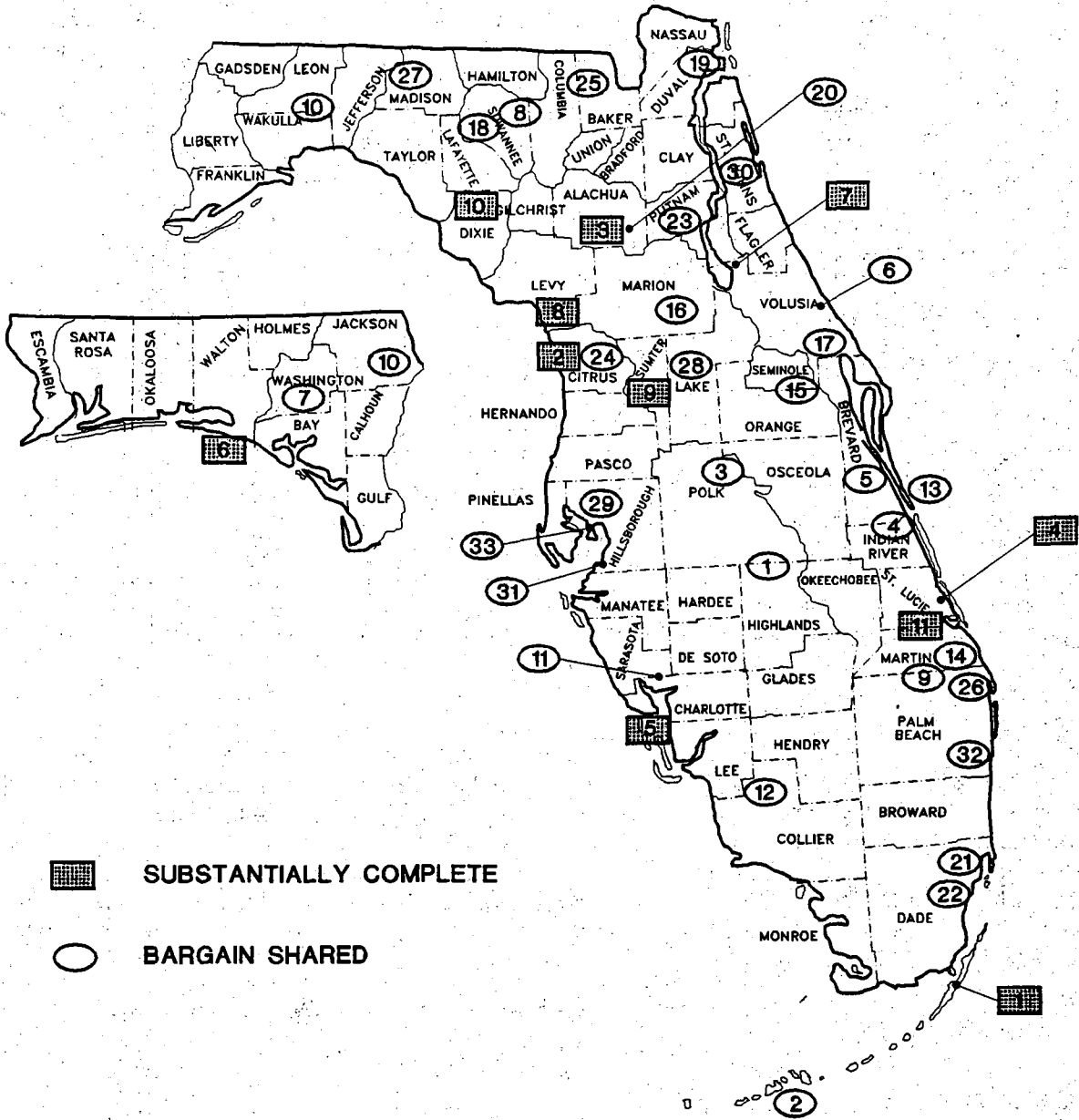
**Table XVII: 1995 CARL Bargaining/Shared Projects**

1	Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem	18	Peacock Slough
2	Hammocks of Lower Keys	19	Pumpkin Hill Creek
3	Horse Creek Scrub	20	Lochloosa Wildlife
4	Sebastian Creek	21	Barnacle Addition
5	Scrub Jay Refugia	22	Dade County Archipelago
6	Spruce Creek	23	Dunn's Creek
7	Sand Mountain	24	Jordan Ranch
8	Suwannee Buffers	25	Pinhook Swamp
9	Pal-Mar	26	Juno Hills
10	Florida First Magnitude Springs	27	Hixtown Swamp
11	Myakka Estuary	28	Emeralda Marsh
12	Corkscrew R. E. W.	29	Alderman's Ford Addition
13	Maritime Hammock Initiative	30	Twelve Mile Swamp
14	Atlantic Ridge Ecosystem	31	Cockroach Bay
15	Econ-St. Johns Ecosystem	32	Yamato Scrub
16	Heather Island	33	Golden Aster Scrub
17	North Indian River Lagoon		

**Table XVIII: 1995 CARL Substantially Complete Projects**

1	North Key Largo Hammocks	7	Lake George
2	Fla. Springs Coastal Greenway	8	Levy County Forest/Sandhills
3	Paynes Prairie	9	Withlacoochee State Forest Add.
4	South Savannas	10	Big Bend Coast Tract
5	Charlotte Harbor	11	North Fork St. Lucie
6	Point Washington		

Figure 10: 1995 CARL Priority List: Bargain/Shared Projects & Substantially Complete Projects



## FUNDING FOR THE CARL PROGRAM

The CARL Program receives funding from several sources, including bond proceeds, severance taxes on phosphate mining, excise taxes on real estate and financial documents, and revenues from the sale of surplus state lands. By far the most important funding source is the Florida Preservation 2000 (P-2000) Trust Fund. P-2000 funds comprise over 80% of the land acquisition revenues available to the CARL Program (Table XXI & Table XXII). The P-2000 Act was one of the most important conservation acts passed by the Legislature in recent years, if not decades (see 1991 CARL Annual Report for synopsis).

The P-2000 Act significantly increases funding not only for the CARL Program, but for several other state land acquisition programs as well (Table XIX). As originally envisioned, the P-2000 Act could raise approximately \$3 billion in bond funds over a ten-year period for the state's land acquisition programs. The amount of each year's funding, however, is contingent on legislative appropriations of each year's bond debt service, because no dedicated funding source was included in the Act. Although the legislative intent has been to replace the non-dedicated, bonded funding source with a dedicated, non-bonded funding source, thus far, the Program has relied on bonded funds.

**Table XIX: Legislative Appropriations from P-2000 for each Fiscal Year, 1990-1995 (\$ Millions)**

Program	Percent	Amount <sup>A</sup>
Conservation and Recreation Lands Program	50.0%	\$150.0
Water Management Lands Program (SOR/SWIM)	30.0%	\$90.0
Florida Communities Trust Program	10.0%	\$30.0
Division of Recreation and Parks for inholdings and additions	2.9%	\$8.7
Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission for inholdings and additions	2.9%	\$8.7
Division of Forestry for inholdings and additions	2.9%	\$8.7
Department of Environmental Protection for recreational trails programs	1.3%	\$3.9

<sup>A</sup> Amount available for land acquisitions substantially less - see Table XXII.

CARL Trust Fund revenues, although much smaller than CARL's portion of P-2000 bond funds, are recurring revenues that are used for many purposes in addition to land acquisition (Table XXI). For the first eight years of the CARL Program, the CARL Trust Fund derived most of its income from excise taxes on the severance of minerals (primarily phosphate, but also oil, gas, and sulfur). Because of a decline in Florida's phosphate production in the mid-to-late 1980's, however, the 1987 Legislature revised the funding structure for the CARL Trust Fund such that most of its revenues are now derived from excise taxes on documents, although the CARL Trust Fund still receives the first \$10 million in revenue from excise tax on severance of phosphate rock as defined in §211.3103(2), F.S. (Table XX). The documentary tax on deeds and other instruments relating to real property or interests therein is currently 70¢ per \$100 face value [§201.02(1), F.S.], while the documentary tax on stock certificates, bonds and other financial notes is 35¢ per \$100 face value [§201.05(1), F.S.].

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

- 5.84% to Conservation and Recreation Lands Trust Fund
- 71.29% to General Revenue Fund
- 5.84% to Water Management Lands Trust Fund (SOR)
- 7.56% to Land Acquisition Trust Fund (general LATF purposes -- operating funds for Div. Rec. & Parks)
- 1.94% to LATF (40% for land management & development; 60% for Save Our Coasts bond debt service)
- 7.53% to State Housing Trust Fund (increases on 7/1/95 to 16.19%)



Recurring CARL revenues will become more important when the P-2000 Program ends. Much of the CARL Trust Fund is dedicated for management of conservation and recreation lands (see page 40), while some has been used for other purposes, including supplementation of General Revenue Funds during years of revenue shortfalls (1991-92) and supplementation of management funding for the Division of Recreation and Parks (1992-93). The estimates of CARL recurring revenues in future years are reported in **Table XX**.

In addition to excise taxes, the CARL Trust Fund receives revenues from the sale of surplus lands<sup>4</sup> and from CARL bond proceeds. Bonding allows the state to acquire lands today that may not be available in the future. Under the provisions of paragraph 259.032(2)(b), F.S., up to \$20 million of the CARL Trust Fund may be used annually to pay debt service and related costs for bonds to acquire lands on the CARL priority list. The first series of CARL Bonds, Series A, was issued in 1988 for approximately \$35 million. Similar, but substantially expanded, bonding authority has also been provided under the P-2000 Act (see above).

**Table XX: Forecast of Recurring Revenue Contributions to CARL Trust Fund<sup>A</sup> (\$ Millions)**

Fiscal Year	Documentary Stamps	Phosphate Severance	Projection Total
1994-95	\$40.1	\$10.0	\$50.1
1995-96	\$41.8	\$10.0	\$51.8
1996-97	\$44.6	\$10.0	\$54.6
1997-98	\$43.8	\$10.0	\$53.8
1998-99	\$39.7	\$10.0	\$49.7
1999-00	\$49.1	\$10.0	\$59.1
2000-01	\$57.2	\$10.0	\$67.2
2001-02	\$63.9	\$10.0	\$73.9
2002-03	\$68.4	\$10.0	\$78.4
2003-04	\$63.8	\$10.0	\$73.8

<sup>A</sup> Based on 12/16/94 Revenue Estimating Conference Cycle Analysis. P-2000 & other revenue sources NOT included.

The 1994 General Appropriations Act (94-357/HB 2221), in conjunction with the 1994-95 Appropriations Implementation Act (94-358/HB 2223), as signed by the Governor, appropriated \$185 million for acquisition of CARL projects and nearly \$10.9 million of CARL funds for land management, administration, and related costs (**Table XXI**). In addition, the 1994 Legislature appropriated \$2,860,950 (an amount equivalent to up to 3.75% of the CARL Trust Funds revenues) for **payment in lieu of taxes** for Fiscal Year 1994-95 to qualifying counties for actual tax losses incurred as a result of Board-approved P-2000 acquisitions for state agencies. Payments to counties will be prorated if insufficient funds are available.

**Qualifications for Counties to Receive Payments in Lieu of Ad Valorem Taxes [§259.032(12)(c), F.S.]:**

- Population of 75,000 or less and levy an ad valorem tax of at least 9 mills; or
- Population of 75,000 or less and the amount of the tax lost from all P-2000 acquisitions in the county exceeds 0.01% of the county's total taxable value; or
- Population of less than 100,000 and contain all or a portion of an area of critical state concern designated pursuant to Chapter 380, F.S.

<sup>4</sup> Division of State Lands retains up to \$500,000 from the sale of surplus lands for administration costs (including appraisals, sales, property management, staffing, and other costs), while remaining funds derived from the sale of surplus lands, when available, are deposited in the CARL Trust Fund pursuant to §253.034(5)(d), F.S.

**Table XXI: CARL Appropriations for Fiscal Year 1994-95**

Description	Sub-Category	Category Amounts	Totals
Land Acquisition (general CARL funds)		\$35,000,000	
Land Acquisition (Green Swamp Land Authority) <sup>D</sup>		\$4,000,000	
Land Acquisition (Florida Bay Restoration) <sup>E</sup>		\$25,000,000	
Land Acquisition (P-2000 bonds-Year 5 allocation)		\$150,000,000 <sup>A</sup>	
<b>SUBTOTAL FOR LAND ACQUISITION UNDER CARL</b>			<b>\$214,000,000</b>
Debt Service for 1988 CARL Bonds (\$35 million)		\$2,762,646	
<b>SUBTOTAL FOR LAND ACQUISITION AND BOND DEBT SERVICE <sup>B</sup></b>			<b>\$216,762,646</b>
Division of State Lands:		1,506,237	
Salaries and Benefits	\$1,326,237		
Other Personnel Services (OPS)	\$12,000		
Expenses	\$367,704		
Operating Capital Outlay (OCO)	\$180,000		
Florida Natural Areas Inventory Contract		\$891,788	
<b>SUBTOTAL FOR STAFFING ACQUISITION, IDENTIFICATION AND OPERATIONS</b>			<b>\$2,398,025</b>
Interim Land Management of CARL projects <sup>C</sup>		\$0 <sup>C</sup>	
Division of Historical Resources (Dept. of State)		\$858,285	
Division of Forestry (Dept. Agric. & Consumer Serv.)		\$1,483,163	
Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission		\$2,868,011	
Division of Recreation and Parks:		\$2,378,787	
Salaries and Benefits	\$1,163,517		
Other Personnel Services (OPS)	\$7,092		
Expenses	\$558,841		
Operating Capital Outlay (OCO)	\$349,337		
Fixed Capital Outlay (FCO)	\$300,000		
Division of Marine Resources		\$885,384	
Salaries and Benefits	\$357,863		
Other Personnel Services (OPS)	\$42,000		
Expenses	\$264,832		
Operating Capital Outlay (OCO)	\$220,689		
<b>SUBTOTAL FOR LAND MANAGEMENT <sup>C</sup></b>			<b>\$8,473,630</b>
PAYMENT IN LIEU OF TAXES <sup>C</sup>		\$2,860,950	\$2,860,950
<b>TOTAL CARL APPROPRIATIONS</b>			<b>\$230,495,251</b>

<sup>A</sup> Amount available for land acquisitions substantially less - see Table XXII.

<sup>B</sup> Debt service in the amount of \$5 million for fifth year of P-2000 was appropriated from LATF; in addition, \$105,895,650 from LATF was appropriated for debt service on P-2000 Bond Series 1-4.

<sup>C</sup> Funds not needed for payments in lieu of taxes to counties may be used for interim management activities on CARL acquired properties.

<sup>D</sup> Chapter 94-212, *Laws of Florida* [CS/HB 1717], appropriates \$4 million per year from the CARL Trust Fund for 3 years to the Green Swamp Land Authority to acquire lands in the Green Swamp [\$380.06777(8)(a), F.S.].

<sup>E</sup> Chapter 94-115, *Laws of Florida* [CS/CS/SB 1350], appropriates up to \$25 million from the CARL Trust Fund, on a dollar-for-dollar matching basis, to the South Florida Water Management District for land acquisition in the Frog Pond and L31N Transition Lands to assist in the restoration of Florida Bay [Section 7].

As of January 24, 1995, the CARL program had \$172,105,802 available for the acquisition of CARL projects (Table XXII). Most of these funds are derived from P-2000 bonds. In addition to meeting at least one of the CARL public purposes defined in §259.032(3), F.S. (see page 1), CARL projects also must meet one of five criteria before P-2000 bond funds can be used in their acquisition.

**Preservation 2000 Criteria for CARL Projects [§259.101(4)(a), F.S.]:**

- ▶ A significant portion of the land in the project is in imminent danger of development, in imminent danger of loss of its significant natural attributes, or in imminent danger of subdivision which will result in multiple ownership and make acquisition of the project more costly or less likely to be accomplished.
- ▶ Compelling evidence exists that the land is likely to be developed during the next 12 months, or appraisals made during the last 5 years indicate an escalation in land value that exceeds the average rate of interest likely to be paid on the bonds.
- ▶ A significant portion of the land in the project serves to protect or recharge groundwater and to protect other valuable natural resources or provide space for natural resource-based recreation.
- ▶ The project can be purchased at 80 percent of appraised value or less.
- ▶ A significant portion of the land in the project serves as habitat for endangered, threatened or rare species or serves to protect natural communities which are listed by the FNAI as critically imperiled, imperiled, or rare, or as excellent quality occurrences of natural communities.

**Table XXII: Summary of CARL Program Spending Authority - As of 1/24/95**

Source	Deposits/ (Encumbrances)	Balance Available
<b>CARL Trust Fund Summary:</b>		
est. 1993-94 Unobligated Balance (7/1/94)		\$14,790,203
FY 1994-95 Appropriation	\$35,000,000	\$49,790,203
<b>Funds Set Aside in Reserve Accounts:</b>		
Reserved for Emergency Archaeological Sites	(\$2,000,000)	\$47,790,203
Reserved for Green Swamp	(\$4,000,000)	\$43,790,203
Remainder Reserved for Big Cypress National Preserve	(\$274,180)	\$43,516,023
Remainder Reserved for East Everglades Addition	(\$11,638,398)	\$31,877,625
Remainder Reserved for Mega-Parcel Projects	(\$12,664,000)	\$19,213,625
<b>Total Unobligated Reserve/Set Aside</b>		<b>\$30,576,578</b>
All Non-set aside obligations	(\$13,271,822)	
Balance available for Negotiations as of 1/24/95		\$5,941,803
<b>Total Appropriation and Set Aside Balance</b>		<b>\$36,518,381</b>
<b>CARL Portion of Preservation 2000 Bonds:</b>		
FY 1990-91 P-2000 Series '1991A' Bonds	\$134,279,312	\$134,279,312
FY 1991-92 P-2000 Series '1992A' Bonds	\$134,480,083	\$268,759,395
FY 1992-93 P-2000 Series '1993A' Bonds	\$134,884,388	\$403,643,783
FY 1993-94 P-2000 Series '1994A' Bonds	\$132,447,329	\$536,091,112
P-2000 Series '1991A' Accrued interest as of 10/31/94	\$7,436,445	\$543,527,557
P-2000 Series '1992A' Accrued interest as of 10/31/94	\$6,959,054	\$550,486,611
P-2000 Series '1993A' Accrued interest as of 10/31/94	\$9,714,534	\$560,201,145
P-2000 Series '1994A' Accrued interest as of 10/31/94	\$35,454,150	\$595,655,295
<b>Total Anticipated Bond Revenues</b>		<b>\$595,655,295</b>
<b>Total Obligated as of 1/24/95:</b>		
for Coastal Lands (42%)	(\$191,244,061)	\$404,411,234
for Non-coastal Lands (58%)	(\$268,823,813)	\$135,587,421
<b>Total Unobligated Balance of P-2000 Bond Funds for CARL</b>		<b>\$135,587,421</b>
<b>Total funds available for CARL Negotiations (excludes set aside)</b>		<b>\$141,529,224</b>
<b>Total Spending Authority (includes set aside)</b>		<b>\$172,105,802</b>

At least 20% of the cumulative sum of CARL's portion of P-2000 bond funds must be spent on the **acquisition of coastal lands**. Thus far, approximately 42% of CARL's P-2000 funds have been obligated for the acquisition of coastal lands. Coastal lands are defined in the proposed CARL Rule (Chapter 18-8, F.A.C.) as "lands which have a significant portion of shoreline contiguous to the open waters of the Atlantic Ocean, Gulf of Mexico, or marine or estuarine water bodies directly connected to the aforementioned," and are further defined by legislative criteria.

Twenty-nine (31%) of the 93 projects on the 1995 CARL priority list qualify as coastal lands (Table XXIII). Many other CARL projects contribute to coastal protection efforts but do not lie directly on the coast. For example, the Save Our Everglades, Fakahatchee Strand and Belle Meade projects form a substantial portion of the drainage basin for the Ten Thousand Islands/Rookery Bay estuaries and are extremely important to their protection, but none of them include lands that are directly adjacent to coastal water bodies. Similarly, East Everglades (including the Frog Pond and L31N Transition Lands) is proposed as a major hydrologic restoration area for the Everglades and Florida Bay; while Sebastian Creek, Spruce Creek, Pumpkin Hill Creek, Wacissa/Aucilla River Sink, and many other projects protect watersheds that drain directly into coastal water bodies. None of these, however, have shorelines that are contiguous with coastal water bodies and, therefore, do not qualify under the Rule's definition.

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

- The value of acquiring coastal high-hazard parcels, consistent with hazard mitigation and post-disaster redevelopment policies, in order to minimize the risk of life and property and to reduce the need for further disaster assistance.
- The value of acquiring beachfront parcels, irrespective of size, to provide public access and recreational opportunities in highly developed urban areas.
- The value of acquiring identified parcels the development of which would adversely affect coastal resources.

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

Rank	Priority Project Name	Rank	Project Name
P1	Topsail Hill	<b>Bargain/Shared</b>	
P3	Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge	B2	Hammocks of the Lower Keys
P5	Tropical Flyways	B11	Myakka Estuary
P8	Rookery Bay	B13	Maritime Hammocks Initiative
P9	Tate's Hell Carrabelle Tract	B17	North Indian River
P16	Hammocks of the Lower Keys	B21	Barnacle Addition
P21	St. Joseph Bay Buffer	B31	Cockroach Bay
P22	Estero Bay	<b>Substantially Complete</b>	
P25	Lake Powell	S1	North Key Largo Hammocks
P27	Garcon Ecosystem	S2	Florida Springs Coastal Greenway
P28	Perdido Pitcher Plant Prairie	S5	Charlotte Harbor
P31	Cedar Key Scrub	S6	Point Washington
P32	Atsena Otie Key	S10	Big Bend Coast Tract
P37	Escribano Point	<b>Mega-Multiparcel</b>	
P39	St. Michael's Landing	M2	Coupon Bight/Key Deer
P41	Hutchinson Island	M5	Cayo Costa Island

## MANAGEMENT CONCERNS AND FUNDING <sup>5</sup>

Acquisition, albeit very important, is but one step in the protection of natural and cultural resources. Long-term management of resources is imperative for their conservation. Thus, the CARL Program has always paid particular attention to management issues, including funding for management activities. In fact, the Advisory Council addressed several management issues in both the *Management Issues Paper* (see Addendum X of 1993 CARL Annual Report) and the *Land Management Needs and Costs Committee Final Report* which was an addendum to the *Florida Preservation 2000 Needs Assessment*.

The management planning process actually begins during the CARL selection process of the Advisory Council. During assessment, staff develops a list of acquisition and management goals and objectives (i.e., a **management policy statement**) specific to each proposed acquisition project. Managers are then asked to prepare **management prospecti** for projects they would like to manage. When two or more agencies are interested in managing the same site, they meet to determine if a consensus management prospectus can be developed. If not, the Advisory Council meets to resolve any conflicts. Similarly, the Council recommends managers for projects in which no agency has shown a management interest, and it reviews and may revise the management prospectus prepared by the management agencies. The Council's management prospecti for new projects are then approved as a component of the project design. Thus, the Land Acquisition Advisory Council recommends for each CARL project or portion thereof: (1) lead and cooperating management agencies pursuant to §259.035(2)(a), F.S.; (2) management policy statements identifying the acquisition and management goals and objectives; and (3) management prospecti pursuant to §259.032(9)(b), F.S. (see individual project summaries).

CARL projects are generally managed by state agencies and must qualify for state-designated uses even if they are being proposed for management by non-state entities such as local governments [§259.032(4), F.S.]. Conservation organizations approved by the Land Management Advisory Council (LMAC) may also manage CARL projects via lease agreements with state agencies [§259.032(10), F.S.]. All managers must manage CARL projects for the purposes for which they were acquired [§259.032(11)(a), F.S.] and are required to prepare management plans for review by the LMAC and for approval by the Board [§259.032(10) and §253.034(4), F.S.]. Management plans must include detailed management, development and restoration proposals, as well as related cost information. Although plans are supposed to be prepared within one year of the acquisition of the essential management parcel(s) or within one year of being leased to the management agency, the Department is authorized to issue "interim assignment letters" to managers of CARL projects prior to the execution of a formal lease, and LMAC has established guidelines of acceptable management practices for managers to follow until their management plans are approved.

The CARL Program continues to be a major source of management funds for lands acquired under the CARL Program. CARL funds equivalent to 1% of the cumulative total amount of funds ever deposited in the Florida P-2000 Trust Fund are annually set aside for management related expenses [§259.032(11)(b), F.S.]. Thus, when the fifth series of P-2000 bonds is sold, the CARL Trust Fund set aside for management should be about 1% of \$1.35 billion (1% × \$270 million × 5) or approximately \$13.5 million. Twenty percent (20%) of the CARL funds reserved for management must be reserved by the Board for interim management purposes, and made available to management agencies immediately upon purchase and until a management plan is completed [§259.032(11)(d), F.S.].

For FY 1994-95, the Legislature appropriated approximately \$8.5 million from the CARL Trust Fund for land management purposes (≈\$11.3 million if payments to local governments<sup>6</sup> are included; ≈\$13.7 million if DSL funding is also included — see **Table XXI**). 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

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<sup>5</sup> Chapter 94-240, *Laws of Florida* [CS/HB 161], revised management planning requirements for lands acquired under the CARL Program [see §259.032 & §259.035, F.S.,].

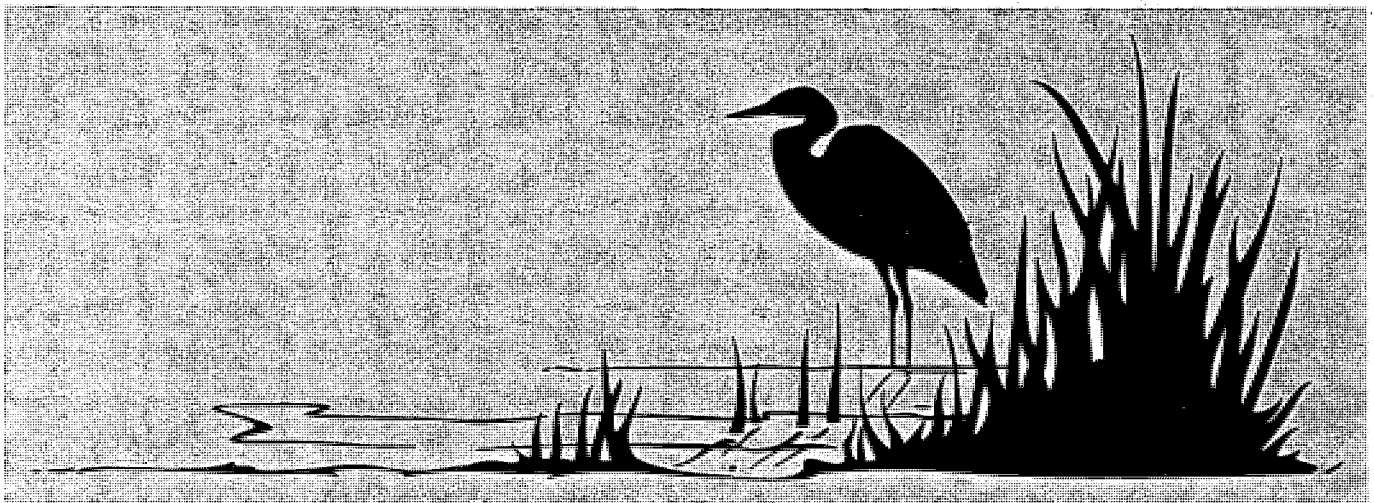
<sup>6</sup> The 1994-95 Appropriations Act authorizes the use of funds set aside for payments to in lieu of taxes to local governments, if excess to the amount needed for such purposes, for interim management activities on CARL acquired properties. Just over \$60,000 was paid to local governments in 1994. Thus, the majority of funds appropriated for payments in lieu of advalorem taxes will be available for interim management activities.

constituted the primary management funds for many CARL projects. Estimated management costs (from all funding sources) for CARL projects on the 1995 priority list are reported for each project in the individual project summaries.

## PURCHASE PRICE<sup>7</sup> and EMINENT DOMAIN

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

In 1989, the Legislature granted to the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund (i.e., Governor and Cabinet) the authority to condemn property on the CARL Priority List. Board approval to condemn property has never been recommended by staff or exercised by the Board of Trustees on any private residence. Condemnation must be approved at a public meeting by a majority vote of the Board. In addition, the Division of State Lands must prove to the Board and to the Courts that acquiring the property is essential for the protection of significant resources. The criteria for Board-approved eminent domain include: (1) the state must have made at least two bona fide offers and reached an impasse; and (2) the land is of special importance because: (a) it involves endangered or natural resources and is in imminent danger of development; (b) it is of unique value, and failure to acquire it will result in irreparable loss to the state; or (c) failure to acquire it will seriously impair the state's ability to manage or protect other state-owned lands. Condemnation is **much more expensive** than voluntary acquisition of land and, therefore, is rarely used. The law requires that the State pay all of the costs incurred by the landowner, all of the State's expenses, and the amount of money that a jury determines the property is worth. For these reasons, the State rarely uses condemnation and, instead, focuses its efforts on acquiring properties from willing sellers. **Since 1989, when the Board was granted the powers of eminent domain, the Department has condemned only 14 parcels (1,264 acres) within 3 CARL projects. More than 7,000 parcels (300,000 acres) within 81 projects were acquired through voluntary negotiations during this same period under the CARL Program.**



<sup>7</sup> Chapter 94-240, *Laws of Florida*, amended the statutory requirements for state acquisition of lands for preservation, conservation, and recreation purposes to allow greater flexibility. The Division of State Lands is currently revising Rule 18-1 accordingly.



## PARTNERSHIPS and ACQUISITION COORDINATION

The CARL Program has a long history of cooperative partnerships with other land acquisition programs. Lands have been jointly purchased with many local governments, water management districts, federal agencies, and non-profit conservation organizations and land trusts. In fact, the *Bargain/Shared Projects* group was established specifically to accommodate cooperative acquisitions of lands with other governmental entities. Thirty-three projects are included in this group of 1995 CARL projects (see **Table XVII**, page 30). Many projects in the other three groups, although not qualifying as *Bargain/Shared Projects*, are also being acquired with the cooperation of our partners. At least 67 (72%) of the 93 projects on the 1995 CARL priority list were developed and/or are being acquired cooperatively with our acquisition partners.

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

- §259.04(1)(b), *F.S.*, authorizes the Board to enter into contracts with federal, state, district, county, municipal, or political subdivisions thereof, or with any private corporation, partnership, association, or person providing for or relating to the conservation or protection of lands.
- §259.041(1), *F.S.*, authorizes the Board to waive state land acquisition statutory and rule requirements by substituting *reasonably prudent procedures* when the public's interest is *reasonably protected*.
- §259.041(7)(e), *F.S.*, authorizes the Division of State Lands to share confidential appraisal information with public agencies or non-profit conservation organizations when joint acquisition is contemplated or has been agreed to in writing. The state's acquisition partners must agree to maintain the confidentiality of appraisal information. The Division is also allowed to use, as its own, appraisals obtained by public agencies or non-profits, if the appraisers were selected from the Division's approved list and if the appraisals are approved by the Division.
- §201.02(6), *F.S.*, exempts 501(c)(3) nonprofit organizations whose primary purpose is the preservation of natural resources from being required to pay documentary stamp taxes for properties they assign, transfer, or otherwise dispose to the Board of Trustees, to any state agency, to any water management district, or to any local government.
- §253.03(13), *F.S.*, allows the Board to retain title to lands obtained under the Florida Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations (RICO) Act (Chapter 895, *F.S.*) if these lands protect or enhance floodplains, marshes, estuaries, lakes, rivers, wilderness areas, wildlife areas, wildlife habitat or other sensitive natural areas or ecosystems, or if they contain significant archaeological or historical sites. Property obtained under this provision would be controlled, managed and disposed of in accordance with Chapter 253, *F.S.*
- §259.041(14), *F.S.*, allows the Board to use up to 15% of the P-2000 funds allocated to the CARL program to acquire lands listed or placed at auction by the federal government as part of Resolution Trust Corporation or Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation sales of lands from failed banks or savings and loan institutions.
- §259.041(10), *F.S.*, allows the Board to accept land donations even when the title is nonmarketable when their acceptance is in the public interest.
- §253.027, *F.S.*, the Emergency Archaeological Property Acquisition Act of 1988, establishes a program to protect archaeological properties of major statewide significance from destruction as a result of imminent development, vandalism, or natural events. This program provides a rapid method of acquisition for a limited number of specifically designated properties, annually sets aside \$2 million of the CARL Trust Fund for the purposes of emergency archaeological acquisitions, and allows up to \$100,000 to be spent annually to inventory and evaluate archaeological and historical resources on properties purchased or proposed for purchase (see **Table XXI** & **Table XXII**).

In addition to legislative actions to facilitate acquisition partnerships, the Department, in cooperation with the Advisory Council, continues to coordinate Statewide Land Acquisition Coordination Workshops. Workshops were held in Tallahassee on June 27, 1991, in West Palm Beach on November 12, 1991, at Wakulla Springs on July 22, 1993, and at Key Largo on November 14, 1994. Participants at these workshops included representatives of state, federal and local governments, as well as water management districts, conservation organizations and local land trusts. These

workshops are designed to facilitate statewide coordination of acquisition activities among the many parties involved, and as a forum where acquisition strategies, programs, and related information and techniques can be exchanged.

The Department hosted two additional workshops with its acquisition partners at Wakulla Springs on July 21, 1993, and at Wekiwa Springs on August 27, 1993, to specifically address CARL and Save Our Rivers (SOR) coordination efforts and acquisition procedures. These workshops were conducted in light of the merger of the Departments of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection into the new Department of Environmental Protection. The Advisory Council also held a workshop in Tallahassee on April 29, 1993, with representatives from local governments to specifically address methods for improving coordination efforts with them. Several recommendations were proffered and now are being implemented (**Addendum VII**).

Cooperation with local governments is critical to the success of the CARL Program. In fact, many local government decisions have dramatic impacts on the acquisition feasibility of CARL projects. Subdivision or Planned Unit Development (PUD) approvals, extensions of public services, and other local actions can increase property values and hinder state acquisition efforts. To avoid undue added expense in the acquisition of property, the Board adopted a policy on November 5, 1985, that would effectively suspend the state's acquisition efforts for projects in which a governmental action (e.g., a zoning change or permit approval) inflated the value of that property if such action occurred subsequent to the project's placement on a state acquisition list. Acquisition efforts may resume if the property owner agrees that appraisals will be based on the highest and best use of the property at the time the project was placed on the acquisition list. The Department was directed by the Board on May 20, 1986, to formally advise them of activities of this nature.

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

In addition to coordination with our typical acquisition partners, the Department continues close coordination with the Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) to acquire parcels within the Save Our Everglades CARL project, and with FDOT and various transportation authorities to develop mitigation plans for transportation proposals affecting CARL projects in the Wekiva Basin, Annutteliga Hammock, Garcon Point, Miami Rockridge Pinelands, Levy County Forest/Sandhill, Ross Prairie, and other areas of the state. Coordination with FDOT and other transportation planning agencies ensures that solutions to transportation problems are developed, to the greatest degree possible, to be compatible with the state's conservation and recreation goals and objectives. To further facilitate these coordination efforts, a representative from FDOT now participates in CARL evaluation and planning activities (see **Table II**).

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

*... if by government action, subsequent to the time a parcel is placed on a state acquisition list, it is given an enhanced highest and best use which would result in a governmentally derived higher value, that the staff will terminate further acquisition activities unless the owner agrees that the appraisal will be done at the highest and best use at the time the project was placed on the acquisition list. It is the intent of the Board, however, that a reasonable inflationary factor may be considered which would keep us in a negotiating position. When [Department] staff determines that government action may have enhanced the highest and best use of a parcel subsequent to when a parcel was placed on a state acquisition list, staff shall formally advise the Governor and Cabinet of governmental action prior to terminating activities for acquiring that parcel. [Department] staff shall advise the Governor and Cabinet of the owners' willingness to discount (in appraisals and negotiations) any value attributable to the enhanced highest and best use.*

## ACQUISITION PLANNING INITIATIVES

Florida's CARL Program has been and continues to be one of the most successful land acquisition programs in the nation. Since its inception in 1980<sup>8</sup>, over 500,000 acres within 105 projects have been acquired with nearly \$930 million. This extraordinary land acquisition accomplishment results from the earnest efforts of many dedicated professionals who have strived to fulfill Florida's legislative commitment to preserve its unique natural and cultural heritage. To this end, staff of the CARL Program, in conjunction with the Land Acquisition Advisory Council and the Governor and Cabinet, have developed a land acquisition plan that comprehensively addresses all of Florida's diverse resource concerns. It is not based on a single resource concern or a small geographic area and, therefore, is much more complicated and comprehensive than the acquisition plans of other programs.

Because the CARL acquisition plan is so broad in scope, its goals and objectives overlap substantially with those of many other land acquisition programs. It also means that more lands are eligible, which translates into greater overall acquisition costs than acquisition programs with more narrow foci. Thus, the CARL Program must develop and encourage acquisition and planning partnerships with the water management districts, local governments, other state agencies and non-profit conservation organizations if the program is to fulfill its goals and objectives (see previous section). The CARL Program's primary planning initiatives include the following:

■ **CARL Annual Report -- Annually Updated 10-year Acquisition Plan:**

The CARL Annual Report, like the water management districts' five-year Save Our Rivers (SOR) plans, identifies projects being proposed for acquisition. The primary difference between the two plans is that the SOR plans do not rank individual projects but lump them into groups. The CARL plan, on the other hand, ranks each project and often parcels within a project. These priorities may change from year to year based on new information and acquisition progress. Thus, the state's CARL plan **appears more dynamic** and subject to change. However, the priorities generally **remain relatively static**, with shifts in ranking often correlated to specific actions of property owners or the properties' vulnerability and endangerment relative to their resource importance.

■ **Acquisition Opportunities & Priorities -- the Workplan:**

Because the list of acquisition needs far exceeds the available funding at any one time, the Advisory Council establishes a priority list of CARL projects to direct the acquisition efforts of the Division of State Lands. Still, the task of identifying which parcels to acquire among the thousands of parcels on the priority list is enormous and subject to substantial criticism, especially if limited funds are wasted on timely documents (such as appraisal maps, title information, and appraisals) that never get used. Thus, the Division's Bureau of Land Acquisition and Office of Environmental Services, in cooperation with the Advisory Council and our acquisition partners, annually develops a workplan to focus staff mapping, appraisal and acquisition efforts on a limited number of projects (**Addendum VI**).

Projects that can be purchased at a state bargain or are substantially complete deserve special consideration. Similarly, projects that are comprised of subdivision lots with hundreds of similar-sized ownerships must be treated separately. Thus, the Advisory Council places projects in groups according to acquisition needs:

- Priority Projects
- Mega-multiparcel Projects
- Bargain/Shared Acquisitions
- Substantially Complete Projects

Based on available funding within each group, the Division identifies parcels that could be acquired in the forthcoming fiscal year. The Division is often unable to acquire all parcels within a project in a single year because of the large number of parcels within a project, or because the acquisition of some parcels may be contingent on the acquisition of other parcels within a project (see below). Thus, each project is analyzed, acquisition costs are estimated, and an acquisition plan is developed. The Division then meets with Council staff to ensure that the Division is complying with the Council's established project priorities to the greatest degree possible. The Division's acquisition workplan produces an equitable process for making difficult allocation decisions.

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<sup>8</sup> The CARL Program was established by the 1979 Florida Legislature, but the Governor and Cabinet did not formally approve the first CARL priority list until December 16, 1980.

■ **Project Designs and Resource Planning Boundaries:**

As described on pages 12 to 17, the CARL Program employs a two-tier process for evaluating and designing projects. First, a **holistic, ecosystem evaluation** of resource concerns are addressed during the *Project Assessment* stage. A resource planning boundary is prepared by the Florida Natural Areas Inventory (FNAI) and modified by Council agencies to identify an area for comprehensive resource assessment. This boundary ignores, to a great degree, ownerships and other factors, concentrating instead on natural and cultural resource issues. Second, a project design is prepared to identify specific ownerships, acquisition techniques (including priority phases, less-than-fee-simple ownership needs, etc.), local and state regulations affecting resource protection and acquisition, and management concerns and proposals. Project designs are prepared by acquisition experts within the Division of State Lands in coordination with Council agencies, FNAI, and other governmental entities and interested parties. This two-tier evaluation process produces **comprehensive, ecosystem-derived boundaries** and acquisition plans for each project on the CARL priority list.

Because natural and cultural resources in Florida are continually being threatened or lost, project design boundaries are subject to change over time. In fact, a large number of boundary amendments to existing CARL projects, many of which involve large tracts of land, are proposed each year (see **Table XIII**, page 25), and many others assigned by the Council remain to be completed (**Table XXIV**). In response to the large number of requests to amend project boundaries, the Council adopted a *Policy for Amending the Boundaries of Existing CARL Projects*. The policy applies six criteria to decide when a proposed boundary modification can be considered by the Council (**Addendum VIII**). It also lists five factors that staff will consider when developing recommendations for or against a proposed boundary modification.

**Table XXIV: Project Designs Requiring Completion**

Project Name	County(ies)
Apalachicola River, Phase II	Calhoun/Gadsden/Jackson/Liberty
Green Swamp	Polk/Lake
Big Bend Coast Tract	Jefferson/Taylor/Dixie
East Everglades	Dade
Etoniah/Cross Florida Greenway	Putnam/Clay
Point Washington, Phase II	Walton
Suwannee Buffers, Phases II	Multi-county

NOTE: See 22 for assessment/design assignments that were evaluated this year.

■ **Florida Statewide Land Acquisition Plan (FSLAP):**

Approved by the Governor and Cabinet in 1986 and amended in 1991 (see below), *FSLAP* was developed by staffs from six state agencies, water management districts, local and regional governments, and the FNAI. This **interagency, comprehensive plan for land acquisition** includes nine general guidelines and 29 specific objectives under nine major resource categories (**Addendum IV**). These categories include:

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

The FSLAP goals and objectives guide the CARL program and, thereby, encourage comprehensive, ecosystem/landscape analysis of project boundaries. The ecosystem/landscape approach to evaluating and designing CARL projects has resulted in a more holistic view of statewide conservation needs. This is illustrated in the project maps throughout this report and, more specifically, in the ecosystem/landscape maps of many important areas of the state.

■ **Florida Preservation 2000 Needs Assessment:**

Submitted to the Legislature and the Governor and Cabinet in 1991, the *P-2000 Needs Assessment* was developed by over 100 individuals who were most knowledgeable about the state's land acquisition programs and needs. Seven committees were established to address a wide array of land acquisition issues, including the state's land acquisition planning efforts. The *Needs Assessment* recommended revisions to the *FSLAP* and methods for improving the identification of important resources which need protection through the acquisition of lands. It also recommended greater cooperation and coordination of state, regional, and local land acquisition plans through the development of partnerships.

■ **Geographic Information Systems (GIS):**

The *Data Inventory and Assessment Committee (DIAC)*, which was established by the Advisory Council during preparation of the *P-2000 Needs Assessment*, specifically addressed the geographic information needs for developing a statewide map of lands needing protection via land acquisition. DIAC identified seven data layers of geographic information that needed to be integrated through GIS technology:

- FNAI's element occurrences
- Current conservation lands
- GFC's plant communities maps
- WMDs' water recharge areas
- WMDs' DRASTIC (groundwater) maps
- GFC's selected animals' habitat maps
- DHR's archaeological & historical sites

These data and additional layers (see *Ecological Charrette Maps* below) are now being integrated into a single GIS developed by the FNAI under contract with the Department. Once integrated, the GIS generated maps of the state will help the Advisory Council to identify areas not already included on the CARL priority list for possible inclusion. They may also be used by water management districts, local governments, and other entities involved in land acquisition to guide their acquisition and land use planning efforts.

■ **Ecological Charrette Maps:**

In response to a request by the Florida Audubon Society, the Advisory Council approved the concept of a statewide "charrette" to identify on a map the areas where the state should focus its Preservation 2000 acquisition efforts. The *Florida Audubon Society/The Nature Conservancy Ecological Charrette* was held in cooperation with the Department on January 24-25, 1991. Forty experts in ecology, biology, geology, and wildlife management met to draw boundaries of important ecological areas on 1:250,000 USGS maps of the state. Although crudely developed, these maps provide a general overview of the *priority acquisition areas* and *areas of conservation interest*.

To refine these boundaries, FNAI conducted **regional ecological workshops** within each of the eleven regional planning councils. The primary purpose of these workshops was to gather and exchange information about Florida's most significant natural resource areas and their resource protection needs. The RPCs were selected as the forums for accomplishing this goal primarily to **encourage more local participation** in the identification of priority acquisition areas and to improve coordination with local and regional government planning staffs who often are responsible for recommending regulations or other protective measures for areas with important natural resources. By exchanging information on significant natural areas and local regulations regarding their use, the state can better determine acquisition priorities and local governments can be apprised of resource protection needs. After analyzing the results of these workshops, the boundaries of *priority acquisition areas* and *areas of conservation interest* are delineated and digitized, and eventually will be integrated with the other geographic data sets described above.

In addition to the acquisition planning initiatives described in this section, several other planning initiatives are being conducted by staffs of the Council agencies and other entities that will have an effect on the CARL Program. For example, the Department of Environmental Protection is initiating **ecosystems planning and management** for many areas throughout the state to better coordinate protection and regulation of important natural resources. Similarly, the Partners for a Better Florida analyzed land use plans and property regulations statewide to determine if better methods of growth management exist, while the Florida Greenways Commission explored the concept of a statewide network of greenways and greenspace.

The CARL Program, although broadly challenged by the vast resource protection needs of the state, continues to place special emphasis on the protection of natural and cultural **resources of statewide and national significance**. The following lists, although not comprehensive by any means, represent examples of some of the CARL Program's initiatives for protecting these resources:

● **Ecosystems/Landscapes/Greenways:**

Everglades Ecosystem

East Everglades  
 Rotenberger  
 Holey Lands  
 Seminole Indian Lands  
 Fakahatchee Strand  
 Big Cypress  
 Panther Refuge  
 South Golden Gate  
 Belle Meade  
 Corkscrew Watershed

Florida Keys

New Mahogany Hmk.  
 North Key Largo  
 Windley Key  
 Tropical Flyways  
 Curry Hammock  
 Hmks. of Lower Keys  
 Coupon Bight/Key Deer

Wekiva-Middle St. Johns

Rock Springs Run  
 BMK Ranch  
 Seminole Woods  
 Wekiva-Ocala Conn.  
 St. Johns River  
 Wekiva Buffers  
 Lower Wekiva River  
 Stark Tract  
 Lake George  
 Spring Hammock  
 Econ-St. Johns Corr.  
 Lower Econlockhatchee  
 Tosohatchee

Blackwater-Escambia

Juniper Creek Watersh.  
 Yellow River Ravines  
 Escribano Point  
 Garcon Ecosystem

Apalachicola River-Bay

Gadsden Glades  
 Aspalaga Landing  
 Sweetwater Creek  
 Atkins Tract  
 Tate's Hell  
 Lower Apalachicola  
 MK Ranch  
 St. George Island  
 Cape St. George Island

Southwest Estuaries

Rookery Bay  
 Estero Bay  
 Cayo Costa Island  
 Charlotte Harbor  
 Charlotte Flatwoods  
 Myakka Estuary  
 Emerson Point  
 Cockroach Bay Islands

Central Highlands

Lake Wales Ridge  
 Placid Lakes  
 Catfish Creek  
 Lake Arbuckle  
 Saddleblanket Lakes  
 Horse Creek Scrub  
 Highlands Hammock  
 Three Lks./Prairie Lks.  
 Warea Archipelago  
 Longleaf Pine Ecosys.  
 Watermelon Pond  
 Levy County Forest

Florida Springs Coast

Crystal River  
 St. Martins River  
 Homosassa Reserve  
 Stoney Lane  
 Chassahowitzka Swamp  
 Chassahow. Sandhill

● **Endangered Habitats & Species:**

Longleaf Pine Ecosys.  
 Sebastian Creek  
 St. Joseph Bay  
 Pal-Mar  
 Brevard Turtle Beach  
 Little Gator Creek

SE Bat Maternity Caves  
 Scrub Jay Refugia  
 Maritime Hammocks  
 Juno Hills  
 Emerald Marsh  
 Balm-Boyette Scrub

South Savannas  
 Golden Aster Scrub  
 Trop. Hmks. Redlands  
 Warea Archipelago  
 Jupiter Ridge  
 Bower Tract

Miami Rockridge P'lands  
 Yamato Scrub  
 N. Fork St. Lucie River  
 Deering Hammock  
 Westlake  
 Seabranh

● **Springs & Other Unique Geologic Features:**

First Magnitude Springs  
 Apalachicola Bluffs  
 Silver River/Springs  
 Seminole Springs

Brown Tract/Big Shoals  
 Escambia Bay Bluffs  
 Etoniah Creek  
 Waddell's Mill Pond

Homosassa Springs  
 Peacock Slough  
 Wacissa/Aucilla Rivers  
 Suwannee Buffers

Rainbow River/Springs  
 San Felasco Hammock  
 Wakulla Springs  
 Pineola Fern Grotto

● **Historic and Archaeological Sites:**

Cockroach Key  
 DeSoto Site  
 Fort San Luis  
 Atsena Otie Key

Key West Customs  
 Letchworth Mounds  
 Snake Warrior Island  
 Snodgrass Island

Pine Island Ridge  
 Josslyn Island  
 The Grove  
 Barnacle Addition

Fort George Island  
 Deering Estate  
 Centro Español

● **Coastal Beaches & Storm Hazard Mitigation:**

Topsail Hill  
 Archie Carr Turtle Ref.  
 Guana River  
 Big Bend Coast  
 Barefoot Beach

Point Washington  
 Cayo Costa Island  
 North Peninsula  
 Cedar Key Scrub  
 Cape St. George Island

St. Michael's Landing  
 Hutchinson Island  
 Rookery Bay  
 Gill's Tract  
 Nassau River Marshes

Avalon Tract  
 Grayton Dunes  
 Wetstone/Berkovitz  
 Bower Tract  
 Perdido Key



## CONCLUSION

With the passage of the Preservation 2000 Act, the State of Florida has one of the most aggressive conservation and recreation land acquisition programs in the United States. In the past twenty years Florida has spent nearly \$2 billion to conserve approximately 1½ million acres of lands for environmental, recreational and related purposes. Florida has accomplished this feat through several programs, including the Environmentally Endangered Lands, Outdoor Recreation, Save Our Coasts, Save Our Rivers, Conservation and Recreation Lands (CARL), and the recently established Preservation 2000 program. The CARL program alone is responsible for the acquisition of over 500,000 acres at a cost of nearly \$930 million since 1980 (see Table IV, page 5). The success of the CARL program can be seen throughout Florida in such areas as North Key Largo Hammocks, Cayo Costa Island, Lake Arbuckle, Crystal River, Guana River, Fort San Luis, and Escambia Bay Bluffs, to name only a few.

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

The increased funding that was authorized by the 1990 through 1994 Florida Legislatures under the Florida Preservation 2000 program is a clear indication of Florida's commitment to the acquisition of conservation and recreation lands. This commitment, if continued, should be sufficient to accomplish many of the goals of the CARL program (Table XXV). The current CARL list includes properties whose cumulative tax value is over \$1 billion. This amount could easily translate into \$1.5 billion in real estate on the 1995 CARL Priority List (Table XXVI). Numerous other projects also have been identified as important to the state's efforts to preserve its natural resources and scenic beauty but remain in jeopardy due to insufficient funding.

With Preservation 2000 the projected income for the CARL program alone during this decade could be close to \$2 billion. CARL funds will most assuredly be supplemented by local government acquisition funds, as more than 17 local governments have passed referenda to raise over \$635 million for the acquisition of conservation and recreation lands. Additionally, the increased funding under the Preservation 2000 program for the Save Our Rivers, Florida Communities Trust, Florida Rails to Trails, and agency inholdings and additions programs will mean that the CARL program is no longer the only funding source for many worthy projects. Without Preservation 2000 funding, many important state, regional, and local projects will be lost forever to other uses.

The CARL program is continually being re-evaluated and modified to achieve the state's goals and objectives for conserving its dwindling natural and cultural resources. The development pressures under which these resources are continually subjected are intensifying as the population within the State of Florida continues to grow at the alarming rate of 700 to 900 new residents each day. The CARL program, alone, cannot compete with these ever increasing pressures. Thus, the concerted efforts of state, federal, and local governments, and of non-profit conservation organizations and local land trusts are required in order to accomplish the goals and objectives of the state's land acquisition programs.

**Table XXV: Estimated CARL Program Revenues through FY 1999-2000**

Source	Revenues	Source	Revenues
P-2000 Balance	\$36,518,381	CARL T.F. Balance	\$135,587,421
P-2000 Series 5	\$135,000,000	CARL T.F. 1995-96	\$42,000,000
P-2000 Series 6	\$135,000,000	CARL T.F. 1996-97	\$43,400,000
P-2000 Series 7	\$135,000,000	CARL T.F. 1997-98	\$41,300,000
P-2000 Series 8	\$135,000,000	CARL T.F. 1998-99	\$35,900,000
P-2000 Series 9	\$135,000,000	CARL T.F. 1999-00	\$43,700,000
P-2000 Series 10	\$135,000,000		
<b>Subtotals:</b>	<b>\$810,000,000</b>		<b>\$305,987,421</b>
<b>TOTAL Estimated CARL Revenues:</b>		<b>\$1,115,987,421</b>	

**NOTES:**

P-2000 bond estimates = 90% of CARL allocation -- 10% for bond costs and reserve  
 CARL Trust Fund estimates based on 12/16/94 Revenue Estimating Conference  
 CARL Trust Fund estimates reduced for land management costs and tax payments to counties  
 CARL Trust Fund estimates include set asides for archaeological sites, East Everglades, etc.

**Table XXVI: Estimated Remaining Cost of Projects on 1995 CARL Priority List**

Group	Acres	Tax Value	Cost Estimate
Priority Projects	636,203	\$545,763,108	\$818,644,662
Bargain/Shared	333,333	\$466,974,012	\$350,230,509
Substantially Complete	66,238	\$65,424,410	\$98,136,615
Mega-multiparcel	247,915	\$176,934,552	\$265,401,828
<b>TOTALS:</b>	<b>1,283,689</b>	<b>\$1,255,096,082</b>	<b>\$1,532,413,614</b>

**NOTES:**

Tax Values = estimated 'Just Value' of county property appraisers  
 Cost Estimates = 150% of 'Just Value'  
 'Bargain/Shared' cost estimate reduced by 50%

## EXPLANATION of PROJECT SUMMARIES INFORMATION

The following project analyses summarize the information that is detailed more fully in the assessments and project designs for those projects that were recommended by the Land Acquisition Advisory Council for the 1995 Conservation and Recreation Lands (CARL) Priority List. Each project summary contains: project name, listing group and rank within the group; acreage, cost and general location information; and significant additional information. The following represents a brief explanation of each of the sections contained in each project analysis:

- **Acres Acquired** - Within the project boundaries, the number of acres acquired or under option by the state (options approved by the Governor and Cabinet), federal government, water management district, or local government. If a nonprofit organization has acquired acreage within the project but has not yet transferred the property (in whole or in part) to the state, that acreage is excluded from the *Acreage Acquired*. Such cases are identified with an asterisk (\*) and are explained in the text of the project summary under *Ownership and/or Coordination*.
- **Acres Remaining** - an estimate based on county plat maps and tax information of the number of acres in the project not yet acquired or under option to be acquired.
- **Cost of Acres Acquired** - The amount of funds spent or authorized to be spent by the state, federal government, water management district, or local government on the acquisition of a project. If a nonprofit organization has expended funds within a project, those funds are excluded from the *Funds Expended or Encumbered*. Such cases are identified with an asterisk (\*) and are explained in the text of the project summary under *Ownership and/or Coordination*.
- **Tax Assessed Value of Remaining Unacquired Lands** - Reflects the county's tax assessed value of the acreage not yet acquired or under option to be acquired. Not all values are the most recent tax assessed values. Values for larger acreage tracts and those with numerous ownerships, including recorded and unrecorded subdivisions, are sometimes estimates of tax values based on information from: (1) county property appraisers, or (2) average per acre and per lot tax values obtained from (a) project assessments, (b) project designs, and/or (c) the Real Estate Data, Inc., Service.
- **General Location** - Lists the counties, water management districts, regional planning councils, and Florida Senate and House districts in which the project is situated.
- **Natural Resources Summary** - Brief synopsis of the significant natural resources located on the tract, including: natural communities, endangered species, game and nongame species, hydrological systems, etc. The primary acquisition purposes are also included in this section (see also Addenda IV & VIII).
- **Vulnerability and Endangerment** - Describes the susceptibility of the project to natural and anthropogenic disturbances and the imminence or threat of such degradation.
- **FNAI Elements** - A list of the most endangered or threatened "elements" -- natural communities and species of animals and plants -- in the project, from records in the Florida Natural Areas Inventory (FNAI) data base. Natural communities are in CAPITAL LETTERS; animals are in standard typeface; and plants are in *italics*. The smaller the numbers in an FNAI rank, the more endangered the element is: for example, the most critically endangered elements have a rank of G1/S1. "G" equates to an element's *Global* ranking, while "S" equates to its *State* ranking. See Addendum V for a fuller explanation of FNAI ranks.
- **Recreation/Public Use** - A list of the potential recreational activities and public uses (e.g., timber management) that the project could readily accommodate.
- **Lead Manager** - The agency that is proposed to assume *lead management* responsibilities. If more than one agency is listed, then lead management responsibilities will be divided between agencies for portions of the project.
- **Designated Use** - The state designated use pursuant to §259.032(4), F.S., under which the project qualifies for state acquisition. CARL projects may be managed as: State Parks, State Preserves, State Reserves, State

Aquatic Preserves, State Botanical or Geological Sites, State Recreation Areas, State Archaeological or Historical Sites, Wildlife Management Areas, Wildlife and Environmental Areas, Wildlife Refuges, and State Forests. Under certain circumstances, they may also be managed as a County or City Nature Parks, Environmental Education Centers, etc., but they still must qualify for state designation and be managed accordingly.

- **Archaeological and Historical Resources** - Identifies sites recorded in the *Florida Site File* database which is maintained by the Division of Historical Resources and the Division's analysis of the project's potential archaeological and historic significance.
- **Project Map(s)** - Identifies the project boundary; property within the project boundary that is state owned or under option for state acquisition; and property within, adjacent, or near the project area that is owned by another public agency or non-profit conservation organization.
- **Management Policy Statement/Public Purposes** - Briefly describes how the project meets the CARL Program selection criteria and public purposes pursuant to §259.032(3), F.S.
- **Management Prospectus** - Identifies the rationale for the state-designation under which the project will be managed; the lead and, if appropriate, the cooperating state or local agencies recommended to manage the tract if acquired; the conditions that may affect the intensity of management activities; a timetable for implementing specific management activities; the project's revenue-generating potential; and the role(s) of potential management cooperators.
- **Management Cost Summary** - Past, current, and projected management and development costs for projects which are currently being managed; estimated start-up and recurring costs for projects not yet under current management. Some costs may include areas outside the CARL project boundary if the CARL project is to be managed as a component of a larger tract, while others may not report additional management costs under the same circumstances. Cost information is categorized as: *salary* = salaries of permanent employees, including fringe benefits; *OPS* = other personnel services (i.e., temporary employee costs); *expense* = costs of office supplies, fuel, utilities, tools, implements, and other expendable items valued at less than \$500; *OCO* = operating capital outlay costs (i.e., costs for equipment and machinery valued at greater than \$500); and *FCO* = fixed capital outlay (i.e., costs for permanent structures, including buildings, paved roads, and other permanent facilities). The primary or proposed sources of management funds are also indicated as follows: *CARL* = Conservation and Recreation Lands Trust Fund; *GR* = General Revenue Fund; *IITF* = Internal Improvement Trust Fund; *LATF* = Land Acquisition Trust Fund; *MRCTF* = Marine Resources Conservation Trust Fund; *SPTF* = State Park Trust Fund; *TNC* = The Nature Conservancy; *WMLTF* = Water Management Lands Trust Fund; or federal, local, or other funding sources that should be self-explanatory.
- **Project History** - Provides a tabulation of Advisory Council approval dates and previous rankings, as well as summaries of acres acquired and funds obligated under the CARL or EEL programs for each year that option contracts or purchase agreements were approved by the Board. CARL/EEL acreages acquired and funds spent may differ from those described previously which may include other program accomplishments and expenditures.
- **Acquisition Planning** - Lists the number of acres and/or ownerships acquired by other public and nonprofit organizations, and the number of remaining owners. Describes acquisition activity during the past year, the general status of current negotiations, and other technical aspects of acquisition, if applicable. Since the 1984-85 CARL evaluation cycle, the Land Acquisition Advisory Council has utilized a more intensive, resource-oriented evaluation procedure for each project voted to be assessed; and a more technical, acquisition-oriented planning procedure for those voted to project design (see pages 9 to 13). Resource planning boundaries and project designs were also prepared for a few of the older projects on the list. If a project has gone through this planning process, the results are summarized under this heading. Includes a tabulation of governmental resolutions, if received by the Office of Environmental Services of the Division of State Lands, Department of Environmental Protection. A few projects that were originally on the Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL) priority list are included on the CARL priority list. Resolutions which might exist in the EEL files are not tabulated. If the Legislature or the Board has authorized acquisition of the project by eminent domain, or the Advisory Council has recommended condemnation, relevant information will be provided under this section.

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**PRIORITY PROJECTS**

Topsail Hill .....	P-3
Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystems .....	P-7
Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge .....	P-20
Belle Meade .....	P-29
Tropical Flyways .....	P-33
Longleaf Pine Ecosystems .....	P-37
Wekiva-Ocala Greenway .....	P-43
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# Topsail Hill

Priority Project # 1

	<b>Acres</b>	<b>Cost/Tax Value</b>	<b>County(ies):</b>		Walton
<b>Acquired:</b>	684	\$33,468,595	<b>Water Mgmt. District:</b>		Northwest Florida
<b>Remaining:</b>	832	\$7,056,400	<b>Regional Planning Council:</b>		West Florida
<b>Totals:</b>	1,516	\$40,524,995	<b>Senate District(s):</b> 1	<b>House District(s):</b> 7	

### Natural Resources Summary

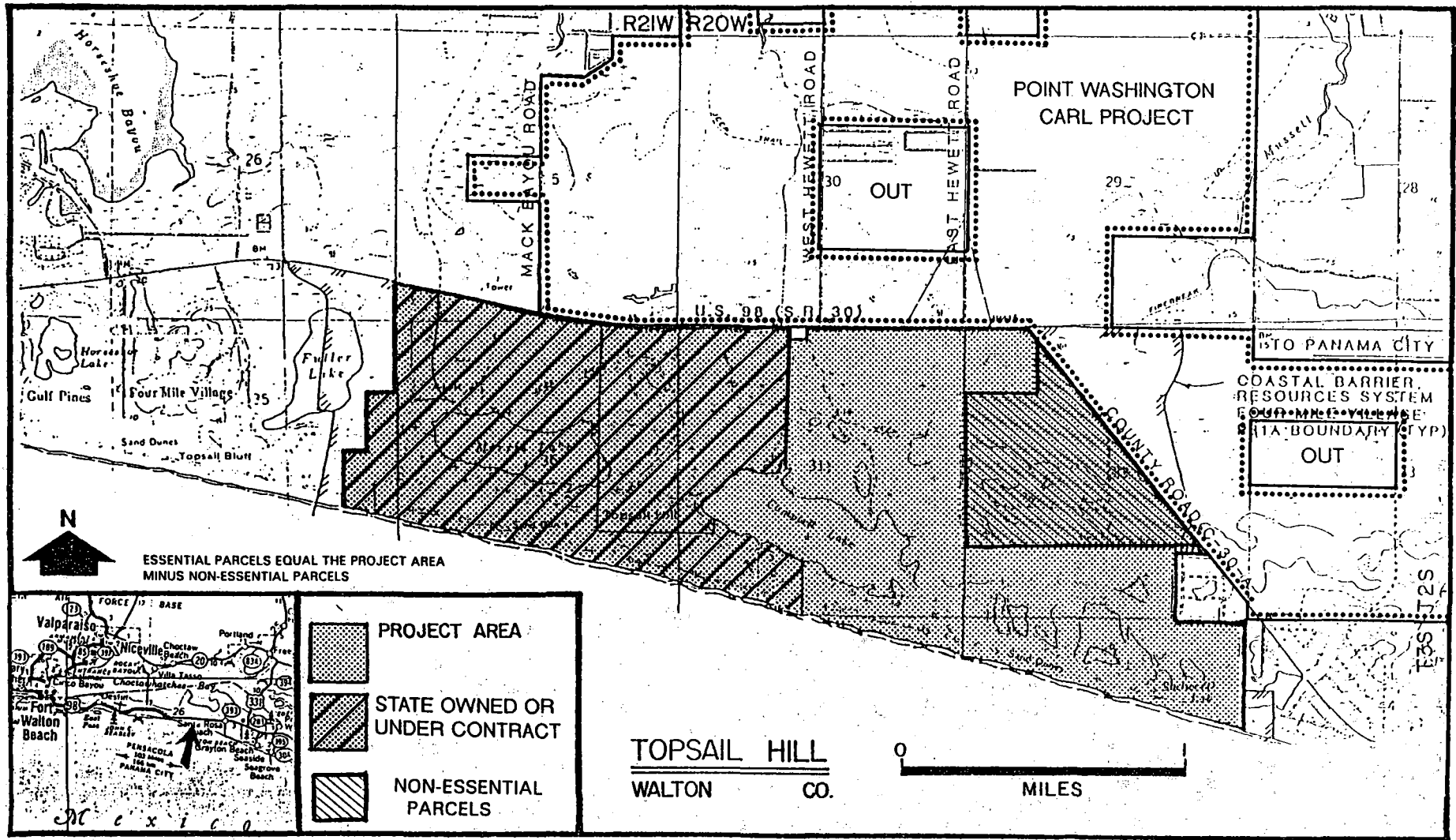
The project includes perhaps the most outstanding assemblage of natural communities on the coast of the Florida panhandle. All the eighteen FNAI natural community types represented on the tract are in good to excellent condition. The coastal scrub is the largest and highest quality remaining on the Gulf coast of Florida. Communities also include two large, pristine coastal dune lakes and more than three contiguous miles of undisturbed, sandy beach. The project area supports several threatened or endangered plant and animal species including the federally listed red-cockaded woodpecker and Choctawhatchee beach mouse.

### Vulnerability & Endangerment

The tract comprises one of the federal coastal barrier resource units and is included in the Okaloosa/Walton Resource Planning and Management Area. These designations are intended to check development to acceptable levels. No provisions in these growth management guidelines, however, ensure the preservation and integrity of the exceptional system-level natural resources of the Topsail Hill project. Serious damage to the coastal scrub and dune systems is occurring due to ORV abuse. Some timber harvest has reportedly occurred recently on the St. Joe ownership, although the extent of possible habitat degradation is unknown. The pine flatwoods on site are vulnerable to clearcutting and mechanical site preparation. The recent harvest may have already damaged nesting and/or foraging habitat of the red-cockaded woodpecker. Fee simple acquisition is the only method presently available to preserve the biological system at Topsail Hill. Walton County approved development plans for 196 units on the 20 acre First Federal of DeFuniak Springs parcel on the westernmost boundary on December 31, 1991.

### Important Resources

FNAI Elements	Recreation/Public Use	Archaeological/Historic
COASTAL DUNE LAKE	Recreation	Although no culturally significant sites are recorded from the project, information from environmentally similar areas indicates that there is a high potential for archaeological sites to be located in the area.
SCRUB	Swimming	
Red-cockaded woodpecker	Saltwater fishing	
<i>Curtiss' sandgrass</i>	hiking, camping	
<i>Godfrey's golden aster</i>	picnicking	
<i>Large-leaved jointweed</i>	Nature appreciation	
<i>Gulf coast lupine</i>	<b>Lead Manager</b>	
Choctawhatchee beach mouse	Div. of Rec and Parks	
<i>Cruise's golden aster</i>	<b>Designated Use</b>	
22 elements known from project	park/preserve	



Map labels and features include:

- Geographic Labels:** Horseshoe Bayou, Fuller Lake, Gulf Pines, Four Mile Villages, Sand Dunes, Topsail Bluff, U.S. 90 (S.R. 30), COUNTY ROAD 30, WEST HEWETT ROAD, EAST HEWETT ROAD, MACK BAYOU ROAD.
- Project Labels:** POINT WASHINGTON CARL PROJECT, OUT (multiple locations), COASTAL BARRIER RESOURCES SYSTEM (TA BOUNDARY (CTYP)), OUT (within CBRS area).
- Grid Labels:** R21W, R20W, 26, 25, 29, 30, 28, 25.
- Other Labels:** TO PANAMA CITY, FORCE 13 BASE, Valparaiso, Fort Walton Beach, PANAMA CITY.



### Management Policy Statement/Public Purposes

The primary goals of management of the Topsail Hill CARL project are: to conserve and protect environmentally unique and irreplaceable lands that contain native, relatively unaltered flora and fauna representing a natural area unique to, or scarce within, a region of this state or a larger geographic area; to conserve and protect significant habitat for native species or endangered and threatened species; to conserve, protect, manage, or restore important ecosystems, landscapes, and forests, in order to enhance or protect significant surface water, coastal, recreational, timber, fish or wildlife resources which local or state regulatory programs cannot; and to provide areas, including recreational trails, for natural-resource-based recreation.

### Management Prospectus

**Qualifications for state designation** The outstanding quality of the beaches, lakes, and forests of the Topsail Hill CARL project qualifies it as a unit of the state park system.

**Manager** The Division of Recreation and Parks, Department of Environmental Protection, will manage the project.

**Management goals** See policy statement.

**Conditions affecting intensity of management** The Topsail Hill project will be a high-need management area with emphasis on public recreational use and development compatible with resource management.

**Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure** Within the first year after acquisition, management activities will concentrate on site security, natural and cultural resource protection, and efforts toward the development of a plan for long-term public use and resource management.

**Revenue-generating potential** No significant revenue is expected to be generated initially. After acquisition, it will probably be several years before any significant public use facilities are developed. The amount of any future revenue generated will depend on the nature and extent of public use and facilities.

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

### Management Cost Summary

Category	Source	Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
Start-up	SPTF	\$7,000	\$0	\$1,000	\$0	\$0	\$8,000
1994-95	CARL	\$39,912	\$7,092	\$13,269	\$82,271	\$0	\$142,544

**Project History**

Ranking (last 5 yrs.)	Assessment Approved: 10/88		CARL Acquisition History		
	Project Design Approved: 12/14/88		Year	Acres	Funds
1994 01	Boundary/Design Modifications 3/27/91 198 Acres added		1994	176.48	\$6,516,000
1993 02			1993	265.00	\$10,341,000
1992 03			1992	366	\$20,062,595
1991 04					
1990 17					

**Acquisition Planning and Status**

All tracts are extremely vulnerable. In general, though, acquisition efforts should concentrate on the westernmost tracts, then move to the easternmost tracts. Acquisition of the 1991 198 acre addition should be dependent upon state acquisition of the adjacent St. Joe ownership. The St. Joe Paper Company is the largest ownership remaining to be acquired; eminent domain is proceeding.

The Nature Conservancy (TNC) has acted as intermediary in the acquisition of the FDIC tract and other significant tracts, as has the Florida Attorney General's office.

Resolutions in support of state acquisition have been received from the Walton County Chamber of Commerce and the Destin City Council.

**Conformance with Florida Statewide Land Acquisition Plan**

Natural Communities		Forest Resources			Vascular Plants			Fish and Wildlife			Fresh Water Resources					Coastal Resources		
1	2	1	2a	2b	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
H	H	H	M	H	M	H	M	H	N	H	N	N	H	M	H	H	L	L

Geological Resources		Historical Resources		Outdoor Recreation Resources					Acquisition Guiding Principles									
1	2	1a	1b	1	2a	2b	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
H	H	M	N	H	H	H	L	H	M	H	L	H	H	N	H	H	N	N

**Qualifications Matrix for Preservation 2000 Criteria**

Imminent Danger of:			Likely to be:		Serves to Protect:			● = Best Met ○ = Also Met	
Development	Loss of Habitat	Subdivision	Developed in 12 mos.	Escalating Land Val.	Recharge Area	Other Nat. Res.	Res.-based Recreation	Cost ≤ 80% Appraisal	E & T spp Habitat
●		○	○	○	○	○	○		●

# Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystems

Priority Project # 2

	<b>Acres</b>	<b>Cost/Tax Value</b>	<b>County(ies):</b> Lake/Osceola/Highlands/Polk	
<b>Acquired:</b>	5,766	\$8,295,550	<b>Water Mgmt. District:</b> St. Johns, SW Florida and South Florida	
<b>Remaining:</b>	13,987	\$19,067,000	<b>Regional Planning Council:</b> East Central Florida and Central Florida	
<b>Totals:</b>	19,753	\$27,362,550	<b>Senate District(s):</b> 17, 26	<b>House District(s):</b> 63, 65, 66, 77, 78

### Natural Resources Summary

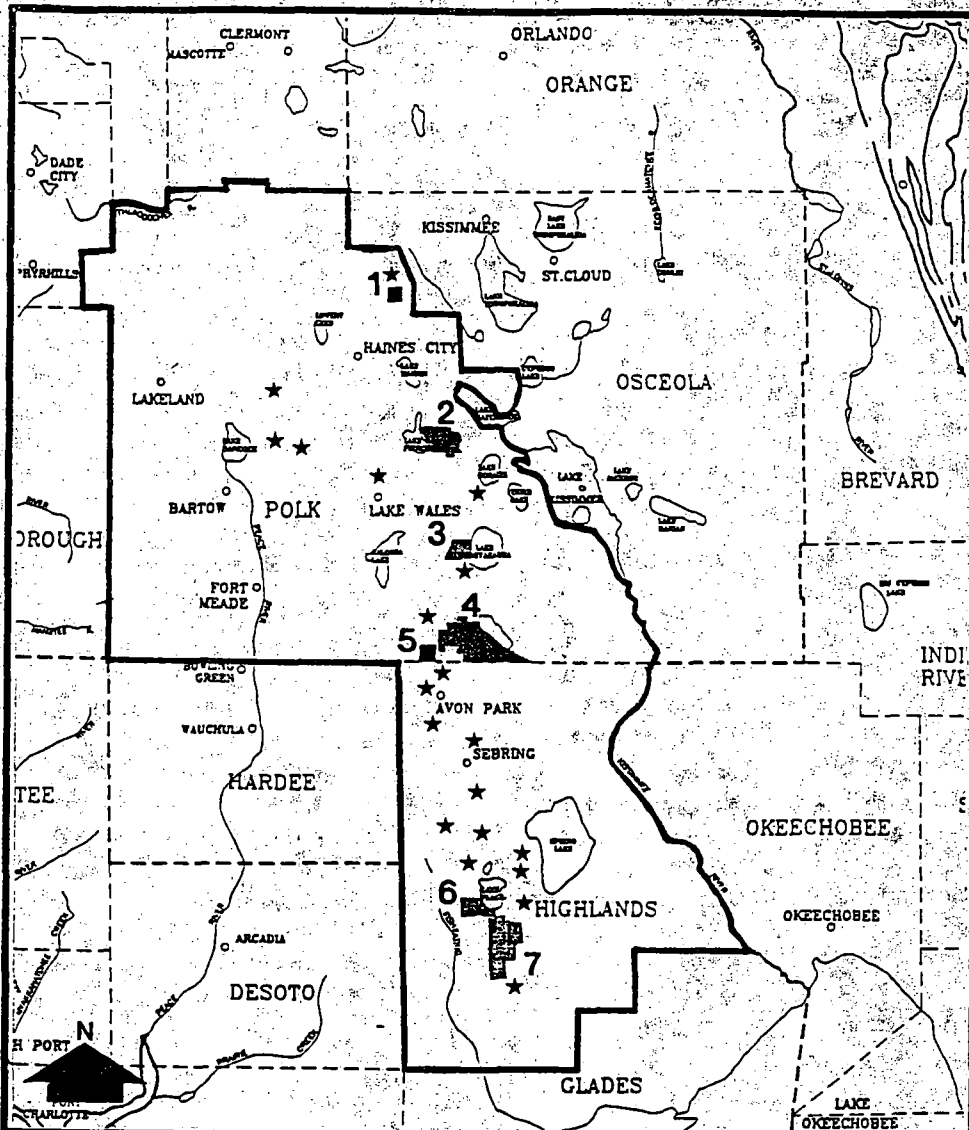
Central Florida Ridge scrub is considered to be among the oldest of Florida's upland ecosystems. Estimates of losses of this ecosystem to development and conversion to agricultural uses are approximately 90%. This project consists of several separate sites along the Lake Wales Ridge which are intended to be part of a system of managed areas that conserve the character, biodiversity, and biological function of the ancient scrubs of the Ridge. Sites contain the best remaining examples of unprotected ancient scrub as well as lakefront, swamps, black water streams, pine flatwoods, seepage slopes, hammocks, and sandhills. Ancient scrub in this project supports a large number of Florida endemics particularly plants with many rapidly nearing extinction.

### Vulnerability & Endangerment

The extremely high vulnerability of the upland scrub sites on the Lake Wales Ridge is evident in the small fraction of the original system that remains intact. Well over 80% of the native scrub along the Lake Wales Ridge has already been destroyed to accommodate development and citrus groves, and there is no regulatory structure in place to protect what remains of this imperiled upland system. Much of what does remain is in parcels so small that their long-term viability as part of a functioning ecosystem is unlikely. Because of growth pressures and threats from conversion to citrus groves, the overall endangerment is extremely high. The larger sites are more likely to be converted to citrus groves and all are susceptible to fragmentation by development. Most of the sites are near populated areas, are adjacent to developed areas, or are already subdivided with some infrastructure in place. Unless they are protected through acquisition for conservation purposes, expansion of existing developed and populated areas into these scrub fragments will continue until none remains.

### Important Resources

FNAI Elements		Recreation/Public Use	Archaeological/Historic
Lake Wales Ridge tiger beetle	G1/S1	natural resource education	The Florida Site File contains no records of archaeological/historical sites within the project boundaries. However, the project has not been subjected to a systematic professional archaeological/historical survey.
Wedge-leaved button-snakeroot	G1/S1	nature appreciation	
Scrub lupine	G1/S1	hunting and fishing	
Scrub bluestem	G1/S1	hiking, bicycling	
Clasping warea	G1/S1	camping, picnicking	
Carter's warea	G1G2/S1S2	picnicking	
Highlands scrub hypericum	G2/S2	<b>Lead Manager</b>	
Sand skink	G2/S2	Div. of Rec. and Parks Div. of Forestry GFC/TNC	
Britton's bear-grass	G2/S2	<b>Designated Use</b>	
44 elements known from priority sites		park forest botanical sites/preserves	

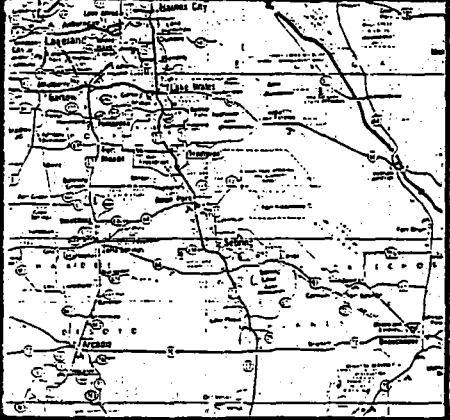
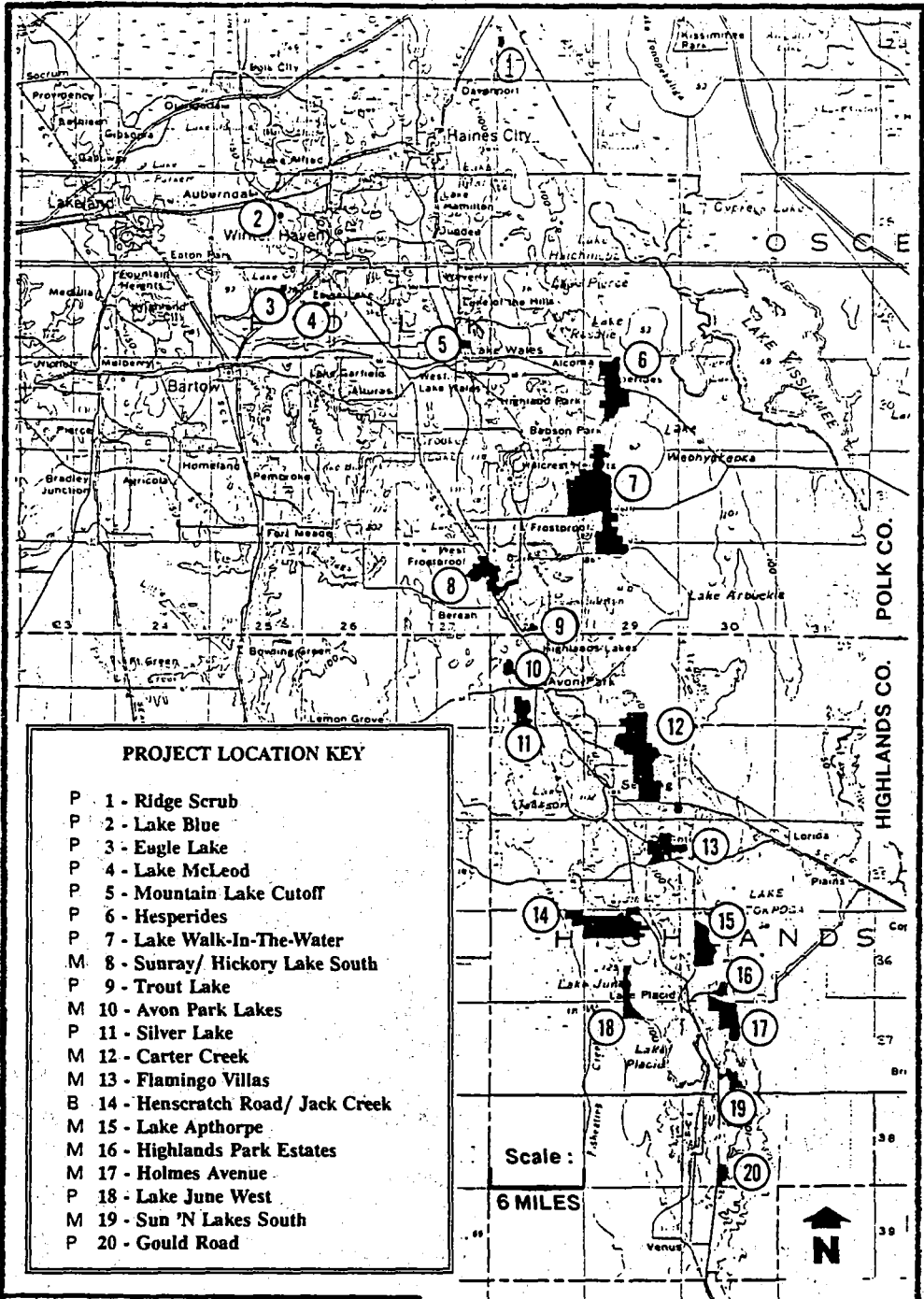


Some Notable SCRUB SITES  
of the  
LAKE WALES RIDGE

POLK COUNTY

HIGHLANDS COUNTY

- |  |                                       |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| 1. HORSE CREEK SCRUB (CARL)                  | 6. PLACID LAKES TRACT (CARL)          |
| 2. CATFISH CREEK (CARL)                      | 7. ARCHBOLD BIOLOGICAL STATION        |
| 3. TIGER CREEK PRESERVE (TNC)                | 8. LAKE WALES RIDGE ECOSYSTEMS (CARL) |
| 4. LAKE ARBUCKLE STATE FOREST AND STATE PARK | (POLK/HIGHLANDS) 20 SITES (★)         |
| 5. SADDLE BLANKET LAKES SCRUB (CARL)         |                                       |

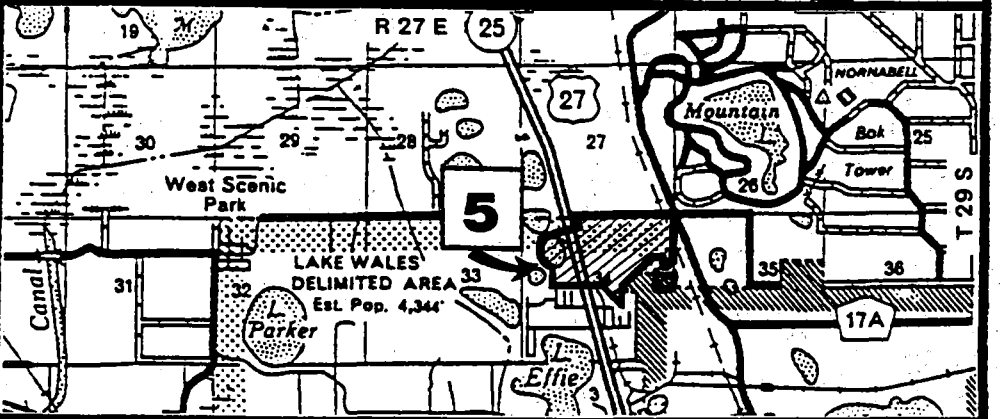
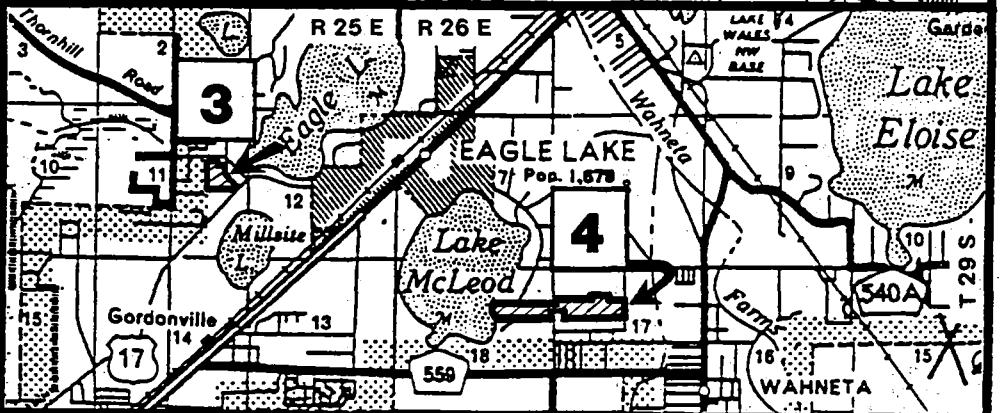
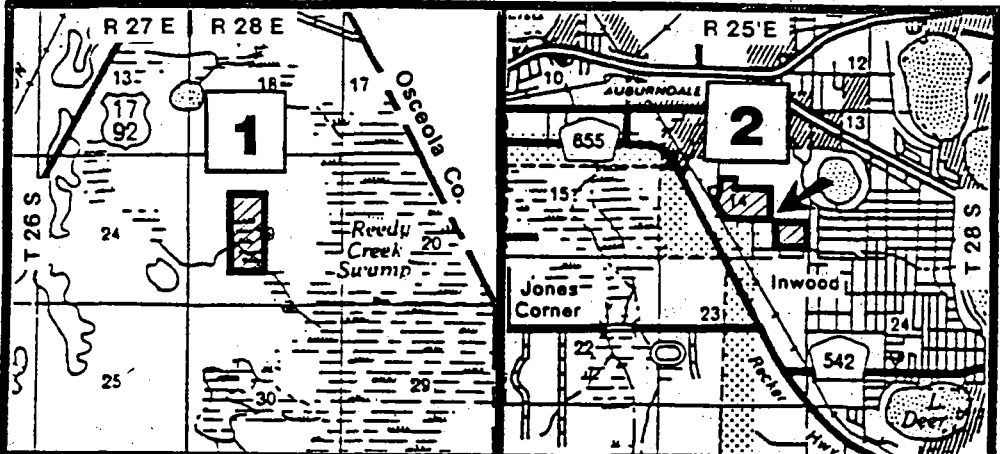


**LAKE WALES RIDGE ECOSYSTEMS**  
 POLK / HIGHLANDS CO.'S

P - PRIORITY  
 M - MEGA-MULTI  
 B - BARGAIN SHARED

SITES 21-26 ARE PRIORITY  
 McJunkin Ranch = PRIORITY

SHEET 1 OF 9



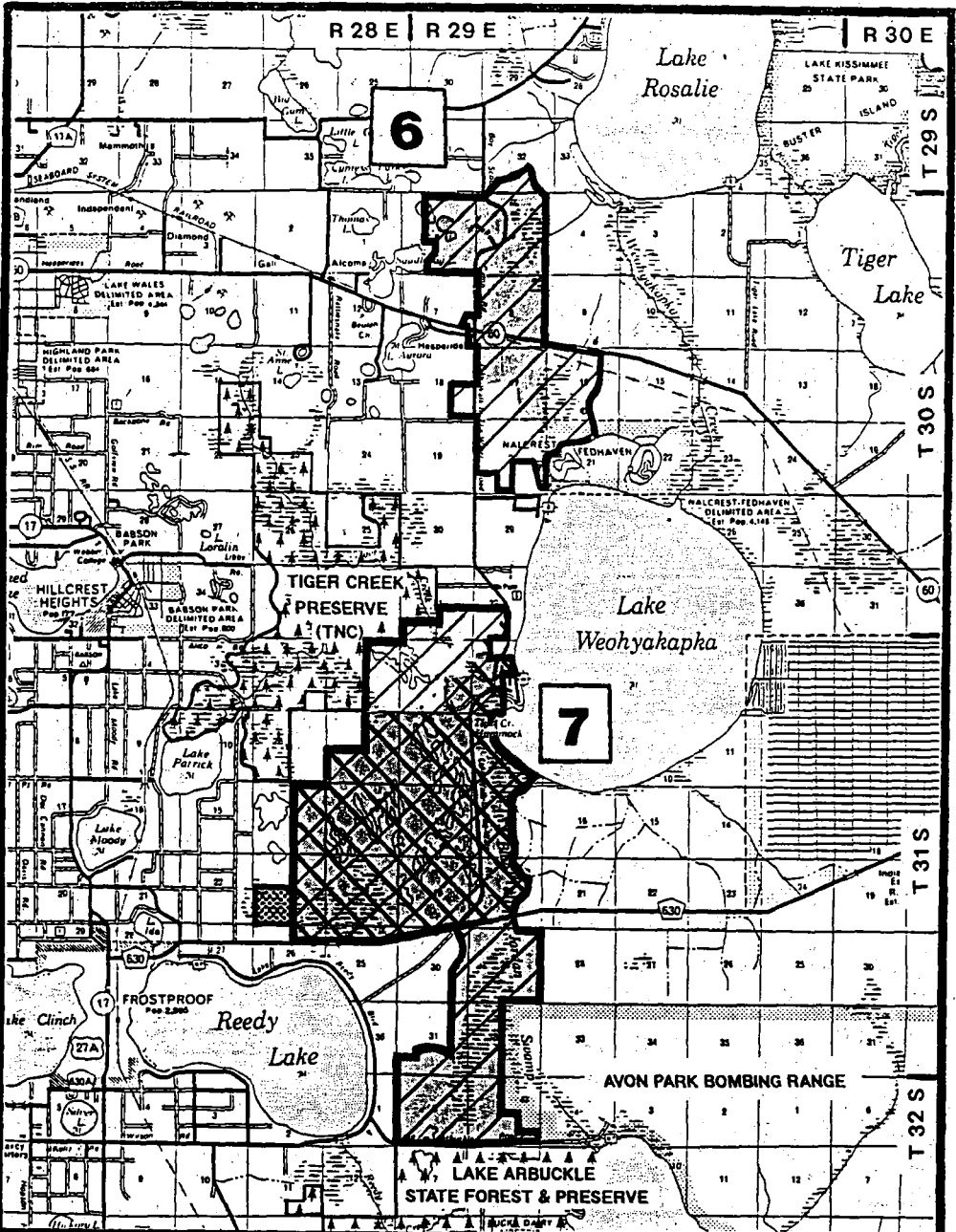
**LAKE WALES RIDGE ECOSYSTEMS**

POLK CO.

- SITES:**
- 1 - Ridge Scrub
  - 2 - Lake Blue
  - 3 - Eagle Lake
  - 4 - Lake McLeod
  - 5 - Mountain Lake Cutoff

 PROJECT AREA  
EQUALS ESSENTIAL PARCELS

 1993 ADDITION



**LAKE WALES RIDGE ECOSYSTEMS**

POLK

CO.

**SITES:**

- 6 - Hesperides**
- 7 - Lake Walk-In-The-Water**



PROJECT AREA



1994 ADDITION (UNDER CONTRACT)

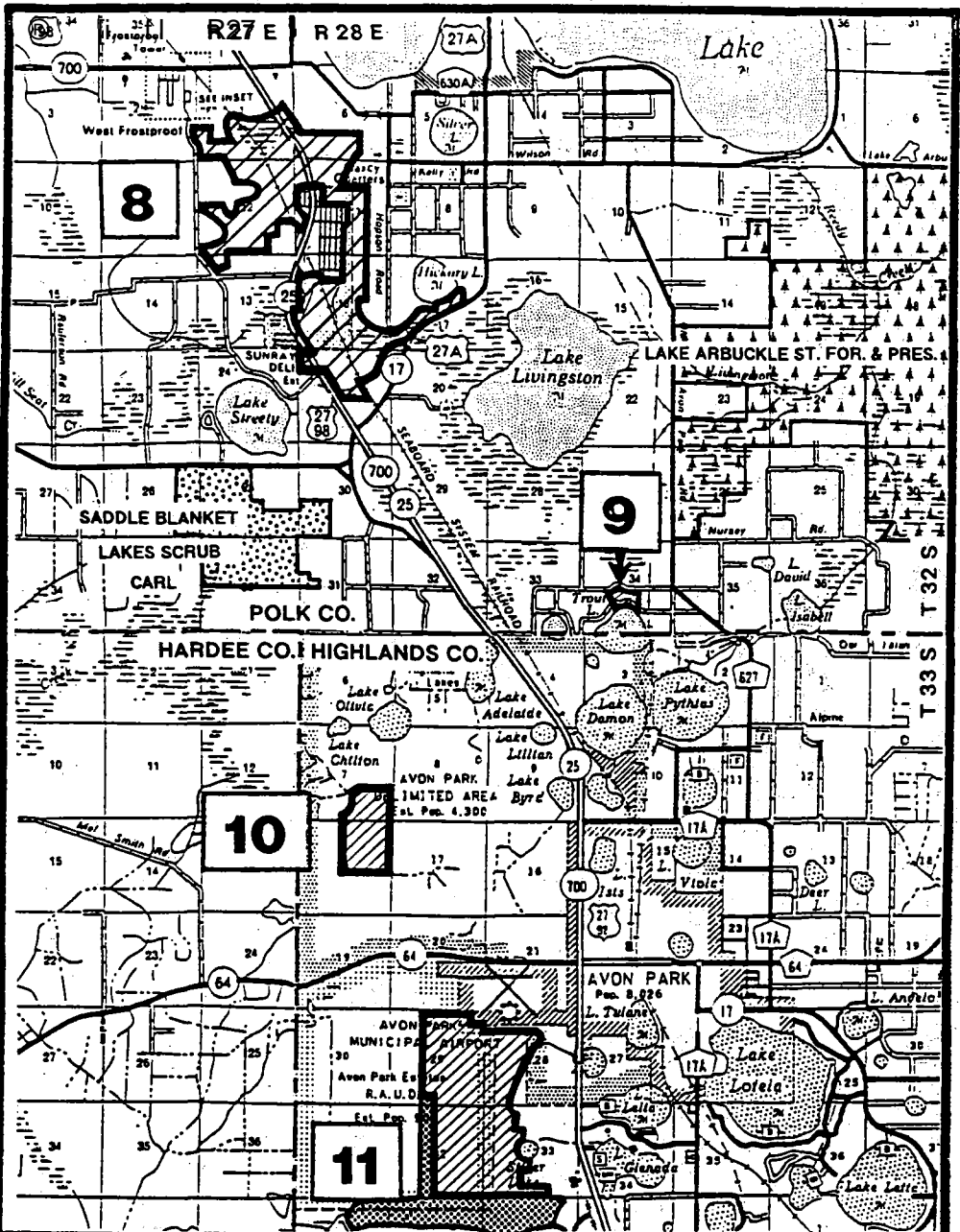


ACQUIRED OR UNDER CONTRACT



ESSENTIAL PARCELS

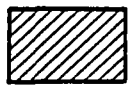




**LAKE WALES RIDGE ECOSYSTEMS**  
POLK / HIGHLANDS CO.'S

**SITES:**

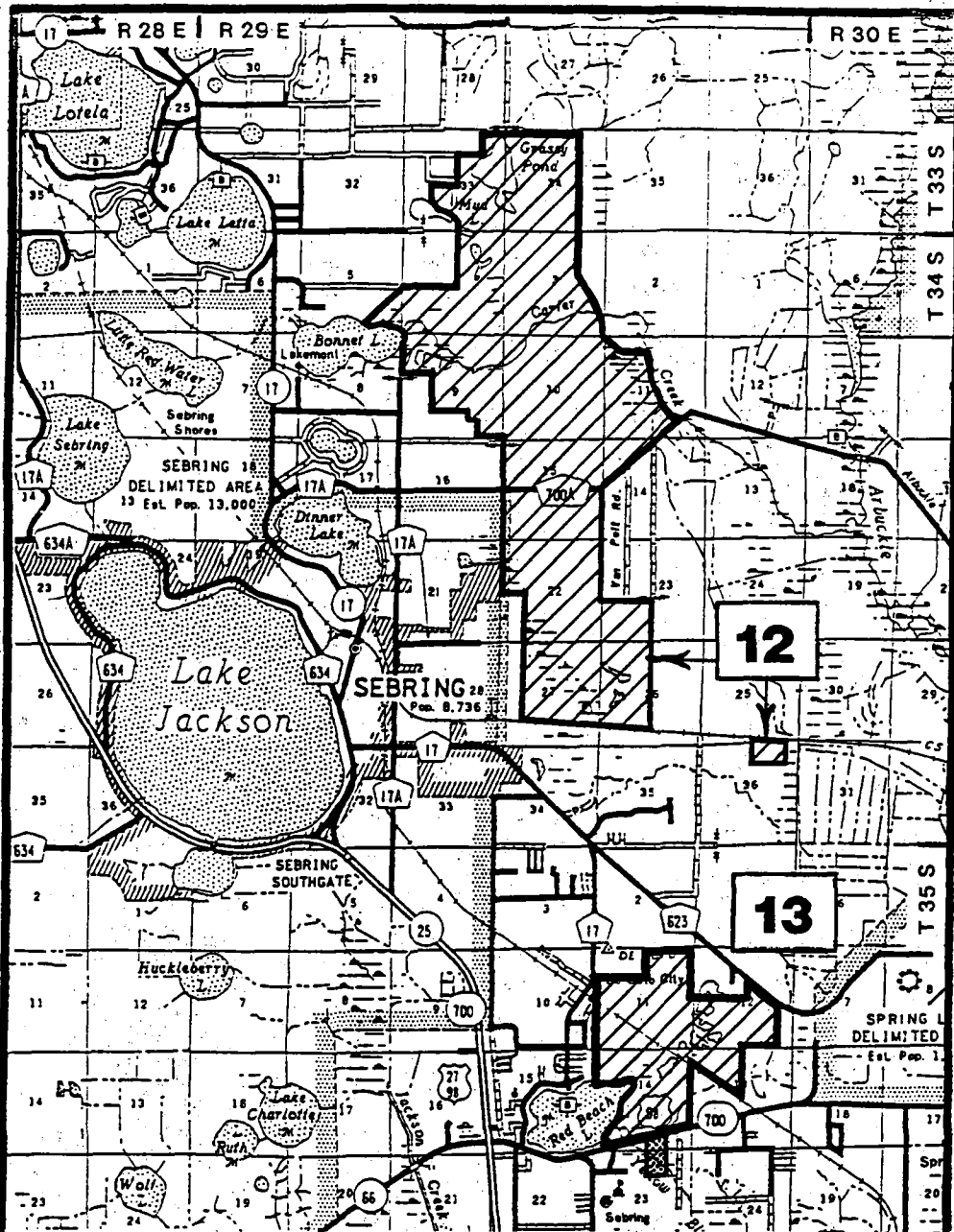
- 8 - Sunray/ Hickory Lake South**
- 9 - Trout Lake**
- 10 - Avon Park Lakes**
- 11 - Silver Lake**



**PROJECT AREA**  
EQUALS ESSENTIAL PARCELS

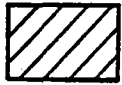


**1994 ADDITION**



**LAKE WALES RIDGE ECOSYSTEMS**

HIGHLANDS CO.

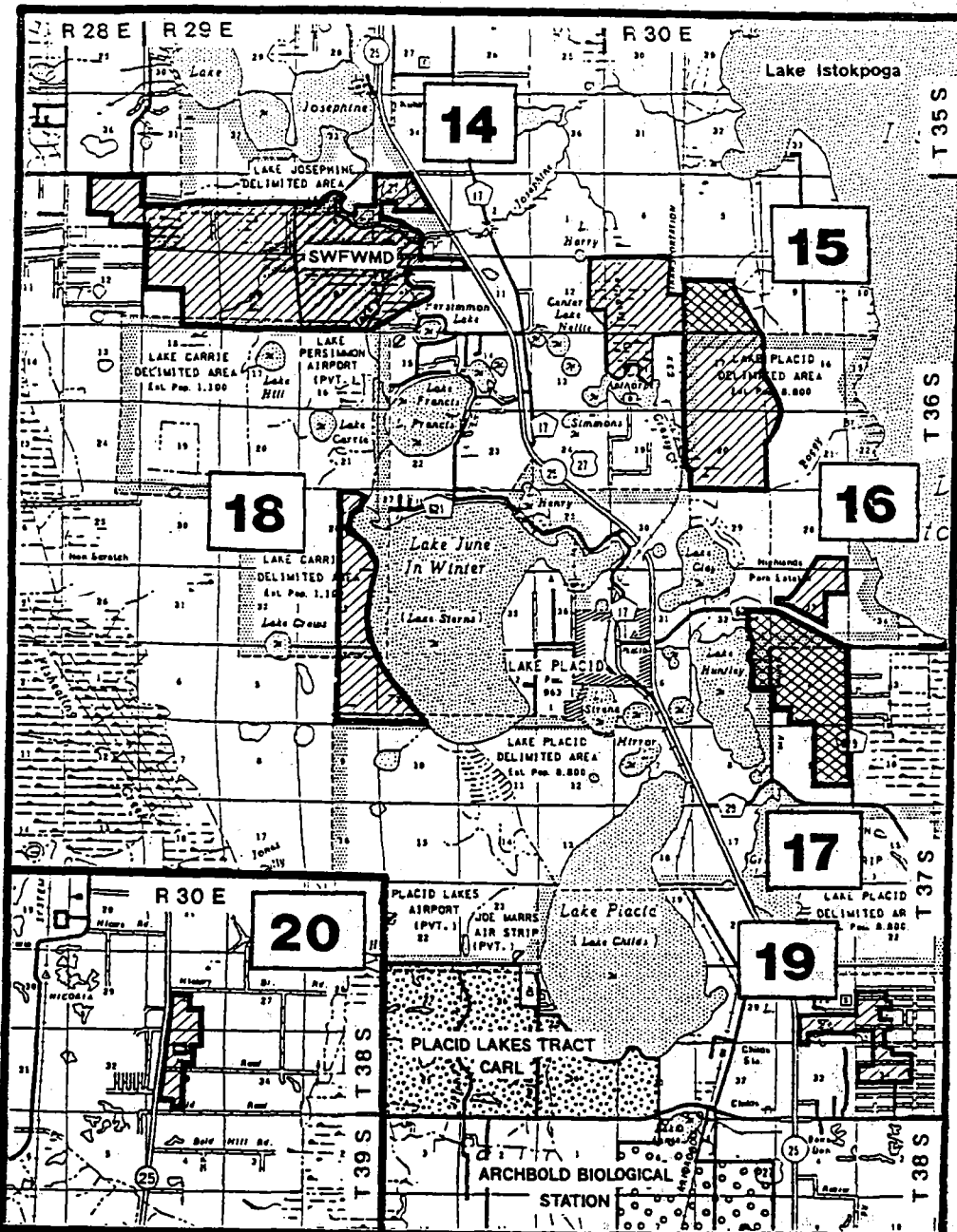


**PROJECT AREA**  
EQUALS ESSENTIAL PARCELS



**1994 ADDITION**

- SITES:**
- 12 - Carter Creek**
  - 13 - Flamingo Villas**



**LAKE WALES RIDGE ECOSYSTEMS**

HIGHLANDS

CO.

**SITES:**

- 14 - Henscratch Road/ Jack Creek
- 15 - Lake Apthorpe
- 16 - Highlands Park Estates
- 17 - Holmes Avenue
- 18 - Lake June West
- 19 - Sun 'N Lakes South
- 20 - Gould Road



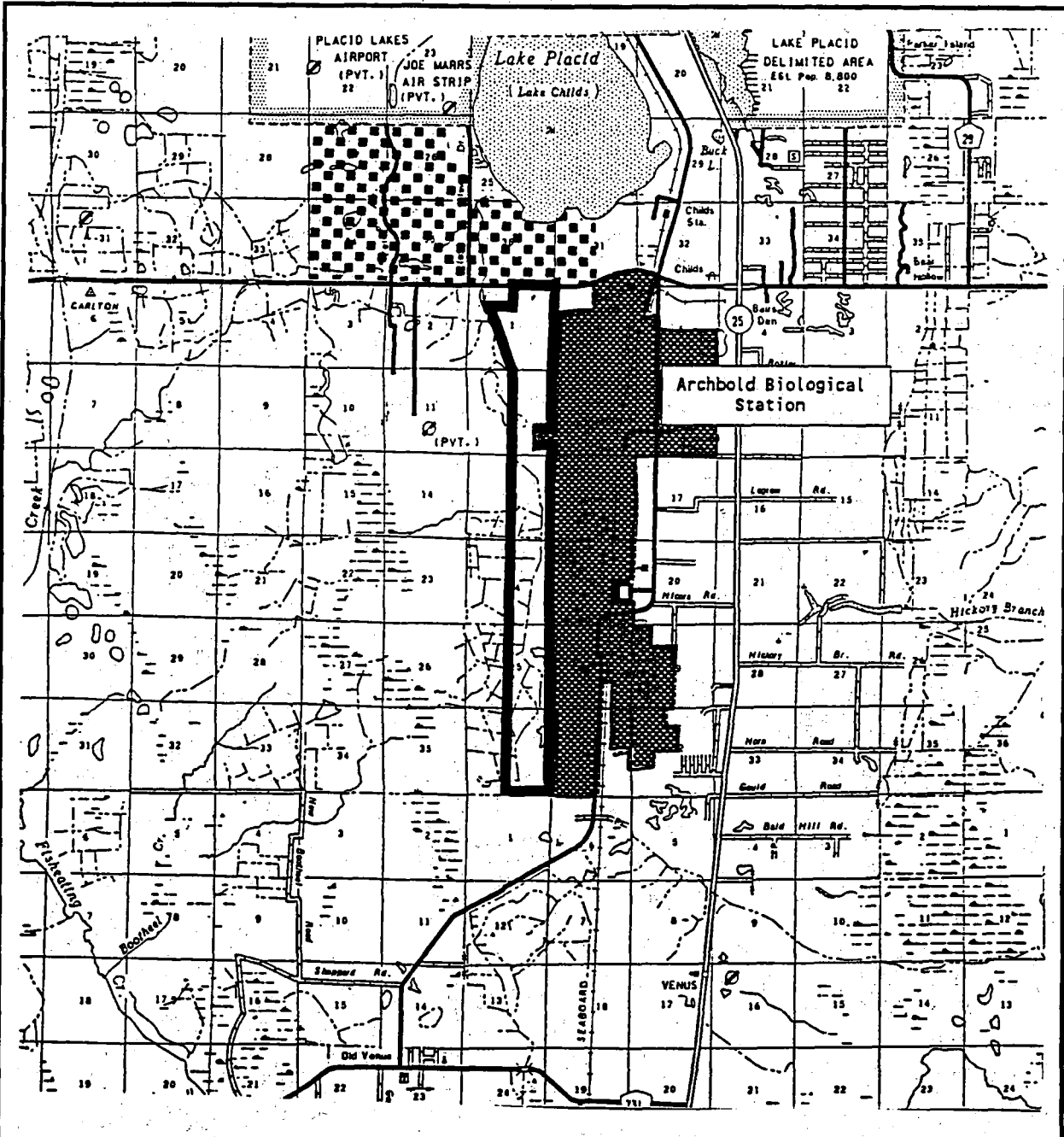
PROJECT AREA



ACQUIRED



ESSENTIAL PARCELS  
ALSO ALL OF SITES 15 THRU 20



Existing CARL Boundary

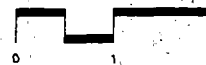


1994 ADDITION



NORTH

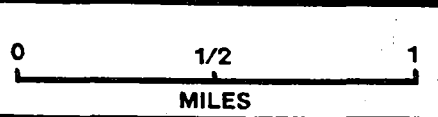
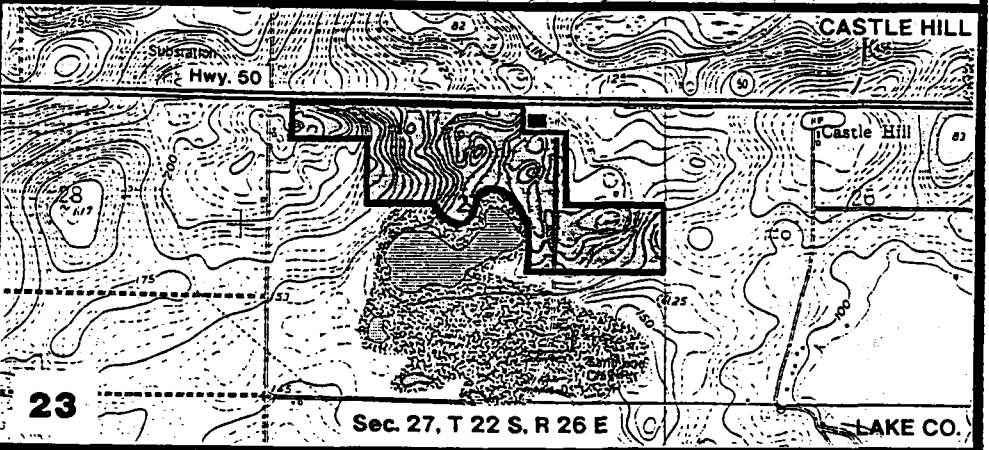
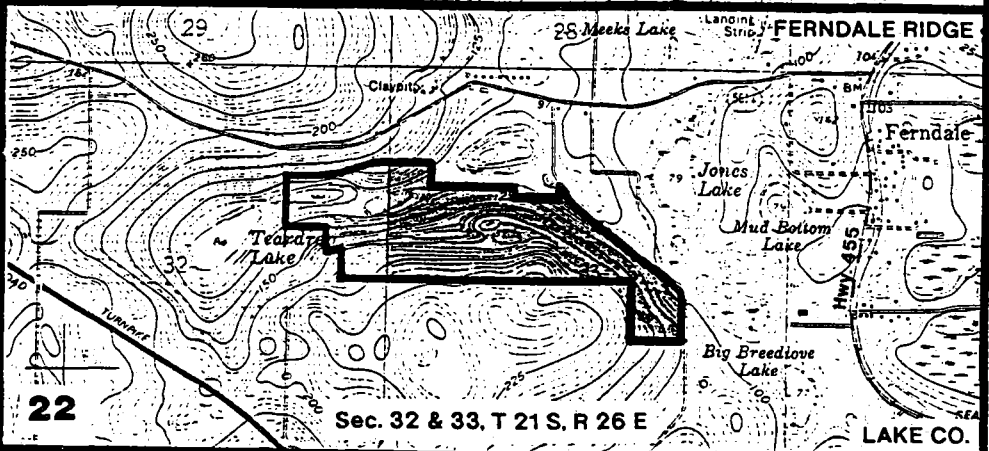
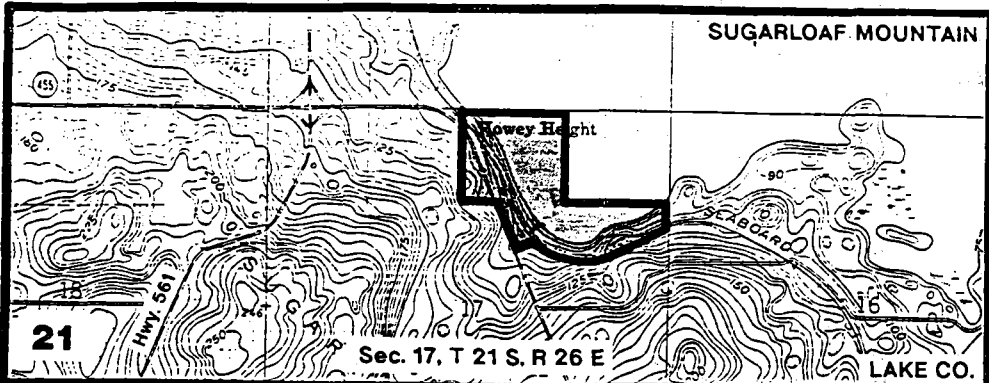
SCALE IN MILES



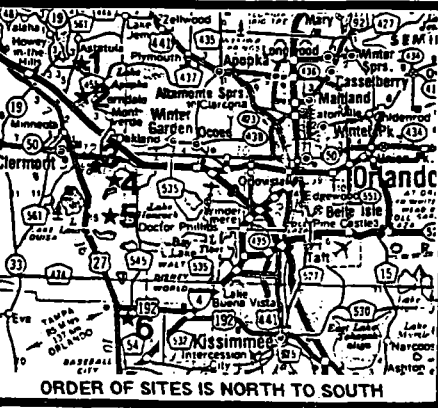
# LAKE WALES RIDGE ECOSYSTEMS



SHEET 7 OF 9

HIGHLANDS COUNTY

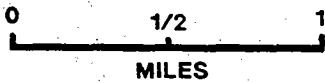
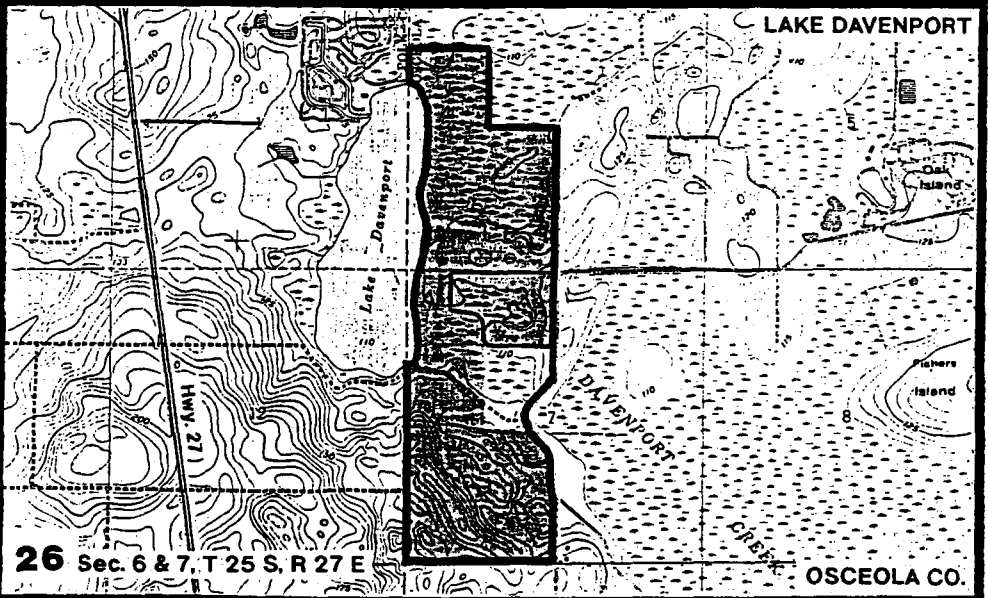
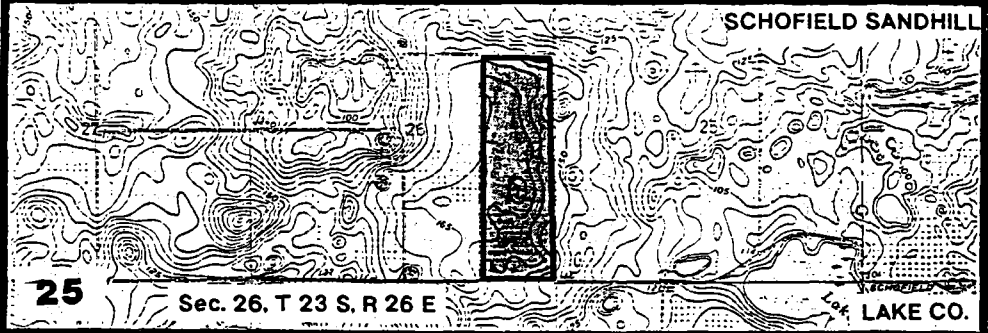
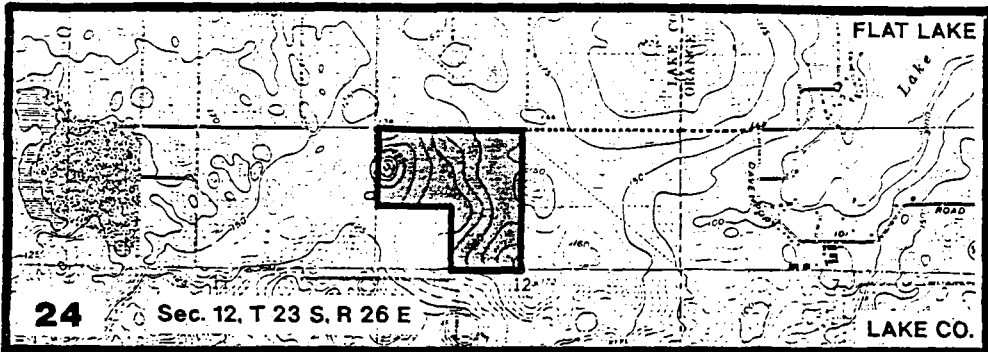


LAKE WALES RIDGE  
ECOSYSTEM  
LAKE / OSCEOLA CO.'S 6 SITES

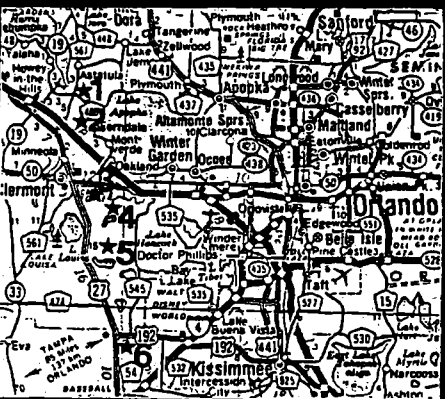




 PROJECT AREA  
 ESSENTIAL PARCELS

SHEET 8 OF 9



**LAKE WALES RIDGE  
ECOSYSTEM**  
LAKE / OSCEOLA CO.'S 6 SITES



-  PROJECT AREA
-  ESSENTIAL PARCELS

**Management Policy Statement/Public Purposes**

The primary goals of management of the Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystems CARL project are: to conserve and protect environmentally unique and irreplaceable lands that contain native, relatively unaltered flora and fauna representing a natural area unique to, or scarce within, a region of this state or a larger geographic area; to conserve and protect significant habitat for native species or endangered and threatened species; and to conserve, protect, manage, or restore important ecosystems, landscapes, and forests, in order to enhance or protect significant surface water, coastal, recreational, timber, fish or wildlife resources which local or state regulatory programs cannot adequately protect.

**Management Prospectus**

**Qualifications for state designation** The priority sites of the Lake Wales Ridge project qualify as single-use Wildlife and Environmental Area because of its high concentration of threatened or endangered species, particularly plants. Thirty percent of the plants and animals of the Lake Wales Ridge occur nowhere else in the world.

**Manager** The Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission (GFC) is recommended as the project manager.

**Management goals** See policy statement. The goals for management of the Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem tract are:

1. Restore and maintain native plant and animal communities.
2. Restore and maintain ecosystem patterns and processes including natural fire regimes, hydrologic regimes and nutrient cycles.
3. Control invasive exotic plant species.
4. Provide for public recreational and educational use of the area.

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

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

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

**Cooperators in management activities** It is recommended that the Division of Forestry, Archbold Biological Station and the Nature Conservancy serve as cooperators in managing the site.

**Management costs and sources of revenue** Budget figures below cover all sites of the Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem--bargain/shared, priority, and megaparcel-- to be managed by the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission. The CARL trust fund is the expected source of revenue.

**Management Cost Summary**

Category	Source	Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
Start-up	CARL	\$118,000	\$5,000	\$130,000	\$310,000	\$0	\$563,000



**Project History**

Ranking (last 5 yrs.)	Assessment Approved: 7/12/91		CARL Acquisition History			
	Project Design Approved: 12/6/91		Year	Acres	Funds	
1994	3	<b>Boundary/Design Modifications</b>		1994	5,766	\$8,295,550
1993	4	11/18/94	2,336 acres added			
1992	5	3/9/94	160 acres added			
1991	--	9/20/93	16 acres added			
1990	--	7/23/93	536 acres added			

**Acquisition Planning and Status**

Due to the vulnerability and endangerment of all sites, acquisition should proceed wherever the opportunity exists on the Lake Wales Ridge sites. Priority phasing for the Warea Archipelago sites is: Schofield Sandhill (120 acres), Lake Davenport (500 acres), Flat Lake (120 acres), Castle Hill (125 acres), Ferndale Ridge (104 acres) and Sugarloaf Mountain (52 acres).

The Nature Conservancy (TNC) is an intermediary in the acquisition of many of the ridge sites. The major owner, Alico, of the Lake Walk-in-the-Water site (9,995 acres) is under contract through TNC. TNC also in contact with major owners in Lake June West (897 acres), Mountain Lake Cutoff (217 acres), McJunkin Ranch (1,860 acres), Gould Road (419 acres), Silver Lake (1,594 acres), as well as the three highest priority Warea sites. Acquisition activity has not yet begun on Eagle Lake (10 acres), Lake McLeod (55 acres), Ridge Scrub (80 acres), Lake Blue (65 acres), Trout Lake (59 acres), or Hesperides (3,900 acres).

The Lake Wales Ridge sites are also targeted for inclusion within the US Fish and Wildlife Services's Lake Wales Ridge National Wildlife Refuge which is the top priority endangered species project of the Service. The Service will also participate in management.

(Note: Due to ranking within acquisition categories, Sunray/Hickory Lake, Avon Park Lakes, Silver Lake, Carter Creek, Flamingo Villas, Lake Aphorpte, Highlands Park Estates, Holmes Avenue and Sun 'N Lakes are described under the "Mega-Multi Category").

Resolutions in support of state acquisition have been received from Polk County.

**Conformance with Florida Statewide Land Acquisition Plan**

Natural Communities		Forest Resources			Vascular Plants			Fish and Wildlife			Fresh Water Resources					Coastal Resources		
1	2	1	2a	2b	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
H	H	H	L	M	H	H	H	H	N	N	N	N	L	H	L	N	N	N

Geological Resources		Historical Resources		Outdoor Recreation Resources					Acquisition Guiding Principles									
1	2	1a	1b	1	2a	2b	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
M	L	L	N	L	H	H	M	N	L	H	N	H	H	M	L	N	H	H

**Qualifications Matrix for Preservation 2000 Criteria**

Imminent Danger of:			Likely to be:		Serves to Protect:			● = Best Met ○ = Also Met	
Development	Loss of Habitat	Subdivision	Developed in 12 mos.	Escalating Land Val.	Recharge Area	Other Nat. Res.	Res.-based Recreation	Cost ≤ 80% Appraisal	E & T spp Habitat
○		○	○		○	○	○		●

# Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge

Priority Project # 3

	Acres	Cost/Tax Value	County(ies):	Brevard/Indian River
Acquired:	263	\$16,025,240	Water Mgmt. District:	St. Johns River
Remaining:	755	\$10,000,000*	Regional Planning Council:	East Coast Florida and Treasure Coast
Totals:	1,018	\$26,025,240	Senate District(s): 18	House District(s): 30, 80

### Natural Resources Summary

This project would consolidate several small public ownerships and add to them substantially, protecting over three and one-half miles of contiguous, undeveloped Atlantic Coast shoreline. Natural communities are in good condition and include beach, coastal strand, and maritime hammock, but the primary significance of this tract is its value as sea turtle nesting habitat. The tract supports the largest concentration of nesting loggerhead turtles (a threatened species) in the Western Hemisphere; the second largest concentration in the world. It also contains important nesting habitat for endangered leatherback and Atlantic green turtles. The project also harbors several other rare plant and animal species. The project is of particular importance to unique offshore reefs (sabellariid "worm" and hard coral) that have been proposed for listing as the focus of a *Florida Coral Grounds National Marine Sanctuary*.

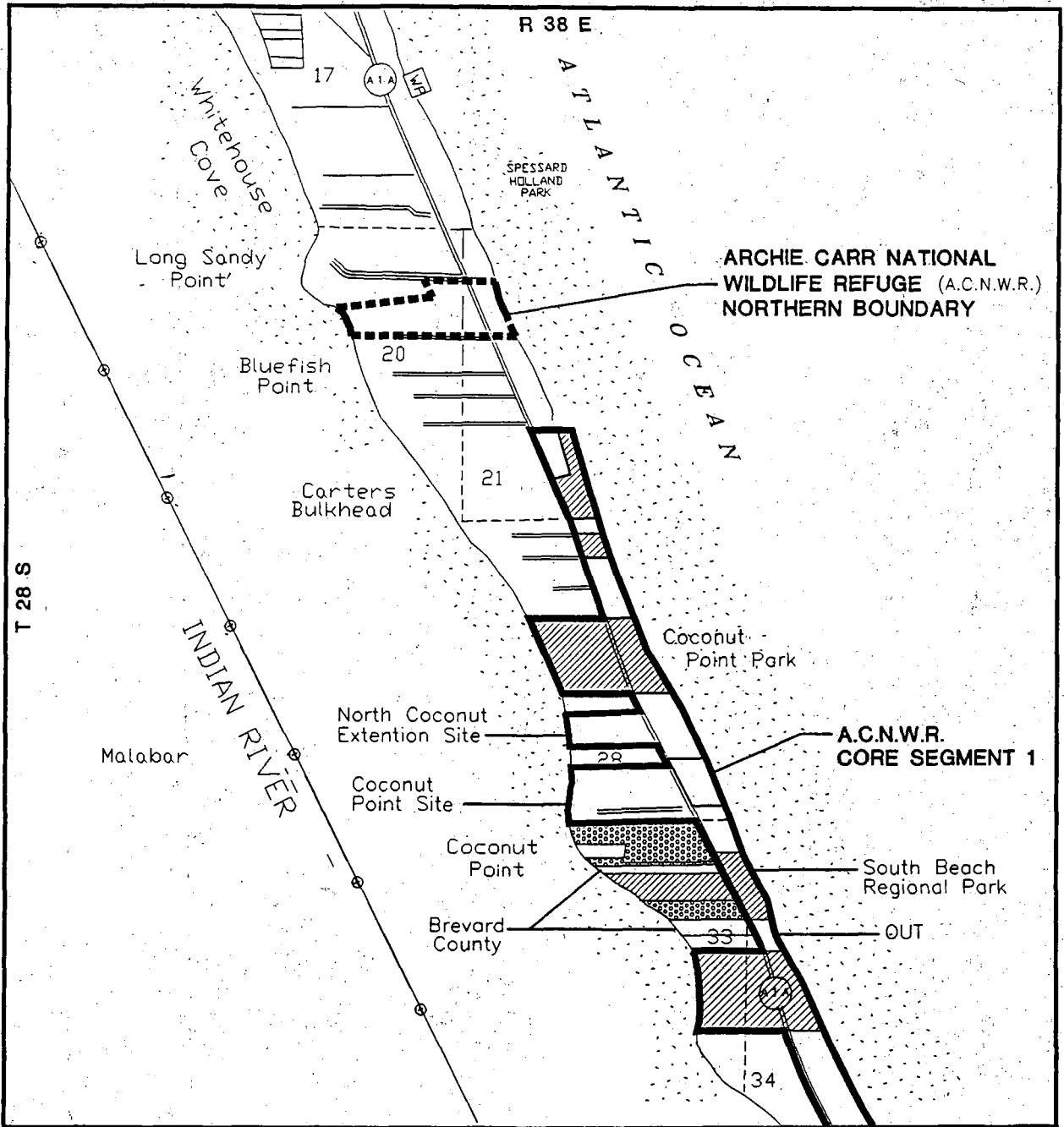
### Vulnerability & Endangerment

The sensitive, ever-changing nature of the beach and coastal strand communities makes them highly vulnerable to damage from human interference. Development along the beach will cause increased beach erosion, and lead to public demands for active management of the coastal processes. This will in turn degrade the value of the property as sea turtle nesting habitat.

Commercial development is rapidly encroaching on the project boundaries. During 1993, plans and site preparation for a shopping center complex were initiated west of A1A, adjacent to segment one of the project boundary. Approximately one-half mile south of the project boundary the Disney Vacation Development Inc. is planning to develop a 70 acre resort complex. The resort is scheduled to be complete in the summer of 1995. The resort will include a hotel, restaurants, shopping, swimming pools, a boardwalk, and time share units. Of course, one of the biggest concerns will be the night lighting and human activity on the ocean front during turtle nesting periods. The Atlantic beach front property is highly prized for residential and commercial development. The current zoning within this project allows for up to six residential units per acre on the beachfront and one unit per acre on the west side of A1A. Three approved residential developments and one approved commercial/residential development are within the project on the beachfront side. Development pressures will only increase.

### Important Resources

FNAI Elements		Recreation/Public Use	Archaeological/Historic
<i>Devil's shoestring</i>	G1Q/S1	nature appreciation	No archaeological/historical sites within the boundaries of this project are recorded within the Florida Master Site File. When compared to other projects, the potential for significant sites is considered to be low.
<i>Coastal vervain</i>	G2/S2	saltwater fishing	
<i>Prickly-apple</i>	G2G3/S2S3	photography	
SHELL MOUND	G3/S2		
Loggerhead turtle	G3/S2		
Green turtle	G3/S2		
Leatherback turtle	G3/S2	<b>Lead Managers</b>	
Gopher tortoise	G3/S3	Div. of Rec. and Parks USFWS	
COASTAL STRAND	G3?/S2	<b>Designated Use</b>	
15 elements known from project		recreation area wildlife & environ. area	



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



**C.A.R.L. PROJECT BOUNDARY**



**PUBLICLY ACQUIRED**

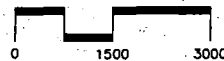


**MARITIME HAMMOCKS  
C.A.R.L. PROJECT**



**NORTH**

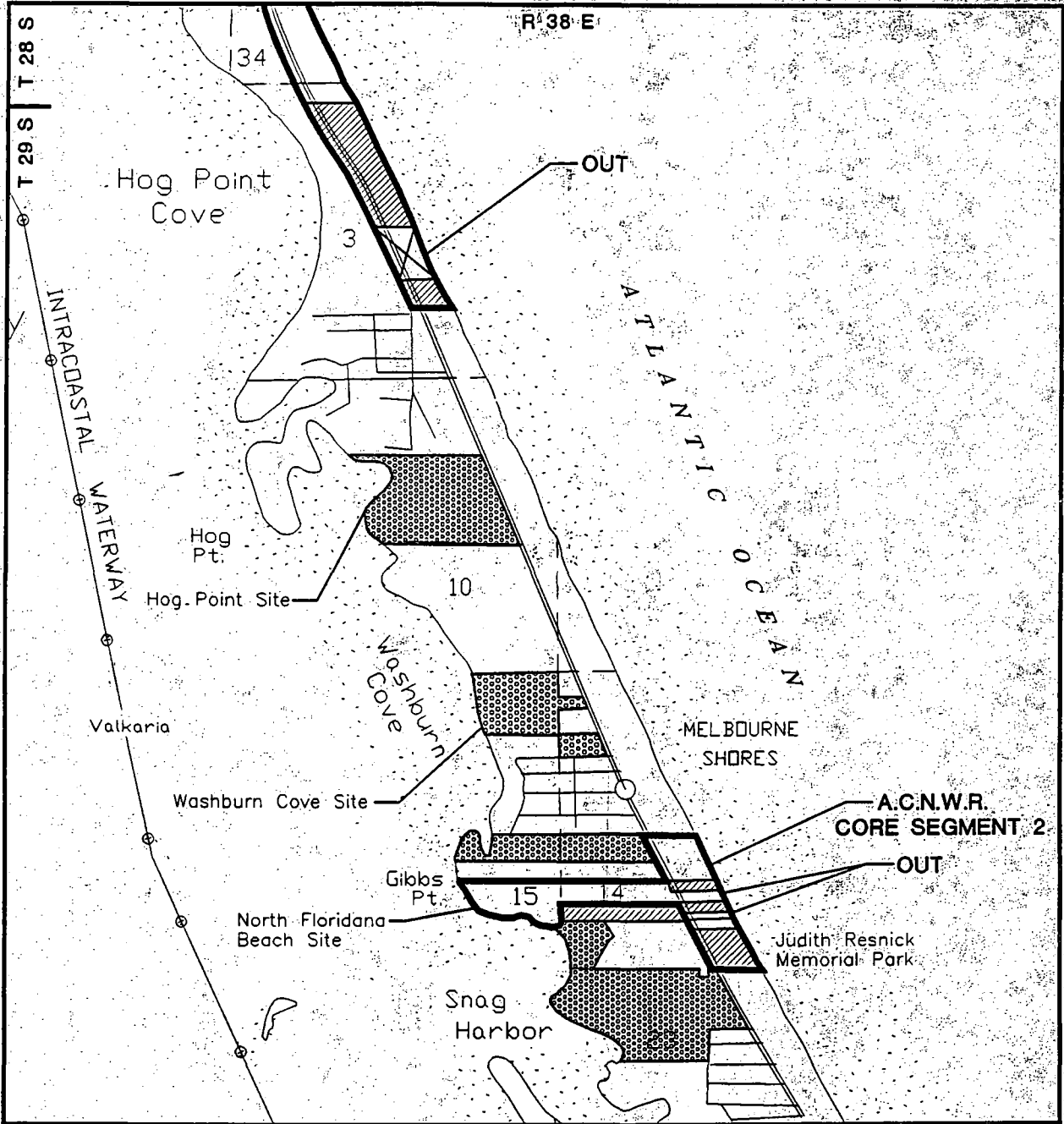
SCALE IN FEET



**ARCHIE CARR  
SEA TURTLE REFUGE**

SHEET 1 OF 6

**BREVARD/INDIAN RIVER COUNTIES**



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



**ACQUIRED**



**MARITIME HAMMOCKS  
C.A.R.L. PROJECT**



**NORTH**

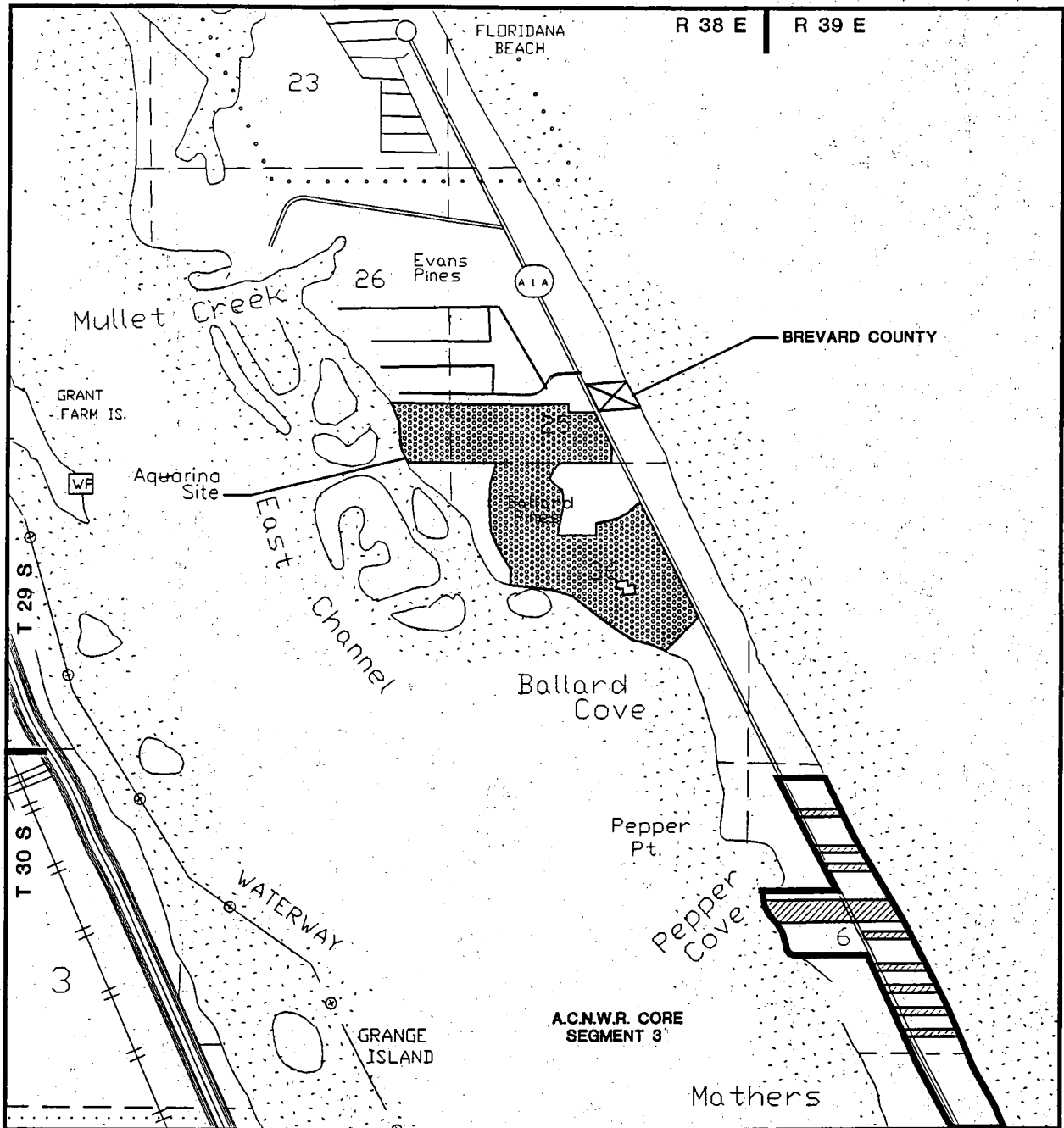
SCALE IN FEET



**ARCHIE CARR  
SEA TURTLE REFUGE**

SHEET 2. OF 6

**BREVARD/INDIAN RIVER COUNTIES**



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



**ACQUIRED**



**MARITIME HAMMOCKS  
C.A.R.L. PROJECT**



**NORTH**

SCALE IN FEET

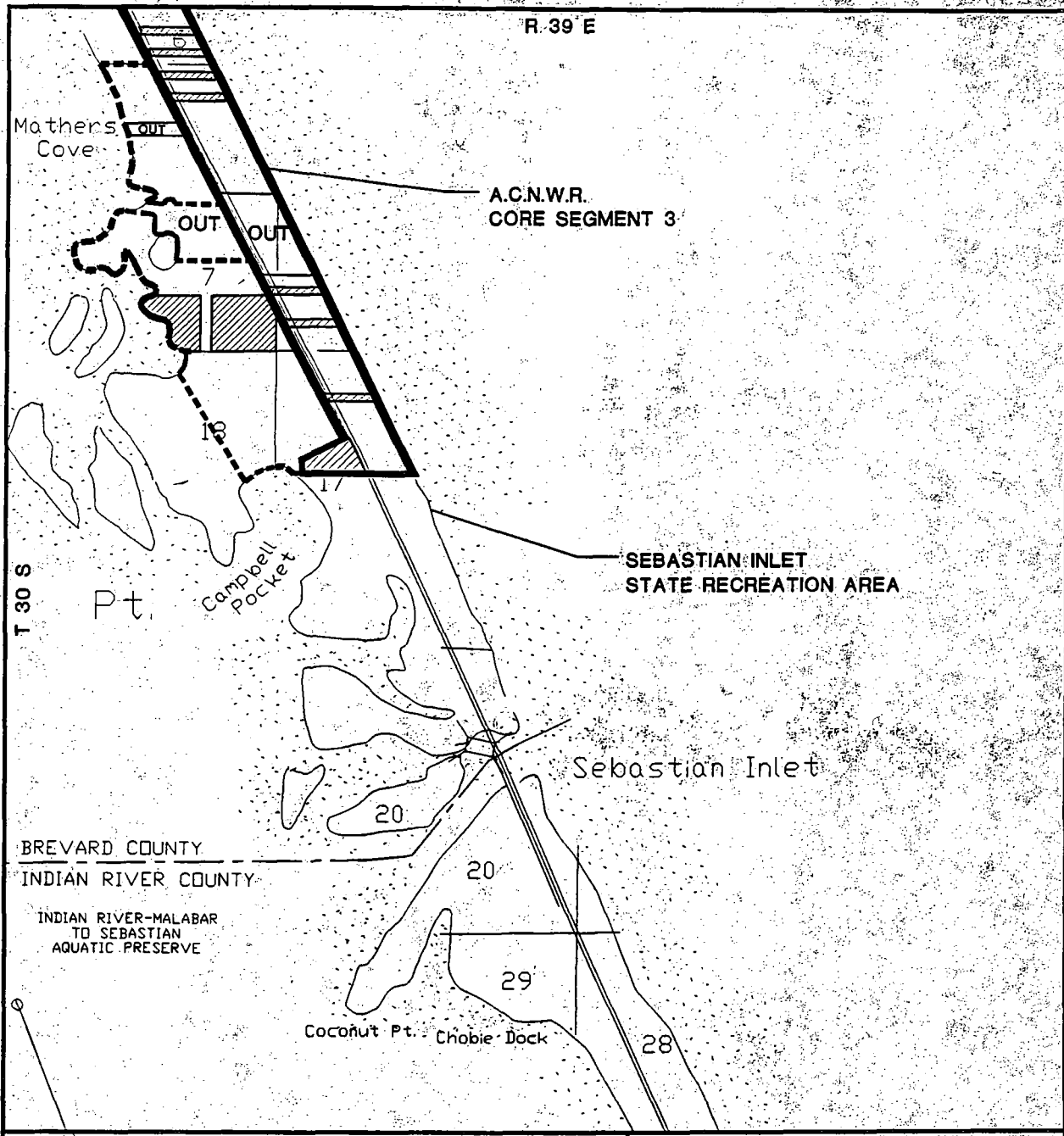


**ARCHIE CARR  
SEA TURTLE REFUGE**

SHEET 3 OF 6

**BREVARD/INDIAN RIVER COUNTIES**

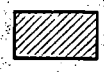
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**FEDERAL AND  
C.A.R.L. PROJECT BOUNDARY**  
EQUALS ESSENTIAL PARCELS



**C.A.R.L. PROJECT BOUNDARY**



**ACQUIRED**



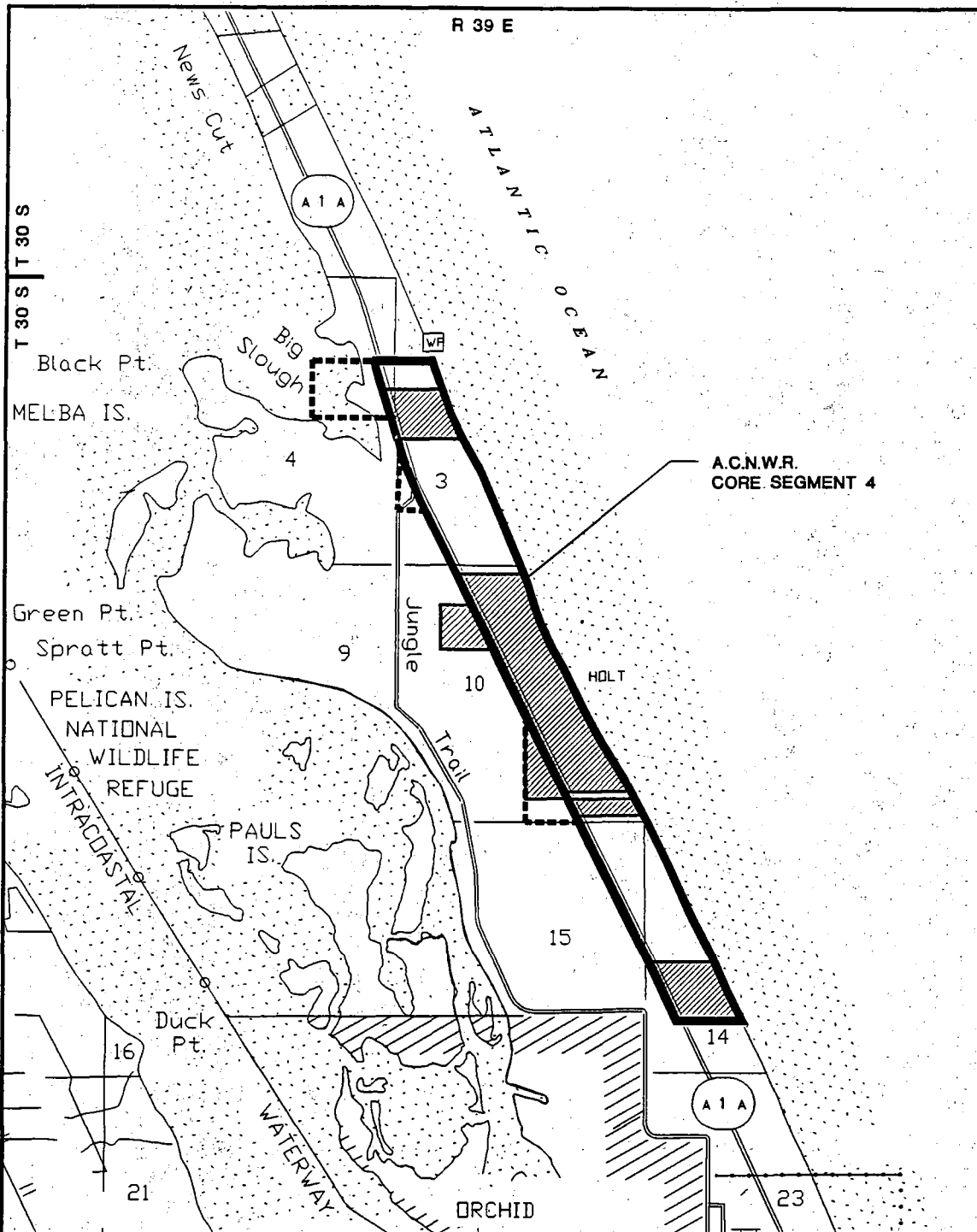
NORTH



**ARCHIE CARR  
SEA TURTLE REFUGE**

SHEET 4 OF 6

**BREVARD/INDIAN RIVER COUNTIES**



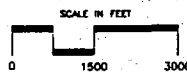
**FEDERAL AND  
C.A.R.L. PROJECT AREA**  
EQUALS ESSENTIAL PARCELS



**C.A.R.L. PROJECT AREA ONLY**



NORTH



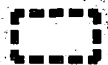
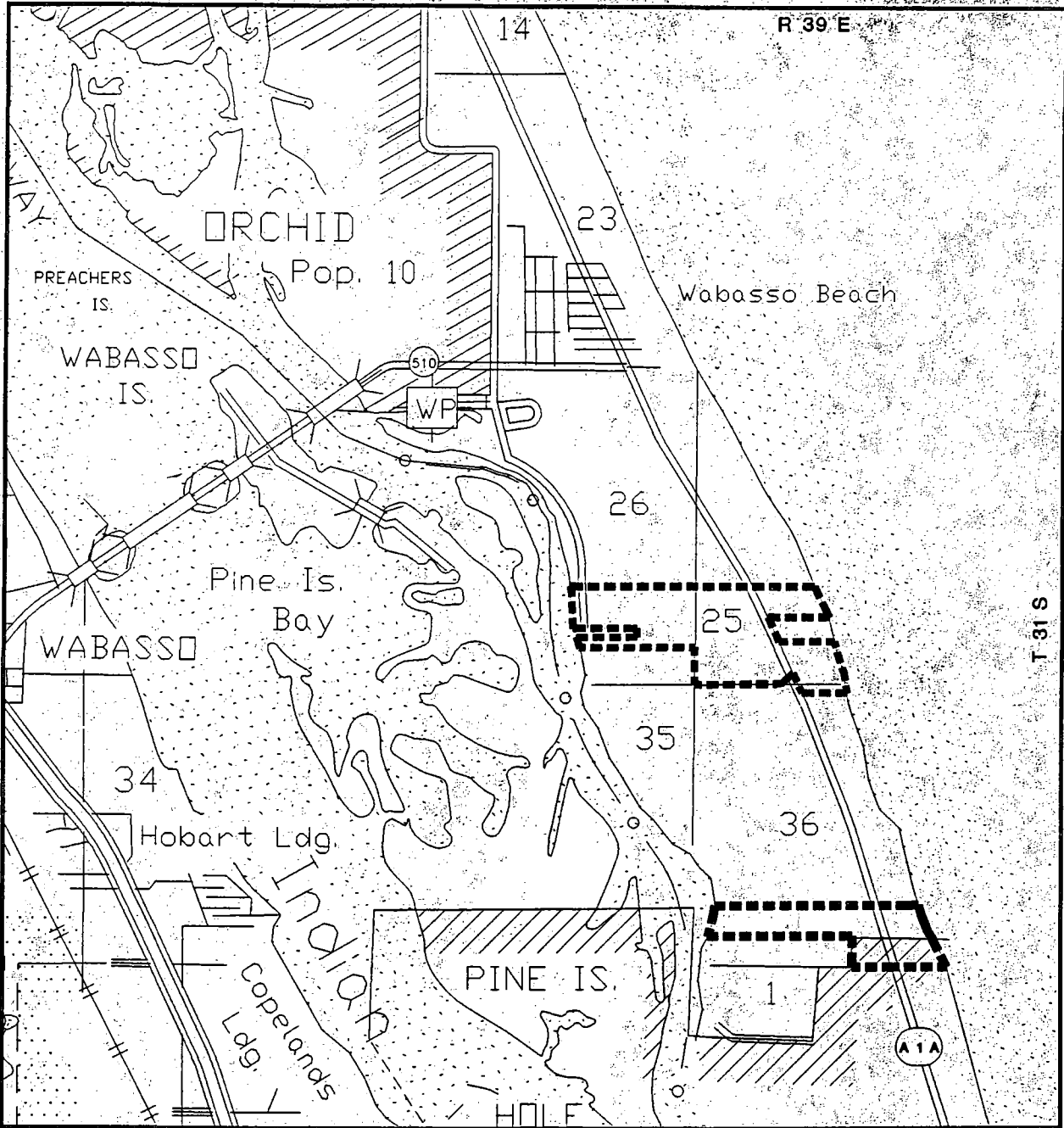
**ARCHIE CARR  
SEA TURTLE REFUGE**

SHEET 5 OF 6

INDIAN RIVER COUNTY

R 5-95





**C.A.R.L. PROJECT BOUNDARY**



**NORTH**

SCALE IN FEET



**ARCHIE CARR  
SEA TURTLE REFUGE**

SHEET 6 OF 6

**INDIAN RIVER COUNTY**

R. 5-95

**Management Policy Statement/Public Purposes**

The primary goals of management of the Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge CARL project are: to conserve scarce, undeveloped Atlantic Coast shoreline that is globally important nesting habitat for threatened and endangered sea turtles; to conserve this important ecosystem and its wildlife resources through purchase because regulation cannot adequately protect them; and to provide areas for natural-resource-based recreation. The project will be managed under the single-use concept, with all management activities being directed toward the preservation of the nesting beaches in as natural a condition as possible. The project, when completed, will include enough of the most important nesting beaches and adjacent lands to achieve these goals.

**Management Prospectus**

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

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

**Management goals** The goals of management are:

- 1). To preserve, protect, re-establish and manage endangered and threatened animals and plants with particular emphasis on protecting marine turtles and their nesting habitat.
- 2). To protect and manage migratory birds.
- 3). To protect and manage resident species and their associated habitat, and
- 4). To provide compatible public education, interpretation and recreational opportunities associated with fish, wildlife, and their habitats.

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

**Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure** Within the first year after acquisition, activities will concentrate on site security, controlling public access, removing trash and resource inventory. A management plan will be formulated. Brevard County plans to develop an innovative environmental education program for the area. Long-range plans for the properties, beginning one year after acquisition, will be directed toward protecting the nesting beach, restoring disturbed areas, inventorying resources, and perpetuating natural communities and listed species. To the greatest extent practical, parking lots and dune crossovers will be confined to already disturbed sites.

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

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

**Management Cost Summary**

Category	Source	Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
1994-95	DRP/CARL	\$22,167	\$3,640	\$2,712	\$50,978	\$0	\$79,497
1994-95	USFWS/Fed.	\$36,000	\$0	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$0	\$40,000
1994-95	Brevard Co.	\$0	\$0	\$40,000	\$0	\$145,000	\$185,000

#3 Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge

Project History							
Ranking (last 5 yrs.)		Assessment Approved: /89			CARL Acquisition History		
		Project Design Approved: 10/31/89			Year	Acres	Funds
1994	4	Boundary/Design Modifications 11/18/94 85 acres added			1994	131	\$5,313,000
1993	5				12/10/92 102 acres added	1993	110
1992	7	6/28/91 328 acres added	1992	8	\$1,660,000		
1991	8	7/11/90 232 acres added; changed project name to ACSTR	1991	15	\$2,051,800		
1990	20						

**Acquisition Planning and Status**

Phase I: 500 feet or more of contiguous beach frontage adjacent to publicly owned lands; Phase II: 500 feet or more of contiguous beach frontage in a single ownership or under the contract of a single agent; Phase III: less than 500 feet of beach frontage adjacent to publicly owned lands; Phase IV: remainder of parcels in core area, proceeding from parcels with the largest beach front to the smallest. The project excludes (1) developed parcels and (2) undeveloped parcels situated between developed parcels.

This project was developed in conjunction with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). The USFWS has appropriated \$2 million for fiscal year 1995, for the acquisition of parcels within Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge.

The LAAC directed that a \$10 million cap per year be set on CARL expenditures.

**Conformance with Florida Statewide Land Acquisition Plan**

Natural Communities		Forest Resources			Vascular Plants			Fish and Wildlife			Fresh Water Resources					Coastal Resources		
1	2	1	2a	2b	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
M	M	L	N	L	L	L	M	M	N	M	L	N	N	L	L	H	M	L

Geological Resources		Historical Resources		Outdoor Recreation Resources					Acquisition Guiding Principles									
1	2	1a	1b	1	2a	2b	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
L	L	L	N	H	H	H	L	H	L	H	L	H	H	L	L	N	N	H

**Qualifications Matrix for Preservation 2000 Criteria**

Imminent Danger of:			Likely to be:		Serves to Protect:			● = Best Met ○ = Also Met	
Development	Loss of Habitat	Subdivision	Developed in 12 mos.	Escalating Land Val.	Recharge Area	Other Nat. Res.	Res.-based Recreation	Cost ≥ 80% Appraisal	E & T spp Habitat
●		○	○						○

# Belle Meade

Priority Project # 4

	<b>Acres</b>	<b>Cost/Tax Value</b>	<b>County(ies):</b>		Collier
<b>Acquired:</b>	0	\$0	<b>Water Mgmt. District:</b>		South Florida
<b>Remaining:</b>	15,767	\$24,296,947	<b>Regional Planning Council:</b>		Southwest Florida
<b>Totals:</b>	15,767	\$24,296,947	<b>Senate District(s):</b> 25	<b>House District(s):</b> 102	

### Natural Resources Summary

The Belle Meade project includes some of the most extensive examples of mature old-growth hydric pine flatwoods (a wet flatwoods type) in southwest Florida. The hydric pine flatwoods and dwarf cypress communities within the project are relatively intact. The project would protect habitat for at least 5 FNAI Special Plants and a reported 23 Special Animals, including the Florida panther, red-cockaded woodpecker, and Florida black bear. The project is directly adjacent to the Save Our Everglades CARL project (Golden Gate Estates), and would aid in protection of the primary watershed of the Rookery Bay National Estuarine Preserve. The project also shares a two mile boundary with Collier- Seminole State Park. If acquired, Belle Meade will ultimately be an important part of a contiguous public conservation area extending across South Florida from the Gulf Coast to approximately ten (10) miles inland from the Atlantic Ocean.

### Vulnerability & Endangerment

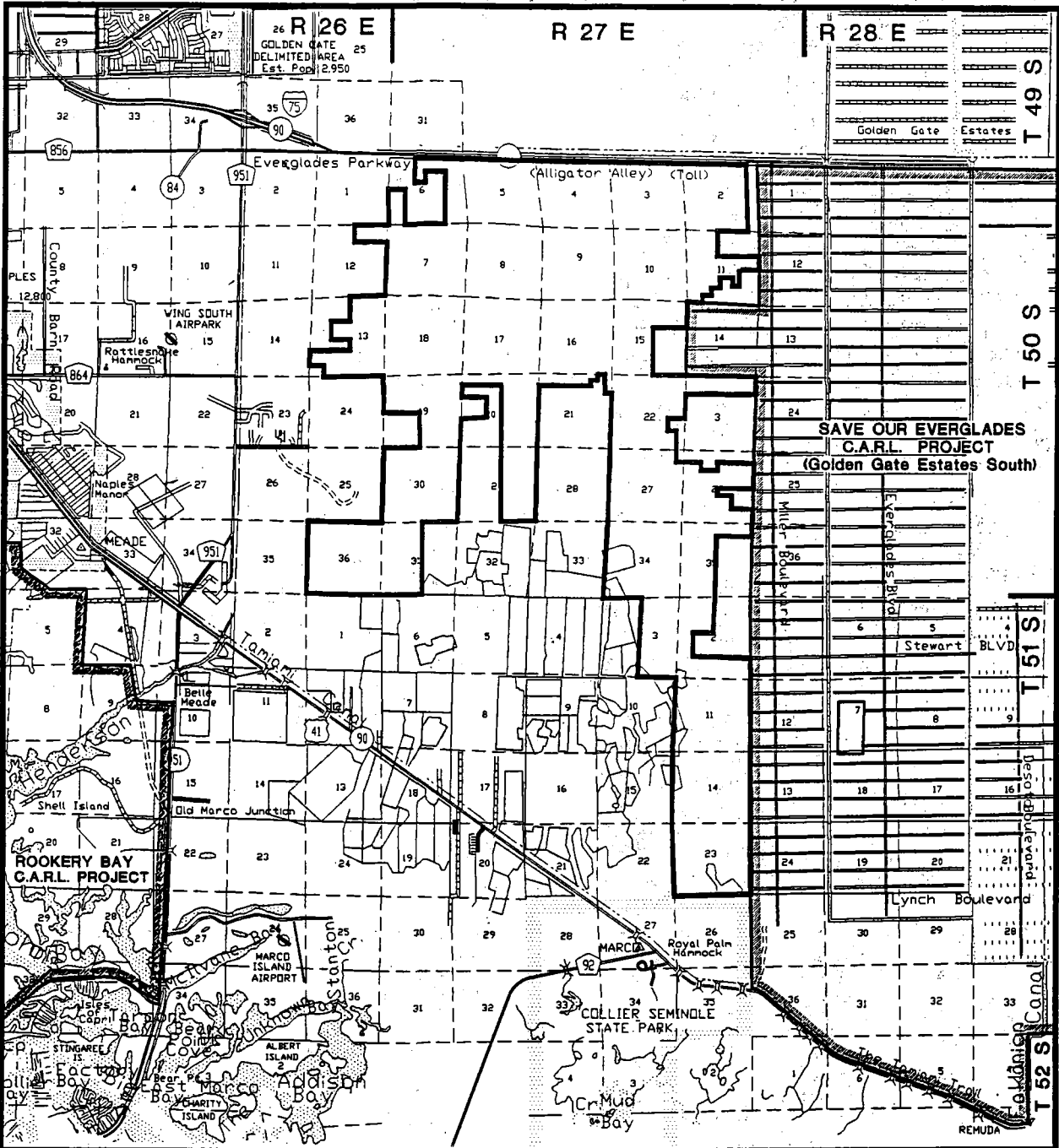
**Vulnerability:** The project site is most vulnerable to changes in hydrology as land is drained to accommodate future development and to subdivision into small parcels as has occurred in Golden Gate Estates. At present the project is a large contiguous system whose hydrologic system is connected to Rookery Bay. Changing the current land use to agriculture or residential development will interrupt the natural hydrology, not only altering significant wildlife habitat, but also affecting the ecology of the Rookery Bay estuarine system. There is also a threat of increasing occurrences of invasive exotic plants resulting from an increased frequency of fires (related to changed hydrology) and a lack of active management to remove those exotics already on-site.

**Endangerment:** The Belle Meade project is in an area of Collier County that has been relatively free of development pressures. However, as the county's urban areas move eastward, this area is more likely to be developed or to be converted to agricultural uses.

Development pressures targeting the Belle Meade area are increasing rapidly, with Naples leading the county in metropolitan growth. Urban development in primary watersheds of other estuaries (e.g. Tampa Bay) has resulted in significant loss of habitat, as well as abundance and diversity of important fisheries.

### Important Resources

FNAI Elements		Recreation/Public Use	Archaeological/Historic
Red-cockaded woodpecker	G2/S2	hiking	Although the Belle Meade project has not been subjected to a cultural resource assessment survey, 3 archaeological sites have been recorded in the Florida Site File within the project boundaries, and additional sites may be present. When compared to other acquisition projects, the archaeological and historical resource value/ potential of this project is considered to be moderate.
Florida panther	G4T1/S1	nature appreciation	
Bald eagle	G3/S2S3	resource education	
Gopher tortoise	G3/S3	hunting	
<i>Bird's nest spleenwort</i>	G7/S1	horseback riding	
<i>Cow-horned orchid</i>	G7/S1	(limited in wet season)	
<i>Delicate ionopsis</i>	G7/S1	<b>Lead Manager</b>	
<i>Ghost orchid</i>	G7/S2	Div. of Forestry	
MESIC FLATWOODS	G7/S4	<b>Designated Use</b>	
20 elements known from project		forest/wildlife mgmt. area	



**PROJECT AREA**

ESSENTIAL PARCELS EQUAL THE PROJECT AREA



NORTH

SCALE IN MILES



**BELLE MEADE**

(WESTERN BIG CYPRESS)

**COLLIER COUNTY**

**Management Policy Statement/Public Purposes**

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

**Management Prospectus**

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

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

**Management goals** See policy statement. The primary land management goal for the Division of Forestry is to restore, maintain and protect all native ecosystems; to integrate compatible human use; and to insure long-term viability of rare populations and species.

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

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

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

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

**Management costs and sources of revenue** It is anticipated that management funding for this project will be appropriated for the CARL management fund. Budget needs for interim management are covered under the Save Our Everglades/Golden Gate Project.

**Management Cost Summary**

Category	Source	Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
1994-95	See Prospectus						\$0
							\$0

#4. Belle Meade

**Project History**

Ranking (last 5 yrs.)	Assessment Approved: 8/20/92		CARL Acquisition History		
	Project Design Approved: 12/10/92		Year	Acres	Funds
1994	46	Boundary/Design Modifications			None
1993	48	7/20/94	11,985 acres deleted		
1992	--	12/7/94	23,014 acres deleted		
1991	--				
1990	--				

**Acquisition Planning and Status**

This project was re-defined by the Belle Meade Work Group appointed by the LAAC, consisting of representatives from local government, landowners, the water management district & state agencies. Others with local expertise were also included.

Approximately 500 owners in 12/7/94 revised boundary; close to 41% are owners of tracts 10 acres or less in size; 53% are owners of tracts between 10 - 40 acres and 6% are owners of tracts greater than 100 acres. Acquisition activity on new project area is underway.

Resolutions in opposition of state acquisition have been received from the Collier County Commission. Letters from Florida Wildlife Federation have been received in support of state acquisition. Various citizens groups have sent letters both in opposition and support of this project.

**Conformance with Florida Statewide Land Acquisition Plan**

Natural Communities		Forest Resources			Vascular Plants			Fish and Wildlife			Fresh Water Resources					Coastal Resources		
1	2	1	2a	2b	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
H	M	M	M	M	M	H	M	M	H	H	M	N	N	M	H	N	N	H

Geological Resources		Historical Resources		Outdoor Recreation Resources					Acquisition Guiding Principles									
1	2	1a	1b	1	2a	2b	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
N	L	L	N	L	L	L	L	L	L	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	N

**Qualifications Matrix for Preservation 2000 Criteria**

Imminent Danger of:			Likely to be:		Serves to Protect:			● = Best Met ○ = Also Met	
Development	Loss of Habitat	Subdivision	Developed in 12 mos.	Escalating Land Val.	Recharge Area	Other Nat. Res.	Res.-based Recreation	Cost ± 80% Appraisal	E & T spp Habitat
○	○				○	○	○		●



# Tropical Flyways

Priority Project # 5

	<b>Acres</b>	<b>Cost/Tax Value</b>	<b>County(ies):</b>		Monroe
<b>Acquired:</b>	462	\$23,962,900	<b>Water Mgmt. District:</b>		South Florida
<b>Remaining:</b>	1,334	\$17,677,800	<b>Regional Planning Council:</b>		South Florida
<b>Totals:</b>	1,796	\$41,640,675	<b>Senate District(s):</b> 40	<b>House District(s):</b> 120	

### Natural Resources Summary

The Tropical Flyways, consisting of 17 sites, is part of a strategy for conserving the biological diversity of the tropical hardwood hammock ecosystem in the continental United States. The project (located in an Area of Critical State Concern) would provide a network of hammock forest preserves linking existing hammock preserves in north Key Largo and the Lower Keys, insuring that critical ecological processes will be protected. The widely dispersed sites are fragments of remaining tropical hammock in the Upper and Middle Keys. These hammocks are particularly important as "stepping stones" for dispersal and movements of white-crowned pigeons and migratory birds, as well as for the protection of many rare resident species of rare plants and animals. The project is known to harbor 24 FNAI-listed species of plants and 29 animals. Natural communities within the project sites include tropical hardwood hammock (rockland hammock), estuarine tidal swamp, and coastal rock barren. The total hammock acreage included is approximately 820 acres.

### Vulnerability & Endangerment

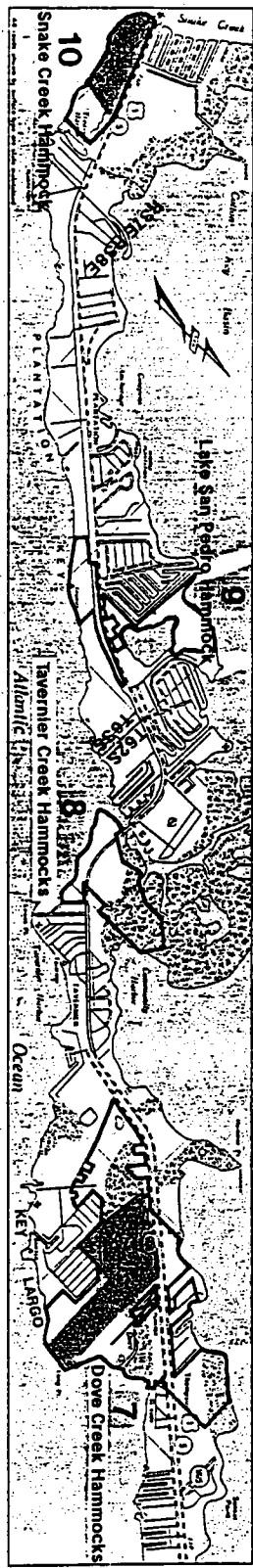
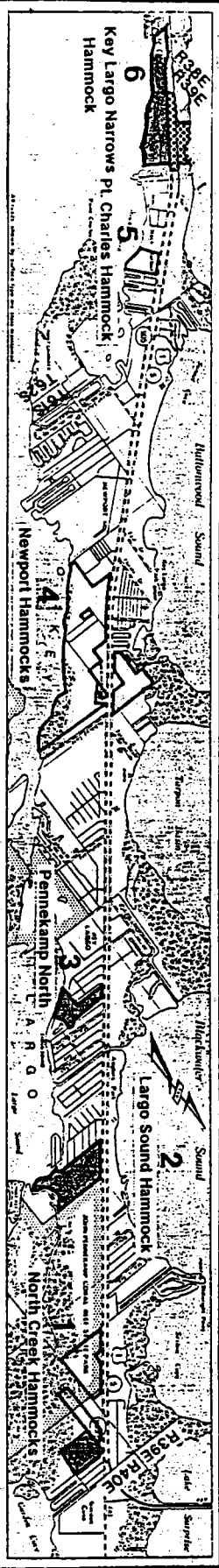
**Vulnerability:** The approximately fifty percent of the project that consists of upland hardwood hammock is susceptible to being developed for residential uses. The remaining mangrove areas are somewhat protected but can still be altered if permitted by appropriate agencies. The invasion of these hammocks by exotic plants is currently confined to the hammock edges, but could worsen if active steps to remove exotic vegetation are not taken.

**Endangerment:** The Florida Keys are experiencing intense development pressure. The hammocks can be developed at densities of one dwelling unit per acre, with some restrictions in place to protect native forests. These sensitive habitat areas will be lost if not placed in public ownership.

Vast areas of tropical hardwood hammock have already been lost to development, and the remaining stands are highly fragmented. This has been documented in research performed by scientists of National Audubon Society (NAS). For example, between Long Key and the southern boundary of the North Key Largo/Crocodile Lake NWR complex, the remaining forests are fragmented into more than 1,000 stands, and 80% of these are less than 2.5 acres in size.

### Important Resources

FNAI Element Occurrences		Recreation/Public Use	Archaeological/Historic
<i>Cuban snake-bark</i>	G?T1/S2	nature appreciation	Numerous archaeological sites have been recorded in the Florida Master Site File from within the 17 tracts of the Tropical Flyways project. A rock mound in Newport Hammocks is on the National Register of Historic Places. When compared to other acquisition projects, the archeological and historical resource value/potential of this project is considered to be high.
<i>Key tree-cactus</i>	G1/S1	natural resource education	
Rim rock crowned snake	G1G2Q/S1S2	archaeological interpretation	
<i>Three-spined prickly-pear</i>	G1G2/S1		
<i>Inkwood</i>	G2/S1		
<i>White ironwood</i>	G2/S1		
<i>Blodgett's wild mercury</i>	G2/S2	<b>Lead Manager</b>	
<i>Simpson's prickly-apple</i>	G2G3T2/S2	DRP/TNC	
Schaus' swallowtail butterfly	G4?T1/S1	<b>Designated Use</b>	
71 elements known from project		See prospectus	



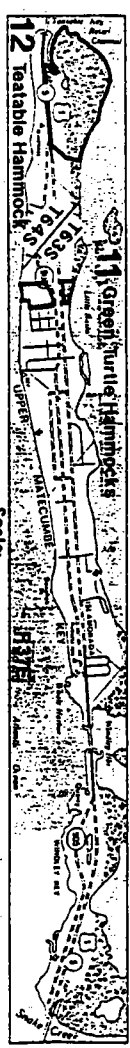
**TROPICAL FLYWAYS**  
**MONROE CO. 17 SITES**

**PROJECT AREA**

**STATE OWNED/CONTRACT**

**1994 ADDITION**

**ESSENTIAL PARCELS**  
 (SEE ESSENTIAL PARCELS DOCUMENTATION)  
**ORDER OF SITES IS NORTH TO SOUTH**



**17 STIRRUP KEY Hammock**  
 Stirrup Key Hammocks  
 MARIATHON AIRPORT  
 MARIATHON

**16 Vaca Cut Hammock**  
 Vaca Cut Hammock

**15 Grassy Key Hammocks**  
 Grassy Key Hammocks

**14 LAYTON Hammock**  
 Layton Hammock  
 Long Key  
 Long Key

**13 Lower Matecumbe Hammock**  
 Lower Matecumbe Hammock  
 KEY LIGHTHOUSE  
 AQUAT PRESERVE  
 INDIAN KEY HISTORIC SITE

### Management Policy Statement/Public Purposes

The primary goals of management of the Tropical Flyways CARL project are: to conserve and protect environmentally unique and irreplaceable lands that contain native, relatively unaltered flora and fauna representing a natural area unique to, or scarce within, a region of this state or a larger geographic area; to conserve and protect lands within areas of critical state concern; to conserve and protect significant habitat for native species or endangered and threatened species; and to conserve, protect, manage, or restore important ecosystems, landscapes, and forests, in order to enhance or protect significant surface water, coastal, recreational, timber, fish or wildlife resources which local or state regulatory programs cannot adequately protect.

### Management Prospectus

**Conditions affecting intensity of management:** The Tropical Flyways project areas are a high-need management areas which because of their location, size and nature will required a high level of attention to maintain and perpetuate their individual resources.

**Timetable for implementing management:** Within the first year after acquisition, management activities will concentrate on site security, natural and cultural resource protection, and efforts toward the development of a plan for long-term public use and resource management.

**Estimate of Revenue generating potential:** No significant revenue is expected to be generated initially. After acquisition, it will probably be several years before any significant level of public use facilities is developed. The degree of any future revenue generated would depend on the nature and extent of public use and facilities.

**Recommendations whether local governments or others can be involved in management:** No local governments or others are recommended for management of this project area.

**Costs of Management:** For 7 sites to be managed by Division of Recreation and Parks are below:

### Management Cost Summary

Category	Source	Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
Start-up	CARL	\$22,167	\$7,280	\$11,000	\$8,700	\$0	\$49,147
1994-95	CARL	\$22,167	\$7,280	\$11,000	\$8,700	\$0	\$49,147

**Project History**

Ranking (last 5 yrs.)	Assessment Approved: 8/20/92		CARL Acquisition History			
	Project Design Approved: 12/10/92		Year	Acres	Funds	
1994	10	<b>Boundary/Design Modifications</b>		1994	444	\$18,182,900
1993	11	11/18/94	29 acres added	1993	18	\$5,780,000
1992	--	12/9/93	09 acres added			
1991	--	9/20/93	40 acres added			
1990	--					

**Acquisition Planning and Status**

No phasing. All of the 17 sites are extremely important and vulnerable. Several sites are being acquired with the Monroe County Land Authority (MCLA) as intermediary. The sites are as follows: North Creek (73 acres, two large ownerships, remaining subdivided -16 acres acquired through MCLA), Largo Sound (69 acres, one major ownership - 68 acres acquired through MCLA), Pennekamp North (21 acres, one major ownership - acquired through MCLA), Newport (191 acres, one major ownership, remainder subdivided), Point Charles (20 acres, one major ownership), Key Largo Narrows (79 acres, one major ownership - acquired through MCLA), Dove Creek (498 acres, several large ownerships, remaining subdivided - 187 acres acquired through MCLA), Tavenier Creek (83 acres, one major owner), Lake San Pedro (100 acres, several larger ownerships), Snake Creek (77 acres, one major owner - acquired through MCLA), Green Turtle (137 acres, one major owner), Teatable (137 acres, one major owner), Lower Matecumbe (71 acres, one major owner), North Layton (108 acres, several larger ownerships - mapping complete), Grassy Key (94 acres - several larger ownerships - mapping complete on 17 parcels), Vaca Cut (27 acres, one major ownership), Stirrup Key (60 acres, one owner - appraisal mapping in process).

Resolution 01-1992 was received from Monroe County Land Authority in support for public acquisition.

**Conformance with Florida Statewide Land Acquisition Plan**

Natural Communities		Forest Resources			Vascular Plants			Fish and Wildlife			Fresh Water Resources					Coastal Resources		
1	2	1	2a	2b	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
H	M	H	N	L	M	H	H	H	H	H	M	N	N	N	L	N	N	N

Geological Resources		Historical Resources		Outdoor Recreation Resources					Acquisition Guiding Principles									
1	2	1a	1b	1	2a	2b	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
N	N	H	L	L	L	M	L	L	M	H	H	H	H	H	L	N	N	H

**Qualifications Matrix for Preservation 2000 Criteria**

Imminent Danger of:			Likely to be:		Serves to Protect:			● = Best Met ○ = Also Met	
Development	Loss of Habitat	Subdivision	Developed in 12 mos.	Escalating Land Val-	Recharge Area	Other Nat. Res.	Res.-based Recreation	Cost ≤ 80% Appraisal	E & T spp Habitat
○	○								●

# Longleaf Pine Ecosystems

Priority Project # 6

	<b>Acres</b>	<b>Cost/Tax Value</b>	<b>County(ies):</b> Hamilton/Hernando/Marion/Volusia	
<b>Acquired:</b>	10,258	\$33,233,089	<b>Water Mgmt. District:</b> Suwannee River, SW Florida, St. Johns River	
<b>Remaining:</b>	10,746	\$25,423,000	<b>Regional Planning Council:</b> N. Central Fla., Withla., E. Central Fla.	
<b>Totals:</b>	21,004	\$58,656,089	<b>Senate District(s):</b> 4, 5, 10, 16	<b>House District(s):</b> 11, 43, 26, 22, 24

### Natural Resources Summary

The four Longleaf Pine Ecosystem sites (Chassahowitzka Sandhill, Deland Ridge Sandhill, Ross Prairie Sandhill, and Blue Spring Longleaf) consist of some of the highest quality remaining longleaf pine sandhill communities in Florida. At least 17 FNAI Special Animals occur on one or more of the four sites. Three FNAI Special Plants are known to occur on the Ross Prairie site.

Longleaf pine sandhill has been severely reduced in the state and much of what remains is not in large enough contiguous tracts to be readily managed as complete functioning ecosystems. The sites were selected (and prioritized) from seven proposed sites based on 1) quality, 2) ease of protection/ management, 3) physiographic location, 4) potential for protection of genetic variation, and 5) relation to nearby conservation areas.

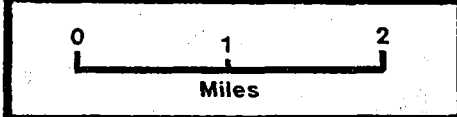
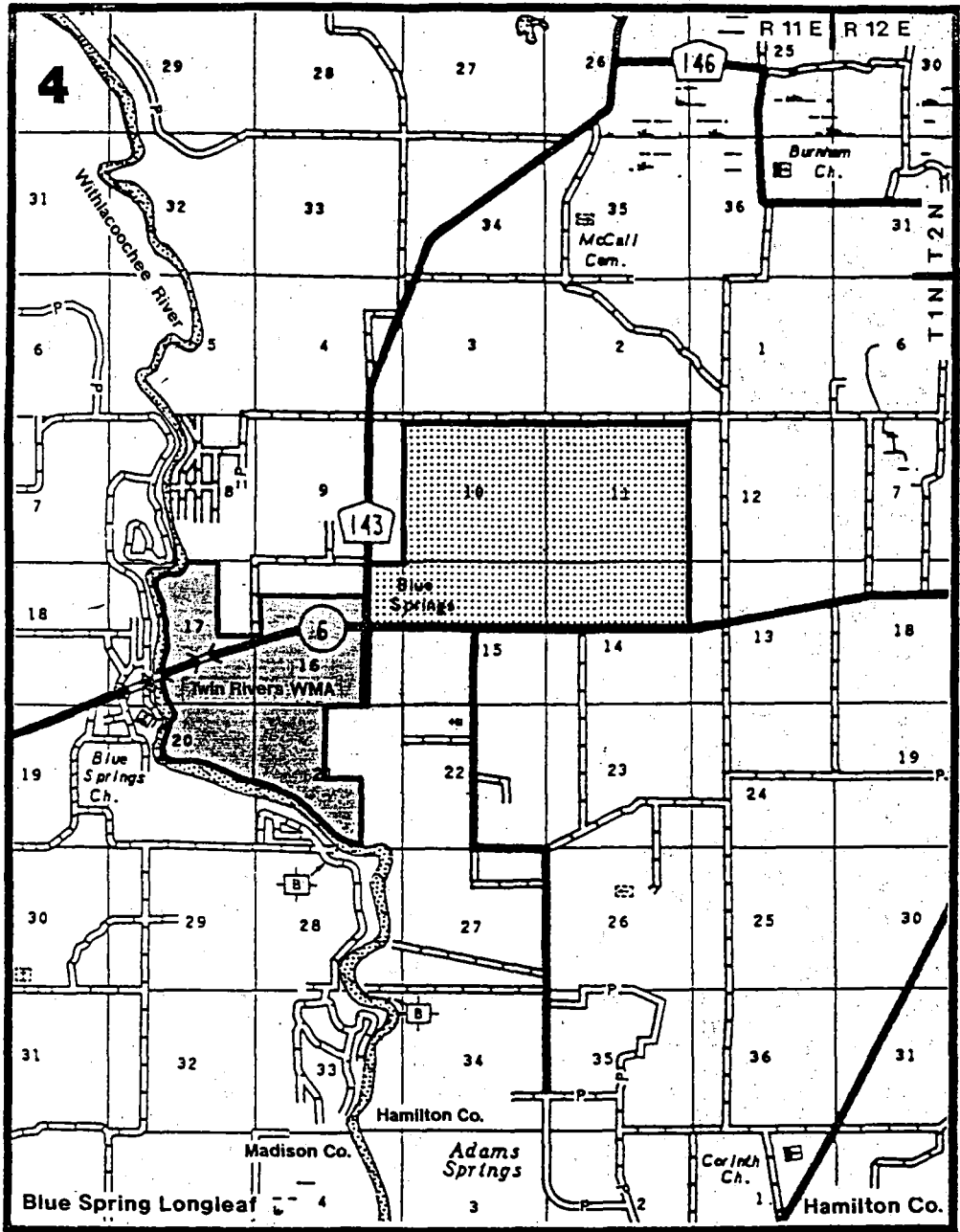
### Vulnerability & Endangerment

**Vulnerability:** Because the sites are all primarily upland in nature, they could be developed with little regulatory restriction. Some of the sites are also vulnerable to degradation by continued use by all-terrain vehicles. The primary vegetative communities on all the sites require fire to maintain their character, so all are vulnerable to significant alteration of their natural character by fire suppression.

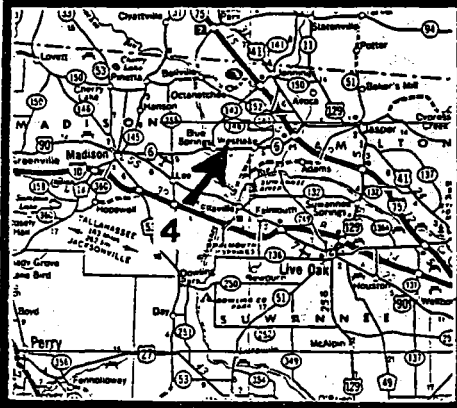
**Endangerment:** All the sites are in primarily rural areas where development pressures are minimal. Because of the size of most of the sites, however, even minimal scattered development could endanger the ability to manage the sites, could eliminate listed plant species from the sites, and could reduce the effectiveness of large sites in maintaining a full complement of wildlife.


### Important Resources

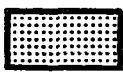
FNAI Elements		Recreation/Public Use	Archaeological/Historic
Longspurred mint	G1/S1	hiking	Although the Longleaf Pine Ecosystem sites have not been surveyed for cultural resources, the Florida Site File has records from two of the sites (Chassahowitzka and Ross Prairie). Compared to other projects, the archaeological and historical value of the Chassahowitzka site is considered moderate to high; the value of the Deland Ridge site, high; the value of the Ross Prairie site, moderate; and the value of the Blue Spring Longleaf site, low to moderate.
Leitheuser's cave crayfish	G2/S2	nature appreciation	
McLane's cave crayfish	G2/S2	natural resource education	
Red-cockaded woodpecker	G2/S2	picnicking	
SCRUB	G2/S2	horseback riding	
SPRING-RUN STREAM	G2/S2	camping	
SANDHILL	G2G3/S2	hunting	
Hobb's cave amphipod	G2G3/S2S3	<b>Lead Manager</b>	
Florida black bear	G5T2/S2	Div. of Forestry/GFC	
31 elements known from project		<b>Designated Use</b>	
		forest/wildlife mgmt. area	

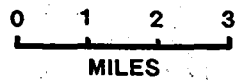
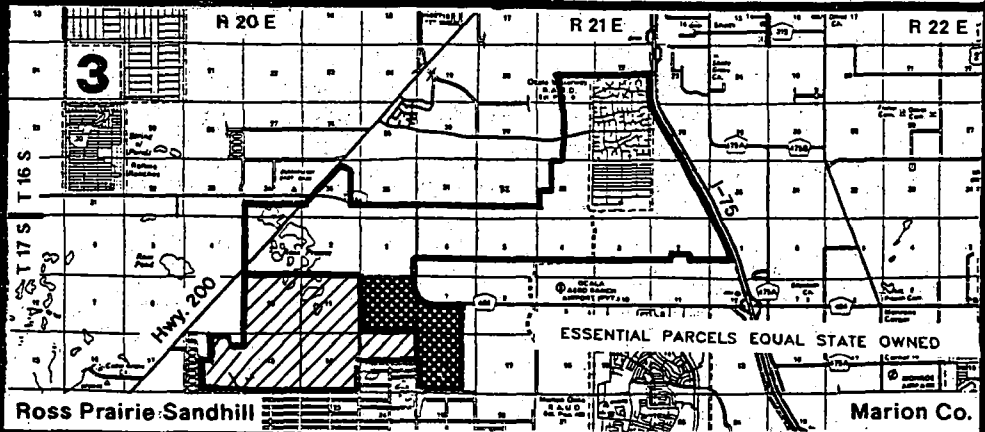
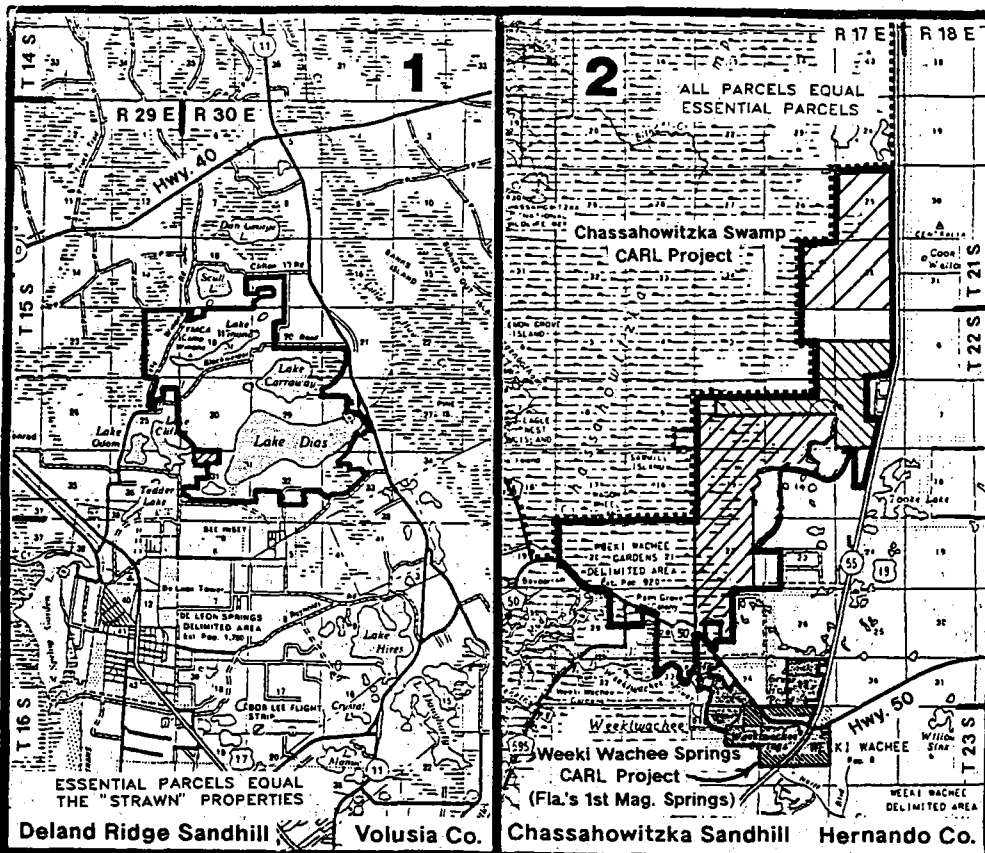


**LONGLEAF PINE ECOSYSTEM**  
MULTI-COUNTY 4 SITES

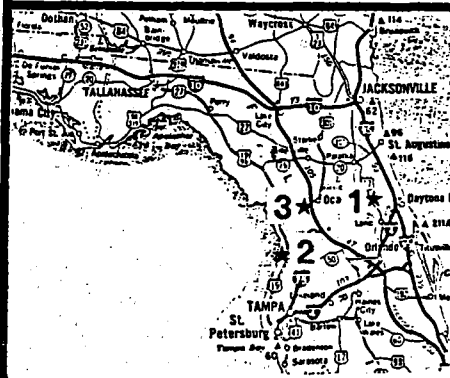






 PROJECT AREA  
EQUALS ESSENTIAL PARCELS

 STATE OWNED



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



-  PROJECT AREA
-  ACQUIRED BY GAME & FISH COMM.
-  ESSENTIAL PARCELS
-  STATE OWNED OR UNDER CONTRACT



**Management Policy Statement/Public Purposes**

The primary goals of management of the Longleaf Pine Ecosystem CARL project are: to conserve and protect environmentally unique and irreplaceable lands that contain native, relatively unaltered flora and fauna representing a natural area unique to, or scarce within, a region of this state or a larger geographic area; to conserve and protect significant habitat for native species or endangered and threatened species; and to conserve, protect, manage, or restore important ecosystems, landscapes, and forests, in order to enhance or protect significant surface water, coastal, recreational, timber, fish or wildlife resources which local or state regulatory programs cannot adequately protect.

**Management Prospectus**

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

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

**Management goals** See policy statement. The primary land management goal for the Division of Forestry is to restore, maintain and protect all native ecosystems; to integrate compatible human use; and to insure long-term viability of rare populations and species. The Blue Spring Longleaf tract can provide an important seed source for longleaf pine and other upland pine forest species. This seed source will greatly enhance the genetic diversity of the longleaf pine seedlings the Division of Forestry grows and will furnish local seeds for reforestation and restoration projects in the area. The Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission intends to maintain the condition of the Chassahowitzka Sandhill tract, primarily by means of fire and the control of public use, and protect the relict black bear population there.

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

**Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure** Of the three tracts to be managed by the Division of Forestry, the Blue Spring Longleaf tract and part of the Ross Prairie tract have been acquired. The Division is now providing public access to these tracts for low-intensity, non-facilities-related outdoor recreation.

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

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

Current management activities on the Chassahowitzka Sandhill tract include posting and fencing boundaries, clearing roadways and maintaining natural resources. There is being developed a long-term management plan which incorporates public use into the maintenance of the Sandhill natural resources. To encourage the relict black bear population on the area, the road system will be designed to minimize habitat fragmentation. GFC's Chinsegut Environmental Education Center makes natural resource education a distinct possibility.

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

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

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

Category	Source	Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
Start-up	CARL	\$62,000	\$12,000	\$91,800	\$113,200	\$0	\$279,000

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

Category	Source	Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
Start-up	CARL	\$0	\$0	\$7,000	\$0	\$0	\$7,000

**Management Cost Summary DOF (Blue Spring Long Leaf)**

Category	Source	Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
Start-up	CARL	\$28,140	\$0	\$16,000	\$81,500	\$0	\$125,640

**Management Cost Summary DOF (Ross Prairie)**

Category	Source	Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
Start-up	CARL	\$28,140	\$0	\$16,000	\$81,500	\$0	\$125,640

Project History							
Ranking (last 5 yrs.)	Assessment Approved: 8/20/92			CARL Acquisition History			
	Project Design Approved: 12/10/92			Year	Acres	Funds	
1994	07	Boundary/Design Modifications 9/20/93 390 acres added 7/23/93 2,014 acres added			1994	5,605	\$16,168,800
1993	07				1993	3,615	\$12,164,289
1992							
1991							
1990							

**Acquisition Planning and Status**

Project consists of four sites; Chassahowitzka Sandhill, Ross Prairie, Blue Spring and Deland Ridge Sandhill.

The Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission has acquired portions of Chassahowitzka Sandhill within T22, R17, Sections 1, 2, 10, and 11 and will try to acquire Phase IV and V under its Additions and Inholdings Program. Portions of the site are also within the project boundaries of SWFWMD Weeki Wachee Riverine System. Largest property owners south of canal lands within the Ross Prairie site are Janet Land Corp. (acquired) and Deltona-Marion Oaks Sub. Acquisition has not yet begun on Marion Oaks Sub. North of the canal lands are seven relatively large ownerships: Intersection 200/484 LTD, Rudniansyn, Kingsland Estates, Marrick, Ocala Waterway Estates, Guy, and less than 35 other smaller tracts. Acquisition has not yet begun.

The Blue Spring site consists of one owner, (acquired, through TNC).

The Deland Ridge Sandhill site consists of one large ownership within Phase I - Strawn. Negotiations are set to begin. Phase II includes all other remaining tracts which consist of five relatively large ownerships and less than 50 smaller tracts.

**Conformance with Florida Statewide Land Acquisition Plan**

Natural Communities		Forest Resources			Vascular Plants			Fish and Wildlife			Fresh Water Resources					Coastal Resources		
1	2	1	2a	2b	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
H	H	H	H	H	H	M	H	M	L	H	N	N	L	M	M	N	N	N

Geological Resources		Historical Resources		Outdoor Recreation Resources					Acquisition Guiding Principles									
1	2	1a	1b	1	2a	2b	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
M	M	M	N	M	M	M	M	L	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	N	H	N

**Qualifications Matrix for Preservation 2000 Criteria**

Imminent Danger of:			Likely to be:		Serves to Protect:			● = Best Met ○ = Also Met	
Development	Loss of Habitat	Subdivision	Developed in 12 mos.	Escalating Land Val-	Recharge Area	Other Nat. Res.	Res.-based Recreation	Cost ≤ 80% Appraisal	E & T spp Habitat
○	○	○	○		○	○	○		●

# Wekiva-Ocala Greenway

Priority Project # 7

	<b>Acres</b>	<b>Cost/Tax Value</b>	<b>County(ies):</b> Orange, Volusia, and Lake	
<b>Acquired:</b>	13,636	\$59,380,847	<b>Water Mgmt. District:</b> St. Johns River	
<b>Remaining:</b>	49,326	\$45,411,000	<b>Regional Planning Council:</b> East Central Florida	
<b>Totals:</b>	62,962	\$104,791,847	<b>Senate District(s):</b> 11, 12	<b>House District(s):</b> 25, 26

### Natural Resources Summary

Just north of Orlando, the forested wetlands along the St. Johns and Wekiva Rivers form an important refuge for wildlife such as the Florida black bear. The Wekiva-Ocala Greenway project incorporates the majority of these wetlands and will preserve a corridor of natural communities for Rock Springs Run State Preserve to the Ocala National Forest. The project includes the former Seminole Springs/Woods, Wekiva-Ocala Connector, St. Johns River and BMK Ranch projects. It contains a variety of upland and wetland natural communities, including hydric hammock, pine and mesic flatwoods, sandhill, depression marsh, scrub and spring-fed streams. These wetland and upland community associations provide natural habitat for several rare and threatened species. The St. Johns River site consists of three large bottomlands and adjacent uplands between three existing state ownerships. The Seminole Springs/Woods site is reported to have 50 to 75 springs of various sizes within its boundary. The Wekiva-Ocala Connector site provides a wildlife movement corridor between the Ocala National Forest and the other portions of the project along the Wekiva River. The BMK Ranch site consists of wetland and upland communities 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.

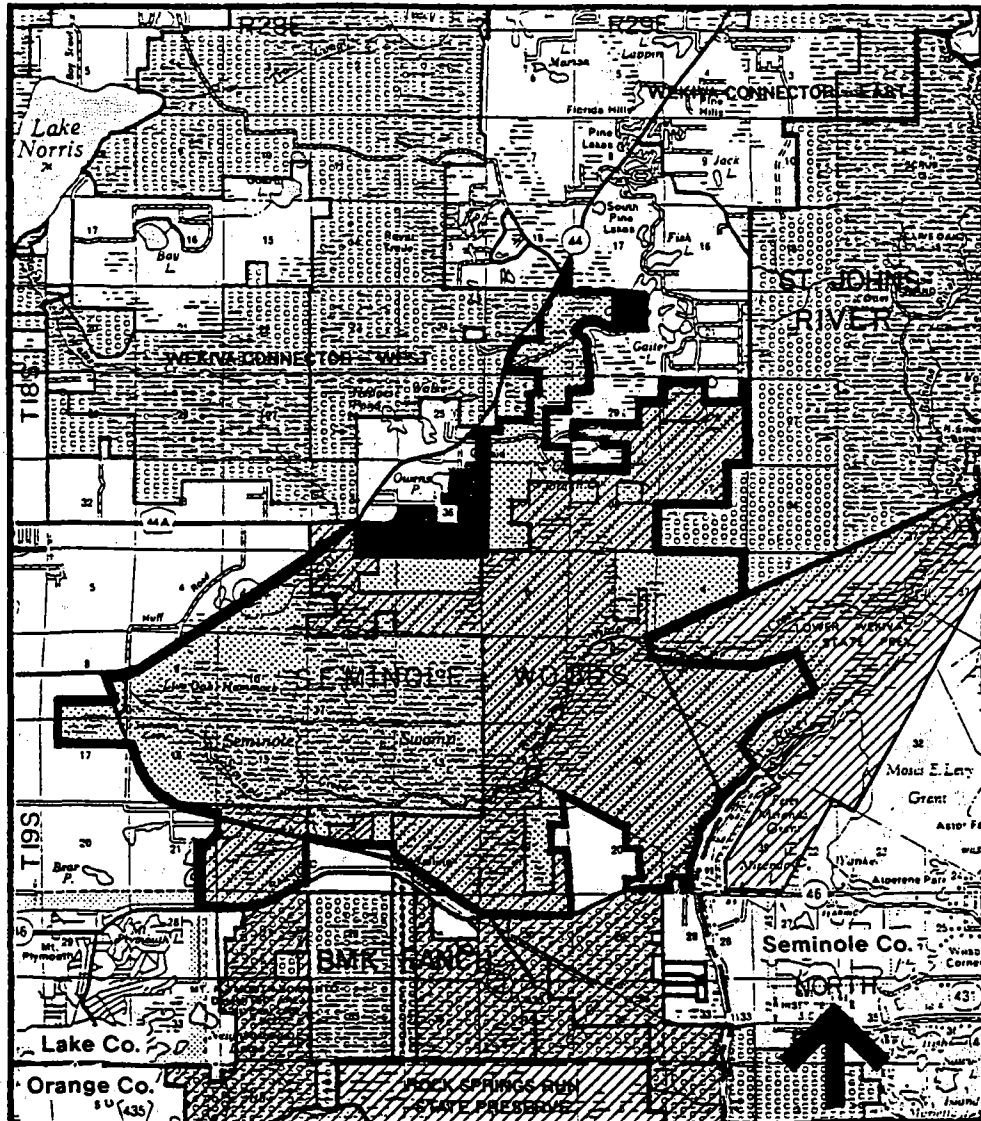
### Vulnerability & Endangerment

The biological, geological and hydrological resources of the Wekiva-Ocala Greenway are highly susceptible to damage by development; this area of the state is undergoing rapid development. Additionally, limited timber harvesting has occurred on some portions of the project. Lake County is experiencing increased growth in the Wekiva River basin as urban development moves north from the Orlando area. One parcel in Volusia County (Linkovick) has multiple zonings including B-7 (Commercial Marina) and B-4 (General Commercial). The lands within the former St. Johns River CARL project 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. Some of the tract appears to be jurisdictional wetlands below ordinary high water.

### Important Resources

FNAI Elements	Recreation/Public Use	Archaeological/Historic
Seminole Spring snail	G1/S1	The project has not been surveyed for cultural-resource sites. Three sites are known from the project area, a mound and two early 20th century habitations in the Wekiva-Ocala Connector portion of the project. The Seminole Springs and St. Johns River tracts are considered to have good potential for sites. The BMK Ranch tract has low potential for cultural-resource sites.
SCRUB	G2/S2	
Florida sandhill crane	G5T2T3/S2S3	
Florida black bear	G5T2/S2	
Sand skink	G2/S2	
SPRING-RUN STREAM	G2/S2	
Blue-tailed mole skink	G4T2/S2	
Bald eagle	G3/S2S3	
Florida bonamia	G3/S3	
35 elements known from project		
	<b>Lead Manager</b>	
	See prospectus	
	<b>Designated Use</b>	
	See prospectus	

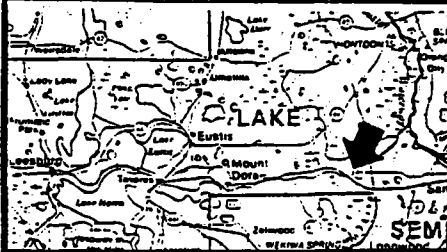


**WEKIVA-OCALA GREENWAY**

SHEET 1 OF 5

LAKE

CO.



PROJECT AREA



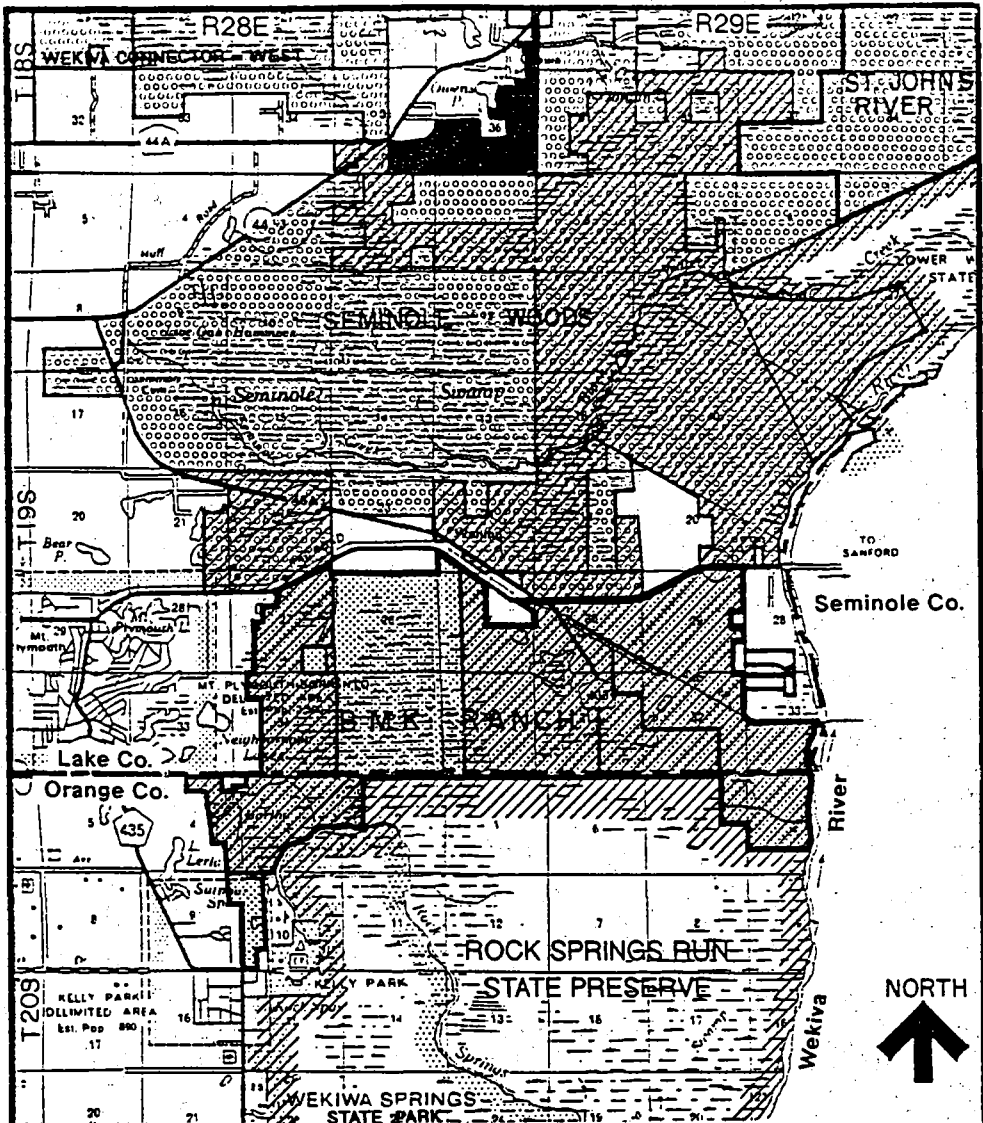
STATE OWNED OR UNDER CONTRACT



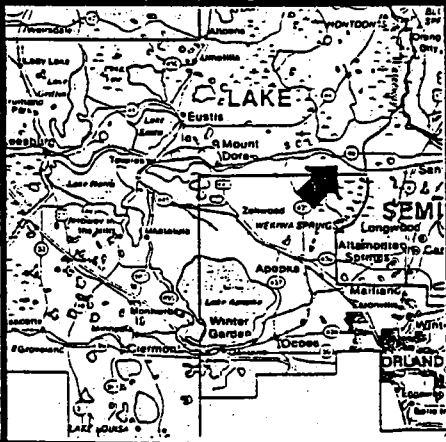
1994 ADDITION




ESSENTIAL PARCELS

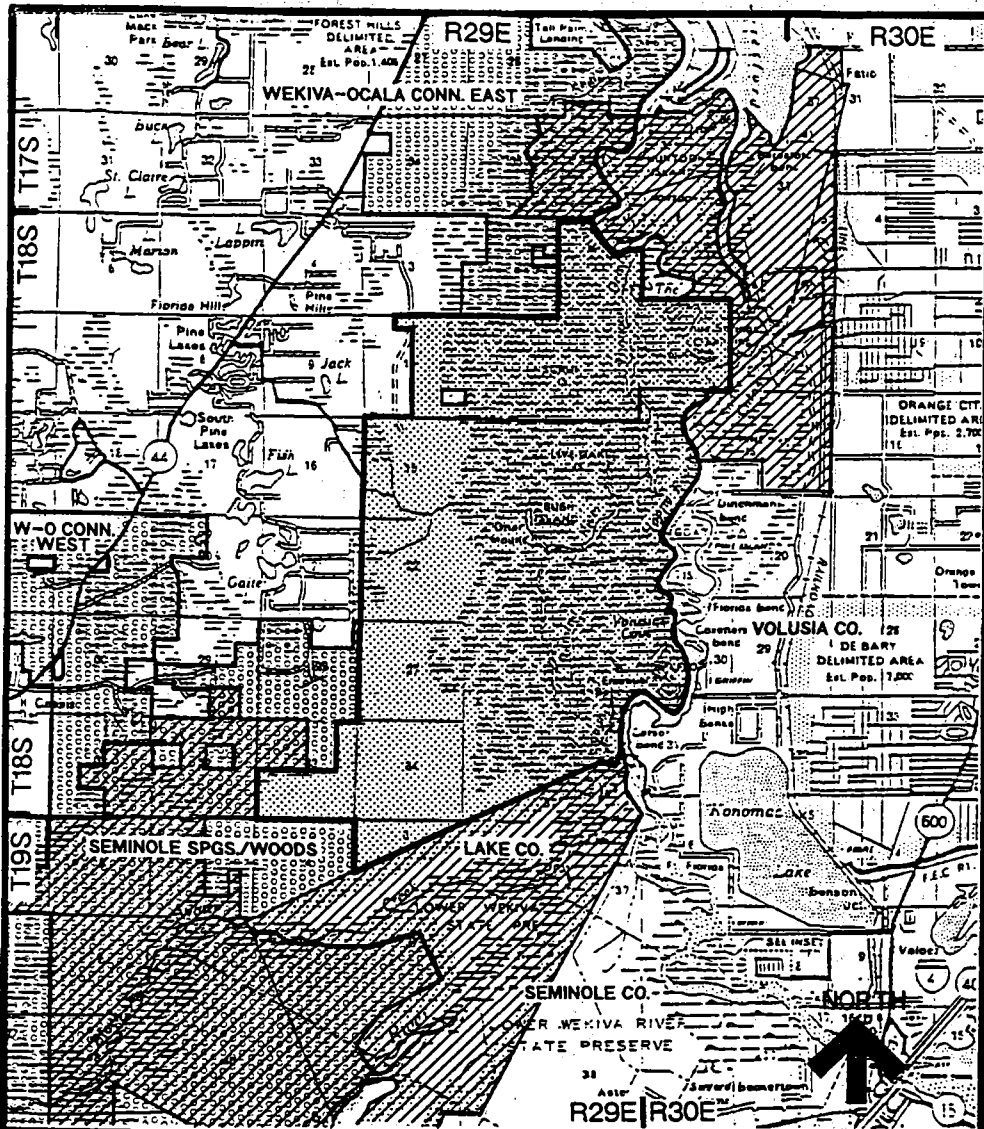
- WEKIVA-OCALA -- PHASE 1
- B.M.K. RANCH -- PUBLICLY OWNED LAND PLUS NEW GARDEN COVE
- SEMINOLE SPRINGS -- PHASE 1



**WEKIVA-OCALA GREENWAY**  
SHEET 2 OF 5  
LAKE/ORANGE COUNTIES

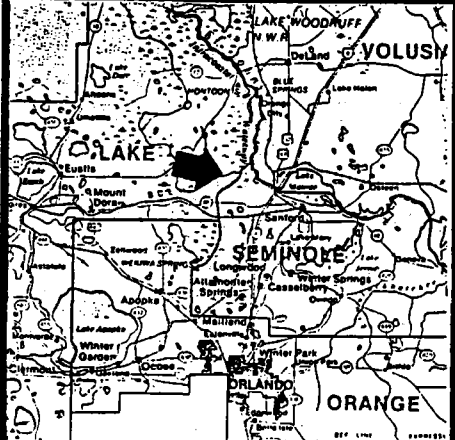


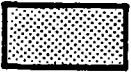
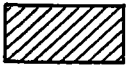

-  PROJECT AREA
-  STATE OWNED OR UNDER CONTRACT
-  1994 ADDITION



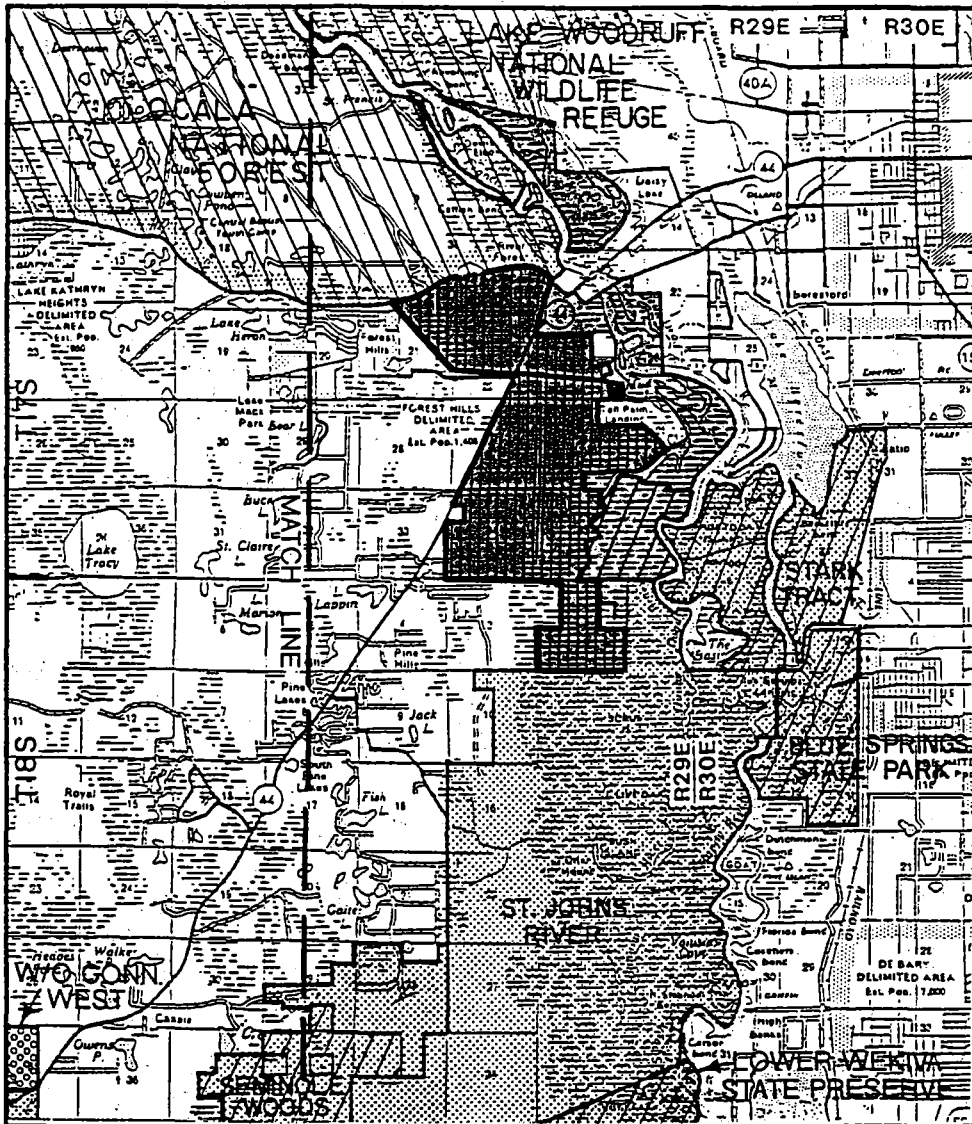
**WEKIVA-OCALA GREENWAY**  
SHEET 3 OF 5

LAKE/VOLUSIA COUNTIES



-  PROJECT AREA
-  STATE OWNED
-  OTHER CARL PROJECTS (SEM SPGS, W-O CONN)




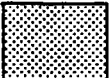




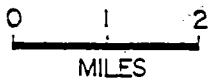
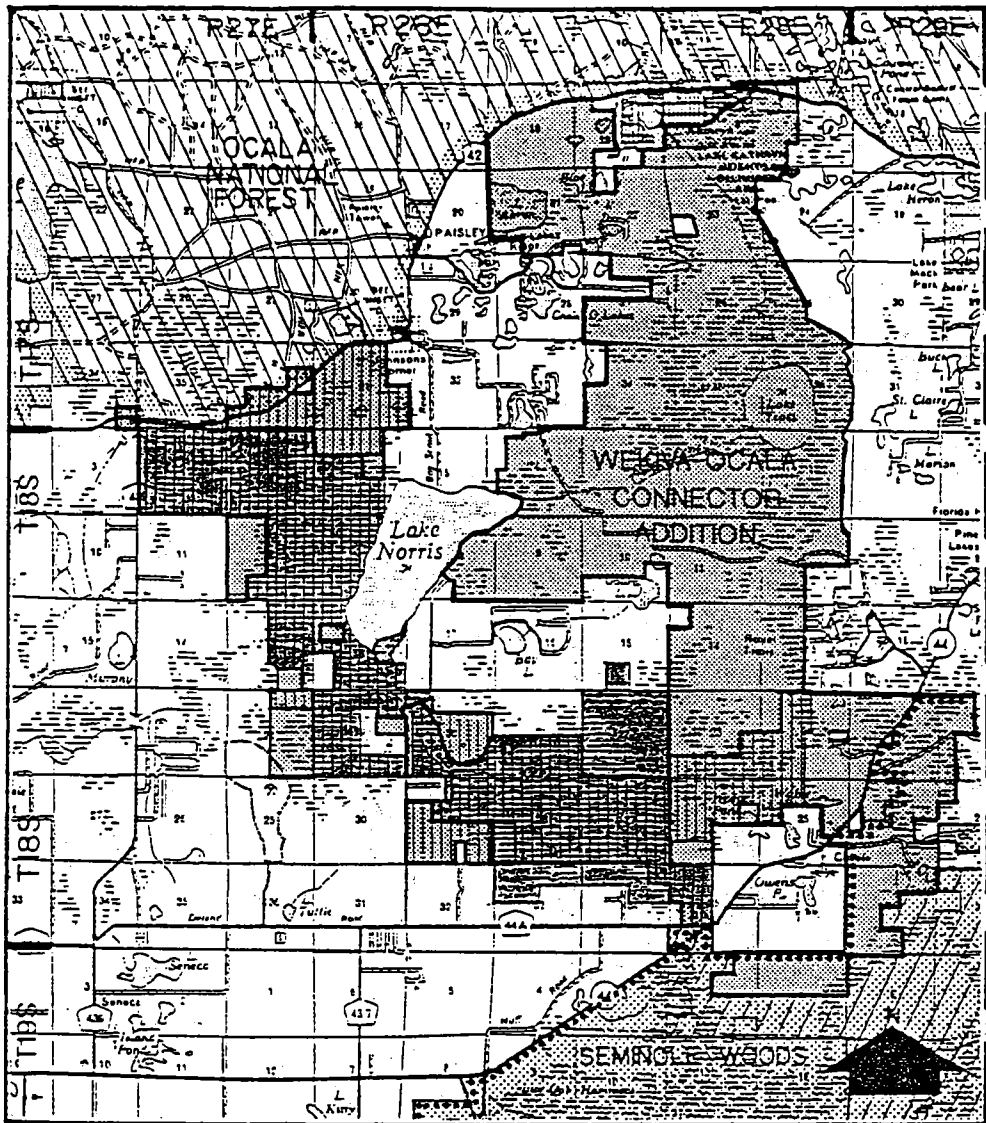
SHEET 4 OF 5

**WEKIVA-OCALA GREENWAY  
(EAST)**  
LAKE/VOLUSIA COUNTY



-  PROJECT AREA
-  STATE OWNED
-  FEDERAL LANDS
-  OTHER STATE ACQUISITION PROJECTS





-  PHASE I  
PHASE 1 EQUALS ESSENTIAL PARCELS




**WEKIVA-OCALA GREENWAY  
(WEST)**

LAKE SHEET 5 OF 5 COUNTY



-  ORIGINAL PROJECT AREA
-  STATE OWNED
-  FEDERAL LANDS
-  SEMINOLE SPRINGS / WOODS CARL PROJECT

 WEKIVA-OCALA CONNECTOR ADDITION

 PHASE I  
PHASE I EQUALS ESSENTIAL PARCELS

..... BOUNDARY BETWEEN CARL PROJECTS

**Management Policy Statement/Public Purposes**

The primary goals of management of the Wekiva-Ocala Greenway CARL project are: to conserve and protect environmentally unique and irreplaceable lands that contain native, relatively unaltered flora and fauna representing a natural area unique to, or scarce within, a region of this state or a larger geographic area; to conserve and protect significant habitat for native species or endangered and threatened species; to conserve, protect, manage, or restore important ecosystems, landscapes, and forests, in order to enhance or protect significant surface water, coastal, recreational, timber, fish or wildlife resources which local or state regulatory programs cannot adequately protect; to provide areas, including recreational trails, for natural-resource-based recreation; and to preserve significant archaeological or historical sites.

**Management Prospectus**

**Management Cost Summary**

Category	Source	Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
Start-up							\$0
1994-95							\$0

## Project History

Ranking (last 5 yrs.)	Assessment Approved:	8/4/89	CARL Acquisition History		
	Project Design Approved:	12/1/89	Year	Acres	Funds
1994	Boundary/Design Modifications		1994	96	\$354,000
1993	7/20/94	St. Johns River project 8,290 added to Wekiva/Ocala	1993	1,068	\$2,311,750
1992	11/18/94	Projects combined	1992	752	\$4,306,400
1991	11/20/92	15,980 ac added to Wekiva Ocala Connector	1991	2,827	\$13,717,779
1990	12/6/91	1,483 acres added to BMK	1989-90	3,792	\$33,493,418

## Acquisition Planning and Status

**Seminole Springs Wood:** Phase I: Seminole Springs (Strawn Tract), M.S. Carter (acquired), and Brumlick parcels (acquired through eminent domain). The Strawn tract is the largest and most significant ownership remaining to be acquired. A number of smaller less significant parcels remain to be acquired as well. Phase II: Connecting corridors between Seminole Springs and BMK Ranch. (Seminole Pines and Design Homes tracts acquired). Phase III: Remaining ownerships (all remaining owners are unwilling sellers at this time, boundary additions approved in 1992 are being mapped for appraisal purposes).

**Wekiva-Ocala Connector:** Phase I West: Maxwell and Holman, Shockley, Harper, Alger Enterprises (contingent upon the acquisition of Harper), Fisch (willing seller currently being mapped), Southland Gardens (contingent upon the acquisition of Harper and Fisch), Rashaw, Blaskovic and McCormick. Stetson University, Stein, Lenholt Farms, Francolini, Jung, Hollywood Pines, Inc. Phase I East: Stetson University, Stein, Lenholt Farms, Francolini, Jung, and Hollywood Pines, Inc. Phase II: Remaining ownerships in both eastern and western tracts.

**St. Johns River:** No phasing recommended. Project consists of two major ownerships and one minor ownership.

**BMK Ranch:** Phase I: Large unimproved parcels contiguous to existing state owned land. Phase II: Other improved parcels. Phase III: Improved parcels. New Garden Cove is the largest ownership remaining to be acquired.

The Wekiva River Task Force recommendations resulted in 1988 legislation directing the Department of Natural Resources to negotiate all CARL projects in the Wekiva River area.

Acquisition partners include the Lake Co. Water Authority, Volusia County, St. Johns River Water Management District, and The Nature Conservancy.

Resolutions in support of state acquisition have been received from Lake County Commission and St. Johns River Water Management District; Support for shared acquisition. Directive number 88-26 from the Governors office was received in support for acquisition of BMK.

#7 Wekiva-Ocala Greenway

Conformance with Florida Statewide Land Acquisition Plan																		
Natural Communities		Forest Resources			Vascular Plants			Fish and Wildlife			Fresh Water Resources					Coastal Resources		
1	2	1	2a	2b	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
M		H	M	H	M	M	L	H	M	M	H	M	L	M	H	N	N	N
Geological Resources		Historical Resources		Outdoor Recreation Resources					Acquisition Guiding Principles									
1	2	1a	1b	1	2a	2b	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
L	L	H	N	H	M	H	M	N	H	H	M	M	M	M	H	H	M	H
Qualifications Matrix for Preservation 2000 Criteria																		
Imminent Danger of:			Likely to be:		Serves to Protect:			● = Best Met ○ = Also Met										
Develop-ment	Loss of Habitat	Subdivision	Developed in 12 mos.	Escalating Land Val-	Recharge Area	Other Nat. Res.	Res.-based Recreation	Cost ≥ 80% Appraisal	E & T spp Habitat									
●		○	○		○	○	○		●									

# Rookery Bay

Priority Project # 8

	<b>Acres</b>	<b>Cost/Tax Value</b>	<b>County(ies):</b>		Collier
<b>Acquired:</b>	3,932	\$28,591,450	<b>Water Mgmt. District:</b>		South Florida
<b>Remaining:</b>	8,074	\$10,235,300	<b>Regional Planning Council:</b>		Southwest Florida
<b>Totals:</b>	12,006	\$38,826,750	<b>Senate District(s):</b> 29	<b>House District(s):</b> 76, 102	

### Natural Resources Summary

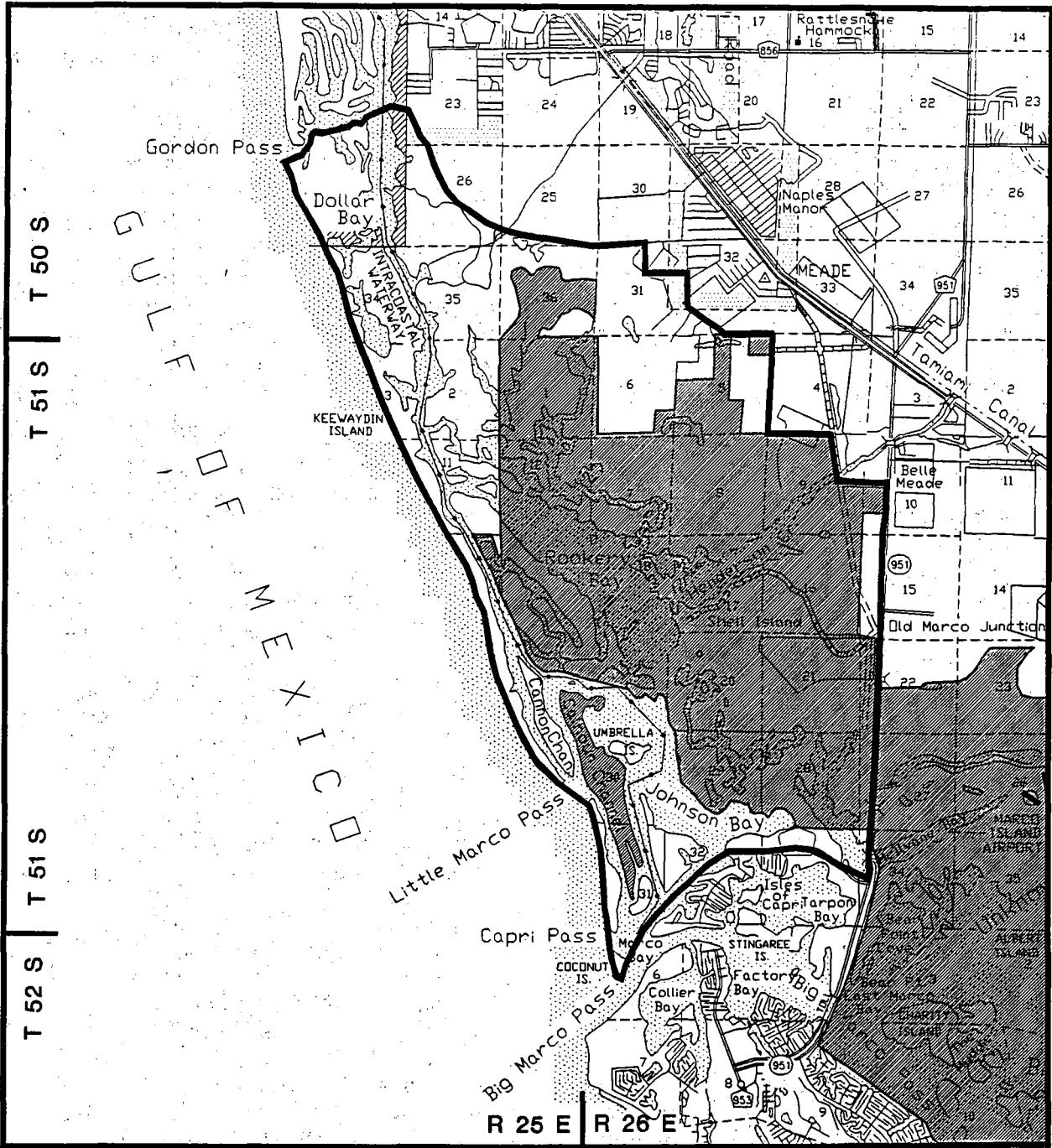
This project provides an outstanding example of a subtropical estuarine system. The natural communities associated with the estuary are relatively undisturbed and range from mangrove and marsh to flatwoods and maritime hammock. As part of the national estuarine research reserve system, Rookery Bay is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

### Vulnerability & Endangerment

Mangrove shoreline systems are partially protected by dredge and fill regulation but are very susceptible to human activity. Recent problems with dredge and fill applications in the area points out that this tract is endangered by development. A significant portion of Keewaydin Island is under option from the Gaynors by a developer who has approval from local regulatory and planning agencies to build a high scale residential development of approximately 75 houses on the northern part of the island.

### Important Resources

FNAI Elements		Recreation/Public Use	Archaeological/Historic
SCRUB	G2/S2	nature study	Although the area has not been extensively surveyed, it is believed to have good potential for archaeological investigations.
<i>Hand fern</i>	G2/S2	fishing	
<i>Sand dune spurge</i>	G2/S2	boating	
West Indian manatee	G2?/S2?	beach related activities	
Florida black bear	G5T2/S2		
<i>Fuzzy-wuzzy air-plant</i>	G3/S1		
COASTAL GRASSLAND	G3/S2	<b>Lead Manager</b>	
SHELL MOUND	G3/S2	Div. Marine Resources	
Bald eagle	G3/S2S3	<b>Designated Use</b>	
27 elements known from project		research reserve	



**PROJECT AREA**



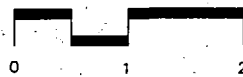
**PUBLIC LAND**

ESSENTIAL PARCELS EQUAL PUBLIC LAND PLUS CANNON, JOHNSON AND KEEWADIN PROPERTIES (ALSO SEE "PHASING NOTE")



**NORTH**

SCALE IN MILES



**ROOKERY BAY**

**COLLIER COUNTY**



**Management Policy Statement/Public Purposes**

The primary goals of management of the Rookery Bay CARL project are: to conserve and protect environmentally unique and irreplaceable lands that contain native, relatively unaltered flora and fauna representing a natural area unique to, or scarce within, a region of this state or a larger geographic area; to conserve and protect significant habitat for native species or endangered and threatened species; to conserve, protect, manage, or restore important ecosystems, landscapes, and forests, in order to enhance or protect significant surface water, coastal, recreational, timber, fish or wildlife resources which local or state regulatory programs cannot adequately protect; and to provide areas, including recreational trails, for natural-resource-based recreation.

**Management Prospectus**

**Qualifications for state designation** The Rookery Bay CARL project is designed to add coastal natural areas to the Rookery Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve. The project's location and sensitive resources qualify it as a research reserve.

**Manager** The Florida Department of Environmental Protection, Division of Marine Resources, Bureau of Coastal and Aquatic Managed Areas is the lead manager.

**Management goals** See policy statement. Pursuant to its designation as a National Estuarine Research Reserve (NERR), 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. A secondary goal of management is to identify and encourage compatible public recreational activities such as fishing, hiking and boating. Management activities are in conformance with the philosophies of State Lands management and the NERR system.

**Conditions affecting intensity of management** The Rookery Bay CARL project includes lands that are "moderate-need" tracts, requiring more than basic resource management and protection. In order to achieve goals established in the management plan for the Rookery Bay NERR, restoration of altered resources is essential, and development of research and education facilities is necessary.

**Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure** Within the first year after acquisition, activities will focus on: a natural- and cultural-resource inventory; public access and education opportunities; and site-specific management recommendations focusing on restoration, exotic plant removal, fire management, and research opportunities.

Long-range plans, after the first year from initial acquisition, will generally be directed towards implementation of the recommendations for public education, public access, resource management and restoration, and research. Results of site-specific research and ecosystem restoration projects will be used in developing future recommendations, and interpreted to the public through education programs.

Planned facilities in the project include: a research laboratory; classrooms, trails and boardwalks for field study programs; a dormitory for visiting scientists and educators; and a staff headquarters. Infrastructure will be confined to previously disturbed areas and will support greater public awareness and understanding of the Rookery Bay ecosystem.

**Revenue-generating potential** No revenue is anticipated to be generated from the Rookery Bay NERR at this time.

**Cooperators in management activities** The Conservancy, Inc. (TCI) cooperates in providing educational services through operation of the Briggs Nature Center in the Reserve. The National Audubon Society, TCI, NOAA and Division of Historical Resources/Department of State provide recommendations for management of the project. The Division of Marine Resources will continue to cooperate with Federal and State agencies, the South Florida Water Management District, local government and the local community to ensure preservation and restoration of more natural quality, timing and volume of surface water inflows to Rookery Bay.

**Management Cost Summary**

Category	Source	Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
Start-up	LATF,CARL MCTF,FED	\$297,373	\$110,420	\$210,443	\$50,289	\$72,000	\$740,525
1994-95	LATF,CARL MCTF,FED	\$394,871	\$120,000	\$196,527	\$29,000	\$990,398	\$1,730,796

**Project History**

Ranking (last 5 yrs.)	Assessment Approved: -----		CARL Acquisition History		
	Project Design Approved: 10/8/85		Year	Acres	Funds
1994	09	Boundary/Design Modifications  -- None	1994	24	\$833,026
1993	09		1993	2,755	\$21,576,939
1992	09		1988	358	\$2,983,114
1991	19		1985	13,000	\$0
1990	32		1980-84	14,038	\$4,944,532

**Acquisition Planning and Status**

In general, the 1985 Project Design recommended acquisition priority be given to those tracts that were being negotiated prior to the 1985 Design, as well as Cannon, Johnson and Keewadin Islands (the majority of these islands have been acquired), land along Shell Road in Section 15 and, finally, other lands added in the 1985 Design.

Additional significant tracts were identified by the Administrator of the Rookery Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve. These tracts, along with others are being currently pursued by the Division of State Lands.

Building upon the 1,611 acre nucleus of the estuarine sanctuary, under lease to the Department of Natural Resources from the Collier Conservancy, Inc., the Audubon Society and others, the state acquired 13,230 acres (primarily wetlands) in an exchange with Deltona as well as an additional 13,000 acres (not within project boundaries) on nearby Marco Island.

Resolutions in support of state acquisition have been received from the Collier County Commission.

**Conformance with Florida Statewide Land Acquisition Plan**

Natural Communities		Forest Resources			Vascular Plants			Fish and Wildlife			Fresh Water Resources					Coastal Resources		
1	2	1	2a	2b	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
M	H	L	N	L	N	L	M	M	L	M	M	N	N	N	H	H	H	M

Geological Resources		Historical Resources		Outdoor Recreation Resources						Acquisition Guiding Principles								
1	2	1a	1b	1	2a	2b	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
N	L	H	N	M	H	H	L	M	L	H	N	M	H	H	L	N	L	N

**Qualifications Matrix for Preservation 2000 Criteria**

Imminent Danger of:			Likely to be:		Serves to Protect:			● = Best Met ○ = Also Met	
Development	Loss of Habitat	Subdivision	Developed in 12 mos.	Escalating Land Val.	Recharge Area	Other Nat. Res.	Res.-based Recreation	Cost ± 80% Appraisal	E & T spp Habitat
○		○	○						●

# Tates Hell/Carrabelle Tract

Priority Project # 9

	<b>Acres</b>	<b>Cost/Tax Value</b>	<b>County(ies):</b>	Franklin
<b>Acquired:</b>	72,619	\$30,058,653	<b>Water Mgmt. District:</b>	Northwest Florida
<b>Remaining:</b>	141,901	\$37,896,000	<b>Regional Planning Council:</b>	Apalachee
<b>Totals:</b>	214,520	\$67,954,653	<b>Senate District(s):</b> 3	<b>House District(s):</b> 7, 10

### Natural Resources Summary

Protection of the project area is vital to the commercial and sport fisheries of Apalachicola Bay estuarine system (Area of Critical State Concern, International Protection of the project area is vital to the commercial and sport fisheries of Apalachicola Bay estuarine system (Area of Critical State Concern, International Biosphere Reserve, and Aquatic Preserve) one of the most productive in the northern hemisphere. Nutrients from leaf litter and other detritus draining from Tate's Hell results in the East Bay marshes being by far the most productive nursery ground in the Bay system. Public acquisition would protect invaluable wildlife habitat considered especially important for the survival of the threatened Florida black bear. At least 18 rare plant species listed with the Florida Natural Areas Inventory occur within the project. There are also outstanding examples of old-growth dwarf pond cypress swamps, a rare plant community type found in the Panhandle.

### Vulnerability & Endangerment

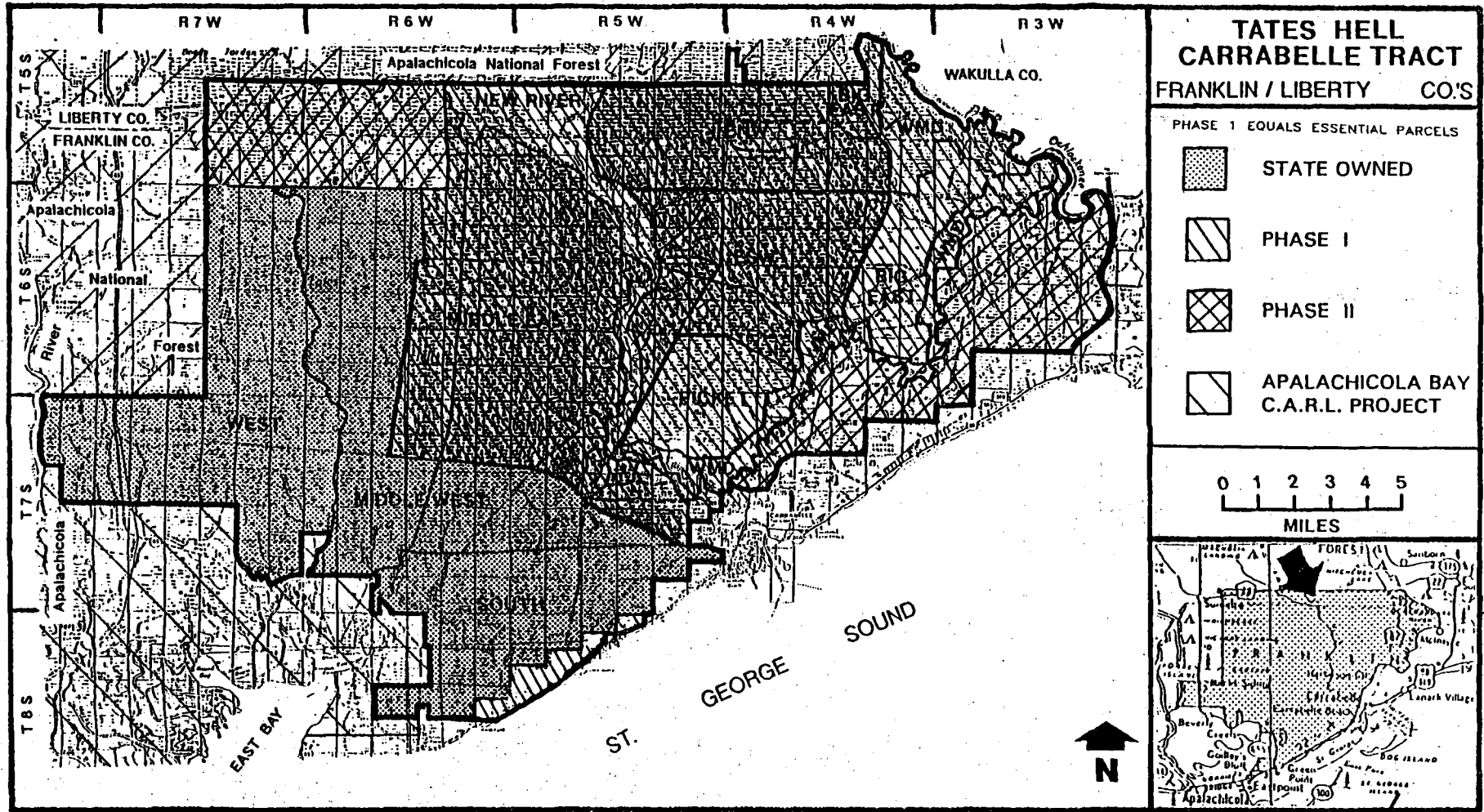
Vulnerability to development is low to moderate except along riverfront parcels. There are great expanses of wetlands on site that are not suited for development. The area has been managed for sustained-yield silviculture since 1956 and could continue to serve that purpose.

Growth pressures in this portion of Franklin and Liberty Counties are minimal. A large development on all or a portion of the tract is extremely unlikely. An attempt in 1991 to subdivide and develop the property appears to have failed, at least temporarily. If the property is sold off piecemeal to private interests, scattered low density residential development could result and this would affect the ability to manage the remaining lands properly. Sales in 1992 of lots (40-50 acres) on the southern portion of the New River have reportedly been successful.

This project lies within a Chapter 380 Area of Critical State Concern.

### Important Resources

FNAI Elements		Recreation/Public Use	Archaeological/Historic
<i>White birds-in-a-nest</i>	G1/S1	hunting	Five archaeological sites within the project boundaries are recorded within the Florida Site File. Of particular importance is the site of a Creek Indian battle and old cemetery at Bloody Bluff on the Apalachicola River. When compared to other acquisition projects, the cultural resource value of the project is considered to be moderate.
<i>Carolina grass-of-parnassus</i>	G2/S1	nature appreciation	
Red-cockaded woodpecker	G2/S2	camping, hiking	
<i>Large-leaved jointweed</i>	G2/S2	horseback riding	
<i>Meadowbeauty</i>	G2/S2	bicycle riding	
<i>West's flax</i>	G2/S2	freshwater fishing	
<i>Thick-leaved water-willow</i>	G2/S2	<b>Lead Manager</b>	
<i>Gulf coast lupine</i>	G2/S2	Div. of Forestry/USFS	
Florida black bear	G5T2/S2	<b>Designated Use</b>	
38 elements known from project		state forest	



**Management Policy Statement/Public Purposes**

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

**Management Prospectus**

**Management Cost Summary**

Category	Source	Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
Start-up							\$0
1994-95							\$0

**Project History**

Ranking (last 5 yrs.)	Assessment Approved: 7/12/91		CARL Acquisition History		
	Project Design Approved: 12/6/91		Year	Acres	Funds
1994 17	Boundary/Design Modifications		1994	44,610	\$21,583,653
1993 19	9/20/93	Phasing modified (UF/Cory included in first Phase).	1993	28,009	\$3,500,000
1992 24					
1991 --					
1990 --					

**Acquisition Planning and Status**

Essential tracts to acquire include most large ownerships including a significant coastal tract - Wachovia, Glawson (acquired), McDonalds (acquired), Tucker (acquired), and the University of Florida. Negotiations continuing on Wachovia and Rex Lumber. Phase II includes the St. Joe ownership as well as several hundred other parcels.

The Northwest Florida Water Management District, the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission and the US Forest Service are participants in the acquisition of this project. The NFWMD provided 50 % of the funding for acquisition of 24, 500 acres of the Glawson tract, while GFC funded the acquisition of 3, 500 acres of this ownership including Bloody Bluff, a creek Indian Battle site. The USFS was negotiating the acquisition of the remainder of this ownership (~1,280 acres) Congress appropriated \$1.5 million to the US Forest Service in FY 1995 for acquisition in the Apalachicola National Forest.

TNC, TPL and Jim MacFarland are intermediaries in the acquisition of some tracts.

A resolution was received from Franklin County - Against State acquisition within County.

**Conformance with Florida Statewide Land Acquisition Plan**

Natural Communities		Forest Resources			Vascular Plants			Fish and Wildlife			Fresh Water Resources					Coastal Resources		
1	2	1	2a	2b	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
L	L	M	M	L	L	M	M	M	L	L	M	N	N	L	H	H	H	H

Geological Resources		Historical Resources		Outdoor Recreation Resources					Acquisition Guiding Principles									
1	2	1a	1b	1	2a	2b	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
L	L	L	N	H	H	H	M	H	L	H	H	M	L	M	H	N	H	H

**Qualifications Matrix for Preservation 2000 Criteria**

Imminent Danger of:			Likely to be:		Serves to Protect:			● = Best Met ○ = Also Met	
Develop-ment	Loss of Habitat	Subdivision	Developed in 12 mos.	Escalating Land Val-	Recharge Area	Other Nat. Res.	Res.-based Recreation	Cost ≤ 80% Appraisal	E & T spp Habitat
		○							●

# Catfish Creek

Priority Project # 10

	<b>Acres</b>	<b>Cost/Tax Value</b>	<b>County(ies):</b>		Polk
<b>Acquired:</b>	3,966	\$8,380,820	<b>Water Mgmt. District:</b>		South Florida
<b>Remaining:</b>	2,458	\$2,437,700	<b>Regional Planning Council:</b>		Central Florida
<b>Totals:</b>	6,424	\$10,818,520	<b>Senate District(s):</b> 17	<b>House District(s):</b> 65	

### Natural Resources Summary

The Catfish Creek project is diverse with many high quality natural communities. Several of these natural community types are considered imperiled in the state. They include sandhill, scrub, scrubby flatwoods, mesic flatwoods, xeric hammock, bottomland hardwood forest, basin swamp, sandhill upland lake, wet flatwoods, blackwater stream, seepage slopes, and floodplain swamp. The tract harbors at least 12 plant species state listed as endangered or threatened, and is considered a very important site for these mostly scrub endemic species. The project is also known to support numerous animal species considered to be rare or endangered such as bald eagle, wood stork, gopher tortoise, and scrub jay.

### Vulnerability & Endangerment

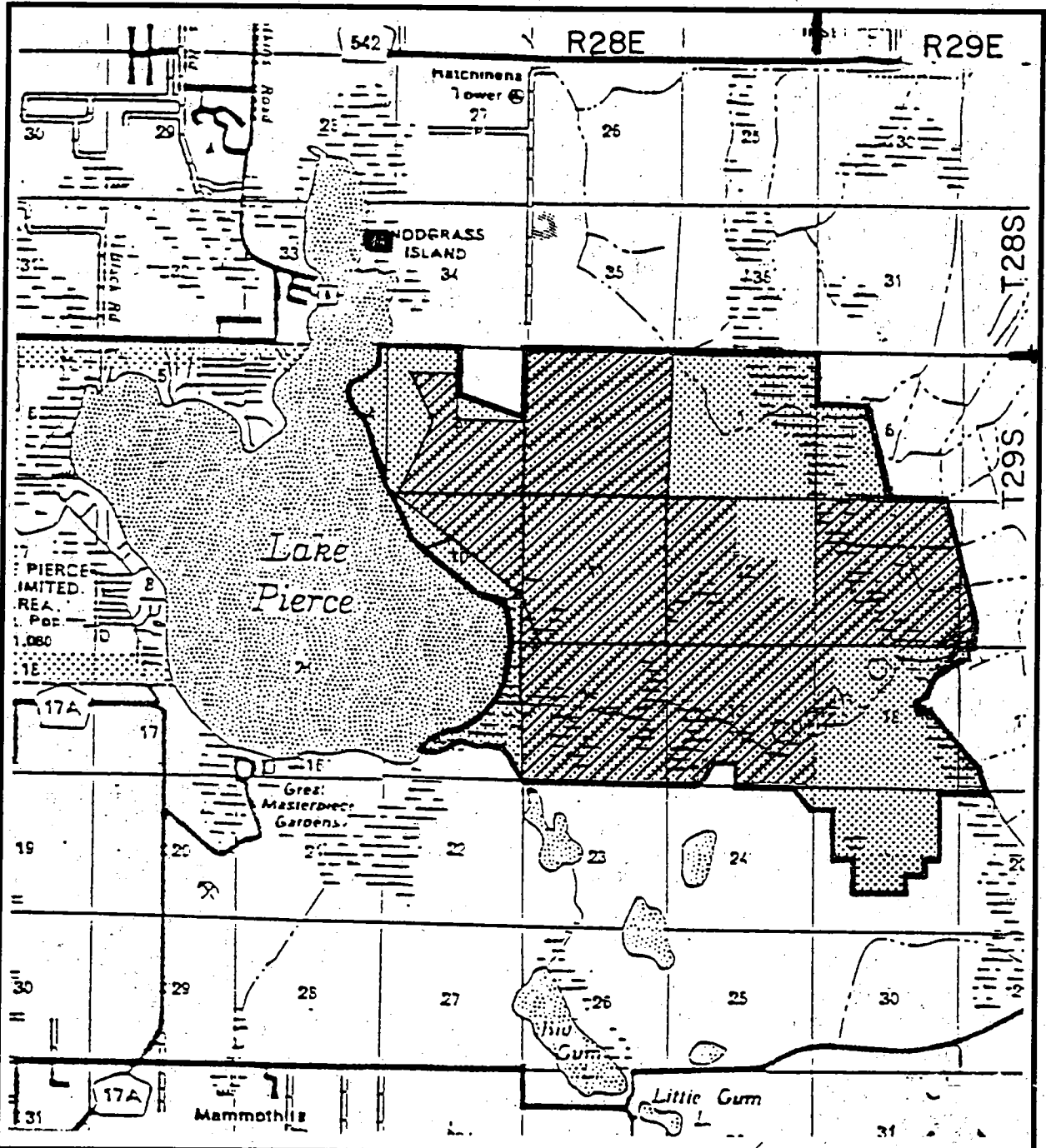
Like other scrub habitat in the state, this site consists primarily of dry uplands well suited for development. Surrounding land uses include citriculture, ranching, dairy farming, and muck farming, all of which could be conducted on the project site as well.

Most of the site is presently used as a private hunting area, so it is not in immediate danger of development. The project is less than one hour's drive from Orlando, however, and is adjacent to the huge Poinciana development. There are also plans to convert part of the area to agriculture. Part of one of the major ownerships is platted, and approximately 30 acres have been bulldozed for pasture. The sheer beauty of the sand ridges interspersed with azure lakes makes the site imminently susceptible to eventual development if not publicly acquired.

### Important Resources

FNAI Elements		Recreation/Public Use	Archaeological/Historic
SCRUB	G2/S2	hiking	The Florida Site File records no archaeological/ historical sites within the original boundaries of this project. The 1993 addition, however, includes a potentially significant archaeological site. This site was discovered only recently; other unrecorded archaeological sites are quite likely within this project.
<i>Britton's bear-grass</i>	G2/S2	camping	
<i>Lewton's polygala</i>	G2/S2	fishing	
<i>Cutthroat grass</i>	G2/S2	swimming	
<i>Scrub plum</i>	G2G3/S2S3	picnicking	
SANDHILL UPLAND LAKE	G3/S2	nature study	
Florida scrub lizard	G3/S3	<b>Lead Manager</b>	
<i>Pygmy fringe-tree</i>	G3/S3	Div. of Rec. and Parks	
<i>Curtiss' milkweed</i>	G3/S3	<b>Designated Use</b>	
28 elements known from project		preserve	





**PROJECT AREA**



**STATE OWNED**

EQUALS ESSENTIAL PARCELS



NORTH

SCALE IN MILES



**CATFISH CREEK**

**POLK COUNTY**

**Management Policy Statement/Public Purposes**

The primary goals of management of the Catfish Creek CARL project are: to conserve and protect environmentally unique and irreplaceable lands that contain native, relatively unaltered flora and fauna representing a natural area unique to, or scarce within, a region of this state or a larger geographic area; to conserve and protect significant habitat for native species or endangered and threatened species; to provide areas, including recreational trails, for natural-resource-based recreation; and to preserve significant archaeological or historical sites.

**Management Prospectus**

**Qualifications for state designation** The sensitive resources in the Catfish Creek CARL project--sandhills, a large lake, and high-quality scrub with its rare plants and animals--qualify it as a state preserve.

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

**Management goals** See policy statement.

**Conditions affecting intensity of management** The project is a low-need management area emphasizing resource protection while allowing compatible public recreational use and development.

**Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure** Within the first year after acquisition, management activities will concentrate on site security, natural and cultural resource protection, and the development of a plan for long-term public use and resource management.

**Revenue-generating potential** No significant revenue is expected to be generated initially. After acquisition, it will probably be several years before any significant public use facilities are developed. The amount of any revenue generated will depend on the nature and extent of public use and facilities. With emphasis on resource protection, and with minimal public use, future generated revenues are not expected to be high.

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

**Management Cost Summary**

Category	Source	Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
Start-up	CARL	\$22,167	\$0	\$5,712	\$6,978	\$8,640	\$43,497
1994-95	CARL	\$22,167	\$0	\$5,712	\$6,978	\$8,640	\$43,497

**Project History**

Ranking (last 5 yrs.)	Assessment Approved: 8/4/89		CARL Acquisition History			
	Project Design Approved: 12/1/89		Year	Acres	Funds	
1994	08	<b>Boundary/Design Modifications</b>		1994	2	\$2,271,000
1993	06	11/19/93	13 acres added	1993	2,828	\$6,103,820
1992	06	6/28/91	60 acres added	1992	1,136	\$6,000
1991	05					
1990	09					

**Acquisition Planning and Status**

Phase I tracts within this project consist of Rolling Meadows (acquired), TNC (acquired) and Palo Alto (acquired). Phase II tracts include Imagination Farms, Progress Homes and K-Rocker (acquisition activity ongoing in this southeast quadrant with willing sellers). Phase III consists of Section two which is subdivided (state has acquired all of section consolidated by Bowen - less than 50%).

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

**Conformance with Florida Statewide Land Acquisition Plan**

Natural Communities		Forest Resources			Vascular Plants			Fish and Wildlife			Fresh Water Resources					Coastal Resources		
1	2	1	2a	2b	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
H	H	H	L	M	H	H	M	M	L	M	N	N	M	H	M	N	N	N

Geological Resources		Historical Resources		Outdoor Recreation Resources					Acquisition Guiding Principles									
1	2	1a	1b	1	2a	2b	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
H	H	L	N	M	H	H	L	N	L	H	N	H	H	N	M	N	N	H

**Qualifications Matrix for Preservation 2000 Criteria**

Imminent Danger of:			Likely to be:		Serves to Protect:			● = Best Met ○ = Also Met	
Development	Loss of Habitat	Subdivision	Developed in 12 mos.	Escalating Land Val.	Recharge Area	Other Nat. Res.	Res.-based Recreation	Cost ≤ 80% Appraisal	E & T spp Habitat
○					○	○	○		●

# Etoniah/ Cross Florida Greenway

Priority Project # 11

	<b>Acres</b>	<b>Cost/Tax Value</b>	<b>County(ies):</b>		Putnam, Clay
<b>Acquired:</b>	0	\$0	<b>Water Mgmt. District:</b>		St Johns River
<b>Remaining:</b>	59,999*	\$42,871,400*	<b>Regional Planning Council:</b>		Northeast Florida
<b>Totals:</b>	59,999	\$42,871,400	<b>Senate District(s):</b> 5,6	<b>House District(s):</b> 21	

### Natural Resources Summary

**Etoniah Creek:** This project has a great diversity of natural resources including good quality, recoverable, sandhills with mature longleaf pines, red-cockaded woodpeckers, and Sherman's fox squirrels. Natural communities include steepheads, seepage streams, and a blackwater stream with populations of the locally endemic Black Creek crayfish (G2S2). Two patches of sand pine scrub harbor scrub jays and the only known populations of a newly discovered mint, *Conradina etonia*, now federally listed as endangered. The dry sandy portions of the project area are believed to be important for recharge to the Florida Aquifer. The project is part of an acquisition strategy that may eventually secure a corridor of wildlife habitat connecting the Ocala National Forest and Camp Blanding.

**Cross Florida Greenway:** The Cross Florida Greenway project contains regionally significant white cedar stands along a nearly pristine Seepage Stream as well as large areas of high-quality Sandhill. The two areas of the project differ in the quality of their natural resources. The larger eastern area contains most of the clearcut, site-prepared, or otherwise disturbed lands in the project, but may help to provide a large undeveloped area for wildlife, particularly bears, if the adjacent Etoniah Creek project is acquired. The smaller western area encompasses the Deep Creek corridor and has the highest quality resources of the project. It supports some of the highest quality Sandhills in Putnam County, hardwood swamps, and a white cedar Baygall. The Baygall, besides being one of only two peninsular Florida sites dominated by white cedar, contains all of the six species of rare plants in the project. The western area also supports a number of northern plants isolated at the southern limits of their ranges.

### Vulnerability & Endangerment

**Etoniah Creek:** There are extensive upland areas on the site, some currently managed for silviculture, that are highly suited for development. Even scattered low density residential development within a project of this magnitude can seriously affect the ecological integrity of the site and present potential management problems. Although Putnam and Clay Counties are not experiencing rapid growth, there is a platted, but as yet undeveloped, subdivision and two developments of regional impact that are being considered on portions of the Etoniah Creek project site.

The Putnam Association, Inc. (Deltona, now Stokes and Agricola acquired by the state) ownership had preliminary approval for a proposed development called Timber Cove. The DRI study encompassed 7,242 acres, and included 8,976 dwelling units, a golf course, and a community center.

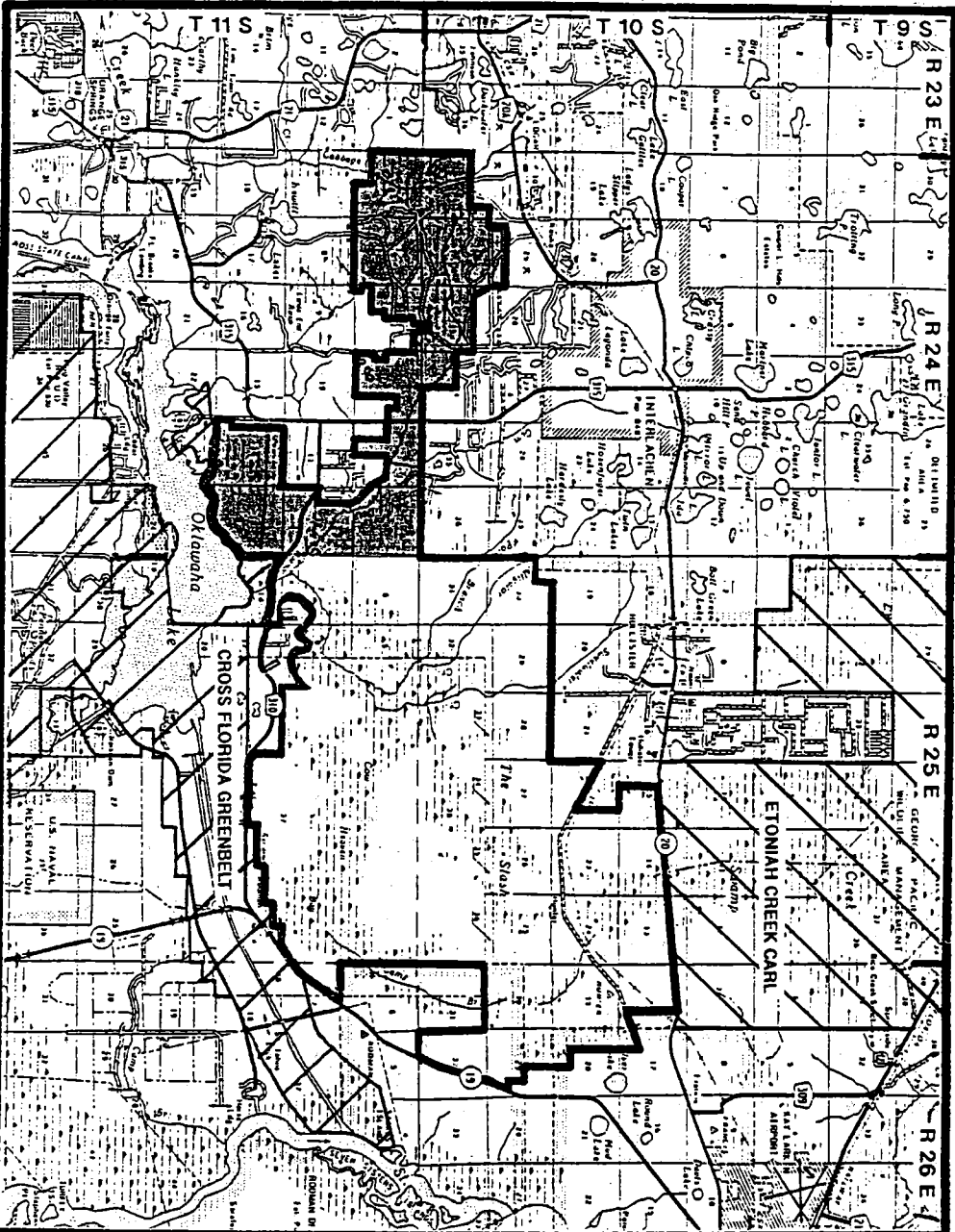
Another DRI located northeast of the project area is known as The Villages of Seminole Forest. Union Camp gained preliminary approval for the development which is to be located along US Highway 17 at the Putnam/Clay County line. It is proposed to include seven villages or phases which will encompass over 11,000 acres and include over 31,000 dwelling units. The project is thus viewed as under imminent threat of development.

Cross Florida Greenway: The natural features of the site, particularly the relatively intact communities comprising the Deep Creek portion of the project, are vulnerable to alteration by development.



Growth pressures in Putnam County are relatively low, so development endangerment is slight. Fire suppression and disturbance of ground cover have already occurred in much of the fire adapted community of the project. Continued fire suppression can ultimately result in further loss of remaining ground cover and result in increased difficulty in returning the site to a more natural condition. The stand of Atlantic white cedar, and associated rare plants, are very susceptible to large-scale logging.

**Important Resources**

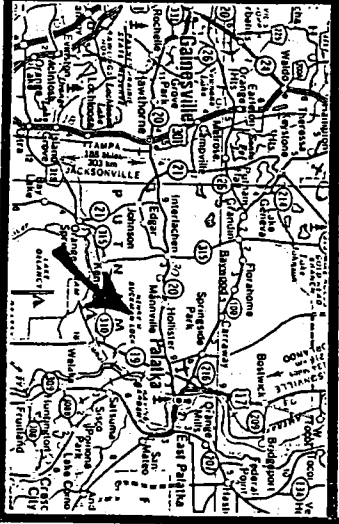
FNAI Elements		Recreation/Public Use	Archaeological/Historic
<i>Etonia rosemary</i>	G1/S1	hunting/fishing	Five archaeological sites within the Etoniah Creek project area are recorded in the Florida Site File. No sites are on file within the Cross Florida Greenway project. When compared to other acquisition projects, the archaeological and historical resources value of the subject tract is considered to be low to moderate.
<i>Variable-leaved indian-plantain</i>	G2/S2	camping/picnicking	
<i>Florida spiny-pod</i>	G2/S2	swimming/canoeing	
<i>Chapman's sedge</i>	G2G3/S2	horseback riding	
<i>Bog spicebush</i>	G2/S1	hiking	
<i>Large-flowered grass-of-parnassus</i>	G2G3/S2	nature appreciation	
Red-cockaded woodpecker	G2/S2	<b>Lead Manager</b>	
Black creek crayfish	G2/S2	Div. of Forestry/ Office of Greenways Mgmt.	
<i>Florida willow</i>	G2/S2	<b>Designated Use</b>	
36 elements known from project		state forest/rec area	

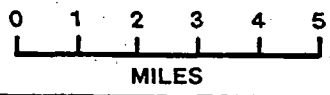
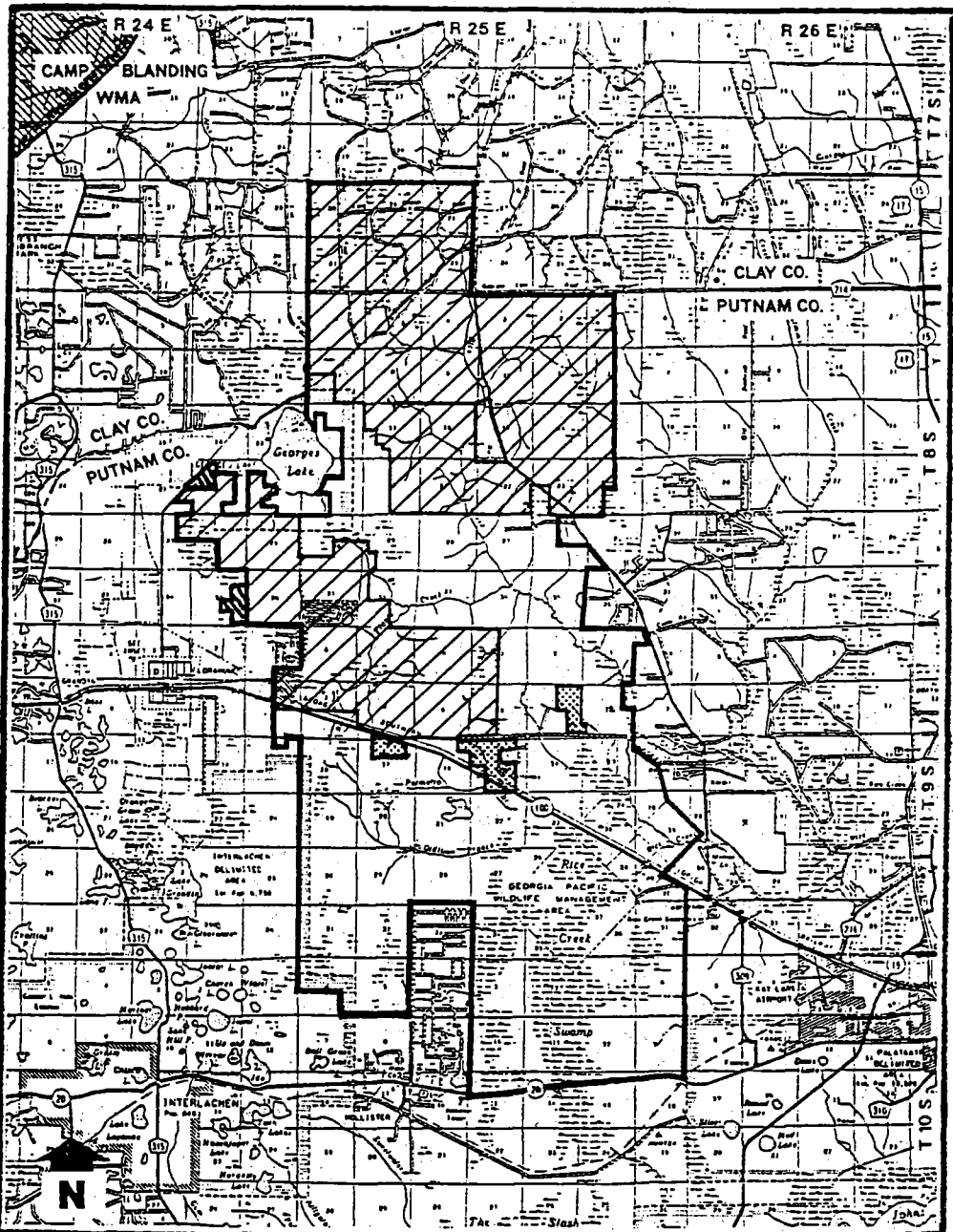


**ETONIAH/CROSS  
FLORIDA GREENWAY  
PUTNAM  
CO**

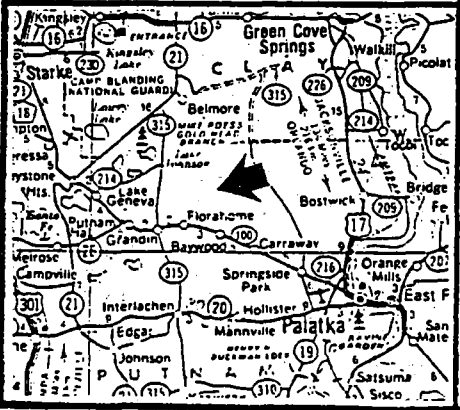
-  PROJECT BOUNDARY
-  PRIORITY ACQUISITION AREA (EQUALS ESSENTIAL PARCELS) PLUS THE MILLER PROPERTY



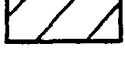
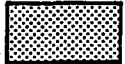
SHEET 1 OF 2





**ETONIAH/CROSS  
FLORIDA GREENWAY  
CLAY / PUTNAM CO.'S**



-  PROJECT AREA
-  1994 ADDITIONS
-  PHASE I  
EQUALS ESSENTIAL PARCELS
-  OUT PARCELS



**Management Policy Statement/Public Purposes**

The primary goals of management of the Etoniah/Cross Florida Greenway CARL project are: to conserve and protect environmentally unique and irreplaceable lands that contain native, relatively unaltered flora and fauna representing a natural area unique to, or scarce within, a region of this state or a larger geographic area; to conserve and protect significant habitat for native species or endangered and threatened species; to conserve, protect, manage, or restore important ecosystems, landscapes, and forests, in order to enhance or protect significant surface water, coastal, recreational, timber, fish or wildlife resources which local or state regulatory programs cannot adequately protect; and to provide areas, including recreational trails, for natural-resource-based recreation.

**Management Prospectus**

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

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

**Management goals** See policy statement. The primary land management goal for the Division of Forestry is to restore, maintain and protect all native ecosystems; to integrate compatible human use; and to insure long-term viability of rare populations and species. For the Cross Florida Greenway portion, the University of Florida Management Plan proposes conservation-management of the area for the maintenance of endemic systems--as the guiding philosophy. Land alterations may occur only if compatible with conservation objectives. Recreational recommendations include a multipurpose trail that would connect the Greenway to other adjacent publicly-owned areas.

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

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

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

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

**Revenue-generating potential** In the Etoniah Creek portion, the Division of Forestry will sell timber as needed to improve or maintain desirable ecosystem conditions. These sales will provide a variable source of revenue, but the revenue-generating potential for this project is expected to be moderate. In the Greenway portion, no revenues are expected to be generated within the first three years after acquisition. However, as the Greenway is developed during its 20-year facility development plan, revenues will be derived from user fees, the sale of products from the lands (limerock berm and timber), and the sale of surplus lands.

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

**Management costs and sources of revenue** Division of Forestry - It is anticipated that management funding will come from the CARL trust fund. Budget needs for interim management are estimated as follows. Office of Greenways and Trail, No specific FTE's are to be added for this area.

**Management Cost Summary (Forestry)**

Category	Source	Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
Start-up	DOF/CARL	\$56,280		\$30,000	\$116,700		\$202,980

**Project History**

Ranking (last 5 yrs.)	Assessment Approved: 7/23/93		CARL Acquisition History		
	Project Design Approved: 12/9/93		Year	Acres	Funds
1994 --	<b>Boundary/Design Modifications</b>		None		
1993 --	7/20/94	210 acres added			
1992 --	11/18/94	Projects were combined			
1991 --					
1990 --					

**Acquisition Planning and Status**

**Etoniah Creek**

Phase I tracts include Stokes and Agricola, formally Deltona (acquired), Union Camp, Manning, and Interlachen Lake Estates Subdivision. Phase II includes other large ownerships - Roberts, GP as well as other smaller tracts and subdivisions.

**Cross Fl Greenway**

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

LAAC combined the two projects in 1994 and determined that essential tracts included Phase I of both projects and the Miller ownership to provide connectivity.

In FY '95-96, work will continue (and be initiated on some tracts) in Phase I areas. The St. Johns River Water Management District may facilitate acquisition in this project. CARL/P2000 funds will be used, however.

Resolution 93-24 in support of public acquisition was received from St. Johns River Water Management District.

#11 Etoniah Cross Florida Greenway

Conformance with Florida Statewide Land Acquisition Plan																		
Natural Communities		Forest Resources			Vascular Plants			Fish and Wildlife			Fresh Water Resources					Coastal Resources		
1	2	1	2a	2b	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	L	H	N	N	L	H	H	N	N	N
Geological Resources		Historical Resources		Outdoor Recreation Resources						Acquisition Guiding Principles								
1	2	1a	1b	1	2a	2b	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
L	L	L	N	H	L	L	M	N	H	H	L	H	H	M	H	H	H	H
Qualifications Matrix for Preservation 2000 Criteria																		
Imminent Danger of:			Likely to be:			Serves to Protect:			● = Best Met ○ = Also Met									
Development	Loss of Habitat	Subdivision	Developed in 12 mos.	Escalating Land Val.	Recharge Area	Other Nat. Res.	Res.-based Recreation	Cost > 80% Appraisal	E & T spp Habitat									
○	○	○			○	○	○		●									

# Watermelon Pond

Priority Project # 12

	<b>Acres</b>	<b>Cost/Tax Value</b>	<b>County(ies):</b> Alachua and Levy	
<b>Acquired:</b>	0	\$0	<b>Water Mgmt. District:</b> Suwanee River	
<b>Remaining:</b>	8,250	\$6,095,900	<b>Regional Planning Council:</b> North Central Florida	
<b>Totals:</b>	8,250	\$6,095,900	<b>Senate District(s):</b> 5	<b>House District(s):</b> 10, 42

### Natural Resources Summary

The Watermelon Pond project, on the northern end of the Brooksville Ridge, is important for its xeric upland communities and associated ephemeral wetlands. Sandhill and Scrub communities are rapidly being lost to development in Florida, and the complex of these uplands with the Depression Marshes/Sandhill Upland Lakes in the project is especially important to wildlife. The project lies in a heavily agricultural area that will likely undergo residential development in the future, and no comparable complex of xeric uplands and wetlands is protected in north-central Florida. The project is also the major aquifer recharge area in Alachua County.

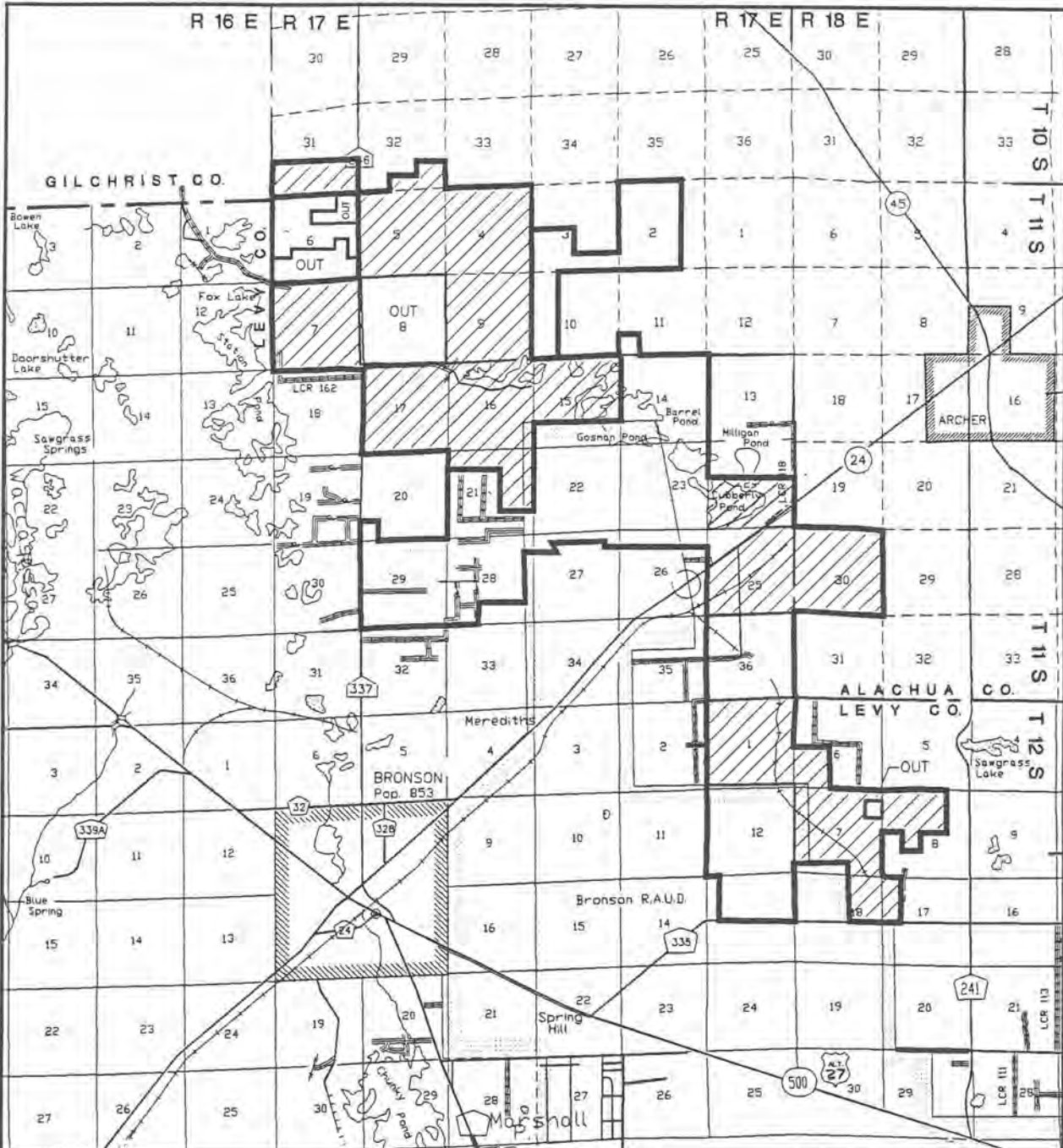
### Vulnerability & Endangerment

Most of the upland areas of the project are vulnerable to degradation or destruction by development, clearing for pastureland or other agricultural purposes, or management for silvicultural purposes that do not emphasize maintenance of natural communities. The Sandhill communities are susceptible to loss of groundcover by suppressing fire.

The area around Watermelon Pond in both Alachua and Levy counties is characterized by ranchette type development, agriculture, and mobile homes. The future land use designations of the site are typically low-density residential or agriculture. Given the current development patterns of the area, it is likely that the project site will ultimately be subdivided and converted to agricultural and low-density residential uses if not protected by public ownership.

### Important Resources

FNAI Elements	Recreation/Public Use	Archaeological/Historic
SANDHILL	hiking	The Florida Site File records no archaeological or historical sites within the project, but sites might be found if the area were surveyed systematically, especially around the ponds. Compared to other projects, the archaeological and historical value of Watermelon Pond is considered low to moderate.
Sherman's fox squirrel	bicycling	
Florida sandhill crane	horseback riding trails	
SANDHILL UPLAND LAKE	camping	
Bald eagle	boating, fishing	
Gopher frog	environmental education	
Scrub bay	<b>Lead Manager</b>	
Gopher tortoise	Division of Forestry	
Piedmont jointgrass	<b>Designated Use</b>	
18 elements known from project	state forest	



**PROJECT BOUNDARY**  
 PHASE 1 EQUALS ESSENTIAL PARCELS



**PHASE I**



**NORTH**

SCALE IN FEET



**WATERMELON POND**  
 LEVY/ALACHUA COUNTIES

**Management Policy Statement/Public Purposes**

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

**Management Prospectus**

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

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

**Management goals** See policy statement. The primary land management goal for the Division of Forestry is to restore, maintain and protect all native ecosystems; to integrate compatible human use; and to insure long-term viability of rare populations and species.

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

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

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

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

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

**Management costs and sources of revenue** It is anticipated that management funding will come from the CARL trust fund. Budget needs for interim management are estimated as follows.

**Management Cost Summary**

Category	Source	Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
Start-up	CARL	\$80,530	\$0	\$30,000	\$112,500	\$0	\$223,030



#12 Watermelon Pond

Project History																		
Ranking (last 5 yrs.)	Assessment Approved: 7/23/93			CARL Acquisition History														
	Project Design Approved: 12/9/93			Year	Acres			Funds										
1994	22	Boundary/Design Modifications			--	None			---									
1993	--	None																
1992	--																	
1991	--																	
1990	--																	
Acquisition Planning and Status																		
<p><u>Phase I</u>: Largest sandhill and other xeric tracts with highest resource values Loncola isa major owner. Gladman, Burch, Matson, Hart, Barry, O'Steen and Outler are other important Phas I ownerships. <u>Phase II</u>: Remaining tracts. Mapping complete. Appraisals of Phase I parcels to begin early 1995.</p> <p>TNC will likely be an intermediary in the acquisition of at least Phase I of this project.</p> <p>Resolution received from Alachua County Commission in support of fee-simple conservation easement.</p>																		
Conformance with Florida Statewide Land Acquisition Plan																		
Natural Communi-		Forest Resources			Vascular Plants			Fish and Wildlife			Fresh Water Resources					Coastal Resources		
1	2	1	2a	2b	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
M	M	H	M	H	L	L	M	M	N	M	N	N	H	H	H	N	N	N
Geological Resources		Historical Resources		Outdoor Recreation Resources					Acquisition Guiding Principles									
1	2	1a	1b	1	2a	2b	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
L	L	M	N	L	L	L	L	N	N	H	M	H	L	M	H	L	M	M
Qualifications Matrix for Preservation 2000 Criteria																		
Imminent Danger of:			Likely to be:		Serves to Protect:			● = Best Met ○ = Also Met										
Develop-ment	Loss of Habitat	Subdivision	Developed in 12 mos.	Escalating Land Val-	Recharge Area	Other Nat. Res.	Res.-based Recreation	Cost ≤ 80% Appraisal	E & T spp Habitat									
○					●	●	○		○									



# Juniper Creek Watershed

Priority Project # 13

	<b>Acres</b>	<b>Cost/Tax Value</b>	<b>County(ies):</b> Santa Rosa	
<b>Acquired:</b>	0	\$0	<b>Water Mgmt. District:</b> Northwest Florida	
<b>Remaining:</b>	8,424	\$4,264,800	<b>Regional Planning Council:</b> West Florida	
<b>Totals:</b>	8,424	\$4,264,800	<b>Senate District(s):</b> 1	<b>House District(s):</b> 1

### Natural Resources Summary

In 1992, the Blackwater River State Forest Addition project was combined with the Blackwater River project (submitted in 1992). The project was renamed to Juniper Creek Watershed in 1995. It encompasses the majority of the unprotected portion of the lower Blackwater River watershed, one of the most pristine rivers in Florida. Natural communities include: sandhill/upland pine forest, bottomland forest, mesic flatwoods, upland mixed forest, blackwater stream, dome swamp, and seepage slope. The project is known to harbor 5 FNAI Special Plants and 1 globally imperilled vertebrate species (see FNAI Table).

The exceptional water quality of the Blackwater River has been maintained by public ownership of much of its watershed. The River flows through the Conecuh National Forest in Alabama and the adjacent Blackwater River State Forest which is under management by the Division of Forestry (the project has ~ 4 miles of common border with the State Forest). The project protects portions of two of the major tributaries to the Blackwater - Big Juniper and Big Coldwater Creeks. The shifting sand streams of the project are of particular importance for the continued existence of a state endangered fish (blackmouth shiner), as well as a number of rare invertebrates (particularly several species of endemic mayfly and caddisfly). Public ownership of the project area would facilitate long-term protection of the water quality of the river and East Bay, into which it empties.

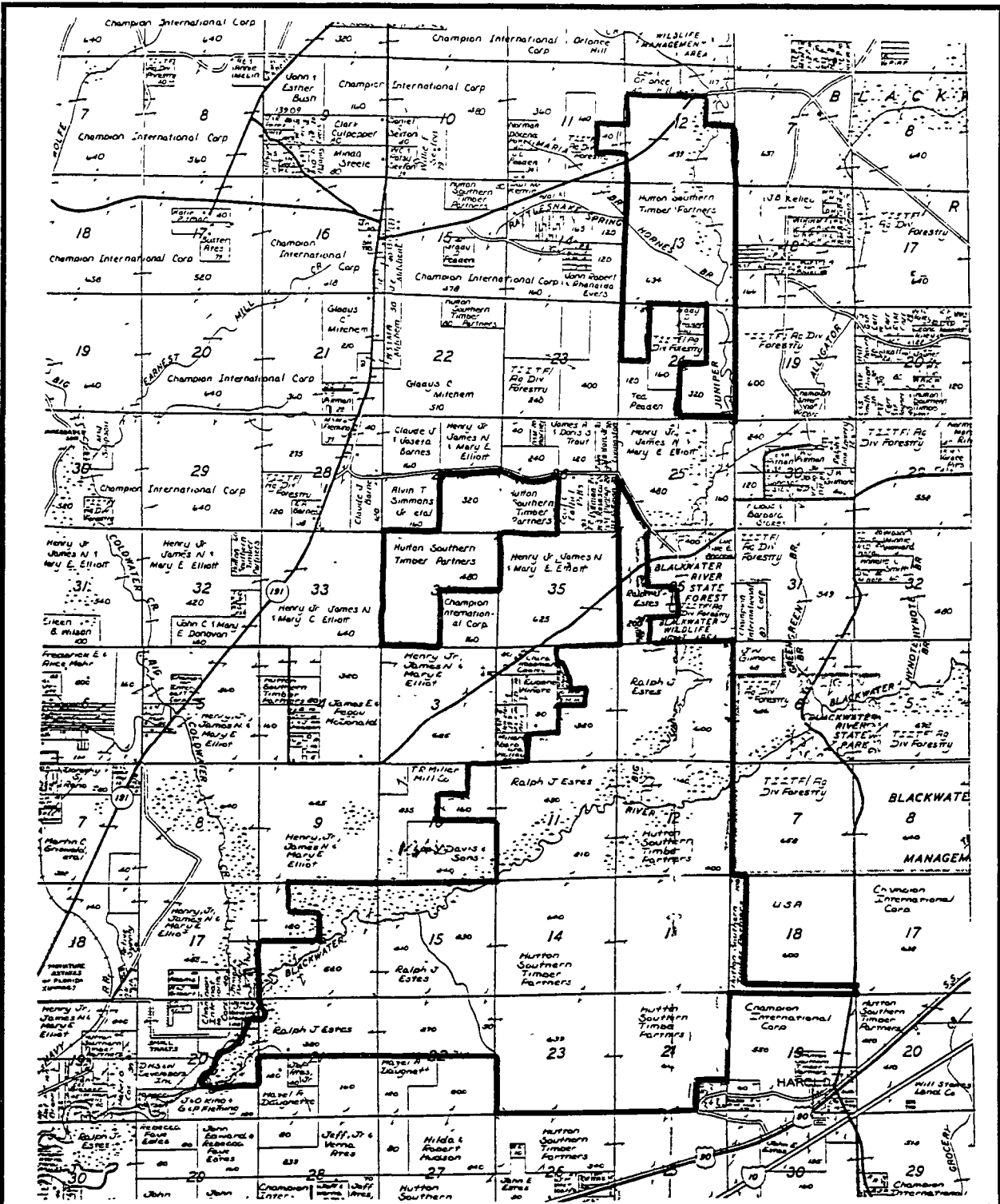
### Vulnerability & Endangerment

The majority of the site is upland pine habitat suitable for development. Portions of the site have been timbered and further logging activity could result in additional erosion problems and disruption of normal surface drainage.

Hutton Southern Timber has plans to construct a residential development on a portion of this site. Clearing and grading for an access road have already created severe erosion problems and destroyed some wildlife habitat. Increased construction activity will alter natural drainage patterns and destroy native vegetation and wildlife habitat.

### Important Resources

FNAI Elements		Recreation/Public Use	Archaeological/Historic
Blackmouth shiner	G1/S1	hiking	Although the Juniper Creek Watershed project has not been subjected to a cultural resource assessment survey, 5 archaeological sites and one historical site have been recorded in the Florida Site File within the project. When compared to other acquisition projects, the archaeological and historical resources value/potential of this project is considered to be moderate.
<i>Curtiss' sandgrass</i>	G1G2/S1S2	nature appreciation	
<i>Panhandle lily</i>	G1G2/S1S2	natural resource education	
SANDHILL	G2G3/S2	freshwater fishing	
<i>Chapman's butterwort</i>	G3?/S2	hunting/camping	
SEEPAGE SLOPE	G3?/S2	canoeing	
<i>White-top pitcher-plant</i>	G3/S3	<b>Lead Manager</b>	
<i>Florida pondweed</i>	GU/S1S2	Div. of Forestry/GFC	
20 elements known from project		<b>Designated Use</b>	
		forest/wildlife mgmt. area	

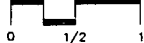


**PROJECT AREA**  
EQUALS ESSENTIAL PARCELS



**NORTH**

SCALE IN MILES



**JUNIPER CREEK  
WATERSHED**

**SANTA ROSA COUNTY**

R 2-9-95

T.2N. - R.27W.

**Management Policy Statement/Public Purposes**

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

**Management Prospectus**

**Qualifications for state designation** The Juniper Creek Watershed CARL project shares roughly four miles of border with the Blackwater River State Forest. This location, together with its pine forests, make it highly desirable for management as a state forest.

**Manager** The Division of Forestry will manage the project.

**Management goals** See policy statement. The primary land management goal for the Division of Forestry is to restore, maintain and protect all native ecosystems; to integrate compatible human use; and to insure long-term viability of rare populations and species.

**Conditions affecting intensity of management** There are no known disturbances that will require extraordinary attention, so management intensity is expected to be typical for a state forest.

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

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

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

**Management Cost Summary**

Category	Source	Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
Start-up	CARL	\$28,140	\$0	\$10,000	\$90,400	\$0	\$128,540

#13 Juniper Creek Watershed

**Project History**

Ranking (last 5 yrs.)	Assessment Approved: 8/20/92*		CARL Acquisition History			
	Project Design Approved: 10/25/89*		Year	Acres	Funds	
1994	14	Boundary/Design Modifications		--	0	\$0
1993	13	1/26/95	Deleted 5,868 acres			
1992	56	12/10/92	Combined projects			
1991	58					
1990	12					

**Acquisition Planning and Status**

On 1/26/95, the LAAC deleted approximately 5,868 acres from the project boundary and changed the project name from Blackwater River State Forest Addition to Juniper Creek Watershed. Only the two willing sellers remain within the project boundary, the Estes family and Hutton So. Timber Co.

The CARL project boundaries overlap with project boundaries of the Division of Forestry (DOF) and the Northwest Florida Water Management District. The Division of Forestry (DOF) has taken the lead in negotiation of both the Hutton and Estes ownerships.

**Conformance with Florida Statewide Land Acquisition Plan**

Natural Communities		Forest Resources			Vascular Plants			Fish and Wildlife			Fresh Water Resources					Coastal Resources		
1	2	1	2a	2b	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
M	L	H	H	H	M	N	M	L	L	L	H	N	N	M	H	N	N	N

Geological Resources		Historical Resources		Outdoor Recreation Resources					Acquisition Guiding Principles									
1	2	1a	1b	1	2a	2b	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
M	H	L	N	L	H	M	M	N	M	L	N	M	M	H	H	M	H	N

**Qualifications Matrix for Preservation 2000 Criteria**

Imminent Danger of:			Likely to be:		Serves to Protect:			● = Best Met ○ = Also Met	
Develop-ment	Loss of Habitat	Subdivision	Developed in 12 mos.	Escalating Land Val-	Recharge Area	Other Nat. Res.	Res.-based Recreation	Cost ≤ 80% Appraisal	E & T spp Habitat
●		○			○	○	○		○

# Florida First Magnitude Springs

Priority Project # 14

	<b>Acres</b>	<b>Cost/Tax Value</b>	<b>County(ies):</b> Leon, Wakulla, Hernando, Jackson	
<b>Acquired:</b>	321	\$4,300,000	<b>Water Mgmt. District:</b> Northwest, Southwest	
<b>Remaining:</b>	2,344	\$5,162,947	<b>Regional Planning Council:</b> Apalachee, Withlacoochee	
<b>Totals:</b>	2,665	\$9,462,947	<b>Senate District(s):</b> 1,3,5, 10	<b>House District(s):</b> 7,10,43,44

## Natural Resources Summary

Because of the thick, often cavernous and water-filled limestone underlying it, Florida has more large springs (including river rises and karst windows) than any other state or even country. The largest, those that discharge an average of 100 cubic feet of water per second or more, are called first-magnitude springs. The 30 or so in Florida are scattered in the northern peninsula and eastern panhandle where the limestones of the Floridan Aquifer arch close to the surface. Each day, these 30 springs send out much more water than is used by all the people in the state. Their generally clear, continuously flowing waters are among Florida's most important natural resources. Some of the springs are famous tourist attractions.

### River Sink Spring

River Sink Spring is a karst window. The surrounding uplands contained within the project boundary are contiguous on two sides with the Apalachicola National Forest. The globally imperiled Woodville cave crayfish and Hobb's cave amphipod, as well as an undescribed species of cave amphipod are known from River Sink Spring. Natural communities include sandhill and aquatic cave. The forest surrounding the spring was clearcut in late 1991.

### St. Marks Springs

The St. Marks Springs include two first magnitude river rises, a first magnitude spring, and a second magnitude spring group - together forming the headwaters of the St. Marks River, an Outstanding Florida Water. Approximately half of the upland surrounding the river is in a disturbed condition. Natural communities include floodplain swamp, sinkhole, spring-run stream, and blackwater stream.

### Weeki Wachee Springs

The Weeki Wachee Springs group forms the headwaters of the Weeki Wachee (or Weekiwachee) River. The area around the Weeki Wachee Spring pool has been extensively developed and is a well known tourist attraction. However, at present, the Weeki Wachee River is relatively pristine through the upstream half of its seven mile long run to the Gulf. The project includes the headsprings (and attraction), a diversity of natural communities, and approximately two miles of both sides of the upper river. Natural communities include scrub, xeric hammock, depression marsh, spring-run stream, and aquatic cave. A diversity of Natural communities, including high quality sandhill, xeric hammock, upland pine forest, upland mixed forest, spring-run stream, aquatic cave, and blackwater stream occur on site.

### Blue Spring

The Blue Spring site encompasses a submerged spring group in Merritts Mill Pond. One aquatic cave (Blue Spring) occurs at the head spring itself, and two others approximately one and two miles downstream. The Mill Pond is that portion of the spring run (tributary to the Chipola River) that was impounded above US-90. A tract of mostly forested (upland mixed) land surrounds the head spring area; some of the land here has been cleared and developed as a recreational facility. Limestone bluffs, supporting several listed plant species, occur at intervals along the banks of the pond (and within the project). The project includes a noncontiguous 13 acre parcel (downstream) with the dam that impounds the spring run; the parcel includes a small hydroelectric plant (currently not in use) and water-control structures. Natural communities within the project include: upland mixed forest, spring-run stream (impounded), bluff, floodplain swamp, and aquatic cave.

**Vulnerability & Endangerment**

River Sink Spring

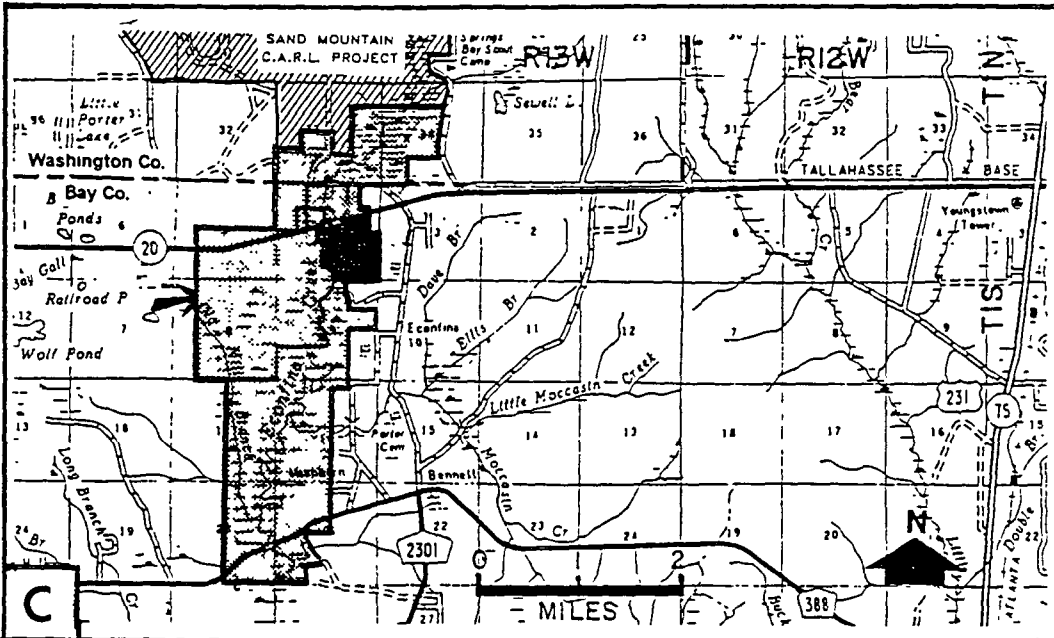
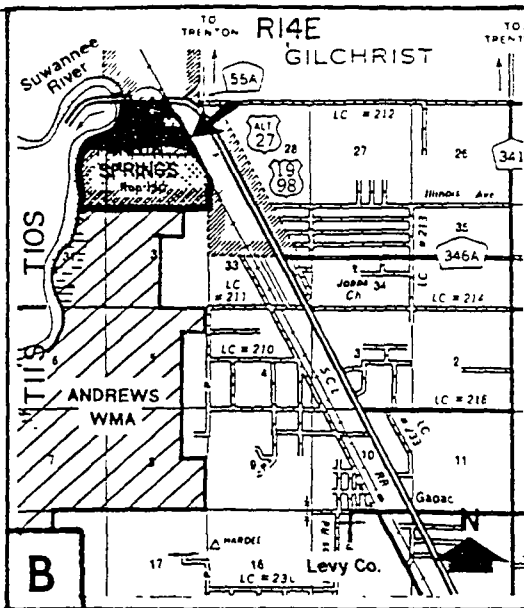
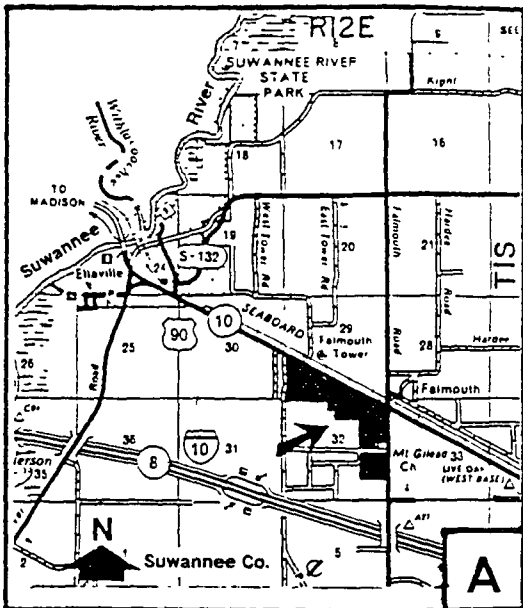
The River Sink karst window is an opening into the Floridan Aquifer which could receive siltation and pollution from public uses. The steep banks are vulnerable to erosion from human traffic. Residential development around River Sink would lead to increased pollution entering the Floridan Aquifer.

St. Marks Springs

Residential development in Leon County is approaching the St. Marks Springs site, and the county is exhibiting substantial growth. Endangerment of this site is medium. The uplands surrounding this project are highly suited to development and timbering. Increases in human use here will lead to increased degradation of the St. Marks River.

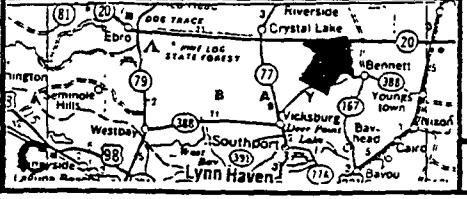
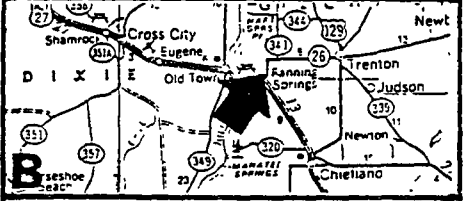
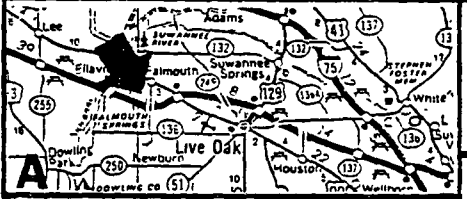
**Important Resources**

FNAI Elements		Recreation/Public Use	Archaeological/Historic
Crangonyx species 1	G1/S?	swimming	
Woodville cave crayfish	G1/S1	canoeing	
Dougherty Plain cave crayfish	G2/S2	picnicking	
Leitheuser's cave crayfish	G2/S2	camping	
Hobbs' cave amphipod	G2G3/S2S3	nature appreciation	
Gulf moccasinshell	G2/S?	resource education	
SCRUB	G2/S2	<b>Lead Manager</b>	
SPRING-RUN STREAM	G2/S2	See prospectus	
Shiny-rayed pocketbook	G2/S?	<b>Designated Use</b>	
32 elements known from project		See prospectus	



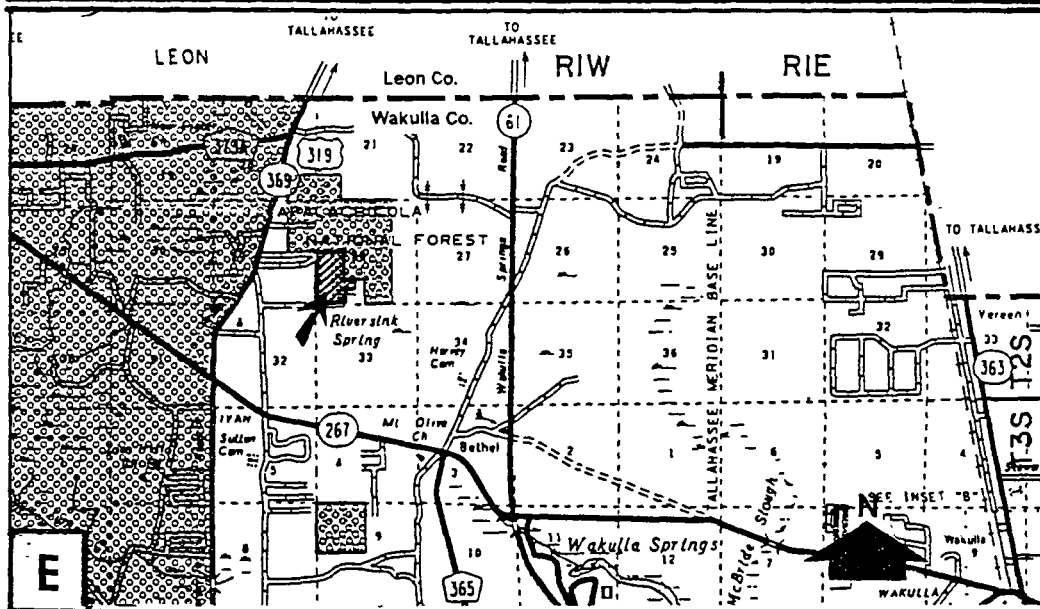
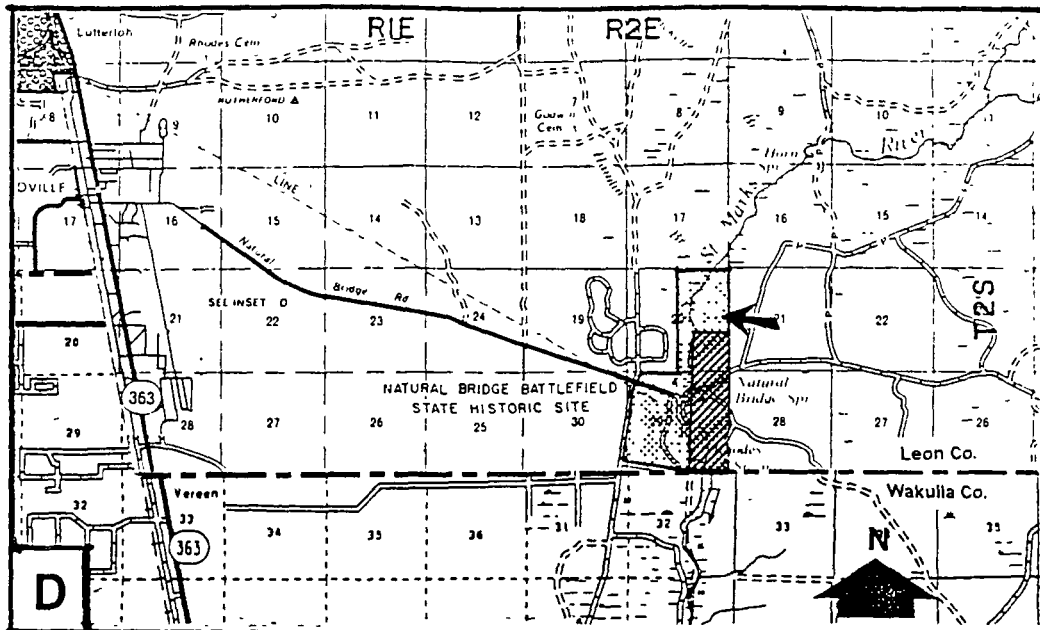
## FLORIDA'S FIRST MAGNITUDE SPRINGS

- PROJECT AREA
- STATE OR W.M.D. OWNED

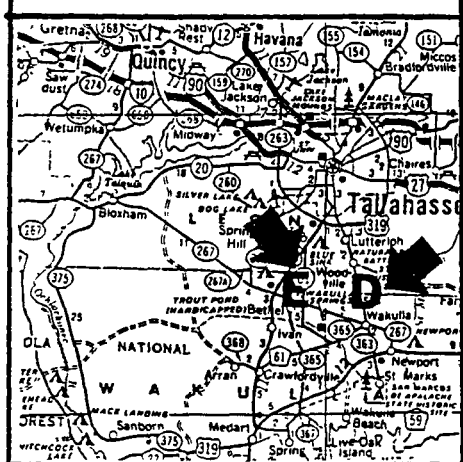



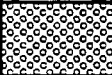

- A. FALMOUTH SPRING (SUWANNEE)
  - B. FANNIN SPRINGS (LEVY)
  - C. GAINER SPRINGS (BAY & WASHINGTON)
- (ALL SITES ARE ESSENTIAL PARCELS)



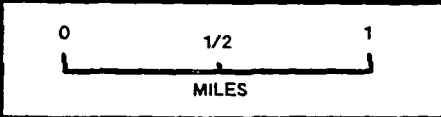
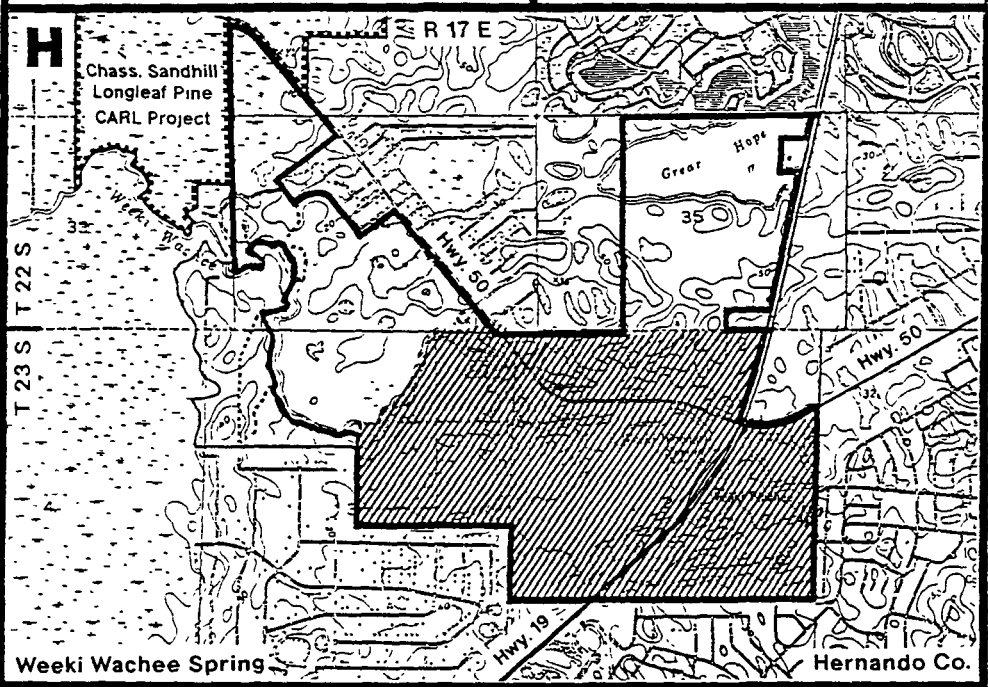
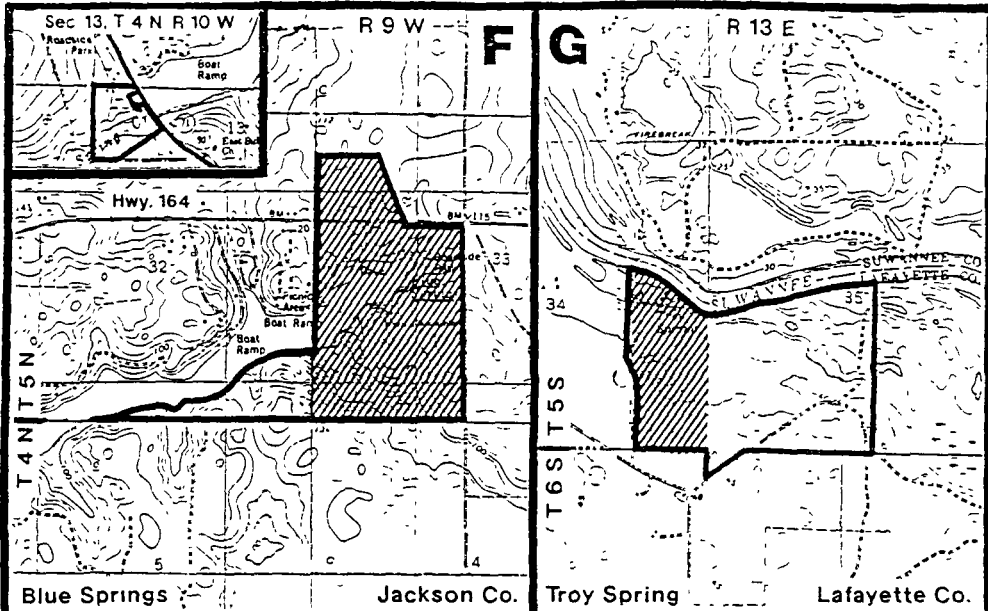


### FLORIDA'S FIRST MAGNITUDE SPRINGS

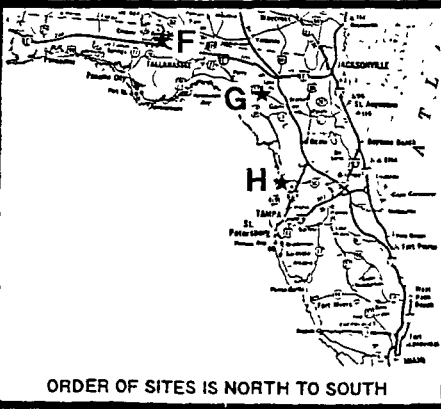


-  PROJECT AREA
-  APALACHICOLA NATIONAL FOREST
-  ESSENTIAL PARCELS

D. ST. MARKS SPRINGS (LEON)  
E. RIVER SINK SPRING (WAKULLA)



**FLORIDA'S FIRST MAGNITUDE SPRINGS**



PROJECT AREA
   
  
 ESSENTIAL PARCELS

ORDER OF SITES IS NORTH TO SOUTH

SHEET 3 OF 3

**Management Policy Statement/Public Purposes**

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

**Management Prospectus**

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

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

**Management goals** See policy statement. The Forest Service would manage River Sink using the following goals:  
--Clean up and protect the area surrounding this fragile geological feature; protect archeological sites, if found; and protect the threatened and endangered species that use the area, such as the Woodville cave crayfish and Hobbs's cave amphipod.  
--Provide facilities for appropriate recreational use of the area.

Jackson County plans to manage Blue Spring as a natural park designed to protect the environment while integrating careful public use.

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

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

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

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

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

The Blue Springs swim area generated \$21,946 in revenue in fiscal year 1992-93 and \$13,045 in fiscal year 1993-94.

The Division of Recreation and Parks expects Gainer Springs to generate no significant revenue initially. The amount of any revenue generated would depend on the nature and extent of public use and facilities.

**Cooperators in management activities** As funds become available and subject to public approval, the USDA Forest Service may enter into a cooperative agreement with Wakulla County or a private entity to operate River Sink with moderate recreation facilities. Jackson County expects the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission to cooperate in managing wildlife on the Blue Springs project area. Other appropriate agencies may wish to become involved in the project.

Management Cost Summary Jackson County for Blue Spring							
Category	Source	Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
Start-up	---	\$18,203	\$7,893	\$21,130	\$17,800	\$28,700	\$93,726
1994-95	---	\$18,203	\$7,893	\$21,130	\$1,900	\$3,000	\$52,126

Management Cost Summary US Forest Service for River Sink Spring							
Category	Source	Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
Start-up	Federal	\$18,000	\$1,500	\$500	\$3,000	\$2,000	\$25,000
1994-95	Federal	\$18,000	\$20,000	\$2,000	\$6,000	\$2,000	\$48,000

Management Cost Summary DRP for St. Marks Spring							
Category	Source	Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
Start-up	CARL	\$22,167	\$7,280	\$5,424	\$6,978	\$0	\$41,849
1994-95	CARL	\$22,167	\$7,280	\$5,424	\$6,978	\$0	\$41,849

Management Cost Summary GFC for Weeki Wachee Springs							
Category	Source	Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
Start-up	CARL	\$0	\$3,000	\$10,000	\$0	\$0	\$13,000
1994-95	CARL	\$0	\$3,000	\$10,000	\$0	\$0	\$13,000

**Project History**

Ranking (last 5 yrs.)	Assessment Approved: 8/20/92*		CARL Acquisition History			
	Project Design Approved: 12/10/92*		Year	Acres	Funds	
1994	11	<b>Boundary/Design Modifications</b>		1994	321	\$4,300,000
1993	10	12/10/92 added phase II - 1,880 acres* (*refers to project as a whole i.e. former phase II sites occur in both "Priority and Bargain/Shared" categories)				
1992	15					
1991	26					
1990	--					

**Acquisition Planning and Status**

St. Joe is major owner in St. Marks (945 acres); six others are within boundary as well. St. Joe is also major owner in River Sink (105 acres); three others are within boundary. Blue Springs (348 acres) consists of two owners - FI Public Utilities and Reddock (acquisition activity in progress). Phasing of the Weeki Wachee project was removed by the LAAC on 12/10/92. Major ownerships, however, include Lykes (acquired) and City of St. Petersburg, which include long term lease to Leisure Attractions.

Due to the ranking of projects within acquisition categories, four sites (Gainer, Troy, Fannin and Falmouth) are described under "Bargain/Share". Project Assessments and Designs were approved for the River Sink and St. Marks sites on 7/20/90 & 12/4/90, respectively.

A resolutions in support of state acquisition was received from the Hernando Co. Commission. A resolution in support of a shared acquisition for Fannin & Falmouth springs was received from Suwannee River WMD.

**Conformance with Florida Statewide Land Acquisition Plan**

Natural Communities		Forest Resources			Vascular Plants			Fish and Wildlife			Fresh Water Resources					Coastal Resources		
1	2	1	2a	2b	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
M	H	H	L	H	M	M	M	H	N	M	L	H	N	M	H	N	N	N

Geological Resources		Historical Resources		Outdoor Recreation Resources					Acquisition Guiding Principles									
1	2	1a	1b	1	2a	2b	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
H	H	M	N	M	M	H	L	L	L	H	N	M	H	L	H	M	N	H

**Qualifications Matrix for Preservation 2000 Criteria**

Imminent Danger of:			Likely to be:		Serves to Protect:			● = Best Met ○ = Also Met	
Develop-ment	Loss of Habitat	Subdivision	Developed in 12 mos.	Escalating Land Val-	Recharge Area	Other Nat. Res.	Res.-based Recreation	Cost ≤ 80% Appraisal	E & T spp Habitat
	○				●	●	●		●

# Apalachicola River

Priority Project # 15

	<b>Acres</b>	<b>Cost/Tax Value</b>	<b>County(ies):</b>	
<b>Acquired:</b>	0	\$0	Gadsden, Liberty and Calhoun	
<b>Remaining:</b>	20,181	\$7,952,100	<b>Water Mgmt. District:</b> Northwest Florida	
<b>Totals:</b>	20,181	\$7,952,100	<b>Regional Planning Council:</b> Apalachee	
			<b>Senate District(s):</b> 3	<b>House District(s):</b> 7

### Natural Resources Summary

The Apalachicola River drainage basin is believed to have more species of plants and animals than anywhere else in temperate North America; it is a recognized region of endemism in Florida. The bluffs and ravines of the upper Apalachicola River have been known to be highly significant botanically for over 150 years. The area is also of high biogeographical importance, with plant associations having affinities with the western U.S. and Asia.

The Apalachicola River project is not only highly significant because it buffers the Apalachicola River, but because it offers the opportunity to preserve much of the unique natural character of the upper Apalachicola. The project supports at least 45 FNAI-listed plant species.

The project, as amended in 1992 and 1993, consists of three tracts of land along the upper Apalachicola River: 1) a larger tract on the east bank of the river that runs southward from the railroad west of River Junction to the north and west boundary of Torreya State Park; 2) the Atkins Tract on the west bank (across the river from Torreya State Park); and 3) the Sweetwater Creek tract east of the river and south of Torreya State Park.

#### Tract on East Bank

The 1992 amendment connected two previously disjunct tracts, Gadsden Glades and Aspalaga Landing, with Torreya State Park. Acquisition of this larger tract would provide a continuous protected corridor along the river that would include the Gadsden Glades, the lower reaches of the Flat Creek drainage, the area surrounding Aspalaga Landing, and significant areas of intact upland mixed forest, upland pine forest, and floodplain forest lying between Aspalaga Landing and Torreya State Park. The tract also contains most of the known Florida occurrences of the upland glade natural community type, excellent examples of slope forest, and bluffs - among the most endangered natural communities in Florida. Several very rare plants occur within the boundaries including two federally endangered plant species, Florida torreyia tree, *Torreya taxifolia* (namesake of Torreya State Park), and fringed campion, *Silene polypetala*, and the only occurrence in Florida of the state imperilled rue-anemone, *Anemonella thalictroides*.

#### Atkins Tract

The Atkins Tract encompasses high quality floodplain forest and sandhills natural communities. The floodplain has reportedly not been timbered in over 80 years. Wildlife is abundant on the tract; gopher tortoise and the federally endangered red-cockaded woodpecker occur in the sandhills.

#### Sweetwater Creek

The Sweetwater Creek tract includes a series of the deepest and most spectacular steephead ravines in Florida. Here streams cutting into the high plateau on the east side of the Apalachicola River have produced steep-sided ravines as much as 80 feet deep. The unique Slope Forests in these ravines have long been known for their extraordinary cluster of rare plants and animals. They harbor most of the 13 rare or endangered plants in the tract. These forests are rich not only in endemic plants, such as the extremely rare Florida yew and Florida torreyia, but also in plants characteristic of more temperate regions. Several rare salamanders and fishes inhabit the cool ravine streams. The plateau is now a sand pine plantation, but once supported extensive Sandhill. Remnants of intact Sandhill vegetation on site could serve as sources of germplasm for restoration. The largest populations of the rare Apalachicola rosemary, a species found only in Liberty County, occur in these disturbed uplands.

**Vulnerability & Endangerment**

The slope forests, seepage communities, upland glade, bluff, and sandhill communities are highly susceptible to degradation by people. Vehicular and foot traffic have already damaged several of the upland glades. In the slope forests near the glades, sediment eroded by vehicles and lumbering is washing into the Apalachicola River. Given the small population sizes of some of the rare plants in the project, a single unscrupulous or ignorant plant collector could completely eliminate several species from Florida. The plateau around Sweetwater Creek has already been cleared and planted in sand pine, and much of the rest of the project could be converted to commercial pine plantation at any time. One of the highest quality upland glades and the surrounding land was recently mechanically site-prepared and planted to pine plantation; herbicides were also reportedly used. The extent of long-term damage to this site is not yet known. Residential development is encroaching on Gadsden Glades and several homesteads are located within the timberlands adjacent to the site.

**Important Resources**

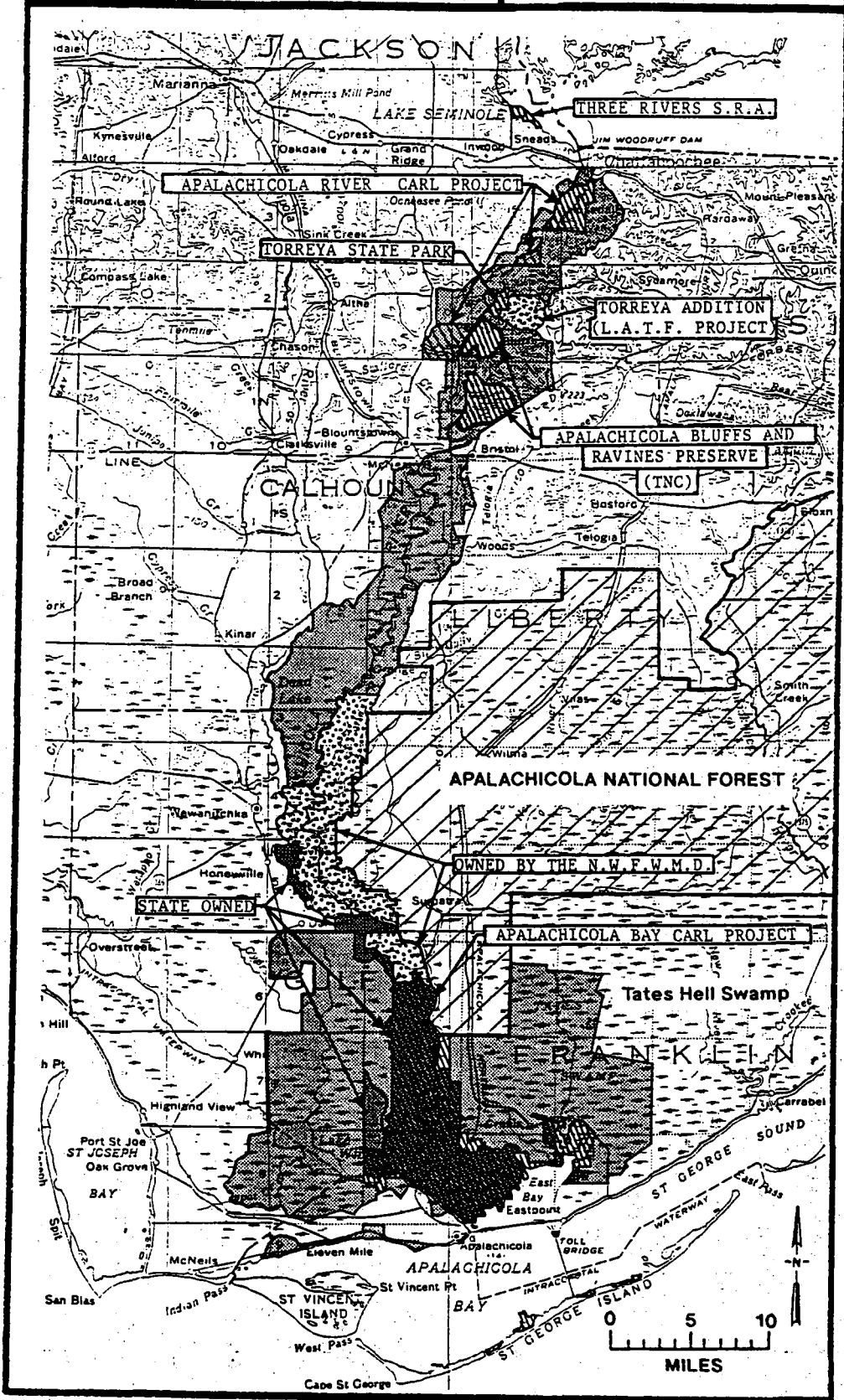
FNAI Elements		Recreation/Public Use	Archaeological/Historic
UPLAND GLADE	G1/S1	nature appreciation	The upper Apalachicola River area is rich with archaeological sites from numerous cultural periods. Several archaeological sites are known within the project boundaries. When compared to other projects, the potential for significant sites is considered to be high.
<i>Apalachicola rosemary</i>	G1/S1	hiking	
<i>Alabama anglepod</i>	G1/S1	photography	
<i>Curtiss' loosestrife</i>	G1/S1	hunting, fishing	
<i>Florida torreyia</i>	G1/S1	boat launching	
Red-cockaded woodpecker	G2/S2		
<i>Fringed champion</i>	G2/S2	<b>Lead Manager</b>	
<i>Florida yew</i>	G2/S2	Div. of Rec. and Parks	
<i>Baltzell's sedge</i>	G2/S2	<b>Designated Use</b>	
65 elements known from project		park/preserve	

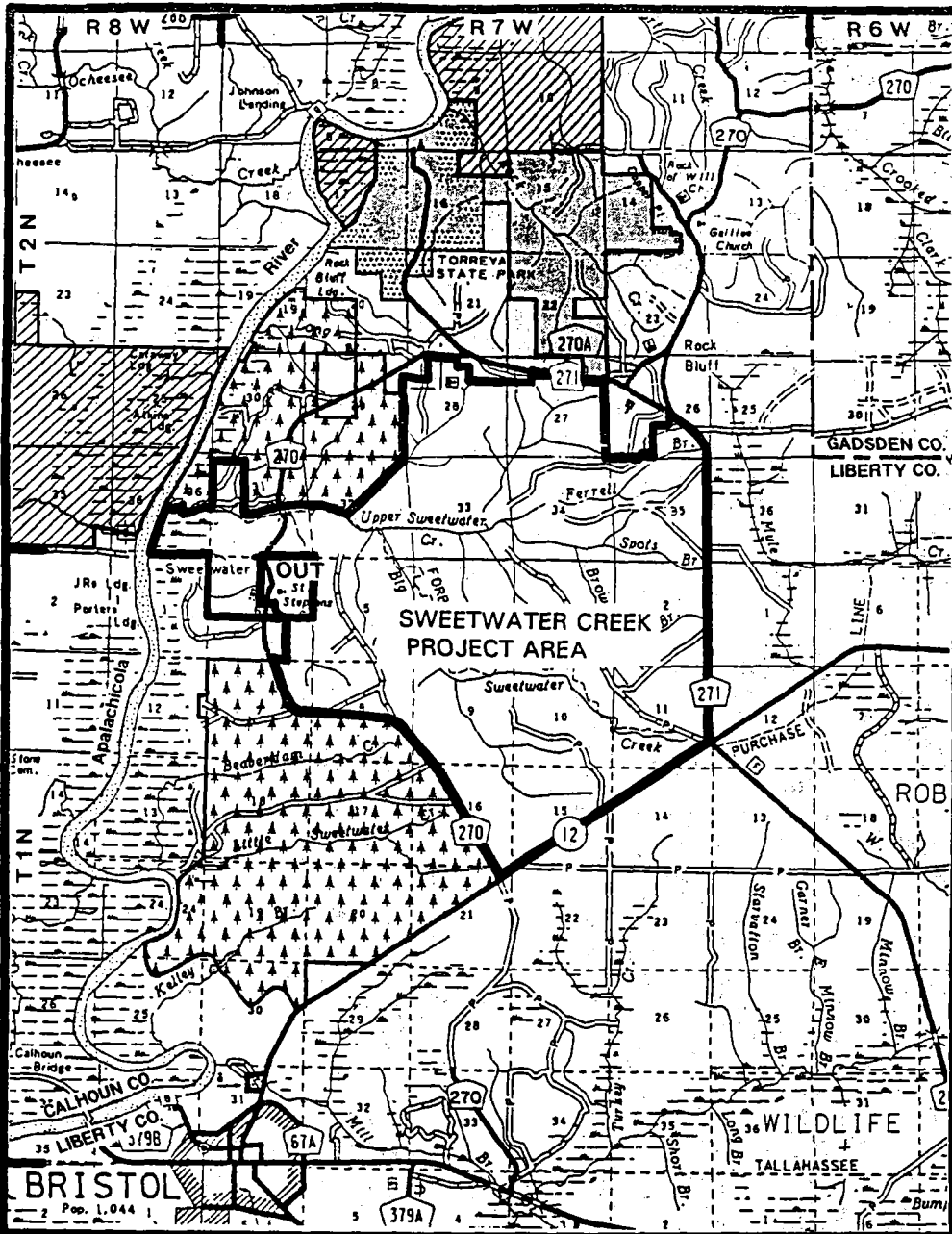


APALACHICOLA RIVER AND BAY ECOSYSTEM

JACKSON/GADSDEN/CALHOUN/LIBERTY  
GULF/FRANKLIN COUNTIES

RESOURCE PLANNING  
BOUNDARY









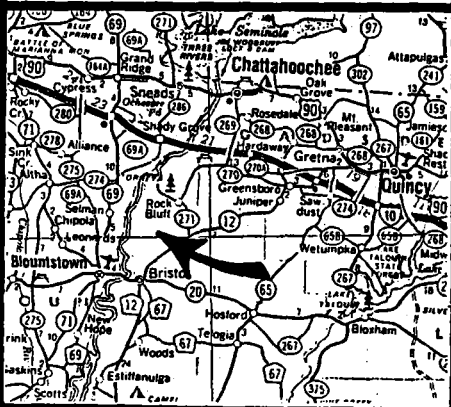
**APALACHICOLA RIVER**

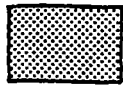
LIBERTY

CO.

-  SWEETWATER CREEK PROJECT BOUNDARY
-  APALACHICOLA RIVER CARL PROJECT
-  APALACHICOLA BLUFFS & RAVINES PRESERVE (TNC)
-  INHOLDINGS AND ADDITIONS PROJECT (DEP)

ESSENTIAL PARCELS EQUAL THE SWEETWATER CREEK PROJECT BOUNDARY

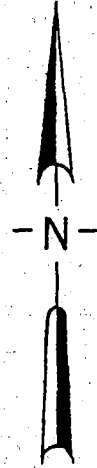
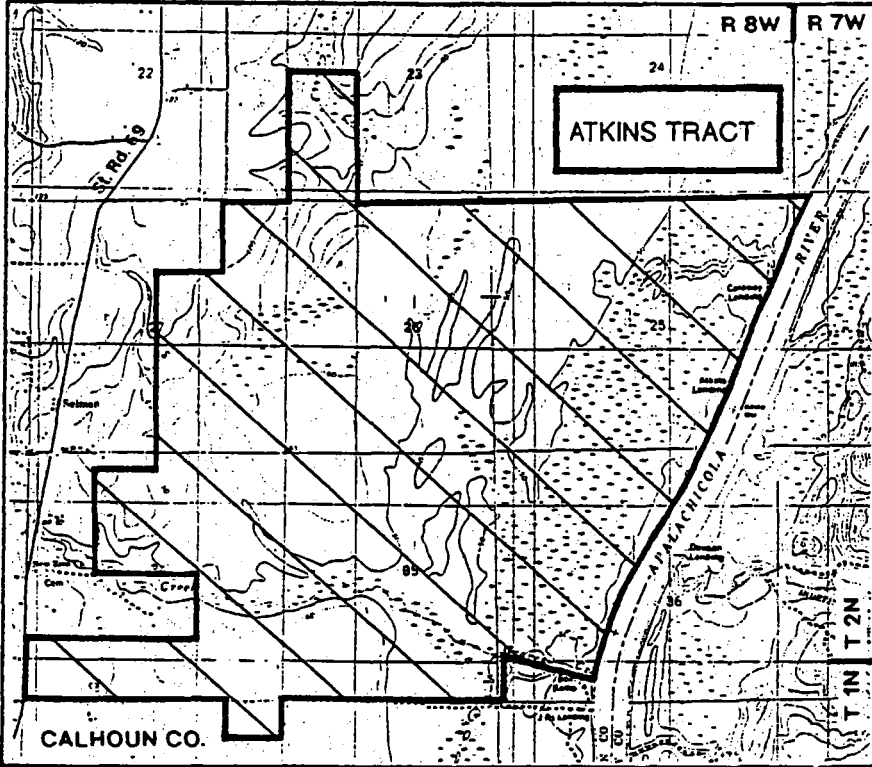
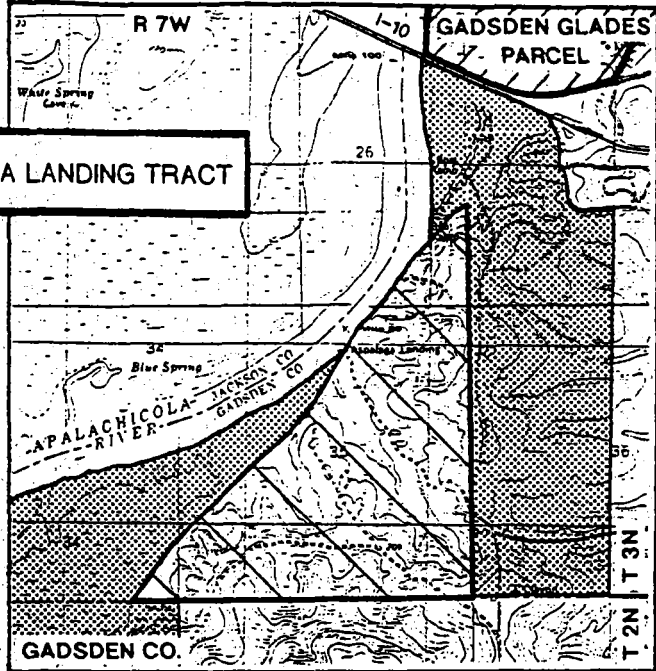
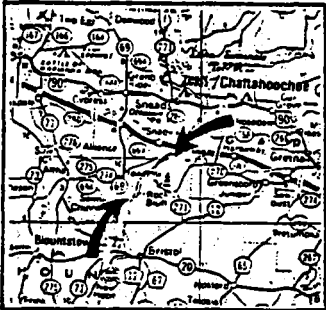
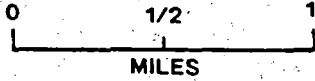




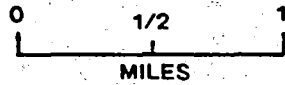
1992 ADDITIONS

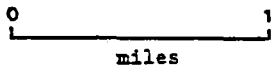
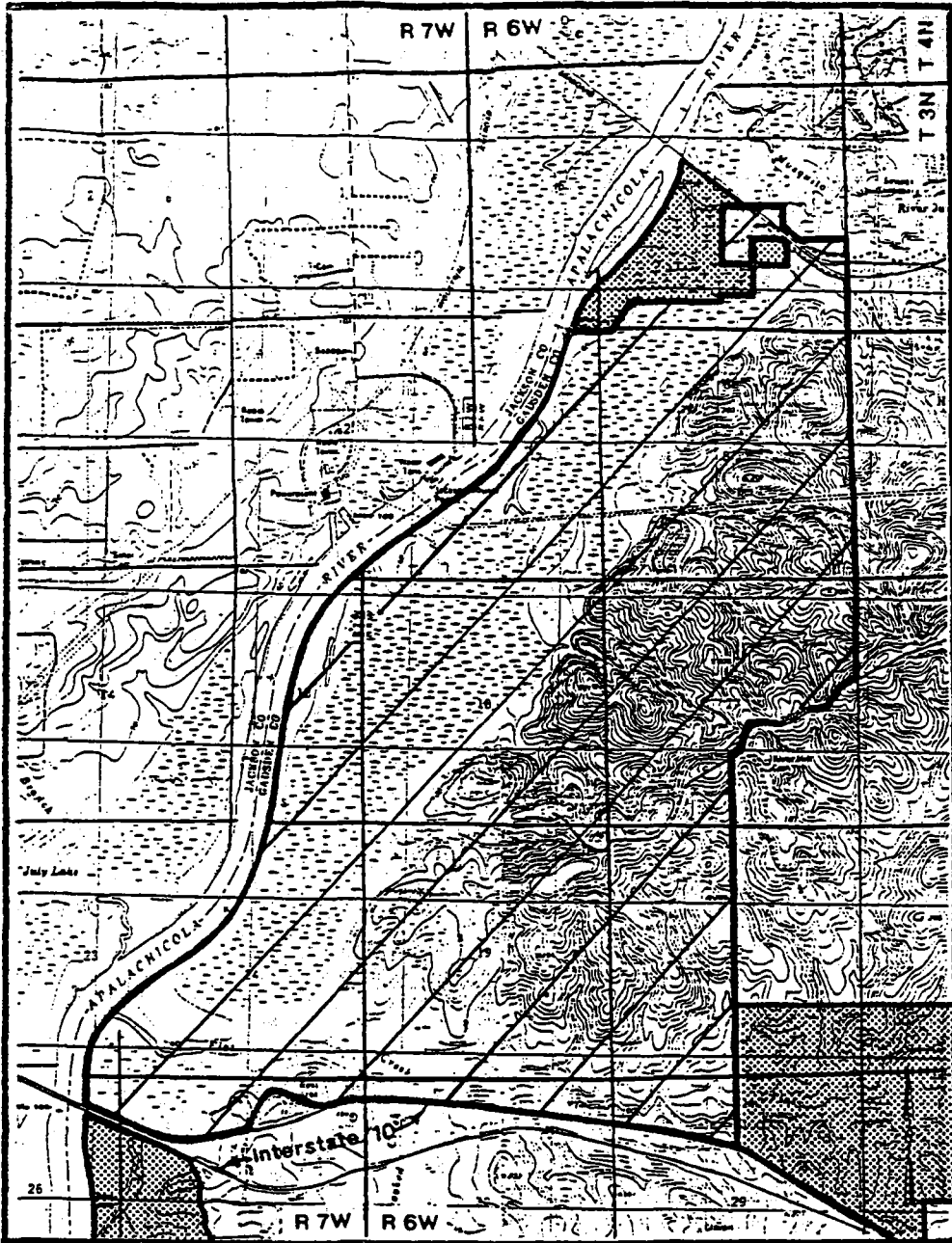
ASPALAGA LANDING TRACT

ESSENTIAL PARCELS EQUAL THE PROJECT AREA PLUS 1992 ADDITIONS



APALACHICOLA RIVER  
GADSDEN / CALHOUN COUNTIES





# APALACHICOLA RIVER

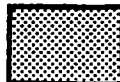
GADSDEN / CALHOUN COUNTIES

GADSDEN GLADES PARCEL GADSDEN CO.

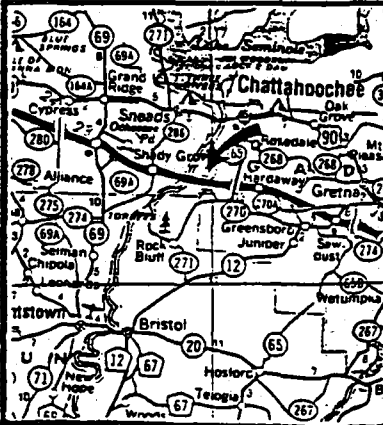
ESSENTIAL PARCELS EQUAL THE PROJECT AREA PLUS 1992 ADDITIONS



PROJECT AREA



1992 ADDITIONS



### Management Policy Statement/Public Purposes

The primary goals of management of the Apalachicola River CARL project are: to conserve the rich bluffs and ravines along the upper Apalachicola River, unique in North America, that provide critical habitat for many rare plants and animals; to conserve and restore these important ecosystems and their plant and animal resources through purchase because regulation cannot adequately protect them; to provide areas for natural-resource-based recreation; and to preserve several significant archaeological sites. The project should be managed under the single-use concept, with management activities being directed toward the preservation of steephead streams, hardwood forests, glades, and archaeological sites, the removal of pine plantations, and restoration of natural pine forests. The project, when completed, will include most of the bluffs and ravines in private ownership and will link a Nature Conservancy preserve with Torreya State Park. It has the appropriate size and location to achieve the management goals.

### Management Prospectus

**Qualifications for state designation** The unique and sensitive forests, glades, and streams on the east side of the Apalachicola River qualify these lands as state forests, parks, and preserves. The Atkins tract on the west side of the river has the size and wildlife resources to qualify as a wildlife management area.

**Manager** The Division of Recreation and Parks should manage the areas east of the Apalachicola River. The Division of Forestry, however, will manage the Sweetwater Creek tract for the first ten years after the state acquires it. The Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission will manage the Atkins tract.

**Management goals** Primary goals are the preservation and restoration of the natural ecosystems of the bluffs along the upper Apalachicola River and the provision of areas for natural-resource-based recreation.

**Conditions affecting intensity of management** The portions of the project in the vicinity of the Torreya State Park and east of the river will be high-need management areas with emphasis on public recreational use and development compatible with resource protection and management. During an initial 10-year period in which the Division of Forestry will restore natural pine forests on the Sweetwater Creek tract, the site will be a low-need management area.

**Timetable for implementing management** Within the first year after acquisition, management activities will concentrate on site security, natural and cultural resource protection, and efforts toward the development of a plan for long-term public use and resource management.

**Estimate of revenue-generating potential** No significant revenue is expected to be generated initially after the lands are placed under management of the Division of Recreation and Parks. It will probably be several years before any significant public facilities are developed. The degree of future revenue generated will depend on the nature and extent of public use and facilities.

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

### Management Cost Summary

Category	Source	Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
Start-up	GFC/CARL	\$36,950	\$52,000	\$20,000	\$28,700	\$0	\$137,650
Recurring	GFC/CARL	\$36,950	\$52,000	\$20,000	\$28,700	\$0	\$137,650
Start-up	DRP/CARL	\$72,319	\$44,720	\$49,730	\$81,527	\$0	\$248,296
Recurring	DRP/CARL	\$72,319	\$44,720	\$49,730	\$81,527	\$0	\$248,296
Start-up	DOF/CARL	\$89,696	\$0	\$20,000	\$126,600	\$0	\$226,296
Recurring	DOF/CARL	\$92,387	\$0	\$20,000	\$5,000	\$0	\$117,387
Start-up	DRP/CARL	\$83,306	\$24,960	\$16,800	\$101,252	\$0	\$226,318

**Project History**

Ranking (last 5 yrs.)	Assessment Approved: 11/20/86		CARL Acquisition History		
	Project Design Approved: 5/29/87 12/07/90		Year	Acres	Funds
1994	12	<b>Boundary/Design Modifications</b>			None
1993	15	6/28/91	Clarification		
1992	10	4/7/92	4,570 acres added		
1991	24	12/9/93	9,689 acres added		
1990	--				

**Acquisition Planning and Status**

The original Gadsden County Glades (1,912 acres) tract consists of approximately 13 owners. The 1992 addition includes an additional 30 owners. Neal Land & Timber Co., St. Joe and Soterra are the three major owners, Neal by far the largest. The largest parcels in the Aspalaga Landing (800 acres) tract consist of the same three ownerships, with Soterra owning the most acreage. The Atkins tract (3,210 acres) includes 7 owners, one major owner. The largest owner in Sweetwater Creek (9,689 acres) is St. Joe.

The project is being pursued with the cooperation of the Northwest Florida Water Management District and The Nature Conservancy, although this project is not a shared, partnership project with the district.

Resolutions for this project include a resolution in support of state acquisition from the Northwest Florida Water Management District. A resolution opposing state acquisition was received from the Liberty County Commission.

**Conformance with Florida Statewide Land Acquisition Plan**

Natural Communities		Forest Resources			Vascular Plants			Fish and Wildlife			Fresh Water Resources					Coastal Resources		
1	2	1	2a	2b	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
H	H	H	L	L	M	H	H	L	N	M	M	N	N	L	M	N	N	N

Geological Resources		Historical Resources		Outdoor Recreation Resources					Acquisition Guiding Principles									
1	2	1a	1b	1	2a	2b	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
M	H	M	N	L	H	H	L	N	H	H	N	M	M	N	H	M	H	H

**Qualifications Matrix for Preservation 2000 Criteria**

Imminent Danger of:			Likely to be:		Serves to Protect:			● = Best Met ○ = Also Met	
Development	Loss of Habitat	Subdivision	Developed in 12 mos.	Escalating Land Val.	Recharge Area	Other Nat. Res.	Res.-based Recreation	Cost $\pm$ 80% Appraisal	E & T spp Habitat
									●

# Hammocks of the Lower Keys

Priority Project # 16

	<b>Acres</b>	<b>Cost/Tax Value</b>	<b>County(ies):</b>		Monroe
<b>Acquired:</b>	0	\$0	<b>Water Mgmt. District:</b>		South Florida
<b>Remaining:</b>	4,438	\$9,619,059	<b>Regional Planning Council:</b>		South Florida
<b>Totals:</b>	4,438	\$9,619,059	<b>Senate District(s):</b> 40	<b>House District(s):</b> 120	

### Natural Resources Summary

These sites include all of the tropical hardwood hammocks of significant size and quality remaining in private ownership in the Lower Florida Keys, except those on No Name and Big Pine Keys. Acquisition would help to protect virtually all remaining populations of the federally endangered Lower Keys marsh rabbit, as well as populations of dozens of other endangered or threatened plant and animal species, including the Key deer. The sport and commercial fisheries and the many offshore reefs within the Special Water category of Outstanding Florida Water of the Lower Keys would be given additional protection by acquisition of these buffering uplands.

### Vulnerability & Endangerment

All upland areas in the Florida Keys are under extremely high development pressure. The hammock areas within this project are among the most vulnerable areas in the Lower Keys. There is already scattered residential development within or near portions of the project on Sugarloaf Key and the Torch Keys.

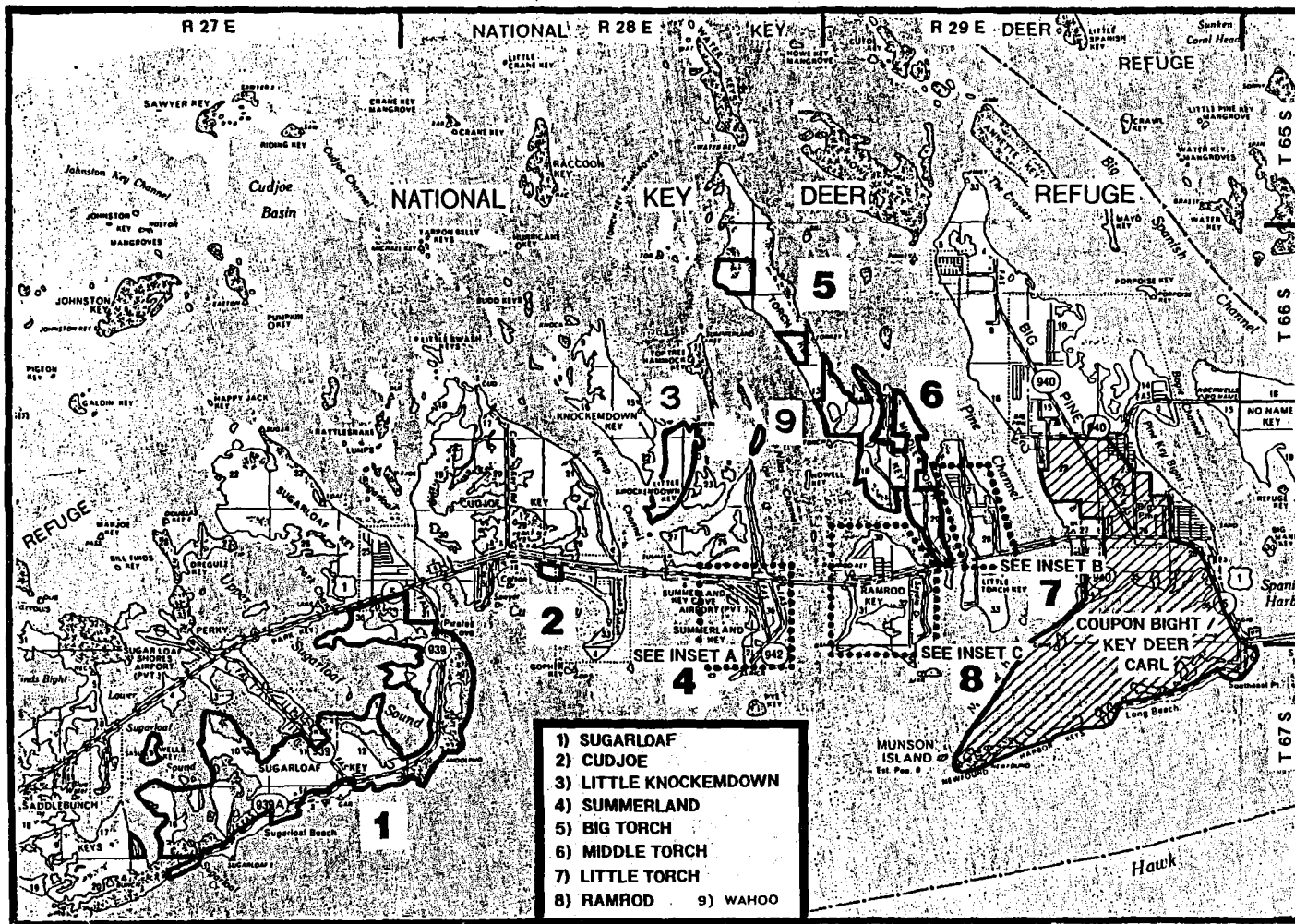
Monroe County allows residential densities of only one unit per five acres on a majority of the site with limitations on the amount of clearing and disturbance of native vegetation. However, these restrictions are not sufficient to prevent significant degradation of these lands. As Monroe County continues to grow, the gradual encroachment of low density residential development within the project area will significantly diminish the natural resource values unless it is acquired for conservation purposes.

This project lies within a Chapter 380 Area of Critical State Concern.

### Important Resources

FNAI Element Occurrences		Recreation/Public Use	Archaeological/Historic
PINE ROCKLAND	G1/S1	nature appreciation	Ten archaeological/historical sites are recorded from the project boundaries in the Florida Site File. When compared to other projects, the archaeological and historical resources value of the tract is considered to be moderate.
<i>Garber's spurge</i>	G1/S1	hiking	
<i>Sand flax</i>	G1G2/S1S2	boating and fishing	
COASTAL ROCKLAND LAKE	G2/S1	picnicking	
<i>Prickly-apple</i>	G2G3T2/S2	camping	
<i>Porter's broom spurge</i>	G2T2/S2	swimming	
		bicycling	
Key deer	G5T1/S1	<b>Lead Manager</b>	
Key ringneck snake	G5T1/S1	See prospectus	
Lower Key's rabbit	G5T1/S1	<b>Designated Use</b>	
55 elements known		See prospectus	





**HAMMOCKS OF THE LOWER KEYS**  
**MONROE CO.**

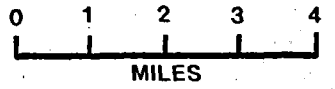
- PROJECT BOUNDARY
- ..... DETAILED INSETS A,B,C ON FOLLOWING PAGE

ALL SITES EQUAL ESSENTIAL PARCELS

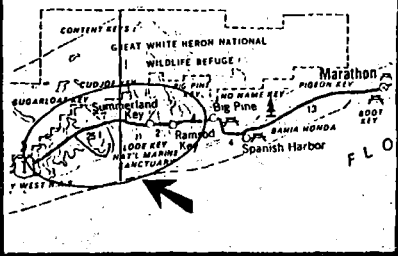
**PRIORITY SITES**

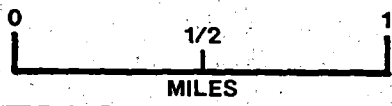
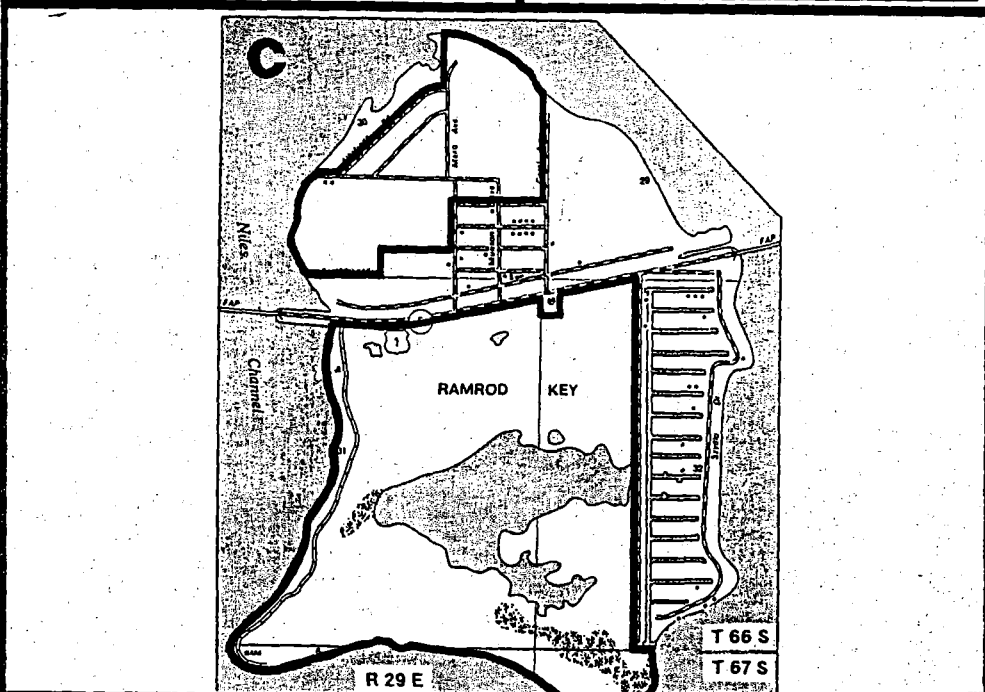
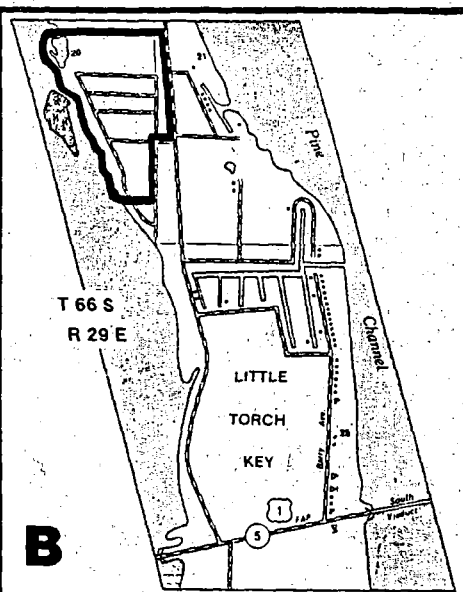
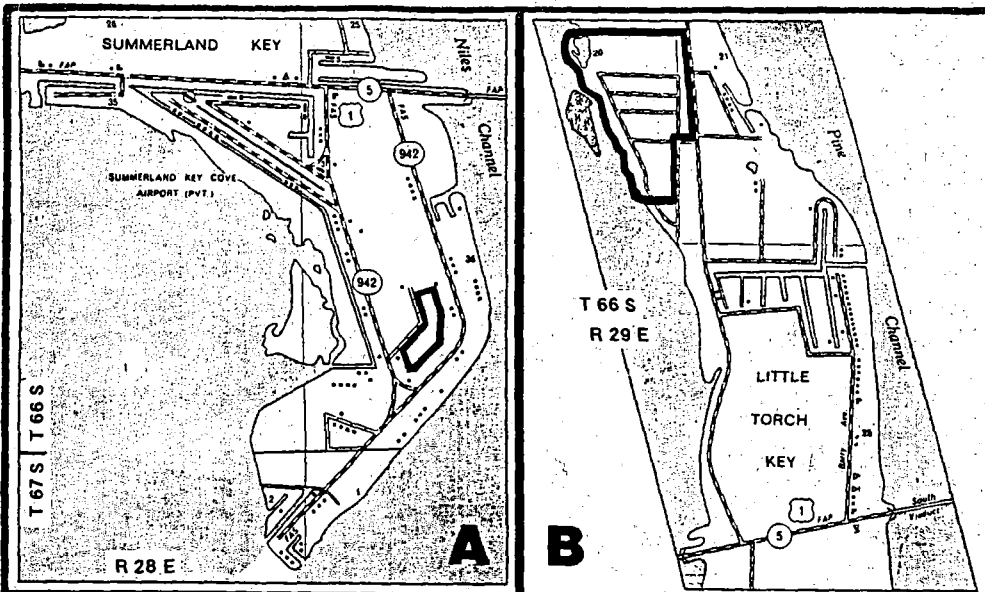
- 1) SUGARLOAF
- 3) LITTLE KNOCKEMDOWN
- 6) MIDDLE TORCH
- 8) RAMROD
- 9) WAHOO

SHEET 1 OF 2



- 1) SUGARLOAF
- 2) CUDJOE
- 3) LITTLE KNOCKEMDOWN
- 4) SUMMERLAND
- 5) BIG TORCH
- 6) MIDDLE TORCH
- 7) LITTLE TORCH
- 8) RAMROD
- 9) WAHOO





**HAMMOCKS OF THE LOWER KEYS**  
MONROE CO.

— PROJECT BOUNDARY

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

#16 Hammocks of the Lower Keys

**Management Policy Statement/Public Purposes**

The primary goals of management of the Hammocks of the Lower Keys CARL project are: to conserve and protect environmentally unique and irreplaceable lands that contain native, relatively unaltered flora and fauna representing a natural area unique to, or scarce within, a region of this state or a larger geographic area; to conserve and protect lands within areas of critical state concern; to conserve and protect significant habitat for native species or endangered and threatened species; and to conserve, protect, manage, or restore important ecosystems, landscapes, and forests, in order to enhance or protect significant surface water; coastal, recreational, timber, fish or wildlife resources which local or state regulatory programs cannot adequately protect.

**Management Prospectus**

**Management Cost Summary**

Category	Source	Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
Start-up							\$0
1994-95							\$0

**Project History**

Ranking (last 5 yrs.)	Assessment Approved: 7/12/91		CARL Acquisition History		
	Project Design Approved: 12/6/91		Year	Acres	Funds
1994 27	Boundary/Design Modifications  None				
1993 31					
1992 44					
1991 --					
1990 --					

**Acquisition Planning and Status**

Five of the nine sites are ranked within the priority category. Sugarloaf Key consists of 271 acres; Little Knockdown consists of 300 acres; Middle Torch consists of 811 acres; Ramrod Key consists of 615 acres and Wahoo Key consists of 20 acres. Sites within the "Priority Category" have not had acquisition activity initiated by the DSL to date. 1995-96 funding more likely due to higher ranking. Monroe County Land Authority has acquired 4 acres of Ramrod Key.

The Nature Conservancy (TNC) sponsored this project. TNC and the Monroe County Land Authority are participants/intermediaries in the acquisition of some of the sites within this project.

Due to the ranking of projects within acquisition categories, four sites - Cudjoe, Summerland, Big Torch and Little Torch are described under the "Bargain/Share" category.

Resolutions in support of this project have been received from Monroe County Land Authority.

**Conformance with Florida Statewide Land Acquisition Plan**

Natural Communities		Forest Resources			Vascular Plants			Fish and Wildlife			Fresh Water Resources					Coastal Resources		
1	2	1	2a	2b	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
H	H	H	N	L	M	H	H	M	N	M	M	N	N	N	M	H	H	H

Geological Resources		Historical Resources		Outdoor Recreation Resources					Acquisition Guiding Principles									
1	2	1a	1b	1	2a	2b	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
H	H	M	N	M	L	H	H	L	L	H	H	H	H	L	L	N	N	H

**Qualifications Matrix for Preservation 2000 Criteria**

Imminent Danger of:			Likely to be:		Serves to Protect:			● = Best Met ○ = Also Met	
Development	Loss of Habitat	Subdivision	Developed in 12 mos.	Escalating Land Val.	Recharge Area	Other Nat. Res.	Res.-based Recreation	Cost ± 80% Appraisal	E & T spp Habitat
○									○

# Charlotte Harbor Flatwoods

Priority Project # 17

	<b>Acres</b>	<b>Cost/Tax Value</b>	<b>County(ies):</b>		Lee and Charlotte
<b>Acquired:</b>	3,600	\$8,250,000	<b>Water Mgmt. District:</b>		South Florida
<b>Remaining:</b>	15,108	\$25,600,579	<b>Regional Planning Council:</b>		Southwest Florida
<b>Totals:</b>	18,708	\$33,850,579	<b>Senate District(s):</b> 24	<b>House District(s):</b> 72, 74	

### Natural Resources Summary

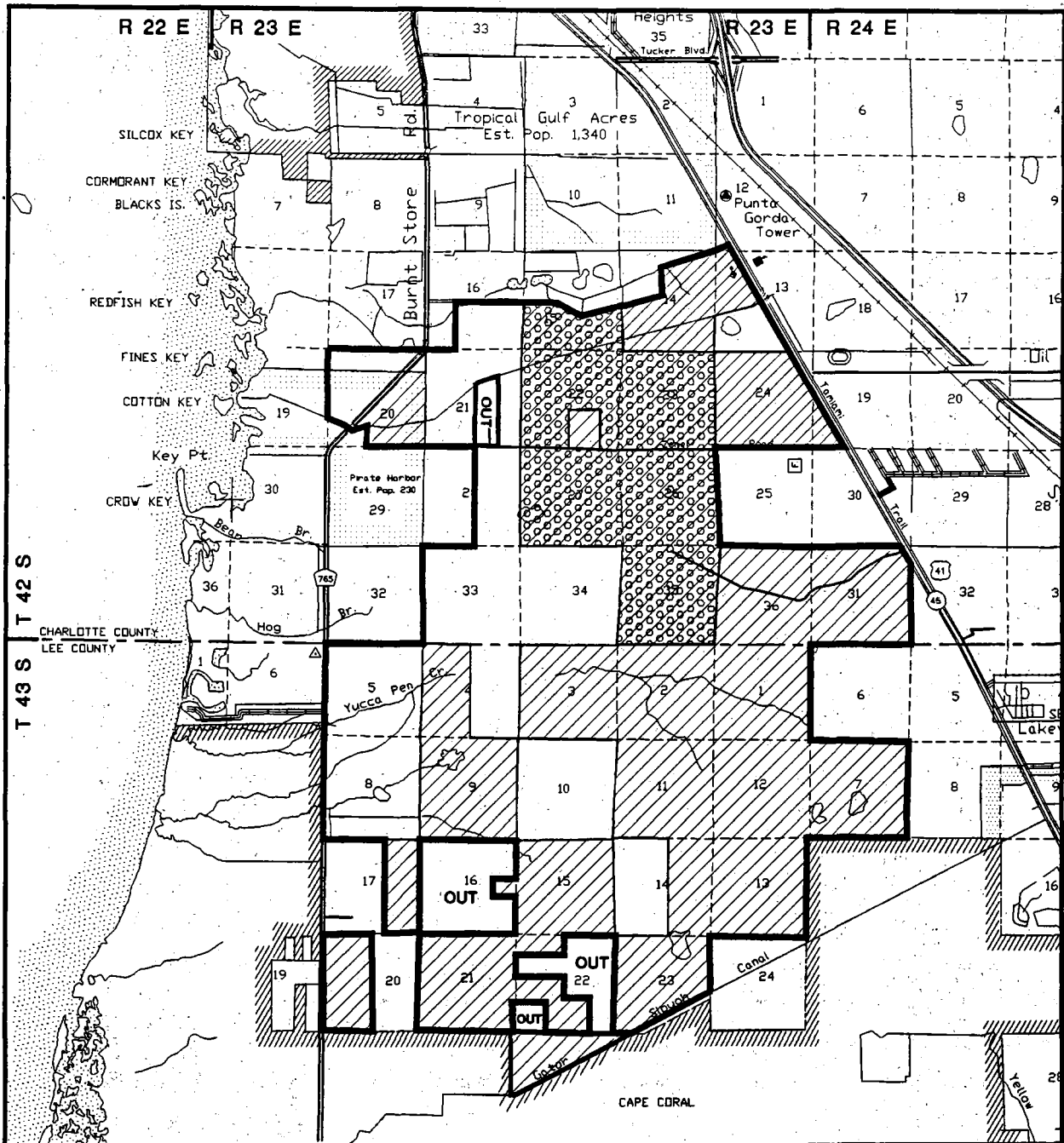
This project encompasses the largest remaining tract of intact pine flatwoods in southwestern Florida. Old-growth South Florida slash pines on site are home to at least 6 colonies of red-cockaded woodpeckers (federally endangered). Several federally listed vertebrates, including the bald eagle and Florida panther, are known to use the site. The tract also provides habitat for several rare plants, most notably the largest known population of the federally endangered beautiful pawpaw, *Deeringothamnus pulchellus*. This is also the only known population of this species occurring in natural habitat. The project provides additional protection for the Outstanding Florida Waters of the Gasparilla Sound-Charlotte Harbor Aquatic Preserve. It will also connect the Charlotte Harbor State Reserve and the Cecil M. Webb Wildlife Management Area - improving the manageability and long-term biological integrity of both.

### Vulnerability & Endangerment

Because much of the site is uplands, it is particularly suitable for development. There are already scattered mobile homes within the site, a subdivision with expensive homes near the center, and a DRI on the part northwest of County Road 765. The DRI was approved by Charlotte County, but the development order was appealed by the Department of Community Affairs. The Charlotte County Future Land Use Map indicates that the entire site is designated Agriculture 1, which would allow residential development at a density of one dwelling unit per acre. Charlotte and Lee Counties are a rapidly growing area of the state, and the likelihood of further development and consequent loss of the natural resources is high.

### Important Resources

FNAI Elements		Recreation/Public Use	Archaeological/Historic
<i>Beautiful pawpaw</i>	G1/S1	hunting, hiking	A review of the information contained in the Florida Site File has determined that there are no archaeological or historical sites recorded within the project area. Lack of recorded sites is not considered significant because the area has never been subjected to a systematic professional survey to locate such sites.
Florida panther	G4T1/S1	nature appreciation	
Florida black bear	G5T2/S2	nat. resource education	
Sherman's fox squirrel	G5T2/S2	picnicking, camping	
Florida sandhill crane	G5T2T3/S2S3	bicycling	
Bald eagle	G3/S2S3	horseback riding	
Gopher tortoise	G3/S3	<b>Lead Manager</b>	
<i>Florida bear grass</i>	G3/S3	GFC	
SCRUBBY FLATWOODS	G3/S3	<b>Designated Use</b>	
23 elements known from project		wildlife mgmt. area	



**PROJECT AREA**



**PHASE 1**

ESSENTIAL PARCELS EQUAL PHASE 1 PLUS STATE OWNED



**STATE OWNED**



**NORTH**

SCALE IN FEET



**CHARLOTTE HARBOR,  
FLATWOODS**

**CHARLOTTE/LEE COUNTIES**

**Management Policy Statement/Public Purposes**

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

**Management Prospectus**

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

**Management goals** See policy statement. Management of this project focuses upon maintenance and perpetuation of old-growth South Florida Slash Pine flatwoods and the listed species in them, such as the Red-Cockaded Woodpecker, Fox Squirrel and Beautiful Pawpaw. Additional management goals include the provision of diverse recreational opportunities similar to those provided on the adjacent Cecil M. Webb WMA.

**Conditions affecting intensity of management** Development surrounding and within the project, and the intense urbanization of southwest Florida, suggest a broad array of management problems. Trash dumping, other illegal trespass and the presence of numerous inholdings will certainly increase the need for intensive and careful management. Law enforcement and fire-control issues are expected to be at the forefront.

**Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure** The first year of management activity will entail controlling public access with gates and/or fencing, and controlling the littering and dumping problems. Additional emphasis will be placed on planning and on establishing an adequate and appropriate fire regime.

Subsequent years should result in this project becoming an integral part of the management scheme for Cecil M. Webb WMA.

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

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

**Management Cost Summary**

Category	Source	Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
1994-95	See above	\$66,962	\$6,500	\$36,632	\$66,226	\$75,000	\$251,320



**Project History**

Ranking (last 5 yrs.)	Assessment Approved: 7/12/91		CARL Acquisition History				
	Project Design Approved: 12/6/91		Year	Acres	Funds		
1994	21	<b>Boundary/Design Modifications</b>			1994	3,500	\$8,250,000
1993	20	11/20/92	873 acres transferred from Phase I to Phase II				
1992	20						
1991	--						
1990	--						

**Acquisition Planning and Status**

Phase I tracts include Ansin (acquired), Zemel (acquisition activity in progress), Bower and Section 20 SE of Burnt Store Marina Road and Section 24. Negotiations on approximately 12 ownerships (other than Ansin and Zemel) are underway.

Resolutions in support of state acquisition have been received from Charlotte County Commission and Lee County Commission.

**Conformance with Florida Statewide Land Acquisition Plan**

Natural Communities		Forest Resources			Vascular Plants			Fish and Wildlife			Fresh Water Resources					Coastal Resources		
1	2	1	2a	2b	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
M	M	M	L	L	H	L	H	M	N	M	L	N	N	L	M	L	M	L

Geological Resources		Historical Resources		Outdoor Recreation Resources					Acquisition Guiding Principles									
1	2	1a	1b	1	2a	2b	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
N	N	L	N	M	N	L	M	N	L	H	N	H	M	H	H	L	H	N

**Qualifications Matrix for Preservation 2000 Criteria**

Imminent Danger of:			Likely to be:		Serves to Protect:			● = Best Met ○ = Also Met	
Development	Loss of Habitat	Subdivision	Developed in 12 mos.	Escalating Land Val.	Recharge Area	Other Nat. Res.	Res.-based Recreation	Cost ≤ 80% Appraisal	E & T spp Habitat
○			○		○	○	○		●

# Green Swamp

Priority Project # 18

	<b>Acres</b>	<b>Cost/Tax Value</b>	<b>County(ies):</b> Lake and Polk	
<b>Acquired:</b>	2,773	\$10,037,900	<b>Water Mgmt. District:</b> St. Johns River	
<b>Remaining:</b>	66,827*	\$77,620,451	<b>Regional Planning Council:</b> Central Florida	
<b>Totals:</b>	69,600	\$87,658,351	<b>Senate District(s):</b> 10, 11	<b>House District(s):</b> 41, 44, 64, 65

### Natural Resources Summary

Located in an area of Critical State Concern, the Green Swamp project is an extremely complex mosaic of highly disturbed upland and wetland parcels intermixed with higher quality wetland forests. Two non-contiguous Phase I areas have been identified based on relative intactness of their natural communities. Although an accurate figure is not possible to calculate, it is estimated that 90% of the native upland vegetation within the project has been cleared and/or highly disturbed. While most of the remaining areas in natural vegetation may be considered as wetlands, the project does contain some widely scattered upland parcels with relatively intact communities. At least 4 FNAI Special Animals occur on or near the project. The primary importance of the project is its significance as a strategic hydrological resource; it encompasses portions of the headwaters of several major rivers in the state and has the highest ground water altitude in the Peninsula. The Green Swamp area is therefore considered by many to be critical to the Floridan Aquifer in terms of total, active recharge (i.e., it maintains the ground water pressure level in Central and South Florida).

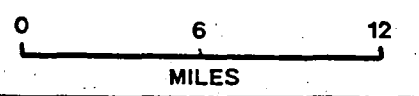
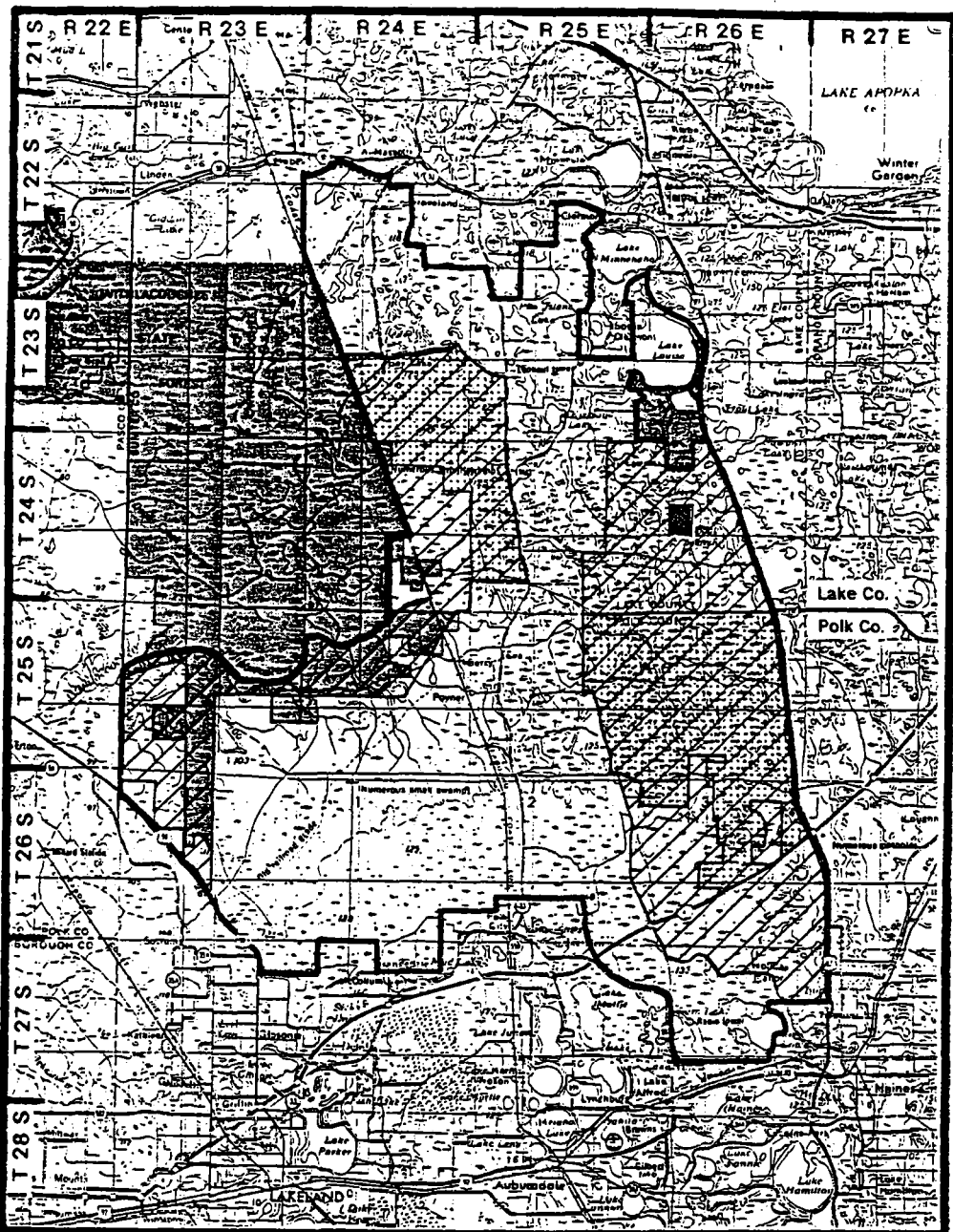
### Vulnerability & Endangerment

**Vulnerability:** Because of the size of the Green Swamp system, the greatest vulnerability is disruption of wildlife habitat and a decline in water quality of the wetland systems and the rivers that flow from the swamp resulting from scattered and poorly planned development.

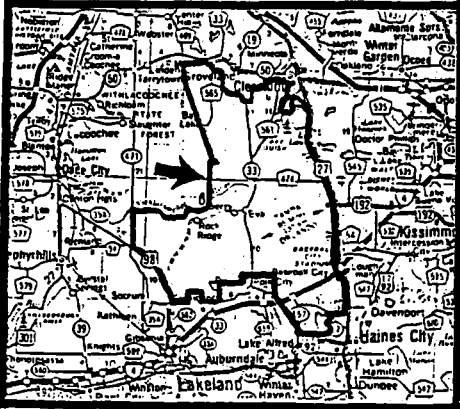
**Endangerment:** The more wetland areas within the Green Swamp are vulnerable to disturbances such as sand mining. The more upland area to residential and high intensity recreational development. The Anheuser Busch Theme Park, The Splendid China Theme Park, The Florida Raceplex, The Fantasy of Flight Theme Park, Disney World and the Disney Celebration Complex are all located in the general vicinity.


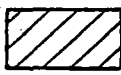
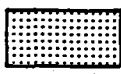

### Important Resources

FNAI Elements		Recreation/Public Use	Archaeological/Historic
<i>Clasping warea</i>	G1/S1	low intensity recreation	Although the Green Swamp project has not been subjected to a cultural resource assessment survey, 7 archaeological sites have been recorded in the Florida Site File within the project. Because of the project's great size, the archaeological and historical resource potential is difficult to accurately determine; however, it can be considered to be moderate.
<i>Scrub leatherwood</i>	G1Q/S1	nature appreciation	
Sand skink	G2/S2	nature education	
SCRUB	G2/S2	hiking	
DRY PRAIRIE	G2/S2	hunting	
SANDHILL	G2G3/S2		
<i>Paper-like nail-wort</i>	G2G3/S2S3	<b>Lead Manager</b>	
<i>Scrub plum</i>	G2G3/S2S3	Game and Fish Comm./Div. of Rec and Parks	
Gopher tortoise	G3/S3	<b>Designated Use</b>	
18 elements known from project		wildlife mgmt. area/park	



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



-  PROJECT AREA
-  PHASE I  
PHASE I EQUALS ESSENTIAL PARCELS
-  PRIORITY AREAS WITHIN  
PHASE I
-  PUBLIC LANDS

**Management Policy Statement/Public Purposes**

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

**Management Prospectus**

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

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

**Management goals** See policy statement. GFC management goals for Green Swamp focus upon restoration and maintenance of relatively high quality flatwoods and wetland vegetative communities important to fish and wildlife species, especially white-tailed deer, bobcats, sandhill cranes, wood storks, and many other nongame and game species.

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

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

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

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

**Cooperators in management activities** No local governments or others are recommended for management of this project area. Management costs and sources of revenue: DRP: See 1994 CARL Annual Report. GFC: see below (for FY 1995-96).

**Management Cost Summary Division of Recreation & Parks**

Category	Source	Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
Start-up	CARL	\$33,481	\$5,000	\$18,316	\$33,113	\$0	\$89,910
1994-95		\$66,962	\$5,000	\$36,632	\$66,226	\$75,000	\$249,820

**Management Cost Summary Game & Fish Commission**

Category	Source	Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
Start-up	CARL	\$62,000	\$12,000	\$91,800	\$85,300	\$0	\$251,100

**Project History**

Ranking (last 5 yrs.)	Assessment Approved: 8/20/92		CARL Acquisition History				
	Project Design Approved: 12/10/92		Year	Acres	Funds		
1994	20	Boundary/Design Modifications -- None			1993	1,353	\$7,888,000
1993	17				1994	1,420	\$2,149,900
1992	--						
1991	--						
1990	--						

**Acquisition Planning and Status**

In general, priority areas are the relatively large contiguous parcels and strategic smaller parcels. In Lake County, the northern half of the western Phase I area extends south to the county line, less the subdivisions (mapping is in process on most of the northern portion). Specifically in the Lake Louisa area, the Bradshaw ownership (acquired) is the most important tract. Black Bear Land Co., Ray and Oswalt have also been acquired and other large ownerships are in appraisal and mapping. The priority area within Phase I in Polk County extends south down to I-4; Jahna (unwilling seller) is a one of the significant ownerships in this portion of the project. Work is in progress on another large ownership which provides the southernmost anchor in the eastern Phase I area - Scan America.

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

**Conformance with Florida Statewide Land Acquisition Plan**

Natural Communities		Forest Resources			Vascular Plants			Fish and Wildlife			Fresh Water Resources					Coastal Resources		
1	2	1	2a	2b	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
M	M	M	L	L	H	L	H	M	N	M	L	N	N	L	M	L	M	L

Geological Resources		Historical Resources		Outdoor Recreation Resources					Acquisition Guiding Principles									
1	2	1a	1b	1	2a	2b	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
N	N	L	N	M	N	L	M	N	L	H	N	H	M	H	H	L	H	N

**Qualifications Matrix for Preservation 2000 Criteria**

Imminent Danger of:			Likely to be:		Serves to Protect:			● = Best Met ○ = Also Met	
Development	Loss of Habitat	Subdivision	Developed in 12 mos.	Escalating Land Val.	Recharge Area	Other Nat. Res.	Res.-based Recreation	Cost ± 80% Appraisal	E & T spp Habitat
○	○				●	●	●		○

# Pierce Mound Complex

Priority Project # 19

	<b>Acres</b>	<b>Cost/Tax Value</b>	<b>County(ies):</b> Franklin	
<b>Acquired:</b>	0	\$0	<b>Water Mgmt. District:</b> Northwest Florida	
<b>Remaining:</b>	559	\$877,311	<b>Regional Planning Council:</b> Apalachee	
<b>Totals:</b>	559	\$877,311	<b>Senate District(s):</b> 2	<b>House District(s):</b> 10

### Natural Resources Summary

Salt marsh covers nearly three fourths of the Pierce Mound Complex proposal. Hydric Hammock and dense Mesic Flatwoods and Scrub, overgrown with shrubs in some places from suppression of fire, cover most of the southern quarter. Only 2% of the proposal is seriously disturbed. No FNAI-listed plants or animals are known from the site.

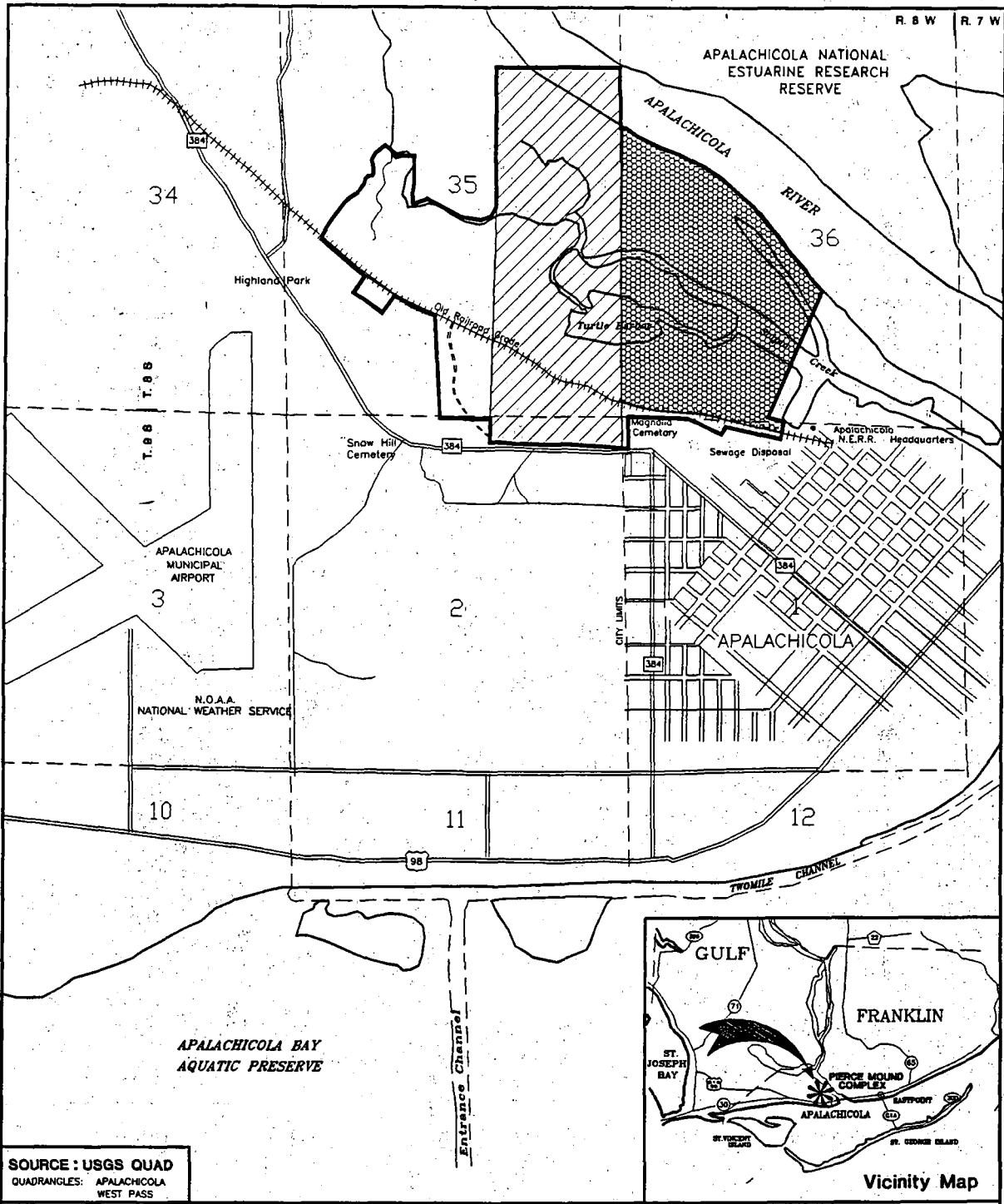
### Vulnerability & Endangerment

**Vulnerability** - The mounds themselves are already threatened by off-road vehicles and could continue to be damaged by their activity. The upland portion of the site is vulnerable to development for residential purposes.

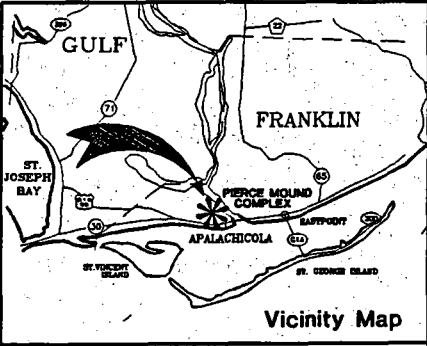
**Endangerment** - The portion of the project in unincorporated Franklin County is designated residential with an allowable density up to one dwelling unit per acre. The majority of the project within the City of Apalachicola is designated as conservation and allows no development other than that necessary for scientific research, education, or land management. The strip of upland along the southern portion of the project in Apalachicola is designated residential. A developer apparently has an option on the property, and endangerment should be considered high.

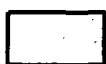


### Important Resources

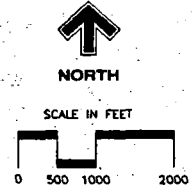
FNAI Elements		Recreation/Public Use	Archaeological/Historic
SCRUB	G2/S2	cultural interpretation	The Pierce Mound Complex site served as both a secular and ritual center during its centuries of use. It has the potential to yield considerable data to researchers using present day methodology. An aspect of the site not previously considered is the potential for encountering normally perishable organic artifacts of wood and fibers in the saturated anaerobic wetland soils adjacent to the uplands portion of the site. The extensive shell midden contains subsistence data and artifacts, and reflects changing environmental conditions over a thousand year period. The Pierce Mound Complex is one of the most important archaeological sites on the Florida Gulf coast and in Florida, in general. Compared to other acquisition projects, the archaeological value of the Pierce Mound project is considered to be high.
SCRUBBY FLATWOODS	G3/S3	natural res. appreciation	
MESIC FLATWOODS	G7/S4	education	
HYDRIC HAMMOCK	G7/S4	hiking	
MARITIME HAMMOCK	G4/S3	picnicking	
ESTUARINE TIDAL MARSH	G4/S4		
6 elements known from project		<b>Lead Manager</b>	
		Div. of Marine Resources	
		<b>Designated Use</b>	
		archaeological site	



SOURCE : USGS QUAD  
 QUADRANGLES: APALACHICOLA  
 WEST PASS



-  PROJECT BOUNDARY
-  ESSENTIAL PARCEL
-  STATE OWNED



**PIERCE MOUND  
 COMPLEX**  
 FRANKLIN COUNTY

**Management Policy Statement/Public Purposes**

Management should provide for uses and recreational activities that are compatible with the protection of any rare and sensitive resources, particularly the mounds. The major activity will be interpretation of the cultural resources on the site in such a way that they are not degraded. The old railroad grade is suitable for a hiking trail.

**Management Prospectus**

The Pierce Mound Complex is one of the most important archaeological sites on the Gulf Coast of Florida. Major natural communities in the project include estuarine tidal marsh, hydric hammock, mesic flatwoods, and scrub.

**Qualifications for state designation** The Pierce Mound Complex has the archaeological resources to qualify as a state archaeological site.

**Manager** The Division of Marine Resources, Department of Environmental Protection, is recommended as lead manager. Staff of the Apalachicola National Estuarine Research Reserve will serve as on-site managers. The Division of Historical Resources is recommended as the cooperating manager.

**Management goals** The goals of management of the Pierce Mound Complex are: To conserve and protect one of the most important archaeological sites in Florida; to provide areas for natural-resource-based recreation; and to provide productive habitat and buffer to the Apalachicola Estuary (one of the most productive estuaries in the Northern Hemisphere), within the Apalachicola Area of Critical State Concern.

**Conditions affecting intensity of management** The Pierce Mound Complex project generally includes lands that are low-need tracts, requiring basic resource management and protection. The unique archaeological resources will require protection from artifact hunters.

**Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure** Within the first year after acquisition, initial or intermediate activities will concentrate on site security, resource inventory, and removal of existing trash. The Division of Marine Resources will provide appropriate access to the public while protecting environmental and archaeological resources on-site. Management of the site will be incorporated into the existing management plan of the Research Reserve.

Long-range plans for this property involve its use for research and education activities. A future trail will link the property with the environmental education complex of the reserve. The habitat diversity (estuarine tidal marsh, mesic flatwoods, hydric hammock, scrub, maritime hammock and scrubby flatwoods) combine with one of the most important archaeological sites on the Gulf coast of Florida to produce an exceptional opportunity for public education.

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

**Cooperators in management activities** The Division of Historical Resources will cooperate in managing the archaeological resources of the site.

**Management costs and sources of revenue** It is anticipated that management funding will come from the CARL trust fund. Budget needs for startup/interim management are estimated as follows.

**Management Cost Summary**

Category	Source	Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
Start-up	CARL	\$0	\$0	\$6,127	\$0	\$0	\$6,127



Project History					
Ranking (last 5 yrs.)	Assessment Approved: 7/20/94		CARL Acquisition History		
	Project Design Approved: 12/7/94		Year	Acres	Funds
1994	--	Boundary/Design Modifications		None	
1993	--	None			
1992	--				
1991	--				
1990	--				

**Acquisition Planning and Status**

The essential parcel to acquire is the George Mahr tract. The 280 acre tract is being pursued under the emergency archaeological fund.

The portion of the project within the City of Apalachicola is in the Apalachicola Bay Area of Critical State Concern.

**Conformance with Florida Statewide Land Acquisition Plan**

Natural Communities		Forest Resources			Vascular Plants			Fish and Wildlife			Fresh Water Resources					Coastal Resources		
1	2	1	2a	2b	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
L	M	L	N	N	L	L	M	L	L	M	L	N	N	N	M	H	H	N

Geological Resources		Historical Resources		Outdoor Recreation Resources					Acquisition Guiding Principles									
1	2	1a	1b	1	2a	2b	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
N	N	H	H	N	L	H	N	N	N	H	H	H	M	M	L	N	N	N

**Qualifications Matrix for Preservation 2000 Criteria**

Imminent Danger of:			Likely to be:		Serves to Protect:			● = Best Met ○ = Also Met	
Development	Loss of Habitat	Subdivision	Developed in 12 mos.	Escalating Land Val.	Recharge Area	Other Nat. Res.	Res.-based Recreation	Cost ≤ 80% Appraisal	E & T spp Habitat
●				○					

# Annutteliga Hammock

Priority Project # 20

	<b>Acres</b>	<b>Cost/Tax Value</b>	<b>County(ies):</b> Hernando, Citrus	
<b>Acquired:</b>	0	\$0	<b>Water Mgmt. District:</b> Southwest Florida	
<b>Remaining:</b>	28,160	\$56,320,000	<b>Regional Planning Council:</b> Withlacoochee	
<b>Totals:</b>	28,160	\$56,320,000	<b>Senate District(s):</b> 5	<b>House District(s):</b> 43

### Natural Resources Summary

Northwest of Brooksville, in Hernando County, a hardwood forest--the Annutteliga Hammock--originally covered an area of steep-sided hills, small valleys, and few lakes or streams. This forest resembled forests far to the north. Westward the hardwood forest gave way to drier sandhills on slightly lower and more level terrain. Twenty archaeological sites attest the long history of Native American occupation here. Limerock mines, golf courses, and residential developments have now seriously fragmented these natural areas, but good examples of the original vegetation and wildlife, including the Florida black bear, remain. Well over half (59%) of the Annutteliga Hammock proposal is covered with Sandhill, much of which is in excellent condition. The Upland Hardwood Forest of the Hammock proper, which covers 20% of the area, has a composition similar to more northern forests around Tallahassee, Gainesville, or Ocala; in fact, several northern trees reach their southern limits near this area.

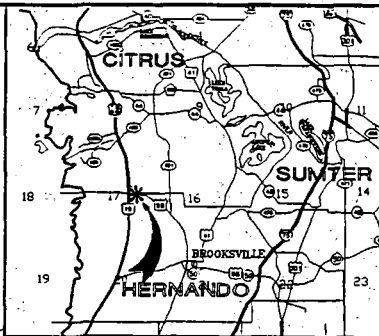
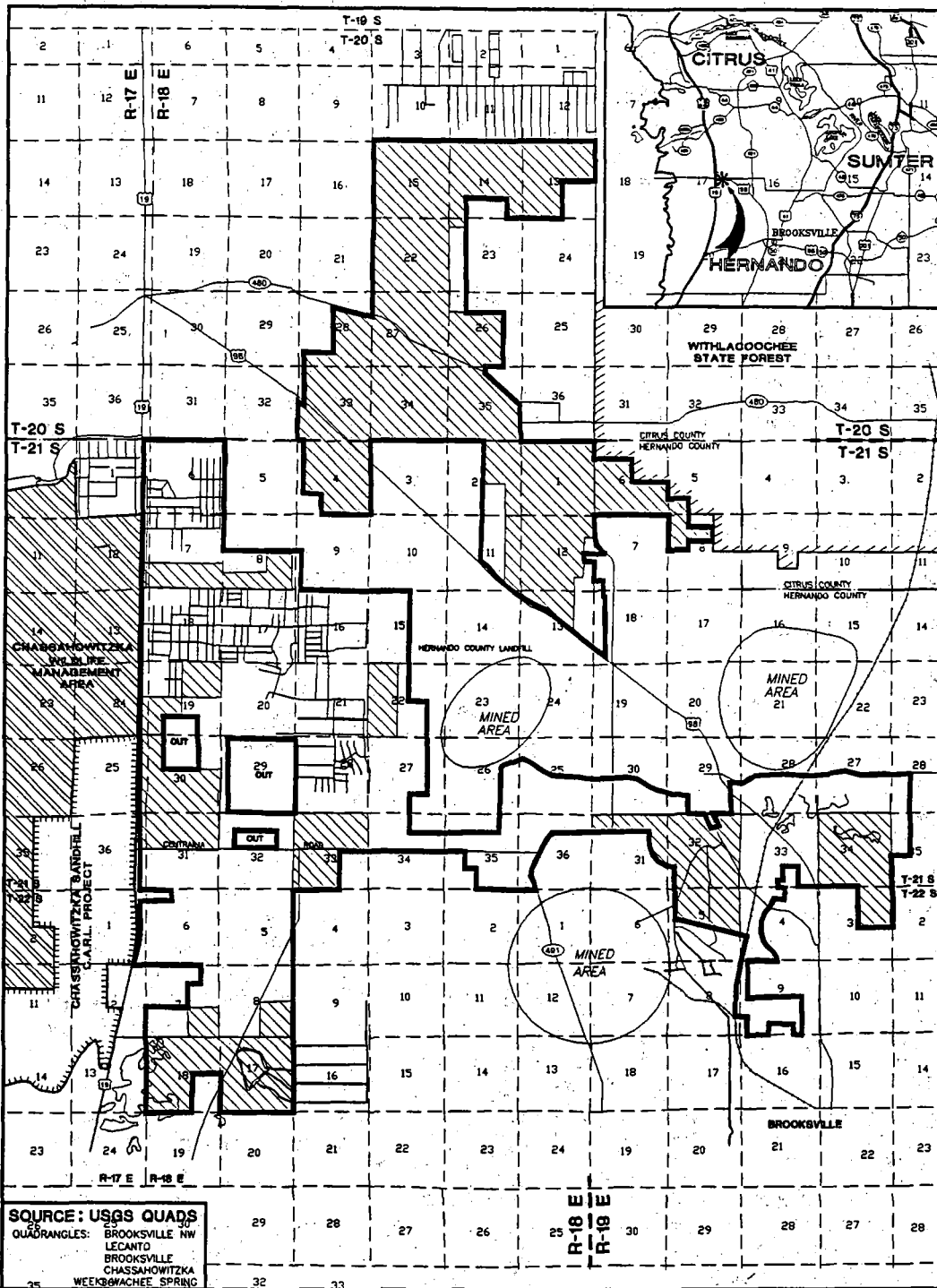
### Vulnerability & Endangerment

**Vulnerability** - Virtually the entire site is upland and vulnerable to development. As evidenced by the irregular project boundaries, much of the original hammock and sandhill areas have already been developed. Further development will eliminate more of this unique habitat and further fragment what is left. Much of the area is also suitable for limerock mining.

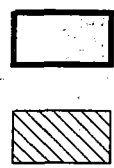
**Endangerment** - The majority of the northern part of the project is within the vested Sugarmill Woods development and has been platted since the 1970's or before. Although some of the villages within the development are nearly built out, development is proceeding slowly and the major owners are willing to sell their property. The Hernando County future land use map indicates that approximately half the project area is designated agriculture/rural residential (up to one dwelling unit per acre) and half residential (up to 5.4 dwelling units per acre). All of the land in Citrus County is part of the vested DRI. It is likely that an extension of the Florida interstate highway system will go through or near the project site, and that could greatly increase the pressures to develop the remainder of the site. The Hernando County comprehensive plan specifically recognizes the Annutteliga Hammock as an important natural area and encourages its protection through acquisition.

### Important Resources

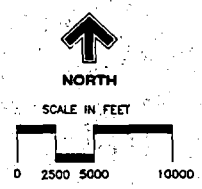
FNAI Elements		Recreation/Public Use	Archaeological/Historic
Cooley's water-willow	G1G2/S1S2	swimming	The Florida Site File records 20 archaeological sites (including 15 lithic scatters) in the project area. There is good potential for additional sites. Compared to other acquisition projects, Annutteliga Hammock has moderate to high archaeological and historical resources value.
SCRUB	G2/S2	camping	
SANDHILL	G2G3/S2	boating	
Florida black bear	G5T2/S2	picnicking	
Sherman's fox squirrel	G5T2/S2	hiking	
Gopher tortoise	G3/S3	nature appreciation	
SANDHILL UPLAND LAKE	G3/S2	<b>Lead Manager</b>	
Florida mountain-mint	G3/S2	Division of Forestry/ Game & Fish Comm	
Eastern indigo snake	G4T3/S3	<b>Designated Use</b>	
17 elements known from project		state forest/ wildlife man- agement area	



**SOURCE: USGS QUADS**  
 QUADRANGLES: BROOKVILLE NW  
 LECANTO  
 BROOKVILLE  
 CHASSAHOVITZKA  
 WEEKWACHEE SPRING



**PROJECT BOUNDARY**  
**ESSENTIAL PARCELS**



**ANNUTTELIGA  
 HAMMOCK**  
 HERNANDO COUNTY  
 CITRUS COUNTY

**Management Policy Statement/Public Purposes**

The primary goals of management of the Annutteliga Hammock CARL project are: to conserve and protect environmentally unique and irreplaceable lands that contain native, relatively unaltered flora and fauna representing a natural area unique to, or scarce within, a region of this state or a larger geographic area; to conserve and protect significant habitat for native species or endangered and threatened species; to conserve, protect, manage, or restore important ecosystems, landscapes, and forests, in order to enhance or protect significant surface water, coastal, recreational, timber, fish or wildlife resources which local or state regulatory programs cannot adequately protect; to provide areas, including recreational trails, for natural-resource-based recreation; and to preserve significant archaeological or historical sites.

**Management Prospectus**

The Annutteliga Hammock Conservation and Recreation Lands (CARL) project covers approximately 29,025 acres northwest of Brooksville in Hernando and Citrus Counties. Major communities represented on the project include sandhill, upland hardwood forest, depression marsh/sandhill upland lake, sand pine scrub, basin marsh, sinkhole lake, xeric hammock, and sinkhole.

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

**Managers** The Division of Forestry proposes to manage approximately 14,336 acres in the northeastern and southeastern portions of the project. Fire management will be one of the most important tools for management of this project. According to Florida Statutes, the Division of Forestry is the state's wildland fire agency and consequently is the logical choice for lead management of this part of the project. The Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission is recommended to be lead manager on the southwestern portion of the project adjacent to the Chassahowitzka Wildlife Management Area. This portion totals approximately 14,048 acres.

**Management goals** The property will be managed in accordance with, and in a manner designed to accomplish, the acquisition goals and objectives as approved by the Land Acquisition Advisory Council. These goals and objectives are hereby incorporated by reference.

**Conditions affecting intensity of management**

**A. Division of Forestry**

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

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

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

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

**A. Division of Forestry**

The primary land management goal for the Division of Forestry is to restore, maintain and protect in perpetuity all native ecosystems; to integrate compatible human use; and to insure long-term viability of populations and species considered rare. This total resource concept will guide the Division of Forestry's management activities on this project.

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

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

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

An all season burning program will be established utilizing practices that incorporate recent research findings. Whenever possible, existing roads, black lines, foam lines and natural breaks will be utilized to contain and control prescribed and natural fires.

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

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

The Division will promote recreation and environmental education in the natural environment. As a general practice, if it is determined that a new recreation area is needed, low impact, rustic facilities will be the only kind developed. High-impact, organized recreation areas will be discouraged because of possible adverse effects on the natural environment. Unnecessary roads, firelines and hydrological disturbances will be abandoned and/or restored to the greatest extent practical.

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

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

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

**Revenue-generating potential**

**A. Division of Forestry**

As mentioned above, timber sales will be conducted as needed to improve or maintain desirable ecosystem conditions. These sales will primarily take place in upland pine stands and will provide a variable source of revenue dependent upon a variety of factors. According to soil survey data, the soils of this project range in productivity from low to medium for sand pine and longleaf pine; consequently, revenue generating potential of this project is expected to be low to moderate.

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

Portions of the Annutteliga Hammock project are composed of significant, manageable pinelands that could be used to help offset operational costs. Any estimate of the revenue which could be generated by harvest of the pinelands will depend on a detailed timber cruise which has not been done at this point. There is also a revenue potential from the sale of Wildlife Management Area stamps to those who use the property for recreational activities.

**Management Cost Summary**

Category	Source	Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
Start-Up	DOF/CARL	\$85,020	\$0	\$25,000	\$116,800	\$0	\$226,820
Start-Up	GFC/CARL	\$0	\$22,000	\$12,000	\$25,000	\$0	\$59,000

Project History					
Ranking (last 5 yrs.)		Assessment Approved: 7/20/95		CARL Acquisition History	
		Project Design Approved: 12/6/95		Year	Acres
1994	--	Boundary/Design Modifications		None	
1993	--	None			
1992	--				
1991	--				
1990	--				

**Acquisition Planning and Status**

This project consists of several large tracts as well as large subdivided areas. Essential parcels include Sugarmill Woods, Florida Crushed Stone, Blackwell, Seville Club, Steward, Draver, and Tooke's Lake Joint Venture. This project was ranked for the first time in December, 1994. Sugarmill Woods is a high priority ownership in the next fiscal year.

The DEP will coordinate closely with the Florida Department of Transportation during any right-of-way acquisition relating to the Suncoast Extension.

Conformance with Florida Statewide Land Acquisition Plan																		
Natural Communities		Forest Resources			Vascular Plants			Fish and Wildlife			Fresh Water Resources					Coastal Resources		
1	2	1	2a	2b	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
H	H	H	H	H	M	L	M	H	L	H	N	N	L	M	M	N	N	N
Geological Resources		Historical Resources		Outdoor Recreation Resources					Acquisition Guiding Principles									
1	2	1a	1b	1	2a	2b	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
L/M	L/M	M	M	L	L	M	N	N	N	H	M	M	M	L	H	H	L	N

Qualifications Matrix for Preservation 2000 Criteria									
Imminent Danger of:			Likely to be:		Serves to Protect:			● = Best Met ○ = Also Met	
Development	Loss of Habitat	Subdivision	Developed in 12 mos.	Escalating Land Val.	Recharge Area	Other Nat. Res.	Res.-based Recreation	Cost ≤ 80% Appraisal	E & T spp Habitat
○	○					○			●

# St. Joseph Bay Buffer

Priority Project # 21

	Acres	Cost/Tax Value	County(ies):	Gulf
Acquired:	1,210	\$2,098,000	Water Mgmt. District:	Northwest Florida
Remaining:	7,041	\$3,011,640	Regional Planning Council:	Apalachee
Totals:	8,251	\$5,109,640	Senate District(s): 3	House District(s): 7

### Natural Resources Summary

The St. Joseph Bay Buffer project includes a narrow strip of uplands and wetlands that directly front the waters of St. Joseph Bay, a small area of privately held bay bottom, and a contiguous natural system of great botanical significance. Natural communities are generally in very good to excellent condition and include mesic flatwoods, wet flatwoods, scrub, baygall, shell mounds, saltmarsh (estuarine tidal marsh), and beach dune. A wet flatwoods system in the vicinity of Wards Ridge harbors numerous plant species state-listed as endangered or threatened. Maintenance of the project area in a substantially natural condition would offer significant protection to the water quality of St. Joseph Bay, an Outstanding Florida Water. The bay supports a diverse, healthy marine ecosystem of statewide significance and is an important nursery ground for many recreationally and commercially valuable species.

In 1991 St Joe Paper Company clearcut and planted slash pine the north half of section 1 (T9S, R10W) and part of section 6 (T9S, R10W). These lands had supported high quality mesic-scrubby flatwoods and wet prairies with numerous rare and endemic plant species. Further biological evaluation may indicate that this area should be deleted from the project.

### Vulnerability & Endangerment

Most of the peninsula itself is designated as a coastal barrier in the federal Coastal Barrier Resources Act. The peninsula is subject to the natural forces of erosion that typify coastal barriers, and the entire project, including the mainland portion, is susceptible to alteration by severe storms.

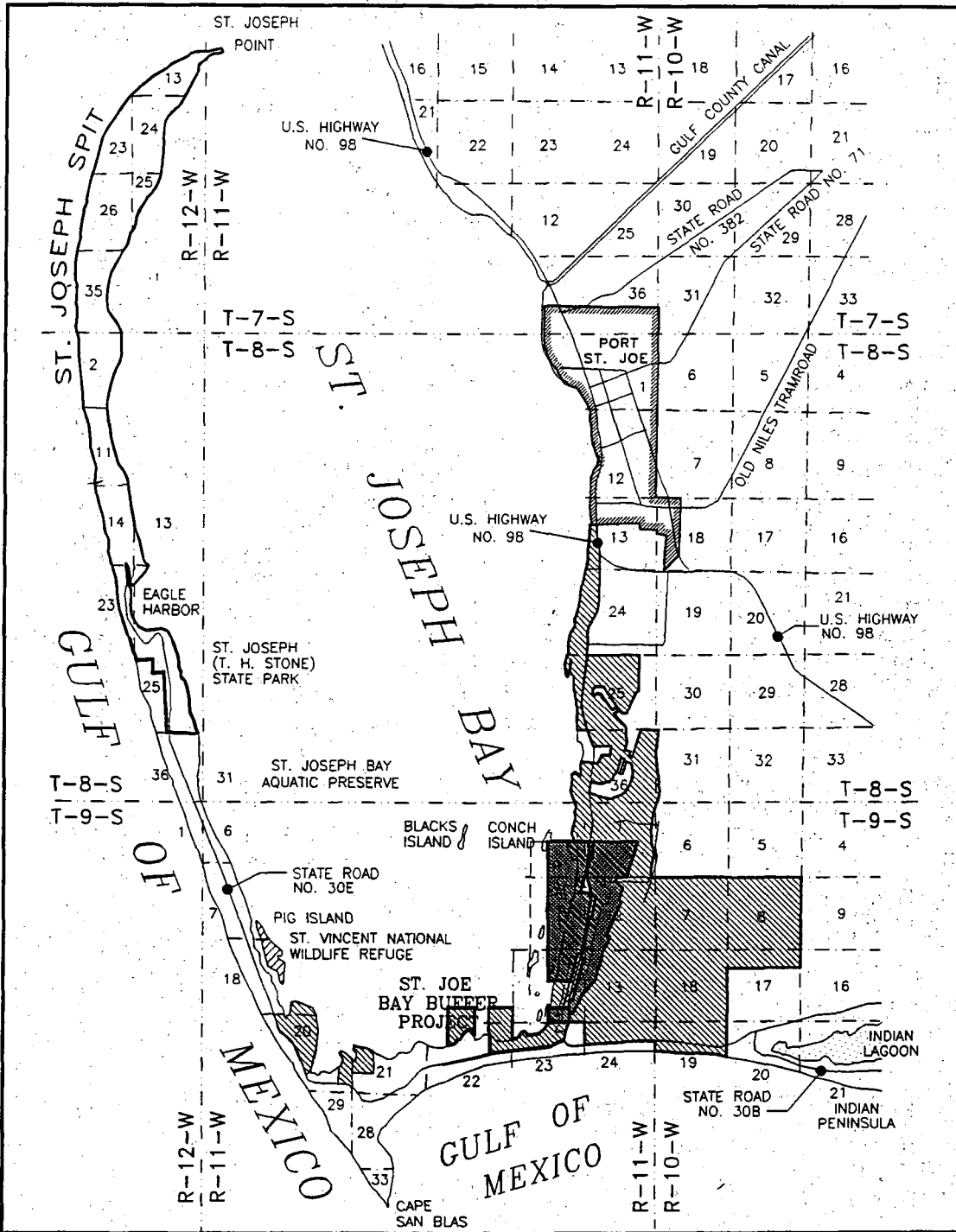
There is already significant development on parts of St. Joseph Bay and this is predicted to continue on those lands not in public ownership. Although Gulf County as a whole is not experiencing significant population growth (20.31% from 1980 to 1990), compared to other Florida counties (ranks #58 out of 67), coastal regions in the panhandle, including Gulf County, are developing rapidly. Part of this project, in fact, includes the Treasure Shore Limited ownership, portions of which (bay frontage) have been subdivided. The majority of natural pinelands within the project, and the numerous rare plants they support, are extremely susceptible to destruction by conversion to pine plantation. This has already occurred on a significant portion of the project (owned by St. Joe Paper Company) since it has been on the Priority List.

The Florida Department of Commerce is overseeing efforts of the Florida Spaceport Authority to establish a small-rocket (7-8 feet) launching facility on federally owned land, excluded from the final project boundary, at Cape San Blas.

#21 St. Joseph Bay Buffer

Important Resources		
FNAI Element Occurrences	Recreation/Public Use	Archaeological/Historic
<i>Pine-woods aster</i> G1/S1	fishing	The project includes several archaeological/historical sites, the most significant being Richardson Hammock. Richardson Hammock is a shell midden site also known to contain human burials. The site is representative of several cultural periods from ca. 500 B.C. - A.D. 1500. It is believed to be one of the largest and best preserved sites of its type on the northwest Florida Gulf coast.
<i>Telephus spurge</i> G1/S1	swimming	
<i>Panhandle spiderlily</i> G1/S1	canoeing	
<i>Florida skullcap</i> G1/S1	hiking	
SCRUB G2/S2	photography	
<i>Gulf coast lupine</i> G2/S2	nature appreciation	
<i>Southern milkweed</i> G2/S2	<b>Lead Manager</b>	
<i>Thick-leaved water-willow</i> G2/S2	Division of Marine Res	
<i>Chapman's crownbeard</i> G2G3/S2S3	<b>Designated Use</b>	
31 elements known from project	buffer-preserve	





 STATE OWNED

 PROJECT AREA

ESSENTIAL PARCELS EQUAL PROJECT AREA MINUS SECTION 23



SCALE IN FEET



## ST. JOSEPH BAY BUFFER

GULF COUNTY

1-29-95

**Management Policy Statement/Public Purposes**

The primary goals of management of the St. Joseph Bay Buffer CARL project are: to conserve and protect environmentally unique and irreplaceable lands that contain native, relatively unaltered flora and fauna representing a natural area unique to, or scarce within, a region of this state or a larger geographic area; to conserve and protect significant habitat for native species or endangered and threatened species; to conserve, protect, manage, or restore important ecosystems, landscapes, and forests, in order to enhance or protect significant surface water, coastal, recreational, timber, fish or wildlife resources which local or state regulatory programs cannot adequately protect; to provide areas, including recreational trails, for natural-resource-based recreation; and to preserve significant archaeological or historical sites.

**Management Prospectus**

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

**Manager** The recommended manager is the Department of Environmental Protection, Division of Marine Resources, Bureau of Coastal and Aquatic Managed Areas.

**Management goals** See policy statement. The goals of the St. Joseph Bay Buffer are: to maintain the high water quality and productivity of St. Joseph Bay Aquatic Preserve; to preserve rapidly declining habitats for research and education; to preserve threatened and endangered species; and to allow and encourage compatible human use in an effort to provide quality natural resource experiences and develop a stewardship ethos in the public.

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

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

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

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

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

**Management costs and sources of revenue**

**Management Cost Summary**

Category	Source	Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
Start-up	CARL,IITF2	\$22,338	\$0	\$20,000	\$40,000	\$0	\$82,338

**Project History**

Ranking (last 5 yrs.)	Assessment Approved: 8/4/89		CARL Acquisition History		
	Project Design Approved: 12/1/89		Year	Acres	Funds
1994	18	<b>Boundary/Design Modifications</b>			None
1993	16	11/22/91	3,944 acres added		
1992	16	11/18/94	1,310 acres added		
1991	27				
1990	23				

**Acquisition Planning and Status**

Phase I: All ownerships except subdivision lots in Section 23 at southern boundary. Phase II: All other ownerships.

Deal, owner of one of the most significant tracts, is an unwilling seller. Acquisition of another large ownership, Treasure Coast, Inc. is ongoing.

The Nature Conservancy is an intermediary in the acquisition of the Treasure Coast ownership and will hold the conservation easement on the portion of Treasure Coast not acquired in fee-simple by the state.

**Conformance with Florida Statewide Land Acquisition Plan**

Natural Communities		Forest Resources			Vascular Plants			Fish and Wildlife			Fresh Water Resources					Coastal Resources		
1	2	1	2a	2b	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
H	H	H	L	M	H	H	H	M	M	M	M	N	N	L	L	H	H	H

Geological Resources		Historical Resources		Outdoor Recreation Resources					Acquisition Guiding Principles									
1	2	1a	1b	1	2a	2b	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
L	L	H	M	M	H	H	L	H	L	H	N	M	H	M	H	N	N	H

**Qualifications Matrix for Preservation 2000 Criteria**

Imminent Danger of:			Likely to be:		Serves to Protect:			● = Best Met ○ = Also Met	
Development	Loss of Habitat	Subdivision	Developed in 12 mos.	Escalating Land Val.	Recharge Area	Other Nat. Res.	Res.-based Recreation	Cost ≤ 80% Appraisal	E & T spp Habitat
○	○				●	●	●		○

# Estero Bay

Priority Project # 22

	<b>Acres</b>	<b>Cost/Tax Value</b>	<b>County(ies):</b>		Lee
<b>Acquired:</b>	5,494	\$7,657,750	<b>Water Mgmt. District:</b>		South Florida
<b>Remaining:</b>	10,290	\$13,126,300	<b>Regional Planning Council:</b>		Southwest Florida
<b>Totals:</b>	15,784	\$20,784,050	<b>Senate District(s):</b> 24	<b>House District(s):</b> 75	

**Natural Resources Summary**

Much of the Estero Bay project area is comprised of wetland natural communities directly fronting Estero Bay (mangrove swamp, 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. The project also includes the largest remaining continuous block of undisturbed rosemary, *Ceratiola ericoides*, scrub in southwest Florida.

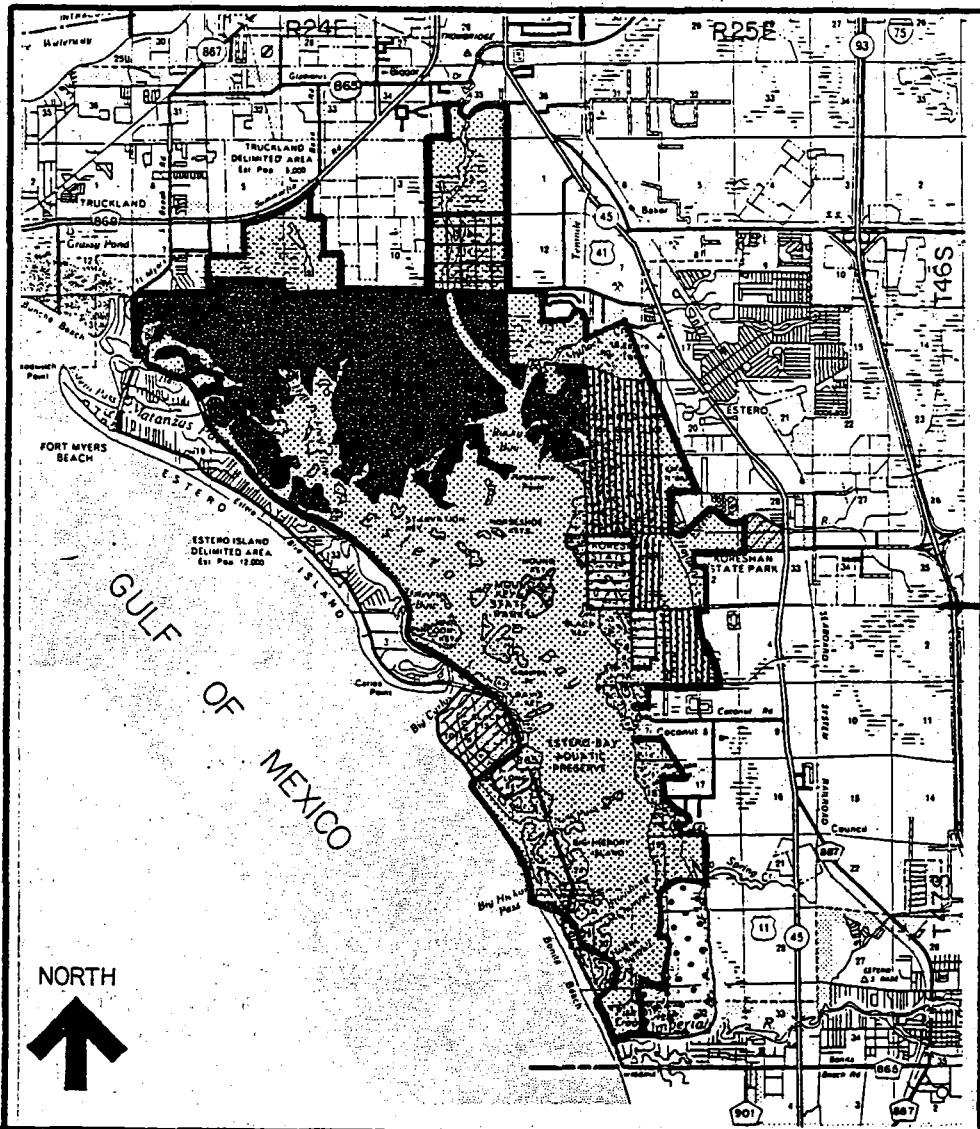
**Vulnerability & Endangerment**

The interrelated habitats in this proposal are very susceptible to human activities which alter water quality, quantity, and natural periodicity.

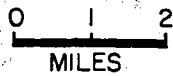
The site is currently being degraded by off-road traffic and illegal dumping.

**Important Resources**

FNAI Elements	Recreation/Public Use	Archaeological/Historic
Sanibel lovegrass	G2/S2	Several archaeological sites are known from the project area that are attributed to the Calusa Indians and their prehistoric ancestors. When compared to other projects, the archaeological resources of the project are considered to be high.
West Indian manatee	G2?/S2?	
Florida sandhill crane	G5T2T3/S2S3	
SHELL MOUND	G3/S2	
Bald eagle	G3/S2S3	
ESTUARINE TIDAL SWAMP	G3/S3	
MARINE TIDAL SWAMP	G3/S3	
Gopher tortoise	G3/S3	
COASTAL BERM	G3?/S2	
26 elements known from project	buffer preserve	



NORTH



### ESTERO BAY AQUATIC PRESERVE BUFFER

LEE COUNTY



**ESSENTIAL PARCELS**

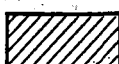
(AREA ACQUIRED BY STATE  
EQUALS ESSENTIAL PARCELS AS WELL)



PROJECT AREA



ACQUIRED  
BY STATE



STATE OWNED



COUNTY  
OWNED



TNC  
DONATION

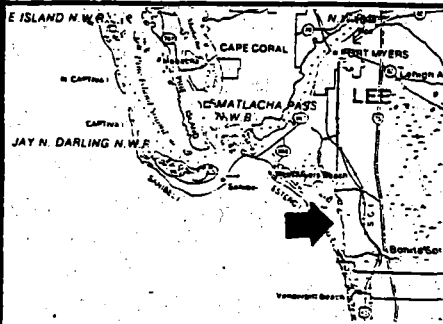


NATURE  
CONSERVANCY  
PRESERVE



DELETED

PROJECT BOUNDARY



**Management Policy Statement/Public Purposes**

The primary goals of management of the Estero Bay CARL project are: to conserve and protect environmentally unique and irreplaceable lands that contain native, relatively unaltered flora and fauna representing a natural area unique to, or scarce within, a region of this state or a larger geographic area; to conserve and protect significant habitat for native species or endangered and threatened species; to conserve, protect, manage, or restore important ecosystems, landscapes, and forests, in order to enhance or protect significant surface water, coastal, recreational, timber, fish or wildlife resources which local or state regulatory programs cannot adequately protect; and to preserve significant archaeological or historical sites.

**Management Prospectus**

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

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

**Management goals** See policy statement. The management goals of the Estero Bay CARL project are: to provide a protective buffer to the adjacent Aquatic Preserve and other waters of the state; to conserve and protect the largest remaining rosemary scrub in southwest Florida and other environmentally important, natural communities; to protect and preserve native species and their habitats, particularly listed species; to maintain the land in as natural a state as possible through practices such as prescribed burning, exotic plant and animal eradication, and hydrological restoration; to protect archeological and historical resources; and to provide resource-based recreation such as canoeing, hiking, bird watching and nature appreciation.

**Conditions affecting intensity of management** The project is surrounded by one of the most rapidly developing areas in the state. Development is also occurring within the project boundary. This urbanization requires immediate implementation of a patrol schedule and law enforcement presence. The control of exotic plants and animals and reduction of illegal activities, such as off-road vehicle use and poaching, will require "medium-need" initial management followed by "low-need" routine maintenance.

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

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

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

**Management Cost Summary**

Category	Source	Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
Start-up	CARL,IITF	\$41,100	\$0	\$0		\$0	\$41,100
1994-95	CARL,IITF	\$102,000	\$0	\$20,000	\$25,000	\$0	\$147,000

**Project History**

Ranking (last 5 yrs.)	Assessment Approved: 1985		CARL Acquisition History		
	Project Design Approved: 3/21/86		Year	Acres	Funds
1994	65	Boundary/Design Modifications 6/22/88 880 acres deleted	1986	316	\$0
1993	39		1987	4,518	\$4,183,000
1992	74		1988	660	\$3,474,750
1991	62				
1990	62				

**Acquisition Planning and Status**

Phase I consists of the Windsor/Stevens tract (acquired) and the Estero Bay ownership (acquired). Phase II consists of developable uplands from Section 19 north. Phase III consists of developable uplands from Section 30 south. Phase IV consists of wetlands and islands. Other essential tracts more specifically identified by LAAC in 1994 include the Chapel Ridge area - high quality scrub areas in sections 19, 30, 31 and 5. Approximately 316 acres were acquired through donation from The Nature Conservancy in 1986.

Due to relatively low ranking, no acquisition activity has occurred during the past several years.

**Conformance with Florida Statewide Land Acquisition Plan**

Natural Communities		Forest Resources			Vascular Plants			Fish and Wildlife			Fresh Water Resources					Coastal Resources		
1	2	1	2a	2b	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
L	M	N	N	N	N	N	L	M	L	M	M	N	N	N	M	N	H	L

Geological Resources		Historical Resources		Outdoor Recreation Resources					Acquisition Guiding Principles									
1	2	1a	1b	1	2a	2b	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
N	L	H	N	L	M	M	L	N	L	H	L	H	M	H	L	N	N	N

**Qualifications Matrix for Preservation 2000 Criteria**

Imminent Danger of:			Likely to be:		Serves to Protect:			● = Best Met ○ = Also Met	
Development	Loss of Habitat	Subdivision	Developed in 12 mos.	Escalating Land Val.	Recharge Area	Other Nat. Res.	Res.-based Recreation	Cost ≤ 80% Appraisal	E & T spp Habitat
○									●

# Osceola Pine Savannas

Priority Project # 23

	<b>Acres</b>	<b>Cost/Tax Value</b>	<b>County(ies):</b> Osceola	
<b>Acquired:</b>	0	\$0	<b>Water Mgmt. District:</b> St. Johns River and South Florida	
<b>Remaining:</b>	42,291	\$32,430,057	<b>Regional Planning Council:</b> Central Florida	
<b>Totals:</b>	42,291	\$32,430,057	<b>Senate District(s):</b> 15	<b>House District(s):</b> 79

### Natural Resources Summary

The proposal covers an area of old beach ridges and intervening swales. It is a large area of high-quality, longleaf-pine Mesic Flatwoods interrupted by cypress strands, cypress domes, and wet prairies. There are also extensive and apparently natural Dry Prairies lacking pines, and patches of oak or sand pine scrub on slightly higher spots. No FNAI-listed plants are known from the site, but several are likely to occur. Six FNAI-listed animals occur, including sandhill crane, wood storks, and crested caracara, and several more, including the federally endangered Florida grasshopper sparrow, are possible. Much of the land is used as unimproved range; seriously disturbed areas, mainly improved pastures in the south end, cover 21% of the proposal.

### Vulnerability & Endangerment

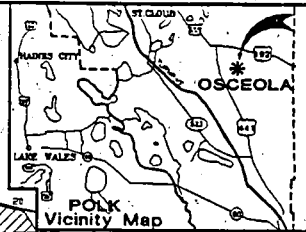
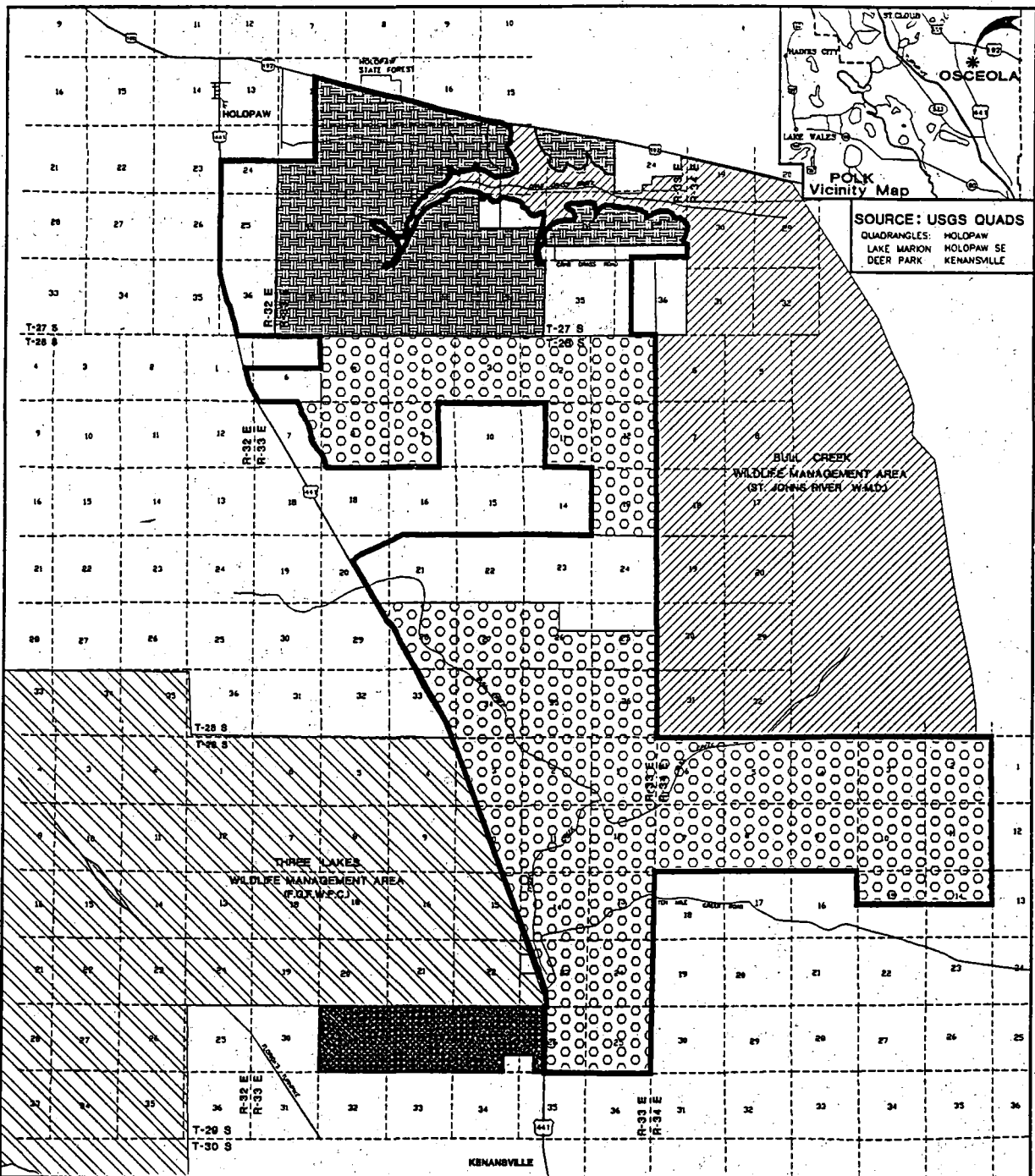
**Vulnerability** - The majority of the site is developable upland and not protected from development. The wet prairies and other wet areas are particularly sensitive to changes in hydrology caused by ditching and draining for development. One of the outstanding features of the site is its lack of fragmenting roadways, a feature that could certainly be rapidly lost if even minimal development were to occur.

**Endangerment** - The Osceola County comprehensive plan allows a residential density of no more than one dwelling unit per five acres from the entire project site. This portion of Osceola County is not experiencing significant development pressures at this time. Endangerment of the site should be considered low.





### Important Resources

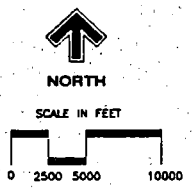
FNAI Element Occurrences		Recreation/Public Use	Archaeological/Historic
Mangrove fox squirrel	G5TS/S2	hunting	Two archaeological sites, a mound and an artifact scatter, have been recorded in the Florida Site File within the project, although it has not been subjected to a cultural resource assessment survey. The potential for additional sites is considered moderate.
DRY PRAIRIE	G2/S2	hiking	
SCRUB	G2/S2		
Florida sandhill crane	G5T2T3/S2S3		
SCRUBBY FALTWOODS	G3/S3		
Bachman's sparrow	G3/S3		
Gopher tortoise	G3/S3	<b>Lead Manager</b>	
Eastern indigo snake	G4T3/S3	Game & Fish Comm	
WET PRAIRIE	G?/S4?	<b>Designated Use</b>	
22 elements known from project		Wildlife mgment area	





SOURCE: USGS QUADS  
 QUADRANGLES: HOLLOPAW  
 LAKE MARION  
 DEER PARK  
 KENANSVILLE

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



# OSCEOLA PINE SAVANNAS

OSCEOLA COUNTY

**Management Policy Statement/Public Purposes**

**Management Prospectus**

The Osceola Pine Savannas CARL project covers about 41,000 acres of an extensive plain between the Lake Wales Ridge and the upper St. Johns River. Open longleaf pine flatwoods and palmetto prairies cover much of the project. Together with the adjacent Bull Creek and Three Lakes Wildlife Management Areas, the project would provide a management unit of over 117,000 acres for the preservation of wildlife needing large blocks of habitat.

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

**Manager** The Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission is recommended as lead manager. The St. Johns River Water Management District and the Division of Forestry, Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, are recommended as cooperating managers.

**Management goals** Priority will be given to the conservation and protection of native species habitat and of threatened and endangered species. Management programs will strive to conserve, protect, manage, or restore important ecosystems, landscapes, and forests. In addition, management will provide areas for hunting, fishing, camping, canoeing, hiking, and other natural-resource-based recreational activities.

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

**Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure** Within the first year after acquisition, activities will concentrate on site security, public access, fire management, resource inventory, and the removal of any existing trash. A conceptual management plan will be developed that describes the goals of future resource management on the site.

Long-range plans for this property, beginning one year after acquisition, will stress the protection and management of threatened and endangered species. Programs providing multiple recreational uses will also be implemented. A burn management plan will be developed and implemented using conventional and biologically acceptable guidelines. Management activities will also strive to manage natural plant communities for the benefit of native wildlife.

Forest communities, including mesic longleaf-pine flatwoods, cypress swamps, hydric hammocks, oak scrub, sand pine scrub, and live-oak hammocks, cover about 66% of the project. Where appropriate and practical, these resources will be managed using acceptable silvicultural practices as recommended by the Division of Forestry.

A resource inventory will be used to identify sensitive areas that need special attention, protection, or management. Unnecessary roads, firelines and hydrological disturbances will be abandoned and/or restored to the extent practical. Infrastructure development will be kept to the minimum required to allow public access, provide facilities for the public, and manage the property.

**Revenue-generating potential** Much of the proposal area consists of large expanses of high-quality mesic flatwoods composed of open stands of longleaf pine with minimal hardwood encroachment. While these pinelands have significant economic value, their current and future value to the area's wildlife resources, including threatened and endangered species, may be of even greater value. Commensurate with hunting levels on nearby wildlife management areas, quota permit issuance should range between 500 and 550 permits per hunt. A \$25 management area stamp would be required to hunt on the area. Similarly, a management area stamp could be required for all users on the area. Additional revenue would be generated by sales of hunting licenses and special hunting stamps (i.e., archery stamp, turkey stamp, etc.).

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

**Management costs and sources of revenue** Estimated budget needs are summarized below. Funding would come from the CARL trust fund and General Revenue as needed. Initial staffing would include one Biological Scientist III and two support staff (Laboratory Technician III). Staffing would increase in the second year to include two Biological Scientist II positions and one Administrative Secretary position.

**Management Cost Summary**

Category	Source	Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
Start-up	CARL, GR	\$88,550	\$14,800	\$307,787	\$153,664	\$0	\$564,801
1994-95	CARL, GR	\$173,642	\$14,800	\$300,847	\$120,598	\$0	\$609,887

**Project History**

Ranking (last 5 yrs.)	Assessment Approved: 7/20/94		CARL Acquisition History		
	Project Design Approved: 12/6/94		Year	Acres	Funds
1994 --	Boundary/Design Modifications		None		
1993 --	None				
1992 --					
1991 --					
1990 --					

**Acquisition Planning and Status**

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

St. Johns River Water Management District and the Game and Freshwater Fish Commission have recently completed the acquisition of 8,893 acres (Triple N Ranch) in the northern one-third of the project area. The Game Commission is also negotiating with the U. S. Department of Justice on 1,920 acres at the southern boundary.

Resolution received from East Central Florida Regional Planning Council in support of state acquisition.

**Conformance with Florida Statewide Land Acquisition Plan**

Natural Communities		Forest Resources			Vascular Plants			Fish and Wildlife			Fresh Water Resources					Coastal Resources		
1	2	1	2a	2b	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
H	H	L	M	M	L	L	M	H	M	H	N	N	N	N	H	N	N	N

Geological Resources		Historical Resources		Outdoor Recreation Resources					Acquisition Guiding Principles									
1	2	1a	1b	1	2a	2b	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
L	L	M	M	M	L	H	H	N	N	M	L	H	H	N	H	H	H	M

**Qualifications Matrix for Preservation 2000 Criteria**

Imminent Danger of:			Likely to be:		Serves to Protect:				● = Best Met ○ = Also Met	
Development	Loss of Habitat	Subdivision	Developed in 12 mos.	Escalating Land Val-	Recharge Area	Other Nat. Res.	Res.-based Recreation	Cost ≤ 80% Appraisal	E & T spp Habitat	
									●	

# Highlands Hammock State Park Addition

Priority Project # 24

	<b>Acres</b>	<b>Cost/Tax Value</b>	<b>County(ies):</b> Highlands	
<b>Acquired:</b>	1,094	\$2,444,515	<b>Water Mgmt. District:</b> Southwest Florida	
<b>Remaining:</b>	5,057	\$1,015,497	<b>Regional Planning Council:</b> Central Florida	
<b>Totals:</b>	6,151	\$3,460,012	<b>Senate District(s):</b> 26	<b>House District(s):</b> 77

### Natural Resources Summary

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 healthy populations of wildlife, including several threatened species. The long-term viability of populations of these animals would be significantly enhanced by this addition.

### Vulnerability & 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. 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.

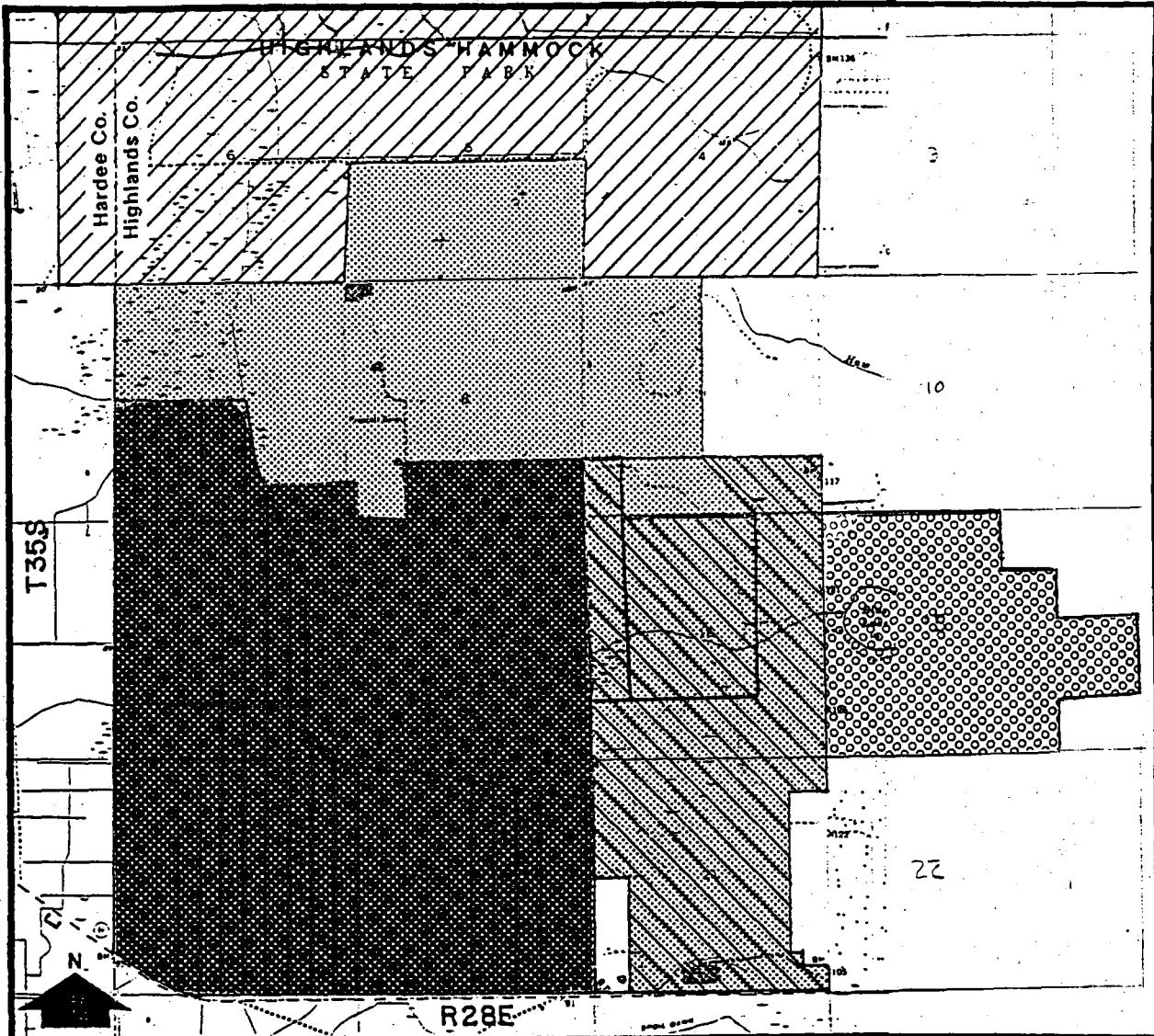
Although there is not enough data at this time to predict the impact of development, existing information suggests that the preservation of water quality in its present state would be important for the protection of local groundwater, particularly the discharge into streams going into Highlands Hammock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

The county considered locating a land fill on adjacent property in 1988 but withdrew the proposal. Although there is not enough data at this time to predict the impact of development, 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. Developments of this sort are currently present in close proximity to the area. The county considered locating a land fill on adjacent property in 1988 but withdrew the proposal.

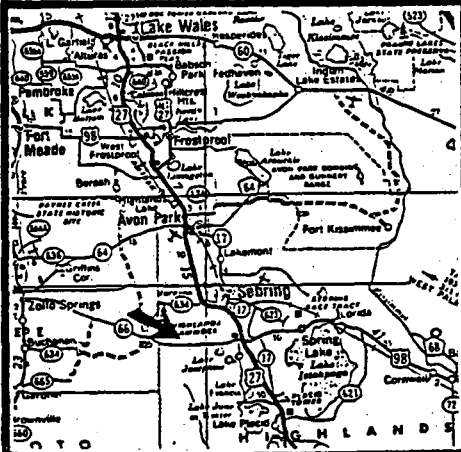
### Important Resources



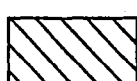


FNAI Element Occurrences		Recreation/Public Use	Archaeological/Historic
<i>Scrub bluestem</i>	G1/S1	camping	The project area has moderate potential for the presence of archaeological sites representing any of the cultural periods typical of the Okeechobee Basin.
<i>Florida golden aster</i>	G1/S1	hiking	
Sand skink	G2/S2	horseback riding	
SCRUB	G2/S2	nature study	
<i>Cutthroat grass</i>	G2/S2	photography	
SCRUBBY FLATWOODS	G3/S3		
Gopher tortoise	G3/S3	<b>Lead Manager</b>	
XERIC HAMMOCK	G7/S3	Div of Rec and Parks	
BASIN SWAMP	G4/?/S3	<b>Designated Use</b>	
33 elements known from project		state park	



### HIGHLANDS HAMMOCK ADDITION

HIGHLANDS COUNTY



-  PROJECT AREA
-  STATE PARK
-  STATE OWNED
-  1994 ADDITION  
EQUALS ESSENTIAL PARCEL
-  ESSENTIAL PARCELS

**Management Policy Statement/Public Purposes**

The primary goals of management of the Highlands Hammock Addition CARL project are: to conserve and protect significant habitat for native species or endangered and threatened species; and to provide areas, including recreational trails, for natural-resource-based recreation.

**Management Prospectus**

**Qualifications for state designation** The Highlands Hammock State Park Addition has the diverse natural resources (Lake Wales Ridge scrub, flatwoods, and swamps) and the location (adjacent to Highlands Hammock State Park) to qualify as a unit of the state park system.

**Manager** The Division of Recreation and Parks will manage the project as part of the state park.

**Management goals** See policy statement.

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

**Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure** Within the first year after acquisition, management activities will concentrate on site security, natural and cultural resource protection, and the development of a plan for long-term public use and resource management.

**Revenue-generating potential** No significant revenue is expected to be generated from this addition initially. After acquisition, it will probably be several years before any significant public facilities are developed. The amount of any future revenue will depend on the nature and extent of public use and facilities. Highlands Hammock State Park generated about \$239,000 in revenues in FY 1993/94.

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

**Management costs and sources of revenue:** See Below

**Management Cost Summary**

Category	Source	Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
1995	SPTF	\$332,576	\$5,000	\$84,000	\$0	\$0	\$421,576

#24 Highlands Hammock State Park Addition

**Project History**

Ranking (last 5 yrs.)	Assessment Approved: 1987		CARL Acquisition History			
	Project Design Approved: 4/1/88		Year	Acres	Funds	
1994 33	Boundary/Design Modifications 1994 653 acres added		1990	804	\$1,841,585	
1993 32			1992	86	\$185,330	
1992 18			1993	204	\$417,600	
1991 16						
1990 13						

**Acquisition Planning and Status**

No phasing is recommended. This project is south and adjacent to the 3,030 acre Highlands Hammock State Park, acquired from 1935-1947. No state funds were expended. There are approximately 10 owners in the entire project area; two major owners, Young and Livingston. Negotiations continue with Judge Young on 2,000 acres. The Nature Conservancy was an intermediary in the acquisition of the 804 acre Livingston tract.

Resolutions received in support of state acquisition include Lake Placid Town Council, Sebring City Council and Highlands County Commission.

**Conformance with Florida Statewide Land Acquisition Plan**

Natural Communities		Forest Resources			Vascular Plants			Fish and Wildlife			Fresh Water Resources					Coastal Resources		
1	2	1	2a	2b	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
H	M	M	L	H	L	M	M	M	N	M	N	N	N	M	L	N	N	N

Geological Resources		Historical Resources		Outdoor Recreation Resources					Acquisition Guiding Principles									
1	2	1a	1b	1	2a	2b	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
L	L	M	N	L	H	N	L	N	L	M	N	L	M	H	L	N	N	N

**Qualifications Matrix for Preservation 2000 Criteria**

Imminent Danger of:			Likely to be:		Serves to Protect:			● = Best Met ○ = Also Met	
Development	Loss of Habitat	Subdivision	Developed in 12 mos.	Escalating Land Val.	Recharge Area	Other Nat. Res.	Res.-based Recreation	Cost ≤ 80% Appraisal	E & T spp Habitat
○		○			●	●	●		○

# Lake Powell

Priority Project # 25

	<b>Acres</b>	<b>Cost/Tax Value</b>	<b>County(ies):</b> Walton, Bay	
<b>Acquired:</b>	0	\$0	<b>Water Mgmt. District:</b> Northwest Florida	
<b>Remaining:</b>	900	\$617,673	<b>Regional Planning Council:</b> Withlacoochee	
<b>Totals:</b>	900	\$617,673	<b>Senate District(s):</b> 1	<b>House District(s):</b> 6

### Natural Resources Summary

Lake Powell is a shallow embayment, intermittently connected to the Gulf, with exceptionally high water quality. Extensive sand pine scrub, long unburned, dominates the land around the lake. Farther north are recently logged flatwoods or sandhills interspersed with dome swamps. Five FNAI-listed plants, most found only in the Florida panhandle, are known from the project area. The beach dunes along the Gulf shore are important for rare shorebirds, such as snowy plover, piping plover, and least tern, and the maritime hammock just inland provides a resting and feeding area for migratory songbirds. Several game species occur in the adjacent Point Washington Wildlife Management Area. Although the lake, an Outstanding Florida Water, varies in salinity depending upon the state of its connection with the Gulf, the fish in it are mostly estuarine. It supports a recreational fishery.

### Vulnerability & Endangerment

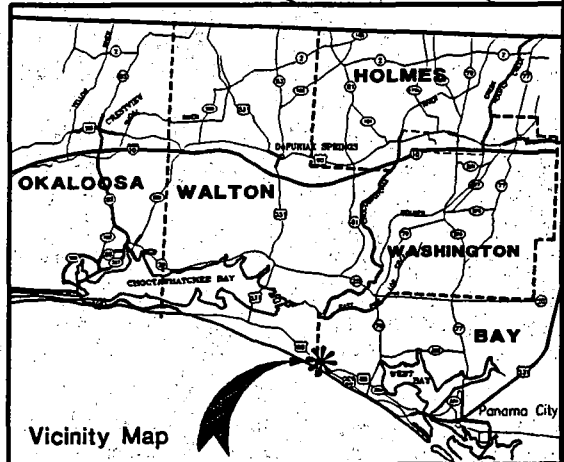
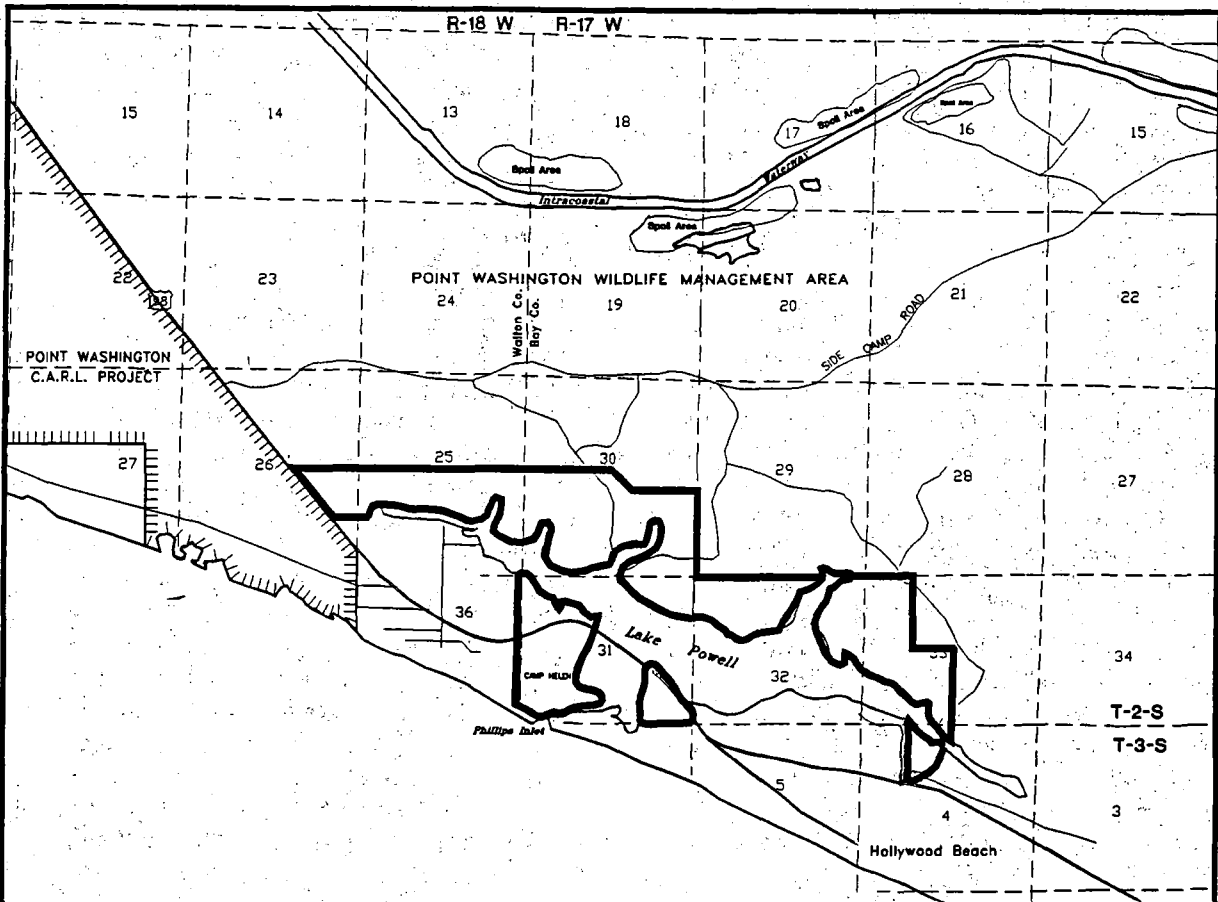
**Vulnerability** - The most vulnerable areas of the project are the upland areas along the shorelines of the Gulf and Bay, and water quality in Lake Powell. The majority of the site consists of developable uplands and is vulnerable to development and to fragmentation of contiguous natural areas.

**Endangerment** - The entire Bay County portion of the project, with the exception of the FNAI addition on the east side of Philips Inlet, is designated agriculture (one dwelling unit per five acres) in the Bay County comprehensive plan. The 55-acre parcel east of Philips inlet is a portion of a vested development of regional impact that could allow up to 30 dwelling units per acre. The majority of the Walton County portion of the project is designated large-scale agriculture and allows only one dwelling unit per 200 acres. There is a small portion around Lake Powell on which is allowed up to eight units per acre. Development pressures along the Bay and Walton County coasts are increasing, and development of the beach and bay shorelines is inevitable if not placed in public ownership. Overall, endangerment is medium, given that most of the site is timberland and not likely to be developed in the near future. The endangerment of the former "Camp Helen" site, however is much greater. It has recently been acquired by addevelopment interest. The Walton County portion of the project is a part of the area being considered by the South Walton Conservation and Development Trust.

### Important Resources

FNAI Element Occurrences		Recreation/Public Use	Archaeological/Historic
<i>Large-leaved jointweed</i>	G2/S2	hiking	There are at least five archaeological sites recorded in the Florida Site File. When compared to other projects, the potential for significant sites is considered to be moderate to high.
SCRUB	G2/S2	freshwater beach activities	
<i>Godfrey's golden aster</i>	G2/S2	bicycling	
<i>Gulf coast lupine</i>	G2/S2	nonboat fishing	
Piping plover	G3/S2	camping	
<i>White-top pitcher-plant</i>	G3/S3	nature appreciation	
<i>Chapman's butterwort</i>	G3/S2	<b>Lead Manager</b>	
Least tern	G4/S3	GFC	
XERIC HAMMOCK	G7/S3	<b>Designated Use</b>	
18 FNAI Elements		wildlife mgmt. area	





SOURCE: USGS QUAD  
 QUADRANGLES: POINT WASHINGTON  
 SEMINOLE HILLS

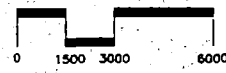


**PROJECT BOUNDARY**  
 (EQUALS ESSENTIAL PARCELS)



NORTH

SCALE IN FEET



**LAKE POWELL  
 NORTHSIDE**

BAY COUNTY  
 WALTON COUNTY

**Management Policy Statement/Public Purposes**

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

**Management Prospectus**

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

**Manager** The Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission is recommended as the lead manager. The Division of Forestry, Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, is desired as a cooperating manager.

**Management goals** The primary goals and objectives of the Lake Powell–Northside project are: To conserve, protect, and manage the extensive scrub community dominating the landscape around Lake Powell, as well as regionally important maritime hammock and beach dune systems, representing a natural area of which very little is preserved on public lands in the western Panhandle; to conserve, protect, manage, and restore the slash pine/longleaf pine-dominated flatwoods and longleaf-dominated sandhills interspersed with cypress domes; to enhance or protect the high-quality surface-water resources of Lake Powell (an Outstanding Florida Water), as well as groundwater, coastal recreational, floristic, and fish and wildlife resources which cannot adequately be accomplished through local and state regulatory programs; and to provide areas for hunting, fishing, canoeing, hiking, and other natural-resource-based recreational areas.

Secondary goals and objectives are: To conserve and protect significant habitat for snowy plovers, piping plovers, least terns, ospreys, large-leaved jointweed, Gulf lupine, white-top pitcher plant, other endangered or threatened species, and other native species; and to preserve, at the least, the five archaeological sites recorded in the Florida Site File.

**Conditions affecting intensity of management** The project generally includes lands that are low-need tracts, requiring basic resource management and protection commensurate with Type I WMA management philosophies and strategies.

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

Long-range plans for the tract, beginning one year after acquisition, will generally be directed toward the restoration of disturbed physiognomies and the perpetuation and maintenance of natural communities. Management activities will be consistent with the dynamics of functional ecosystems while emphasizing the habitat needs of sensitive species and will stress the protection of threatened and endangered species. Long-term survey and monitoring programs for identified cornerstone species will be designed, implemented, and refined. A holistic, all-season prescribed burning program will be established using conventional practices and innovative strategies as needed to accomplish management objectives. Whenever possible, existing roads, black lines, foam lines, and natural breaks will be used to contain prescribed and natural fires to avoid creation of artificial ecotones.

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

**Revenue-generating potential** Portions of this project are occupied by invasive, perhaps artificial, stands of sand pine that could be commercially harvested to offset operational costs and facilitate restoration efforts. Any estimate of the revenue that could be generated from harvest of select sand pines depends upon a detailed assessment of the economic value of the stand and must be weighed against the potentially deleterious effects of its harvest on native understory vegetation, rare and sensitive species, and other natural resources. Considering that most of the tract is presently part of the Point Washington WMA, little or no revenue enhancement is expected through the sale of WMA stamps.

**Cooperators in management activities** The Division of Forestry is desired as a cooperating manager to assist with afforestation/reforestation and with the application and control of fire. The Marine Patrol, Department of Environmental Protection, will cooperate in protection of marine resources.

**Management costs and sources of revenue** Past management expenses and future budget needs are presented below. It is anticipated that management funding will continue to come from the CARL trust fund.

**Management Cost Summary**

Category	Source	Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
Start-up	CARL	\$31,825	\$8,400	\$45,000	\$65,000	\$35,000	\$185,225
Recurring	CARL	\$31,825	\$8,400	\$45,000	\$0	\$0	\$85,225

**Project History**

Ranking (last 5 yrs.)	Assessment Approved: 7/20/94		CARL Acquisition History		
	Project Design Approved: 12/7/94		Year	Acres	Funds
1994 --	Boundary/Design Modifications		--	--	--
1993 --	None				
1992 --					
1991 --					
1990 --					

**Acquisition Planning and Status**

This project consists of 24 parcels and 15 owners. The Smith family owns approximately one-half of the project area. The former "Camp Helen" site is another significant ownership. The entire project should be considered "essential" to acquire.

**Conformance with Florida Statewide Land Acquisition Plan**

Natural Communities		Forest Resources			Vascular Plants			Fish and Wildlife			Fresh Water Resources					Coastal Resources		
1	2	1	2a	2b	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
M	M				M	M	M	M	L	M	M	N	H	N	H	H	H	L

Geological Resources		Historical Resources		Outdoor Recreation Resources					Acquisition Guiding Principles									
1	2	1a	1b	1	2a	2b	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
N	N			H	M	M	M	N	N	M								

**Qualifications Matrix for Preservation 2000 Criteria**

Imminent Danger of:			Likely to be:		Serves to Protect:			● = Best Met ○ = Also Met	
Development	Loss of Habitat	Subdivision	Developed in 12 mos.	Escalating Land Val.	Recharge Area	Other Nat. Res.	Res.-based Recreation	Cost ≤ 80% Appraisal	E & T spp Habitat
	○				●	●	●		○

# Southeastern Bat Maternity Caves

Priority Project # 26

	<b>Acres</b>	<b>Cost/Tax Value</b>	<b>County(ies):</b>	Alachua, Citrus, Jackson, Marion, Sumter	
<b>Acquired:</b>	0	\$0	<b>Water Mgmt. District:</b>	St. Johns River, SW Florida, NW Florida	
<b>Remaining:</b>	731	\$1,931,200	<b>Regional Planning Council:</b>	N. Central, Withlacoochee, Apalachee	
<b>Totals:</b>	731	\$1,931,200	<b>Senate District(s):</b>	3,5,2,6	<b>House District(s):</b> 43,7,21,42

### Natural Resources Summary

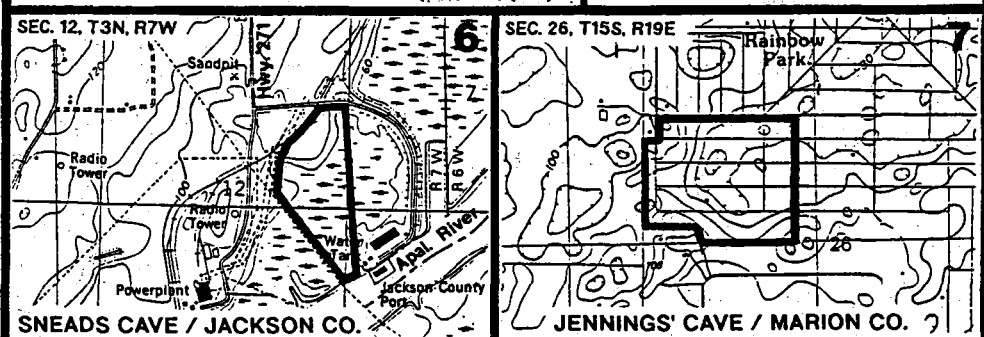
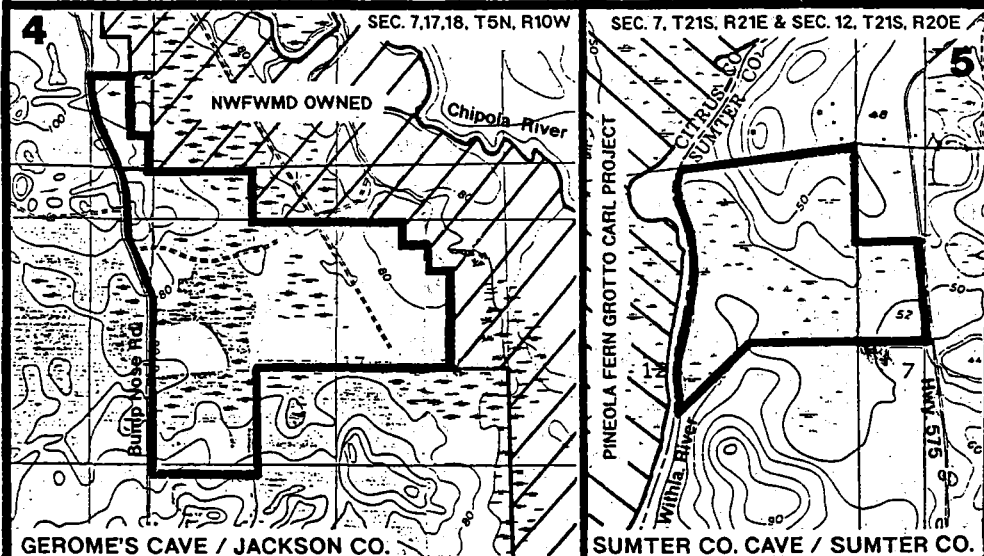
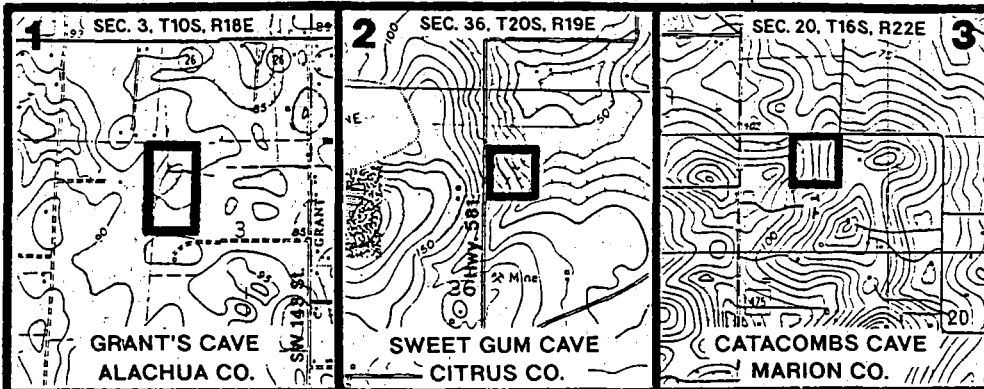
The southeastern bat (*Myotis austroriparius*), a candidate for federal listing, is most abundant in north and central Florida. Every spring, adult female bats leave their colonies and move to certain caves where they bear and raise their young. For the species to survive, these maternity roosts must be protected from human disturbance. The seven Terrestrial Caves in this project are or were used as maternity roosts by the bats. The caves also harbor several other rare and endangered animals and plants, including the federally endangered gray bat (*M. grisescens*) and rare cave-dwelling crayfish and amphipods. The physical and biotic conditions of each cave site are unique. The sites are generally too small to have important vegetative communities, but the Gerome's Cave site has an outstanding example of Upland Hardwood Forest, the Jennings' Cave site has intact Sandhill, and the Sneads Cave site supports good Floodplain Forest and Floodplain Swamp.

### Vulnerability & Endangerment

The caves themselves are not particularly vulnerable to damage or development, but because of the high concentration of reproductive female bats in the caves, a single malicious act of vandalism can terminate the year's reproduction of literally thousands of individuals in a single cave. Some of the caves are relatively protected at present, but their long term protection is uncertain. Sneads Cave, with its estimated 85,000 bats, has little protection at present. The survey of bat maternity caves by the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission revealed signs of vandalism (fire, spent gunshells, and other indications of human presence) in several caves indicating endangerment of adults and juveniles.

### Important Resources

FNAI Elements		Recreation/Public Use	Archaeological/Historic
Gray bat	G2/S1	Not suited for recreation.	The Florida Site File records three archaeological sites within the Gerome's Cave boundary. If the seven cave sites were systematically surveyed, more sites would probably be discovered. Compared to other projects, the archaeological and historical value of these caves is considered to be moderate.
SPRING-RUN STREAM	G2/S2	Gerome & Jennings Cave	
Dougherty Plain cave crayfish	G2/S2	may have areas suited for	
Mclane's cave crayfish	G2/S2	nature trails or	
Georgia blind salamander	G2/S2	limited picnicking.	
SANDHILL	G2G3/S2		
Hobbs' cave amphipod	G2G3/S2S3	<b>Lead Manager</b>	
<i>Marianna columbine</i>	G5T1/S1	Game and Fish Comm.	
TERRESTRIAL CAVE	G3/S1	<b>Designated Use</b>	
18 elements known from project		wildlife & environ. area	



**SOUTHEASTERN BAT MATERNITY CAVES**

MULTI-COUNTY 7 SITES

PROJECT BOUNDARY

ESSENTIAL PARCELS EQUAL GRANT'S, SNEAD'S, AND CATACOMBS

**Management Policy Statement/Public Purposes**

The primary goal of management of the Southeastern Bat Maternity Caves CARL project is to conserve and protect significant habitat for native species or endangered and threatened species.

**Management Prospectus**

**Qualifications for state designation** The sensitive wildlife resources of the Southeastern Bat Maternity Caves--southeastern bats and other rare cave-dwelling animals--qualify them as wildlife and environmental areas.

**Manager** The Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission (GFC) will manage the project.

**Management goals** See policy statement. The primary intent of the Southeastern Bat Maternity Caves project is to protect and/or restore terrestrial caves used as maternity roosts by the Southeastern Bat, a candidate for federal listing.

**Conditions affecting intensity of management** The caves will require protection from vandalism. Natural communities around some of the cave entrances will require restoration.

**Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure** Initial management activities will concentrate on securing each cave site with chain link fencing, posting signs, and removing trash and debris from the caves and surrounding areas. Each cave also will be monitored to determine its current usage by bats and each site's natural resources, including listed species of flora and fauna, will be inventoried. Current management is based on ongoing and previous monitoring information. A management plan will be developed outlining long-term management strategies for the project on a cave-by-cave basis. Management considerations will include, but will not be limited to, site protection, biological monitoring, educational and recreational opportunities, and habitat restoration or enhancement.

**Revenue-generating potential** No significant revenue is currently being generated. However, future management activities will include educational and recreational opportunities that could possibly generate revenue.

**Cooperators in management activities** No other local, state or federal agencies are currently participating in the management of this project. The Northwest Florida Water Management District proposes to cooperate in the management of Gerome's Cave in Jackson County.

**Initial management costs for the first year of the project are estimated below:**

**Management Cost Summary**

Category	Source	Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
Start-up		\$0	\$14,080	\$4,500	\$28,800	\$0	\$47,380

**Project History**

Ranking (last 5 yrs.)	Assessment Approved: 7/23/93		CARL Acquisition History		
	Project Design Approved: 12/9/93		Year	Acres	Funds
1994 28	Boundary/Design Modifications  None		None		
1993 --					
1992 --					
1991 --					
1990 --					

**Acquisition Planning and Status**

Overall, acquisition efforts should concentrate on purchasing occupied caves first. Grant's Cave - Occupied; Snead's Cave - Occupied; Catacombs - Occupied; Sumter County Cave - Vacant; Sweet Gum Cave - Vacant; Gerome's Cave - Vacant; Jennings's Cave - Vacant.

Grant's Cave (Alachua County) - the site consists of approximately 20 acres, 2 parcels, and 2 owners. Sweet Gum Cave (Citrus County) - the site consists of approximately 10 acres, 1 parcel and 1 owner. Gerome's Cave (Jackson County) - the site consists of approximately 160 acres, 5 parcels, and 4 owners. Snead's Cave (Jackson County) - the site consists of approximately 80 acres, 1 parcel, and 1 owner. Catacombs Cave (Marion County) - the site consists of approximately 10 acres, 2 parcels, and 2 owners. Jennings's Cave (Marion County) - the site consists of approximately 89 acres, 79 parcels, and 70 owners. Sumter County Cave (Sumter County) - the site consists of approximately 362 acres, 4 parcels, and 3 owners.

The Northwest Florida Water Management District will be an acquisition partner on the Gerome's Cave site.

**Conformance with Florida Statewide Land Acquisition Plan**

Natural Communities		Forest Resources			Vascular Plants			Fish and Wildlife			Fresh Water Resources					Coastal Resources		
1	2	1	2a	2b	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
	L	M	L	L	L	L	L	H	H	M	L	N	N	L	M	N	N	N

Geological Resources		Historical Resources		Outdoor Recreation Resources					Acquisition Guiding Principles									
1	2	1a	1b	1	2a	2b	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
H	M	M	N	N	L	N	N	N	N	H	M	H	L	L	L	N	L	L

**Qualifications Matrix for Preservation 2000 Criteria**

Imminent Danger of:			Likely to be:		Serves to Protect:			◆ = Best Met ○ = Also Met	
Development	Loss of Habitat	Subdivision	Developed in 12 mos.	Escalating Land Val.	Recharge Area	Other Nat. Res.	Res.-based Recreation	Cost ± 80% Appraisal	E & T spp Habitat
○	○								◆

# Garcon Ecosystem

Priority Project # 27

	<b>Acres</b>	<b>Cost/Tax Value</b>	<b>County(ies):</b>	Santa Rosa
<b>Acquired:</b>	1,864	\$800,000	<b>Water Mgmt. District:</b>	Northwest Florida
<b>Remaining:</b>	5,737	\$5,773,507	<b>Regional Planning Council:</b>	Apalachee
<b>Totals:</b>	7,601	\$6,573,507	<b>Senate District(s):</b> 7	<b>House District(s):</b> 1

### Natural Resources Summary

Natural communities occurring within this project are in good to excellent condition and include wet prairie, estuarine tidal marsh, and wet flatwoods. The project protects one of the few outstanding examples of pitcher plant prairie that remain in Florida. This prairie community is characteristically species-rich and includes 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 endangered. The tracts harbor several other rare species as well.

### Vulnerability & Endangerment

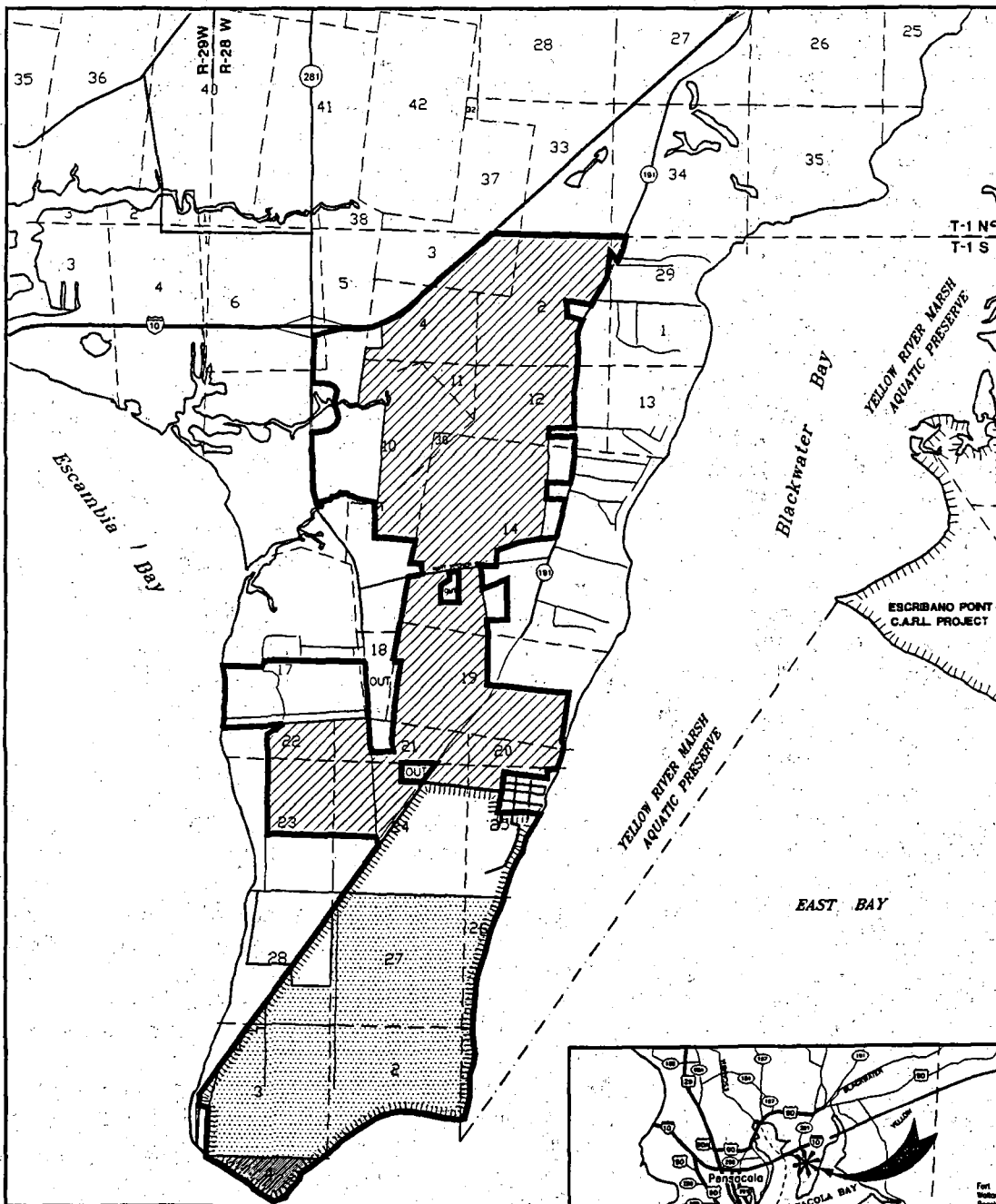
This project area, particularly wet prairie and flatwoods, is very susceptible to alteration from ditching, unrestricted plant collecting and development. There is evidence of ditching in portions of the wet prairie, but, on the whole, the tidal marsh and prairie areas are untouched. Plant collection 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 these areas are largely not considered jurisdictional under the state's permitting authority, these wetlands are under federal wetland jurisdiction. The extent of sovereign lands of the state in this project area has not been formally determined by the Department of Natural Resources. An application is currently under review by state and federal agencies for a transportation project which would impact the sensitive resources of the project.

Under these circumstances, these lands, including those already acquired for conservation, 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.

### Important Resources

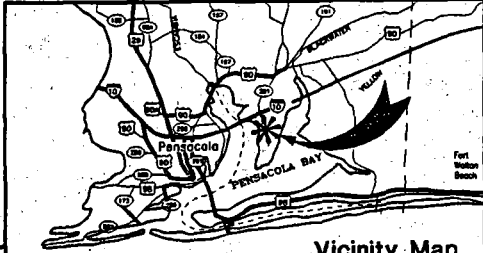
FNAI Element Occurrences		Recreation/Public Use	Archaeological/Historic
<i>Panhandle lily</i>	G1G2/S1S2	hiking	At least four areas of archaeological and historical significance have been reported within the project area.
<i>Curtiss' sandgrass</i>	G2/S2	picnicking	
Flatwoods salamander	G2G3/S2S3	fishing	
<i>Pine-woods bluestem</i>	G3/S3	bird-watching	
<i>White-top pitcher-plant</i>	G3/S3	nature study	
Saltmarsh topminnow	G3/S2	photography	
<i>Chapman's butterwort</i>	G37/S2	<b>Lead Manager</b>	
<i>Kral's yellow-eyed grass</i>	G37/S1	Division of Marine Res.	
<i>Yellow fringeless orchid</i>	G3G4/S3S4	<b>Designated Use</b>	
18 elements known from project		buffer preserve	





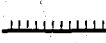




SOURCE: USGS QUAD  
 QUADRANGLES: GARCON POINT  
 MILTON SOUTH

Garcon Point



Vicinity Map

-  PROJECT BOUNDARY
-  ESSENTIAL PARCELS
-  FORMER GARCON POINT C.A.R.L. PROJECT
-  N.W.F.W.M.D. OWNERSHIP (ALSO EQUALS ESSENTIAL PARCELS)
-  50% N.W.F.W.M.D. OWNERSHIP



NORTH

SCALE IN FEET



# GARCON ECOSYSTEM

SANTA ROSA COUNTY

2-8-95

**Management Policy Statement/Public Purposes**

The primary goals of management of the Garcon Ecosystem CARL project are: to conserve and protect environmentally unique and irreplaceable lands that contain native, relatively unaltered flora and fauna representing a natural area unique to, or scarce within, a region of this state or a larger geographic area; to conserve and protect significant habitat for native species or endangered and threatened species; and to conserve, protect, manage, or restore important ecosystems, landscapes, and forests, in order to enhance or protect significant surface water, coastal, recreational, timber, fish or wildlife resources which local or state regulatory programs cannot adequately protect.

**Management Prospectus**

**Qualifications for state designation** The project has the size, location, and quality of resources to qualify as a "State Buffer Preserve" to the Yellow River Marsh Aquatic Preserve and adjacent Class II shellfishing waters.

**Manager** The Department of Environmental Protection, Division of Marine Resources, Bureau of Coastal and Aquatic Managed Areas, is recommended as lead manager for the northern portion. The Northwest Florida Water Management District is the manager for the southern portion. The following prospectus applies to the northern portion.

**Management goals** The goals of management of the Garcon Ecosystem project are: 1) To conserve and protect environmentally unique and relatively unaltered flora and fauna within the largest intact pitcher-plant prairie in northwest Florida. The fire-dependent Wet Prairies will benefit from the re-introduction of growing season fire. 2) To conserve and protect native species habitat and endangered or threatened species, which include at least 10 verified FNAI-listed plants and one animal within the project site. The first step in preparing a management plan will be to conduct an inventory of the natural communities, animals and vascular plants. 3) To conserve, protect, manage, or restore important ecosystems to enhance or protect significant surface water, ground water, coastal, recreational, fish, and wildlife resources which cannot otherwise be accomplished through local and state regulatory programs. Uses, public or private, that are incompatible or would interfere with the protection, restoration, or management of the Wet Prairie and other natural resources on site, shall be prohibited.

**Conditions affecting intensity of management** The Garcon Ecosystem CARL Project includes lands that require prescribed fire management.

**Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure** Within the first year after acquisition, initial or intermediate activities will concentrate on site security, fire management planning, resource inventory, and a completed management plan.

Long-range plans for this property will generally be directed toward the restoration of disturbed areas and the perpetuation and maintenance of natural communities. Management activities will also stress the protection of threatened and endangered species. An all-season burning program will be established using conventional practices. Whenever possible, existing roads, black lines, foam lines and natural breaks will be used to contain and control prescribed and natural fires. An educational program for all age groups will be used in conjunction with a carefully designed hiking trail, to keep the public away from sensitive areas. Efforts to prohibit vehicle activity except in designated areas will be a major concern.

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

**Revenue-generating potential** No revenue is expected to be generated for some years.

**Cooperators in management activities** It is possible that the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, Division of Forestry, or the Department of Environmental Protection, Division of Recreation and Parks, may help with fire management.

**Management costs and sources of revenue** See table on previous page. The CARL Trust Fund is the expected source of revenue.

**Management Cost Summary**

Category	Source	Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
Start-up	CARL	\$22,338	-0-	\$20,000	\$40,000	-0-	\$82,338

**Project History**

Ranking (last 5 yrs.)	Assessment Approved: 7/20/94		CARL Acquisition History		
	Project Design Approved: 12/6/94		Year	Acres	Funds
1994 --	Boundary/Design Modifications 12/7/94 LAAC combined projects		1992	1,868	\$800,000
1993 --					
1992 --					
1991 --					
1990 --					

**Acquisition Planning and Status**

Garcon Point

Consists of approximately 21 owners. Phase I: FDIC (acquired by Northwest FI Water Management District). Phase II: All other ownerships except Sections 24 and 25. Phase III: Ownerships in Sections 24 and 25.

Prairies of Garcon

Essential tracts include the larger ownerships of Jenkins, Henzelman, Culpepper, Thompson and other ownerships greater than 160 acres. Phase II tracts include smaller ownerships and lots within Avalon Beach Subdivision.

The Santa Rosa Bay Bridge Authority is coordinating with the Department and the NFWMD to develop a land acquisition mitigation plan for the proposed bridge if it is approved for construction.

A resolution was received from Santa Rosa County against acquisition of Prairies of Garcon.

**Conformance with Florida Statewide Land Acquisition Plan**

Natural Communities		Forest Resources			Vascular Plants			Fish and Wildlife			Fresh Water Resources					Coastal Resources		
1	2	1	2a	2b	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
H	H	L	L	L	L	M	M	L	L	M	M	N	N	L	H	H	H	H

Geological Resources		Historical Resources		Outdoor Recreation Resources					Acquisition Guiding Principles									
1	2	1a	1b	1	2a	2b	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
L	L	H	N	L	M	H	L	N	L	H	L	H	H	N	L	N	N	H

**Qualifications Matrix for Preservation 2000 Criteria**

Imminent Danger of:			Likely to be:		Serves to Protect:			● = Best Met ○ = Also Met	
Development	Loss of Habitat	Subdivision	Developed in 12 mos.	Escalating Land Val.	Recharge Area	Other Nat. Res.	Res.-based Recreation	Cost ≤ 80% Appraisal	E & T spp Habitat
								○	●

# Perdido Pitcher Plant Prairie

Priority Project # 28

	<b>Acres</b>	<b>Cost/Tax Value</b>	<b>County(ies):</b> Escambia	
<b>Acquired:</b>	0	\$0	<b>Water Mgmt. District:</b> Northwest Florida	
<b>Remaining:</b>	5,515	\$3,210,940	<b>Regional Planning Council:</b> West Florida	
<b>Totals:</b>	5,515	\$3,210,940	<b>Senate District(s):</b> 1	<b>House District(s):</b> 1

### Natural Resources Summary

West of Pensacola and inland from the coastal scrub that borders the Big Lagoon lies a large undeveloped area of undulating topography. Low ridges, remnants of ancient dune lines, alternate with slightly lower intervening swales that drain east or west, parallel to the Gulf coast. The Wet Prairies in this area are some of the last examples of perhaps the most diverse plant community in the southeast. They support one of the largest stands of white-topped pitcher plants in Florida, as well as almost 100 other plant species. The large expanses of flatwoods and Basin Swamps in the proposal provide habitat for many species of animals.

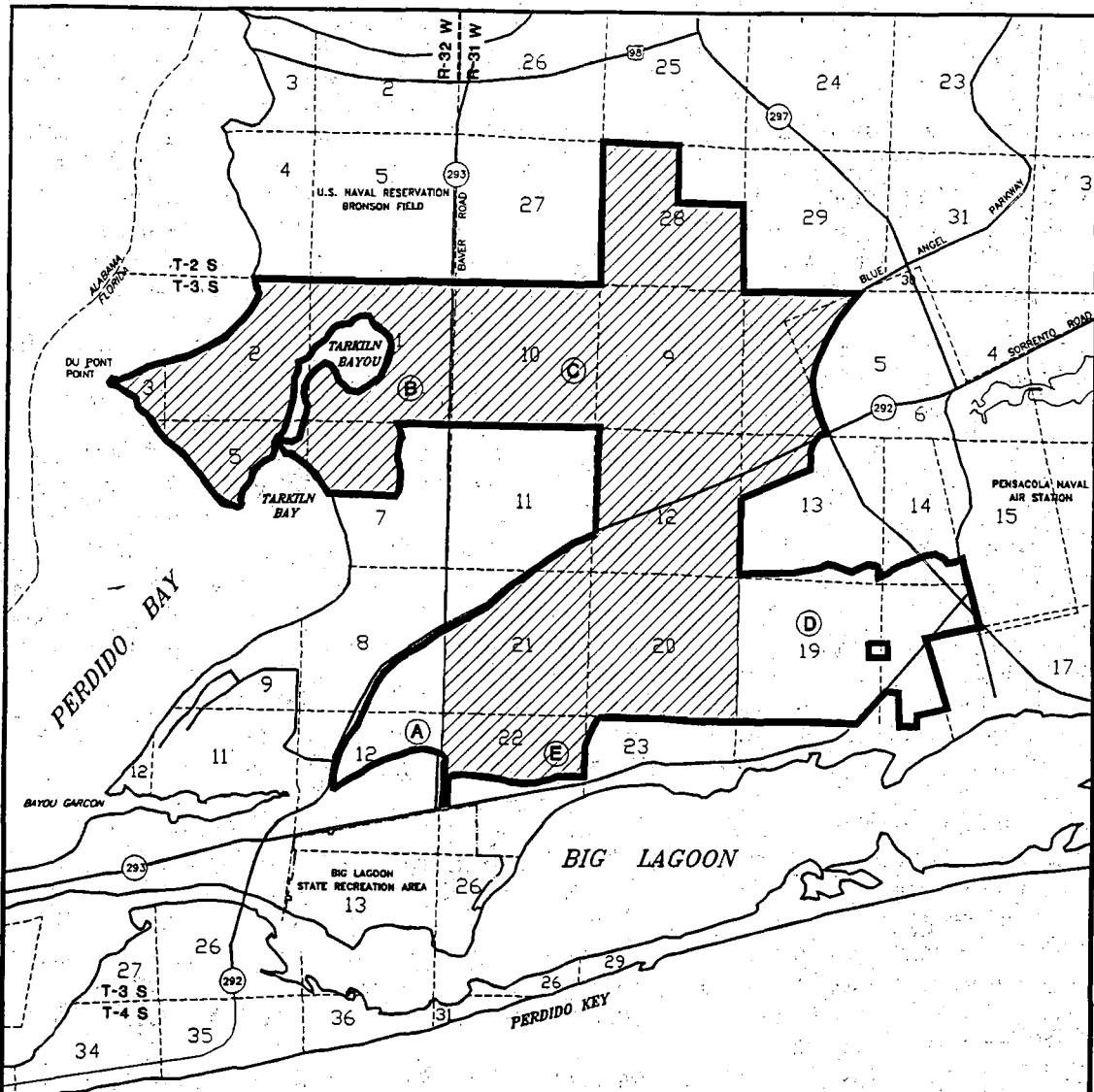
### Vulnerability & Endangerment

**Vulnerability** - The wet prairie itself is extremely susceptible to changes in hydrology from onsite or adjacent development. The uplands are most vulnerable to alteration or loss by development.

**Endangerment** - The Escambia County comprehensive plan allows residential development of from 1.25 - 1.8 dwelling units per acre for the majority of the site. There is a minimal amount of commercial and industrial development that would be allowed along roadways crossing the site. There appears to be moderate development pressure in the area.

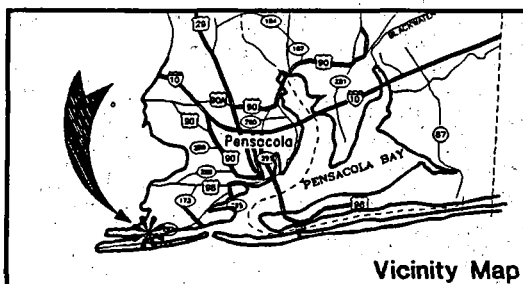
### Important Resources

FNAI Element Occurrences		Recreation/Public Use	Archaeological/Historic
<i>Large-leaved jointweed</i>	G2/S2	nature appreciation	No archaeological/historical sites within the boundaries of this project are recorded within the Florida Site File. When compared to other projects, the potential for significant sites is considered to be low.
<i>White-top pitcher-plant</i>	G2/S2	trails	
<i>Sweet pitcher-plant</i>	G3/S2	swimming	
<i>Chapman's butterwort</i>	G3?/S2	fishing, boating	
WET FLATWOODS	G7/S4?	picnicking	
Alligator snapping turtle	G3G4/S3	camping	
STRAND SWAMP	G4?/S4?	<b>Lead Manager</b>	
MESIC FLATWOODS	G7/S4	Div. of Rec. and Parks	
12 elements known from project		<b>Designated Use</b>	
		state park	



GULF OF MEXICO

SOURCE: USGS QUADS  
 QUADRANGLES: FORT BARRANCAS  
 PERDIDO BAY



Vicinity Map



PROJECT BOUNDARY



ESSENTIAL PARCELS



NORTH

SCALE IN FEET



# PERDIDO PITCHER PLANT PRAIRIE

ESCAMBIA COUNTY

**Management Policy Statement/Public Purposes**

This proposal contains natural communities unique to the northern Gulf coast. To the greatest extent possible, the existing natural communities shall be managed to perpetuate (or restore if necessary) natural species composition and relative abundances, natural age structure, and natural processes. Fire dependent communities, particularly the Wet Prairies, have suffered from fire exclusion and will benefit from the re-introduction of fire, particularly growing-season fire. Native groundcover should not be disturbed by the construction of plow lines. Instead, natural fire breaks, existing roads, and black lines should be used to contain prescribed fires. When natural fires (via lightning strikes) should be allowed to burn if they are within the parameters of a written prescription; burn plans should incorporate contingency plans for managing such fires.

**Management Prospectus**

The Perdido Pitcher Plant Prairie project contains natural communities unique to the northern Gulf Coast.

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

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

**Management goals** The goals of management of the Perdido Pitcher Plant Prairie are: To conserve and protect environmental lands unique to the northern Gulf coast that contain native, relatively unaltered flora and fauna representing a natural area; to conserve and protect significant pitcher plant prairies and associated communities, to provide areas for resource-based recreation, and to protect archeological sites.

**Conditions affecting intensity of management** The Perdido Pitcher Plant Prairie CARL Project is a high-need management area requiring intensive resource management and protection. Depending on the nature and extent of public use determined by the management plan process, there may be additional needs for management of public-use activities and facilities.

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

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

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

**Management costs and sources of revenue** Budget needs for interim management are estimated below. The CARL trust fund is the expected source of revenue.

**Management Cost Summary**

Category	Source	Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
Start-up		\$50,515	\$10,000	\$61,307	\$106,000	\$178,000	\$405,822
1994-95							\$405,822

**Project History**

Ranking (last 5 yrs.)	Assessment Approved: 7/20/94		CARL Acquisition History		
	Project Design Approved: 12/7/94		Year	Acres	Funds
1994 --	Boundary/Design Modifications  None				
1993 --					
1992 --					
1991 --					
1990 --					

**Acquisition Planning and Status**

Several large ownerships exist within the project boundaries including Duckett, Carr, Henning and Perdido Bay Partnerships. Consensus of FNAI and LAAC staff was to acquire the larger ownerships first. Additionally, the important pitcher plant prairies in sections 11, 12, 20, 21 and area C, the area surrounding Tarklin Bayou (area B), including Dupont Point, and Garco Swamp (area D) are important first priorities from a resource perspective.

**Conformance with Florida Statewide Land Acquisition Plan**

Natural Communities		Forest Resources			Vascular Plants			Fish and Wildlife			Fresh Water Resources					Coastal Resources		
1	2	1	2a	2b	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
H	H	L	L	L	M	M	H	M	M	M	N	N	N	L	H	H	H	M

Geological Resources		Historical Resources		Outdoor Recreation Resources					Acquisition Guiding Principles									
1	2	1a	1b	1	2a	2b	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
N	N	N	N	L	M	H	L	N	N	H	M	H	H	L	L	L	L	N

**Qualifications Matrix for Preservation 2000 Criteria**

Imminent Danger of:			Likely to be:		Serves to Protect:			● = Best Met ○ = Also Met	
Development	Loss of Habitat	Subdivision	Developed in 12 mos.	Escalating Land Val-	Recharge Area	Other Nat. Res.	Res.-based Recreation	Cost ≤ 80% Appraisal	E & T spp Habitat
						○			●

# Cross Florida Greenways, Phase II

Priority Project # 29

	<b>Acres</b>	<b>Cost/Tax Value</b>	<b>County(ies):</b>		Citrus, Levy, Marion
<b>Acquired:</b>	0	\$0	<b>Water Mgmt. District:</b>		Southwest Florida
<b>Remaining:</b>	1,565	\$3,689,440	<b>Regional Planning Council:</b>		Withlacoochee
<b>Totals:</b>	1,565	\$3,689,440	<b>Senate District(s):</b>	1	<b>House District(s):</b> 6

### Natural Resources Summary

Two of the four sites in the project, Oklawaha River Floodplain and Red Oak Acres, have significant natural communities. Floodplain Swamp and Hydric Hammock, both apparently in good condition, cover most of the 1700-acre Oklawaha site. Upland Pine Forest with an unusual abundance of southern red oaks occupies much of the 280-acre Red Oak Acres site. Much of the third site, Inglis Island, is disturbed, but it is likely used by several rare birds and other rare wildlife species, and manatees use the Withlacoochee River adjacent to the site. The 441 site is 66% disturbed to the extent the FNAI does not classify the area as a natural community. The only semblance of a natural community is low quality Upland Mixed Forest.

### Vulnerability & Endangerment

**Vulnerability** -The Oklawaha River and Red Oak Acres sites are the only sites with a significant amount of natural communities and both could be destroyed by development or by excessive timber operations. The Inglis Island and Oklawaha River sites (sites 1 and 2) are vulnerable to development. The remaining sites are so disturbed as to be no longer vulnerable to deterioration of natural resource values, but their recreational potential (not aesthetic value) could perhaps be further compromised.

#### Endangerment

**Inglis Island (Site 1)** The Levy County portion of the Inglis Island parcel is designated Rural Residential in the Levy County comprehensive plan, allowing up to two dwelling units per acre. The Citrus county portion is designated for low-intensity residential, which allows up to six dwelling units per acre with appropriate planning controls. The site's location on the river would make it attractive to development. Endangerment should be considered moderate.

**Oklawaha River Floodplain (Site 2)** This site along and near the Oklawaha River is designated as rural land in the Marion County comprehensive plan with allowable residential densities of one unit per five acres. However, because much of the site is riverine floodplain and has soils unsuitable for septic tanks, development potential is limited. Endangerment should be considered moderate.

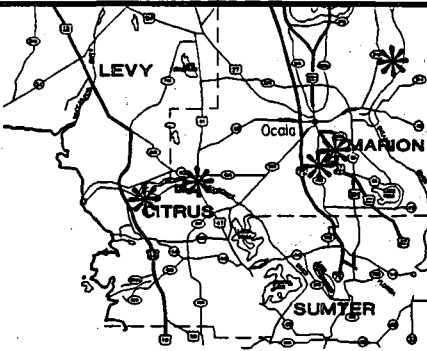
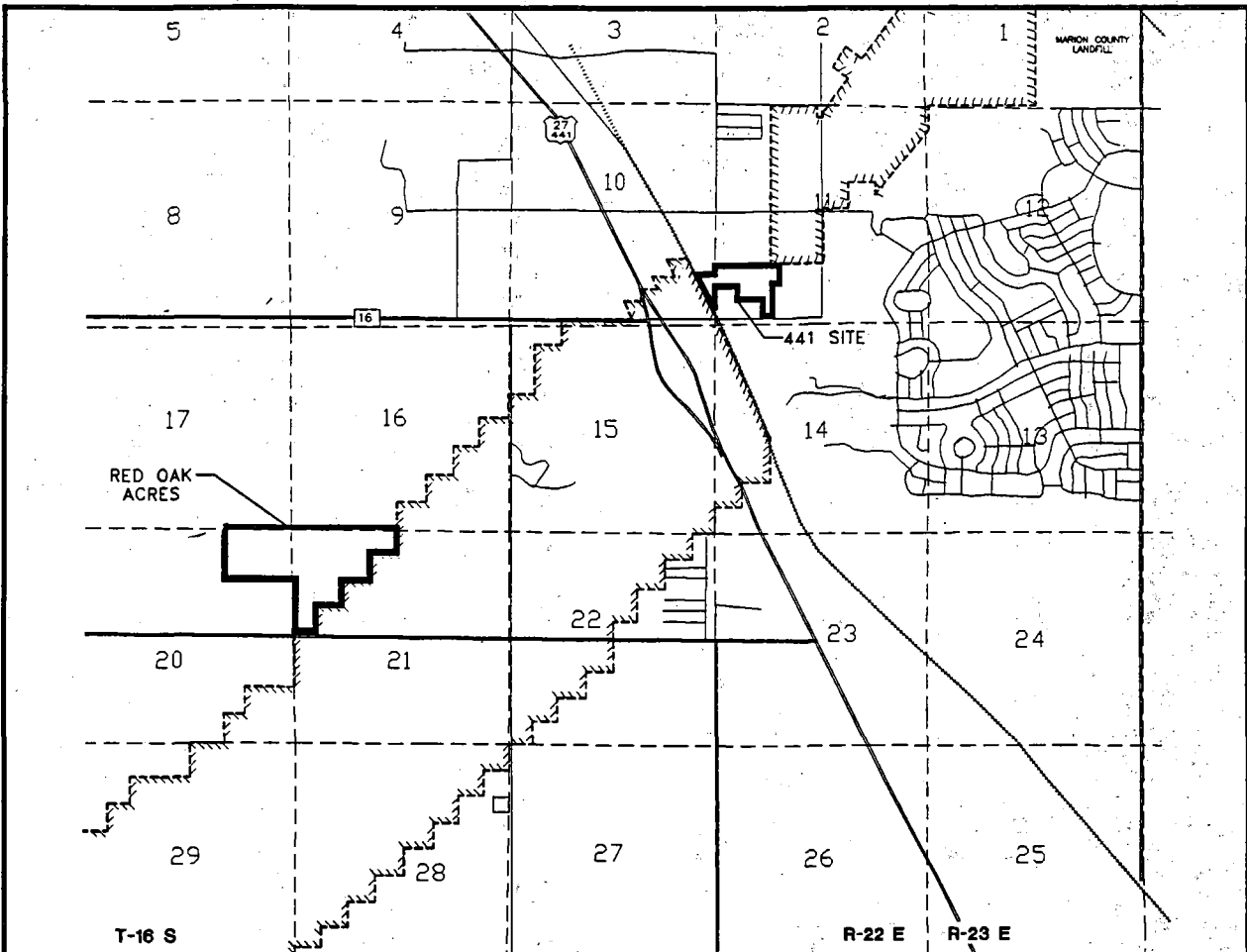
**Red Oak Acres (RPB Addition 2)** This is rural land with low-density (one unit per five acres) development potential. Endangerment is low.

**Area of Critical State Concern** - The project is not located within an area of critical state concern.

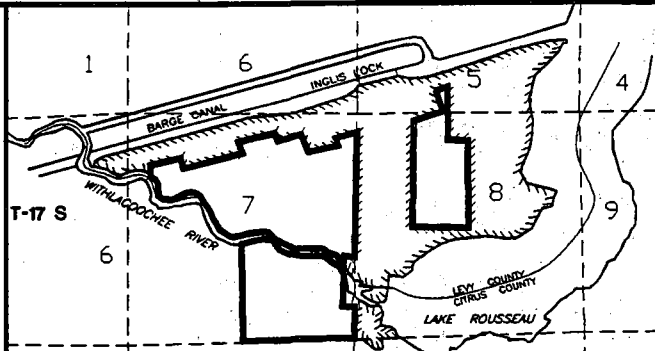
**Coastal Hazard Mitigation** - No portion of the project is within a hurricane high hazard area. Purchase of this site will have no effect on coastal hazard mitigation.



Important Resources			
FNAI Elements		Recreation/Public Use	Archaeological/Historic
SANDHILL	G2G3/S2	picnicking	A review of the information contained in the Florida Site File has determined that only the proposed Oklawaha River Floodplain tract (Site 2) contains archaeological sites recorded within the Cross Florida Greenway Phase II project area. This tract has three archaeological sites recorded. When compared to other acquisition projects, the archaeological and historical resources value of the subject tract is considered to be low.
Gopher tortoise	G3/S3	nature trails	
SCRUBBY FLATWOODS	G3/S3	resource education	
HYDRIC HAMMOCKS	G?/S4?	non-boat freshwater fishing	
FLOODPLAIN SWAMP	G?/S4	camping	
MESIC FLATWOODS	G?/S4	bicycling	
UPLAND PINE FOREST	G?/S3	<b>Lead Manager</b>	
UPLAND MIXED FOREST	G?/S4	Off. of Greenways & Trails	
XERIC HAMMOCK	G?/S3	<b>Designated Use</b>	
14 elements known from project		Conserv. & Recreation area	



Vicinity Map



'INGLIS ISLAND' INSET



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



**STATE OWNED**

**SOURCE: USGS QUADS**

QUADRANGLES: BELLEVUE  
DUNNELLON  
YANKEETOWN

11-03-94



NORTH

SCALE IN FEET

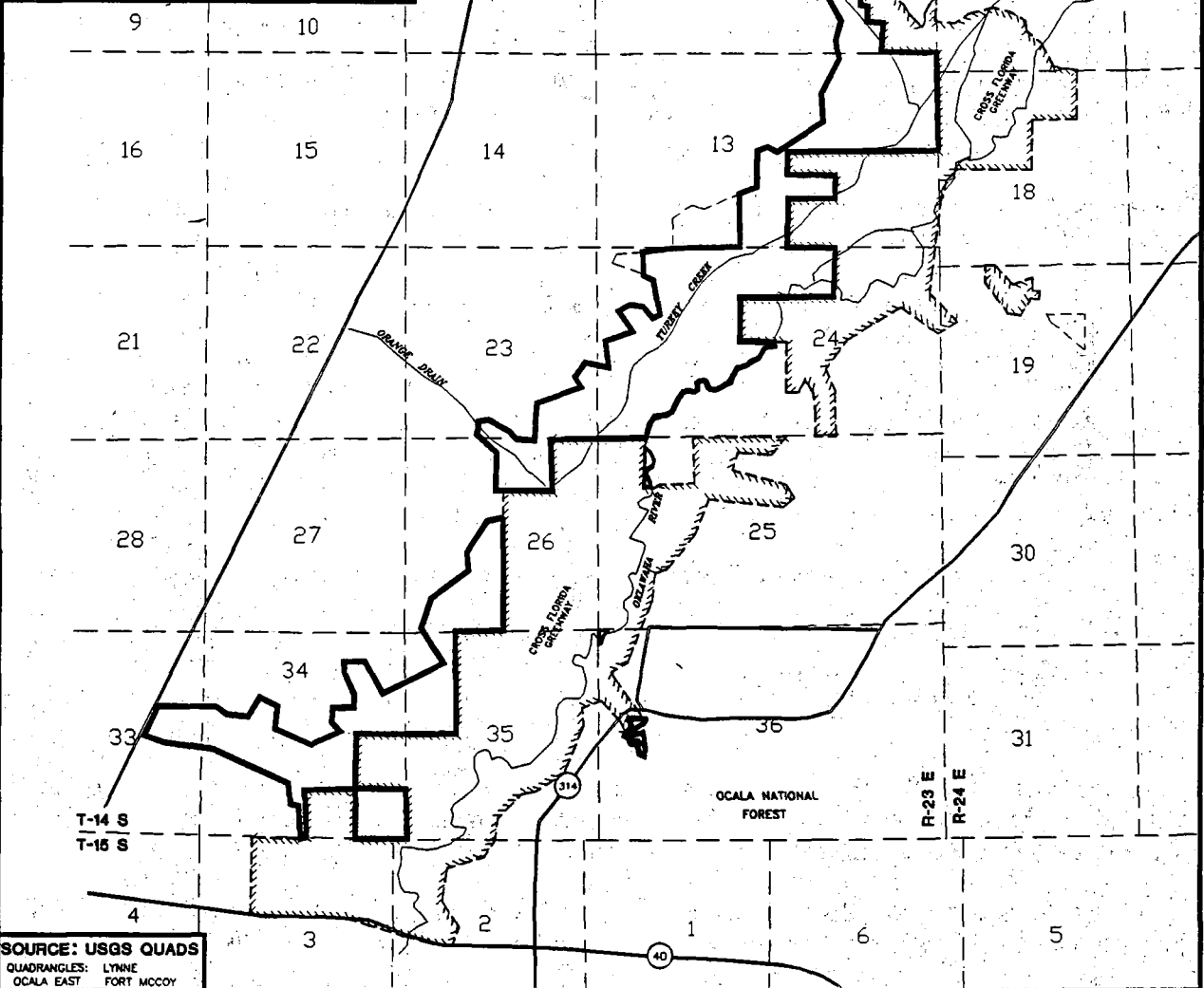
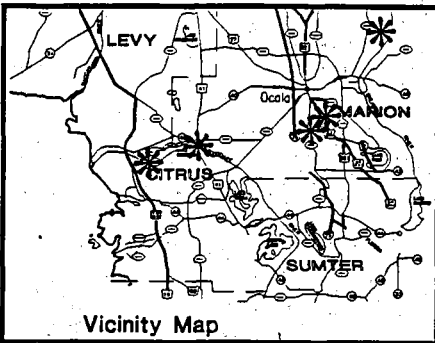


**CROSS FLORIDA  
GREENWAY**

PHASE 2

SHEET 1 OF 2

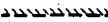
MARION, CITRUS AND LEVY CO.



SOURCE: USGS QUADS  
 QUADRANGLES: LYNNE  
 Ocala EAST FORT MCCOY



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

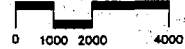


**STATE OWNED**



NORTH

SCALE IN FEET



**CROSS FLORIDA  
 GREENWAY**

PHASE 2  
 "OKLAWAHA RIVER FLOODPLAIN"

SHEET 2 OF 2

MARION, CITRUS AND LEVY CO.

**Management Policy Statement/Public Purposes**

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

**Management Prospectus**

The Cross Florida Greenway State Recreation and Conservation Area comprises about 77,000 acres of former ship and barge-canal lands in a narrow corridor stretching from the St. Johns River to the Gulf of Mexico. It includes scenic and historic rivers, floodplains, lakes, wetlands, ridges, and uplands. It is also near, or contiguous with, many other state-owned lands. The sites in this proposal fulfil an important legislative mandate for the state to fill in gaps in this corridor.

**Qualifications for state designation** The Cross Florida Greenway Phase II CARL project (the Base Boundary Completion project), together with the lands already owned by the state in the Cross Florida Greenway, has the configuration, location, and resources to qualify as a state recreation area.

**Manager** Chapter 253.7821(1), Florida Statutes, charged the Office of Greenways and Trails, Department of Environmental Protection, with responsibility for management.

**Management goals** The 1993 Florida Legislature adopted the University of Florida's Cross Florida Greenway Management Plan as the guiding document for management of the Greenway. This document contains resource management, recreational, real estate, and acquisition recommendations. The acquisition/management goals and objectives identified in the CARL proposal are important to the overall protection of the Greenway. The University of Florida Management Plan describes many resource-management goals that comply with the CARL goals. The plan proposes conservation-management of the area for the maintenance of endemic systems—as the guiding philosophy for these additions. Land alterations may occur only if compatible with conservation objectives. Recreational recommendations include a multipurpose trail that would connect the Greenway to other adjacent publicly-owned areas.

**Conditions affecting intensity of management** This project generally includes lands that are moderate-need tracts.

**Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure** Within the first year after acquisition, activities for these sites will primarily consist of site security, resource inventory, removal of trash, and resource-management planning. Long-range activities proposed include a multipurpose trail and facilities for public access.

**Revenue-generating potential** Within the first three years after acquisition, no revenues are expected to be generated. However, as the Greenway is developed during its 20-year facility development plan, revenues will be derived from user fees, the sale of products from the lands (limerock berm and timber), and the sale of surplus lands.

**Cooperators in management activities** Currently, properties along the Greenway are managed in partnership with Marion County, the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, and private individuals for recreational purposes.

**Management costs and sources of revenue** No additional FTE's or operating expenses are anticipated at this time for operation and maintenance of these sites.

**Management Cost Summary**

Category	Source	Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
Start-up	See						\$0
1994-95	Prospectus						\$0

Project History						
Ranking (last 5 yrs.)	Assessment Approved: 7/20/94			CARL Acquisition History		
	Project Design Approved: 12/6/94			Year	Acres	Funds
1994	--	Boundary/Design Modifications			None	
1993	--	None				
1992	--					
1991	--					
1990	--					

**Acquisition Planning and Status**

There are four sites within this project, the Red Oak Acres site consists of 130 acres and one owner, Gadensky. The Oklawaha Floodplain site consists of 940 acres and one owner, Container Woodland. The Inglis Island site consists of 462 acres and one owner, Eagles Nest Partnership. The 441 site consists of 33 acres and several small ownerships.

This project was ranked for the first time in December, 1994. At current ranking, it is unlikely to be funded in FY 1995-96.

Resolution number 94-09 from the South West Florida Water Management District was received in support of state acquisition.

**Conformance with Florida Statewide Land Acquisition Plan**

Natural Communities		Forest Resources			Vascular Plants			Fish and Wildlife			Fresh Water Resources					Coastal Resources		
1	2	1	2a	2b	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
M	M	M	M	M	L	L	M	M	M	M	L	N	N	N	M	N	N	N

Geological Resources		Historical Resources		Outdoor Recreation Resources					Acquisition Guiding Principles									
1	2	1a	1b	1	2a	2b	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
M-H	M-H	L	L	L	N	L	L	N	N	M	L	M	H	M	H	H	L	N

**Qualifications Matrix for Preservation 2000 Criteria**

Imminent Danger of			Likely to be.		Serves to Protect:			● = Best Met ○ = Also Met	
Development	Loss of Habitat	Subdivision	Developed in 12 mos.	Escalating Land Val-	Recharge Area	Other Nat. Res.	Res.-based Recreation	Cost ≤ 80% Appraisal	E & T spp Habitat

# Waddell's Mill Pond

Priority Project # 30

	<b>Acres</b>	<b>Cost/Tax Value</b>	<b>County(ies):</b> Jackson	
<b>Acquired:</b>	0	\$0	<b>Water Mgmt. District:</b> Northwest Florida	
<b>Remaining:</b>	2,776	\$1,808,100	<b>Regional Planning Council:</b> Apalachee	
<b>Totals:</b>	2,776	\$1,808,100	<b>Senate District(s):</b> 3	<b>House District(s):</b> 7

### Natural Resources Summary

The project includes a series of caves and sinkholes (some with water in them), a second magnitude spring, a spring run, a man-made impoundment, upland hardwood forest, floodplain swamp, and some agricultural fields surrounding the natural communities. Several rare plant species have been noted from the project, and several rare cave animals such as the Georgia blind salamander and Dougherty Plain cave crayfish probably occur onsite as well. The endangered gray bat probably uses the dry caves. Waddell's Mill Pond Creek flows into the Chipola River, an Outstanding Florida Water. The karst region of the upper Chipola River is one of the most biologically unique areas in the state and is characterized by an unusually high level of animal endemism.

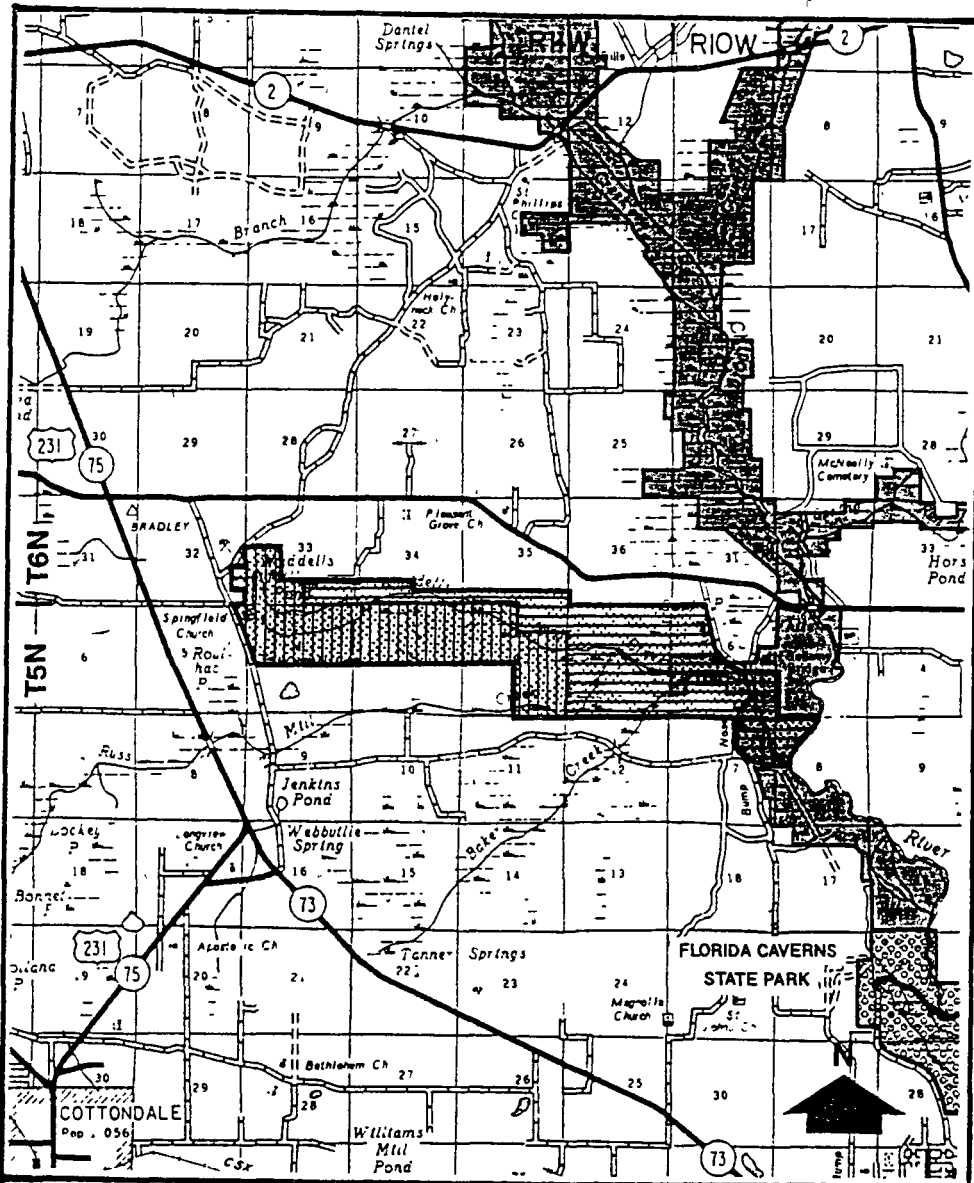
### Vulnerability & Endangerment

**Vulnerability:** Most of the site contains wetlands that would not be readily developable.

**Endangerment:** Jackson County is experiencing very little growth pressure. There is only a low threat of development of the proposal site. However, there is an increased threat of vandalism and looting to the archaeological resources since the property was acquired by an out-of-town owner.

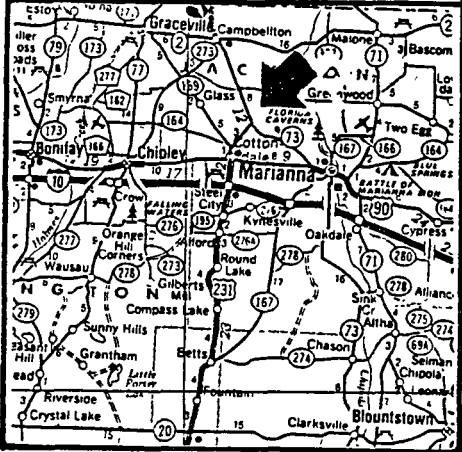
### Important Resources

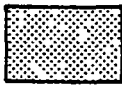



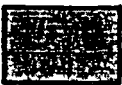
FNAI Elements	Recreation/Public Use	Archaeological/Historic
Barbour's map turtle	G2/S2	The site is on the National Register of Historic Places. It has archaeological resources from cultural periods dating back approximately 10,000 years. When compared to other acquisition projects, this project is considered to have high archaeological potential.
SPRING-RUN STREAM	G2/S2	
<i>Marianna columbine</i>	G5T1/S1	
AQUATIC CAVE	G3/S2	
Alligator snapping turtle	G3G4/S3	
SINKHOLE	G7/S2	
FLOODPLAIN FOREST	G7/S3	
UPLAND HARDWOOD FOREST	G7/S3	
ALLUVIAL STREAM	G4/S2	
13 elements known from project		
	<b>Lead Manager</b>	
	Jackson County	
	<b>Designated Use</b>	
	archaeological site/park	



### WADDELLS MILL POND

JACKSON COUNTY



	PROJECT AREA	
	PHASE I	
	PHASE I EQUALS ESSENTIAL PARCELS STATE OWNED	
		
	ACQUIRED BY NWFWD	

**Management Policy Statement/Public Purposes**

The primary goals of management of the Waddell's Mill Pond CARL project are: to conserve and protect environmentally unique and irreplaceable lands that contain native, relatively unaltered flora and fauna representing a natural area unique to, or scarce within, a region of this state or a larger geographic area; to conserve and protect significant habitat for native species or endangered and threatened species; to provide areas, including recreational trails, for natural-resource-based recreation; and to preserve significant archaeological or historical sites.

**Management Prospectus**

**Qualifications for state designation** The significant archaeological sites in the Waddell's Mill Pond project qualify it as a state archaeological site. The project also has the size and diversity of natural resources (including sensitive spring runs and caves) and recreational opportunities to qualify as a unit of the state park system.

**Manager** Jackson County is recommended as the lead manager for this project.

**Management goals** See policy statement. Jackson County will manage the area as a natural park designed to protect the environment while integrating careful public use.

**Conditions affecting intensity of management** The project generally includes low-need tracts, requiring basic resource management and protection. The land would be generally open to the public but have no more than minimum facilities development.

**Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure** Within the first year after acquisition, activities will concentrate on site security, resource inventory, trash removal and a cost analysis for site management. Access to the project areas will be controlled primarily by fence lines. Management would attempt to open the area to limited public access within the first year.

Long-range plans for this property, starting one year after acquisition, will be directed to protection and maintenance of natural habitats. A timber management and burning plan will be developed, as well as a plan for protection of special natural and archaeological resources. Unnecessary roads and hydrological disturbances will be abandoned and/or restored to the greatest extent possible. Infrastructure development will be the absolute minimum required to allow public access, provide facilities for the public and to manage the property.

**Revenue-generating potential** No revenue from this property is projected. However, after a timber management plan is developed, some revenue may become available.

**Cooperators in management activities** It is hoped that the Florida Division of Forestry will be interested in assisting with the management of timber resources within this project. Other appropriate agencies, such as the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, may wish to become involved in the project.

**Management costs and sources of revenue** Startup and maintenance costs could be in the area of \$100,000. An in-depth cost projection and needs evaluation is planned during the first year after acquisition.

**Management Cost Summary**

Category	Source	Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
Start-up	See Prospectus						\$100,000



Project History						
Ranking (last 5 yrs.)	Assessment Approved: 7/20/90		CARL Acquisition History			
	Project Design Approved: 12/7/90		Year	Acres	Funds	
1994	63	Boundary/Design Modifications		None		
1993	62	None				
1992	41					
1991	61					
1990						

**Acquisition Planning and Status**

Phase I: Waddell Plantation ownership. Phase II: Minor owners and Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York. There has been no acquisition activity by the state due to relatively low ranking.

The Northwest Florida Water Management District has acquired portions of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York; approximately 705 acres within the CARL project boundary, as well as approximately 1,217 acres east/southeast of the CARL project. The Mutual Life Insurance Company parcels are in Phase II of the CARL Waddell's Mill Pond acquisition. This is not a shared or joint project with the water management district, however, they will retain title to the Mutual Life Insurance Company parcels.

**Conformance with Florida Statewide Land Acquisition Plan**

Natural Communities		Forest Resources			Vascular Plants			Fish and Wildlife			Fresh Water Resources					Coastal Resources		
1	2	1	2a	2b	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
L	L	L	L	M	L	L	M	H	N	M	L	L	N	M	H	N	N	N

Geological Resources		Historical Resources		Outdoor Recreation Resources					Acquisition Guiding Principles									
1	2	1a	1b	1	2a	2b	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
M	M	H	N	L	N	H	L	N	L	M	N	M	L	L	M	N	N	H

**Qualifications Matrix for Preservation 2000 Criteria**

Imminent Danger of:			Likely to be:		Serves to Protect:			● = Best Met ○ = Also Met	
Development	Loss of Habitat	Subdivision	Developed in 12 mos.	Escalating Land Val.	Recharge Area	Other Nat. Res.	Res.-based Recreation	Cost ≤ 80% Appraisal	E & T spp Habitat
					●	○	●		○

# Cedar Key Scrub

Priority Project # 31

	<b>Acres</b>	<b>Cost/Tax Value</b>	<b>County(ies):</b>		<b>Levy</b>
<b>Acquired:</b>	4,988	\$1,543,604	<b>Water Mgmt. District:</b>		Suwannee River
<b>Remaining:</b>	3,296	\$684,000	<b>Regional Planning Council:</b>		Withlacochee
<b>Totals:</b>	8,284	\$2,227,604	<b>Senate District(s):</b> 4	<b>House District(s):</b> 10	

### Natural Resources Summary

The project consists of lands (three separate tracts) adding to and improving connection between the Cedar Key Scrub Reserve and Waccasassa Bay State Preserve. Natural communities are comprised largely of hardwood swamp, hydric hammock, mesic hammock, and salt marsh. The project supports a large number of rare plant and animal species. The Cedar Key Scrub/Gulf Hammock complex is regarded as one of Florida's most unique areas; higher ground served as refuge for a number of species when the sea level rose during the last interglacial period.

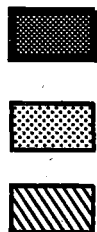
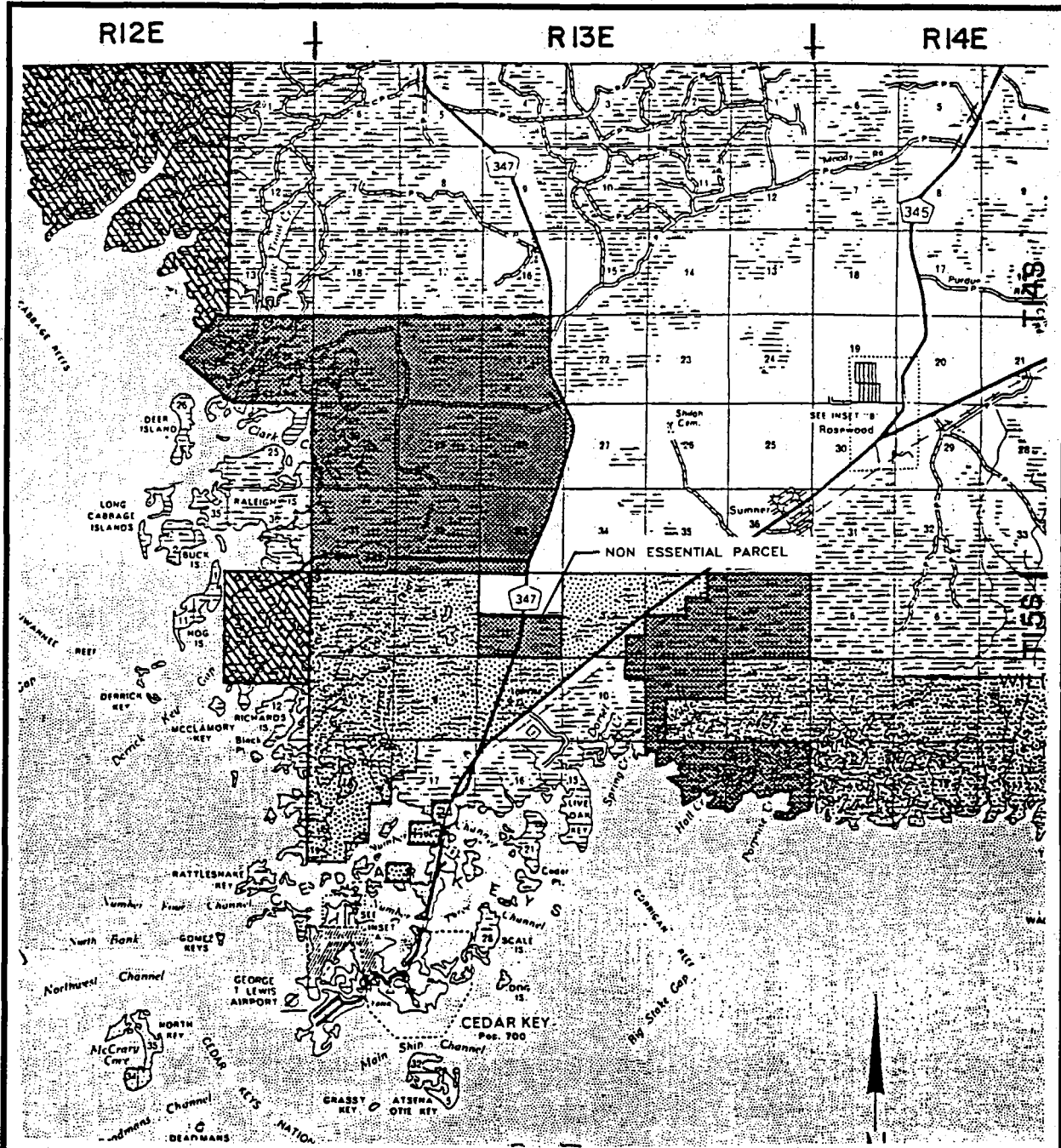
### Vulnerability & Endangerment

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.

Clear-cutting has occurred east of the project and timber cutting could begin on the tract at any time.

### Important Resources

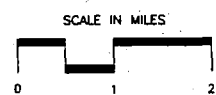
FNAI Element Occurrences	Recreation/Public Use	Archaeological/Historic
SCRUB	hiking	No cultural sites from within the project are recorded within the Florida Site File. When compared with other projects, the density of archaeological sites is expected to be low. Potential in the area for Seminole War period campsites is considered high.
West Indian manatee	nature appreciation	
<i>Pine-wood dainties</i>	education	
Florida black bear	primitive camping	
Bald eagle		
Gopher tortoise		
HYDRIC HAMMOCK	<b>Lead Manager</b>	
Scrub tiger beetle	Div. of Rec. and Parks	
Gulf salt marsh snake	<b>Designated Use</b>	
11 elements known from project	reserve	



**PROJECT AREA**  
EQUALS ESSENTIAL PARCELS

**STATE OWNED**

**FEDERAL OWNED**



**CEDAR KEY SCRUB**

**LEVY COUNTY**

**Management Policy Statement/Public Purposes**

The primary goals of management of the Cedar Key Scrub CARL project are: to conserve and protect environmentally unique and irreplaceable lands that contain native, relatively unaltered flora and fauna representing a natural area unique to, or scarce within, a region of this state or a larger geographic area; to conserve and protect significant habitat for native species or endangered and threatened species; and to conserve, protect, manage, or restore important ecosystems, landscapes, and forests, in order to enhance or protect significant surface water, coastal, recreational, timber, fish or wildlife resources which local or state regulatory programs cannot adequately protect.

**Management Prospectus**

**Qualifications for state designation** The sensitive wetlands and scrub in the Cedar Key Scrub CARL project, as well as its location next to Cedar Key State Reserve and Waccasassa Bay State Preserve, qualify it as a state reserve.

**Manager** The Division of Recreation and Parks, Department of Environmental Protection, will manage lands acquired in this project. The lands west of SR 24 will be managed as a part of the Cedar Key State Reserve. The lands east of SR 24 will be managed as a part of the Waccasassa Bay State Preserve.

**Management goals** See policy statement.

**Conditions affecting intensity of management** The area west of SR 24 is a low-need management area emphasizing resource protection while allowing compatible public recreational use and development. The land east of SR 24 is a high-need management area with greater emphasis on public use and facilities, while maintaining an emphasis on resource protection.

**Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure** Within the first year after acquisition, management activities will concentrate on site security, natural and cultural resource protection, and efforts toward the development of a plan for long-term public use and resource management.

**Revenue-generating potential** No significant revenue is expected to be generated initially. After acquisition, it will probably be several years before any significant public use facilities are developed. The amount of any revenue generated will depend on the nature and extent of public use and facilities.

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

**Management Cost Summary**

Category	Source	Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
1994-95	DRP/SPTF	\$48,260	\$0	\$2,075	\$0	\$0	\$50,235
1994-95	GFC/CARL	\$2,857	\$0	\$385	\$0	\$0	\$3,242

Project History						
Ranking (last 5 yrs.)		Assessment Approved: ---		CARL Acquisition History		
		Project Design Approved: ---		Year	Acres	Funds
1994	50	Boundary/Design Modifications  None		1978	4,988	\$1,543,604
1993	70					
1992	71					
1991	73					
1990	71					

**Acquisition Planning and Status**

Approximately six owners remain. The major owner is Georgia Pacific. Approximately 4,988 acres of the Cedar Key Scrub State Reserve, were acquired under the EEL program in 1978. No acquisition activity has been initiated due to continued relatively low ranking.

**Conformance with Florida Statewide Land Acquisition Plan**

Natural Communities		Forest Resources			Vascular Plants			Fish and Wildlife			Fresh Water Resources					Coastal Resources		
1	2	1	2a	2b	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
M	M	L	L	M	N	L	L	L	N	M	N	N	N	L	N	M	H	H

Geological Resources		Historical Resources		Outdoor Recreation Resources					Acquisition Guiding Principles									
1	2	1a	1b	1	2a	2b	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
N	H	M	N	L	L	M	M	N	L	M	N	L	H	M	L	N	N	N

**Qualifications Matrix for Preservation 2000 Criteria**

Imminent Danger of:			Likely to be:		Serves to Protect:			● = Best Met ○ = Also Met	
Development	Loss of Habitat	Subdivision	Developed in 12 mos.	Escalating Land Val.	Recharge Area	Other Nat. Res.	Res.-based Recreation	Cost ≤ 80% Appraisal	E & T spp Habitat
									●

# Atsena Otie Key

Priority Project # 32

	<b>Acres</b>	<b>Cost/Tax Value</b>	<b>County(ies):</b>		<b>Levy</b>
<b>Acquired:</b>	0	\$0	<b>Water Mgmt. District:</b>		Suwannee River
<b>Remaining:</b>	124	\$453,300	<b>Regional Planning Council:</b>		Withlacoochee
<b>Totals:</b>	124	\$453,300	<b>Senate District(s):</b> 5	<b>House District(s):</b> 10	

### Natural Resources Summary

Atsena Otie Key has a long and important history as well as significant natural resources. The island was a depot during the Second Seminole War and the site of a thriving 19th-century sawmill town. Since 1896, when the town was destroyed by a hurricane, the island's natural communities have recovered considerably. They include Maritime Hammock, Xeric Hammock, Tidal Marsh, and Beach Dune. A beach sunflower endemic to the Big Bend Coast grows on the northern and western beaches. The shallow surrounding waters contain extensive seagrass beds used by manatees and support significant commercial and sports fishing industries. They also provide feeding grounds for adjacent bird rookeries.

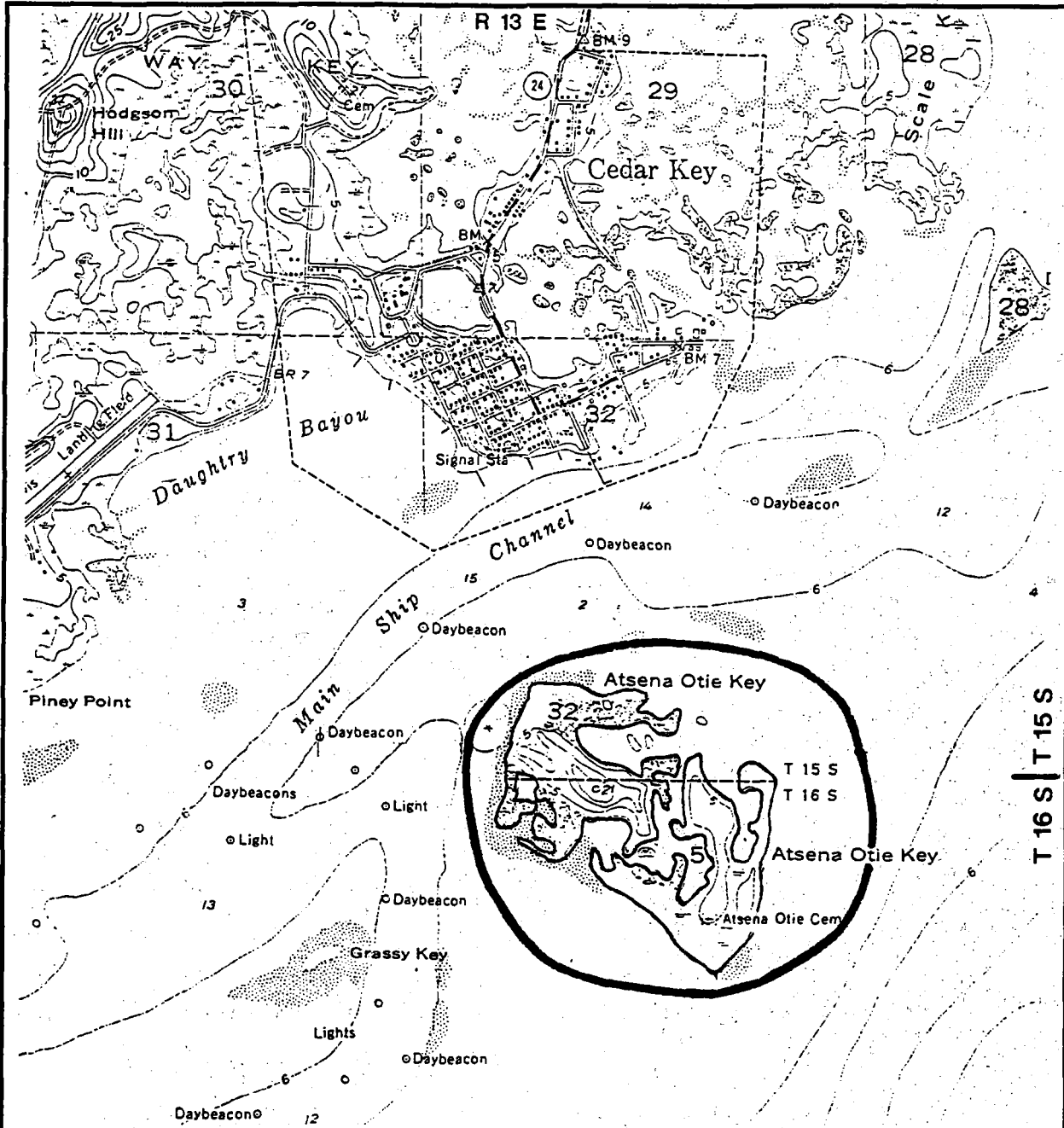
### Vulnerability & Endangerment

The upland hammock vegetation which is predominant over the majority of the island is vulnerable to destruction by development. In addition, lower water quality resulting from development of the island could lead to eventual curtailment of shellfish harvesting in the surrounding waters and degradation of seagrass beds.

A Planned Unit Development for 36 homesites has been approved for Atsena Otie Key. A 25-slip community dock has been permitted by DEP, the Army Corps of Engineers, and the Suwannee River Water Management District. If not acquired by the state, the island will be developed.

### Important Resources

FNAI Elements		Recreation/Public Use	Archaeological/Historic
<i>Smooth beach sunflower</i>	G5T7/S?	Nature trails  limited swimming and  beach fishing	The Florida Site File records six archaeological sites on Atsena Otie Key, ranging from prehistoric shell middens to the remains of the 19th-century town with its sawmills. If the island were systematically surveyed, more sites would likely be found. Compared to other projects, the archaeological and historical value of Atsena Otie Key is considered to be high.
SHELL MOUND	G3/S2		
XERIC HAMMOCK	G3/S2		
MESIC FLATWOODS	G7/S3		
Gulf salt marsh snake	G7/S4		
MARITIME HAMMOCK	G4T3/S3?		
MARINE TIDAL MARSH	G4/S3		
BEACH DUNE	G47/S2		
Osprey	G5/S3S4		
9 elements known from project		historic site	



**PROJECT AREA**  
EQUALS ESSENTIAL PARCELS



**NORTH**

SCALE IN MILES



**ATSENA OTIE KEY**

**LEVY COUNTY**

**Management Policy Statement/Public Purposes**

The primary goals of management of the Atsena Otie Key CARL project are: to conserve the important ecosystems on and around Atsena Otie Key and their coastal, recreational, fish and wildlife resources through purchase because regulation cannot adequately protect them; and to preserve the significant archaeological and historical sites on the island. The project will be managed under the single-use concept, with management activities directed toward protecting the cultural sites, forests and marshes on the island, while allowing limited public use. The project, when completed, will include the entire island—enough land to achieve the management goals.

**Management Prospectus**

**Qualifications for state designation** The wildlife resources of Atsena Otie Key, and its location in the area of the Cedar Keys National Wildlife Refuge, qualify it as a wildlife management area.

**Manager** The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service will manage Atsena Otie Key as part of Cedar Keys National Wildlife Refuge.

**Management goals** See policy statement.

**Conditions affecting intensity of management** Historical sites and wetlands are present. There is no major development planned and these sites will not be disturbed.

**Timetable for implementing management and provisions for protecting infrastructure and ensuring security** Within the first year after acquisition a Lease or Memorandum of Understanding between the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the State, allowing FWS to manage Atsena Otie, will be completed. The boundary will be posted identifying the lands as part of a National Wildlife Refuge. Long-range plans for this property, beginning one year after acquisition, will generally be directed toward protection of the natural communities and historical sites. Public facilities identified in the Management Plan include interpretive trails and displays depicting the natural, historic, and archaeological resources.

**Revenue-generating potential** Commercial operations that charge people to transport them to the island are sure to develop as soon as the island is public property. The only possible source of revenue is to charge these concessions a percentage of their income that they derive from public property.

**Cooperators in management activities** Volunteers are presently used to supplement refuge programs and they would be involved in the planning and development of public-use facilities at Atsena Otie Key.

**Management costs and sources of revenue** No funding or staff will be added exclusively for management and protection of Atsena Otie Key.

**Management Cost Summary**

Category	Source	Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
Start-up	See						\$0
1994-95	Prospectus						\$0



**Project History**

Ranking (last 5 yrs.)	Assessment Approved: 7/23/93		CARL Acquisition History		
	Project Design Approved: 12/9/93		Year	Acres	Funds
1994 13	Boundary/Design Modifications		None		
1993 --					
1992 --					
1991 --					
1990 --					

**Acquisition Planning and Status**

This project consists of one major owner - Depot Key Joint Venture which is Phase I (under negotiation) and two very small parcels.

Local non-profit organizations have expressed an interest in assisting in planning interpretive displays and trails and docent activities. Cooperative efforts such as this should be encouraged in order to further public support of preservation of Florida's unique natural and cultural resources.

A resolution in support of state acquisition was received from the Cedar Key City Commission. Also several local businesses and citizens have sent letters of support.

**Conformance with Florida Statewide Land Acquisition Plan**

Natural Communities		Forest Resources			Vascular Plants			Fish and Wildlife			Fresh Water Resources					Coastal Resources		
1	2	1	2a	2b	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
L	M	M	L	M	M	L	M	L	L	L	L	N	N	N	N	H	H	M

Geological Resources		Historical Resources		Outdoor Recreation Resources					Acquisition Guiding Principles									
1	2	1a	1b	1	2a	2b	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
L	L	H	N	L	M	H	N	L	N	H	H	M	H	L	M	L	L	H

**Qualifications Matrix for Preservation 2000 Criteria**

Imminent Danger of:			Likely to be:		Serves to Protect:			● = Best Met ○ = Also Met	
Development	Loss of Habitat	Subdivision	Developed in 12 mos.	Escalating Land Val.	Recharge Area	Other Nat. Res.	Res.-based Recreation	Cost ≤ 80% Appraisal	E & T spp Habitat
○	●	○	○						○

# Yellow River Ravines

Priority Project # 33

	<b>Acres</b>	<b>Cost/Tax Value</b>	<b>County(ies):</b>	Santa Rosa/Okaloosa
<b>Acquired:</b>	0	\$0	<b>Water Mgmt. District:</b>	Northwest Florida
<b>Remaining:</b>	10,457	\$4,867,900	<b>Regional Planning Council:</b>	West Florida
<b>Totals:</b>	10,457	\$4,867,900	<b>Senate District(s):</b> 1	<b>House District(s):</b> 1

### Natural Resources Summary

The Yellow River Ravines project, lying between Eglin Air Force Base and Blackwater River State Forest, consists principally of cutover uplands dissected by three north-south seepage streams that harbor several rare plant and animal species. The tract, if acquired, would maintain the integrity of these seepage streams, which are tributary to the Yellow River. The project is known to harbor 5 FNAI Special Plants, including the state endangered panhandle lily, sweet pitcher-plant, and white-top pitcher-plant. 9 FNAI Special Animals occur on or near the project. Occurrences of other listed species are considered likely. The majority of the uplands once supported sandhill, but that has been largely destroyed through mechanical site preparation and planting of sand pine plantation. One of the unique biological communities of the state is that associated with the steephead streams and seepages of the lower Yellow River valley. Many of the streams of this area are characterized as swift, clear, and sand-bottomed. The "shifting" sand streams of this project are known to be of particular importance for the existence of a number of rare invertebrates (particularly several species of caddisfly).

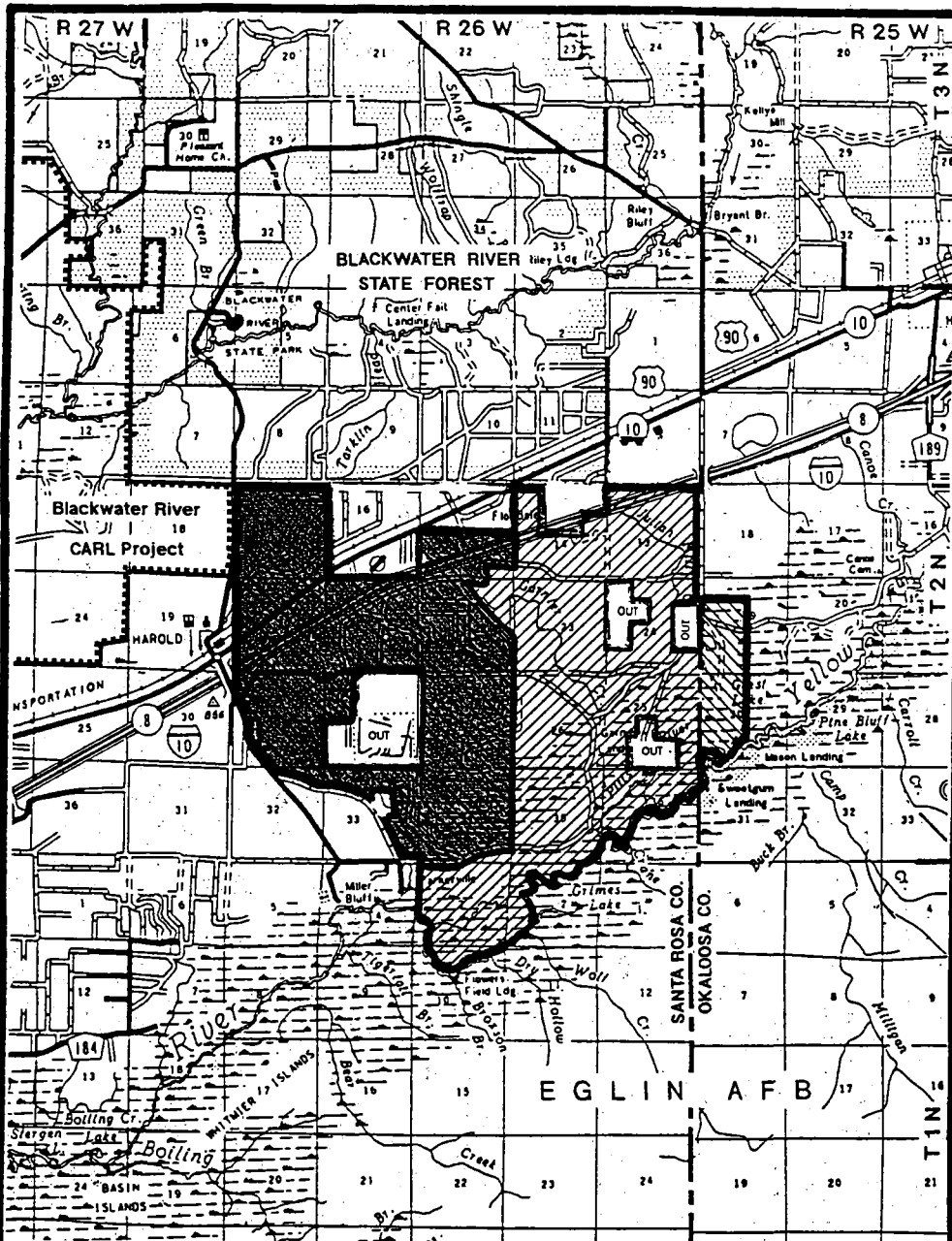
### Vulnerability & Endangerment

**Vulnerability:** The principal threats to the site are conversion of more natural areas to pine plantations, loss of upland resources to development, degradation of water quality in the Yellow River system, and impounding the river system to create ponds for raising fish.





**Endangerment:** Santa Rosa County is not experiencing the high growth being seen in other areas of the state. However, endangerment could be considered moderate because of the likelihood of converting the property to pine plantations and the fact that impoundments to create ponds for raising freshwater fish are numerous in the area.

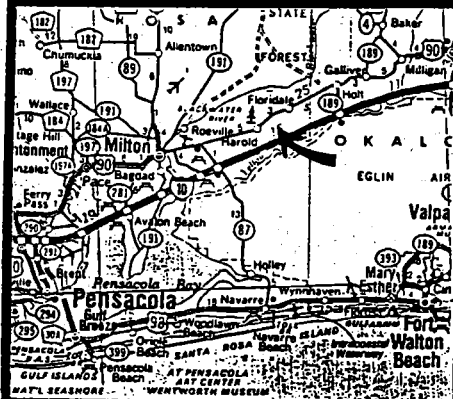
### Important Resources

FNAI Elements		Recreation/Public Use	Archaeological/Historic
<i>Panhandle lily</i>	G1G2/S1S2	picnicking	Although the Yellow River Ravines project has not been subjected to a cultural resource assessment survey, 2 archaeological sites and 1 historical site have been recorded in the Florida Site File within the project. When compared to other acquisition projects, the archeological value/potential of this project is considered to be low to moderate.
<i>Hairy wild indigo</i>	G2T1T2/S1S2	camping, hiking	
Florida bog frog	G2/S2	nature appreciation	
SANDHILL	G2G3/S2	natural resource education	
Flatwoods salamander	G2G3/S2S3	freshwater fishing	
<i>Sweet pitcher-plant</i>	G3/S2	hunting	
<i>White-top pitcher-plant</i>	G3/S3	<b>Lead Manager</b>	
<i>Spoon-flower</i>	G3G4/S3	Div. of Forestry	
Alligator snapping turtle	G3G4/S3	<b>Designated Use</b>	
20 elements known from project		State Forest	



**YELLOW RIVER RAVINES**  
 (BLACKWATER/EGLIN CONNECTOR)  
 SANTA ROSA / OKALOOSA CO.'S

-  PROJECT AREA
-  TO BE ACQUIRED BY DIVISION OF FORESTRY
-  TO BE ACQUIRED BY CARL
-  BLACKWATER RIVER STATE FOREST



ESSENTIAL PARCELS

**Management Policy Statement/Public Purposes**

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

**Management Prospectus**

**Qualifications for state designation** The restorable pine plantations, the size, and the four miles of common border with the Blackwater River State Forest make the Yellow River Ravines CARL project desirable for management as a state forest.

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

**Management goals** See policy statement. The primary land management goal for the Division of Forestry is to restore, maintain and protect all native ecosystems; to integrate compatible human use; and to insure long-term viability of rare populations and species.

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

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

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

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

**Management Cost Summary**

Category	Source	Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
Start-up	CARL	\$80,530	\$0	\$25,000	\$116,800	\$0	\$222,330

**Project History**

Ranking (last 5 yrs.)	Assessment Approved: 8/20/92		CARL Acquisition History		
	Project Design Approved: 12/10/92		Year	Acres	Funds
1994	49	Boundary/Design Modifications			None
1993	49	None			
1992	--				
1991	--				
1990	--				

**Acquisition Planning and Status**

This project consists of approximately seven ownerships. Champion is the major owner. The Division of Forestry has tried (efforts unsuccessful) to acquire the easternmost Phase I section.

Due to low ranking, this project has not received CARL funding.

The boundary was modified to exclude all improved parcels and smaller ownerships.

**Conformance with Florida Statewide Land Acquisition Plan**

Natural Communities		Forest Resources			Vascular Plants			Fish and Wildlife			Fresh Water Resources					Coastal Resources		
1	2	1	2a	2b	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
L	L	H	H	M	L	M	L	H	L	M	N	N	L	M	H	M	H	H

Geological Resources		Historical Resources		Outdoor Recreation Resources					Acquisition Guiding Principles									
1	2	1a	1b	1	2a	2b	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
N	H	M	N	L	L	M	M	N	L	M	L	L	H	L	M	H	N	N

**Qualifications Matrix for Preservation 2000 Criteria**

Imminent Danger of:			Likely to be:		Serves to Protect:			● = Best Met ○ = Also Met	
Development	Loss of Habitat	Subdivision	Developed in 12 mos.	Escalating Land Val-	Recharge Area	Other Nat. Res.	Res.-based Recreation	Cost ≤ 80% Appraisal	E & T spp Habitat
					○	○	○		●

# Pineola Fern Grotto

Priority Project # 34

	<b>Acres</b>	<b>Cost/Tax Value</b>	<b>County(ies):</b>		Citrus
<b>Acquired:</b>	0	\$0	<b>Water Mgmt. District:</b>		Southwest Florida
<b>Remaining:</b>	453	\$1,294,100	<b>Regional Planning Council:</b>		Withlacoochee
<b>Totals:</b>	453	\$1,294,100	<b>Senate District(s):</b> 11	<b>House District(s):</b> 43	

### Natural Resources Summary

The Pineola Fern Grotto represents a significant botanical, biogeographical, and geologic site. The Grotto once contained an unprecedented fern diversity with fern species found nowhere else within the continental United States. The Grotto is considered to be of national ecological significance. When compared to other karst features of similar structure and size, Pineola Grotto has a unique flora and, despite some disturbance, remains in good condition. The rich fern flora and the presence of rare and endangered species further enhance the value of this site for conservation. The project is known to harbor 8 FNAI-listed species of vascular flora. Occurrences of other listed species are probable.

Pineola Fern Grotto is significant for vascular plant conservation in the state because: 1) it contains a high concentration of rare and geographically disjunct fern species; 2) it encompasses a high quality example of one of the most southern Upland Hardwood Forests; 3) it is one of the few remaining karst grottoes in the entire U.S.; 4) it contains several rare non-fern plant species; and 5) several plant species are thought to reach their northern limits along Florida's west coast on site.

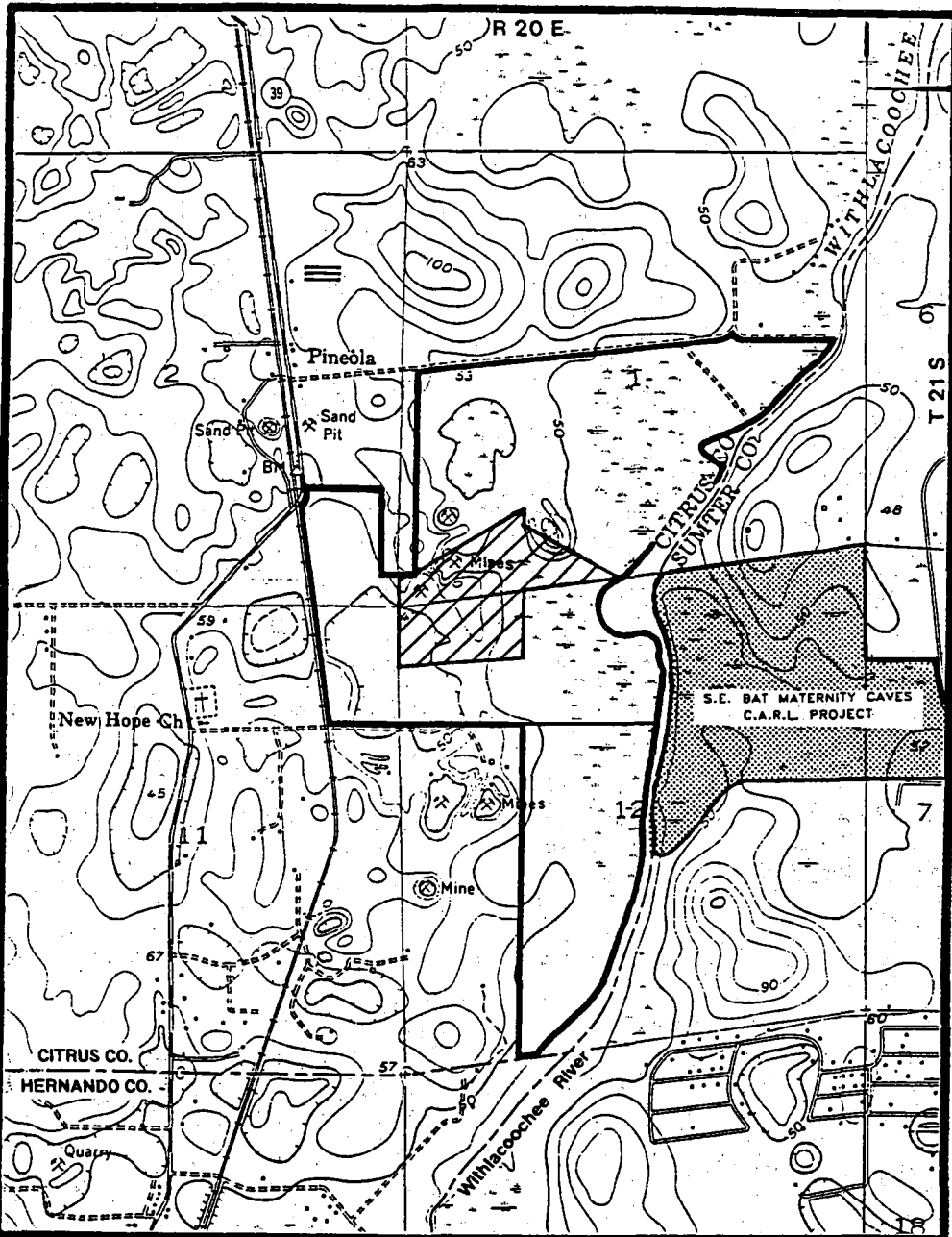
### Vulnerability & Endangerment

**Vulnerability:** The greatest threat to the grotto itself is invasion of exotic plant species, particularly skunk vine. Failure to control these species will result in significant degradation of the unique vegetation of the grotto. The grotto is also vulnerable to over-collecting by humans. The surrounding upland areas are vulnerable primarily to residential development.

**Endangerment:** The endangerment from failure to control exotic plant species is high. Otherwise, Citrus County is not experiencing rapid growth, so significant loss of the portion of the site around the grotto would not be expected to occur in the near future.

### Important Resources

FNAI Element Occurrences		Recreation/Public Use	Archaeological/Historic
<i>Craighead's nodding-caps</i>	G1/S1	hiking	Two (2) archaeological sites (lithic scatters) are recorded from the Pineola Fern Grotto. However, the project area has not yet been subjected to a systematic cultural resource assessment survey. When compared to other acquisition projects, the archaeological and historical resource value/potential of this project is considered to be low to moderate.
<i>Florida bristle fern</i>	G2/S2	limited camping	
<i>Incised groove-bar</i>	G3/S2	picnicking	
<i>Creeping-leaf stalk grass</i>	G7/SH	bicycle riding	
UPLAND HARDWOOD FOREST	G7/S3	boat launching/canoeing	
FLOODPLAIN SWAMP	G7/S4?	limited freshwater fishing	
SINKHOLE	G7/S2	<b>Lead Manager</b>	
<i>Brittle maidenhair fern</i>	G7/S3	Div. of Rec. and Parks	
<i>Yellow hibiscus</i>	G4G5/S2S3	<b>Designated Use</b>	
14 elements known from project		geological/botanic site	



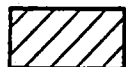
**PINEOLA FERN GROTTTO**

CITRUS

CO.

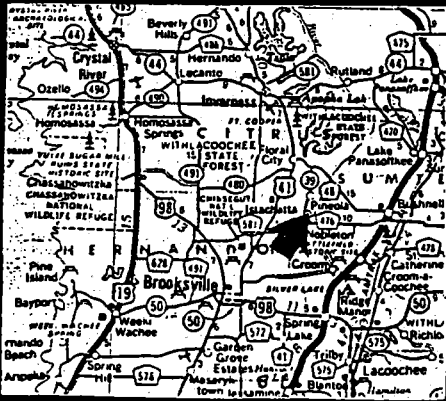


PROJECT AREA



PHASE I

PHASE I EQUALS ESSENTIAL PARCELS



**Management Policy Statement/Public Purposes**

The primary goals of management of the Pineola Fern Grotto CARL project are: to conserve and protect environmentally unique and irreplaceable lands that contain native, relatively unaltered flora and fauna representing a natural area unique to, or scarce within, a region of this state or a larger geographic area; and to conserve and protect significant habitat for native species or endangered and threatened species.

**Management Prospectus**

**Qualifications for state designation** The karst Pineola Fern Grotto, with its unique diversity of ferns and other rare plants, qualifies this project as a state geological or botanical site.

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

**Management goals** See policy statement.

**Conditions affecting intensity of management** The Pineola Fern Grotto project will be a high-need management area with emphasis on resource restoration, control of exotics and public recreational use and development compatible with resource management.

**Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure** Within the first year after acquisition, management activities will concentrate on site security, natural and cultural resource protection, and efforts toward the development of a plan for long-term public use and resource management.

**Revenue-generating potential** No significant revenue is expected to be generated initially. After acquisition, it will probably be several years before any significant public use facilities are developed. The amount of any future revenue generated will depend on the nature and extent of public use and facilities.

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

**Management Cost Summary**

Category	Source	Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
Start-up	CARL	\$50,167	\$34,560	\$9,550	\$69,906	\$90,000	\$254,183
1994-95		\$50,167	\$34,560	\$9,550	\$69,906	\$90,000	\$254,183



Project History						
Ranking (last 5 yrs.)		Assessment Approved: 8/20/92		CARL Acquisition History		
		Project Design Approved: 12/10/92		Year	Acres	Funds
1994	64	Boundary/Design Modifications			None	
1993	63	None				
1992	--					
1991	--					
1990	--					

**Acquisition Planning and Status**

The project consists of approximately 453 acres, 20 parcels, and 14 owners. Essential parcels to acquire include the Fairly (grotto) and Morrison ownerships and the lands connecting the Fairly ownership to the state trail. Phase II is the Miller ownership south along the river. Phase III includes the ownerships north and along the river. Phase IV includes ownerships along the railroad right-of-way.

**Conformance with Florida Statewide Land Acquisition Plan**

Natural Communities		Forest Resources			Vascular Plants			Fish and Wildlife			Fresh Water Resources					Coastal Resources		
1	2	1	2a	2b	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
H	H	M	L	L	M	H	H	L	N	L	L	N	N	L	L	N	N	N

Geological Resources		Historical Resources		Outdoor Recreation Resources					Acquisition Guiding Principles									
1	2	1a	1b	1	2a	2b	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
H	H	L	N	L	M	M	L	L	H	H	L	H	M	L	M	N	N	N

**Qualifications Matrix for Preservation 2000 Criteria**

Imminent Danger of:			Likely to be:		Serves to Protect:			● = Best Met ○ = Also Met	
Development	Loss of Habitat	Subdivision	Developed in 12 mos.	Escalating Land Val.	Recharge Area	Other Nat. Res.	Res.-based Recreation	Cost ≤ 80% Appraisal	E & T spp Habitat
	○				○	○	○		●

# Wacissa/Aucilla River Sinks

Priority Project # 35

	<b>Acres</b>	<b>Cost/Tax Value</b>	<b>County(ies):</b>	Jefferson\Taylor
<b>Acquired:</b>	13,179	\$4,637,536	<b>Water Mgmt. District:</b>	Suwannee River
<b>Remaining:</b>	10,114	\$6,051,100	<b>Regional Planning Council:</b>	Apalachee and North Central Florida
<b>Totals:</b>	23,293	\$10,688,636	<b>Senate District(s):</b> 4	<b>House District(s):</b> 10

### Natural Resources Summary

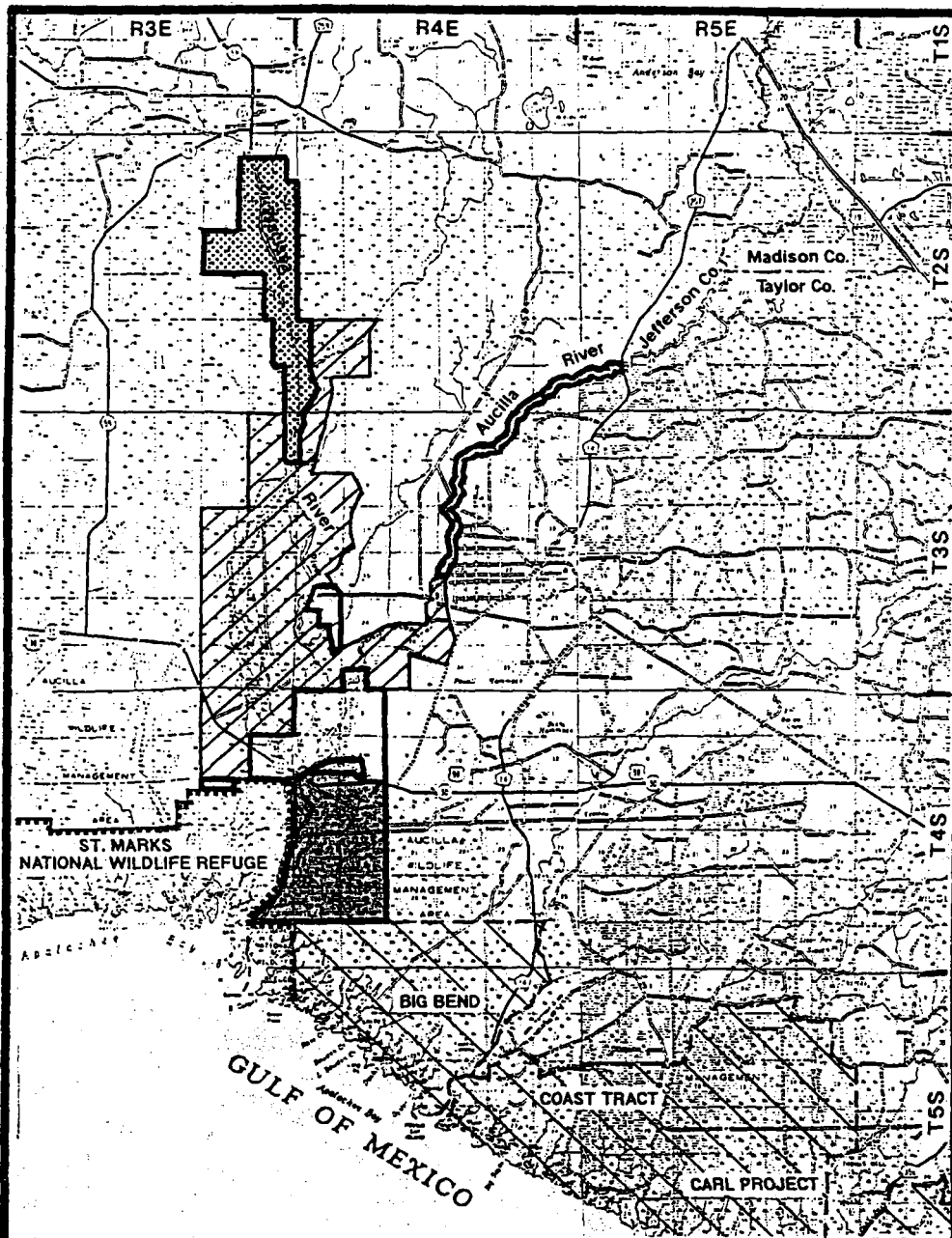
This project encompasses much of two river systems: a blackwater stream - the Aucilla, and a spring-fed stream - the Wacissa. Both of these river corridors are in good condition and are popular canoe trails. Although the surrounding areas are part of a commercial timber operation, the natural resources at the site remain in good condition. Ten 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 the state. 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.

### Vulnerability & Endangerment

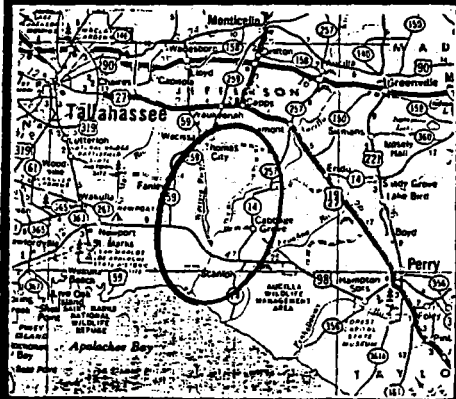
Much of the area has been logged in the past, but only very small areas have been converted to pine plantations. Rock mining occurs in the area. The water resources are subject to degradation. Many archaeological sites have been disturbed by unauthorized excavation. The forested communities are still in good condition, even after logging, and no intensification of forestry practices is anticipated by the owners. River frontage is always susceptible to development.



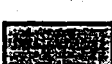

### Important Resources

FNAI Elements		Recreation/Public Use	Archaeological/Historic
Horst's cave crayfish	G1/S1	swimming	There are numerous aboriginal sites along both rivers and the project offers excellent potential for archaeological investigations. Twelve-thousand-year-old mastodon tusks from the Aucilla River show evidence of butchering--the oldest such evidence in North America.
SPRING-RUN STREAM	G2/S2	nature appreciation	
<i>Florida willow</i>	G2/S2	picnicking	
AQUATIC CAVE	G3/S2	canoeing	
FLOODPLAIN MARSH	G3/S2	fishing	
Alligator snapping turtle	G3G4/S3	hunting	
SINKHOLE	G7/S2	<b>Lead Manager</b>	
FLOODPLAIN FOREST	G7/S3	GFC	
BLACKWATER STREAM	G4/S2	<b>Designated Use</b>	
29 elements known from project		wildlife management area	



**WACISSA / AUCILLA  
RIVER SINKS**  
JEFFERSON/TAYLOR COUNTIES



-  PROJECT AREA REMAINING TO BE ACQUIRED
  -  STATE OWNED
  -  1992 ADDITION
  -  ESSENTIAL PARCELS
- (STATE OWNED EQUALS ESSENTIAL PARCELS ALSO)

**Management Policy Statement/Public Purposes**

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

**Management Prospectus**

**Qualifications for state designation** Much of the Wacissa/Aucilla River Sinks project is within the Aucilla Wildlife Management Area (WMA). This, together with the rivers' value as wildlife habitat, qualifies the project as a wildlife management area.

**Manager** The Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission (GFC) is the recommended project manager.

**Management goals** See policy statement. This project would be managed to preserve and showcase the spring-run stream and associated floodplain forest. The Wacissa River is part of the State Canoe Trail System, and the Florida Trail follows the Aucilla River sinks through the project area. Development of existing public-access points would take preference over new development in order to protect the high natural and cultural resource values of this project.

**Conditions affecting intensity of management** The nature of these two river corridors and their attendant floodplains indicates a relatively low need for intense management. The unique beauty of the area, and the presence of numerous cultural sites indicate a need for intense protective measures and a need to focus on control of public access.

**Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure** Most public-access points are already in place, including a county park at the head spring of the Wacissa. Therefore, immediate management control could be assumed by GFC. First-year activities would include posting the boundaries, establishing control at public-access points, and beginning the planning process. Long-term management (second year and following) would entail management of these lands as an integral part of the Big Bend/Aucilla WMA recreational complex.

**Revenue-generating potential** Without new WMA fees charged for non-consumptive uses of this area, the revenue potential appears low, while recreation values are quite high. If a method for charging canoeists, nature enthusiasts, fishermen and hikers could be devised, the revenue potential would be moderate.

**Cooperators in management** The Division of Historical Resources and the Division of Forestry are expected to cooperate in the management of this property. Jefferson County may also be involved since it manages a county park at the head spring.

**Management costs and revenue source** Revenue would derive from the CARL Trust Fund and Pittman-Robertson returns of excise tax.

**Management Cost Summary**

Category	Source	Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
Start-up	See above	\$33,481	\$6,500	\$18,316	\$33,113	\$0	\$91,410

**Project History**

Ranking (last 5 yrs.)	Assessment Approved: 1985		CARL Acquisition History		
	Project Design Approved: 3/21/86		Year	Acres	Funds
1994	66	Boundary/Design Modifications 4/7/92 4,500 acres added	1986	13,179	\$4,637,536
1993	23				
1992	22				
1991	34				
1990	18				

**Acquisition Planning and Status**

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

One of the core parcels is owned by St. Joe Paper Company and is on hold pending the outcome of negotiation on the Topsail project (St. Joe is a major owner within the Topsail project as well). Negotiations unsuccessful on other large parcels, with the exception of the 1992 addition for which funding has been unavailable.

The Aucilla and Wacissa River Corridors are also projects of the Suwannee River Water Management District.

**Conformance with Florida Statewide Land Acquisition Plan**

Natural Communities		Forest Resources			Vascular Plants			Fish and Wildlife			Fresh Water Resources					Coastal Resources		
1	2	1	2a	2b	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
M	H	H	L	M	N	L	L	H	N	M	H	H	N	M	H	N	N	N

Geological Resources		Historical Resources		Outdoor Recreation Resources					Acquisition Guiding Principles									
1	2	1a	1b	1	2a	2b	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
L	L	M	N	L	H	H	M	N	L	H	N	N	M	H	H	N	L	H

**Qualifications Matrix for Preservation 2000 Criteria**

Imminent Danger of:			Likely to be:		Serves to Protect:			● = Best Met ○ = Also Met	
Development	Loss of Habitat	Subdivision	Developed in 12 mos.	Escalating Land Val.	Recharge Area	Other Nat. Res.	Res.-based Recreation	Cost ≤ 80% Appraisal	E & T spp Habitat
○					●	●	●		○

# Newnan's Lake

Priority Project # 36

	<b>Acres</b>	<b>Cost/Tax Value</b>	<b>County(ies):</b> Alachua	
<b>Acquired:</b>	0	\$0	<b>Water Mgmt. District:</b> St. Johns River	
<b>Remaining:</b>	12,957	\$10,111,200	<b>Regional Planning Council:</b> North Central Florida	
<b>Totals:</b>	12,957	\$10,111,200	<b>Senate District(s):</b> 3	<b>House District(s):</b> 23

### Natural Resources Summary

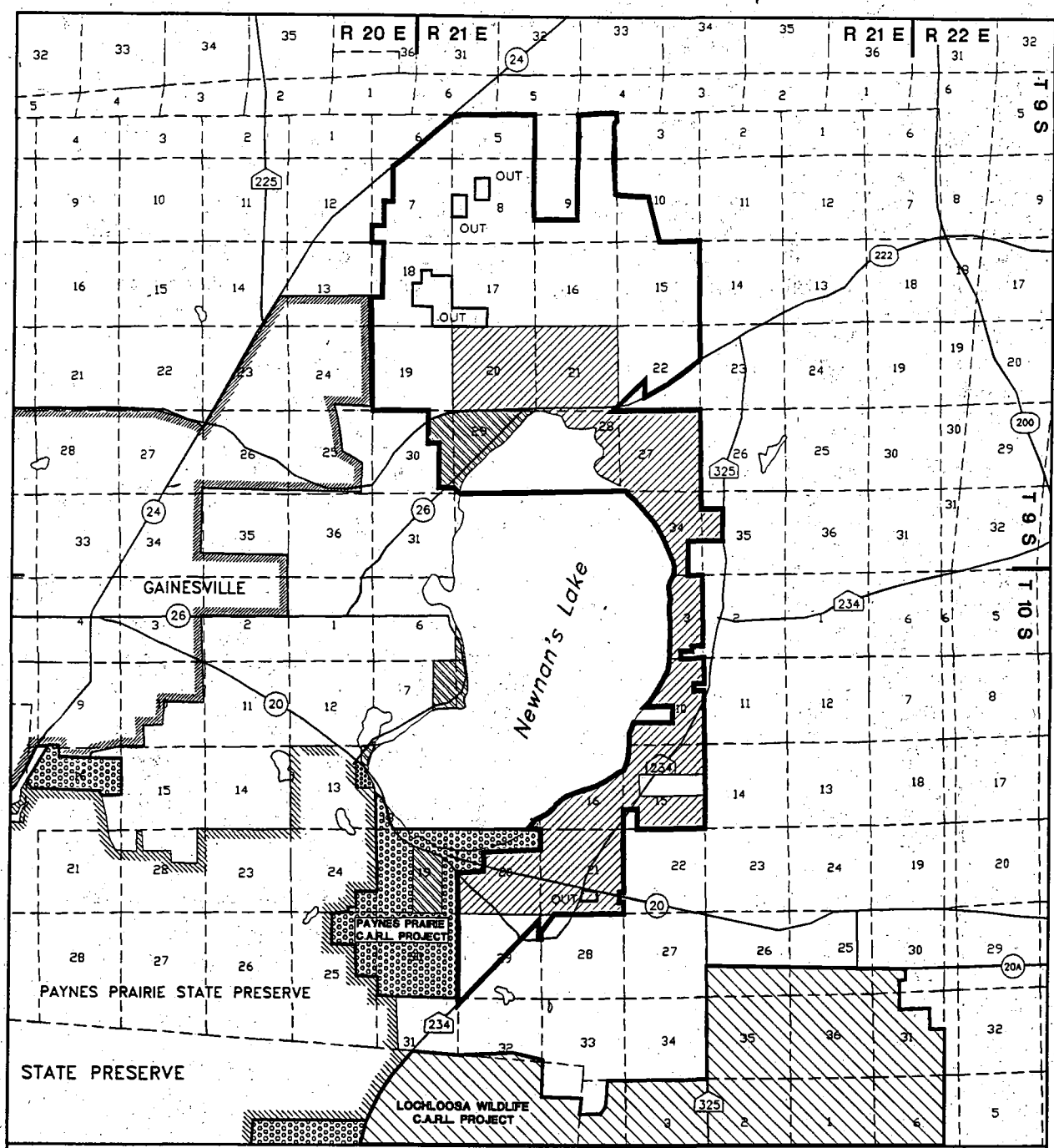
Newnan's Lake, with connections to Paynes Prairie and the Orange/Lochloosa Lakes system, is the center of a system critical to wetland wildlife in the northern peninsula of Florida. Large numbers of bald eagle and osprey nest around the lake and a bird rookery is located near the north shore. The Newnan's Lake watershed is the main source of water for Paynes Prairie State Preserve. Though much of the land is used for pine plantations, basin swamps and hydric hammocks also cover large areas in the project.




### Vulnerability & Endangerment

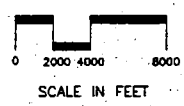
The majority of the site is vulnerable to alteration or destruction by development. Development around Newnan's Lake itself could result in a reduction in water quality, which in turn would have an adverse effect on the water quality of the adjacent Paynes Prairie. A portion of the site has a serious infestation of the invasive exotic plant coral ardisia, which, if left uncontrolled, could seriously degrade a much larger area of the project. Several subdivisions are currently selling 5-acre lots within the project. Georgia Pacific, a major landowner within the project, has previously had no interest in developing its ownership, but has recently indicated a desire to sell key tracts within the project. Growth pressures in Alachua County are such that sufficient development would occur within the project in the near future to fragment the upland areas and contribute to degradation in water quality of Newnan's Lake.

### Important Resources

FNAI Elements		Recreation/Public Use	Archaeological/Historic
SANDHILL	G2G3/S2	hiking	The Florida Site File records ten archaeological sites in the project, though most were reported years ago with little information. More sites would probably be found if the area were surveyed systematically. The archaeological and historical value of the project is considered moderate to high.
Flatwoods salamander	G2G3/S2S3	bicycling	
Striped newt	G2G3/S2S3	horseback riding trails	
Bald eagle	G3/S2S3	primitive camping	
Short-tailed snake	G3/S3	picnicking	
SCRUBBY FLATWOODS	G3/S3	fishing	
FLOODPLAIN FOREST	G7/S3	<b>Lead Manager</b>	
XERIC HAMMOCK	G7/S3	Div. of Forestry	
UPLAND MIXED FOREST	G7/S4	<b>Designated Use</b>	
22 elements known from project		State Forest	



-  PROJECT AREA
-  ACQUIRED BY S.J.R.W.M.D.
-  ESSENTIAL PARCELS



**NEWNAN'S LAKE**  
ALACHUA COUNTY

**Management Policy Statement/Public Purposes**

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

**Management Prospectus**

**Conditions affecting intensity of management:** The portion of the Newnan's Lake project south of SR 26 will be a high-need management area with emphasis on public recreational use and development compatible with resource management, particularly as it relates to trails.

**Timetable for implementing management:** Within the first year after acquisition, management activities will concentrate on site security, natural and cultural resource protection, and efforts toward the development of a plan for long-term public use and resource management.

**Estimate of Revenue generating potential:** No significant revenue is expected to be generated initially. After acquisition, it will probably be several years before any significant level of public use facilities is developed. The degree of any future revenue generated would depend on the nature and extent of public use and facilities.

**Recommendations whether local governments or others can be involved in management:** No local governments or others are recommended for management of this project area.

**Management Cost Summary**

Category	Source	Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
Start-up	DOF/CARL	\$58,586	\$0	\$24,000	\$97,800	\$0	\$180,386
1994-95	DOF/CARL	\$60,344	\$0	\$24,000	\$5,000	\$0	
Start-up	DRP/CARL	\$87,481	\$12,480	\$27,000	\$193,800	\$78,320	



Project History						
Ranking (last 5 yrs.)		Assessment Approved:		CARL Acquisition History		
		Project Design Approved:		Year	Acres	Funds
1994	67	Boundary/Design Modifications		None		
1993	--	None				
1992	--					
1991	--					
1990	--					

**Acquisition Planning and Status**

Acquisition priority should be given to the ownerships of Georgia Pacific, Zetrouer, Gladstone, Barnes and the smaller ownerships along the eastern shore (sections 3 and 10) of the lake. All other ownerships are a second priority. The project as a whole consists of approximately 82 parcels and 43 owners.

The Alachua Conservation Trust and the St. Johns River Water Management District have extensive knowledge of resource and ownership issues. Coordination with both should be maintained.

Resolutions in support of state acquisition have been received from the Alachua County Commission and the St. Johns River Water Management District.

**Conformance with Florida Statewide Land Acquisition Plan**

Natural Communities		Forest Resources			Vascular Plants			Fish and Wildlife			Fresh Water Resources					Coastal Resources		
1	2	1	2a	2b	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
L	M	H	H	M	N	L	M	M	M	M	N	N	N	L	H	N	N	N

Geological Resources		Historical Resources		Outdoor Recreation Resources					Acquisition Guiding Principles									
1	2	1a	1b	1	2a	2b	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
L	L	M	N	L	H	L	L	N	N	M	L	M	N	M	M	L	L	M

**Qualifications Matrix for Preservation 2000 Criteria**

Imminent Danger of:			Likely to be:		Serves to Protect:			● = Best Met ○ = Also Met	
Development	Loss of Habitat	Subdivision	Developed in 12 mos.	Escalating Land Val.	Recharge Area	Other Nat. Res.	Res.-based Recreation	Cost ≤ 80% Appraisal	E & T spp Habitat
○		○							●

# Escribano Point

Priority Project # 37

	<b>Acres</b>	<b>Cost/Tax Value</b>	<b>County(ies):</b> Santa Rosa	
<b>Acquired:</b>	0	\$0	<b>Water Mgmt. District:</b> Northwest Florida	
<b>Remaining:</b>	6,914	\$2,878,800	<b>Regional Planning Council:</b> West Florida	
<b>Totals:</b>	6,914	\$2,878,800	<b>Senate District(s):</b> 1	<b>House District(s):</b> 1

### Natural Resources Summary

The Escribano Point project includes a diverse sample of the undisturbed natural communities of northwest Florida. High-quality wetlands and submerged plant communities cover most of the project, while xeric oak hammock, mesic or scrubby pine flatwoods, and wet prairies cover the fairly small upland areas. These communities are almost pristine largely because they are isolated by Eglin Air Force Base. The project will provide a buffer to the Yellow River Marsh Aquatic Preserve, an Outstanding Florida Water with some of the last grass beds and oyster bars in Pensacola Bay.

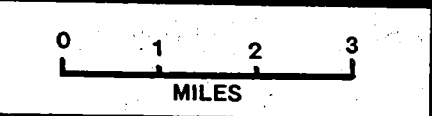
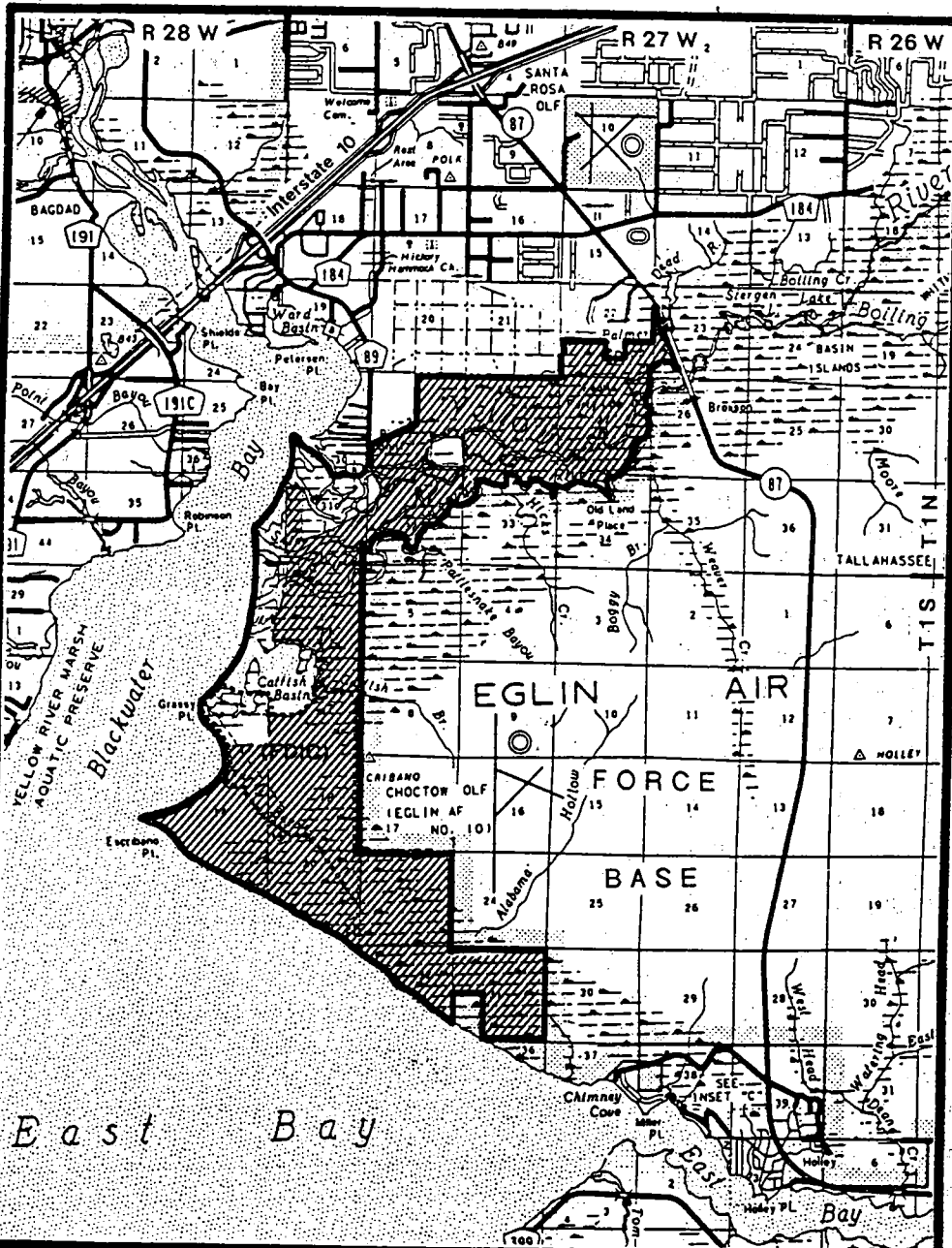
### Vulnerability & Endangerment

The majority of the site consists of wet areas that are not particularly suited for development, although they can be subjected to silvicultural practices that could result in loss of significant natural attributes, including ability to filter water running into Blackwater Bay.

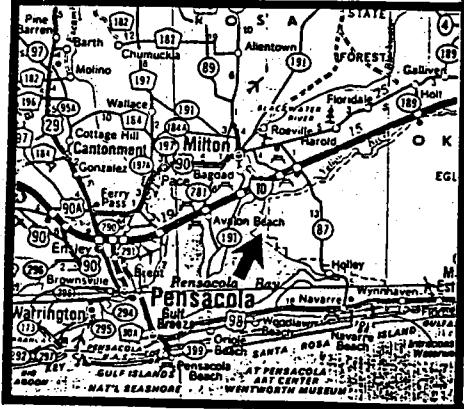
Because of the low growth pressures in this portion of Santa Rosa County, there is little danger of the site's being intensively developed in the near future. The more imminent threat could be loss of timberlands through intensive logging and continued loss of seepage slope/wet prairies to agriculture/silviculture or fire suppression.

### Important Resources

FNAI Element Occurrences	Recreation/Public Use	Archaeological/Historic
<i>Panhandle lily</i> G1G2/S1S2	saltwater swimming	The Florida Site File has records of 11 archaeological sites—shell middens, mounds, and a village site—and two historical structures in the project, but many have been disturbed or destroyed. If the area were surveyed systematically, more sites would probably be found. The archaeological and historical value of Escribano Point is considered moderate to high.
West indian manatee G2?/S2?	fishing	
SANDHILL G2G3/S2	hiking	
Atlantic sturgeon G3/S2	bicycling	
<i>Sweet pitcher-plant</i> G3/S3	camping	
<i>White-top pitcher-plant</i> G3/S3	nature appreciation	
SEEPAGE SLOPE G3?/S2	<b>Lead Manager</b>	
<i>Chapman's butterwort</i> G3?/S2	Div. of State Lands	
<i>Spoon-flower</i> G3G4/S3	<b>Designated Use</b>	
20 elements known project	aquatic preserve/reserve	



**ESCRIBANO POINT**  
SANTA ROSA CO.



PROJECT BOUNDARY

ESSENTIAL PARCELS

**Management Policy Statement/Public Purposes**

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

**Management Prospectus**

**Qualifications for state designation** The Escribano Point CARL project has the natural resources--undisturbed wetlands, hammocks, and pine forests--and location--adjacent to the Yellow River Marsh Aquatic Preserve and adjacent Class II shellfishing waters--to qualify as a state buffer preserve.

**Manager** The Department of Environmental Protection, Division of Marine Resources, Bureau of Coastal and Aquatic Managed Areas, is recommended as lead manager.

**Management goals** See policy statement.

**Conditions affecting intensity of management** The project includes "low-need" lands that require prescribed fire management and protection from unauthorized activities.

**Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure** Within the first year after acquisition, activities will concentrate on site security, fire management planning, resource inventory, trash removal, and the completion of a management plan.

The resource inventory will be used to identify sensitive areas that need special attention, protection or management and to locate areas that are appropriate for any recreational or administrative facilities. Infrastructure development will be confined to already disturbed areas and will be the absolute minimum for management of the property and public access.

Long-range plans for this property will generally be directed toward the restoration of disturbed areas and the perpetuation of natural communities. Management will also protect threatened and endangered species. An all-season burning program will be established. Interpretive programs will be used to educate the public on the natural and cultural resources in the area. Vehicles will be limited to designated areas.

**Revenue-generating potential** Portions of this project have pine forests that could help offset operational costs. Any estimate of the revenue that could be generated from harvest of these pinelands will depend upon a detailed assessment of the value of the timber on-site and upon the amount of harvesting that is determined to be consistent with protection of the natural resources on this project.

**Cooperators in management activities** The Division of Forestry and/or Division of Recreation and Parks may help with fire management. Any archeological management will be coordinated with the Division of Historical Resources.

**Management Cost Summary**

Category	Source	Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
recurring	IITF, CARL	\$27,128	\$24,404	\$16,000	\$10,000	\$0	\$77,532

**Project History**

Ranking (last 5 yrs.)	Assessment Approved: 7/23/93		CARL Acquisition History		
	Project Design Approved: 12/9/93		Year	Acres	Funds
1994	72	Boundary/Design Modifications			None
1993	--	None			
1992	--				
1991	--				
1990	--				

**Acquisition Planning and Status**

The project consists of approximately 6,914 acres, 74 parcels, and 24 owners. Although no formal phasing is recommended, negotiations should concentrate first on the larger parcels: Champion International, FDIC, White, Rice, and Graybiel.

No acquisition partners are participating in this project. Escribano Point, however, is listed as a priority project within Northwest Florida Water Management District's Five Year Plan. It is across Escambia Bay from the district's Garcon Point acquisition and is adjacent to the district's Yellow/Shoal River project.

Resolution number 93-23 was received from Santa Rosa County Commission in support of state acquisition of this project.

**Conformance with Florida Statewide Land Acquisition Plan**

Natural Communities		Forest Resources			Vascular Plants			Fish and Wildlife			Fresh Water Resources					Coastal Resources		
1	2	1	2a	2b	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
M	M	H	L	L	L	M	M	M	N	M	H	N	N	L	H	H	M	M

Geological Resources		Historical Resources		Outdoor Recreation Resources					Acquisition Guiding Principles									
1	2	1a	1b	1	2a	2b	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
N	N	M	N	M	L	L	L	L	N	M	L	H	H	L	M	M	M	N

**Qualifications Matrix for Preservation 2000 Criteria**

Imminent Danger of:			Likely to be:		Serves to Protect:			● = Best Met ○ = Also Met	
Development	Loss of Habitat	Subdivision	Developed in 12 mos.	Escalating Land Val.	Recharge Area	Other Nat. Res.	Res.-based Recreation	Cost ≤ 80% Appraisal	E & T spp Habitat
									●

# Julington-Durbin Peninsula

Priority Project # 38

	<b>Acres</b>	<b>Cost/Tax Value</b>	<b>County(ies):</b>		Duval
<b>Acquired:</b>	0	\$0	<b>Water Mgmt. District:</b>		St. Johns River
<b>Remaining:</b>	4,580	\$1,277,700	<b>Regional Planning Council:</b>		Northeast Florida
<b>Totals:</b>	4,580	\$1,277,700	<b>Senate District(s):</b>	2, 6	<b>House District(s):</b> 19

### Natural Resources Summary

Julington-Durbin Peninsula encompasses typical northeast Florida sandhill-mesic flatwoods-floodplain swamp landscape association. Although all of the upland communities have been impacted in the past by various silvicultural treatments, most of the wetland communities are relatively intact. Past disturbances to the natural communities on site and the long-term exclusion of fire have severely altered the natural quality, diversity, and viability of the fire-adapted communities (mesic flatwoods and sandhill). Four FNAI Special Animals have been reported as occurring on or near the original project boundary. There are at least three populations of state endangered Bartram's ixia within the project. If the project is acquired, an active restoration program, including prescribed burning, will be necessary to conserve both the natural communities and associated rare plant populations.

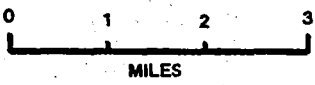
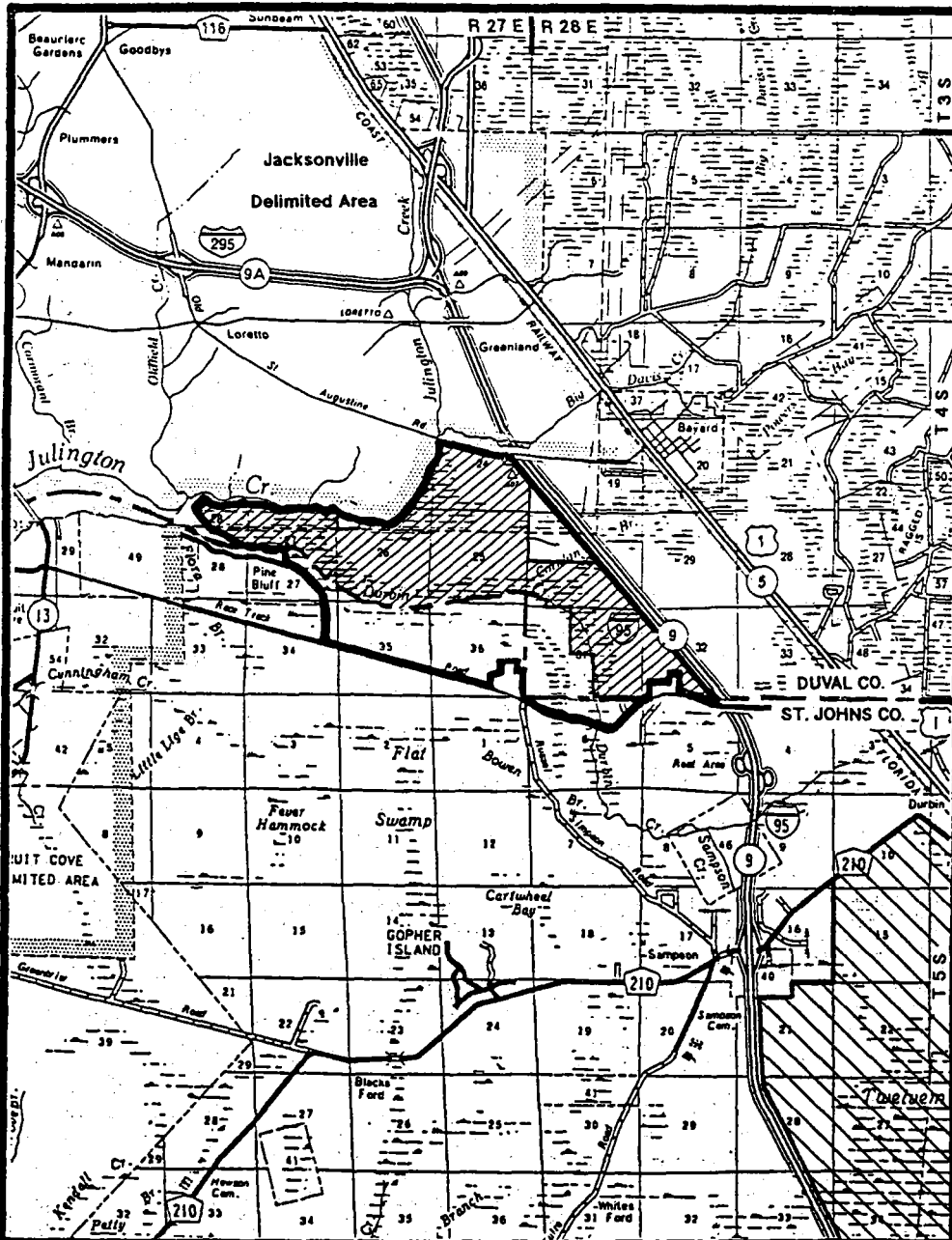
### Vulnerability & Endangerment

**Vulnerability:** The site is susceptible to losing its natural attributes to development. Water quality in the creek systems would be diminished by development along the streams, as would the scenic quality of the two creeks for recreational use.

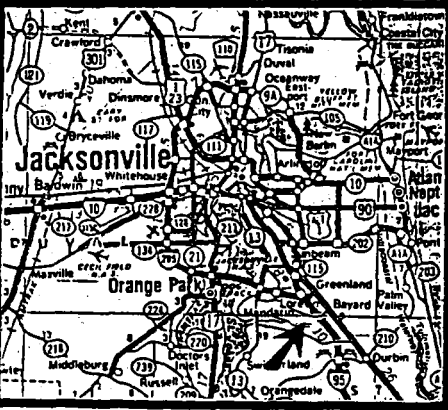
**Endangerment:** Duval County is an urban county experiencing much greater growth pressure than surrounding counties in north Florida. There is already a substantial amount of development along portions of the creeks. The creek systems will likely soon be altered and degraded by further development if not placed in public ownership.


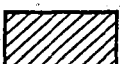

### Important Resources

FNAI Element Occurrences	Recreation/Public Use	Archaeological/Historic
<i>Bartram's ixia</i>	G2/S2	Although the project area has not been subjected to a cultural resource assessment survey, 3 archaeological sites are recorded in the Florida Site File within the Julington/Durbin Peninsula project. When compared to other acquisition projects, the archaeological and historical resource value/potential of this project is considered to be low.
<i>Variable-leaf crownbeard</i>	G2/S2	
SANDHILL	G2G3/S2	
FLOODPLAIN MARSH	G3?/S2	
<i>Southern red lily</i>	G3/S3	
UPLAND MIXED FOREST	G?/S4	
FLOODPLAIN SWAMP	G?/S4	
MESIC FLATWOODS	G?/S4	
<b>Lead Manager</b>		
City of Jacksonville St. Johns County		
<b>Designated Use</b>		
park		
8 elements known from project		



**JULINGTON / DURBIN  
PENINSULA**  
DUVAL / ST. JOHNS CO.'S



-  PROJECT AREA
-  PHASE I  
PHASE I EQUALS ESSENTIAL PARCELS
-  TWELVE MILE SWAMP  
CARL PROJECT

**Management Policy Statement/Public Purposes**

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

**Management Prospectus**

Prospectus not available. The budget estimate below is for the portion in Duval County. Cost estimates for the St. Johns County portion are not available.

**Management Cost Summary**

Category	Source	Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
Start-up	Jax City	\$66,876	\$4,200	\$87,750	\$88,000	\$1,792,000	\$2,038,826

**Project History**

Ranking (last 5 yrs.)	Assessment Approved:		CARL Acquisition History		
	Project Design Approved:	8/20/92	Year	Acres	Funds
1994	82	Boundary/Design Modifications	None		
1993	61	None			
1992	-				
1991	70				
1990	61				

**Acquisition Planning and Status**

Phase I consists of the Warren Weiss (Trustee, Applebaum Trust) ownership (unwilling seller). Phase II consists of approximately 11 other ownerships. The City of Jacksonville pledged \$3.3 million towards the purchase of Julington/Durbin Peninsula.

St. Johns River Water Management District is also a partner in this acquisition. Julington/Durbin Peninsula is identified as a priority acquisition area within the district's Five-Year Land Acquisition Plan. The district has committed \$3.7 million towards its acquisition.

**Conformance with Florida Statewide Land Acquisition Plan**

Natural Communities		Forest Resources			Vascular Plants			Fish and Wildlife			Fresh Water Resources					Coastal Resources		
1	2	1	2a	2b	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
L	L	H	M	H	H	M	M	L	L	L	N	N	N	N	H	N	N	N

Geological Resources		Historical Resources		Outdoor Recreation Resources					Acquisition Guiding Principles									
1	2	1a	1b	1	2a	2b	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
N	N	L	N	M	L	M	L	L	L	H	L	L	L	H	H	N	N	H

**Qualifications Matrix for Preservation 2000 Criteria**

Imminent Danger of:			Likely to be:		Serves to Protect:			● = Best Met ○ = Also Met	
Develop-ment	Loss of Habitat	Subdivision	Developed in 12 mos.	Escalating Land Val-	Recharge Area	Other Nat. Res.	Res.-based Recreation	Cost ≥ 80% Appraisal	E & T spp Habitat
○	○				○	○	○		●



# St. Michael's Landing

Priority Project # 39

	<b>Acres</b>	<b>Cost/Tax Value</b>	<b>County(ies):</b>	<b>Bay</b>
<b>Acquired:</b>	0	\$0	<b>Water Mgmt. District:</b>	Northwest Florida
<b>Remaining:</b>	364	\$4,766,800	<b>Regional Planning Council:</b>	West Florida
<b>Totals:</b>	364	\$4,766,800	<b>Senate District(s):</b> 7	<b>House District(s):</b> 6

### Natural Resources Summary

This site contains some 5,560 feet of frontage on the Gulf of Mexico and is bounded on the north by U.S. Highway 98. It is characterized by a beach strand and dune/swale system. Sand pine scrub occurs on secondary dunes and a tidal creek flows through the east portion of the tract. The native vegetation is in generally good condition. The project does not appear to have been timbered in the past. The Atlantic loggerhead turtle is known to use the beaches west of the site and possibly the site itself for limited nesting. A number of other endangered and threatened species also use the site.

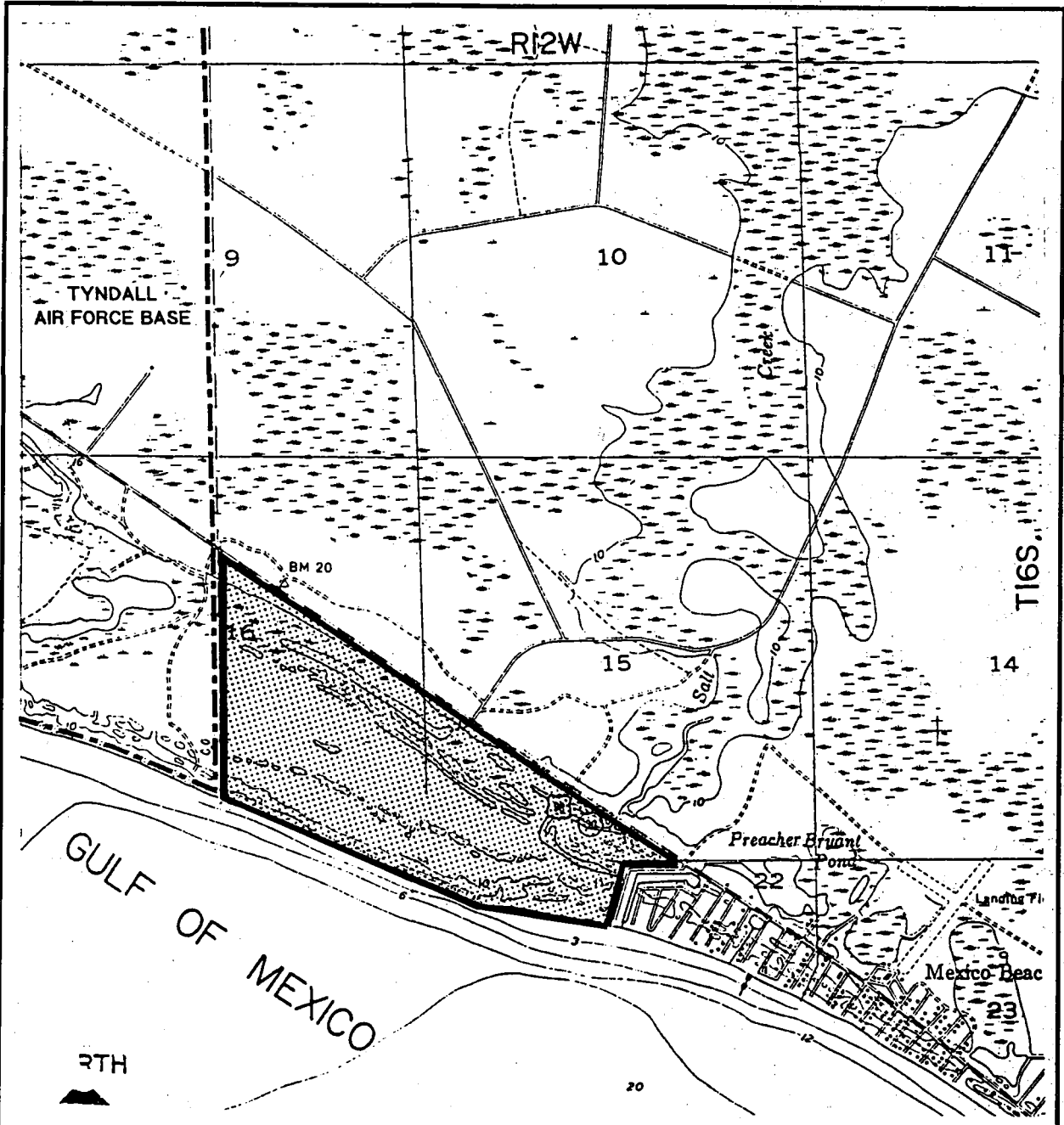
### Vulnerability & Endangerment

The Gulf shore is highly susceptible to severe storm damage, although such damage did not occur during the 1985 hurricane season due probably to the location of the eye at landfall. Because of the well sheltered location of the site behind St. Joseph Peninsula, susceptibility to normal storms and rough seas is thought to be low. Its location in an area of lesser population which had developed slowly to moderately in past years would normally leave the site less open to the likelihood of development. However, the site is conveniently situated between Mexico Beach and the Air Force base lands and this may offset the past trends of slow area development. The Coastal Construction Control Line (CCCL) is close to the shore.

Bay County has no zoning for this site. The owner has plans to develop the land under a Planned Unit Development (PUD), but has not yet presented a plan for the PUD to the county for approval. Application to the Department of Environmental Regulation has been made for the installation of a road along the west boundary of the Gulf shore tract. The owner anticipates creating two R.V. park units totaling some 385 sites near the beach as a selling tool to get the project underway. The owner is a willing seller who is postponing immediate development pending success of the site under the Save Our Coast program. County population growth, a factor in development pressure, is predicted to be moderate. Most of the land seaward of US 98, including all the beach, is within a federal coastal barrier resource unit. Implications of the designation should discourage development, affording a measure of protection.

### Important Resources

FNAI Element Occurrences		Recreation/Public Use	Archaeological/Historic
SCRUB	G2/S2	beach related activities	Although no cultural sites from within the project are recorded in the Florida Site File, it is considered to have a high potential for archaeological sites.
COASTAL GRASSLAND	G3/S2	swimming	
COASTAL STRAND	G3?/S2	saltwater fishing	
BLACKWATER STREAM	G4/S2	picnicking	
BEACH DUNE	G4?/S2	camping	
FLOODPLAIN SWAMP	G?/S4?		
MESIC FLATWOODS	G?/S4		
		<b>Lead Manager</b>	
		Div. of Rec. and Parks	
		<b>Designated Use</b>	
7 elements known from site		State Park	



**PROJECT AREA**  
EQUALS ESSENTIAL PARCELS



NORTH

SCALE IN FEET



**ST. MICHAEL'S LANDING**

**BAY COUNTY**

R 1-6-95

**Management Policy Statement/Public Purposes**

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

**Management Prospectus**

**Qualifications for state designation** The Gulf beach and dunes in the St. Michael's Landing CARL project qualify it as a unit of the state park system.

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

**Management goals** See policy statement.

**Conditions affecting intensity of management** As a Gulf beach property, the St. Michael's Landing project will be a high-need management area with emphasis on public recreational use and development compatible with resource management.

**Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure** Within the first year after acquisition, management activities will concentrate on site security, natural and cultural resource protection, and efforts toward the development of a plan for long-term public use and resource management.

**Revenue-generating potential** No significant revenue is expected to be generated initially. After acquisition, it will probably be several years before any significant level of public use facilities is developed. The degree of any future revenue generated would depend on the nature and extent of public use and facilities.

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

**Management Cost Summary**

Category	Source	Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
Start-up	CARL	\$22,167	\$19,560	\$8,000	\$55,800	\$25,000	\$130,527
1994-95	CARL	\$22,167	\$19,560	\$8,000	\$55,800	\$25,000	\$130,527

Project History						
Ranking (last 5 yrs.)		Assessment Approved: 10/26/88		CARL Acquisition History		
		Project Design Approved:		Year	Acres	Funds
1994	73	Boundary/Design Modifications		None		
1993	68	None				
1992	67					
1991	72					
1990	80					

**Acquisition Planning and Status**

The project consists of four parcels with two owners, St. Joe Land and Development Co. and First Federal of Panama City (RTC). RTC property was acquired by a private investor at price exceeding state's appraised value.

Due to relatively low ranking funding for 1995/96 is not expected.

**Conformance with Florida Statewide Land Acquisition Plan**

Natural Communities		Forest Resources			Vascular Plants			Fish and Wildlife			Fresh Water Resources					Coastal Resources		
1	2	1	2a	2b	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
M	H	M	L	M	L	M	L	L	N	M	N	N	N	N	N	H	M	M

Geological Resources		Historical Resources		Outdoor Recreation Resources					Acquisition Guiding Principles									
1	2	1a	1b	1	2a	2b	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
L	L	L	N	H	M	M	L	M	L	M	N	M	M	N	L	N	N	H

**Qualifications Matrix for Preservation 2000 Criteria**

Imminent Danger of:			Likely to be:		Serves to Protect:			● = Best Met ○ = Also Met	
Development	Loss of Habitat	Subdivision	Developed in 12 mos.	Escalating Land Val.	Recharge Area	Other Nat. Res.	Res.-based Recreation	Cost $\pm$ 80% Appraisal	E & T spp Habitat
●									

# Waccasassa Flats

Priority Project # 40

	<b>Acres:</b>	<b>Cost/Tax Value</b>	<b>County(ies):</b>	Gilchrest
<b>Acquired:</b>	0	\$0	<b>Water Mgmt. District:</b>	Suwannee River
<b>Remaining:</b>	44,846	\$6,183,000	<b>Regional Planning Council:</b>	North Central Florida
<b>Totals:</b>	44,846	\$6,183,000	<b>Senate District(s):</b> 4	<b>House District(s):</b> 10, 11

### Natural Resources Summary

Waccasassa Flats is predominantly covered by commercial pine plantation. The planted pine on the southern half of the project was recently clearcut. Flatwoods soils 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 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.

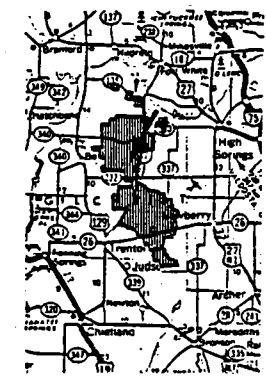
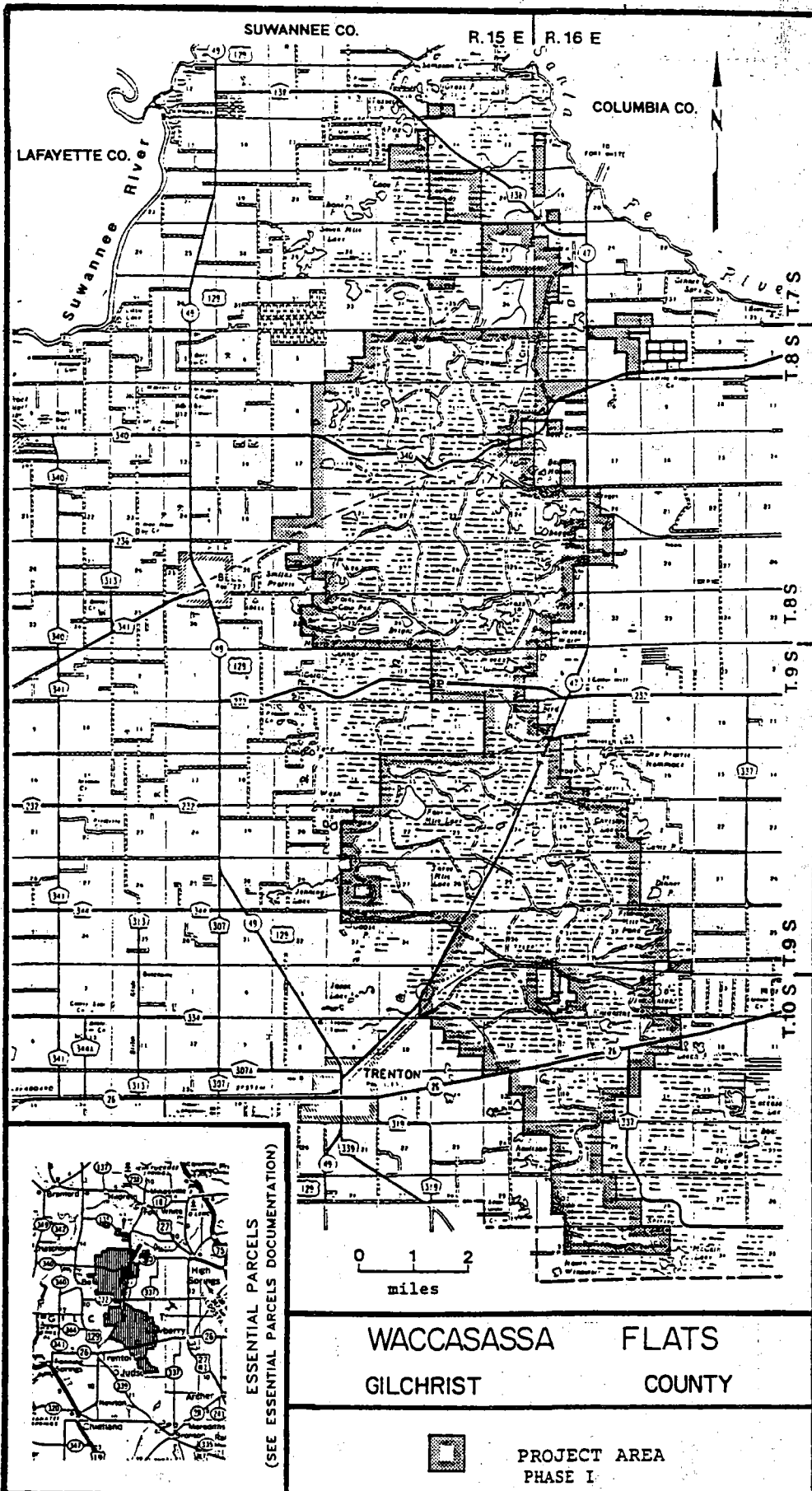
### Vulnerability & Endangerment

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 could adversely affect water quality. Development of the uplands could increase runoff, could increase water levels in the wetlands and could contribute to the eutrophication of the numerous lakes on the tract.

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).

### Important Resources

FNAI Elements		Recreation/Public Use	Archaeological/Historic
SANDHILL	G2G3/S2	picnicking, camping	Several archaeological sites including a significant Paleo-Indian (ca. 12,000 - 8500 B.C.) site, within the boundaries of this project are recorded within the Florida Site File. When compared to other projects, the potential for significant sites is considered to be high.
Sherman's fox squirrel	G5T2/S2	boating	
gopher tortoise	G3/S3	fishing, hunting	
Bachman's sparrow	G3/S?	nature appreciation	
spoon-flower	G3G4/S3	bird watching photography	
		<b>Lead Manager</b>	
		Div. of Forestry	
		<b>Designated Use</b>	
5 elements known from project		State Forest	



ESSENTIAL PARCELS  
(SEE ESSENTIAL PARCELS DOCUMENTATION)

0 1 2  
miles

WACCASASSA FLATS  
GILCHRIST COUNTY



PROJECT AREA  
PHASE I

**Management Policy Statement/Public Purposes**

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

**Management Prospectus**

**Qualifications for state designation** The restorable pine plantations of the Waccasassa Flats CARL project, its natural pine and hardwood forests, and its size make the project desirable for management as a state forest.

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

**Management goals** See policy statement. The primary land management goal for the Division of Forestry is to restore, maintain and protect all native ecosystems; to integrate compatible human use; and to insure long-term viability of rare populations and species.

**Conditions affecting intensity of management** There are no known disturbances that would require extraordinary attention, so management intensity is expected to be typical for a state forest. The project contains areas of pine plantation that will require restoration.

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

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

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

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

**Management Cost Summary**

Category	Source	Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
Setup	CARL	\$111,670	\$0	\$60,000	\$138,100	\$0	\$309,770

**Project History**

Ranking (last 5 yrs.)	Assessment Approved: --	CARL Acquisition History			
		Project Design Approved: 2/12/88	Year	Acres	Funds
1994	85	Boundary/Design Modifications  None			
1993	33				
1992	31				
1991	20				
1990	6				

**Acquisition Planning and Status**

Phase I: Two largest tracts former Gilchrest Timber/Brice and ITT Rayonier. Unwilling sellers when negotiated. Phase II: Other smaller tracts (approximately 41).

Resolutions in support of state acquisition have been received from the Gilchrest County School Board and the Suwanne River Water Management District.

**Conformance with Florida Statewide Land Acquisition Plan**

Natural Communities		Forest Resources			Vascular Plants			Fish and Wildlife			Fresh Water Resources					Coastal Resources		
1	2	1	2a	2b	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
L	L	H	H	H	N	N	L	L	N	L	N	N	H	M	M	N	N	N

Geological Resources		Historical Resources		Outdoor Recreation Resources					Acquisition Guiding Principles									
1	2	1a	1b	1	2a	2b	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
L	L	H	N	L	N	L	M	N	L	H	N	L	M	N	M	N	N	N

**Qualifications Matrix for Preservation 2000 Criteria**

Imminent Danger of:			Likely to be:		Serves to Protect:			● = Best Met ○ = Also Met	
Development	Loss of Habitat	Subdivision	Developed in 12 mos.	Escalating Land Val.	Recharge Area	Other Nat. Res.	Res.-based Recreation	Cost ≤ 80% Appraisal	E & T spp Habitat
					●	●	○		○



# Hutchinson Island (Blind Creek)

Priority Project # 41

	<b>Acres</b>	<b>Cost/Tax Value</b>	<b>County(ies):</b>	St. Lucie
<b>Acquired:</b>	0	\$0	<b>Water Mgmt. District:</b>	South Florida
<b>Remaining:</b>	352	\$4,724,200	<b>Regional Planning Council:</b>	Treasure Coast
<b>Totals:</b>	352	\$4,724,200	<b>Senate District(s):</b> 27	<b>House District(s):</b> 80

### Natural Resources Summary

Containing some 6,798 feet of ocean frontage, the property has a primary dune with a maximum height of approximately 10 feet. Intrusion by exotics is substantial on the uplands. Approximately 45 percent of the uplands are in non-native vegetation, dominated by Australian pine and Brazilian pepper. A maritime hammock dominated by cabbage palm, mulberry, hackberry and redbay is located at the south end of the tract while mangrove swamp predominates on the west and north end of the tract. The threatened giant leather fern, serpent fern, and shoestring fern exist on the property. The threatened loggerhead turtle and the endangered Atlantic green and leatherback turtles reportedly nest on the beaches in the area.

### Vulnerability & Endangerment

The general low profile makes the property moderately to extremely susceptible to severe storm damage. The general popularity of beach frontage makes the land susceptible to land use change, particularly in an area such as this, where developable upland is a prime commodity.

A moratorium on water hookup has been a major constraint inhibiting land use change in the past. The demand for upland property on Hutchinson Island is intense, and while several oceanfront parcels south of the subject property remain undeveloped, much development has taken place on the island over the past few years and is progressing northward. The property is the northernmost developable tract south of Ft. Pierce. Anticipated county growth, a factor in development pressure, is moderate. The beach is slowly eroding on the property.

### Important Resources

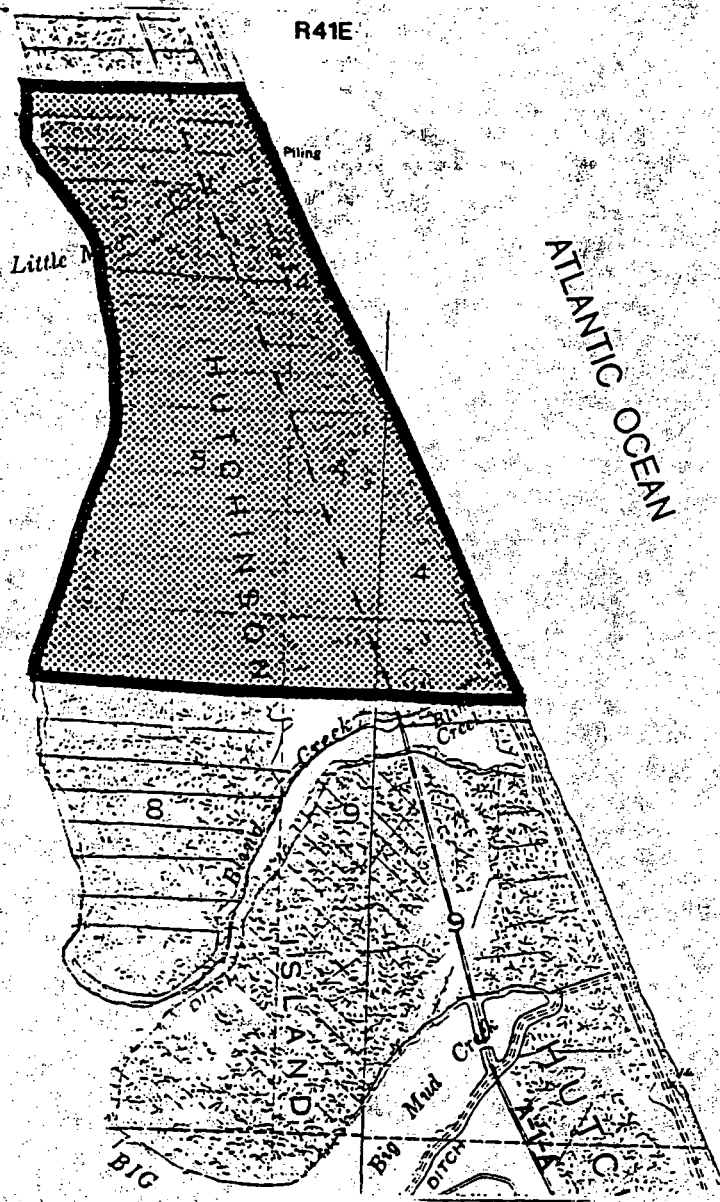
FNAI Elements		Recreation/Public Use	Archaeological/Historic
Coastal vervain	G2/S2	swimming	The Florida Site File records one archaeological site from the project. The potential for additional archaeological or historic sites is considered moderate.
Beach star	G3/S2	saltwater fishing	
Green turtle	G3/S2	surfing	
Leatherback turtle	G3/S2	scuba diving	
Loggerhead turtle	G3/S3		
COASTAL STRAND	G3/S2		
ESTUARINE TIDAL SWAMP	G3/S3		
BEACH DUNE	G4/S2	Div of Rec & Parks	
MARITIME HAMMOCK	G4/S3	Designated Use	
11 elements known from project		park/recreation area	

T36S | T35S

R41E

INDIAN RIVER

ATLANTIC OCEAN



**PROJECT AREA**  
EQUALS ESSENTIAL PARCELS



NORTH

SCALE IN FEET



**HUTCHINSON ISLAND -  
BLIND CREEK**

ST. LUCIE COUNTY

R. 1-6-95

**Management Policy Statement/Public Purposes**

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

**Management Prospectus**

**Qualifications for state designation** The Hutchinson Island/Blind Creek project contains over a mile of beach frontage and, although small in size, can provide public uses and natural-resource-based recreational activities consistent with similar resources already within the state park system.

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

**Management goals** The management goals of the project are to provide resource-based recreational opportunities, conserve and protect environmentally sensitive lands and to remove and control exotic species to the greatest extent practical.

**Conditions affecting intensity of management** With its ocean frontage, the Blind Creek project will be a high-need management area with emphasis on public recreational use and development compatible with resource management.

**Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure** Within the first year after acquisition, management activities will concentrate on site security, natural and cultural resource protection, and efforts toward the development of a plan for long-term public use and resource management.

**Revenue-generating potential** No significant revenue is expected to be generated initially. After acquisition, it will probably be several years before any significant public use facilities are developed. The amount of any revenue generated will depend on the nature and extent of public use and facilities.

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

**Management costs and sources of revenue** Start-up costs of management:

**Management Cost Summary**

Category	Source	Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
Start-up	CARL	\$41,000	\$10,000	\$20,000	\$80,000	\$0	\$151,000

**Project History**

Ranking (last 5 yrs.)	Assessment Approved: 7/12/91		CARL Acquisition History		
	Project Design Approved: 12/6/91		Year	Acres	Funds
1994 86	Boundary/Design Modifications None		None		
1993 77					
1992 78					
1991 --					
1990 --					

**Acquisition Planning and Status**

The property has five ownerships extending from ocean to bay. No acquisition activity has occurred due to relatively low ranking.

**Conformance with Florida Statewide Land Acquisition Plan**

Natural Communities		Forest Resources			Vascular Plants			Fish and Wildlife			Fresh Water Resources					Coastal Resources		
1	2	1	2a	2b	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
L	L	L	N	M	N	N	L	M	N	L	L	N	N	N	L	H	H	H

Geological Resources		Historical Resources		Outdoor Recreation Resources					Acquisition Guiding Principles									
1	2	1a	1b	1	2a	2b	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
L	L	L	N	M	L	M	L		L	L	L	L	L	M	L	N	N	H

**Qualifications Matrix for Preservation 2000 Criteria**

Imminent Danger of:			Likely to be:		Serves to Protect:			● = Best Met ○ = Also Met	
Development	Loss of Habitat	Subdivision	Developed in 12 mos.	Escalating Land Val.	Recharge Area	Other Nat. Res.	Res.-based Recreation	Cost ≤ 80% Appraisal	E & T spp Habitat
	○								●

# Letchworth Mounds

Priority Project # 42

	<b>Acres</b>	<b>Cost/Tax Value</b>	<b>County(ies):</b> Jefferson	
<b>Acquired:</b>	79	\$400,000	<b>Water Mgmt. District:</b> Northwest Florida	
<b>Remaining:</b>	383	\$180,500	<b>Regional Planning Council:</b> Apalachee	
<b>Totals:</b>	462	\$580,500	<b>Senate District(s):</b> 4	<b>House District(s):</b> 10

### Natural Resources Summary

Letchworth Mounds consists of a temple mound complex, numerous small burial or house mounds, and an associated village site. The site is relatively undisturbed and is considered to have high archaeological value. Much of the project area has been converted to improved pasture. Natural vegetation is comprised of a narrow corridor of floodplain forest along a small blackwater stream, and second-growth upland mixed forest.

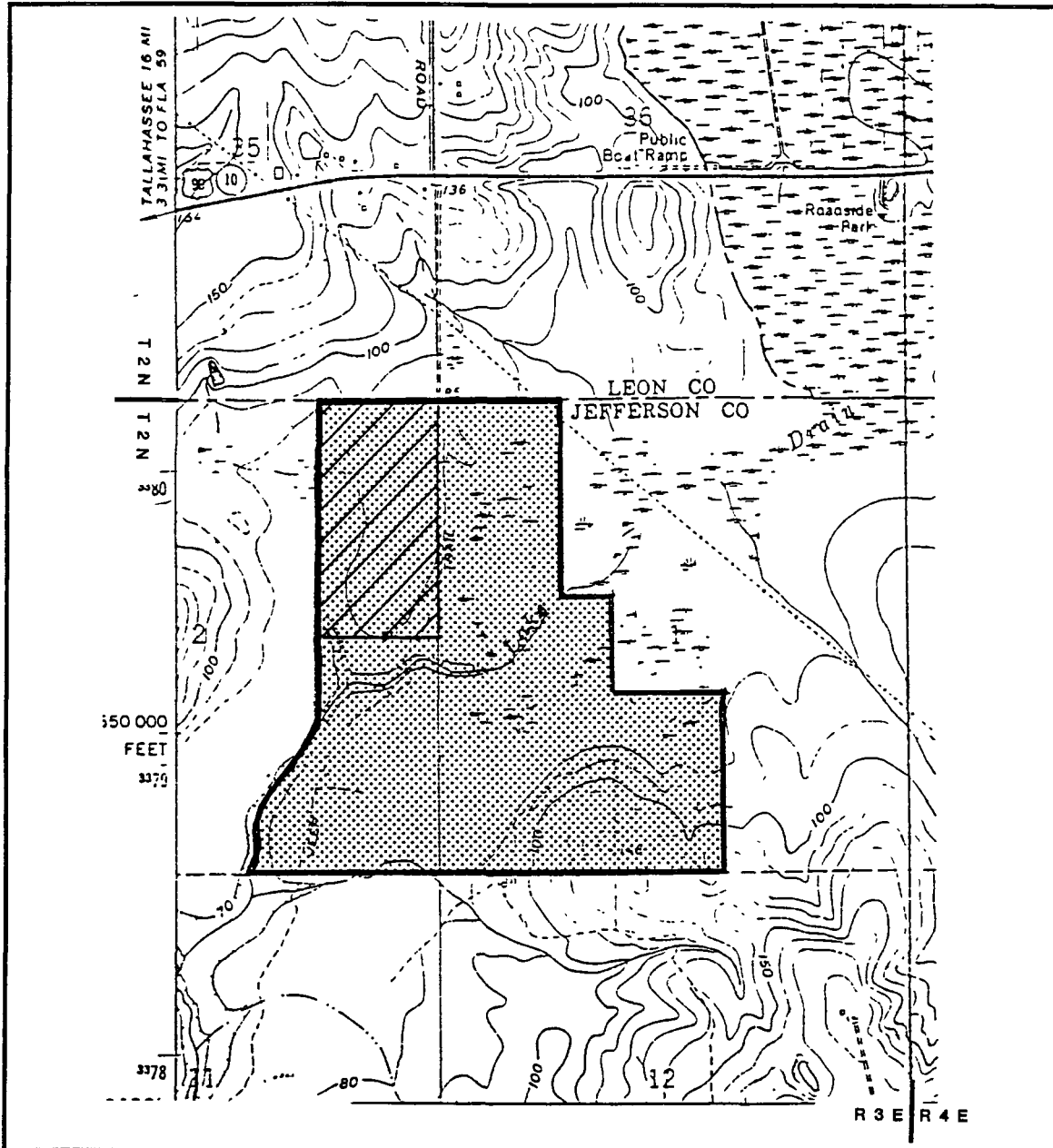
### Vulnerability & Endangerment

Most larger acreage tracts and agriculturally zoned land in Leon and neighboring counties are very susceptible to acquisition by developers and conversion to residential development.

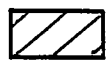
The owner of the 200 acre tract immediately west of the Letchworth property submitted an application, approved by Jefferson County, for a low density (1 unit per 5 acres) development. The development was never recorded and no action has been taken. Also, within the past few years, another potential developer of the same tract has been in discussions with Jefferson and Leon Counties and the Apalachee Regional Planning Council regarding a high density (2,000 mobile home units) retirement development requiring DRI review. Most of the land in the surrounding area, including the project area, however, is currently in agricultural use.

### Important Resources

FNAI Elements		Recreation/Public Use	Archaeological/Historic
FLOODPLAIN FOREST	G7/S3	interpretation of the archaeological resources nature trails, picnicking	The site is relatively undisturbed and is considered to have high archaeological value.
BLACKWATER STREAM	G4/S2		
UPLAND MIXED FOREST	G7/S4		
FLOODPLAIN SWAMP	G7/S4?		
		<b>Lead Manager</b>	
		Div. of Rec and Parks	
		<b>Designated Use</b>	
4 elements known from project		archaeological site	



**PROJECT AREA**  
EQUALS ESSENTIAL PARCELS



**STATE OWNED**



**NORTH**

SCALE IN FEET



# LETCHWORTH MOUNDS

JEFFERSON COUNTY

**Management Policy Statement/Public Purposes**

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

**Management Prospectus**

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

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

**Management goals** See policy statement.

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

**Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure** Within the first year after the project is placed under the management of the Division of Recreation and Parks, management activities will concentrate on site security, natural and cultural resource protection, and the development of a plan for long-term public use and resource management.

**Revenue-generating potential** No significant revenue is expected to be generated initially. The amount of any future revenue generated will depend on the nature and extent of public use and facilities.

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

**Management costs and sources of revenue** See Management Cost Summary.

**Management Cost Summary**

Category	Source	Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
Start-up	CARL	\$47,711	\$14,560	\$5,974	\$66,522	\$0	\$134,767
1994-95	CARL	\$20,363	\$0	\$2,712	\$6,978	\$0	\$30,053

Project History						
Ranking (last 5 yrs.)		Assessment Approved: 4/1/88		CARL Acquisition History		
		Project Design Approved: 12/14/88		Year	Acres	Funds
1994	91	Boundary/Design Modifications  None		1988-93	79	\$400,000
1993	82					
1992	68					
1991	13					
1990	19					

**Acquisition Planning and Status**

Project consists of two ownerships. The Letchworth ownership has been acquired, the remaining owner, Old Field Limited, is an unwilling seller.

**Conformance with Florida Statewide Land Acquisition Plan**

Natural Communities		Forest Resources			Vascular Plants			Fish and Wildlife			Fresh Water Resources					Coastal Resources		
1	2	1	2a	2b	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
N	N	L	N	L	N	N	L	L	N	L	N	N	N	N	H	N	N	N

Geological Resources		Historical Resources		Outdoor Recreation Resources					Acquisition Guiding Principles									
1	2	1a	1b	1	2a	2b	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
L	L	H	N	M	M	M	L	N	L	L	N	M	L	M	L	M	N	H

**Qualifications Matrix for Preservation 2000 Criteria**

Imminent Danger of.			Likely to be.		Serves to Protect			● = Best Met ○ = Also Met	
Development	Loss of Habitat	Subdivision	Developed in 12 mos	Escalating Land Val-	Recharge Area	Other Nat. Res.	Res.-based Recreation	Cost ≤ 80% Appraisal	E & T spp Habitat
		●			○	○	○		●



*Conservation and Recreation Lands  
1995 Annual Report*

**MEGA-MULTIPARCEL PROJECTS**

Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystems .....	M-3
Coupon Bight/Key Deer .....	M-11
Fakahatchee Strand .....	M-15
Save Our Everglades .....	M-19
Cayo Costa Island .....	M-23
East Everglades .....	M-28
Rotenberger/Seminole Indian Lands .....	M-31

# Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystems

Mega-Multiparcel # 1

	<b>Acres</b>	<b>Cost/Tax Value</b>	<b>County(ies):</b> Highlands, Polk	
<b>Acquired:</b>	1,766	\$2,340,540*	<b>Water Mgmt. District:</b> Southwest Florida and South Florida	
<b>Remaining:</b>	10,652	\$10,686,200	<b>Regional Planning Council:</b> Central Florida	
<b>Totals:</b>	12,418	\$13,026,740	<b>Senate District(s):</b> 17,26	<b>House District(s):</b> 63,65,66,77,78

## Natural Resources Summary

Central Florida Ridge scrub is considered to be among the oldest of Florida's upland ecosystems. Estimates of current losses of this ecosystem to development and conversion to agricultural uses are approximately 90%. This project consists of 20 separate sites along the Lake Wales Ridge which are intended to be part of a system of managed areas that conserve the character, biodiversity, and biological function of the ancient scrubs of the Ridge. Sites range from 25 to 9,235 acres in size, and contain the best remaining examples of unprotected ancient scrub as well as lakefront, swamps, black water streams, pine flatwoods, seepage slopes, hammocks, and sandhills.

## Vulnerability & Endangerment

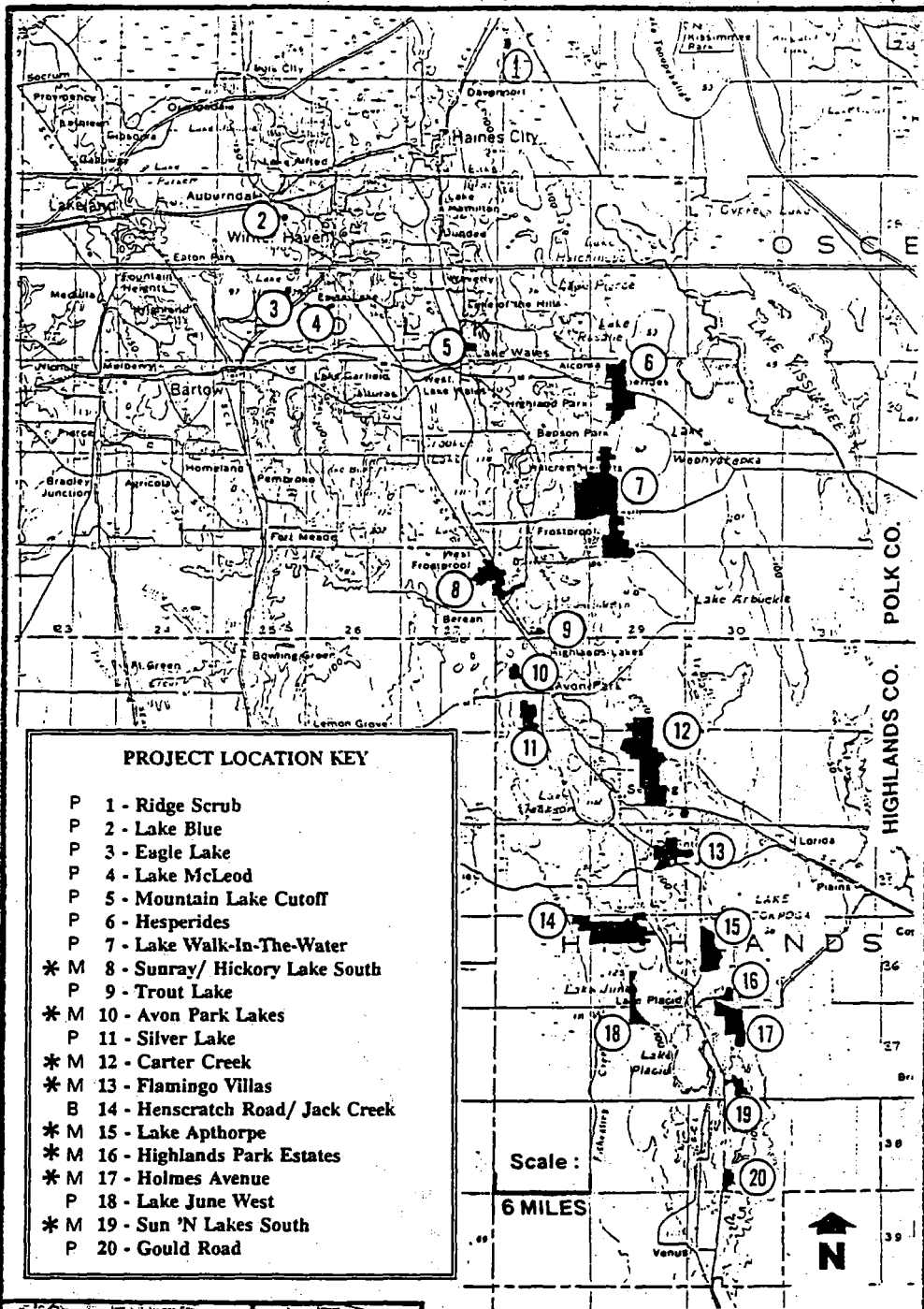
The extremely high vulnerability of the upland scrub sites on the Lake Wales Ridge is evident in the small fraction of the original system that remains intact. Well over 80% of the native scrub along the Lake Wales Ridge has already been destroyed to accommodate development and citrus groves, and there is no regulatory structure in place to protect what remains of this imperiled upland system. Much of what does remain is in parcels so small that their long-term viability as part of a functioning ecosystem is unlikely.

The extremely high vulnerability of the upland scrub sites on the Lake Wales Ridge is evident in the small fraction of the original system that remains intact. Well over 80% of the native scrub along the Lake Wales Ridge has already been destroyed to accommodate development and citrus groves, and there is no regulatory structure in place to protect what remains of this imperiled upland system. Much of what does remain is in parcels so small that their long-term viability as part of a functioning ecosystem is unlikely.

Ancient scrub in this project supports a large number of Florida endemics with many rapidly nearing extinction. The project provides habitat for 17 federally endangered or threatened plants (22 state listed) and five vertebrates that are federally endangered or threatened. An additional 18 plants and 6 vertebrates are under federal review for possible listing.

## Important Resources

FNAI Elements		Recreation/Public Use	Archaeological/Historic
<i>Scrub bluestem</i>	G1/S1	Nat. Res. Education	The Florida Site File contains no records of archeological /historical sites within the project boundaries. However, the project has not been subjected to a systematic professional archeological/ historical survey.
<i>Garrett's scrub balm</i>	G1/S1	Resource appreciation	
<i>Scrub mint</i>	G1/S1	limited hunting/fishing	
<i>Wedge-leaved button-snakeroot</i>	G1/S1	camping/hiking	
Lake Wales Ridge tiger beetle	G1/S1	picnicking	
<i>Carter's warea</i>	G1/S1	horseback riding	
Highlands scrub hypericum	??	<b>Lead Manager</b>	
<i>Avon Park rabbit-bells</i>	G1/S1	GFC	
Edison's ascyrum	G2/S2	<b>Designated Use</b>	
41 FNAI elements known from project		Wildlife & Env. Areas	



**PROJECT LOCATION KEY**

- P 1 - Ridge Scrub
- P 2 - Lake Blue
- P 3 - Eagle Lake
- P 4 - Lake McLeod
- P 5 - Mountain Lake Cutoff
- P 6 - Hesperides
- P 7 - Lake Walk-In-The-Water
- \* M 8 - Sunray/ Hickory Lake South
- P 9 - Trout Lake
- \* M 10 - Avon Park Lakes
- P 11 - Silver Lake
- \* M 12 - Carter Creek
- \* M 13 - Flamingo Villas
- B 14 - Henscratch Road/ Jack Creek
- \* M 15 - Lake Apthorpe
- \* M 16 - Highlands Park Estates
- \* M 17 - Holmes Avenue
- P 18 - Lake June West
- \* M 19 - Sun 'N Lakes South
- P 20 - Gould Road

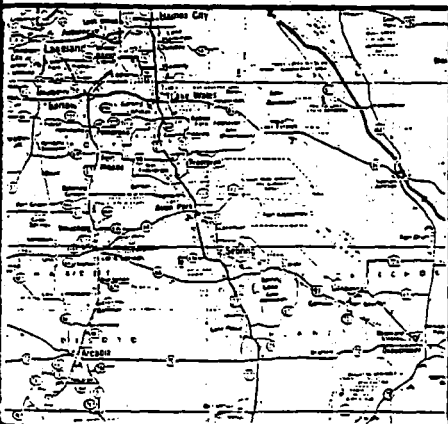
**LAKE WALES RIDGE  
ECOSYSTEMS**

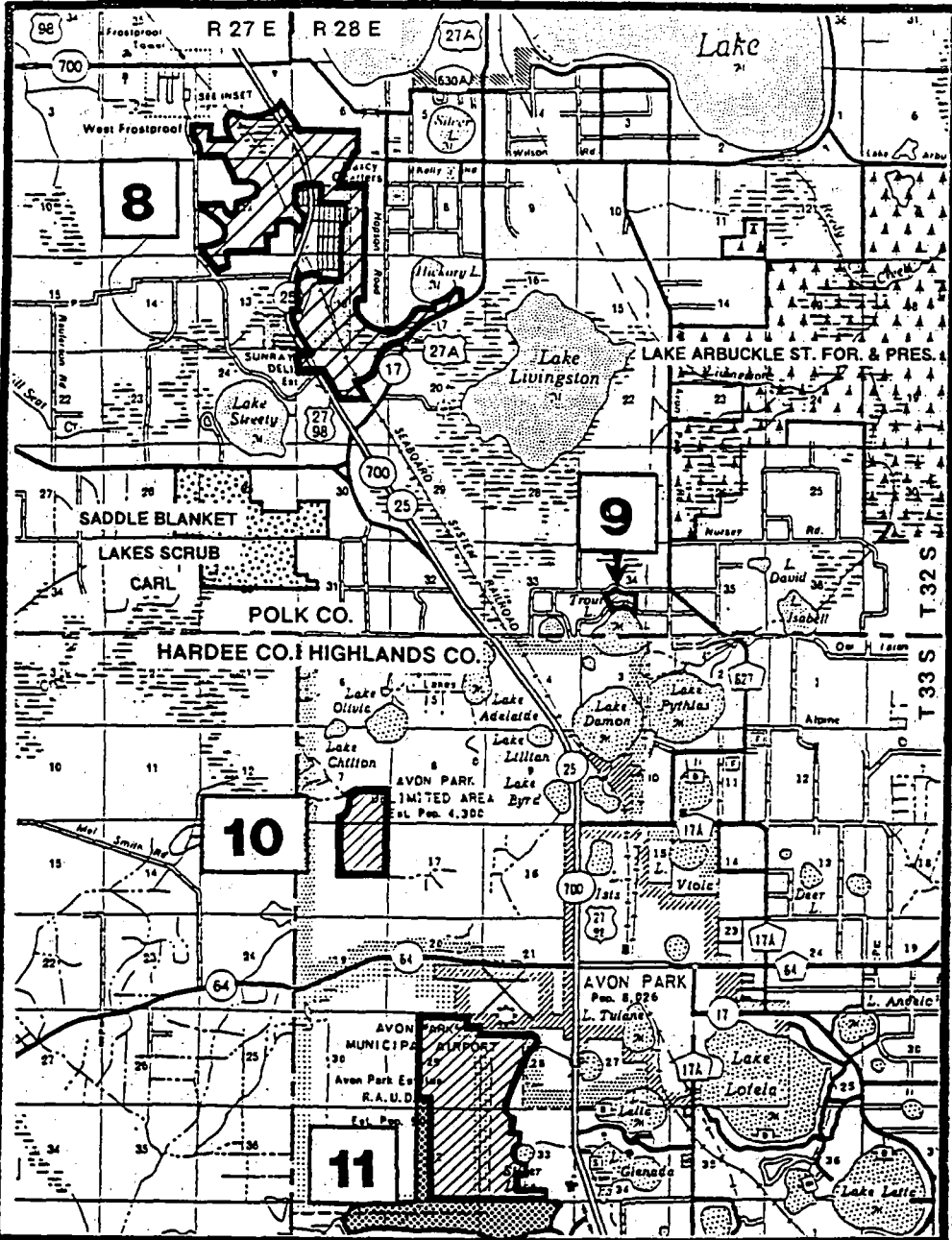
POLK / HIGHLANDS

CO.'S

- P - PRIORITY
- \* M - MEGA-MULTI
- B - BARGAIN SHARED

SITES 21-26 ARE PRIORITY  
McJunkin Ranch = PRIORITY





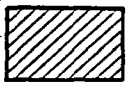
**LAKE WALES RIDGE ECOSYSTEMS**

POLK / HIGHLANDS CO.'S

SITES 8 & 10 ARE MEGA-MULTI SITES

**SITES:**

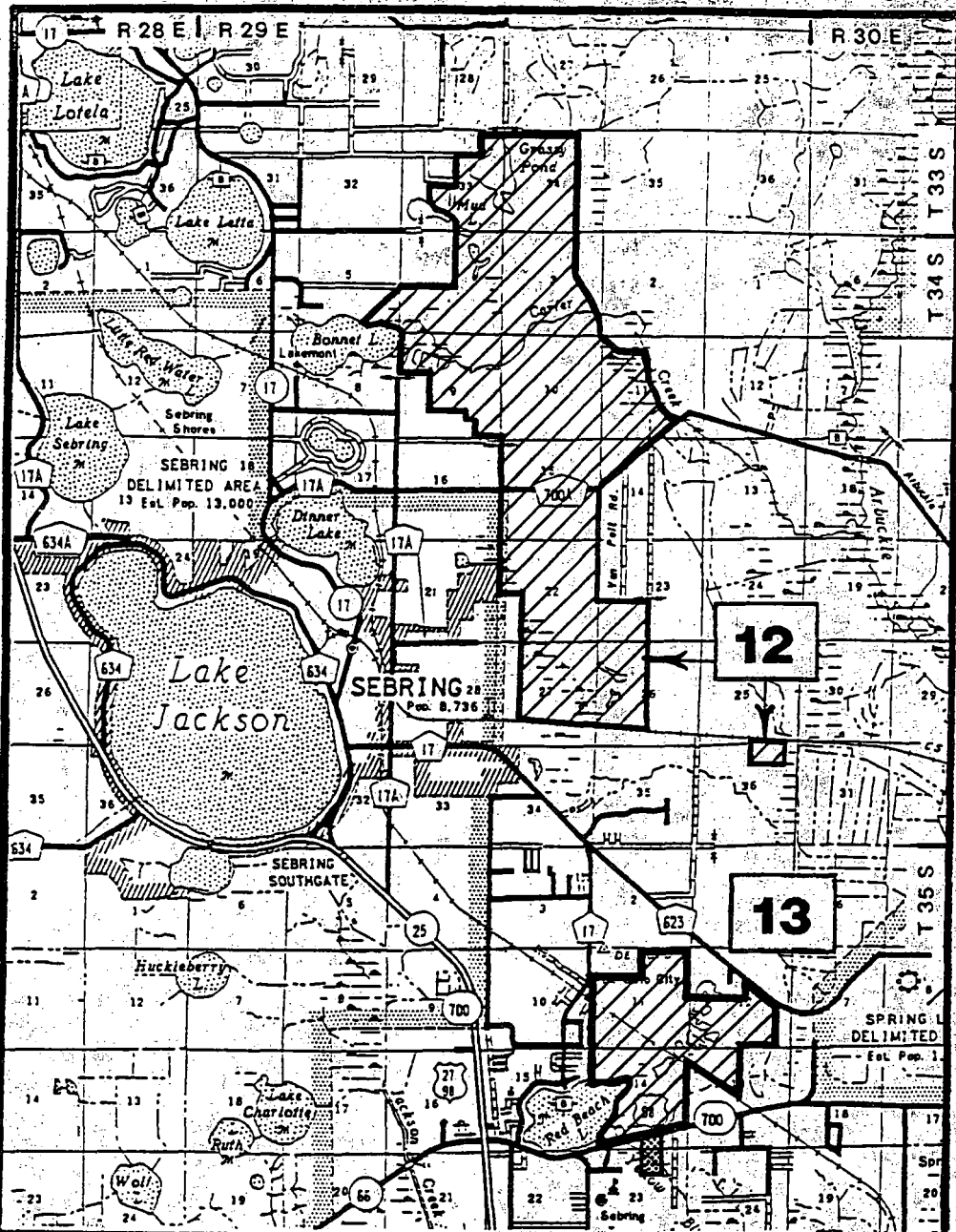
- 8 - Sunray/ Hickory Lake South
- 9 - Trout Lake
- 10 - Avon Park Lakes
- 11 - Silver Lake



**PROJECT AREA**  
EQUALS ESSENTIAL PARCELS



**1994 ADDITION**



**LAKE WALES RIDGE ECOSYSTEMS**

HIGHLANDS

CO.

SITES 12 & 13 ARE MEGA-MULTI SITES

**SITES:**

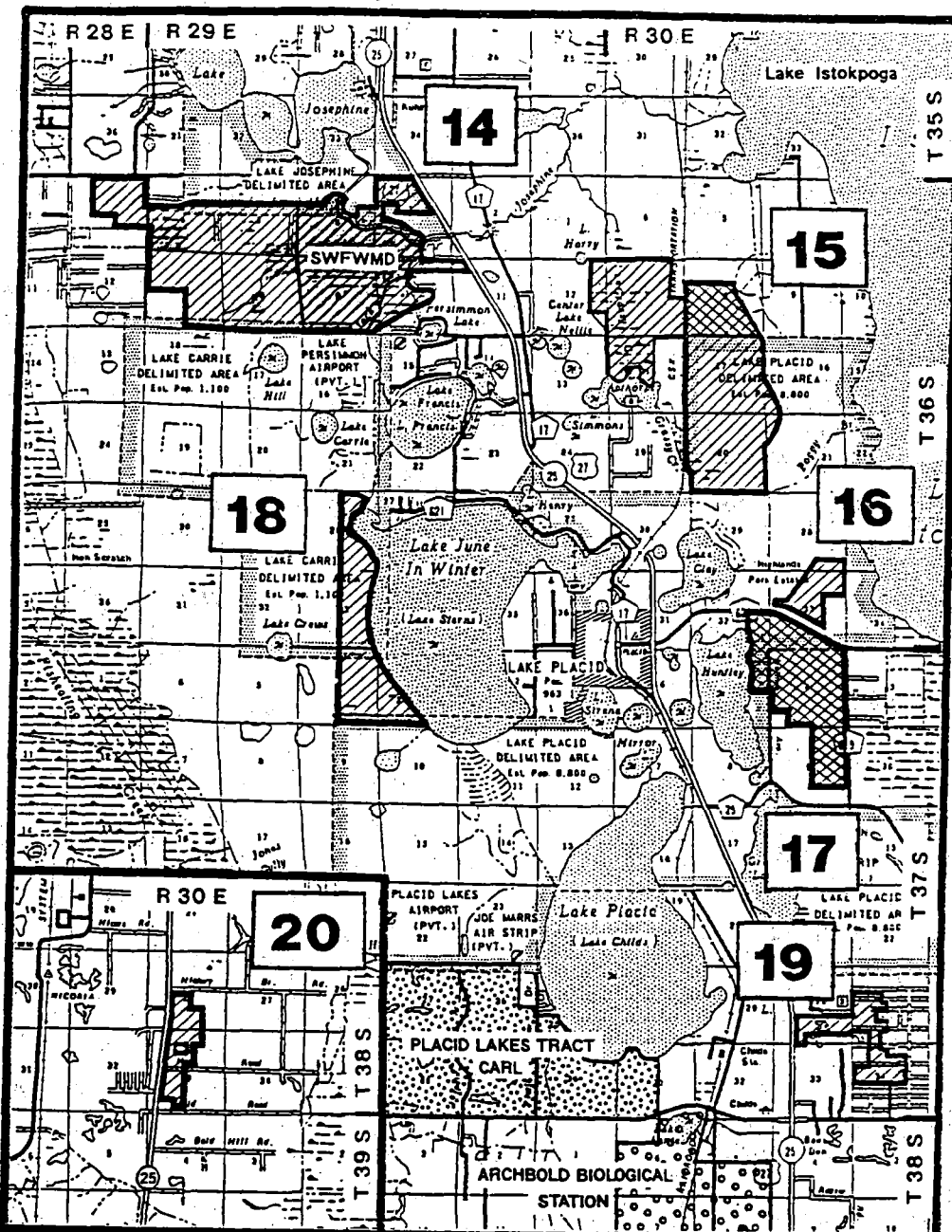
- 12 - Carter Creek
- 13 - Flamingo Villas



**PROJECT AREA**  
EQUALS ESSENTIAL PARCELS



**1994 ADDITION**

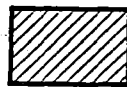


**LAKE WALES RIDGE ECOSYSTEMS**

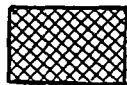
HIGHLANDS CO.

**SITES:**

- 14 - Henscratch Road/ Jack Creek
- 15 - Lake Apthorpe
- 16 - Highlands Park Estates
- 17 - Holmes Avenue
- 18 - Lake June West
- 19 - Sun 'N Lakes South
- 20 - Gould Road



PROJECT AREA



ACQUIRED



ESSENTIAL PARCELS  
ALSO ALL OF SITES 15 THRU 20

SITES 15, 16, 17, & 19 ARE MEGA MULTI SITES

**SHEET 4 OF 4**

**Management Policy Statement/Public Purposes**

The primary goals of management of the Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystems CARL project are: to conserve and protect environmentally unique and irreplaceable lands that contain native, relatively unaltered flora and fauna representing a natural area unique to, or scarce within, a region of this state or a larger geographic area; to conserve and protect significant habitat for native species or endangered and threatened species; and to conserve, protect, manage, or restore important ecosystems, landscapes, and forests, in order to enhance or protect significant surface water, coastal, recreational, timber, fish or wildlife resources which local or state regulatory programs cannot adequately protect.

**Management Prospectus**

**Management Goals** The Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystems Conservation and Recreation Lands (CARL) project encompasses numerous tracts on approximately 27,000 acres of the ancient Lake Wales Ridge located in South Central Florida. The Division of Forestry proposes management for two of these tracts, Lake Walk-in-Water (9,235 acres) and Hesperides (3,900 acres). The Division of Forestry proposes to manage these parcels in accordance with, and in a manner designed to accomplish, the acquisition goals and objectives as approved by the Land Acquisition Advisory Council. These goals and objectives are hereby incorporated by reference.

The primary land management goal for the Division of Forestry is to restore, maintain and protect in perpetuity all native ecosystems; to integrate compatible human use; and to insure long-term viability of populations and species considered rare. This ecosystem approach will guide the Division of Forestry's management activities on this project.

**Qualifications for State Designation:** The Lake Walk-in-Water parcel has a common border with Lake Arbuckle State Forest (LASF) and the Hesperides parcel is in the immediate vicinity of LASF. These parcels contain a variety of significant species and habitats, many of which are endemic to the Lake Wales Ridge. The size and diversity of these parcels makes them highly desirable for use and management as part of the state forest system.

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

**Timetable for Implementing Management:** Once the core area is acquired and assigned to the Division of Forestry for management, public access will be provided for low intensity, non-facilities related outdoor recreation activities. Until specific positions are provided for the project, public access will be coordinated through the Division of Forestry's Lakeland District Headquarters and management activities will be conducted utilizing Division personnel from LASF and the Polk County area. The Division of Forestry will cooperate with and seek the assistance of other state agencies, local government entities and interested parties as appropriate.

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

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

An all season burning program is being established utilizing practices that incorporate recent research findings. Whenever possible, existing roads, black lines, foam lines and natural breaks are utilized to contain and control prescribed and natural fires.

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

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

The Division will promote recreation and environmental education in the natural environment. As a general practice, if it is determined that a new recreation area is needed, low impact, rustic facilities will be the only kind developed. High impact, organized recreation areas will be discouraged because of possible adverse effects on the natural environment. Unnecessary roads, firelines and hydrological disturbances will be abandoned and/or restored to the greatest extent practical.

**Revenue Generating Potential:** As mentioned above, timber sales will be conducted as needed to improve or maintain desirable ecosystem conditions. These sales will primarily take place in upland pine stands and will provide a variable source of revenue dependent upon a variety of factors. Revenue generating potential of this project is expected to be low.

**Management Cost Summary**

Category	Source	Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
Start-up	CARL	\$63,440	\$0	\$20,000	\$111,700		\$195,140
1994-95							\$195,140



#1 Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystems

**Project History**

Ranking (last 5 yrs.)	Assessment Approved: 7/12/91		CARL Acquisition History			
	Project Design Approved: 12/6/91		Year	Acres	Funds	
1994	3	<b>Boundary/Design Modifications</b>		1994	1,652	\$2,048,040
1993	4	9/20/93	61 ac added (Flamingo)	1993	114	\$292,500
1992	5	7/23/93	536 ac added (L. Apthorpe)			
1991						
1990						

**Acquisition Planning**

Carter Creek (4,630 acres) consists of several large ownerships and is partially subdivided. Over 400 lots under contract and major core ownership under re-appraisal. A large portion of Flamingo Villas (1,420 acres) is subdivided with multiple owners. USF&W acquired over 63 of the 620 lots. The site also contains a few large single owner tracts. All remaining lots and large acreage tracts are under negotiation by the state. Almost half of Holmes Avenue (1199 acres) tract has been acquired by the state, with The Nature Conservancy (TNC) as intermediary. Multiple owners remain. Acquisition activity has not yet begun on Sunray (1,890 acres), Avon Park Lakes (225 acres), Highlands Park Estates (232 acres), or Sun 'N Lakes South (503 acres). TNC ownership has been acquired by the state in Lake Apthorpe (1,722 acres) site. TNC negotiating with owner of 521 acres. Appraisal mapping of remainder underway.

The Lake Wales Ridge project is a high priority acquisition area for the USF&WS. Funds will be spent by the Service as they become available.

Due to ranking within categories, Ridge Scrub, Lake Blue, Eagle Lake, Lake McLeod, Mountain Lake Cutoff, Lake Walk in Water, Trout Lake, Silver Lake, Lake June, Gould Road and McJunkin Ranch as well as the former Warea sites are described under the "Priority" category, Henscratch under "Bargain/Share".

Resolutions have been received from Polk County in support of state acquisition.

**Conformance with Florida Statewide Land Acquisition Plan**

Natural Communities		Forest Resources			Vascular Plants			Fish and Wildlife			Fresh Water Resources					Coastal Resources		
1	2	1	2a	2b	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
H	H	H	L	M	H	H	H	H	N	N	N	N	L	H	L	N	N	N

Geological Resources		Historical Resources		Outdoor Recreation Resources					Acquisition Guiding Principles									
1	2	1a	1b	1	2a	2b	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
M	L	L	N	L	H	H	M	N	L	H	N	H	H	M	L	N	H	H

**Qualifications Matrix for Preservation 2000 Criteria**

Imminent Danger of:			Likely to be:		Serves to Protect:			● = Best Met ○ = Also Met	
Development	Loss of Habitat	Subdivision	Developed in 12 mos.	Escalating Land Val-	Recharge Area	Other Nat. Res.	Res.-based Recreation	Cost ≤ 80% Appraisal	E & T spp Habitat
○		○	○		○	○	○		●

# Coupon Bight/Key Deer

Mega-Multiparcels # 02

	<b>Acres</b>	<b>Cost/Tax Value</b>	<b>County(ies):</b> Monroe	
<b>Acquired:</b>	330	\$2,225,606	<b>Water Mgmt. District:</b> South Florida	
<b>Remaining:</b>	1,486	\$19,570,552	<b>Regional Planning Council:</b> South Florida	
<b>Totals:</b>	1,816	\$21,796,158	<b>Senate District(s):</b> 40	<b>House District(s):</b> 120

## Natural Resources Summary

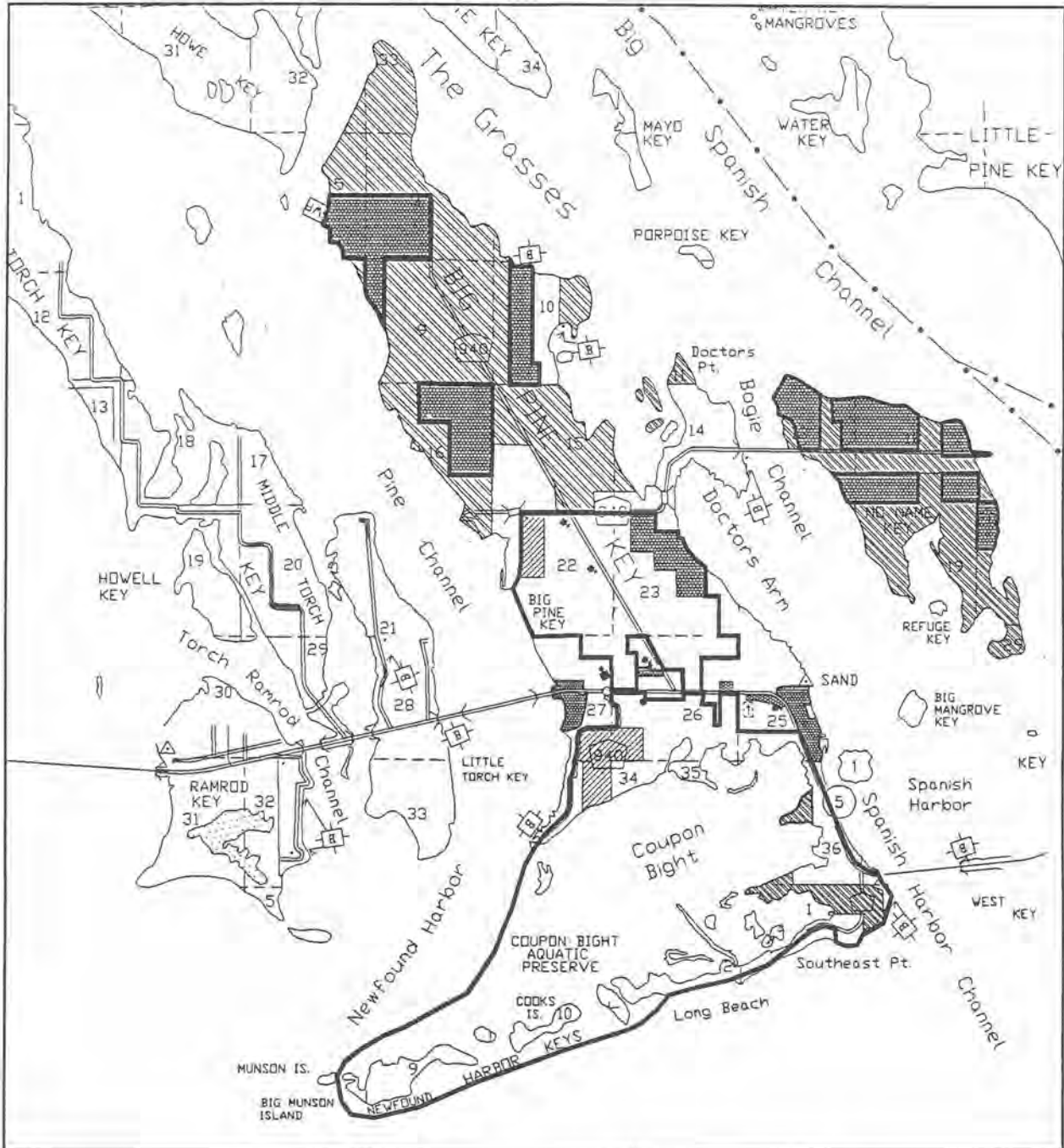
The Coupon Bight/Key Deer CARL acquisition project, within the Florida Keys Designated Area of Critical State Concern, encompasses virtually all of the remaining undeveloped land between the Coupon Bight Aquatic Preserve and the National Key Deer Refuge on Big Pine Key. Public acquisition of this project will help to protect the Outstanding Florida Waters surrounding Big Pine Key and the Coupon Bight Aquatic Preserve from the adverse effects of otherwise inevitable development. The project includes what is perhaps the best wildlife habitat on the Lower Florida Keys because the only significant sources of permanent fresh water are within its boundaries. It is quite possible that the endangered key deer cannot survive in the wild unless this project is acquired and protected. The pine rocklands and associated communities within this project are the largest and the best examples of these highly endangered communities remaining anywhere. No fewer than 24 FNAI Special Element plant species (14 of which are state-listed as endangered or threatened) are known from the project area. For many of these, this area is the single most important site, and it is likely that several would go extinct if this area were developed for residential uses. At least 41 FNAI-listed animal species (21 state-listed as endangered, threatened, or special concern) are known or strongly suspected from the project area.





## Vulnerability & Endangerment

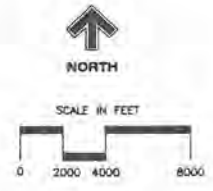
The project includes substantial areas of developable uplands. Residential or commercial development of these uplands would seriously impact the endangered key deer and the many threatened and endangered plant species. Development of the wetland and upland areas that serve as buffers for the Coupon Bight Aquatic Preserve would jeopardize that resource. The fresh-water resources, which are unique in the Lower Florida Keys, are vulnerable to pollution and over-use (leading to salt-water intrusion). There is tremendous growth pressure in the Florida Keys. All developable uplands will likely be developed as long as infrastructure concurrency provisions can be met. The filling of wetlands continues in the Florida Keys which have been designated as an Area of Critical State Concern.

## Important Resources

FNAI Elements		Recreation/Public Use	Archaeological/Historic
PINE ROCKLAND	G1/S1	photography	No archeological/historical sites within the boundaries of this project are recorded within the Florida Site File. When compared to other projects, the potential for significant sites is considered to be low.
<i>Garber's spurge</i>	G1/S1	nature appreciation	
<i>Big Pine tree-cactus</i>	G1T1/S1	hiking	
<i>Sand flax</i>	G1G2/S1S2		
<i>Wedge spurge</i>	G2T1/S1		
<i>Bahama sachsia</i>	G2/S1		
<i>Inkwood</i>	G2/S1	<b>Lead Manager</b>	
<i>Blodgett's wild-mercury</i>	G2/S2	USFWS Div. of Marine Resources	
<i>Big pine partridge pea</i>	G2/S2	<b>Designated Use</b>	
74 elements known from project		aquatic preserve wildlife & environ. area	



-  **PROJECT AREA**  
ESSENTIAL PARCELS EQUAL THE PROJECT AREA
-  **PUBLICLY OWNED**
-  **U.S.F.W.S. ACQUIRED**
-  **1994 ADDITIONS**



**COUPON BIGHT**  
MONROE COUNTY

### Management Policy Statement/Public Purposes

The primary goals of management of the Coupon Bight/Key Deer CARL project are: to conserve and protect environmentally unique and irreplaceable lands that contain native, relatively unaltered flora and fauna representing a natural area unique to, or scarce within, a region of this state or a larger geographic area; to conserve and protect lands within areas of critical state concern; to conserve and protect significant habitat for native species or endangered and threatened species; and to conserve, protect, manage, or restore important ecosystems, landscapes, and forests, in order to enhance or protect significant surface water, coastal, recreational, timber, fish or wildlife resources which local or state regulatory programs cannot adequately protect.

### Management Prospectus

The project area should continue to be managed by the Department of Environmental Protection, Division of Marine Resources' Bureau of Coastal and Aquatic Managed Areas in cooperation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, National Key Deer Refuge. The property will be managed as a state buffer preserve to the Coupon Bight Aquatic Preserve and sovereign submerged lands.

The management goals for the property are: 1) to protect unique and irreplaceable natural resources, including the endangered Key deer, Lower Keys marsh rabbit, marine and freshwater turtles, priority waterfowl, the flora and fauna of tropical hardwood hammocks, pinelands, freshwater and saltwater marshes, mangrove wetlands and nearshore marine habitats; 2) to protect and restore those features and conditions that improve the water quality of the Coupon Bight Aquatic Preserve and adjacent marine waters, benefiting fisheries, aesthetics and recreational enjoyment of the region; 3) to provide natural resource based recreation which is consistent with other management goals; 4) to manage the preserve's resources from an ecosystems perspective; and 5) to provide a natural resource based learning environment so that the public may develop an appreciation for the unique components of Florida's ecosystems.

Impediments to management are illegal dumping, vehicular trespass, poaching and clandestine drug related activities. Regular patrols, cleanup efforts and posting of the property would curtail these encroachments and require "moderate-need" management.

Within the first year after acquisition development of a resource inventory and management plan will be accomplished to guide management decisions.

Long term management needs include ecological burning, exotic plant control and wetlands restoration. Development and implementation of a directed and professional environmental educational program is also needed. Public access will be provided on a limited basis. Acquisition activities have been primarily directed toward unimproved properties. However, should the preserve acquire improved property, efforts would be made to optimize utilization of same for needed office, education facilities, workshop and storage space.

Given the sensitivity of the natural resources of the preserve, large scale use by the public or private sector is not recommended. Low impact recreational and/or private commercial activities, such as canoe/kayak concessions, wildlife photography/filming may potentially generate some revenue.

Security of the project area will depend upon the assistance and cooperation of Department, other state and local law enforcement. Regular patrols by preserve staff will assist detection of potential encroachments and/or violations.

### Management Cost Summary

Category	Source	Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
Start-up	IITF	\$6,550	\$41,000	\$5,000	\$0	\$0	\$52,550
1994-95	IITF	\$26,200	\$10,000	\$12,000	\$4,000	\$0	\$52,550

Project History							
Ranking (last 5 yrs.)		Assessment Approved: 1/85			CARL Acquisition History		
		Project Design Approved: 1/10/86			Year	Acres	Funds
1994	26	<b>Boundary/Design Modifications</b>			1994	50	\$194,200
1993	22	11/18/94	258 acres added		1993	65	\$820,600
1992	13	12/7/90	new project design		1992	3	\$72,000
1991	9	7/20/90	combined with new proposal		1991	95	\$453,455
1990	10	6/22/88	deletions		1986-90	117	\$685,361

**Acquisition Planning and Status**

Coupon Bight

Phase I consists of the Strachley Tract (acquired by the US Fish and Wildlife Service through the Trust for Public Lands) and the Brothers tract. Phase II consists of developable uplands (a few larger acreage tracts have been acquired by the state - the Pepper and Papps tracts as well as some subdivision lots in Piney Point, Tropical park and Kinercha north of the bight). Phase III consists of jurisdictional wetlands. The Division of State Lands further refined acquisition phasing as follows: I. Large acreage tracts and recorded subdivisions; II. Unrecorded subdivisions; III. Improved or commercial properties.

Key Deer

No phasing. Offers were mailed to all appraised lots east of Key Deer Boulevard north of US 1. Parcels are being processed to close. Negotiations on remaining parcels continue. Negotiations in progress also for vacant lots on west side of Key Deer Boulevard. Acquisition activity is also focusing on tracts providing viable corridor between the Coupon Bight and Key Deer portions of the project.

The Nature Conservancy acted as intermediary in the negotiation of over 520 acres, expending approximately \$5,124,000 on behalf of the South Florida Water Management District and US Fish and Wildlife Service (USF&WS). The USF&WS has included this project as an addition to the Key Deer National Wildlife Refuge.

**Conformance with Florida Statewide Land Acquisition Plan**

Natural Communities		Forest Resources			Vascular Plants			Fish and Wildlife			Fresh Water Resources					Coastal Resources		
1	2	1	2a	2b	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
H	H	H	L	L	H	H	H	H	N	H	M	N	N	L	H	M	M	H

Geological Resources		Historical Resources		Outdoor Recreation Resources					Acquisition Guiding Principles									
1	2	1a	1b	1	2a	2b	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
H	H	N	N	N	H	H	L	N	L	H	H	M	M	H	L	N	N	H

**Qualifications Matrix for Preservation 2000 Criteria**

Imminent Danger of:			Likely to be:		Serves to Protect:			● = Best Met ○ = Also Met	
Development	Loss of Habitat	Subdivision	Developed in 12 mos.	Escalating Land Val.	Recharge Area	Other Nat. Res.	Res.-based Recreation	Cost ≤ 80% Appraisal	E & T spp Habitat
○		●			○	○	○		●

# Fakahatchee Strand

Mega-Multiparcel # 3

	<b>Acres</b>	<b>Cost/Tax Value</b>	<b>County(ies):</b> Collier	
<b>Acquired:</b>	62,981	\$17,522,226	<b>Water Mgmt. District:</b> South Florida	
<b>Remaining:</b>	11,393	\$4,557,100	<b>Regional Planning Council:</b> Southwest Florida	
<b>Totals:</b>	74,374	\$22,079,326	<b>Senate District(s):</b> 29	<b>House District(s):</b> 102

### Natural Resources Summary

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 usually 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 one of the core areas of the current range of the Florida panther. The Fakahatchee Strand is linked hydrologically to the Everglades system and is particularly important to the estuarine ecosystem of the Ten Thousand Islands area.

### Vulnerability & Endangerment

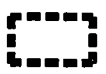
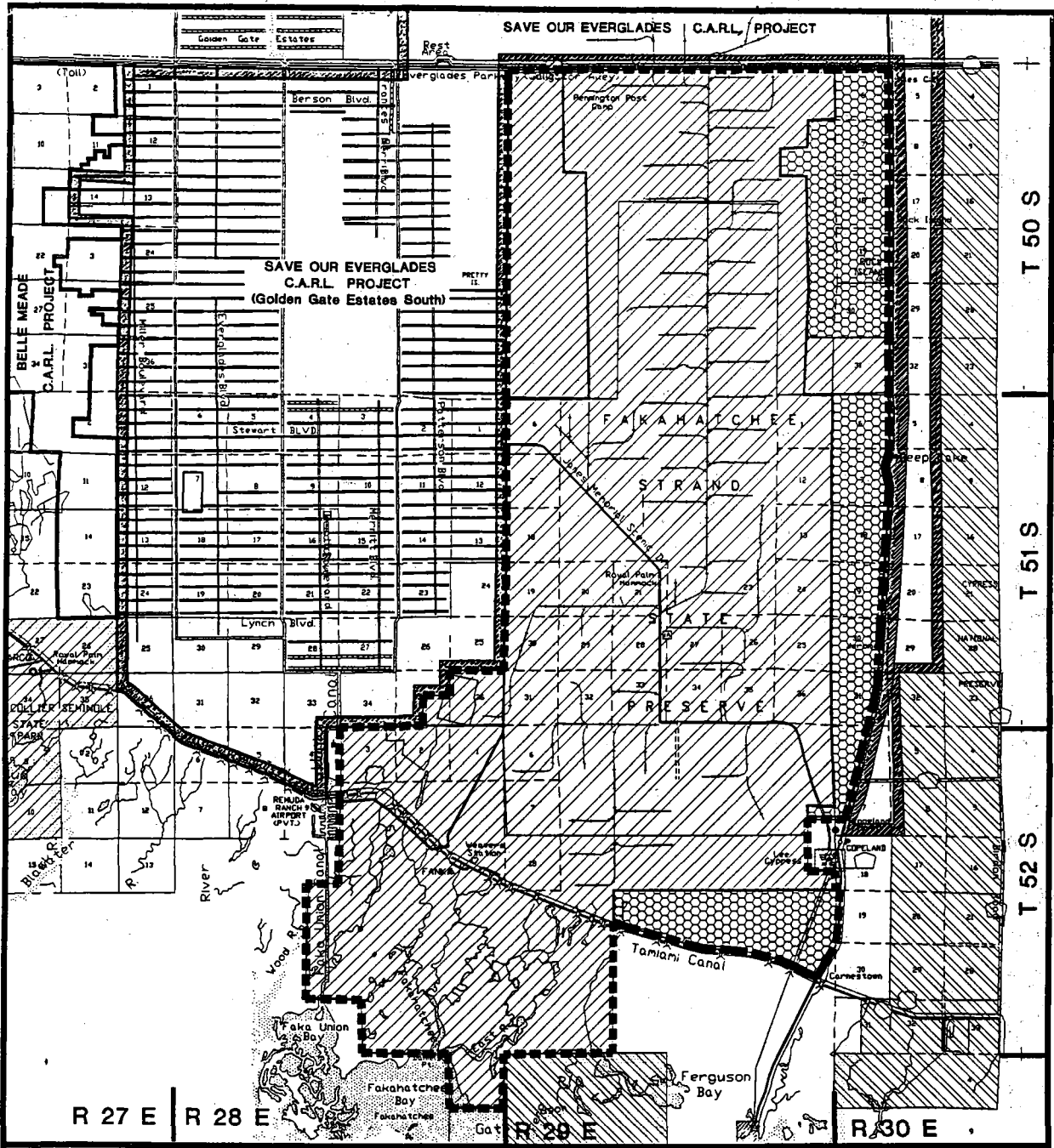
Very vulnerable to changes in water levels and public uses incompatible with resource conservation.

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

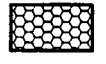
### Important Resources

FNAI Elements		Recreation/Public Use	Archaeological/Historic
<i>Tiny orchid</i>	G1G3/S1	passive recreational activities	The Fakahatchee Strand has several archaeological sites and has excellent potential for future archaeological investigations.
<i>Hanging clubmoss</i>	G2/S1		
<i>Nodding catopsis</i>	G2G3/S1		
<i>Hand fern</i>	G2/S2		
Florida panther	G4T1/S1		
Florida black bear	G5T2/S2		
<i>Florida royal palm</i>	G2Q/S2		
SHELL MOUND	G3/S2	<b>Lead Manager</b>	
<i>Leafless orchid</i>	G7/S1	Div. of Rec. and Parks	
30 elements known from project		<b>Designated Use</b>	
		preserve	





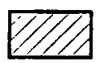
**PROJECT AREA**  
(ESSENTIAL PARCELS EQUAL PROJECT AREA)



**PRIVATE OWNERSHIP**



**MIXED OWNERSHIP  
STATE AND PRIVATE**



**STATE OWNED**

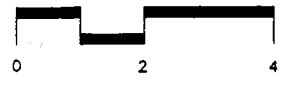


**FEDERAL OWNED**



**NORTH**

SCALE IN MILES



**FAKAHATCHEE STRAND**

**COLLIER COUNTY**

**Management Policy Statement/Public Purposes**

The primary goals of management of the Fakahatchee Strand CARL project are: to conserve and protect environmentally unique and irreplaceable lands that contain native, relatively unaltered flora and fauna representing a natural area unique to, or scarce within, a region of this state or a larger geographic area; to conserve and protect lands within areas of critical state concern; to conserve and protect significant habitat for native species or endangered and threatened species; and to conserve, protect, manage, or restore important ecosystems, landscapes, and forests, in order to enhance or protect significant surface water, coastal, recreational, timber, fish or wildlife resources which local or state regulatory programs cannot adequately protect.

**Management Prospectus**

**Qualifications for state designation** The unique and sensitive Fakahatchee Strand with its rare plants and animals (including the Florida panther) qualifies this project as a state preserve.

**Manager** The Division of Recreation and Parks, Department of Environmental Protection, will incorporate the lands being acquired into the Fakahatchee Strand State Preserve.

**Management goals** See policy statement.

**Conditions affecting intensity of management** The project is a low-need management area emphasizing resource protection while allowing compatible public recreational use and development.

**Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure** Immediately after being brought under the management of the Division of Recreation and Parks, each parcel management activities will concentrate on site security, natural and cultural resource protection, and inclusion in a plan for long-term public use and resource management of the overall preserve.

**Revenue-generating potential** No significant revenue is expected to be generated for individual parcels. The amount of future revenue generated will depend on the nature and extent of public use and facilities for the preserve. Management emphasis is on resource protection, with minimal public use, so future generated revenues are expected to be low. The preserve does not now generate any significant amount of revenue.

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

**Management costs and sources of revenue** \$4,251 from the CARL Trust Fund has been allotted for expenses.

**Management Cost Summary**

Category	Source	Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
1994-95	SPTF	\$162,811	\$0	\$38,850	\$0	\$0	\$201,661



#3 Fakahatchee Strand

**Project History**

Ranking (last 5 yrs.)	Assessment Approved: --		CARL Acquisition History		
	Project Design Approved: --		Year	Acres	Funds
1994	56	<b>Boundary/Design Modifications</b>			
1993	45	None			
1992	26	1993	2,402	\$1,738,020	
1991	17	1992	727	\$439,191	
1990	4	1991	3,534	\$3,087,457	
		1974-90	46,803	\$12,699,563	

**Acquisition Planning and Status**

Approximately 34,727 acres, now managed as the Fakahatchee State Preserve, were acquired with EEL funds (\$8,173,951). Approximately 9,523 acres were acquired in 1972 through litigation. Some tracts, adjacent to SR 29 have been acquired in conjunction with the Department of Transportation. An estimated 8,000 owners remain.

Project is part of the Save Our Everglades initiative. Negotiations are ongoing.

**Conformance with Florida Statewide Land Acquisition Plan**

Natural Communities		Forest Resources			Vascular Plants			Fish and Wildlife			Fresh Water Resources					Coastal Resources		
1	2	1	2a	2b	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
H	H	L	L	L	H	H	H	H	N	M	L	N	N	L	H	N	N	N

Geological Resources		Historical Resources		Outdoor Recreation Resources					Acquisition Guiding Principles									
1	2	1a	1b	1	2a	2b	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
L	L	H	N	L	H	H	M	N	L	H	H	M	H	H	M	H	H	N

**Qualifications Matrix for Preservation 2000 Criteria**

Imminent Danger of:			Likely to be:		Serves to Protect:			● = Best Met ○ = Also Met	
Development	Loss of Habitat	Subdivision	Developed in 12 mos.	Escalating Land Val.	Recharge Area	Other Nat. Res.	Res.-based Recreation	Cost ± 80% Appraisal	E & T spp Habitat
									●

# Save Our Everglades

# Mega-Multiparcel # 4

	<b>Acres</b>	<b>Cost/Tax Value</b>	<b>County(ies):</b> Collier	
<b>Acquired:</b>	70,196	\$42,053,512	<b>Water Mgmt. District:</b> South Florida	
<b>Remaining:</b>	135,389	\$78,066,000* \$35,449,000	<b>Regional Planning Council:</b> Southwest Florida	
<b>Totals:</b>	205,585	\$120,119,512	<b>Senate District(s):</b> 29	<b>House District(s):</b> 77, 102

### Natural Resources Summary

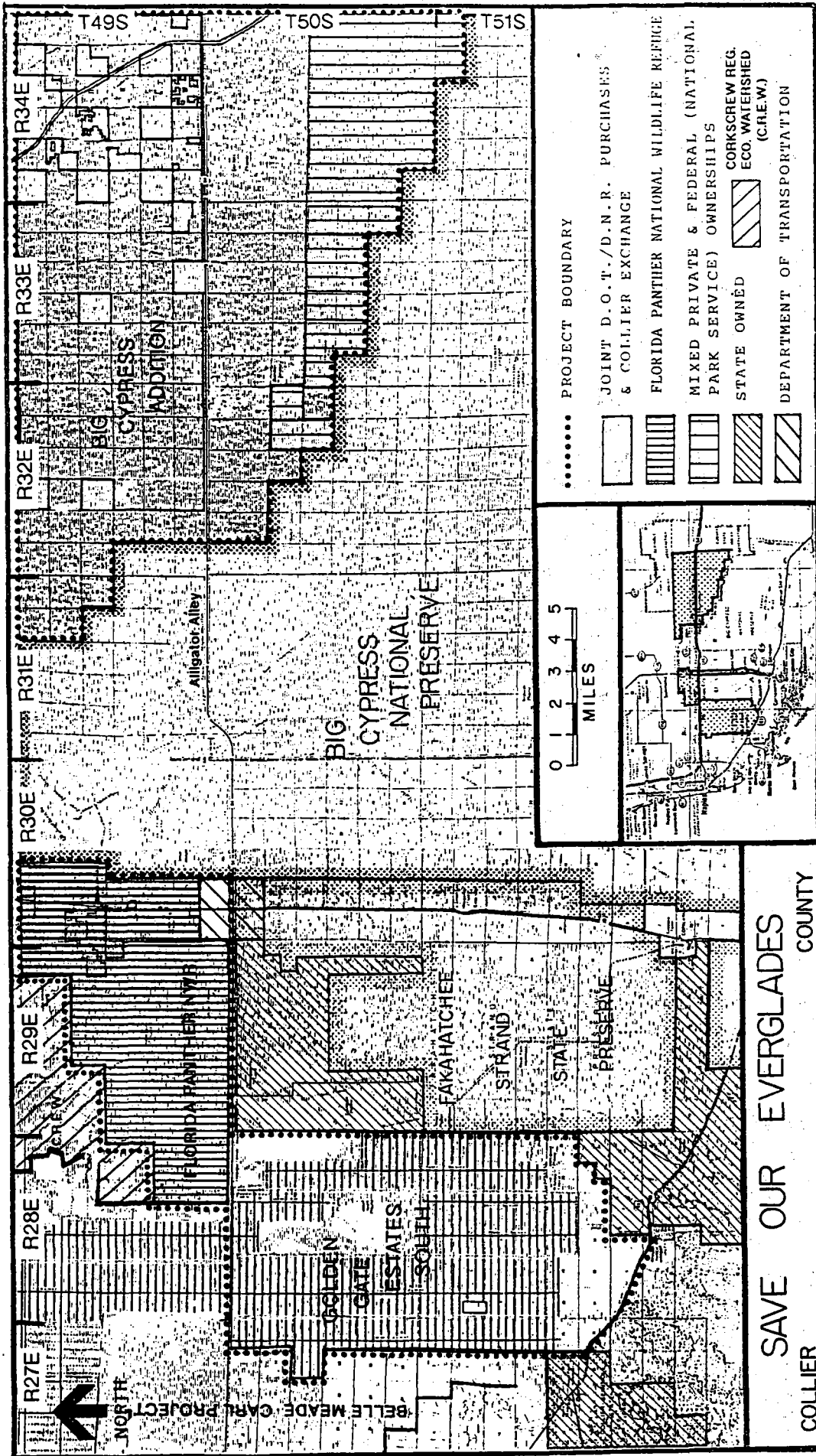
This project includes areas of very important hydrological connection with Big Cypress National Preserve, Fakahatchee Strand State Preserve, and Everglades National Park. The project area serves as the headwaters of the largest strand swamp in the nation - the Fakahatchee Strand. Besides performing essential hydrological functions for other significant natural areas, the Save Our Everglades project is an excellent natural area in its own right. 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.

### Vulnerability & 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.

### Important Resources

FNAI Element Occurrences		Recreation/Public Use	Archaeological/Historic
<i>Tampa vervain</i>	G1/S1	hunting	Although the project area has not been systematically surveyed for cultural resource sites, it is believed to have good potential for archaeological investigations.
<i>Coastal vervain</i>	G2/S2	fishing	
Florida panther	G4T1/S1	hiking	
<i>Narrow-leaved Carolina scalystem</i>	G4T2/S2	camping	
Florida black bear	G5T2/S2	nature appreciation	
Florida sandhill crane	G5T2T3/S2S3		
SHELL MOUND	G3/S2	<b>Lead Manager</b>	
Bald eagle	G3/S2S3	National Park Service USFWS DOF/GFC	
<i>Night-scented orchid</i>	G?/S2	<b>Designated Use</b>	
24 elements known from project		preserve/reserve wildlife & environ. area forest/wildlife & environ. area	



ESSENTIAL PARCELS EQUAL THE PROJECT BOUNDARY

### Management Policy Statement/Public Purposes

The primary goals of management of the Save Our Everglades CARL project are: to conserve and protect environmentally unique and irreplaceable lands that contain native, relatively unaltered flora and fauna representing a natural area unique to, or scarce within, a region of this state or a larger geographic area; to conserve and protect lands within areas of critical state concern; to conserve and protect significant habitat for native species or endangered and threatened species; and to conserve, protect, manage, or restore important ecosystems, landscapes, and forests, in order to enhance or protect significant surface water, coastal, recreational, timber, fish or wildlife resources which local or state regulatory programs cannot adequately protect.

### Management Prospectus

Qualifications for State Designation The sensitive resources of the Big Cypress National Preserve qualify it as a state preserve. The extremely rare Florida panther and the undisturbed habitat needed to protect it qualify the Panther National Wildlife Refuge as a wildlife and environmental area. The size and diversity of Golden Gate Estates South, and its twelve miles of common border with the Belle Meade project (to be managed by the Division of Forestry), make it highly suitable for use and management as a state forest.

Manager The National Park Service manages Big Cypress National Preserve. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service manages the Florida Panther National Wildlife Refuge. The Florida Division of Forestry is recommended as manager of Golden Gate Estates South.

Management Goals See policy statement. For the Florida Panther National Wildlife Refuge, goals are to provide optimum habitat for Florida panthers; to promote studies and wildlife inventories; and to maintain habitat for a wide variety of South Florida wildlife and plants. For Golden Gate Estates, the primary land management goal for the Division of Forestry is to restore, maintain and protect all native ecosystems; to integrate compatible human use; and to insure long-term viability of rare populations and species.

Conditions Affecting Intensity of Management The Panther National Wildlife Refuge is a low-need management area, requiring basic resource management and protection. Portions of Golden Gate Estates may require hydrological restoration, but these activities will probably be conducted by the local water management district. There is a major road network that might eventually require partial removal. If this restoration effort is attempted, it will probably require funding beyond what is typically expected for a state forest.

Timetable for Implementing Management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure The National Wildlife Refuge was established in 1989. In 1991 the USFWS began management programs of protection, prescribed burning and food plot management. The area is not open for public use. For the first four years the refuge has been burning to reduce accumulated fuel loads. Burns were confined to the winter and spring. The refuge will experiment with early summer burns in the future. Approximately 6,000 acres of Golden Gate Estates South have already been acquired within the project boundaries; however, this acreage is composed of thousands of lots scattered throughout the area so management for public access and use is not feasible at this time. Once sufficient area has been acquired, the Division of Forestry will provide public access for low-intensity, non-facilities-related outdoor recreation. Initial activities will include securing the site, providing public and fire management access, inventorying resources, and removing trash. The Division will provide access to the public while protecting sensitive resources. The project's natural resources and threatened and endangered plants and animals will be inventoried to provide the basis for a management plan. Long-range plans for this project will generally be directed toward restoring disturbed areas to their original conditions, as far as possible, as well as protecting threatened and endangered species.

Revenue Generating Potential No revenue is expected from the Florida Panther National Wildlife Refuge. In Golden Gate Estates, the Division of Forestry will sell timber as needed to improve or maintain desirable ecosystem conditions. These sales will provide variable amounts of revenue, but the revenue-generating potential for this project is expected to be low.

Cooperators in management activities The Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, Florida Department of Environmental Protection, South Florida Water Management District, Florida Division of Forestry, CREW, Collier County, and the National Park Service are cooperators in the Florida Panther National Wildlife Refuge.

Management Costs and Sources of Revenue See below:

### Management Cost Summary

Category	Source	Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
DOF	CARL	\$28,140	\$0	\$16,000	\$76,600	\$0	\$120,740
1995-96	Federal	\$460,000	\$0	\$150,000	\$0	\$0	\$610,000

**Project History**

Ranking (last 5 yrs.)	Assessment Approved: --		CARL Acquisition History		
	Project Design Approved: --		Year	Acres	Funds
1994	62	Boundary/Design Modifications  None	1994	3,300	\$2,327,037
1993	52		1993	1,419	\$1,164,277
1992	35		1992	3,681	\$3,004,919
1991	29		1991	1,667	\$4,668,326
1990	21		1986-90	16,663	\$18,468,874

**Acquisition Planning and Status**

No Project Design for overall project. Several thousand ownerships remain to be acquired, as many as 12,000 in Golden Gate Estates South, and 30,000 in the Big Cypress Addition. Negotiations ongoing by state in Golden Gate Estates South. Second offers being made and first offers in unplatted portion of the project.

The NPS, USF&W and FDOT are all CARL acquisition partners in this project area. The NPS continues to pursue consolidation of the Big Cypress Preserve Addition; USF&W have acquired considerable acreage north of I-75 and are managing it as the Florida Panther Wildlife Refuge; the state continues its efforts in the Golden Gate Estates South area.

Finalization of the Collier Exchange would result in protection of an additional 75,078 acres in the Big Cypress Addition, 5,110 acres in the Florida Panther National Wildlife Refuge and 4,500 acres in the East of SR 29 buffer strip (note: the Collier Exchange numbers were added back into total acreage remaining to be acquired in this year's 1995 CARL Annual Report, due to the uncertainty of the transaction).

Resolution 88-25: Governor's Executive Directive for Interagency Joint Participation Agreement.

**Conformance with Florida Statewide Land Acquisition Plan**

Natural Communities		Forest Resources			Vascular Plants			Fish and Wildlife			Fresh Water Resources					Coastal Resources		
1	2	1	2a	2b	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
M	M	M)	L	L	M	M	H	H	L	H	L	N	N	L	H	N	N	N

Geological Resources		Historical Resources		Outdoor Recreation Resources					Acquisition Guiding Principles									
1	2	1a	1b	1	2a	2b	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
L	L	H	N	L	M	H	H	N	L	H	H	M	M	H	M	H	H	H

**Qualifications Matrix for Preservation 2000 Criteria**

Imminent Danger of:			Likely to be:		Serves to Protect:			● = Best Met ○ = Also Met	
Development	Loss of Habitat	Subdivision	Developed in 12 mos.	Escalating Land Val-	Recharge Area	Other Nat. Res.	Res.-based Recreation	Cost ≤ 80% Appraisal	E & T spp Habitat
○					○	○	○		●

# Cayo Costa Island

Mega-Multiparcel # 5

	<b>Acres</b>	<b>Cost/Tax Value</b>	<b>County(ies):</b>		Lee
<b>Acquired:</b>	1,587	\$19,374,867	<b>Water Mgmt. District:</b>		South Florida
<b>Remaining:</b>	345	\$5,455,500	<b>Regional Planning Council:</b>		Southwest Florida
<b>Totals:</b>	1,932	\$24,830,367	<b>Senate District(s):</b> 24	<b>House District(s):</b> 74	

### Natural Resources Summary

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 within the project are in excellent condition and have high species diversity; some plant associations may be unique to these islands.

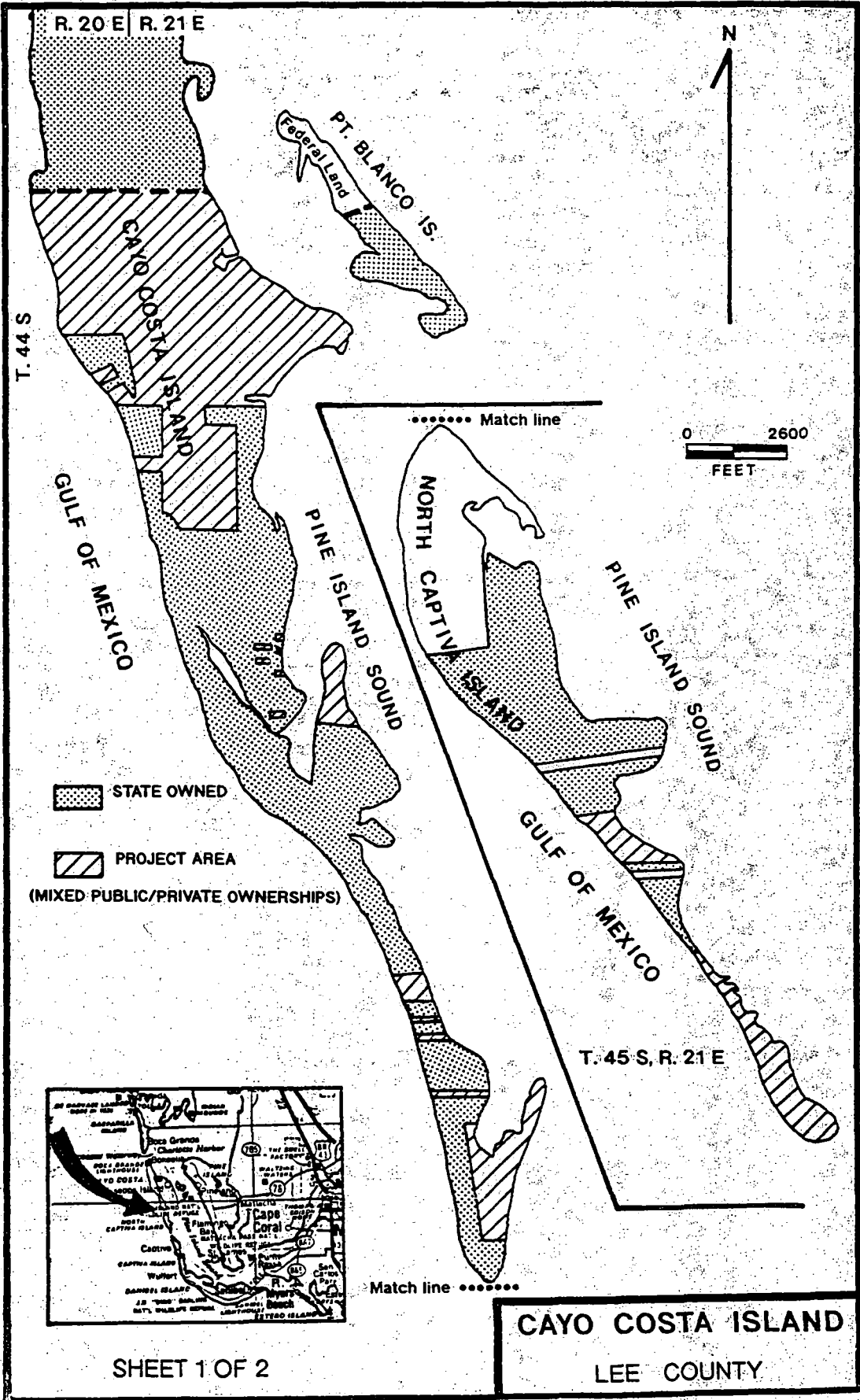
### Vulnerability & Endangerment

Coastal barrier islands are highly vulnerable to impacts from storm activity but are mostly degraded by human disturbance. Because of the aesthetic 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 on which permits are being issued and buildings erected.

Lee County is the 12th most densely populated county. The growth rate for 1980-1990 was 64.876%, the 9th most rapidly growing county in the state.

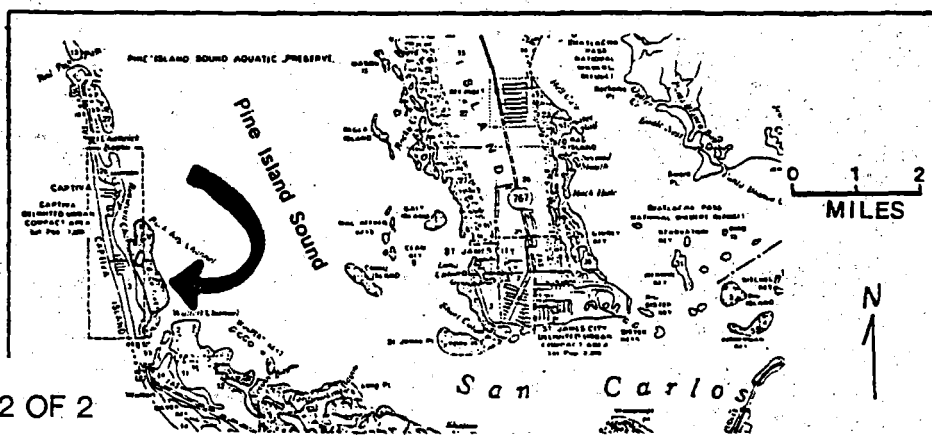
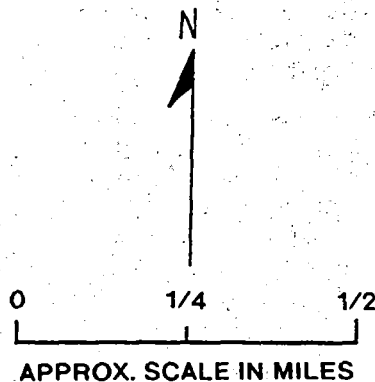
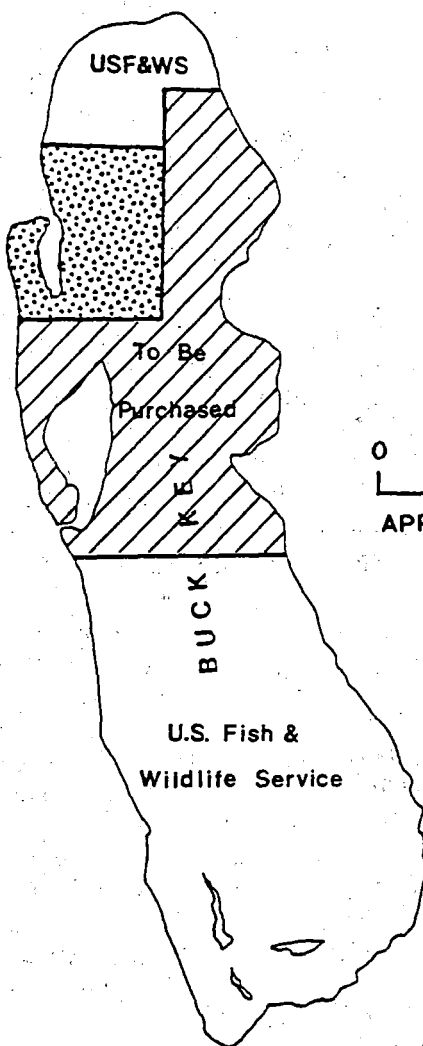
### Important Resources

FNAI Elements		Recreation/Public Use	Archaeological/Historic
<i>Florida lantana</i>	G2/S2	swimming	This project contains several archaeological and historical sites and has potential for archaeological investigations.
Piping plover	G2/S2	fishing	
<i>Sanibel lovegrass</i>	G2/S2	boating	
<i>Aboriginal prickly-apple</i>	G2G3T2/S2	hiking	
Loggerhead	G3/S2	camping	
SHELL MOUND	G3/S2	nature appreciation	
COASTAL GRASSLAND	G3/S2	<b>Lead Manager</b>	
Bald eagle	G3/S2S3	Div. of Rec. and Parks	
COASTAL STRAND	G3?/S2	<b>Designated Use</b>	
23 elements known from project		park/preserve	

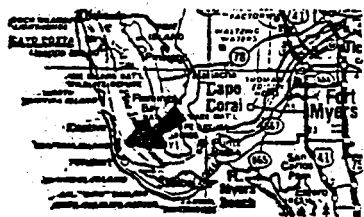


R. 21 E

T. 46 S | T. 45 S



SHEET 2 OF 2



 STATE OWNED

 PROJECT AREA  
EQUALS ESSENTIAL PARCELS

**CAYO COSTA - BUCK KEY**  
LEE COUNTY



**Management Policy Statement/Public Purposes**

The primary goals of management of the Cayo Costa Island CARL project are: to conserve and protect environmentally unique and irreplaceable lands that contain native, relatively unaltered flora and fauna representing a natural area unique to, or scarce within, a region of this state or a larger geographic area; to conserve and protect significant habitat for native species or endangered and threatened species; and to conserve, protect, manage, or restore important ecosystems, landscapes, and forests, in order to enhance or protect significant surface water, coastal, recreational, timber, fish or wildlife resources which local or state regulatory programs cannot adequately protect.

**Management Prospectus**

**Qualifications for state designation** The high quality of the natural resources of Cayo Costa and North Captiva Islands and the many recreational opportunities on these islands make them suitable as a unit of the state park system. Buck Key is largely managed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and is appropriate for a wildlife management area.

**Manager** The Division of Recreation and Parks, Florida Department of Environmental Protection, is managing lands already acquired on Cayo Costa and North Captiva. Two-thirds of Buck Key is currently owned by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and is managed as part of J.N. "Ding" Darling National Wildlife Refuge.

**Management goals** See policy statement. The management goals of the National Wildlife Refuge are "(1) to protect and enhance ...[these] unique subtropical environments for wildlife; (2) to manage feeding, nesting, and roosting habitats for a wide diversity of ...birds; (3) to provide protection and suitable habitat for endangered and threatened species; and (4) to provide wildlife oriented recreation and interpretation opportunities to ...[Refuge] visitors..."

**Conditions affecting intensity of management** The lands in most of the Cayo Costa project are being managed as parts of Cayo Costa State Park, a high-need management area with emphasis on natural and cultural resource protection and compatible public recreational use and development. A major element affecting management is exotic species removal. The Buck Key tract is a low-need tract, requiring basic resource management and protection.

**Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure** Immediately after being brought under the jurisdiction of the Division of Recreation and Parks, management activities for new parcels will concentrate on site security, natural and cultural resource protection, and inclusion in a plan for the long-term public use and resource management of the overall park.

**Revenue-generating potential** No significant revenue is expected to be generated for individual parcels. The degree of future revenue generated will depend on the nature and extent of public use and facilities ultimately developed for the overall park. As the park is a barrier island without vehicular access from the mainland, revenues will be less than if there were vehicular access. Revenues for fiscal year 1993-1994 for the park were slightly greater than \$103,000. No revenue is expected to be generated from the Buck Key tract.

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

**Management costs and sources of revenue** See below:

**Management Cost Summary Division of Recreation and Parks**

Category	Source	Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
Start-up	SPTF/GRANT	\$131,441	\$30,000	\$148,750	\$35,000	\$40,000	\$385,191
1994-95	SPTF/GRANT	\$133,488	\$40,000	\$186,500	\$112,000	\$30,000	\$501,988

**Project History**

Ranking (last 5 yrs.)	Assessment Approved: --		CARL Acquisition History		
	Project Design Approved: --		Year	Acres	Funds
1994	69	Boundary/Design Modifications  None	1992	6	\$86,000
1993	65		1991	1	\$12,600
1992	61		1990	6	\$450,378
1991	56		1976-89	1,564	\$18,825,885
1990	53				

**Acquisition Planning and Status**

No phasing recommended. Approximately 1,393 acres were acquired with EEL funds. Lee County donated 655 acres on northernmost Cayo Costa to the state. More than 400 owners remain.

This project is within a Chapter 380 Resource Planning and Management Area with management plans adopted.

Resolutions in support of acquisition have been received from the City of Sanibel, Lee County Commission and the SW Florida Regional Planning Council

**Conformance with Florida Statewide Land Acquisition Plan**

Natural Communities		Forest Resources			Vascular Plants			Fish and Wildlife			Fresh Water Resources					Coastal Resources		
1	2	1	2a	2b	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
M	M	L	N	M	N	H	H	M	L	L	N	N	N	N	N	H	H	M

Geological Resources		Historical Resources		Outdoor Recreation Resources					Acquisition Guiding Principles									
1	2	1a	1b	1	2a	2b	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
L	M	H	N	H	M	H	L	H	M	H	L	H	M	H	H	N	N	N

**Qualifications Matrix for Preservation 2000 Criteria**

Imminent Danger of:			Likely to be:		Serves to Protect:			● = Best Met ○ = Also Met	
Development	Loss of Habitat	Subdivision	Developed in 12 mos.	Escalating Land Val-	Recharge Area	Other Nat. Res.	Res.-based Recreation	Cost ≤ 80% Appraisal	E & T spp Habitat
●			●	●					○

# East Everglades

Mega-Multiparcels # 6

	Acres	Cost/Tax Value	County(ies):	Dade
Acquired:	62,841	\$18,451,490	Water Mgmt. District:	South Florida
Remaining:	79,301	\$53,924,700	Regional Planning Council:	South Florida
Totals:	142,142	\$72,376,190	Senate District(s): 39, 40	House District(s): 112

### Natural Resources Summary

The East Everglades project, in western Dade County, is divided into two major areas: a northern area of about 70,000 acres, and a southern area of about 30,563 acres. These areas are connected by the strip comprising the Frog Pond and Rocky Glades (or L-31N Transition Lands) areas. These 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.

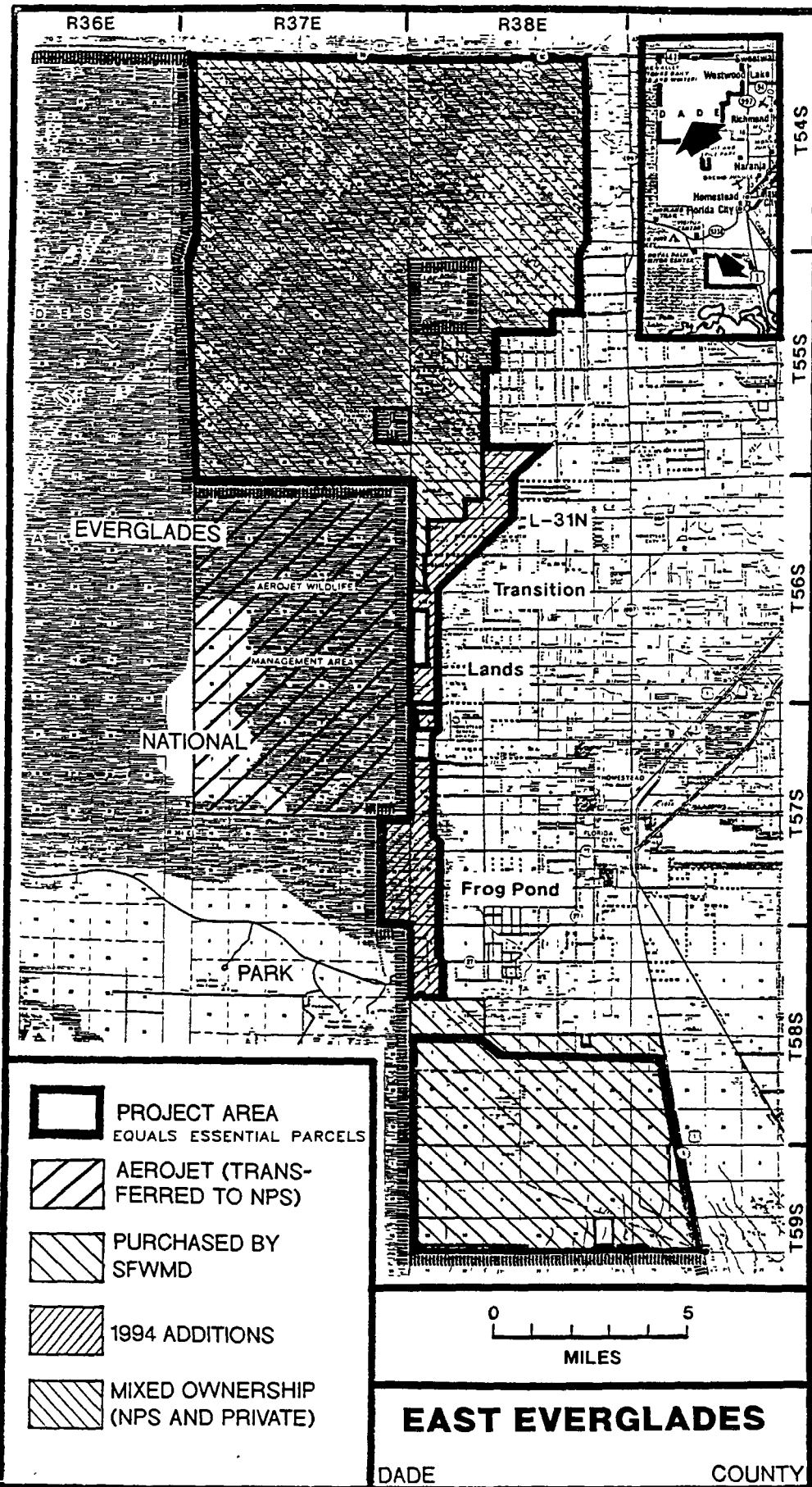
### Vulnerability & Endangerment






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 by an East Everglades technical committee. The highest development pressures (residential and agricultural) are adjacent to those areas that have already been developed.

### Important Resources

FNAI Elements		Recreation/Public Use	Archaeological/Historic
<i>Carter's large-flowered flax</i>	G2T2/S2	hunting	Although the project area has not been systematically surveyed for cultural resource sites, it is considered to have potential for archaeological investigations.
Florida panther	G4T1/S1	fishing	
<i>Florida royal palm</i>	G2Q/S2	camping	
<i>Coastal vervain</i>	G2/S2	hiking	
<i>Blodgett's ironweed</i>	G2/S2	nature study	
ROCKLAND HAMMOCK	G7/S2	photography	
<i>Ghost orchid</i>	G7/S2	<b>Lead Manager</b>	
<i>Banded wild-pine</i>	G4/S3	National Park Service/ SFWM	
MARL PRAIRIE	G7/S4?	<b>Designated Use</b>	
21 elements known from project		park/wildlife & environ. area	



-  PROJECT AREA  
EQUALS ESSENTIAL PARCELS
-  AEROJET (TRANSFERRER TO NPS)
-  PURCHASED BY SFWMD
-  1994 ADDITIONS
-  MIXED OWNERSHIP (NPS AND PRIVATE)



# EAST EVERGLADES

DADE COUNTY

**Management Policy Statement/Public Purposes**

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

**Management Prospectus**

Prospectus not available. The National Park Service will manage the northern part of the project as an addition to Everglades National Park. The South Florida Water Management District will manage the remainder of the project. The southernmost part, south of SR 27, is managed by the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission as the Southern Glades Wildlife and Environmental Area.

**Management Cost Summary**

Category	Source	Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
1995-96	Federal	\$355,500	\$141,300	\$0	\$14,200	\$39,000	\$550,000

**Project History**

Ranking (last 5 yrs.)	Assessment Approved: --		CARL Acquisition History			
	Project Design Approved: --		Year	Acres	Funds	
1994	74	Boundary/Design Modifications 1/26/94 10,450 acres added		1994	172	\$1,423,320
1993	64			1983	17,280	\$10,574,560
1992	54					
1991	44					
1990	43					

**Acquisition Planning and Status**

South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD) and the National Park Service are CARL acquisition partners. CARL expenditure cap is \$25 million in Frog Pond/Rocky Glades to be used by SFWMD on matching basis. SFWMD has acquired a majority of the southernmost portion of the project - C111 canal area and is taking the lead on Frog Pond/Rocky Glades addition area. NPS has taken the lead on the northernmost 70,000 acres. A resolution in support of joint federal/state acquisition was received from the Governor and Cabinet.

**Conformance with Florida Statewide Land Acquisition Plan**

Natural Communities		Forest Resources			Vascular Plants			Fish and Wildlife			Fresh Water Resources					Coastal Resources		
1	2	1	2a	2b	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
L	M	L	L	L	N	N	M	H	N	H	N	N	N	N	H	N	N	N

Geological Resources		Historical Resources		Outdoor Recreation Resources					Acquisition Guiding Principles									
1	2	1a	1b	1	2a	2b	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
N	L	M	N	L	L	H	H	N	L	H	L	H	M	M	L	M	H	H

**Qualifications Matrix for Preservation 2000 Criteria**

Imminent Danger of:			Likely to be:		Serves to Protect:			● = Best Met ○ = Also Met	
Develop-ment	Loss of Habitat	Subdivision	Developed in 12 mos.	Escalating Land	Recharge Area	Other Nat. Res.	Res.-based Recreation	Cost ≤ 80% Appraisal	E & T spp Habitat
					○	○	○		●

# Rotenberger/Seminole Indian Lands

Mega-Multiparcels # 7

	<b>Acres</b>	<b>Cost/Tax Value</b>	<b>County(ies):</b> Palm Beach/Broward	
<b>Acquired:</b>	30,390	\$11,584,900	<b>Water Mgmt. District:</b> South Florida	
<b>Remaining:</b>	9,349	\$4,674,500	<b>Regional Planning Council:</b> South Florida	
<b>Totals:</b>	39,739	\$16,259,400	<b>Senate District(s):</b> 29	<b>House District(s):</b> 78, 97

### Natural Resources Summary

The Rotenberger/Holey Lands were historically an integral part of the Everglades hydrological system. Water-control engineering and agriculture have disrupted this function 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; however, most of the project is currently in a disturbed ruderal condition.

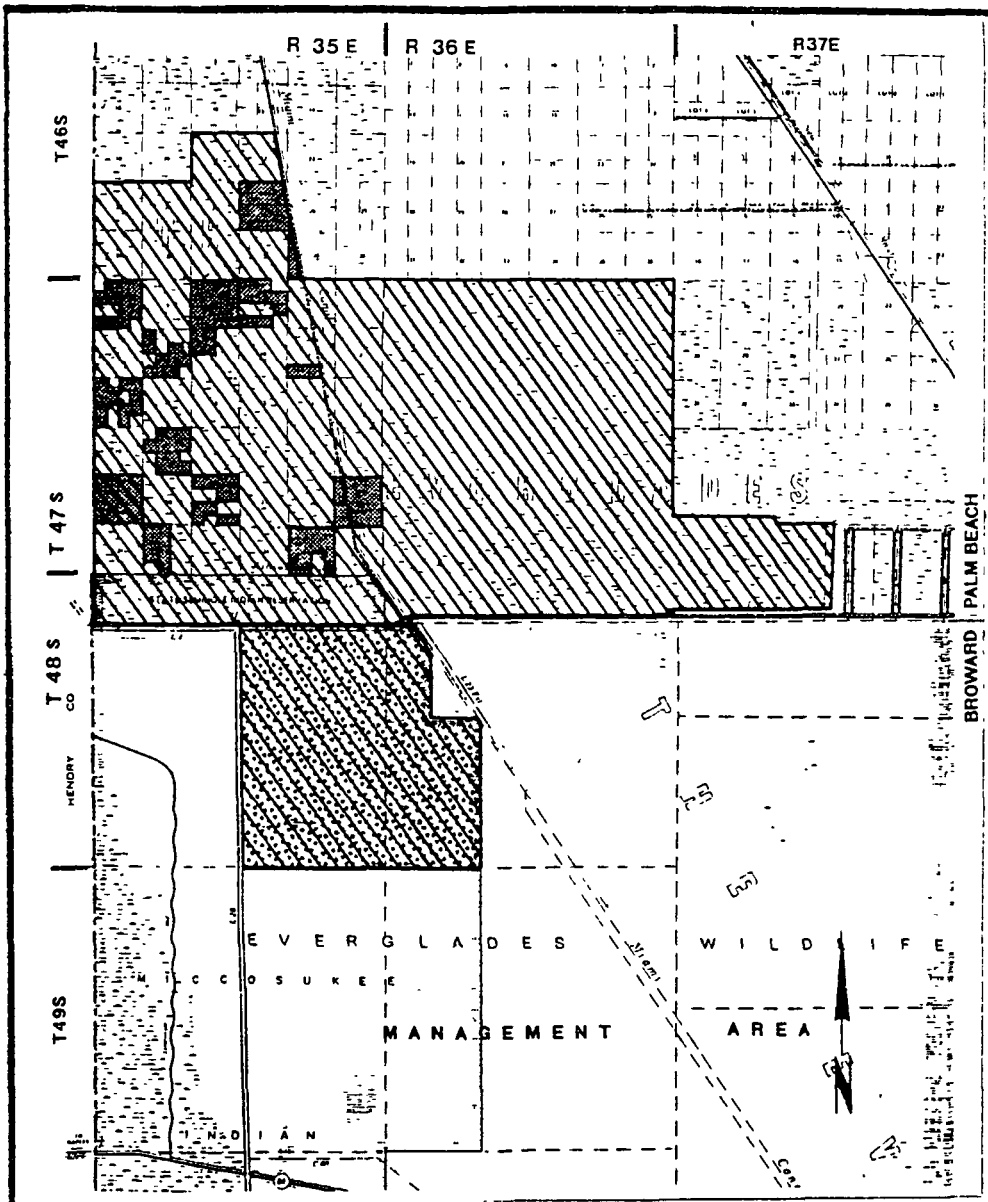
### Vulnerability & Endangerment

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.

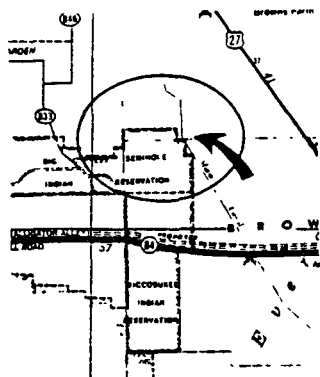
### Important Resources




FNAI Elements		Recreation/Public Use	Archaeological/Historic
<i>Coastal vervain</i>	G2/S2	hunting	The Florida Site File records no archaeological sites from the project area. Compared to other projects, this area is considered to have low potential for sites, except perhaps on tree islands.
Florida panther	G4T1/S1	fishing	
		canoeing	
		hiking	
		nature appreciation	
		<b>Lead Manager</b>	
		GFC	
		<b>Designated Use</b>	
2 elements known from project		wildlife mgmt. area	



**ROTENBERGER / SEMINOLE  
INDIAN LANDS**

PALM BEACH/BROWARD COUNTIES



-  PROJECT AREA  
EQUALS ESSENTIAL PARCELS
-  SEMINOLE INDIAN LANDS
-  STATE OWNED

**Management Policy Statement/Public Purposes**

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

**Management Prospectus**

**Qualifications for state designation** The Rotenberger/Seminole Indian Lands project is a drained freshwater marsh being invaded by terrestrial vegetation. The area's large size, strategic location in the upper Everglades, and restorable wildlife habitat--sawgrass marshes and tree islands--qualify it as a wildlife management area. The area, although it has been badly altered, will play an integral part in the overall plan to restore the Everglades Ecosystem.

**Manager** The Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission (GFC) is recommended as manager.

**Management goals** See policy statement. The goals for management of the Rotenberger tract are to

1. Restore natural hydrologic conditions to the tract.
2. Restore native plant and animal communities.
3. Provide public outdoor recreational use to the extent compatible with other management goals.

**Conditions affecting intensity of management** The Rotenberger tract has been badly degraded by drainage and invasion of terrestrial vegetation. The area will require very intensive management to restore it to its former natural state.

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

Within the first year after acquisition, management activities will concentrate on site security, natural resource management and conceptual planning. Public-use facilities will follow in succeeding years.

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

**Cooperators in management activities** The South Florida Water Management District is recommended as cooperator on this project.

**Management costs and sources of revenue** Budget needs for interim management are estimated below. The CARL trust fund is the expected source of revenue.

**Management Cost Summary**

Category	Source	Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
Start-up	CARL	\$34,000	\$5,000	\$25,000	\$47,500	\$0	\$111,500



#7 Rotenberger/Seminole Indian Lands

Project History						
Ranking (last 5 yrs.)	Assessment Approved: --			CARL Acquisition History		
	Project Design Approved: --			Year	Acres	Funds
1994	75	Boundary/Design Modifications				
1993	67	2/12/88	14,720 acres added		1991	\$2,360,185
1992	64			1990	40	\$19,000
1991	65			1989	195	\$87,988
1990	58			1975-88	14,794	\$9,117,729

**Acquisition Planning and Status**

Approximately 6,297 acres (\$3,702,676) were acquired under the EEL program; over 24,000 acres have been acquired since the CARL program's inception, including 14,720 ± acres acquired in the Seminole Indian Land settlement. Over 600 ownerships remain. Acquisition being pursued under the mega-parcel category.

The South Florida Water Management District was a partner in the acquisition of the Seminole Indian Lands, an addition to the Rotenberger project.

Gulf and Western Food Products Company in 1984 sent in a resolution/agreement for a land exchange.

**Conformance with Florida Statewide Land Acquisition Plan**

Natural Communities		Forest Resources			Vascular Plants			Fish and Wildlife			Fresh Water Resources					Coastal Resources		
1	2	1	2a	2b	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
N	L	N	N	N	N	N	L	L	N	L	N	N	N	M	H	N	N	N

Geological Resources		Historical Resources		Outdoor Recreation Resources					Acquisition Guiding Pexchanges									
1	2	1a	1b	1	2a	2b	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
N	N	L	N	N	N	L	H	N	L	M	N	L	M	H	M	N	N	H

**Qualifications Matrix for Preservation 2000 Criteria**

Imminent Danger of:			Likely to be:		Serves to Protect:			● = Best Met ○ = Also Met	
Development	Loss of Habitat	Subdivision	Developed in 12 mos.	Escalating Land Val-	Recharge Area	Other Nat. Res.	Res.-based Recreation	Cost ≤ 80% Appraisal	E & T spp Habitat
					●	●	●		○

**Conservation and Recreation Lands  
1995 Annual Report**

**BARGAIN/SHARED PROJECTS**

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# Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystems

Bargain/Shared # 1

	<b>Acres</b>	<b>Cost/Tax Value</b>	<b>County(ies):</b> Highlands, Polk	
<b>Acquired:</b>	1,276	\$1,512,168	<b>Water Mgmt. District:</b> Southwest Florida and South Florida	
<b>Remaining:</b>	2,709	\$2,709,000	<b>Regional Planning Council:</b> Central Florida	
<b>Totals:</b>	3,985	\$4,221,168	<b>Senate District(s):</b> 17,26	<b>House District(s):</b> 63,65,66,77,78

## Natural Resources Summary

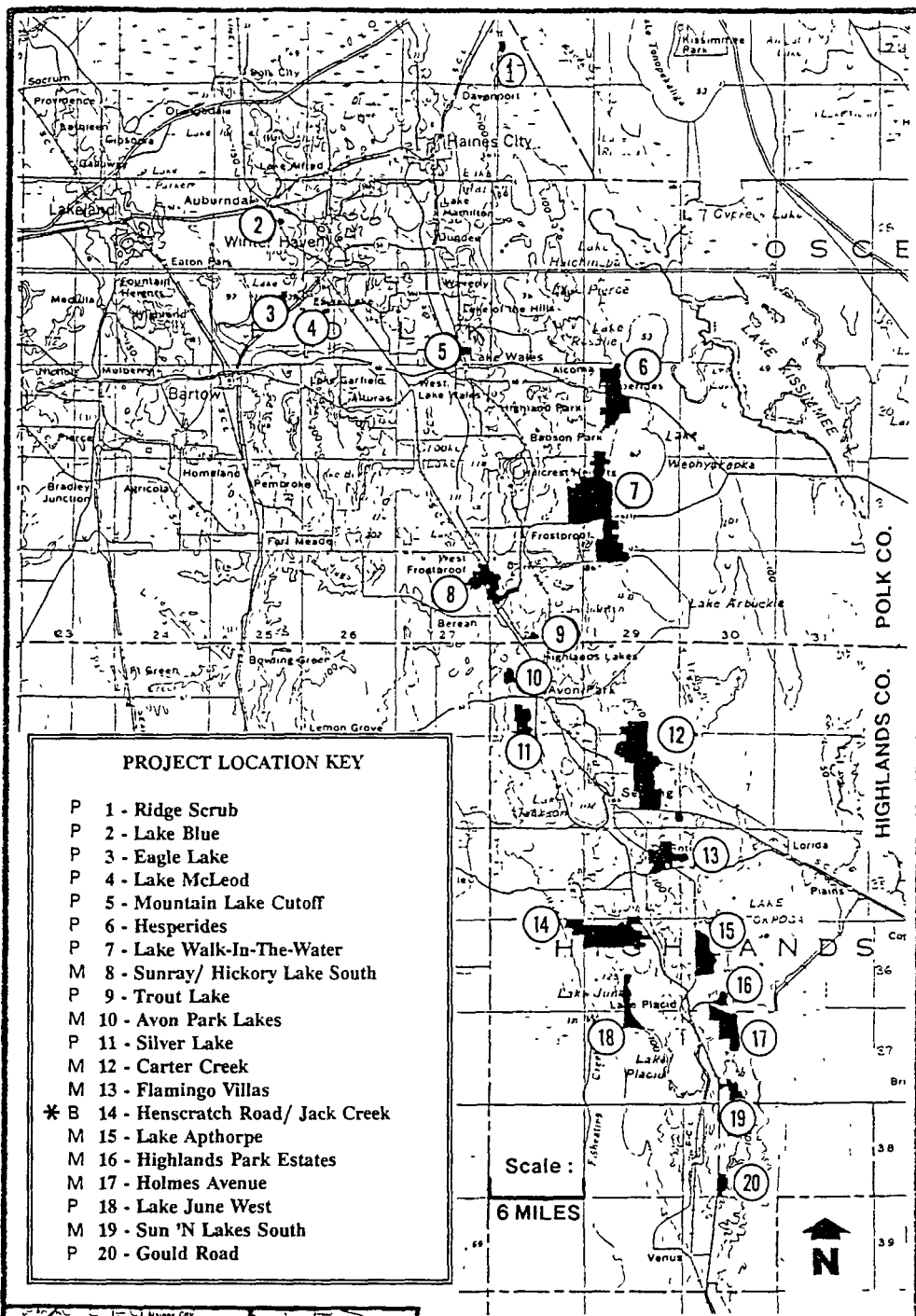
Central Florida Ridge scrub with its many unique plants and animals, is considered to be among the oldest of Florida's upland ecosystems. Estimates of losses of this ecosystem to development and conversion to agricultural uses are approximately 90%. This project consists of the Henscratch Pond/Jack Creek site, which contains an excellent example of ridge scrub as well as samples of most other Lake Wales Ridge communities, from basin swamp and wet flatwoods with cutthroat grass to excellent mesic flatwoods and scrubby flatwoods.

## Vulnerability & Endangerment

The extremely high vulnerability of the upland scrub sites on the Lake Wales Ridge is evident in the small fraction of the original system that remains intact. Well over 80% of the native scrub along the Lake Wales Ridge has already been destroyed to accommodate development and citrus groves, and there is no regulatory structure in place to protect what remains of this imperiled upland system. Much of what does remain is in parcels so small that their long-term viability as part of a functioning ecosystem is unlikely.

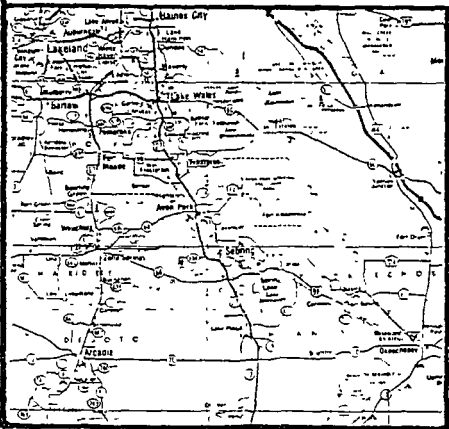
## Important Resources

FNAI Elements		Recreation/Public Use	Archaeological/Historic
<i>Scrub bluestem</i>	G1/S1	Nat. Res. Education	The Florida Site File contains no records of archeological /historical sites within the project boundaries. However, the project has not been subjected to a systematic professional archeological/ historical survey.
Lake Wales Ridge Tiger Beetle	G1/S1	Resource appreciation	
<i>Scrub bluestem</i>	G1/S1	limited hunting/fishing	
<i>Pine pinweed</i>	G2/S2	camping/hiking	
SCRUB	G2/S2	picnicking	
<i>Curtiss' milkweed</i>	G3/S3	horseback riding	
<i>Ashe's savory</i>	G3/S3	<b>Lead Manager</b>	
Gopher tortoise	G3/S3	Game & Fish Comm.	
Bald eagle	G3/S2S3	<b>Designated Use</b>	
17 FNAI elements known from site		Wildlife & Env. Area	



**PROJECT LOCATION KEY**

P	1 - Ridge Scrub
P	2 - Lake Blue
P	3 - Eagle Lake
P	4 - Lake McLeod
P	5 - Mountain Lake Cutoff
P	6 - Hesperides
P	7 - Lake Walk-In-The-Water
M	8 - Sunray/ Hickory Lake South
P	9 - Trout Lake
M	10 - Avon Park Lakes
P	11 - Silver Lake
M	12 - Carter Creek
M	13 - Flamingo Villas
* B	14 - Henscratch Road/ Jack Creek
M	15 - Lake Apthorpe
M	16 - Highlands Park Estates
M	17 - Holmes Avenue
P	18 - Lake June West
M	19 - Sun 'N Lakes South
P	20 - Gould Road

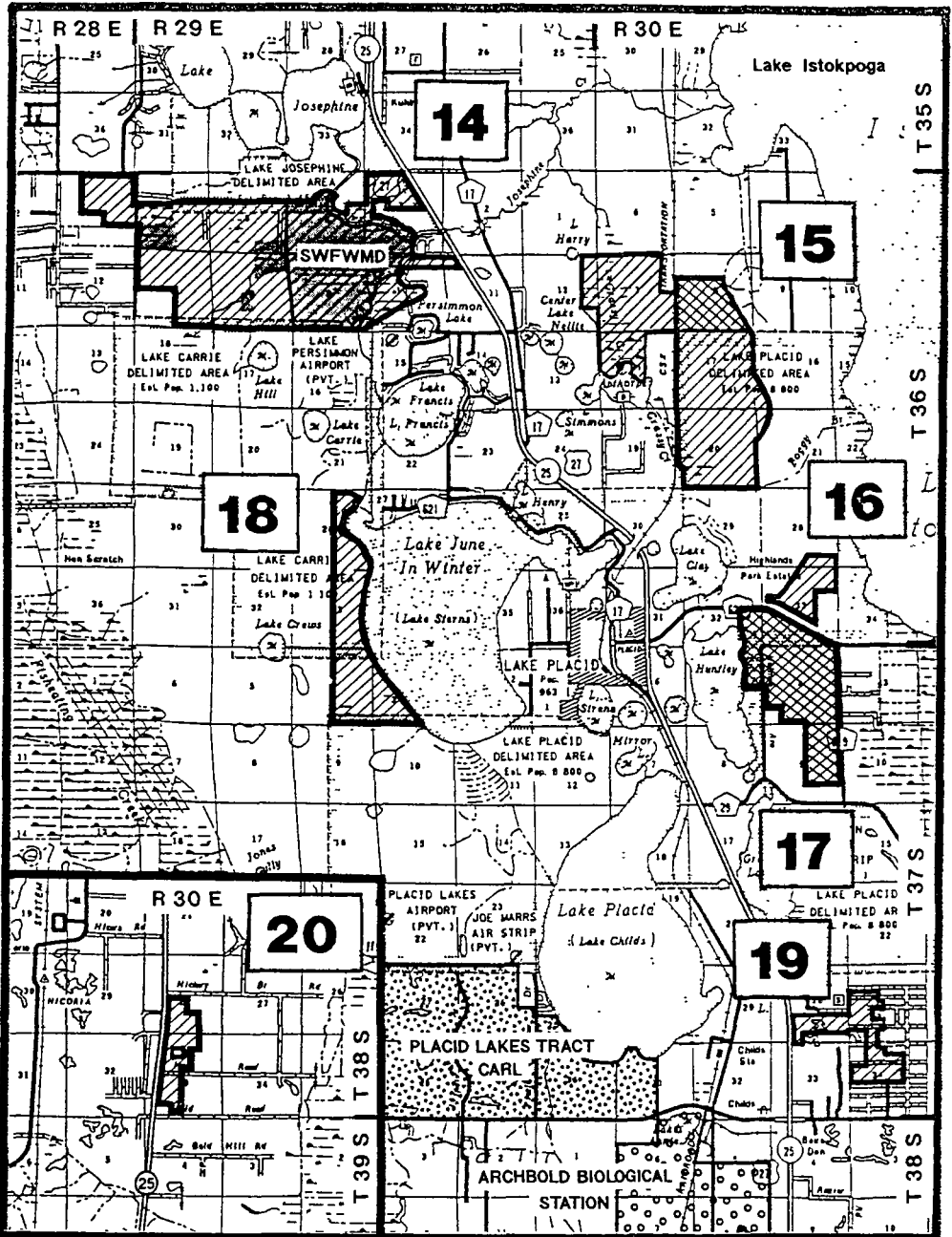


**LAKE WALES RIDGE ECOSYSTEMS**  
 POLK / HIGHLANDS CO.'S

P - PRIORITY  
 M - MEGA-MULTI  
 \* B - BARGAIN SHARED

SITES 21-26 ARE PRIORITY  
 McJunkin Ranch = PRIORITY




**SHEET 1 OF 2**



**LAKE WALES RIDGE ECOSYSTEMS**

HIGHLANDS CO.

- ONLY SITE 14 IS BARGAIN SHARED
- SITES:**
- 14 - Henscratch Road/ Jack Creek
  - 15 - Lake Apthorpe
  - 16 - Highlands Park Estates
  - 17 - Holmes Avenue
  - 18 - Lake June West
  - 19 - Sun 'N Lakes South
  - 20 - Gould Road

-  PROJECT AREA
-  ACQUIRED
-  ESSENTIAL PARCELS  
ALSO ALL OF SITES 15 THRU 20

**Management Policy Statement/Public Purposes**

The primary goals of management of the Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystems CARL project are: to conserve and protect environmentally unique and irreplaceable lands that contain native, relatively unaltered flora and fauna representing a natural area unique to, or scarce within, a region of this state or a larger geographic area; to conserve and protect significant habitat for native species or endangered and threatened species; and to conserve, protect, manage, or restore important ecosystems, landscapes, and forests, in order to enhance or protect significant surface water, coastal, recreational, timber, fish or wildlife resources which local or state regulatory programs cannot adequately protect.

**Management Prospectus**

**Qualifications for state designation** The Henscratch Road/Jack Creek tract qualifies as a single-use Wildlife and Environmental Area because of its high concentration of threatened or endangered species, particularly plants. Thirty percent of the plants and animals of the Lake Wales Ridge occur nowhere else in the world.

**Manager** The Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission (GFC) is recommended as the project manager.

**Management goals** See policy statement. The goals for management of the Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem tract are:

1. Restore and maintain native plant and animal communities.
2. Restore and maintain ecosystem patterns and processes including natural fire regimes, hydrologic regimes and nutrient cycles.
3. Control invasive exotic plant species.
4. Provide for public recreational and educational use of the area.

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

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

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

**Cooperators in management activities** It is recommended that the Division of Forestry, Archbold Biological Station and the Nature Conservancy serve as cooperators in managing the site.

**Management costs and sources of revenue** Budget figures below cover all sites of the Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem--bargain/shared, priority, and megaparcel-- to be managed by the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission. The CARL trust fund is the expected source of revenue.

**Management Cost Summary**

Category	Source	Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
Start-up	CARL	\$118,000	\$5,000	\$130,000	\$310,000	\$0	\$563,000

Project History						
Ranking (last 5 yrs.)		Assessment Approved:		CARL Acquisition History		
		Project Design Approved:		Year	Acres	Funds
1994	3	7/12/91		None		
1993	4	12/6/91				
1992	2	Boundary/Design Modifications				
1991	--	None				
1990	--					

**Acquisition Planning and Status**

The Southwest Florida Water Management District, CARL's acquisition partner, has acquired a substantial portion of the project area. Large ownerships being worked by the CARL program, through The Nature Conservancy as intermediary, include No phasing recommended. Lucadia, Consolidated Tomoka and Highlands County Land and Title Company are major owners along with the Southwest Florida Water Management District. The district is a CARL acquisition partner in these sites. Acquisition is in progress, through The Nature Conservancy as an intermediary.

Due to ranking within categories, other Lake Wales Ridge sites (including Warea sites) are described under the "Priority" and "Megaparcel" categories.

**Conformance with Florida Statewide Land Acquisition Plan**

Natural Communities		Forest Resources			Vascular Plants			Fish and Wildlife			Fresh Water Resources					Coastal Resources		
1	2	1	2a	2b	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
H	H	H	L	M	H	H	H	H	N	N	N	N	L	H	L	N	N	N

Geological Resources		Historical Resources		Outdoor Recreation Resources					Acquisition Guiding Principles									
1	2	1a	1b	1	2a	2b	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
M	L	L	N	L	H	H	M	N	L	H	N	H	H	M	L	N	H	H

**Qualifications Matrix for Preservation 2000 Criteria**

Imminent Danger of:			Likely to be		Serves to Protect:			● = Best Met ○ = Also Met	
Development	Loss of Habitat	Subdivision	Developed in 12 mos.	Escalating Land Val-	Recharge Area	Other Nat Res.	Res -based Recreation	Cost ≤ 80% Appraisal	E & T spp Habitat
○		○	○		○	○	○		●

# Hammocks of Lower Keys

Bargain/Shared # 2

	<b>Acres</b>	<b>Cost/Tax Value</b>	<b>County(ies):</b>	Monroe
<b>Acquired:</b>	0	\$0	<b>Water Mgmt. District:</b>	South Florida
<b>Remaining:</b>	726*	\$2,604,500	<b>Regional Planning Council:</b>	South Florida
<b>Totals:</b>	726	\$2,604,500	<b>Senate District(s):</b>	40
			<b>House District(s):</b>	120

### Natural Resources Summary

This project includes all of the tropical hardwood hammocks of significant size and quality remaining in private ownership in the Lower Florida Keys, except those on No Name and Big Pine Keys. Acquisition would help to protect virtually all remaining populations of the federally endangered Lower Keys marsh rabbit, as well as populations of no fewer than 19 other endangered or threatened plant and animal species, including the Key deer. The sport and commercial fisheries and the many offshore reefs within the Special Water category of Outstanding Florida Water of the Lower Keys would be given additional protection by acquisition of these buffering uplands.

### Vulnerability & Endangerment

All upland areas in the Florida Keys are under extremely high development pressure. The hammock areas within this project are among the most vulnerable areas in the Lower Keys. There is already scattered residential development within or near portions of the project on Sugarloaf Key and the Torch Keys.

Monroe County allows residential densities of only one unit per five acres on a majority of the site with limitations on the amount of clearing and disturbance of native vegetation. However, these restrictions are not sufficient to prevent significant degradation of these lands. As Monroe County continues to grow, the gradual encroachment of low density residential development within the project area will significantly diminish the natural resource values unless it is acquired for conservation purposes.

This project lies within a Chapter 380 Area of Critical State Concern.

### Important Resources

FNAI Elements		Recreation/Public Use	Archaeological/Historic
<i>Garber's spurge</i>	G1/S1	nature appreciation	Ten archeological/historical sites are recorded from the project boundaries in the Florida Site File. When compared to other projects, the archaeological and historical resources value of the tract is considered to be moderate.
PINE ROCKLAND	G1/S1	hiking	
Key ringneck snake	G5T1/S1	boat launching/Ramrod Key	
Key deer	G5T1/S1	Sugarloaf Key	
Key Vaca raccoon	G5T2/S2?	camping	
Lower keys brown snake	G5T1Q/S1	swimming	
Key mud turtle	G5T2Q/S2	<b>Lead Manager</b>	
<i>Sand flax</i>	G1G2/S1S2	See prospectus	
COASTAL ROCLAND LAKE	G2/S1	<b>Designated Use</b>	
44 FNAI elements known		See prospectus	



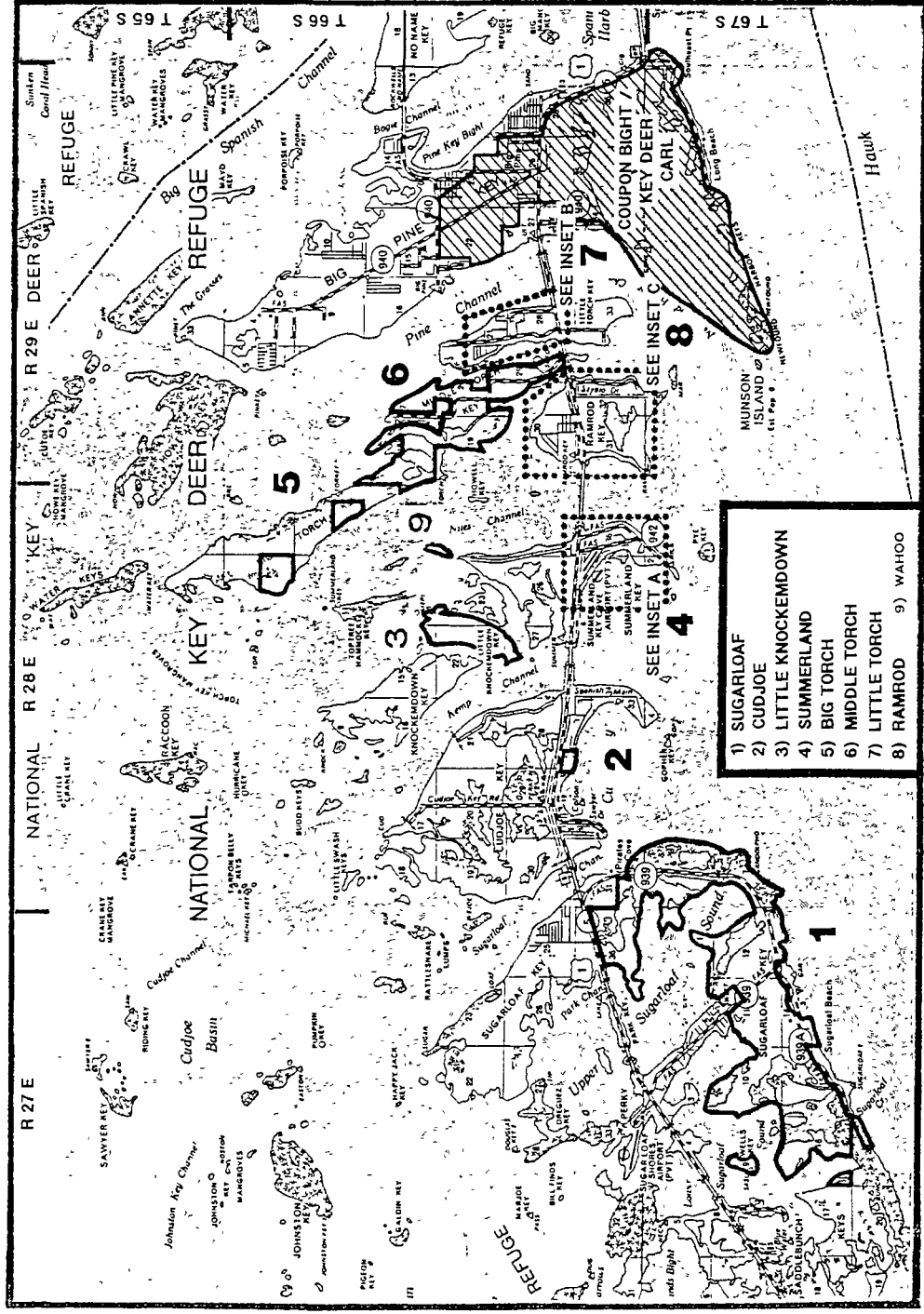
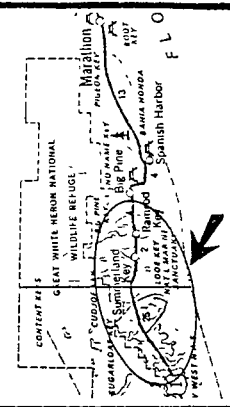
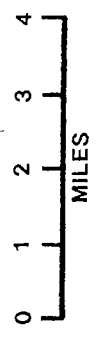
**HAMMOCKS OF THE LOWER KEYS**  
MONROE CO

— PROJECT BOUNDARY  
 ..... DETAILED INSETS A,B,C ON FOLLOWING PAGE

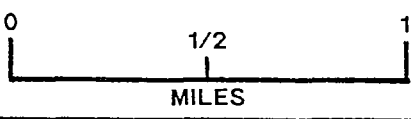
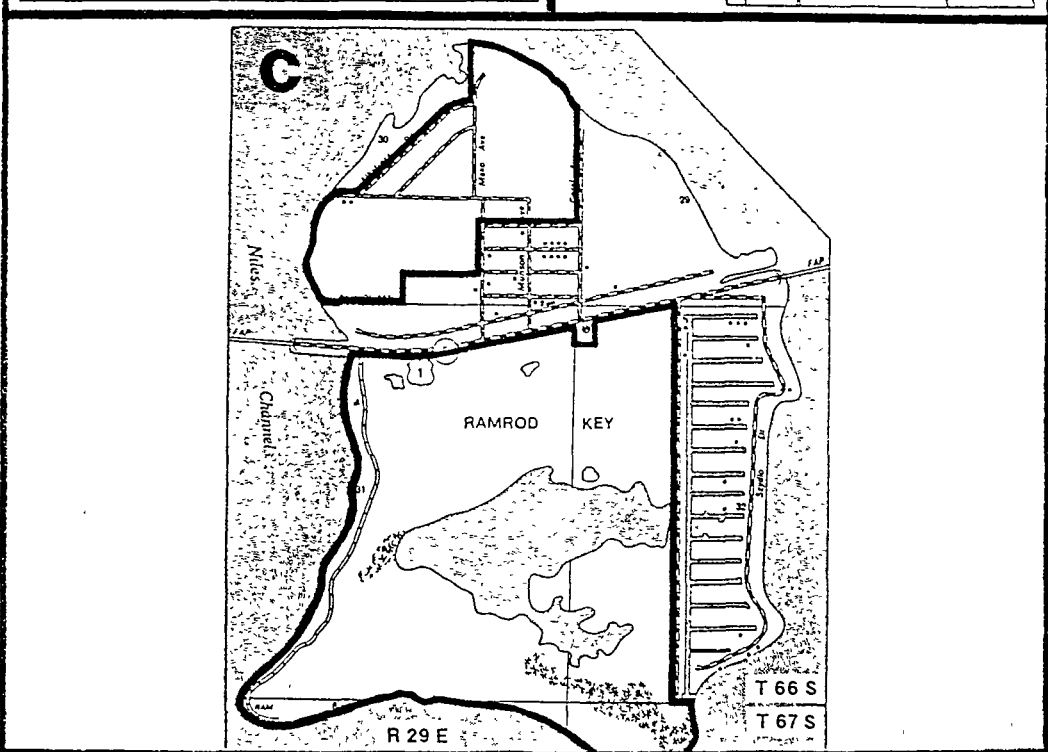
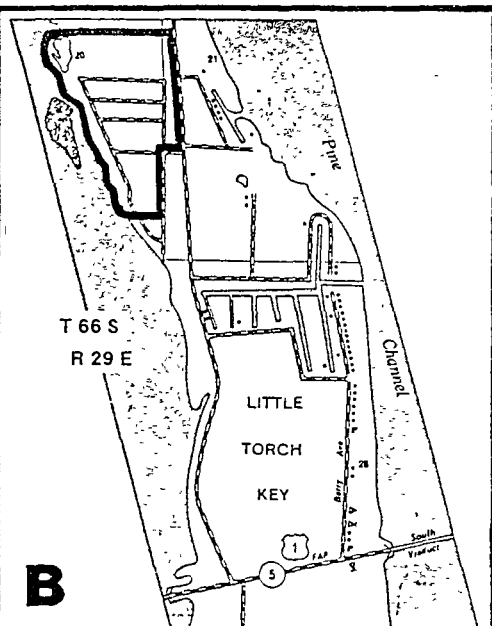
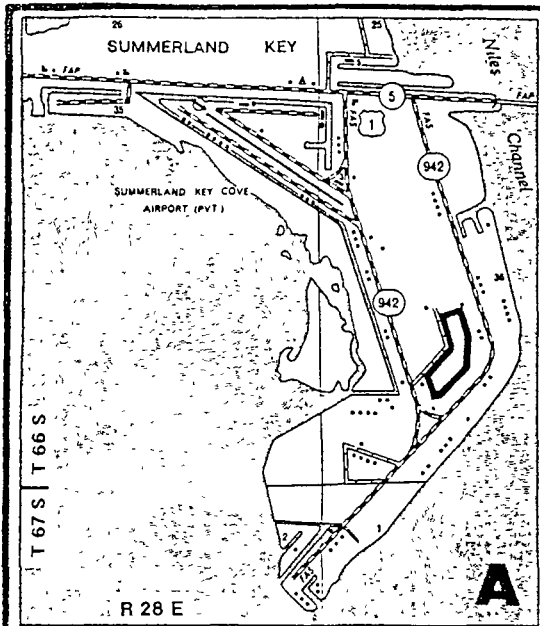
ALL SITES EQUAL ESSENTIAL PARCELS

- BARGAIN SHARED  
 2) CUDJOE  
 4) SUMMERLAND  
 5) BIG TORCH  
 7) LITTLE TORCH

SHEET 1 OF 2



- 1) SUGARLOAF
- 2) CUDJOE
- 3) LITTLE KNOCKEMDOWN
- 4) SUMMERLAND
- 5) BIG TORCH
- 6) MIDDLE TORCH
- 7) LITTLE TORCH
- 8) RAMROD
- 9) WAHOO



**HAMMOCKS OF THE LOWER KEYS**

MONROE CO.

— PROJECT BOUNDARY

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

**Management Policy Statement/Public Purposes**

The primary goals of management of the Hammocks of the Lower Keys CARL project are: to conserve and protect environmentally unique and irreplaceable lands that contain native, relatively unaltered flora and fauna representing a natural area unique to, or scarce within, a region of this state or a larger geographic area, to conserve and protect lands within areas of critical state concern, to conserve and protect significant habitat for native species or endangered and threatened species; and to conserve, protect, manage, or restore important ecosystems, landscapes, and forests, in order to enhance or protect significant surface water, coastal, recreational, timber, fish or wildlife resources which local or state regulatory programs cannot adequately protect

**Management Prospectus**

**Qualifications for state designation** The Hammocks of the Lower Keys project involves all the large privately-owned tropical hardwood hammocks in the Lower Florida Keys except those on Big Pine and No Name Keys, with several rare and endangered plant and animal species. Sugarloaf and the nearby Cudjoe Key have the access and recreational opportunities to qualify as a unit of the state park system. Big and Middle Torch Keys qualify as wildlife and environmental areas because of their sensitive wildlife resources, such as Key deer. The remaining hammocks in the project qualify as state botanical sites or preserves.

**Manager** This document addresses only that portion of the project that would be managed by USFWS, the hammocks on Big and Middle Torch Keys.

**Management goals** The management goals for Big and Middle Torch Keys are as follows. 1) to protect from inevitable development highly endangered hardwood hammock and associated plant communities that contain about 19 federally endangered or threatened plant and animal species, including the endangered Key deer; 2) to protect rare flora of tropical hardwood hammocks from illegal collecting and fires; 3) to selectively fill mosquito ditches to provide for the safety of Key deer fawns and to restore the hydrology, 4) to prevent poaching of Key deer and other rare fauna; 5) to control free-roaming dogs that menace Key deer; 6) to protect significant sources of fresh water-- which are unique in the Lower Florida Keys-- from illegal dumping and filling, over-use (and resulting saltwater intrusion) and pollutants; 6) to protect native plant communities from invasive exotic pest plants such as Brazilian pepper.

**Conditions affecting intensity of management** The site would be open to the public, but because of minimum facilities development would be classed under 259.032 Florida Statutes as a low-need tract requiring basic resource management and protection.

**Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure** Within the first year after acquisition, the area would be posted in the same manner as existing National Key Deer Refuge (NKDR) lands and provided protection under Title 50 of the Code of Federal Regulations. The area would be patrolled by NKDR law enforcement officers. Permitted activities would be limited to compatible uses such as hiking, bird watching, and photography. There would be prohibitions on night visits, pets, camping, use of motorized vehicles, and collection of plants and animals.

Longer-range goals would include development of a detailed management plan focussed on perpetuation and maintenance of natural communities. An in-depth resource inventory would be carried out to identify and map all sensitive areas that warrant special consideration and management. There will be no infrastructure development in natural areas; unnecessary roads will be abandoned or removed.

**Revenue-generating potential** No revenue will be generated from this project site. Public use will be relatively low because no infrastructure will be provided.

**Management Cost Summary**

Category	Source	Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
Start-up	USFWS	\$30,000	-0-	\$5,000	\$20,000	\$2,000	\$57,000
1994-95	USFWS	\$30,000	-0-	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$1,000	\$35,000

#2 Hammocks of Lower Keys

Project History						
Ranking (last 5 yrs.)		Assessment Approved:		CARL Acquisition History		
		Project Design Approved:		Year	Acres	Funds
1994	27	Boundary/Design Modifications		None		
1993	31	None				
1992	44					
1991	--					
1990	--					

**Acquisition Planning and Status**

No phasing recommended. Some sites however, are extremely vulnerable to immediate development: Cudjoe Key-Kephart tract; Big Torch Key-Outward Bound/Stelmok tract; Summerland Key-the area around the pond; and Little Torch Key-Torch Key Estates Subdivision.

The project as a whole consists of several hundred owners. The Monroe County Land Authority is a CARL acquisition partner on the Bargain/Shared sites. Acquisition activity is ongoing on all bargain/shared sites. The Nature Conservancy sponsored this project.

Resolution 02-1991 from Monroe County Land Authority - support for acquisition.

Conformance with Florida Statewide Land Acquisition Plan																		
Natural Communities		Forest Resources			Vascular Plants			Fish and Wildlife			Fresh Water Resources					Coastal Resources		
1	2	1	2a	2b	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
H	H	H	N	L	M	H	H	M	N	M	M	N	N	N	M	H	H	H

Geological Resources		Historical Resources		Outdoor Recreation Resources					Acquisition Guiding Principles									
1	2	1a	1b	1	2a	2b	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
H	H	M	N	M	L	H	H	L	L	H	H	H	H	L	L	N	N	H

Qualifications Matrix for Preservation 2000 Criteria									
Imminent Danger of:			Likely to be:		Serves to Protect:			● = Best Met ○ = Also Met	
Develop-ment	Loss of Habitat	Subdivision	Developed in 12 mos.	Escalating Land Val-	Recharge Area	Other Nat. Res	Res -based Recreation	Cost ≤ 80% Appraisal	E & T spp Habitat
○									○

# Horse Creek Scrub

Bargain/Shared # 3

	<b>Acres</b>	<b>Cost/Tax Value</b>	<b>County(ies):</b>		Polk
<b>Acquired:</b>	0	\$0	<b>Water Mgmt. District:</b>		Southwest Florida
<b>Remaining:</b>	2,365	\$3,330,700	<b>Regional Planning Council:</b>		Central Florida
<b>Totals:</b>	2,365	\$3,330,700	<b>Senate District(s):</b> 17	<b>House District(s):</b> 65	

### Natural Resources Summary

This project includes scrub, xeric hammock, sandhills, floodplain swamp, a black water stream, and a sandhill upland lake. The tract is an important recharge area for the Floridan Aquifer. The tract supports populations of no fewer than 14 FNAI Special Element plant species, 12 of which are listed as endangered or threatened. Most of these species are inadequately represented on protected lands, and face extinction unless wild populations can be protected. Situated near the northern end of the Lake Wales Ridge, this tract supports populations of scrub endemic plants at the extremes of their respective ranges, and is therefore important to preserving within-species genetic variation. An occurrence of a woody mint at this site represents either the northernmost population of *Dicerandra comutissima*, a disjunct population of *D. frutescens* (both critically-imperiled endangered species), a hybrid population, or an even rarer undescribed species.

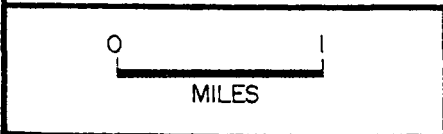
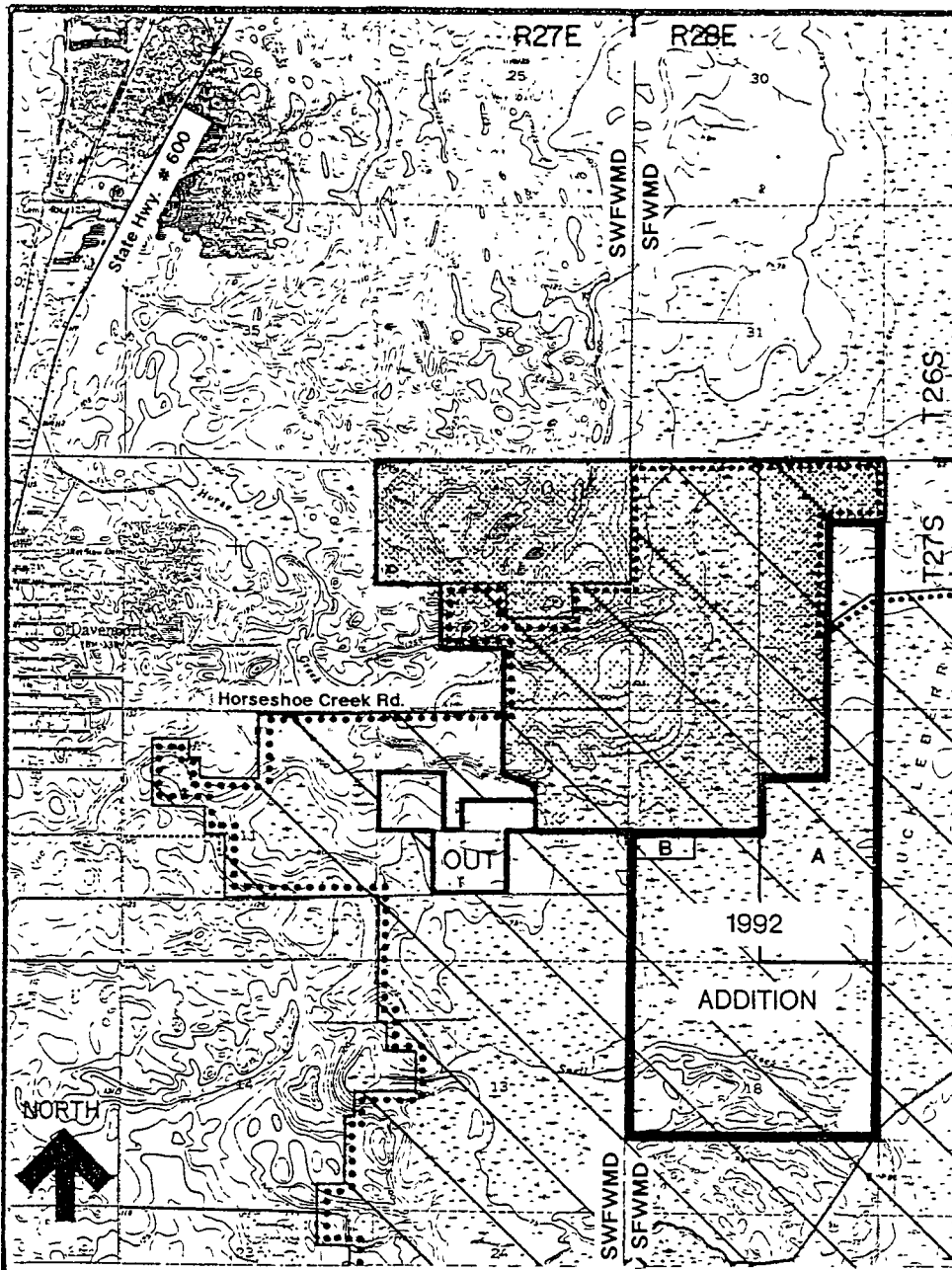
### Vulnerability & Endangerment

A portion of the site is wetland and not particularly suited for development. However, the scrub and sandhill habitats on the property are prime developable uplands. Parts of this project have been cleared, or are in the process of being cleared of native vegetation. During the past two years, one of the landowners began clearing for pasture and has bulldozed another area and planted a citrus grove. Another landowner has contracted to have another 70 acres cleared. The rare scrub plants are vulnerable to trampling and to poaching by rare plant fanciers. Without appropriate fire management, many of the rare scrub plants can be expected to disappear. The value of this area as a source of recharge to the Floridan Aquifer would be reduced if it were developed.

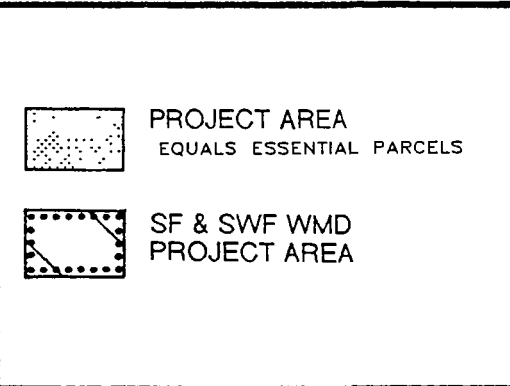
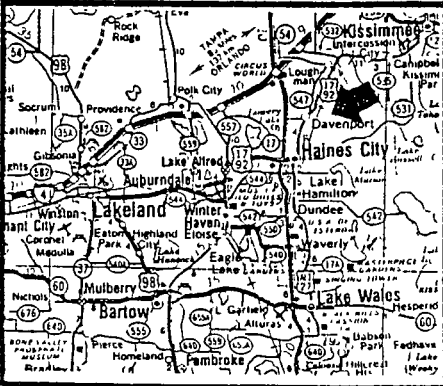
Residential development is already occurring in the upland areas adjacent to the project site. Development will likely continue along the upland areas associated with the creek system.

### Important Resources

FNAI Elements		Recreation/Public Use	Archaeological/Historic
<i>Carter's warea</i>	G1/S1	nature appreciation	No archaeological/historical sites within the boundaries of this project are recorded within the Florida Site File. When compared to other projects, the potential for significant sites is considered to be low.
Scrub mint	G1/S1	hiking	
<i>Star anise</i>	G1G2/S1	education and research	
SCRUB	G2/S2		
<i>Britton's bear-grass</i>	G2/S2		
<i>Paper-like nail-wort</i>	G2/S2		
<i>Lewton's polygaga</i>	G2/S2	<b>Lead Manager</b>	
Sand skink	G2/S2	The Nature Conservancy	
<i>Scrub plum</i>	G2G3/S2S3	<b>Designated Use</b>	
26 elements known from project		botanical site/park	



HORSE CREEK SCRUB  
POLK COUNTY



**Management Policy Statement/Public Purposes**

The primary goals of management of the Horse Creek Scrub CARL project are: to conserve and protect environmentally unique and irreplaceable lands that contain native, relatively unaltered flora and fauna representing a natural area unique to, or scarce within, a region of this state or a larger geographic area; to conserve and protect significant habitat for native species or endangered and threatened species; and to conserve, protect, manage, or restore important ecosystems, landscapes, and forests, in order to enhance or protect significant surface water, coastal, recreational, timber, fish or wildlife resources which local or state regulatory programs cannot adequately protect.

**Management Prospectus**

**Qualifications for state designation** The project's size and diversity of resources makes it highly desirable for use and management as a state forest.

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

**Management goals** See policy statement. The primary land management goal for the Division of Forestry is to restore, maintain and protect all native ecosystems; to integrate compatible human use; and to insure long-term viability of rare populations and species.

**Conditions affecting intensity of management** There are no known disturbances that will require extraordinary attention, so management intensity is expected to be typical for a state forest.

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

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

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

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

**Management costs and sources of revenue** It is anticipated that management funding will come from the CARL trust fund. Budget needs for interim management are estimated as follows.

**Management Cost Summary**

Category	Source	Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
Start-up	CARL	\$28,140	\$0	\$3,500	\$77,000	\$0	\$108,640

#3 Horse Creek Scrub

Project History									
Ranking (last 5 yrs.)		Assessment Approved: 7/20/90			CARL Acquisition History				
		Project Design Approved: 12/7/90			Year	Acres	Funds		
1994	23	Boundary/Design Modifications			None				
1993	25	4/7/92	1,040 acres added						
1992	42								
1991	39								
1990	--								

**Acquisition Planning and Status**

The project consist of approximately 10 ownerships. The Project Design contains no phasing recommendations. The essential tracts, however, are the larger contiguous ownerships in the original boundary (prior to the 1992 addition) and the remainder of section seven not acquired by the South Florida Water Management District, CARL's acquisition partner. Portions of the project are also within the Southwest Florida Water Management District (SWFWMD). Polk County may also contribute acquisition funds.

Resolutions in support of this project have been received from the Polk County Commission as well as the Polk County chapter of the Sierra Club.

**Conformance with Florida Statewide Land Acquisition Plan**

Natural Communities		Forest Resources			Vascular Plants			Fish and Wildlife			Fresh Water Resources					Coastal Resources		
1	2	1	2a	2b	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
H	H	H	L	L	H	H	H	L	N	M	N	N	N	H	L	N	N	N

Geological Resources		Historical Resources		Outdoor Recreation Resources					Acquisition Guiding Principles									
1	2	1a	1b	1	2a	2b	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
M	L	L	N	L	N	H	M	N	L	H	N	M	H	L	M	N	N	H

**Qualifications Matrix for Preservation 2000 Criteria**

Imminent Danger of			Likely to be.		Serves to Protect			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● = Best Met</li> <li>○ = Also Met</li> </ul>	
Develop-ment	Loss of Habitat	Subdivision	Developed in 12 mos	Escalating Land Val-	Recharge Area	Other Nat Res	Res -based Recreation	Cost ≤ 80% Appraisal	E & T spp Habitat
					○	○	○		●



# Sebastian Creek

Bargain/Shared # 4

	<b>Acres</b>	<b>Cost/Tax Value</b>	<b>County(ies):</b> Brevard/Indian River	
<b>Acquired:</b>	3,447	\$5,712,080	<b>Water Mgmt. District:</b> St. Johns River	
<b>Remaining:</b>	12,792	\$10,207,720	<b>Regional Planning Council:</b> East Central and Treasure Coast	
<b>Totals:</b>	16,239	\$15,919,800	<b>Senate District(s):</b> 17	<b>House District(s):</b> 30, 80

### Natural Resources Summary

The Sebastian Creek project is primarily an effort to protect the West Indian manatee by providing an upland buffer to the creek and by limiting development in the area. Florida's entire east coast population of manatees numbers only seven hundred to twelve hundred; as many as one hundred manatees have been observed using the Sebastian Creek system at one time. Sebastian Creek is an important stopover point for manatees in migration and may be used for mating and calving; a number of fishes that are rare in the state also occur here. The project has outstanding upland natural resources as well. Natural communities within the project include: scrubby flatwoods, alluvial/blackwater stream, scrub, sandhill, dry prairie, xeric hammock, flatwoods/prairie lakes, and freshwater tidal swamps. This diversity of habitats supports numerous wildlife species.

Maintenance of the project area in a natural condition will help in improvement of the water quality of Sebastian Creek and the Indian River.

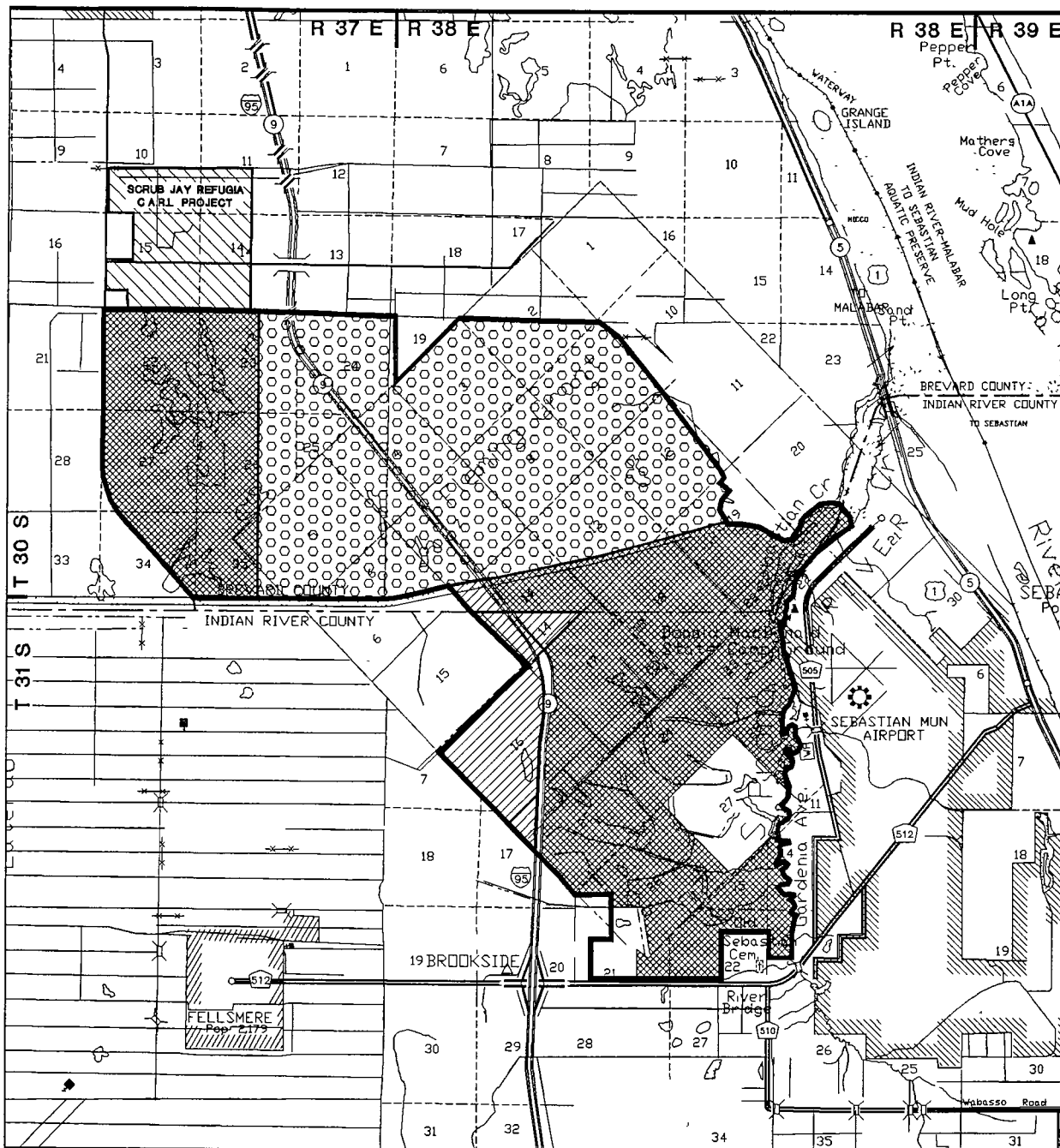
### Vulnerability & Endangerment





Although much of the project site is wetland, the upland areas, including some islands in Sebastian Creek are suitable for development. Much of the uplands in the 1992 addition have been altered by conversion to pasture.

Proximity to the rapidly growing urban areas of Brevard and Indian River counties would suggest a high likelihood of development of the upland areas. Such development would not only cause harm to the significant upland scrub community on the site, but would ultimately lead to increased boat traffic on the waterway and threaten the manatee population in the area. Development of the southern portion of the western riverfront was occurring as the project design was being completed. This development was initiated by the same owner who developed the subdivision directly across the river on the eastern shoreline.

### Important Resources

FNAI Element Occurrences	Recreation/Public Use	Archaeological/Historic
Slashcheek goby	G7/S1	One archaeological site is recorded from the project area. The location and nature of the tract indicates there is a high probability that other unrecorded sites are also present.
DRY PRAIRIE	G2/S2	
SCRUB	G2/S2	
West Indian manatee	G2/S2?	
SANDHILL	G2G3/S2	
Florida scrub jay	G5T3/S3	
Bald eagle	G3/S2S3	
SCRUBBY FLATWOODS	G3/S3	
Gopher tortoise	G3/S3	
19 FNAI elements known from site	G4/S2	
	<b>Lead Manager</b>	
	Div. of Marine Resources	
	<b>Designated Use</b>	
	buffer preserve	

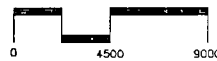


-  PROJECT AREA
-  STATE OWNED
-  1994 ADDITION
-  ESSENTIAL PARCELS  
(PLUS STATE OWNED)



NORTH

SCALE IN FEET



## SEBASTIAN CREEK

BREVARD/INDIAN RIVER COUNTIES

**Management Policy Statement/Public Purposes**

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

**Management Prospectus**

**Qualifications for state designation** The Sebastian Creek project, by preserving land adjacent to the Indian River-Malabar to Vero Beach Aquatic Preserve and to the important manatee aggregation site of Sebastian Creek, qualifies as a state buffer preserve.

**Manager** The Department of Environmental Protection, Division of Marine Resources, Bureau of Coastal and Aquatic Managed Areas.

**Management goals** See policy statement. The project is primarily an effort to protect the West Indian manatee by providing an upland buffer to Sebastian Creek and by limiting development in the area, thereby maintaining upland habitat diversity and protecting the water quality of the Indian River - Malabar to Vero Beach Aquatic Preserve.

**Conditions affecting intensity of management** The project primarily includes lands that are "low-need" tracts. Some areas are pristine and free from encroachment, while others, although affected by ranching, have been well managed. Drainage of the watershed has been significantly altered by the C-54 canal. Lands next to the C-54 may therefore be "high-need" tracts with respect to restoration.

**Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure** Immediate management actions will include site security, public access, fire management, resource inventories, identification of "passive" recreation areas, the development of environmental educational programs, and removal of trash. The value of the creek as a manatee refuge will necessarily limit boating activities.

Once acquisition is complete and with the assistance of the management coalition, a Comprehensive Management Plan will be developed to focus on long-term management. Long-range plans for the project, beginning approximately 18 months after the completion of acquisition, will be directed towards protection of biodiversity, exotic species removal and wetland restoration and enhancement. Management will maintain natural linkages between uplands, wetlands, and the estuary to protect biological diversity and listed species. The plan will detail how each FNAI special natural community and species will be protected and, when necessary, restored. Unnecessary roads and other disturbances will be identified as areas for special attention and restoration. Infrastructure will be confined to already disturbed areas and will be low impact.

**Revenue-generating potential** No significant revenue-generating sources are anticipated at this time. Revenues from recreation and ecotourism should be considered for the future. Timber revenues might be generated in areas where habitat restoration and enhancement require thinning.

**Cooperators in management activities** A coalition for management of the project could include the Division of Marine Resources, the St. John's River Water Management District, the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, and the Brevard and Indian River County Environmentally Endangered Lands Programs. In such a partnership shared responsibilities would enhance long-term stewardship; provide opportunities for revenue-sharing; and furnish the expertise and funding to carry out a model ecosystem-management initiative for the project.

**Management Costs** The projected management costs are based on the assumption that acquisitions will be complete and the only management funds will be according to the current formula.

**Management Cost Summary**

Category	Source	Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
1994-95	IITF, CARL	\$105,480	\$35,360	\$29,140	\$28,500	\$0	\$198,480

#4 Sebastian Creek

Project History						
Ranking (last 5 yrs.)		Assessment Approved:		CARL Acquisition History		
		Project Design Approved:		Year	Acres	Funds
1994	16	<b>Boundary/Design Modifications</b>		1994	3,447	\$5,712,080
1993	12	11/18/94	600 acres added			
1992	14	7/20/94	8,370 acres added			
1991	10	9/20/93	114 acres added			
1990	15	4/7/92	3,379 acres added			

**Acquisition Planning and Status**

Phase I consists of larger ownerships - Coraci (under negotiation by state, TNC an intermediary) and Corrigan (acquired with St. Johns River Water Management District). Phase II consists of all other ownerships.

1995-96 acquisition activity will focus on Eagan and Parrish sites (connector to Micco Scrub, owned by Brevard County) and on the Fisher ownership in Indian River County.

The St. Johns River Water Management District is a partner in the acquisition of Brevard County sites. Indian River County is a partner in the acquisition of the Fisher tract.

Resolutions in support of state acquisition have been received from the City of Sebastian, Indian River County Commission, City of West Melbourne and the St. Johns River Water Management District.

Conformance with Florida Statewide Land Acquisition Plan																		
Natural Communities		Forest Resources			Vascular Plants			Fish and Wildlife			Fresh Water Resources					Coastal Resources		
1	2	1	2a	2b	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
M	M	M	L	M	N	N	M	H	M	M	L	N	N	L	M	M	H	L

Geological Resources		Historical Resources		Outdoor Recreation Resources					Acquisition Guiding Principles									
1	2	1a	1b	1	2a	2b	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
L	L	L	N	M	H	H	L	L	L	H	N	M	M	N	M	N	N	N

Qualifications Matrix for Preservation 2000 Criteria									
Imminent Danger of			Likely to be		Serves to Protect			● = Best Met ○ = Also Met	
Develop-ment	Loss of Habitat	Subdivision	Developed in 12 mos.	Escalating Land Val-	Recharge Area	Other Nat. Res.	Res.-based Recreation	Cost ≤ 80% Appraisal	E & T spp Habitat
○		○			○	○	○		●

# Scrub Jay Refugia

Bargain/Shared # 5

	<b>Acres</b>	<b>Cost/Tax Value</b>	<b>County(ies):</b> Brevard	
<b>Acquired:</b>	1,670*	\$4,911,000	<b>Water Mgmt. District:</b> St. Johns River	
<b>Remaining:</b>	8,009	\$57,799,900	<b>Regional Planning Council:</b> East Central	
<b>Totals:</b>	9,679	\$62,710,900	<b>Senate District(s):</b> 18	<b>House District(s):</b> 29, 30, 31, 32

### Natural Resources Summary

The Scrub Jay Refugia project includes six core scrub areas that are considered essential to the preservation of the scrub community along the Atlantic Coastal Ridge. Acquisition and management of these core areas are imperative for the viability and long-term survival of the Florida Scrub Jay on the East Coast of the state. All of the tracts proposed for state acquisition in the project are surrounded by development and several of the areas proposed by FNAI to provide ecological buffers to the scrub cores are already being destroyed. The rapid encroachment of housing developments is likely to completely eliminate any unprotected scrub and adjacent flatwoods communities of Brevard County in the very near future.

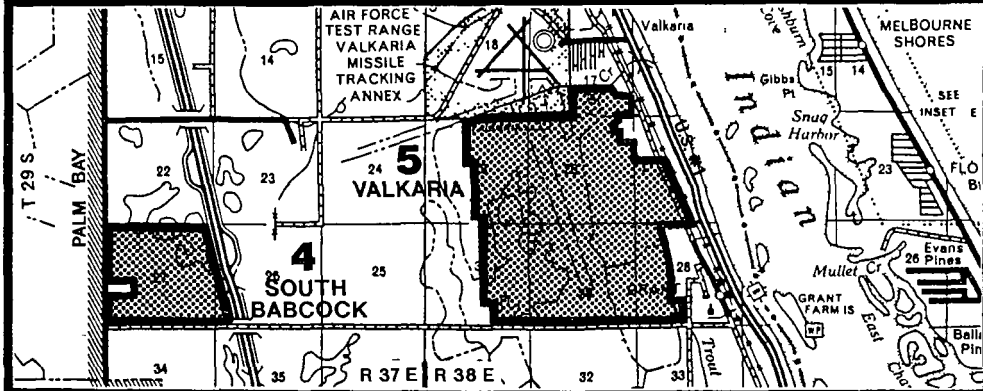
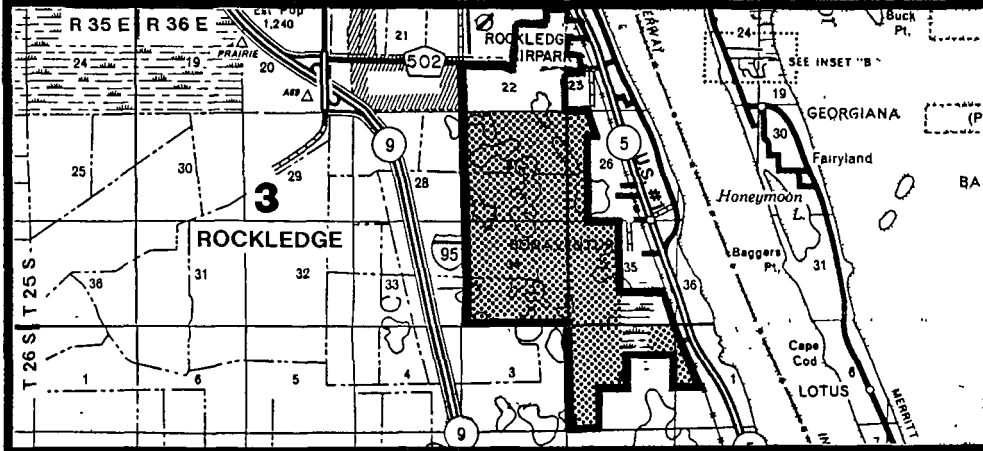
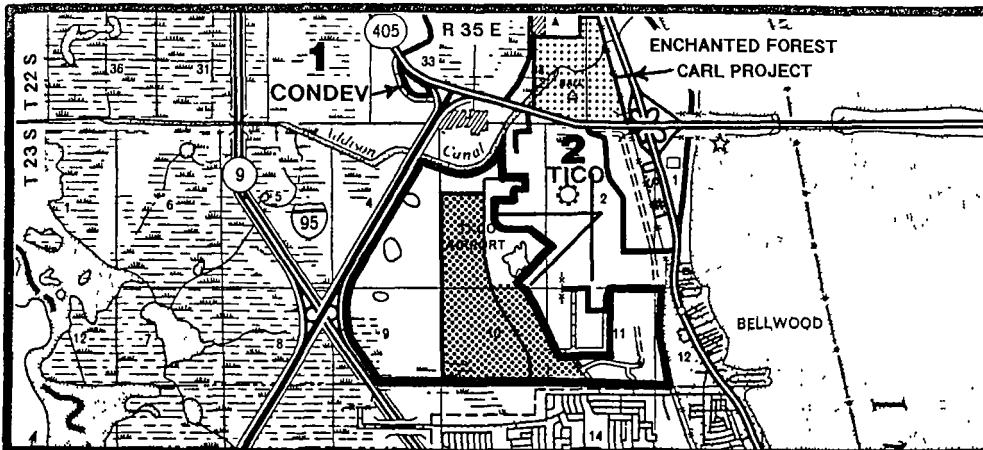
### Vulnerability & Endangerment

**Vulnerability:** The fact that only a few fragments of scrub habitat suitable for scrub jays remain in Brevard County attests to the vulnerability of this system to development. The upland nature of the sites presents few impediments to development.



**Endangerment:** Brevard County is in a high-growth area of the state. These habitat fragments will be lost to development very quickly if not purchased soon.

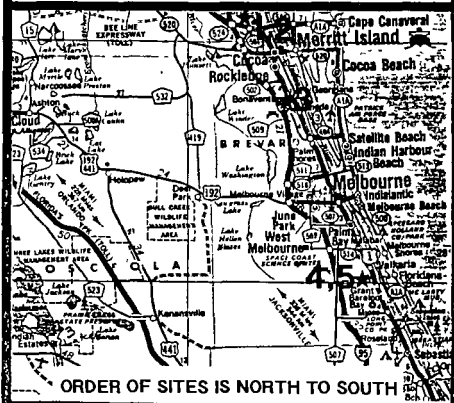
### Important Resources

FNAI Element Occurrences		Recreation/Public Use	Archaeological/Historic
DRY PRAIRIE	G2/S2	resource education	The five tracts in the Scrub Jay Refugia project have not been subjected to a systematic cultural resource assessment survey, and no sites are recorded with the Florida Site File. When compared to other acquisition projects, the archaeological and historical resources value/potential of this project is considered to be low.
SCRUB	G2/S2	nature appreciation	
Florida scrub jay	G3T3/S3	limited picnicking	
SCRUBBY FLATWOODS	G3/S3		
<i>Curtiss' milkweed</i>	G3/S3		
Gopher frog	G3/S3		
Gopher tortoise	G3/S3		
MESIC FLATWOODS	G7/S4		
HYDRIC HAMMOCK	G7/S4		
23 FNAI elements known from site			
		<b>Lead Manager</b>	
		Brevard County	
		<b>Designated Use</b>	
		wildlife & environ areas	

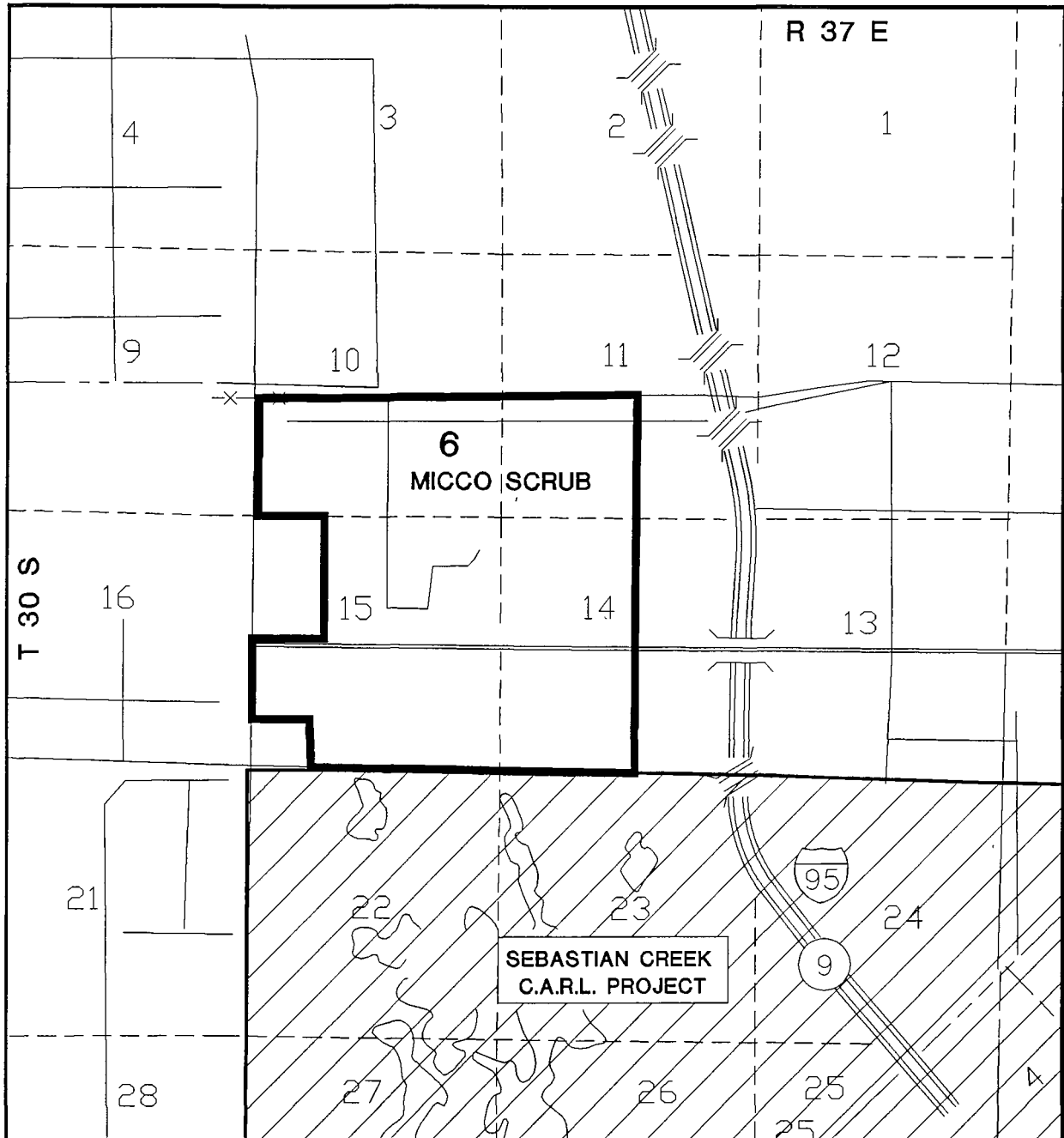


**SCRUB JAY REFUGIA**  
 BREVARD CO. 5 SITES

-  PROJECT AREA
-  ESSENTIAL PARCELS



ORDER OF SITES IS NORTH TO SOUTH



**PROJECT AREA**  
(EQUALS ESSENTIAL PARCEL)



**NORTH**

SCALE IN FEET



**SCRUB JAY REFUGIA**

SHEET 2 OF 2

**BREVARD COUNTY**

R 1-6-95

**6 SITES**

**Management Policy Statement/Public Purposes**

The primary goals of management of the Scrub Jay Refugia CARL project are: to conserve and protect environmentally unique and irreplaceable lands that contain native, relatively unaltered flora and fauna representing a natural area unique to, or scarce within, a region of this state or a larger geographic area; and to conserve and protect significant habitat for native species or endangered and threatened species.

**Management Prospectus**

**Qualifications for state designation** Scrub on the Atlantic Coastal Ridge is one of the most endangered natural upland communities in North America. This unique scrub, with its many rare plants and animals, qualifies the Scrub Jay Refugia CARL project as a wildlife and environmental area.

**Manager** Brevard County proposes to manage the Scrub Jay Refugia CARL Project.

**Management goals** See policy statement. All properties purchased with bond funds from the Brevard County Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL) Program will be managed for natural resource conservation, passive recreation and environmental education. This project focuses on the preservation of natural communities of the Atlantic Coastal Ridge. Goals include: preserving the long-term viability of scrub species and communities, identifying management needs for each of the core areas, integrating each core refuge with a regional protection strategy for Atlantic Coastal Ridge scrub and with the Brevard County habitat conservation plan, and developing a prescribed burn strategy for scrub in Brevard County.

**Conditions affecting intensity of management** The Scrub Jay Refugia CARL Project includes low-need, moderate-need and high-need tracts. All sites are fire-maintained communities with an immediate need for fire management.

**Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure** The Brevard County EEL Program is preparing a Conceptual Natural Areas Management Manual for all sanctuary sites. Once these sites are acquired, the EEL Program will work with local, state and federal agencies to develop a Comprehensive Management Plan for long-term management. Initial management activities in this project will focus on site security, burn management, determination of status of listed species, location of "core areas" for resource protection, identification of passive recreation areas, and the development of innovative environmental education programs. A management plan will be developed and implemented approximately one year after the completion of this multi-parcel acquisition project, or site-specific management plans will be developed as management units are acquired. The plan will detail how each of the FNAI special elements on each site will be protected and, when necessary, restored. Fire management will be a vital component of each plan.

Long-range plans for this project, beginning approximately one year after acquisition is completed, will be directed towards biodiversity protection, exotic species removal, wetland restoration and enhancement, and the maintainance of links between upland-wetland and estuarine areas. Management will protect biological diversity and listed species. Specific areas will be fenced as needed. Property signs will have appropriate language to enable protection of the property. Unnecessary roads and other disturbances will be identified as areas for restoration. Fire breaks will be cleared where necessary. Infrastructure development will be confined to already disturbed areas and will be low-impact.

**Revenue-generating potential** No significant revenue sources are anticipated at this time. Mitigation agreements with USFWS have generated some funds for management within the Valkaria Core area. Implementation and funding of the Scrub Conservation and Development Plan provide a potential source of management funds for these sites. Timber might be sold on some sites where habitat restoration requires thinning.

**Cooperators in management activities** Brevard County will require support from the USFWS and other agencies (The Nature Conservancy, Division of Forestry, FGFWFC, and others) to implement a quality management program for scrub communities.

**Management costs and sources of revenue** An inter-agency partnership among the participating agencies provides opportunities for revenue sharing. The Brevard County EEL Program proposed to set aside \$2.6 million dollars from their excess ad valorem revenues to begin a management endowment for the EEL Program sanctuary network.

The EEL Program will work to increase funds for management to be consistent with or exceed State management appropriations. The EEL Selection Committee will aggressively seek matching funds for site management, development of environmental education programs, and for necessary research and monitoring.

**Management Cost Summary**

Category	Source	Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
1994-95	Brevard Co.	\$0	\$0	\$20,000	\$0	\$80,000	\$100,000



Project History						
Ranking (last 5 yrs.)		Assessment Approved:		CARL Acquisition History		
		Project Design Approved:		Year	Acres	Funds
1994	30	Boundary/Design Modifications			None	
1993	36	7/23/93	179 acres added			
1992	--	3/9/94	1,322 acres added			
1991	--					
1990	--					

**Acquisition Planning and Status**

This project consists of six sites. Brevard County is the CARL acquisition partner and has committed \$10 million towards the acquisition of the project and \$2.6 million for site management.

The Valkaria Site is approximately 2,764 acres with multiple owners (County has acquired 155 acres). Micco site is 1,322 acres (County has acquired). Tico site is 2,421 acres - Gran Central is major owner (County has acquired 52 acres). Rockledge site is 2,591 acres with three larger ownerships - Barge and Tabacchi, Duda and Gran Central, the remainder is subdivided (County has acquired 141 acres). Condev site is 529 acres and consists of 52 acres and two owners - Nelson and SR 405 Ltd. The South Babcock site is 529 acres and consists multiple owners.

Mapping and title work by Brevard County currently underway on selected priority parcels within the project.

Conformance with Florida Statewide Land Acquisition Plan																		
Natural Communities		Forest Resources			Vascular Plants			Fish and Wildlife			Fresh Water Resources					Coastal Resources		
1	2	1	2a	2b	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
H	H	H	L	M	M	H	H	H	N	H	N	N	N	L	L	N	N	N

Geological Resources		Historical Resources		Outdoor Recreation Resources					Acquisition Guiding Principles									
1	2	1a	1b	1	2a	2b	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
N	N	L	N	L	L	M	L	L	L	H	H	H	L	H	L	N	N	H

Qualifications Matrix for Preservation 2000 Criteria									
Imminent Danger of.			Likely to be		Serves to Protect:			● = Best Met ○ = Also Met	
Development	Loss of Habitat	Subdivision	Developed in 12 mos	Escalating Land Val-	Recharge Area	Other Nat Res	Res -based Recreation	Cost ≤ 80% Appraisal	E & T spp Habitat
○	○	○			○	○	○		●

# Spruce Creek

Bargain/Shared # 6

	<b>Acres</b>	<b>Cost/Tax Value</b>	<b>County(ies):</b> Volusia	
<b>Acquired:</b>	1069*	\$1,282,850	<b>Water Mgmt. District:</b> St Johns River	
<b>Remaining:</b>	524	\$2,124,141	<b>Regional Planning Council:</b> East Central Florida	
<b>Totals:</b>	1,593	\$3,406,991	<b>Senate District(s):</b> 15	<b>House District(s):</b> 28

### Natural Resources Summary

The original Spruce Creek project area, north and west of Strickland Bay, contains good estuarine tidal swamps, hammocks, scrub, and flatwoods. It protects habitat for such endangered or threatened species as bald eagles, wood storks and manatees. The addition, between U.S. 1 and Turnbull Bay contains good Maritime or Xeric Hammock, with live oaks, cabbage palms, and several tropical shrubs near their northern limits. Flatwoods also cover a large part of the addition and Tidal Marsh with remnants of black mangrove fringes it. Disturbed areas include an historic house at the north end and the remains of a fish camp and marina east of U.S. 1. No FNAI-listed plants are known from the addition; of FNAI-listed animals, gopher tortoises have been found. The area is adjacent to several Outstanding Florida Waters, and the aquatic resources are important to both recreational and commercial fisheries.

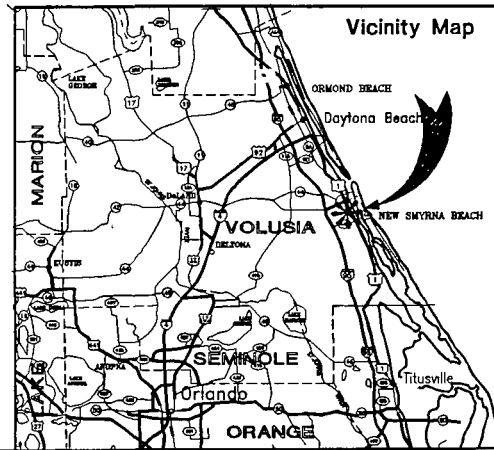
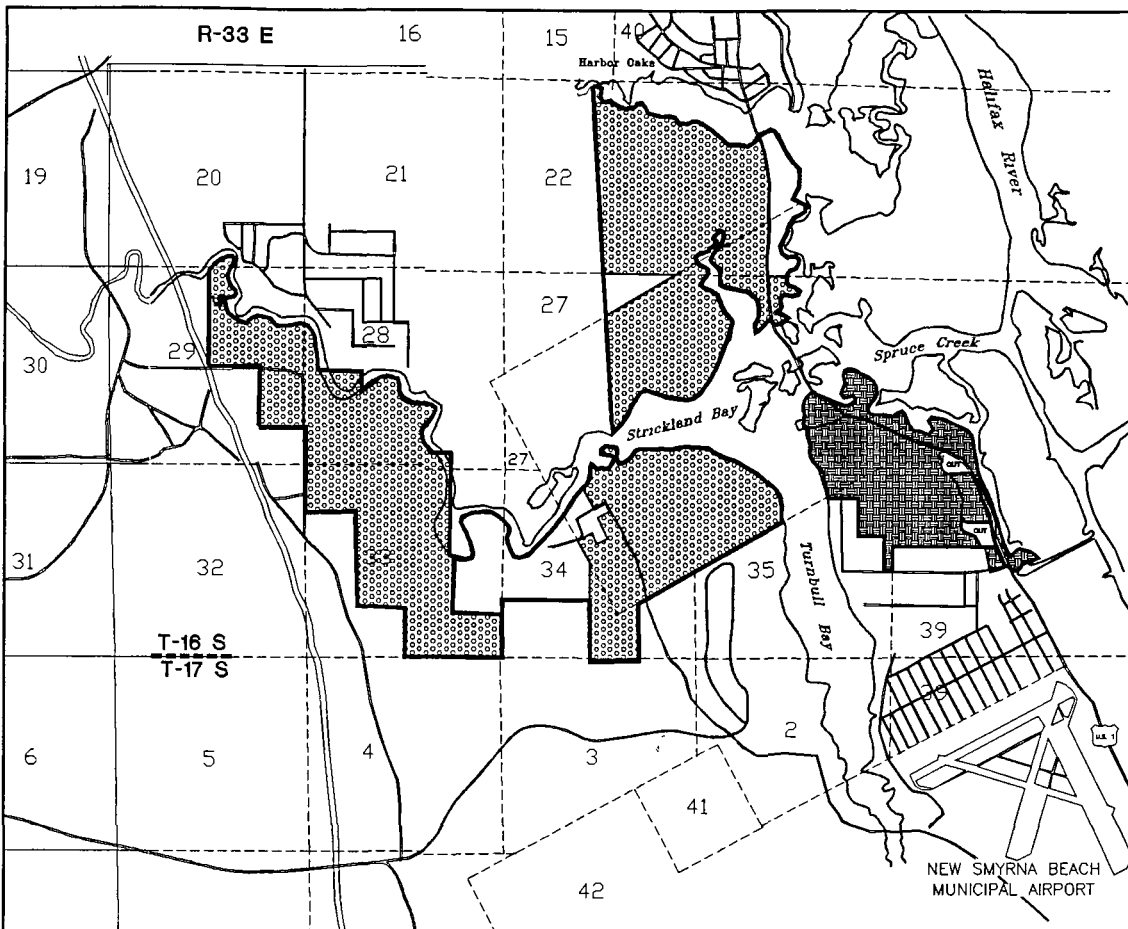
### Vulnerability & Endangerment

Vulnerability - The entire site is vulnerable to destruction by residential development.



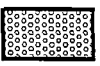

Endangerment - Growth along the Volusia County coast is very high, and it is extremely likely that this site will be developed if not protected by public ownership. The lack of a central water system to service the site has been an impediment to development in the past, but the City of New Smyrna Beach is currently running lines from its municipal water system along the site. Endangerment should be considered high.

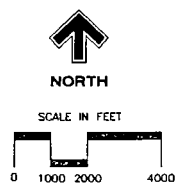
### Important Resources

FNAI Elements	Recreation/Public Use	Archaeological/Historic
SCRUB	G2/S2	A review of the information contained in the Florida Site File has determined that there are potentially significant archaeological and historical sites recorded within the Spruce Creek project area. When compared to other acquisition projects, the archaeological and historical resources value of the subject tract is considered to be high.
SCRUBBY FLATWOODS	G3/S3	
Gopher tortoise	G3/S3	
MESIC FLATWOODS	G?/S4	
XERIC HAMMOCK	G?/S3	
ESTUARINE TIDAL MARSH	G4/S4	
MARITIME HAMMOCK	G4/S3	
Florida scrub jay	G5T3/S3	
8 FNAI elements known from site		
	<b>Lead Manager</b>	
	Volusia County	
	<b>Designated Use</b>	
	recreation area	



SOURCE: USGS QUAD  
 QUADRANGLES SAMSULA  
 NEW SMYRNA BEACH

-  PROJECT BOUNDARY
-  1994 ADDITION
-  STATE OR COUNTY OWNED
-  ESSENTIAL PARCELS



# SPRUCE CREEK

VOLUSIA COUNTY

**Management Policy Statement/Public Purposes**

**Management Prospectus**

**Qualifications for state designation** The Spruce Creek Recreation Area has the size, natural, cultural, and recreational resources, and surrounding population density to qualify as a State Recreation Area. This property is unique in Volusia County, possessing the physical attributes to provide a broad spectrum of resource-based recreational opportunities in an area increasingly dominated by urban uses.

**Manager** Volusia County is recommended as the lead manager in cooperation with the State of Florida.

**Management goals** See policy statement. Volusia County plans to preserve the significant natural communities and valuable historic resources on the property while and providing recreational and educational opportunities fully compatible with the protection of biological resources. The county will also protect the waters of Spruce Creek (designated as an Outstanding Florida Water) and the surrounding wetland areas.

**Conditions affecting intensity of management** The project includes moderate-need tracts requiring more than basic resource management and protection. These lands will contain more highly developed resource-related recreation facilities. Large portions of the property, however, would be considered low-need tracts requiring only basic resource management and protection. Recreation use will be incorporated but in a more dispersed and less intensive manner.

**Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure** Within the first year after acquisition, management activities will concentrate on site security and resource inventory. Volusia County will provide appropriate access to the site to maintain existing and historic uses while protecting sensitive resources on the site. The site's natural resources and listed plants and animals will be inventoried, recreational opportunities and uses identified, and a management plan formulated.

Long-range plans for Spruce Creek will be specified in the management plan and will generally be directed as follows: Development of recreational facilities, a comprehensive trail management program, a comprehensive educational and interpretive program, and a comprehensive historic resource management program; restoration of disturbed areas; maintenance of natural communities through a program of selected harvest and fire management; and habitat enhancement for listed species.

**Revenue-generating potential** will be determined in large part by the concepts in the Management Plan. Some revenues will probably be generated by user and concession fees at recreation sites. Some revenues may be generated through sale of forest products, but any such revenues will be minimal. Use of small portions of the area as mitigation for development elsewhere would not only restore damaged areas on-site, but would yield revenue as well. It will be several years before potential revenue sources could be fully developed.

**Cooperators in management activities** The boundaries of Port Orange and New Smyrna Beach are contiguous with or overlap the project boundaries. Both municipalities will be involved in the planning phase of the project

The Museum of Arts and Sciences currently manages the Gamble Place at Spruce Creek Preserve and offers an array of environmental and historical interpretive programs. The Atlantic Center for the Arts has long supported the purchase of lands contiguous to ACA property to allow for enhanced interpretive programs linking the arts with the natural environment. Both facilities may prove to be valuable partners in optimizing the educational and interpretive opportunities on this site.

The Nature Conservancy still owns the 150 acres that is managed by the Museum of Arts and Sciences. Volusia County has an interest in Spruce Creek as an excellent local source of Spartina which can be transplanted for shoreline restoration efforts. The Environmental Council and Sierra Club have played important roles in the early protection of the creek including sponsoring OFW status in 1986. The Southeast Volusia Historical Society and Volusia Anthropological Society have had long-standing interest in protection and interpretation of the cultural, historical and archaeological resources located on the project site. Volunteers will be invaluable in developing, managing, and interpreting this site.

**Management costs and sources of revenue** Initial costs are being provided by Volusia County. As the management planning process develops, costs for development and continued management activities will be generated. These costs are not available at this time. The county will explore opportunities for grant funds and cooperative programs to offset these costs. Revenue generated on-site will provide a portion of the management funds needed.

**Management Cost Summary**

Category	Source	Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
Start-up	DRP	\$25,544	\$0	\$3,262	\$64,544	\$0	\$93,350

Project History						
Ranking (last 5 yrs.)	Assessment Approved: 7/20/94			CARL Acquisition History		
	Project Design Approved: 12/6/94			Year	Acres	Funds
1994	--	Boundary/Design Modifications			None	
1993	--	None				
1992	46					
1991	46					
1990	28					

**Acquisition Planning and Status**

No phasing. Larger important tracts, however, include the Diocese of Orlando and Bolt tracts.

Volusia County is an acquisition partner in the acquisition of this tract and has committed to manage it.

Approximately 1,152 acres of the original Spruce Creek project was acquired by the state and county. The remainder of the project was removed from the CARL priority list in 1993 after negotiations were suspended on the portions of the tract left unacquired because of unwilling sellers. That portion which was removed is included again within the current project boundaries.

Resolution 695-01 was received from the East Coast Regional Planning Council in support of public acquisition of the project.

**Conformance with Florida Statewide Land Acquisition Plan**

Natural Communities		Forest Resources			Vascular Plants			Fish and Wildlife			Fresh Water Resources					Coastal Resources		
1	2	1	2a	2b	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	M	H	N	N	N	H	M	M	L

Geological Resources		Historical Resources		Outdoor Recreation Resources					Acquisition Guiding Principles									
1	2	1a	1b	1	2a	2b	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
L	L	H	H	M	H	H	L	N	N	H	H	M	H	H	M	L	N	M

**Qualifications Matrix for Preservation 2000 Criteria**

Imminent Danger of			Likely to be		Serves to Protect			● = Best Met ○ = Also Met	
Develop-ment	Loss of Habitat	Subdivision	Developed in 12 mos	Escalating Land Val-	Recharge Area	Other Nat Res	Res -based Recreation	Cost ≤ 80% Appraisal	E & T spp Habitat
○	○				●		●		○

# Sand Mountain

Bargain/Shared # 7

	<b>Acres</b>	<b>Cost/Tax Value</b>	<b>County(ies):</b> Washington/Bay	
<b>Acquired:</b>	0	\$0	<b>Water Mgmt. District:</b> Northwest Florida	
<b>Remaining:</b>	31,056	\$15,797,200	<b>Regional Planning Council:</b> West Florida	
<b>Totals:</b>	31,056	\$15,797,200	<b>Senate District(s):</b> 2	<b>House District(s):</b> 5

### Natural Resources Summary

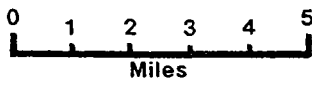
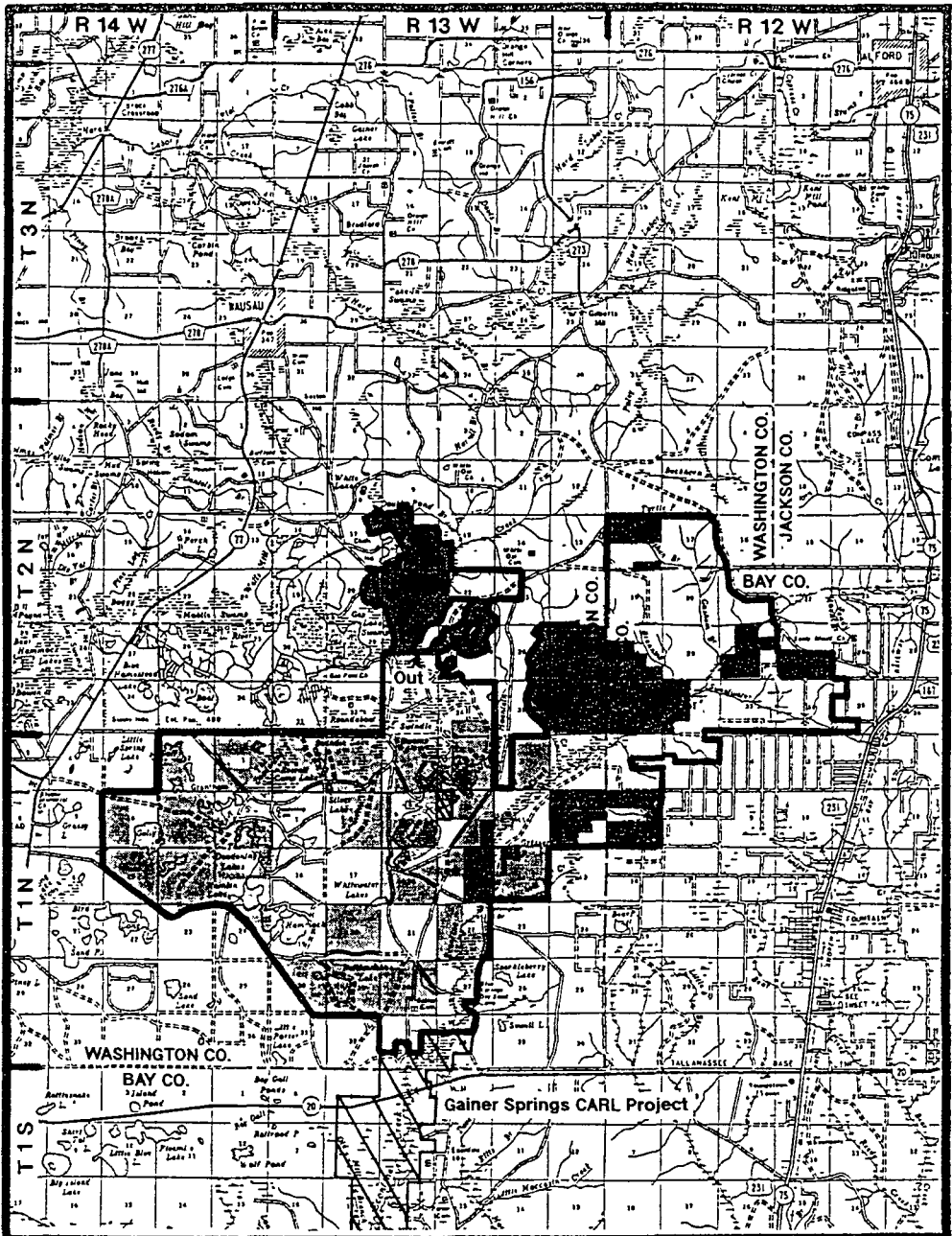
The high rolling pinelands of the Sand Mountain project—perhaps the most extensive longleaf pine sandhills outside public ownership in the Florida panhandle—drop down to classic examples of steephead ravines, unique Sandhill Upland Lakes, and a portion of a nearly pristine stream. Much of the sandhills are of excellent quality, having a nearly intact ground cover of wiregrass and dropseed, but those owned by the Rosewood Timber Company have been cleared and planted in sand pine. At least 18 species of rare or endangered plants inhabit the project area. The Slope Forests in the steepheads shelter several species, while around the Sandhill Upland Lakes are some plants found nowhere else in the world. The project also contains a large part of the watershed of Econfina Creek, nearly pristine in terms of water quality and the major source of water for Panama City.

### Vulnerability & Endangerment

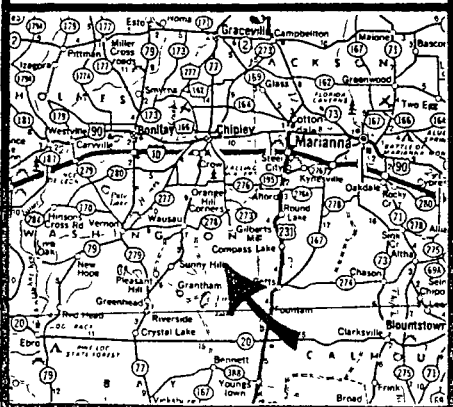
Because the sites are all primarily upland in nature, they could be developed with little regulatory restriction. Sand Mountain is vulnerable to degradation by continued use by all-terrain vehicles. The primary vegetative communities of the project require fire to maintain their character, so all are vulnerable to significant alteration of their natural character by fire suppression. The majority of, and highest quality, sandhills in the project are owned by the Deltona Development Corporation. Deltona has a considerable amount invested in road construction, etc., in the project; thousands of lots, particularly in the western portion of the project have been sold. Deltona may be willing to consider the sale of a manageable tract of sandhill habitat in the project; however, most will likely be developed.





### Important Resources

FNAI Elements	Recreation/Public Use	Archaeological/Historic
Rock Springs cave isopod	G1/S1	The Florida Site File records three archaeological sites from the project, including an Early Archaic to Deptford occupation site. More sites would likely be found if the area were systematically surveyed. Compared to other projects, the archaeological and historical value of Sand Mountain is considered moderate.
Shaggy ghostsnail	G1/S1	
Karst pond xyris	G2/S2	
Smooth-barked St. John's wort	G2/S2	
Panhandle meadowbeauty	G2/S2	
Gulf coast lupine	G2/S2	
Baltzell's sedge	G2/S2	
Coville's rush	G2G3/S1	
SANDHILL	G2G3/S2	
40 elements known from project		
	<b>Recreation/Public Use</b>	
	<b>Lead Manager</b>	
	Division of Forestry	
	<b>Designated Use</b>	
	forest	



**SAND MOUNTAIN**  
WASHINGTON/BAY CO.'S



-  PROJECT BOUNDARY
-  PHASE I  
EQUALS ESSENTIAL PARCELS
-  ROSEWOOD TIMBER  
COMPANY
-  PORTER POND  
STATE FOREST

**Management Policy Statement/Public Purposes**

The primary goals of management of the Sand Mountain CARL project are: to conserve and protect environmentally unique and irreplaceable lands that contain native, relatively unaltered flora and fauna representing a natural area unique to, or scarce within, a region of this state or a larger geographic area; to conserve and protect significant habitat for native species or endangered and threatened species; to conserve, protect, manage, or restore important ecosystems, landscapes, and forests, in order to enhance or protect significant surface water, coastal, recreational, timber, fish or wildlife resources which local or state regulatory programs cannot adequately protect; and to provide areas, including recreational trails, for natural-resource-based recreation.

**Management Prospectus**

**Qualifications for state designation** The large areas of natural longleaf pine sandhills and restorable pine plantations in the Sand Mountain project make it desirable for management as a state forest.

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

**Management goals** See policy statement. The primary land management goal for the Division of Forestry is to restore, maintain and protect all native ecosystems; to integrate compatible human use; and to insure long-term viability of rare populations and species.

**Conditions affecting intensity of management** The pine plantations in the project will require restoration. Other than this, there are no known disturbances that will require extraordinary attention so management intensity is expected to be typical for a state forest.

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

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

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

**Cooperators in management activities** The Northwest Florida Water Management District has purchased land along Econfina Creek within the CARL project boundary. The District will cooperate with the Division of Forestry in the management of this corridor. The Division of Forestry will also cooperate with and seek the assistance of other state agencies, local government entities and other interested parties as appropriate.

**Management costs and sources of revenue** It is anticipated that management funding will come from the CARL trust fund. Budget needs for interim management are estimated as follows.

**Management Cost Summary**

Category	Source	Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
Start-up	CARL	\$148,370	\$0	\$70,000	\$234,900	\$0	\$453,270



Project History						
Ranking (last 5 yrs.)		Assessment Approved:		CARL Acquisition History		
		Project Design Approved:		Year	Acres	Funds
1994	51	Boundary/Design Modifications		None		
1993	--	None				
1992	--					
1991	--					
1990	--					

**Acquisition Planning and Status**

The larger longleaf pine sandhill tracts, Deltona, St Joe and John Hancock Mutual Life Ins. Co., should be acquired as Phase I. The Rosewood ownership in Phase II could also be acquired part of Phase I if as a bargain shared acquisition with the water management district.

The project as a whole consists of 183 ownerships in Bay County and 94 in Washington County.

Northwest Florida Water Management District is an acquisition partner and has taken the lead in coordinating the mapping, appraisals and negotiations for the acquisition of the Deltona as well as the Rosewood ownerships.

A resolution in support public acquisition of this project has been received from the Washington County Commission.

Conformance with Florida Statewide Land Acquisition Plan																		
Natural Communities		Forest Resources			Vascular Plants			Fish and Wildlife			Fresh Water Resources					Coastal Resources		
1	2	1	2a	2b	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
M	M	H	M	H	H	H	H	M	N	M	N	L	H	H	M	N	N	N

Geological Resources		Historical Resources		Outdoor Recreation Resources					Acquisition Guiding Principles									
1	2	1a	1b	1	2a	2b	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
M	M	L	N	L	M	L	L	N	N	H	L	M	N	L	H	L	M	M

Qualifications Matrix for Preservation 2000 Criteria									
Imminent Danger of:			Likely to be:		Serves to Protect:			● = Best Met ○ = Also Met	
Develop-ment	Loss of Habitat	Subdivision	Developed in 12 mos.	Escalating Land Val-	Recharge Area	Other Nat Res.	Res -based Recreation	Cost ≤ 80% Appraisal	E & T spp Habitat
○		○			●	●	○		○

# Suwannee Buffers

Bargain/Shared # 8

	<b>Acres</b>	<b>Cost/Tax Value</b>	<b>County(ies):</b>	Columbia/Suwannee
<b>Acquired:</b>	60	\$36,126	<b>Water Mgmt. District:</b>	Suwannee River
<b>Remaining:</b>	16,294	\$13,073,300	<b>Regional Planning Council:</b>	North Central Florida
<b>Totals:</b>	16,354	\$13,109,426	<b>Senate District(s):</b>	4, 5
			<b>House District(s):</b>	11

### Natural Resources Summary

This project consists of three separate sites along the upper Suwannee River (an Outstanding Florida Water). It encompasses a diversity of natural communities that provide important habitat for the Florida black bear, wild turkey, and numerous small nongame birds. The **Deep Creek Drainage Tract** would protect buffer areas of four tributaries of the Suwannee River and much of the watershed of Deep Creek as well as secure a corridor between the Osceola National Forest, Big Shoals State Park, and Suwannee River Water Management District lands along the River. Deep Creek accounts for about 25% of the drainage from the National Forest. The **Falling Creek Falls Tract** includes the largest waterfall in peninsular Florida and an unusual sinking stream. The **Trillium Slopes/Nobles Ferry Bluffs Tract** (two miles upriver from Suwannee River State Park) would protect the highest bluffs on the entire Suwannee River and a host of plant species more typical of northern climes.

### Vulnerability & Endangerment

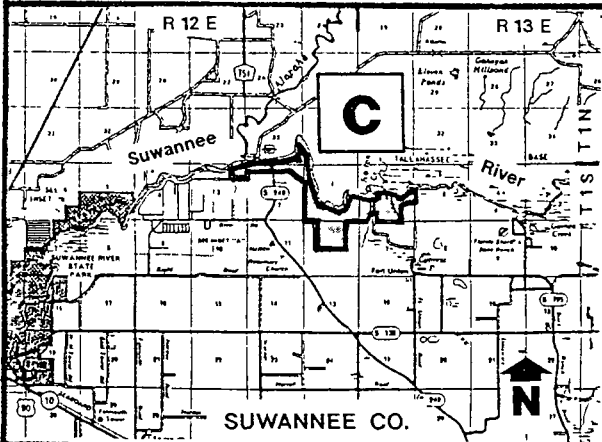
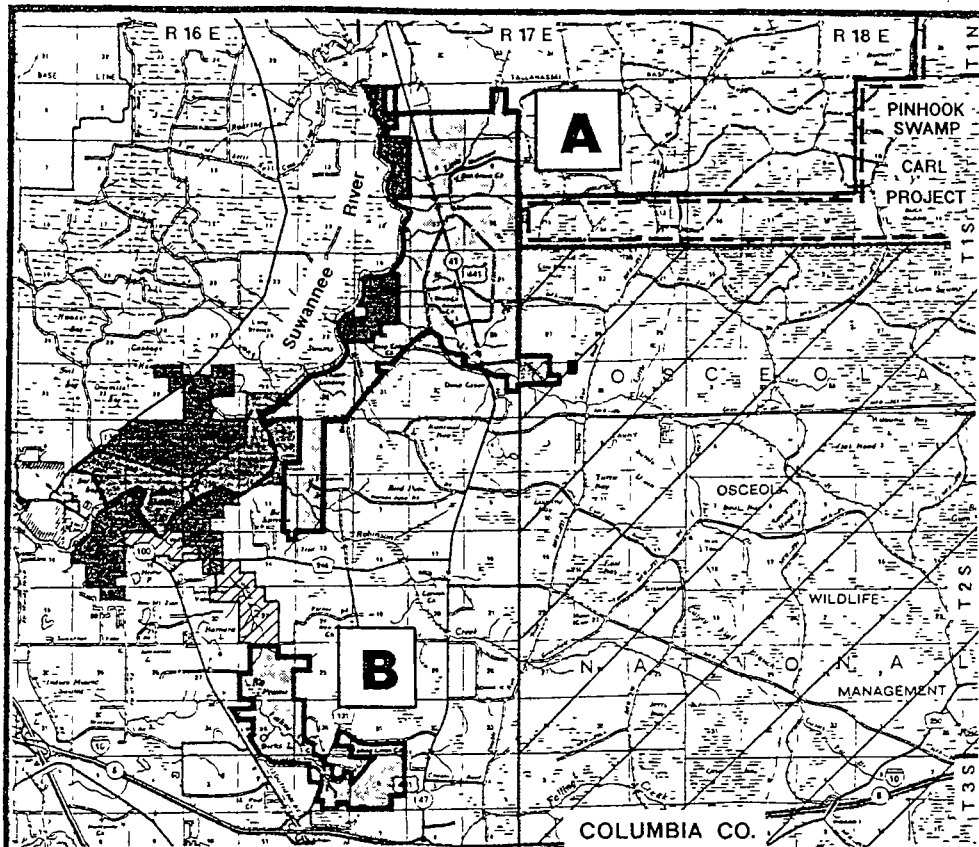
Substantial portions of the project are along stream and river corridors, and much of the project contains developable uplands. Much of the original proposal has been removed from further consideration because of recent development or modification for agriculture. The majority of the project area is suitable for development, agriculture, and timbering operations.

Growth pressures in the Suwannee River Basin are low, but development is occurring along the rivers and streams in the basin. Although there are substantial restrictions on development within the riverine floodplains, fragmentation of the river and stream corridors through low-density, large-lot, rural development is very likely and will ultimately have a negative effect on the resources that are in need of protection. Portions of the project are adjacent to expanding developed areas, and portions of many of the project sites have already been subdivided. An expanding subdivision at Nobles Ferry threatens the viability of the slope natural communities at Trillium Slopes/Nobles Ferry Bluff.

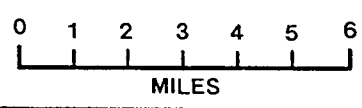
In the 1970's there were plans for a phosphate strip mine in the Deep Creek Drainage Tract and adjacent Osceola National Forest. If this area is not brought into public ownership, it is possible that another phosphate mine could be developed along the Suwannee River.

### Important Resources

FNAI Elements		Recreation/Public Use	Archaeological/Historic
SLOPE FOREST	G3/S2	nature appreciation	Seven archaeological sites from within the Suwannee Buffers project area are recorded in the Florida Site File. When compared to other acquisition projects, the archaeological and historical resources value of the subject tract is considered to be moderate to high.
Bannerfin shiner	G3/S2	resource education	
SINKHOLE LAKE	G3/S3	bicycling, hiking	
Gopher tortoise	G3/S3	picnicking, boating	
Spotted bullhead	G3/S3	camping, hunting	
BLUFF	G7/S2	horseback riding freshwater fishing	
XERIC HAMMOCK	G7/S3	<b>Lead Manager</b>	
Suwannee cooter	G5T3/S3	See prospectus	
DOME SWAMP	G47/S3?	<b>Designated Use</b>	
17 elements known from project		See prospectus	

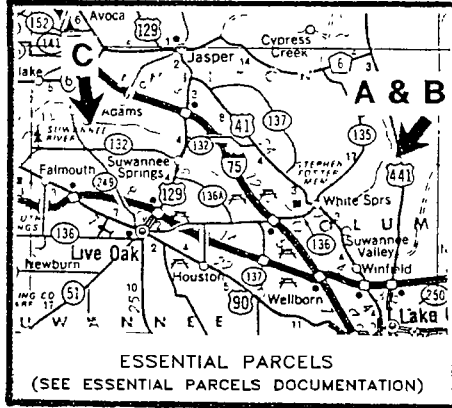




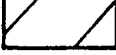

- A. DEEP CREEK DRAINAGE TRACT
- B. FALLING CREEK FALLS TRACT
- C. TRILLIUM SLOPES / NOBLES FERRY BLUFFS TRACT



**SUWANNEE BUFFERS PHASE I**

COLUMBIA / SUWANNEE CO.'S



-  PROJECT AREA
-  STATE & WMD OWNED
-  FEDERAL LANDS
-  PROPOSED FUTURE ADDITION

**Management Policy Statement/Public Purposes**

The primary goals of management of the Suwannee Buffers CARL project are: to conserve and protect environmentally unique and irreplaceable lands that contain native, relatively unaltered flora and fauna representing a natural area unique to, or scarce within, a region of this state or a larger geographic area; to conserve, protect, manage, or restore important ecosystems, landscapes, and forests, in order to enhance or protect significant surface water, coastal, recreational, timber, fish or wildlife resources which local or state regulatory programs cannot adequately protect; and to provide areas, including recreational trails, for natural-resource-based recreation.

**Management Prospectus**

**Qualifications for state designation** The Falling Creek Falls tract and the southern part of the Deep Creek Drainage tract have unique resources—including the highest waterfall in Florida—that qualify them as units of the state park system. The project's size and diversity makes it highly desirable for use and management as a state forest.

**Manager** The Division of Recreation and Parks is recommended as manager of the Falling Creek Falls tract and the southern quarter of the Deep Creek Drainage tract. The Division of Forestry is recommended as manager of the Trillium Slopes/Nobles Ferry tract and the northern three-quarters of the Deep Creek Drainage tract.

**Management goals** See policy statement. The primary land management goal for the Division of Forestry is to restore, maintain and protect all native ecosystems; to integrate compatible human use; and to insure long-term viability of rare populations and species.

**Conditions affecting intensity of management** The Falling Creek Falls tract and southern portion of the Deep Creek Drainage tract are high-need management areas including public recreational use and development compatible with resource management. On the areas to be managed by the Division of Forestry, there are no known major disturbances that will require extraordinary attention, so the level of management intensity is expected to be typical for a state forest.

**Timetable for implementing management** Within the first year after acquisition of the areas to be managed by the Division of Recreation and Parks, management activities will concentrate on site security, natural and cultural resource protection, and efforts toward the development of a plan for long-term public use and resource management.

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

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

**Estimate of revenue-generating potential** The Division of Recreation and Parks expects no significant revenue to be generated initially. After acquisition, it will probably be several years before any significant public facilities are developed. The amount of any future revenue generated would depend on the nature and extent of public use and facilities.

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

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

**Management costs and sources of revenue** It is anticipated that management funding will come from the CARL trust fund. Budget needs for interim management are estimated as follows.

**Management Cost Summary for Division of Forestry**

Category	Source	Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
Interim	CARL	\$28,140	\$0	\$13,000	\$81,100	\$0	\$122,240

**Management Cost Summary for Division of Recreation and Parks**

Category	Source	Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
Interim	CARL	\$22,167	\$14,560	\$11,400	\$55,000	\$85,000	\$188,127

Project History						
Ranking (last 5 yrs.)		Assessment Approved:		CARL Acquisition History		
		Project Design Approved:		Year	Acres	Funds
1994	15	Boundary/Design Modifications		None		
1993	21	None				
1992	21					
1991	--					
1990	--					

**Acquisition Planning and Status**

This project consists of three tracts. No phasing. Essential parcels, however, include all of Falling Creek Falls (264 acres). Large ownerships are Ragionier Timberlands, Nekoosa Packing, Dicks and Moore. The Holiday ownership is a smaller, but important tract as well. The larger ownerships in Trillium Slopes (1,302 acres) include Jenkins, Deese, Pittman and Beaver. Deep Creek (12,407 acres) consists of the larger ownerships of Nekoosa Packing, Ragionier and Champion International.

The Suwannee River Water Management District is an acquisition partner on the Falling Creek and Trillium Slopes sites only. The district is working independently in these areas.

Conformance with Florida Statewide Land Acquisition Plan																		
Natural Communities		Forest Resources			Vascular Plants			Fish and Wildlife			Fresh Water Resources					Coastal Resources		
1	2	1	2a	2b	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
M	H	H	M	H	N	N	M	L	N	L	H	N	L	M	H	N	N	N

Geological Resources		Historical Resources		Outdoor Recreation Resources					Acquisition Guiding Principles									
1	2	1a	1b	1	2a	2b	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
H	H	M	N	L	H	H	M	N	H	H	N	M	M	M	H	M	N	H

Quapicnicking Matrix for Preservation 2000 Criteria										
Imminent Danger of			Likely to be.		Serves to Protect:				● = Best Met ○ = Also Met	
Development	Loss of Habitat	Subdivision	Developed in 12 mos	Escalating Land Val-	Recharge Area	Other Nat Res	Res.-based Recreation	Cost ≤ 80% Appraisal	E & T spp Habitat	
○					●	●	●		○	

**Pal-Mar**

**Bargain/Shared # 9**

	<b>Acres</b>	<b>Cost/Tax Value</b>	<b>County(ies):</b> Martin/Palm Beach	
<b>Acquired:</b>	1,852*	925,000*	<b>Water Mgmt. District:</b> South Florida	
<b>Remaining:</b>	32,277	\$47,159,382	<b>Regional Planning Council:</b> Treasure Coast	
<b>Totals:</b>	34,129	\$48,084,382	<b>Senate District(s):</b> 27, 35	<b>House District(s):</b> 78, 82, 83

**Natural Resources Summary**

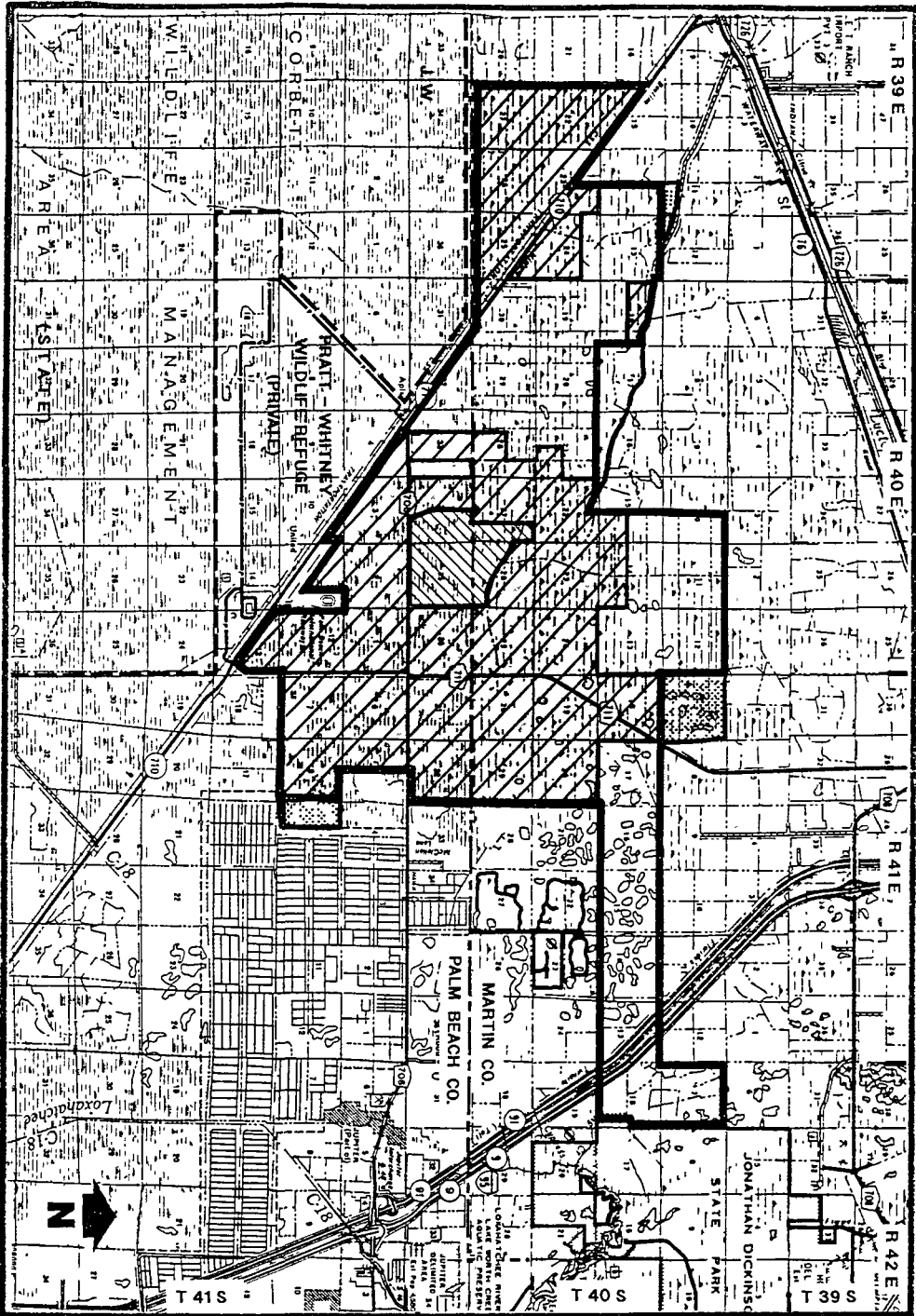
The project includes some of the highest quality pine flatwoods communities remaining in southern Florida, and represents an ecotone between pine flatwoods and the treeless Everglades. The project would also protect high quality examples of prairie and savanna. The project provides habitat for the federally endangered snail kite and wood stork. The project is contiguous with the J.W. Corbett Wildlife Management Area and the private Pratt-Whitney Wildlife Refuge - and includes a mile-wide connector to Jonathan Dickinson State Park. Urbanization is rapidly isolating the State Park.

**Vulnerability & Endangerment**

More than twenty-five percent of the project consists of wetland habitats unsuited for development. These wetland systems have been altered by a series of canals, dikes, levees, and a roadway, all of which have interrupted natural sheet flow of water over the site, created standing water in what were formerly upland vegetative communities, and drained other portions of the site. The site is currently zoned for agricultural use, which allows residential development of one dwelling unit per 20 acres. The growth pressures in Martin and Palm Beach Counties are intense. Development of the upland areas suitable for development would be expected to occur in the near future if the land is not purchased for conservation purposes. Because of the large number of owners within the project area (Palm Beach Heights, a platted but undeveloped subdivision), it is likely that scattered residential development throughout the site could occur with sufficient frequency to interfere with restoration of the site to its original state and with management of the remainder of the site.

**Important Resources**

<b>FNAI Elements</b>		<b>Recreation/Public Use</b>	<b>Archaeological/Historic</b>
Florida panther	G4T1/S1	hunting	When compared to other acquisition projects, the archaeological and historical resource value of the subject tract is considered to be low.
Snail kite	G4?T1/S1	hiking	
<i>Florida threeawn</i>	G2/S2	resource appreciation	
Florida sandhill crane	G5T2T3/S2S3	freshwater fishing	
<i>Piedmont jointgrass</i>	G3/S3	bicycling	
WET FLATWOODS	G?/S4?	horseback riding	
		primitive camping	
HYDRIC HAMMOCK	G?/S4?	<b>Lead Manager</b>	
WET PRAIRIE	G?/S4?	GFC/DRP	
MARL PRAIRIE	G?/S4?	<b>Designated Use</b>	
15 elements known from project		Wildlife magment area/park	



**PAL - MAR**

MARTIN / PALM BEACH CO.'S

PROJECT BOUNDARY

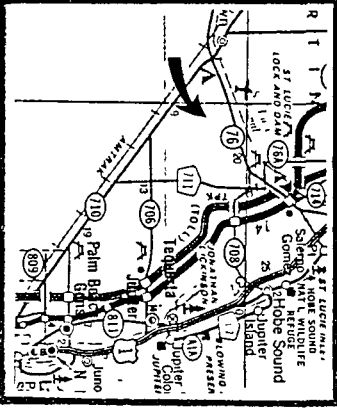
PHASE 1 EQUALS ESSENTIAL PARCELS

PHASE 1

FDIC (SFWMD / MARTIN CO. ACQUISITION)



1994 ADDITION



**Management Policy Statement/Public Purposes**

The primary goals of management of the Pal-Mar CARL project are: to conserve and protect environmentally unique and irreplaceable lands that contain native, relatively unaltered flora and fauna representing a natural area unique to, or scarce within, a region of this state or a larger geographic area; to conserve and protect significant habitat for native species or endangered and threatened species; to conserve, protect, manage, or restore important ecosystems, landscapes, and forests, in order to enhance or protect significant surface water, coastal, recreational, timber, fish or wildlife resources which local or state regulatory programs cannot adequately protect; and to provide areas, including recreational trails, for natural-resource-based recreation.

**Management Prospectus**

**Qualifications for state designation:** Preventing isolation of natural lands is important in enabling genetic interchange among plant and animal populations. This project is a large natural area connecting the J.W. Corbett Wildlife Management Area on the west with Jonathon Dickinson State Park on the east. The size, quality of wildlife resources, and location next to the Corbett WMA of the western part qualify it as a wildlife management area. The part of the project east of Interstate 95 is adjacent to Jonathan Dickinson and is a logical addition to that park.

**Manager** The Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission is recommended as manager for the area west of I-95. The Division of Recreation and Parks is recommended as manager for the area east of I-95.

**Management goals:** See policy statement. GFC will manage the western part to protect high-quality prairie and savannah habitats important to a number of Everglades and flatwoods-associated wildlife species (Florida Panther and Snail Kite are of particular interest). Establishment of a natural fire regime and restoration of natural hydroperiods would also be management goals.

**Conditions affecting intensity of management:** For the project area west of I-95, there are no known conditions that would result in the need for intensive management. The land could be managed as a normal component of the WMA system. The portion of the project east of I-95 will be added to Jonathan Dickinson State Park, which is a high-need management area.

**Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure:** Initial management of the area west of I-95 would involve posting and otherwise securing the tract against trespassing and vandalism, preparing roads and other infrastructure for public recreation, performing resource inventories and initiating the planning process. These activities could be carried out totally, or in part, during the first year. Subsequent resource and recreation management could proceed immediately in the second year, particularly since Pal-Mar would represent an addition to an existing WMA (J.W. Corbett).

In the first year after acquisition of the eastern part, management activities will concentrate on site security, natural and cultural resource protection, and the development of a plan for long-term public use and resource management.

**Revenue-generating potential:** Revenue potential for the western part would be moderate to low since it does not contain significant upland (timber) resources. However, some revenue could be generated from recreational use (over and above licenses and permits sold by GFC), if the Legislature could approve user fees for non-consumptive activities.

The eastern part is to be added to a larger developed park. No significant revenue is expected to be generated by the parcel on its own.

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

**Management costs and revenue sources**

**Management Cost Summary for GFC**

Category	Source	Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
1995-96	CARL	\$66,962	\$6,500	\$36,632	\$66,226	\$75,000	\$251,320

**Management Cost Summary for DRP**

Category	Source	Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
Start-up	CARL	\$0	\$3,640	\$0	\$58,212	\$	\$61,852
1995-96	CARL	\$0	\$3,640	\$0	\$58,212	\$0	\$61,852



Project History						
Ranking (last 5 yrs.)	Assessment Approved: 7/12/91		CARL Acquisition History			
	Project Design Approved: 12/6/91		Year	Acres	Funds	
1994	24	Boundary/Design Modifications 7/20/94 1,992 acres added		None		
1993	47					
1992	48					
1991	--					
1990	--					

**Acquisition Planning and Status**

Phase I of this project consists of approximately five larger ownerships, including tracts adjacent to J.W. Corbett WMAS, FDIC (acquired by South Florida Water Management District and Martin County), MacArthur (acquisition in progress), Pal-Mar Water Management District, Lara and Florida National Bank.

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

South Florida Water Management District is a CARL acquisition partner in this project. This project is also on Palm Beach County's acquisition list.

Conformance with Florida Statewide Land Acquisition Plan																		
Natural Communities		Forest Resources			Vascular Plants			Fish and Wildlife			Fresh Water Resources					Coastal Resources		
1	2	1	2a	2b	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
M	H	M	L	L	L	L	H	M	H	L	N	N	N	L	H	N	L	N

Geological Resources		Historical Resources		Outdoor Recreation Resources					Acquisition Guiding Principles									
1	2	1a	1b	1	2a	2b	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
L	N	N	N	H	N	M	M	N	L	H	N	M	M	M	H	M	M	H

Qualifications Matrix for Preservation 2000 Criteria									
Imminent Danger of:			Likely to be:		Serves to Protect			● = Best Met ○ = Also Met	
Develop-ment	Loss of Habitat	Subdivision	Developed in 12 mos	Escalating Land Val-	Recharge Area	Other Nat. Res.	Res -based Recreation	Cost ≤ 80% Appraisal	E & T spp Habitat
									●

# Florida First Magnitude Springs

Bargain/Shared # 10

	<b>Acres</b>	<b>Cost/Tax Value</b>	<b>County(ies):</b>	Suwannee, Levy, Bay/Washington, Lafayette
<b>Acquired:</b>	711*	\$3,476,050	<b>Water Mgmt. District:</b>	NWFL, SR
<b>Remaining:</b>	3,249	\$4,732,261	<b>Regional Planning Council:</b>	Apal., NC FL, With.
<b>Totals:</b>	3,960	\$8,208,311	<b>Senate District(s):</b>	1,3-5
			<b>House District(s):</b>	7,10,11,43,44

## Natural Resources Summary

Because of the thick, often cavernous and water-filled limestone underlying it, Florida has more large springs (including river rises and karst windows) than any other state or even country. The largest, those that discharge an average of 100 cubic feet of water per second or more, are called first-magnitude springs. The 30 or so in Florida are scattered in the northern peninsula and eastern panhandle where the limestones of the Floridan Aquifer arch close to the surface. Each day, these 30 springs send out much more water than is used by all the people in the state. Their generally clear, continuously flowing waters are among Florida's most important natural resources. Some of the springs are famous tourist attractions. This project is designed to protect some of these springs.

### Falmouth Spring

Falmouth Spring is a karst window, a section of underground stream exposed to the surface by the collapse of overlying limestone. The underground stream continues beyond the karst window and apparently emerges again in the bed of the Suwannee River, some four miles to the west. The majority (60%) of the uplands surrounding Falmouth Spring are in a disturbed condition. Natural communities include upland mixed forest, sandhills (largely disturbed), sinkhole, aquatic cave, and spring-run stream.

### Fannin Springs

Big Fannin and Little Fannin Springs are a spring group with short runs to the Suwannee River. The uplands surrounding the Fannin Springs are developed for recreation (substantial facilities present), and border the Andrews Wildlife Management Area. The majority (88%) of the surrounding uplands are in a disturbed condition. Natural communities include spring-run stream and floodplain swamp. Suwannee cooters, alligator snapping turtles, and Atlantic sturgeons are Commercial, residential, and agricultural runoff; clear-cutting and mining; and unsupervised recreation can harm the water quality of springs and the Floridan Aquifer. This project aims to protect eight of these first-magnitude springs known from this section of the Suwannee River, and in recent years West Indian manatees have been observed in the springs. Natural communities include spring-run stream, floodplain swamp, and upland mixed forest.

### Gainer Springs

The Gainer spring group discharges into Econfina Creek and Deer Point Lake - supplying drinking water for Panama City. The 1992 Gainer Springs Expansion provides over 4 miles of additional upland buffer for the Econfina. The springs discharge from below limestone outcrops surrounded by rich deciduous forest. They are unique in having the softest water (lowest dissolved solids concentration) of any first magnitude springs or spring groups in Florida. Several species of FNAI-designated plants occur in the calcareous slope forests and limestone bluffs above the springs. Natural communities include sinks, floodplain swamp, slope forest, upland mixed forest, spring-run stream, and bluff. The uplands of the project apparently once supported sandhill, but this community has largely been converted to silviculture and agriculture, or has been degraded by fire suppression.

### Troy Spring

Troy Spring lies in a small depression in the steep limestone banks on the south side of the Suwannee River and flows to the river through 200 feet of spring run. The spring (vent 68 feet deep), until recently, was a very active diving location. Besides an exceptional aquatic cave, the scuttled wreck of the Confederate steamboat, "Madison", lies approximately 7 feet under water in the spring run. A diversity of Natural communities, including high quality sandhill, xeric hammock, upland pine forest, upland mixed forest, spring-run stream, aquatic cave, and blackwater stream occur on site.

**Vulnerability & Endangerment**

Falmouth Spring

Before acquisition by the Suwannee River Water Management District, the uplands around Falmouth Spring were suitable for development and for silvicultural operations. The potential for pollutants being released near the karst window, and disturbances around the sinkhole increasing runoff and siltation into the subterranean waterway have been dramatically reduced.

Fannin Springs

Fannin Springs is vulnerable to degradation by uncontrolled vehicular and foot traffic around the boil. The aquatic vegetation in the spring (a food source for manatees) is vulnerable to destruction by motor boats and by siltation. Residential development in this area would lead to increased pollutants entering the Suwannee River.

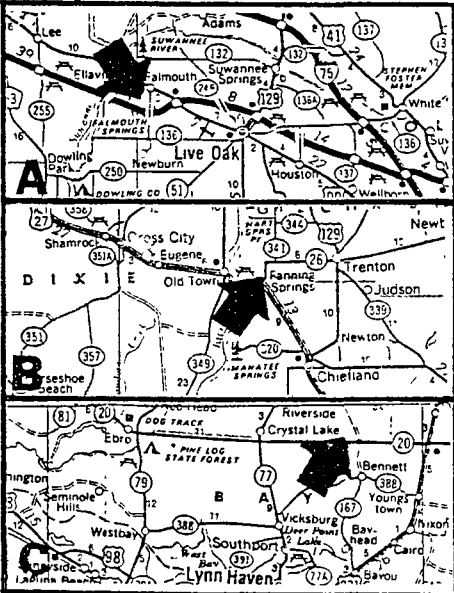
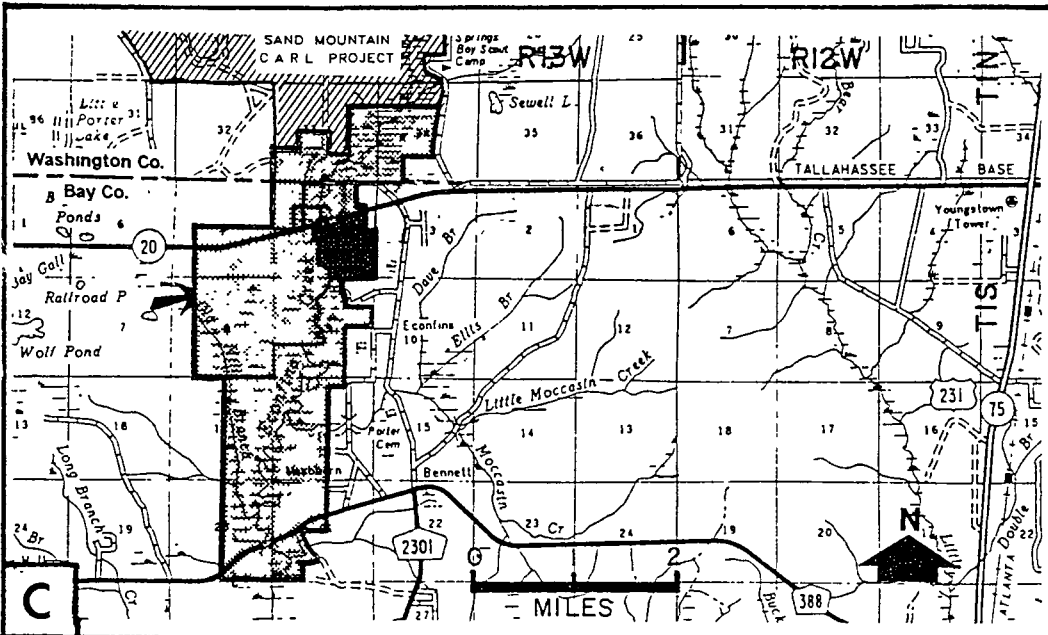
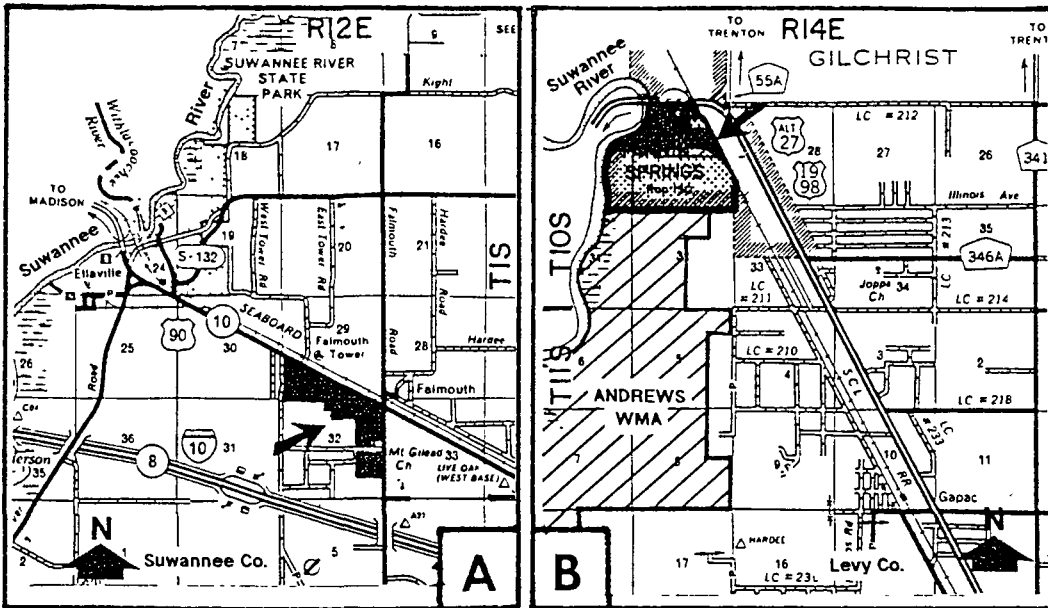
The current owner of Fannin Springs operates a commercial recreational facility at the site, so the threat of residential development is low at this time. However, development pressures in the area are sufficiently high that development around the site would result if the present or future owners ceased to operate the recreational facility and sought a different use for the property.

Gainer Springs

The Gainer Springs are currently protected from most public access by the owners who have employed guards and fences to keep people out. However, if this situation should change, the springs, limestone outcrops, stream banks, Econfina water quality, and sensitive vegetative communities would be highly vulnerable to degradation by trampling, siltation, poaching of rare plants and ornamental rocks, and trash dumping. Poaching of pieces of limestone broken from the banks is a current problem, according to the owner. This property would be extremely valuable for high-priced residential development.

**Important Resources**

FNAI Elements		Recreation/Public Use	Archaeological/Historic
Crangonyx species 1	G1?/S?	swimming	<p><u>Falmouth</u>: One archaeological site. Data insufficient for determination of type or nature.</p> <p><u>Fannin</u>: Two archaeological sites are recorded; a prehistoric mound of unknown cultural affiliation and artifact scatter located within and around the spring area.</p> <p><u>Troy</u>: One historical site is recorded; a submerged Civil War era steamboat.</p>
Woodville cave crayfish	G1/S1	canoeing	
Hobbs' cave amphipod	G2G3/S2S3	picnicking	
Pallid cave crayfish	G2G3/S2S3	camping	
SPRING-RUN SPRING	G2/S2	nature appreciation	
AQUATIC CAVE	G3/S3	resource education	
Gopher tortoise	G3/S3	<b>Lead Manager</b>	
<i>Ashe's magnolia</i>	G3/S2	See Prospectus	
SANDHILL UPLAND LAKE	G3/S2	<b>Designated Use</b>	
28 elements known from project		See Prospectus	



## FLORIDA'S FIRST MAGNITUDE SPRINGS

PROJECT AREA

STATE OR W.M.D. OWNED

A THRU C = BARGAIN SHARED

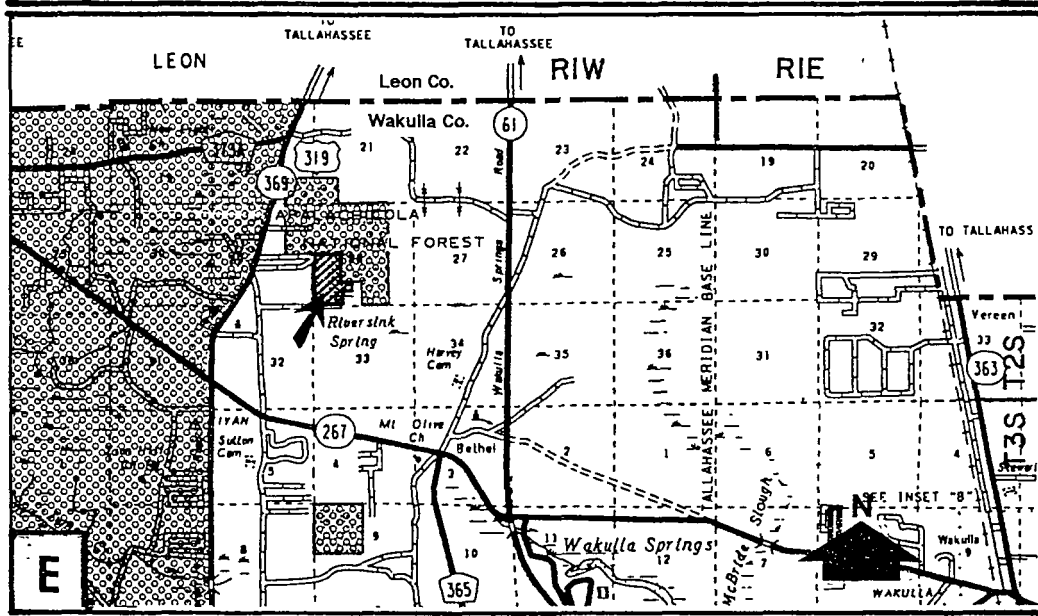
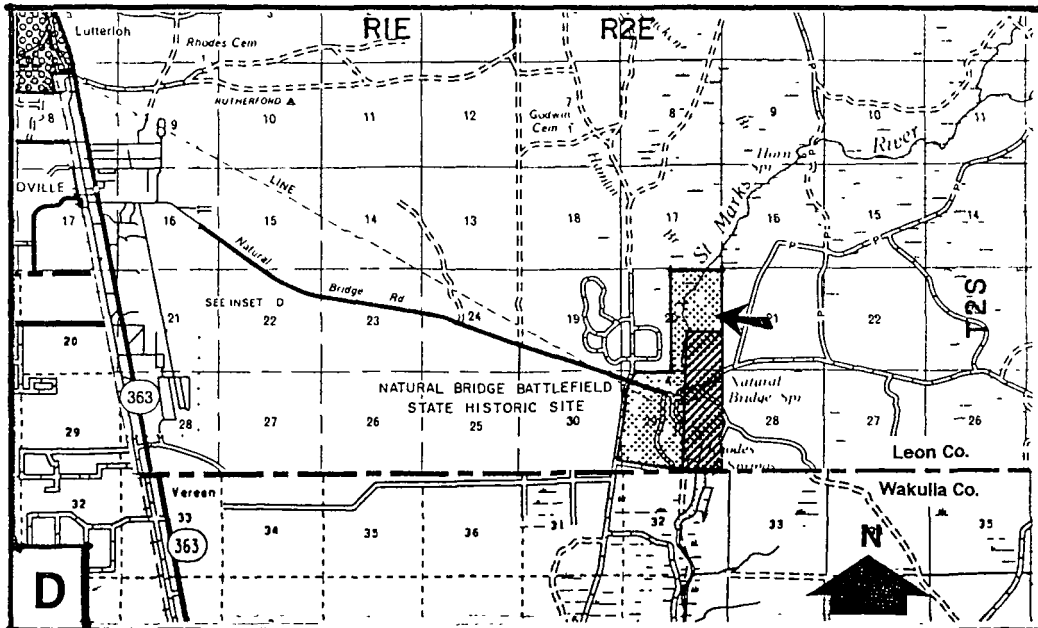
A. FALMOUTH SPRING (SUWANNEE)

B. FANNIN SPRINGS (LEVY)

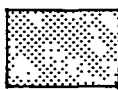
C. GAINER SPRINGS (BAY & WASHINGTON)

(ALL SITES ARE ESSENTIAL PARCELS)

SHEET 1 of 3



## FLORIDA'S FIRST MAGNITUDE SPRINGS



PROJECT AREA



APALACHICOLA  
NATIONAL FOREST

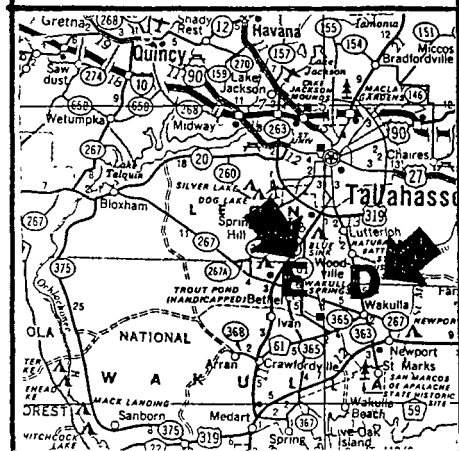
D. ST. MARKS SPRINGS (LEON)

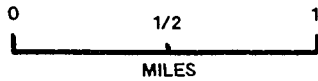
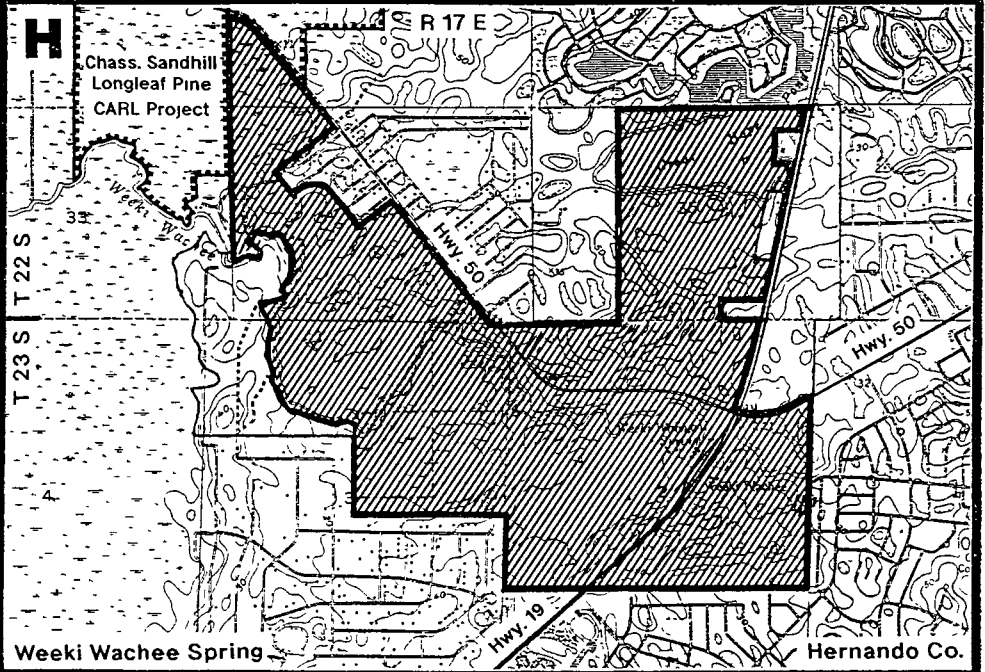
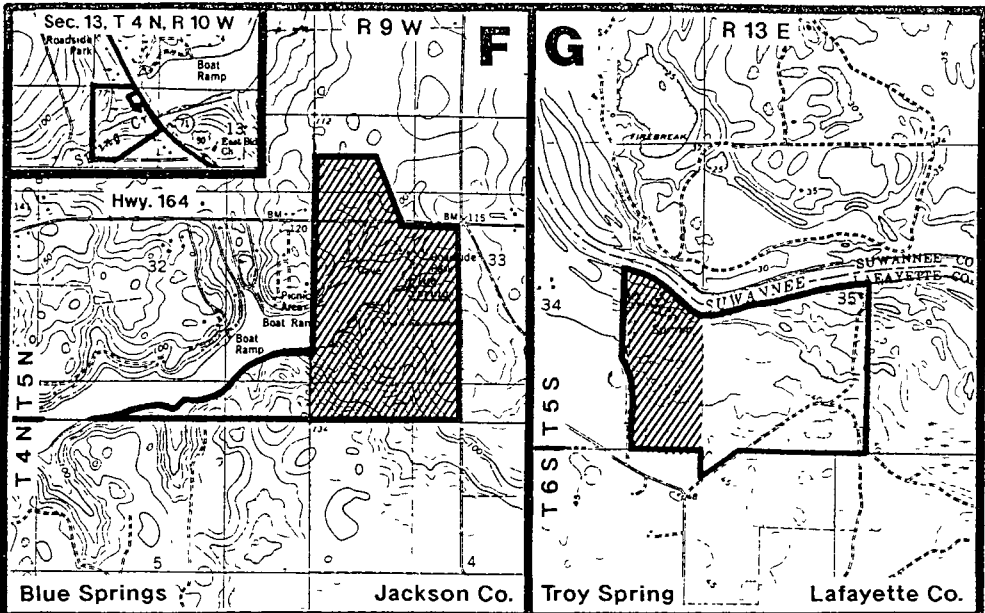
E. RIVER SINK SPRING (WAKULLA)





ESSENTIAL PARCELS

SHEET 2 of 3

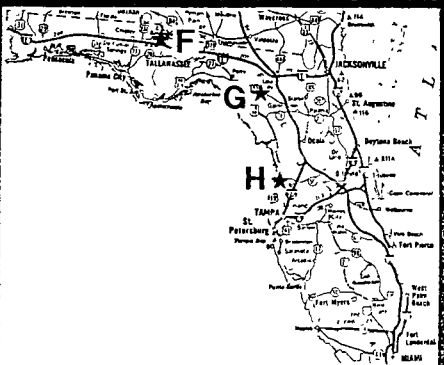




**FLORIDA'S FIRST MAGNITUDE SPRINGS**

-  PROJECT AREA
-  ESSENTIAL PARCELS

TROY SPRING = BARGAIN SHARED



ORDER OF SITES IS NORTH TO SOUTH

**Management Policy Statement/Public Purposes**

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

**Management Prospectus**

**Qualifications for state designation** These four large springs have the characteristics of state recreation areas.

**Manager** The Division of Recreation and Parks, Department of Environmental Protection, is recommended as manager for Gainer Springs; the Office of Greenways and Trails, Department of Environmental Protection, is recommended as manager for Fanning and Troy Springs; and the Suwannee River Water Management District is manager of Falmouth Spring.

**Management goals** See management policy statement. The Office of Greenways and Trails plans to manage Fanning and Troy Springs as conservation and recreation areas. The Suwannee River Water Management District plans to restore Falmouth Spring to its natural state while allowing continued public access.

**Conditions affecting intensity of management** These springs are high-need management areas, requiring recreational development compatible with protection of natural resources. The portion of the Falmouth Spring site away from the spring is a low-need management tract.

**Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure** Within the first year of acquisition of Fanning, Gainer, and Troy Springs, management activities will concentrate on site security, natural and cultural resource protection, and resource-management planning. Long-range plans at Fanning and Troy Springs include hiking trails and an environmental education center. At Falmouth Spring, the Water Management District has managed public access, undertaken prescribed burns, and planned to address erosion problems.

**Revenue-generating potential** No significant revenue is expected from Falmouth or Gainer Springs for the next several years. The revenue-generating potential of Troy Spring is unknown. User fees at Fanning Springs (for people using the swimming area) are \$1.00 per person or \$3.00 per car of eight people or fewer. These monies are deposited into General Revenue and do not directly benefit the spring site.

**Cooperators in management activities** Local school systems will be partners with the Office of Greenways and Trails in the development of the Fanning Springs education center. The Office will also cooperate with the Suwannee River Water Management District to connect with trails on the District's adjoining lands.

**Management cost** Costs for Falmouth and Troy Springs are unavailable, costs for remaining springs follow.

**Management Cost Summary for Fanning Springs**

Category	Source	Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
1995-96	CARL		\$57,500	\$7,500			\$65,000

**Management Cost Summary for Gainer Springs**

Category	Source	Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
Startup	CARL	\$97,863	\$24,560	\$27,110	\$75,000	\$0	\$224,537
1995-96	CARL	\$97,863	\$24,560	\$27,110	\$75,000	\$0	\$224,537

#10 Florida First Magnitude Springs

Project History						
Ranking (last 5 yrs.)		Assessment Approved:		CARL Acquisition History		
		Project Design Approved:		Year	Acres	Funds
1994	11	Boundary/Design Modifications		1994	38	\$40,000
1993	10	12/10/92	Gainer Springs expansion added 1,635 acres	1993	182	\$2,113,760
1992	15	12/10/92	Phase II added 3 springs 1880 acres			
1991	26	6/28/91	218 acres added to Falmouth			
1990	--					

**Acquisition Status and Planning**

Project Design Recommended Phasing: Gainer Springs: I. Largest tract with most significant spring system - Petronis ownership (negotiations unsuccessful); II. Harder (acquired by Northwest Florida Water Management District) and remaining ownerships.

Troy Springs: Although PD recommended no formal phasing, ownership surrounding springhead (FI Sheriff's Boys' Ranch) is essential tract (negotiations by DSL set to begin before end of '94-95 fiscal year). Suwannee River Water Management District unsuccessful in negotiations with other large large tract - former Barr ownership.

Fannin Springs: Although PD remommended no formal phasing, NACEP (acquired by state), Usher (acquired by state) and Hudson (continuing negotiations being conducted by Suwannee River Water Management District) are significant tracts.

Falmouth Spring: One owner - Nemours Foundation (acquired by Suwannee River Water Management District).

Project Assessment and Design for Troy Springs were approved on 8/12/92 and 12/10/92, respectively. The Gainer Springs Expansion Project Assessment and Design were approved on 8/20/92 and 12/10/92.

Northwest Florida Water Management District and Suwannee River Water Management District are CARL acquisition partners in these sites.

Due to ranking of projects within acquisition categories, St. Marks Spring, Blue Spring and Weeki Wachee Springs are described under the "Priority" list category.

**Conformance with Florida Statewide Land Acquisition Plan**

Natural Communities		Forest Resources			Vascular Plants			Fish and Wildlife			Fresh Water Resources					Coastal Resources		
1	2	1	2a	2b	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
M	H	H	L	H	M	M	M	H	N	M	L	H	N	M	H	M	N	N

Geological Resources		Historical Resources		Outdoor Recreation Resources					Acquisition Guiding Principles									
1	2	1a	1b	1	2a	2b	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
H	H	M	N	M	M	H	L	L	L	H	N	M	M	L	H	M	N	H

**Qualifications Matrix for Preservation 2000 Criteria**

Imminent Danger of			Likely to be.		Serves to Protect:			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● = Best Met</li> <li>○ = Also Met</li> </ul>	
Develop-ment	Loss of Habitat	Subdivision	Developed in 12 mos	Escalating Land Val-	Recharge Area	Other Nat Res.	Res.-based Recreation	Cost ≤ 80% Appraisal	E & T spp Habitat
○					●	●	●		●



# Myakka Estuary

Bargain/Shared # 11

	<b>Acres</b>	<b>Cost/Tax Value</b>	<b>County(ies):</b>	Sarasota/Charlotte
<b>Acquired:</b>	0	\$0	<b>Water Mgmt. District:</b>	Southwest Florida
<b>Remaining:</b>	13,800	\$17,552,100	<b>Regional Planning Council:</b>	Southwest Florida
<b>Totals:</b>	13,800	\$17,552,100	<b>Senate District(s):</b> 14	<b>House District(s):</b> 74

### Natural Resources Summary

The Myakka Estuary project includes a large area of nearly intact uplands adjacent to Charlotte Harbor State Reserve. These uplands are primarily Mesic Flatwoods like those in the Myakka Prairies project, 10 miles to the north, and the Charlotte Harbor Flatwoods project, 15 miles to the south, but differ in that they harbor Scrub and the Florida scrub jay. The project provides habitat for nesting bald eagles and sandhill cranes and provide buffer to Tidal Marsh and waters of the Myakka River and Sam Knight Creek. Manatees use the adjacent waters heavily all year. The Myakka River estuary and the coastal wetlands associated with this project support valuable commercial and recreational fisheries.

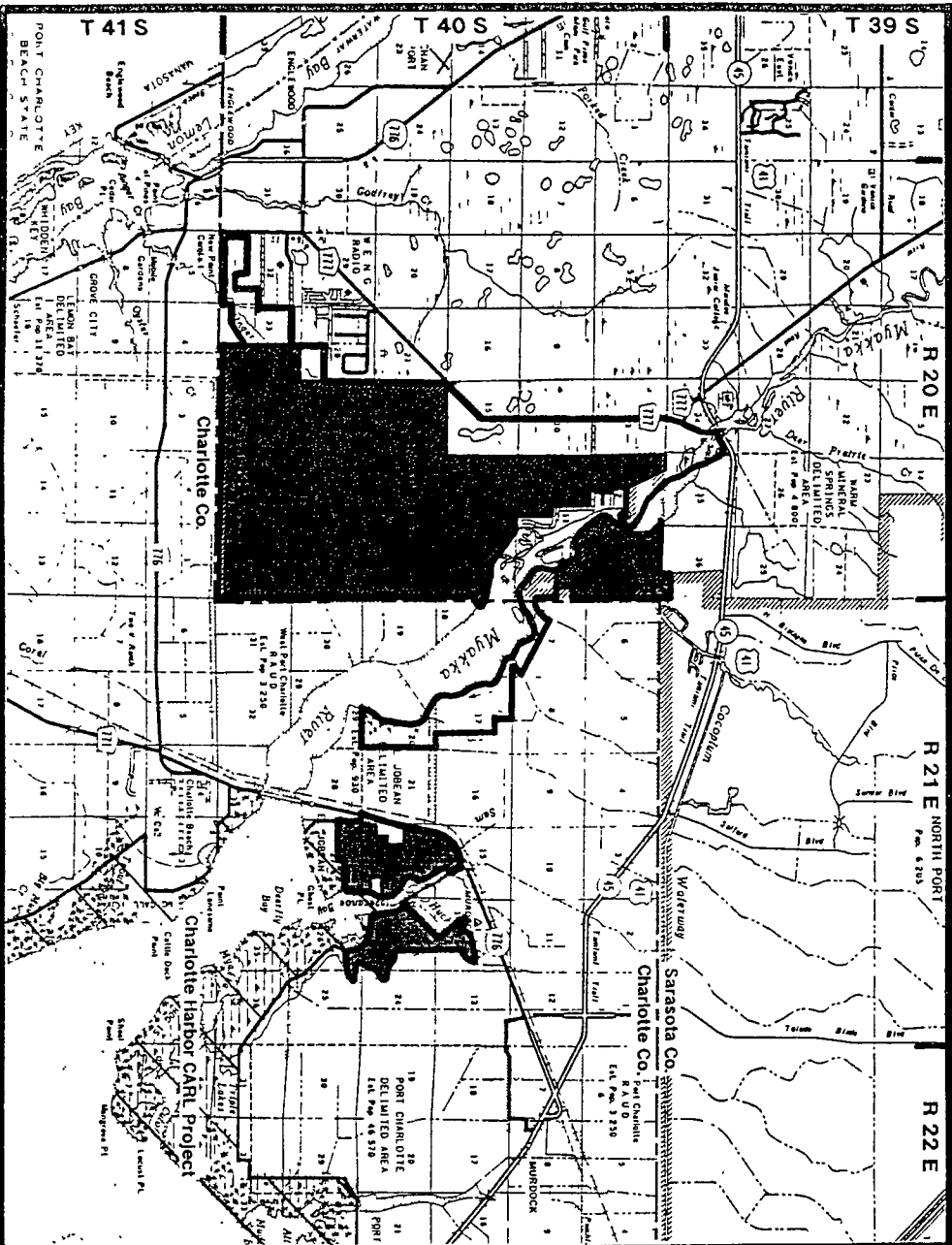
### Vulnerability & Endangerment

The upland areas of this project are vulnerable to development and to alteration of natural vegetative communities by suppression of fire. Water quality in the Myakka River and estuary would likely be degraded if the area were developed.

The project site is surrounded by development. The southwest coast of Florida is growing rapidly and development of the upland portions of this project is inevitable if it is not purchased for conservation purposes. Much of the site is in danger of losing its natural characteristics because of suppression of fire. Three (3) scrub jays and two (2) gopher tortoises were observed during the FNAI field inspection. There are parts of two DRI's included within the project boundary.

### Important Resources

FNAI Elements		Recreation/Public Use	Archaeological/Historic
SCRUB	G2/S2	hiking, bicycling	The Florida Site File records five archaeological sites--shell middens and a burial mound--in the project. If the entire area were systematically surveyed, more sites would likely be found. Compared to other projects, the archaeological and historical value of Myakka Estuary is considered low to moderate.
West Indian manatee	G27/S2?	primitive camping	
Florida sandhill crane	G5T2T3/S2S3	horseback riding	
SHELL MOUND	G3/S2	picnicking	
Bald eagle	G3/S2S3	environmental education	
ESTUARINE TIDAL SWAMP	G3/S3	nature appreciation	
Gopher tortoise	G3/S3	<b>Lead Manager</b>	
MESIC FLATWOODS	G7/S4	Div. of Forestry Div. of State Lands	
Florida scrub jay	G5T3/S3	<b>Designated Use</b>	
PRAIRIE HAMMOCK	G4/S4	forest buffer preserve	
12 elements known from project			



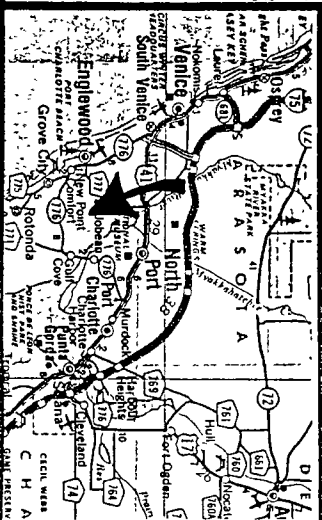
**MYAKKA ESTUARY**

SARASOTA/CHARLOTTE

CO'S

PROJECT BOUNDARY

PRIORITY ACQUISITION AREA  
 EQUALS ESSENTIAL PARCELS



### Management Policy Statement/Public Purposes

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

### Management Prospectus

**Qualifications for state designation** The size and diversity of forest resources of the western part of the project make it desirable for management as a state forest. The part east of the Myakka River borders four miles of submerged lands of the Gasparilla Sound/Charlotte Harbor Aquatic Preserve and thus qualifies as a state buffer preserve.

**Manager** The Division of Forestry proposes to manage approximately 12,800 acres lying north and west of highway 776 and the Department of Environmental Protection, Division of Marine Resources, will manage the remaining lands adjacent to the Charlotte Harbor Aquatic Preserve. The property will be managed in accordance with, and in a manner designed to accomplish, the acquisition goals and objectives as approved by the Land Acquisition Advisory Council. These goals and objectives are hereby incorporated by reference.

**Management goals** See policy statement. The primary land management goal for the Division of Forestry is to restore, maintain and protect all native ecosystems; to integrate compatible human use; and to insure long-term viability of rare populations and species. The Division of Marine Resources plans to maintain the land in as natural a state as possible in order to provide a protective buffer to adjacent aquatic preserves and other waters of the state.

**Conditions affecting intensity of management** West of the river, there are no known major disturbances that will require extraordinary attention, so the level of management intensity is expected to be typical for a state forest. East of the river, the project is surrounded by a rapidly urbanizing area which will require a higher degree of patrol and law enforcement presence. The initial removal of exotic plants east of the river will require a short term (1-5 years) "moderate-need" management action and a thereafter a perpetual "low-need" maintenance plan.

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

The Division of Forestry's long-range plans for this project will generally be directed toward restoring disturbed areas to their original conditions, as far as possible, as well as protecting threatened and endangered species. An all-season burning program will use, whenever possible, existing roads, black lines, foam lines and natural breaks to contain fires. Timber management will mostly involve improvement thinnings and regeneration harvests. Stands will not have a targeted rotation age. Infrastructure will primarily be located in disturbed areas and will be the minimum required for management and public access. The Division will promote environmental education.

For the Division of Marine Resources, long-range goals established in the management plan will provide for ecological restoration and habitat maintenance. Prescribed and natural fires will be used to maintain fire-dependent communities and associated wildlife populations. The Division will emphasize the requirements of listed species. Infrastructure will include the minimum amount of facilities for management and public access.

**Revenue-generating potential** The Division of Forestry will sell timber as needed to improve or maintain desirable ecosystem conditions. These sales will provide a variable source of revenue, but the revenue-generating potential for this project is expected to be low to moderate. The part of the project east of the river will provide only indirect financial benefit to the state, including enhanced water quality, fisheries and public recreation opportunities. Limited revenue may be available through small timber sales to initially thin some stands and through some entrance and user permit fees in the future.

**Cooperators in management activities** The Charlotte Harbor Environmental Center Inc., a not-for-profit environmental group made up of local governments, the school board and the local Audubon Society, will be managing lands adjacent to the acquisition and may assist in site interpretation and public access.

**Management costs and sources of revenue** It is anticipated that management funding will come from the CARL trust fund. Budget needs for interim management are estimated as follows.

#11 Myakka Estuary

Management Cost Summary																		
Category	Source	Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total											
Start-up	CARL, IITF	\$93,740	\$0	\$100,000	\$80,000	\$60,000	\$333,740											
Project History																		
Ranking (last 5 yrs.)	Assessment Approved:			7/23/93			CARL Acquisition History											
	Project Design Approved:			12/9/93			Year	Acres	Funds									
1994	44	Boundary/Design Modifications			None													
1993	--	None																
1992	--																	
1991	--																	
1990	--																	
Acquisition Planning and Status																		
Essential tracts within this project include Atlantic Gulf Communities and Mariner Properties. Southwest Florida Water Management District is CARL's acquisition partner. Work is ongoing on the Atlantic Gulf Communities tract																		
Resolution 93-220 supporting public acquisition was received from the Charlotte County Commission.																		
Conformance with Florida Statewide Land Acquisition Plan																		
Natural Communities		Forest Resources			Vascular Plants			Fish and Wildlife			Fresh Water Resources					Coastal Resources		
1	2	1	2a	2b	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
M	L	L	M	M	L	L	M	M	M	H	M	N	N	N	M	L	H	H
Geological Resources		Historical Resources		Outdoor Recreation Resources					Acquisition Guiding Principles									
1	2	1a	1b	1	2a	2b	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
L	L	M	N	L	L	L	M	N	N	M	M	H	H	L	M	L	M	N
Qualifications Matrix for Preservation 2000 Criteria																		
Imminent Danger of			Likely to be		Serves to Protect			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● = Best Met</li> <li>○ = Also Met</li> </ul>										
Develop-ment	Loss of Habitat	Subdivision	Developed in 12 mos	Escalating Land Val-	Recharge Area	Other Nat. Res.	Res -based Recreation	Cost ≤ 80% Appraisal	E & T spp Habitat									
○									●									

# Corkscrew Regional Ecosystem Watershed

Bargain/Shared # 12

	<b>Acres</b>	<b>Cost/Tax Value</b>	<b>County(ies):</b> Collier/Lee	
<b>Acquired:</b>	16,429	\$20,748,924	<b>Water Mgmt. District:</b> South Florida	
<b>Remaining:</b>	18,205	\$10,000,000**	<b>Regional Planning Council:</b> Treasure Coast	
<b>Totals:</b>	34,634	\$30,748,924	<b>Senate District(s):</b> 25, 29	<b>House District(s):</b> 77

### Natural Resources Summary

The project would connect the Florida Panther National Wildlife Refuge and Fakahatchee Strand State Preserve with the National Audubon Society's Corkscrew Swamp Sanctuary, thereby securing important habitat for the Florida panther and Florida black bear. These large, contiguous expanses of South Florida wetlands are believed to be critical to the continued survival of these critically imperilled, wide-ranging species. The acquisition project supports populations of at least two species of rare and endangered orchids, and includes an unusual stand of dwarf bald cypress.

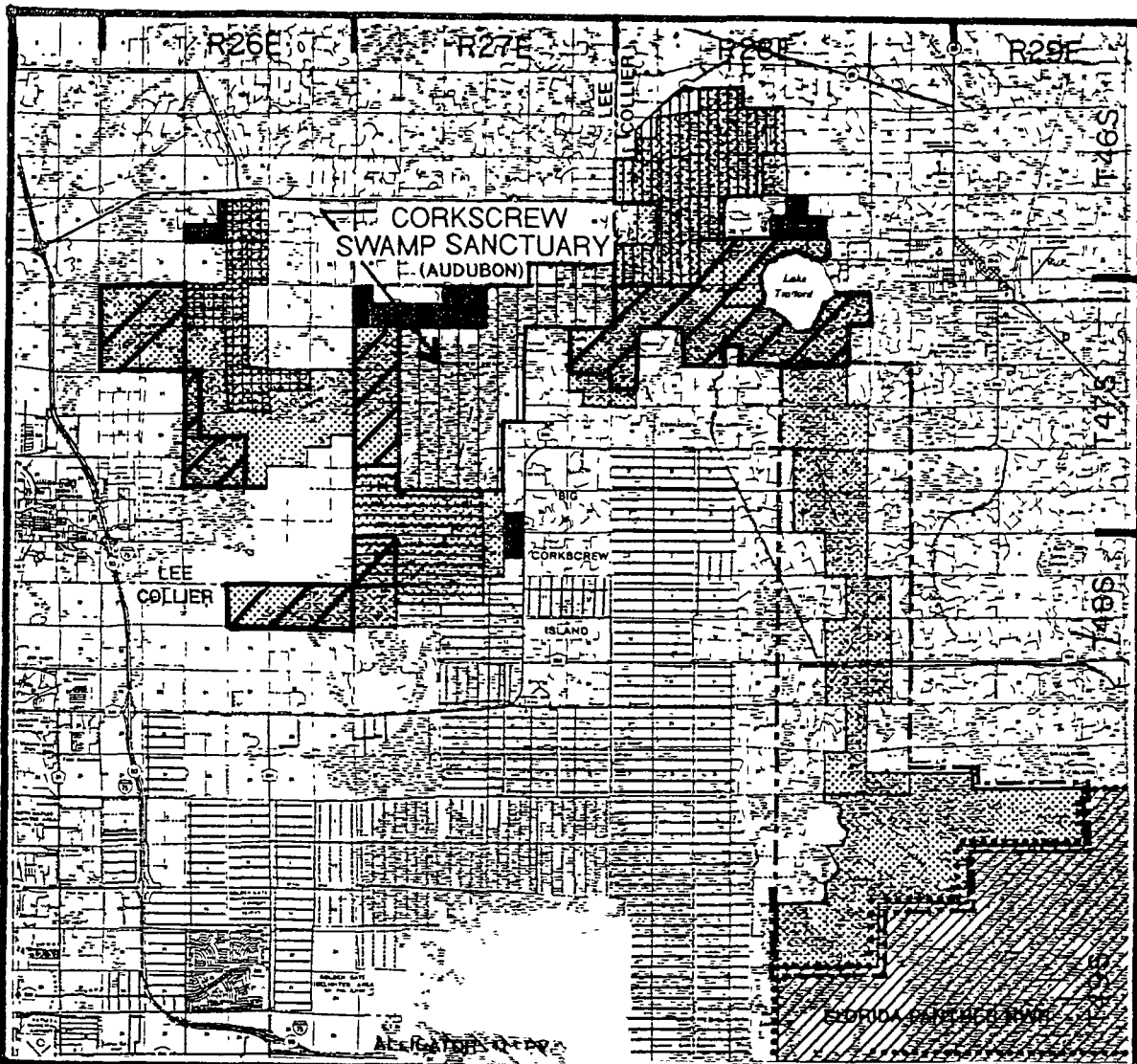
### Vulnerability & Endangerment

The vast majority of the project consists of wetland swamps and marshes unsuitable for residential development. However, this region is traditionally used for agriculture, and much of it has already been drained, ditched and developed for row crops. Some of the area surrounding the project has been converted to citrus groves. This region is a growth center in Florida, so there is a threat of residential development in the upland areas of the project. The portion of the project in Collier County is identified on the Future Land Use Map of the adopted comprehensive plan as Agricultural/Residential, with a maximum density of one unit per five acres. The wetland areas of the site are designated Areas of Environmental Concern, and a majority of the site is indicated as lands to be acquired for conservation. The portion in Lee County is designated on the Future Land Use Map as Open Land, with allowable residential densities of one unit per acre, interspersed with Environmentally Critical Areas where densities are not to exceed one unit per 40 acres.

A portion of the project in Collier County is in the Big Cypress Area of Critical State Concern.

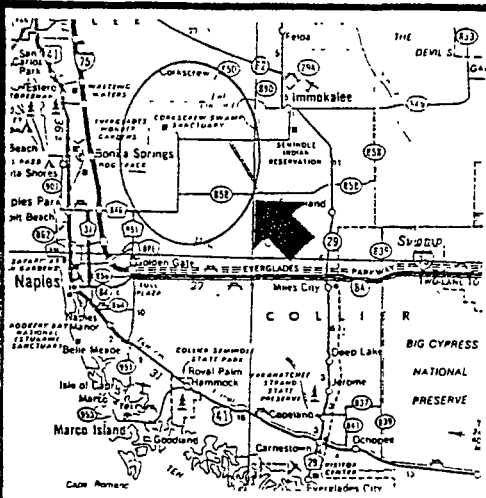
### Important Resources











FNAI Elements		Recreation/Public Use	Archaeological/Historic
Florida panther	G4T1/S1	hiking	No archeological/historical sites within the boundaries of this project are recorded within the Florida Site File.
Florida black bear	G5T2/S2	bicycling	
Bald eagle	G3/S2S3	camping	
Round-tailed muskrat	G3/S3	horseback riding	
Wood stork	G4/S2	resource education	
SWALE	G4?/S3		
DOME SWAMP	G4?/S3?	<b>Lead Manager</b>	
SLOUGH	G4/S4?	GFC, SFWMD, Lee County	
MESIC FLATWOODS	G?/S4	<b>Designated Use</b>	
20 elements known from project		wildlife & environ. areas	



0 1 2  
MILES

**CORKSCREW REGIONAL  
ECOSYSTEM WATERSHED**  
(C.R.E.W.)  
COLLIER/LEE COUNTIES



-  PROJECT AREA
-  1993 ADDITIONS  
EQUALS ESSENTIAL PARCELS
-  CARL TARGETED AREA
-  SFWMD PURCHASED
-  ESSENTIAL PARCELS
-  TPL/LEE CO. PURCHASED OR UNDER OPTION
-  TNC/COLLIER CO. PURCHASED OR UNDER OPTION
-  CORKSCREW SWAMP SANCTUARY (AUDUBON)
-  PANTHER NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE
-  ..... SAVE OUR EVERGLADES CARL

**Management Policy Statement/Public Purposes**

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

**Management Prospectus**

**Qualifications for state designation** The Corkscrew Regional Ecosystem Watershed (CREW) project will preserve a large area of wetlands for the Florida panther, Florida black bear, and wood stork, among other imperilled wildlife species. Its size, natural communities, and extremely sensitive wildlife resources qualify it as a wildlife and environmental area.

**Manager** The South Florida Water Management District is lead manager.

**Management goals** See policy statement. The overall management goals for the project are to protect the hydrologic and biotic resources in the watershed, while allowing public use to the extent compatible with resource protection.

**Conditions affecting intensity of management** There are various intensities of management required for lands in CREW. There are low-need parcels such as virgin stands of cypress that require little or no management. Also within CREW are moderate-need tracts that need basic resource management such as prescribed burning, and high- need tracts that have been completely altered. Severely altered tracts, such as agricultural fields, must be ecologically restored.

**Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure** Any additional land added under the CARL program will be included in lands already actively being managed in CREW. The initial land management plan was implemented in February 1991. Planning and operational activities are ongoing. Public use guidelines, including public access, have been established and are constantly being revised.

**Revenue-generating potential** No revenue is expected to be generated for at least the next two and one half years. At that time recommendations by the Florida Game and Fresh Water Commission (cooperating agency) may lead to activities such as hunting that will generate revenue through permit and license fees. No other revenue-producing practices are envisioned at this stage of the management program.

**Cooperators in management activities** A cooperative management agreement with the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission was executed September 6, 1994. The project now receives regular inspections by SFWMD staff and law enforcement patrol by the FGFWFC Reserve program. Under the agreement, the FGFWFC will enforce all laws, rules and regulations applicable to the management of CREW. Additional lands acquired will be given the same protection.

**Management Cost Summary**

Category	Source	Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
1994-95	WMLTF	\$96,344	\$33,280	\$192,575	\$55,267	\$0	\$377,466
1995-96	WMLTF	\$120,430	\$41,600	\$240,718	\$69,083	\$0	\$471,831

#12 Corkscrew Regional Ecosystem Watershed

Project History						
Ranking (last 5 yrs.)		Assessment Approved:		CARL Acquisition History		
		Project Design Approved:		Year	Acres	Funds
1994	31	Boundary/Design Modifications		None		
1993	43	9/20/93	3,182 acres added			
1992	52	11/20/92	Modified funding allocation			
1991	50					
1990	--					

**Acquisition Planning and Status**

The initial focus of the CARL Program was on the the Camp Keis Strand Corridor consisting of approximately 18,205 acres and 73 owners. The largest owner in the strand is the Collier family. The LAAC recommended a CARL "cap" on funding equal to \$10 million. Conservation easements, if possible, were to be considered an option in protecting the corridor.

On 11/20/92, the LAAC modified the project design by allowing matching CARL funds anywhere in project for "new" acquisitions (those occurring after 11/20/92) by its partners.

CARL acquisition partners are South Florida Water Management District and Collier and Lee Counties. \*The district has acquired over 16,000 acres at a cost of almost \$21 million. Both The Nature Conservancy and the Trust for Public Lands have been intermediaries in the acquisition of some tracts.

Resolutions include a pledge from Lee County for \$1.5 million.

Conformance with Florida Statewide Land Acquisition Plan																		
Natural Communities		Forest Resources			Vascular Plants			Fish and Wildlife			Fresh Water Resources					Coastal Resources		
1	2	1	2a	2b	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
M	M	M	L	L	M	H	L	H	H	H	N	N	M	L	H	N	N	N

Geological Resources		Historical Resources		Outdoor Recreation Resources					Acquisition Guiding Principles									
1	2	1a	1b	1	2a	2b	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
L	L	L	N	L	N	H	H	N	L	H	N	L	H	H	L	H	N	H

Qualifications Matrix for Preservation 2000 Criteria									
Imminent Danger of			Likely to be.		Serves to Protect			● = Best Met ○ = Also Met	
Develop-ment	Loss of Habitat	Subdivision	Developed in 12 mos	Escalating Land Val-	Recharge Area	Other Nat. Res	Res -based Recreation	Cost < 80% Appraisal	E & T spp Habitat
○					●	●	○		○



# Maritime Hammock Initiative

Bargain/Shared # 13

	<b>Acres</b>	<b>Cost/Tax Value</b>	<b>County(ies):</b> Brevard	
<b>Acquired:</b>	78*	\$2,300,000	<b>Water Mgmt. District:</b> St. Johns River	
<b>Remaining:</b>	538	\$22,913,800	<b>Regional Planning Council:</b> East Central Florida	
<b>Totals:</b>	616	\$25,213,800	<b>Senate District(s):</b> 18	<b>House District(s):</b> 29, 30

### Natural Resources Summary

The Maritime Hammock Initiative is designed to protect seven remnant parcels of the few remaining maritime hammocks in Brevard County. These near-pristine hammock and coastal strand sites, and their geographic distribution along the coast, ensure a continuum of species composition and community structure from dense forests with an array of tropical hardwood species to luxuriant and nearly impenetrable stands of saw palmetto-dominated Coastal Strand vegetation. The parcels proposed were also chosen to augment or connect to significant Managed Areas including the proposed Archie Carr National Wildlife Refuge and the Sebastian Inlet State Recreation Area. The project is known to harbor 6 FNAI Special Plants and is reported to harbor 2 FNAI Special Animals, including the state-threatened Florida scrub jay. The project is considered important in providing forested "stepping-stone islands" for spring and fall coastal migrations of Neotropical bird species

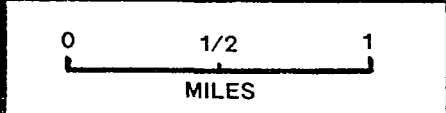
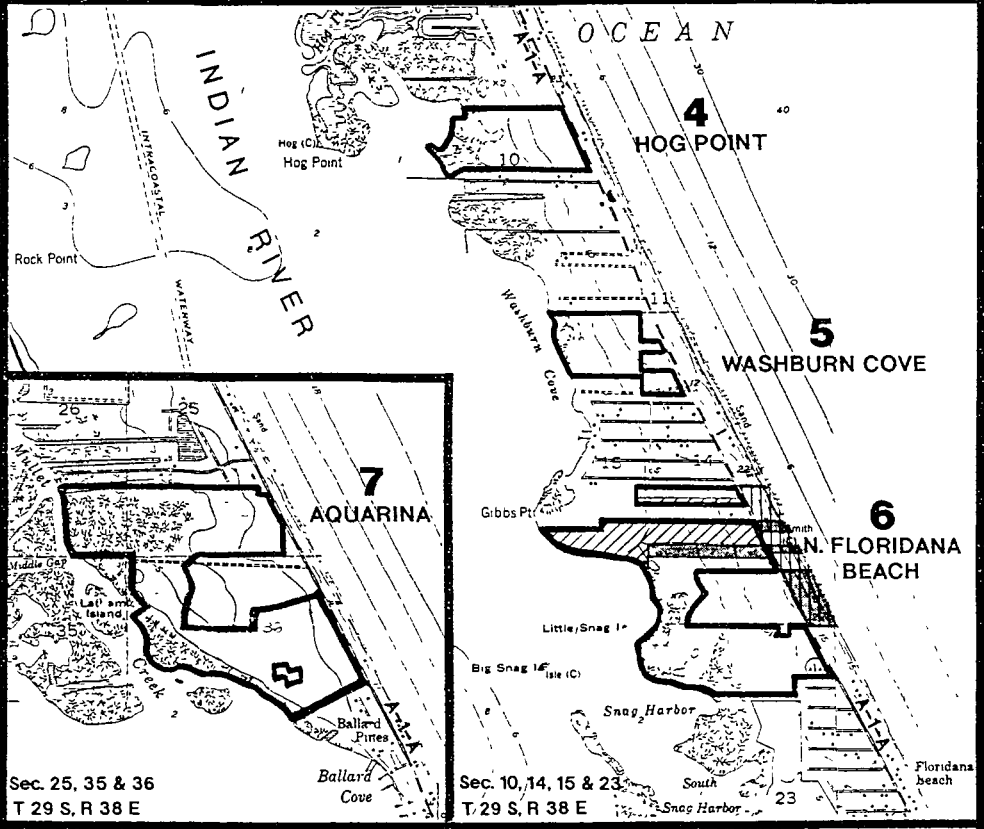
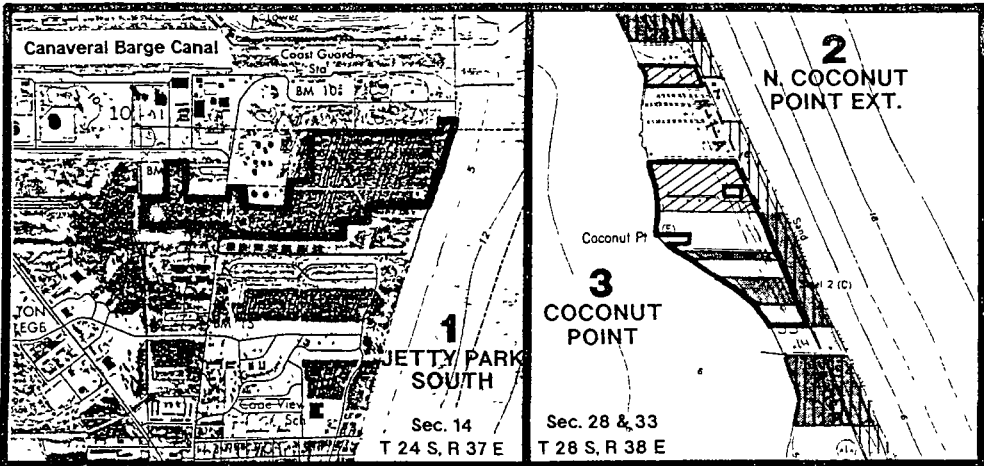
### Vulnerability & Endangerment

**Vulnerability:** These remaining fragments of coastal maritime hammock point out their vulnerability to being lost to development. There are essentially no impediments to their being developed.

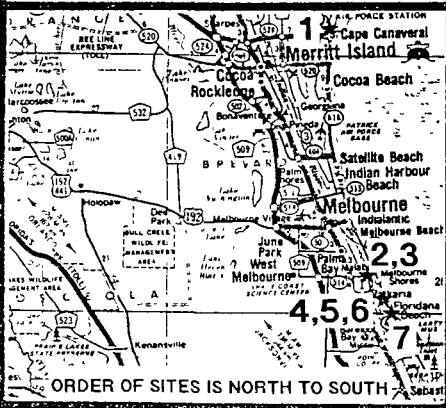
**Endangerment:** Coastal property in Brevard County is among the most endangered in the state. It is only a matter of time before all coastal uplands that are not in public ownership will be developed and their natural attributes lost


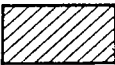


### Important Resources

FNAI Element Occurrences		Recreation/Public Use	Archaeological/Historic
<i>A devil's shoestring</i>	G1Q/S1	nature appreciation	Although the seven tracts of the Maritime Hammock Initiative project have not been subjected to a cultural resource assessment survey, 4 archaeological sites have been recorded in the Florida Site File within the project boundaries. When compared to other acquisition projects, the archaeological and historical resource value/potential of this project is considered to be moderate.
<i>Coastal hoary-pea</i>	G1Q/S1	education	
<i>Coastal vervain</i>	G2/S2	limited picnicking	
<i>Sand-dune spurge</i>	G2/S2		
SCRUB	G2/S2		
<i>Prickly-apple</i>	G2G3/S2S3		
<i>Florida lantana</i>	G2T2/S2	<b>Lead Manager</b>	
Green turtle	G3/S2	Brevard County	
Leatherback turtle	G3/S2	<b>Designated Use</b>	
22 FNAI elements known from site		botanical sites/parks	



**MARITIME HAMMOCK INITIATIVE**  
 BREVARD CO. 7 SITES



-  PROJECT AREA  
EQUALS ESSENTIAL PARCELS
-  TRANSFERRED TO ARCHIE CARR STR CARL PROJECT
-  ARCHIE CARR NWR/STR PROJECT AREA
-  PUBLIC OWNERSHIP

ORDER OF SITES IS NORTH TO SOUTH

### Management Policy Statement/Public Purposes

The primary goals of management of the Maritime Hammock Initiative CARL project are: to conserve and protect environmentally unique and irreplaceable lands that contain native, relatively unaltered flora and fauna representing a natural area unique to, or scarce within, a region of this state or a larger geographic area; to conserve and protect significant habitat for native species or endangered and threatened species; to conserve, protect, manage, or restore important ecosystems, landscapes, and forests, in order to enhance or protect significant surface water, coastal, recreational, timber, fish or wildlife resources which local or state regulatory programs cannot adequately protect; and to preserve significant archaeological or historical sites.

### Management Prospectus

**Qualifications for state designation** The natural communities within the Maritime Hammock Initiative project have been recognized as some of the most threatened and diverse barrier island natural communities in the United States. For this reason, the sites in this project qualify as state parks or botanical sites.

**Manager** Although the Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge and Maritime Hammock Initiative are distinct projects in the 1995 CARL priority lists, they will be managed under a single multi-agency ecosystem management initiative. Management within the projects will be determined by a management agreement or agreements among the participating agencies. Primary management partners include Brevard County, the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS), Indian River County, and the State of Florida.

**Management goals** See policy statement. All properties purchased with bond funds from the Brevard County Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL) Program will be managed for natural resource conservation, passive recreation and environmental education. Management topics include the identification of specific management needs for the critically endangered natural communities and species of the barrier island and development of a comprehensive management strategy. The plan will address the last vestiges of Brevard's barrier island natural communities in a regional perspective and the integration of these properties with the proposed Archie Carr National Wildlife Refuge.

**Conditions affecting intensity of management** The Archie Carr and Maritime Hammock CARL Projects include lands that are low-need, moderate-need and high-need tracts as defined by F.S. 259.032 (11)(c). Approximately 30% of the lands are low-need, 50% moderate-need and 20% high need properties.

**Revenue-generating potential** No significant revenue sources are anticipated at this time. Parking or access fees are the only potential revenue-generating options.

**Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure** The Brevard County EEL Selection Committee and EEL Program staff offer to be the lead local agency with USFWS to coordinate and prepare a comprehensive management plan for the site. A final management plan will be adopted by consensus agreement among the participating management agencies. The plan will be established in 1995. Immediate management decisions will include site security, public access, fire management in coastal scrub, exotic species removal, resource inventories and removal of existing trash. Protection of the quality and availability of sea turtle nesting areas is a topic of critical concern.

Long-range plans will be directed towards biodiversity protection and sustainable natural resource protection. Species-specific management and recovery plans will be important for a number of listed species threatened by local extirpation. Habitat restoration and enhancement on public lands will be important to long-term survivability of some species. Public involvement and education programs are essential to the success of this community conservation effort.

Specific areas will be fenced as needed and all properties will be posted with signs having language to enable enforcement of laws that protect the site. Unnecessary roads and other disturbances will be identified as areas for special attention and restoration. Development will be confined to already disturbed areas, and will be low impact. The EEL Program is developing a Conceptual Natural Areas Management manual that will help determine the appropriate level of development within the project area.

**Cooperators in management** Management partners include the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the State of Florida, Brevard County and Indian River County. Potential partners include the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission and the St. Johns River Water Management District. Non-profits with active management and education interests include The Nature Conservancy, The Trust for Public Lands, Caribbean Conservation Corporation, Center for Marine Conservation and numerous local non-profits and land trusts. A county-wide "volunteer warden program" has been proposed to enable the local community to become directly involved with on-site conservation, management and educational programs.

**Management costs and sources of revenue** The inter-agency partnership among the participating agencies provides opportunities for revenue sharing. The Brevard County EEL Program proposed to set aside \$2.6 million dollars from their excess ad valorem revenues to begin a management endowment for the EEL Program sanctuary network. The EEL

#13 Maritime Hammock Initiative

Program will work to increase funds for management to meet or exceed State management appropriations. The EEL Selection Committee will aggressively seek matching funds for site management, development of environmental education programs, and for necessary research and monitoring.

The Brevard County EEL Program has been awarded a grant to serve as a local coordinator for the Archie Carr Working Group. Funded by the Florida Coastal Management Program (NOAA), the \$72,000 federal grant (\$36,000 EEL Program match) will provide support for GIS mapping, a student intern, management plan development and public education. The project has the potential to emerge as a national model for local coastal community planning and coordination.

**Management Cost Summary**

Category	Source	Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
Start-up	County	\$0	\$0	\$40,000	\$0	\$145,000	\$185,000

**Project History**

Ranking (last 5 yrs.)	Assessment Approved: 8/20/92		CARL Acquisition History		
	Project Design Approved: 12/10/92		Year	Acres	Funds
1994	35	Boundary/Design Modifications	None		
1993	44	None			
1992	--				
1991	--				
1990	--				

**Acquisition Planning and Status**

No phasing other than the recommendation that the Aquarina (239.75 acres) and Jetty Park South (121.73) sites be acquired after the other five sites of Coconut Point (46.91 acres), North Coconut Point Extension (10.83 acres), Hogpoint (55.66 acres), Washburn Cove (42.20 acres), and North Fl Beach (39.70 acres). The sites consist of approximately 35 owners.

\*Brevard County is a CARL acquisition partner and will contribute \$10 million towards acquisition of the sites as originally submitted. The county has acquired 78 acres within the North Florida Beach sites for a cost of \$2,300,000. Appraisals are complete and the county is taking the lead in negotiations. The Nature Conservancy is under contract to the county to provide assistance with acquisition of the county's CARL projects.

Resolution 92-18 from Brevard County was received pledging matching acquisition funds.

Conformance with Florida Statewide Land Acquisition Plan																		
Natural Communities		Forest Resources			Vascular Plants			Fish and Wildlife			Fresh Water Resources					Coastal Resources		
1	2	1	2a	2b	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
H	H	H	L	L	H	H	H	L	N	L	N	N	N	N	L	H	L	H
Geological Resources		Historical Resources		Outdoor Recreation Resources					Acquisition Guiding Principles									
1	2	1a	1b	1	2a	2b	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
M	M	M	N	L	L	M	L	L	L	H	M	H	H	H	L	N	N	H
Qualifications Matrix for Preservation 2000 Criteria																		
Imminent Danger of			Likely to be		Serves to Protect			● = Best Met ○ = Also Met										
Development	Loss of Habitat	Subdivision	Developed in 12 mos.	Escalating Land Val-	Recharge Area	Other Nat Res.	Res -based Recreation	Cost ≤ 80% Appraisal	E & T spp Habitat									
○	○	○	○						●									

# Atlantic Ridge Ecosystem

Bargain/Shared # 14

	<b>Acres</b>	<b>Cost/Tax Value</b>	<b>County(ies):</b> Martin	
<b>Acquired:</b>	0	\$0	<b>Water Mgmt. District:</b> South Florida	
<b>Remaining:</b>	11,531	\$100,292,560	<b>Regional Planning Council:</b> Treasure Coast	
<b>Totals:</b>	11,531	\$100,292,560	<b>Senate District(s):</b> 16	<b>House District(s):</b> 82

### Natural Resources Summary

Because the high and dry dune ridge that runs along the Atlantic coast of generally low and wet southeastern Florida is a valuable location for development, natural communities on it have been reduced to a series of isolated, ever-shrinking islands. In the proposal, Mesic to Wet Flatwoods, which cover almost half (43%) of the area, extend from the floodplain forest along the South Fork St. Lucie River east to two ridges. One of the largest remaining islands of Atlantic Coastal Ridge scrub occupies these ridges. Most of the eight FNAI-listed plants and six FNAI-listed animals known from the proposal area inhabit the scrub, including an extremely rare lichen and the Florida scrub jay; the dancing-lady orchid, in severe danger of extinction in Florida, is expected to occur here also. The area includes the headwaters of the South Fork St. Lucie River and part of the drainage basin of the Loxahatchee River, an Outstanding Florida Water, and is important for water supply to coastal Martin County.

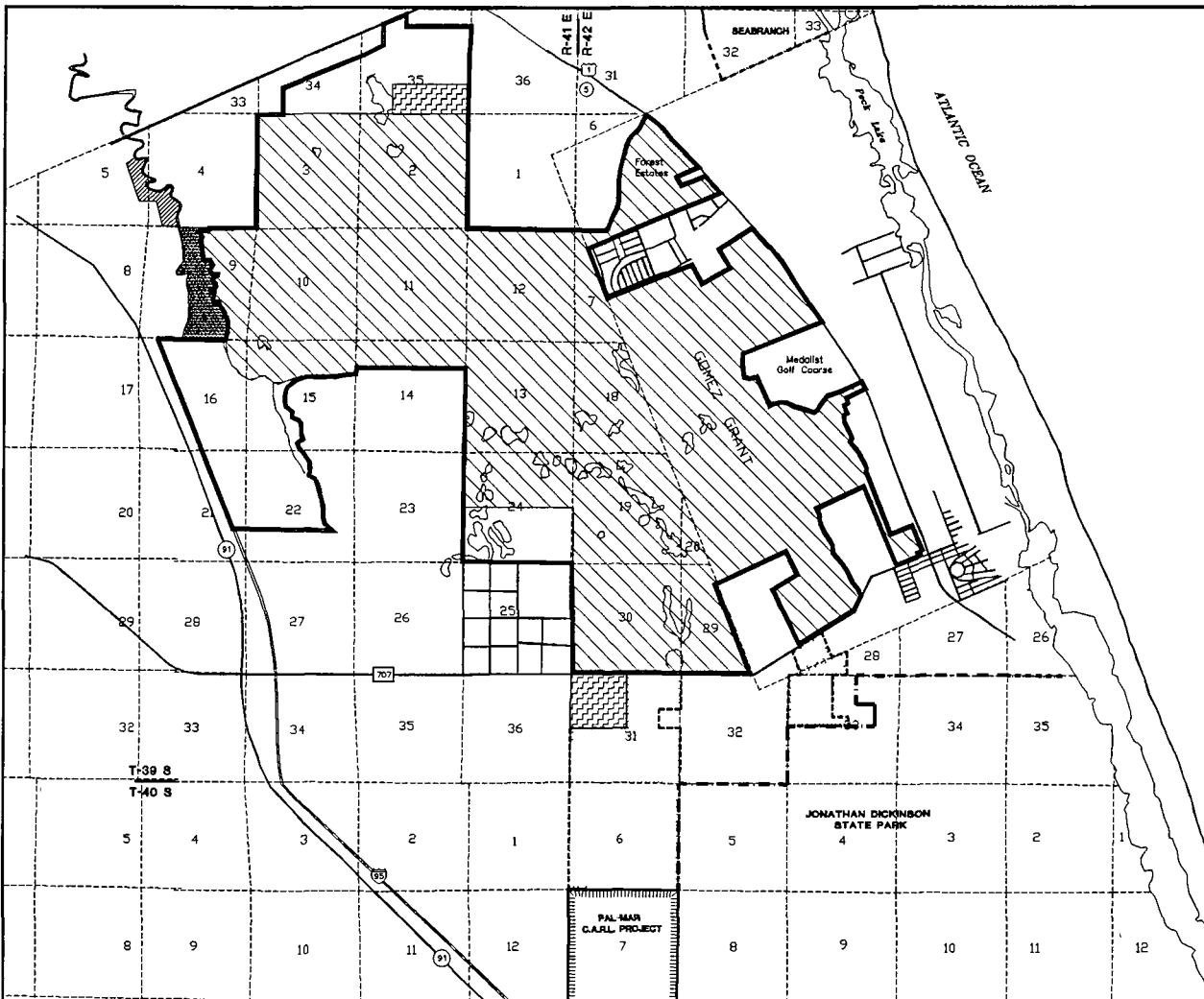
### Vulnerability & Endangerment

**Vulnerability** - The fragile scrub system, because of its xeric nature, is particularly susceptible to development. Much of the site, including the wet flatwoods and depression marshes, has been somewhat damaged by off road vehicles.







**Endangerment** - The future land use map in the Martin County comprehensive plan indicates that the entire project site is designated for varying densities of residential development ranging from one dwelling unit per two acres up to five dwelling units per acre. Approximately 350 acres of xeric scrub have been cleared for a golf course/residential development since the CARL application was submitted to the LAAC. The developer intends to clear and develop an additional 940 acres during early 1995. Mobil Oil Company is beginning pre-application procedures for a Development of Regional Impact on 6,000 acres in the proposal area. Because of the intense development pressures along the southeast Atlantic coast, the entire site should be considered in imminent danger of development.

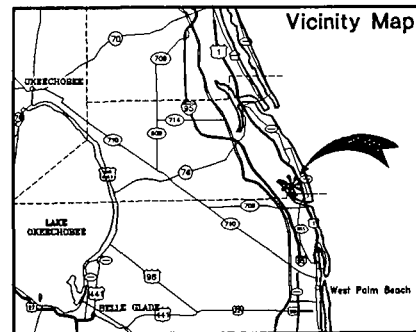
### Important Resources

FNAI Elements	Recreation/Public Use	Archaeological/Historic
Perforate reindeer lichen	G1/S1	No archaeological/historical sites within the boundaries of this project are recorded within the Florida Site File. When compared to other projects, the potential for significant sites is considered to be low.
Florida threawn	G2/S2	
Scrub	G2/S2	
Pine pinweed	G2/S2	
Florida sandhill crane	G5T2T3/S2S3	
Florida scrub lizard	G3/S3	
Scrub jay	G3/S3	
Scrubby flatwoods	G3/S3	
26 FNAI Elements		
	passive recreation uses	
	picnicking	
	hiking	
	nat. res. education	
	canoeing	
	freshwater fishing	
	<b>Lead Manager</b>	
	Division of Rec and Parks	
	<b>Designated Use</b>	
	State Park	



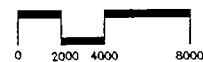
SOURCE: USGS QUAD  
QUADRANGLE GOMEZ

-  PROJECT BOUNDARY
-  ESSENTIAL PARCELS
-  F.C.T. PROJECT  
OTTER CREEK ADDITION
-  S.F.W.M.D.  
SOUTH FORK ST. LUCIE RIVER PROJECT
-  PHASE 2
-  COUNTY OWNED



NORTH

SCALE IN FEET



# ATLANTIC RIDGE ECOSYSTEM

MARTIN COUNTY

1-30-95

**Management Policy Statement/Public Purposes**

The goals of management of the Atlantic Ridge Ecosystem CARL project are: to conserve and protect environmentally unique and irreplaceable lands that contain native, relatively unaltered flora and fauna representing a natural area unique to, or scarce within, a region of this state or a larger geographic area; to conserve and protect significant habitat for native species or endangered and threatened species; to conserve, protect, manage, or restore important ecosystems, landscapes, and forests, in order to enhance or protect significant surface water, coastal, recreational, timber, fish or wildlife resources which local or state regulatory programs cannot adequately protect; and to provide areas, including recreational trails, for natural-resource-based recreation.

**Management Prospectus**

The Atlantic Ridge Ecosystem project includes one of the largest remaining areas of Atlantic Coastal Ridge scrub, which is a unique natural community that harbors several rare plants and animals

**Qualifications for state designation** This project has the size and quality of resource desired for management under the state park system.

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

**Management goals** See policy statement.

**Conditions affecting intensity of management** The Atlantic Ridge Ecosystem is a high-need management area requiring intensive resource management and protection. Depending on the nature and extent of public use determined by the management plan process, there may be additional needs for management of public use activities and facilities.

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

**Revenue-generating potential** No significant revenue is expected to be generated initially. After the initial acquisition, it will probably be several years before any significant public-use facilities are developed. The degree of any future revenue generated would depend on the nature and extent of public use and facilities. Revenue generated by the nearby Jonathan Dickinson State Park for Fiscal Year 1993-1994 was \$364,711.

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

**Management Cost Summary**

Category	Source	Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
Start-up	CARL	\$52,994	\$8,000	\$26,307	\$129,212	\$0	\$216,513



Project History						
Ranking (last 5 yrs.)	Assessment Approved: 7/20/94		CARL Acquisition History			
	Project Design Approved: 12/7/94		Year	Acres	Funds	
1994	--	Boundary/Design Modifications  None		None		
1993	--					
1992	--					
1991	--					
1990	--					

**Acquisition Planning and Status**

This project consists of approximately 28 ownerships; five relatively large ownerships. South Florida Water Management District is an acquisition partner. Essential, first phase parcels are those on the eastern project boundary including Davis, Shaw and Commercial Bank Mobile is also an essential, first-phase tract. The second priority tract is the Waddell ownership.

On February 14, the Governor and Cabinet directed the LAAC to hold a public workshop with Martin County, South Florida Water Management District, Treasure Coast Regional Planning Council, interested environmental and economic development organizations, private landowners, and interested citizens to establish a workplan for this project. Further, the Governor and Cabinet directed that the "CARL committee report back to the Cabinet with their determination prior to any purchases on that particular tract of land".

OES received resolutions in support of public acquisition from Martin County Commission and the Treasure Coast Regional Planning Council.

**Conformance with Florida Statewide Land Acquisition Plan**

Natural Communities		Forest Resources			Vascular Plants			Fish and Wildlife			Fresh Water Resources					Coastal Resources		
1	2	1	2a	2b	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
M	H	M	L	L	M	L	M	M	L	M	L	N	N	H	H	M	N	N

Geological Resources		Historical Resources		Outdoor Recreation Resources					Acquisition Guiding Principles									
1	2	1a	1b	1	2a	2b	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
L/M	L/M	L	L	L	L	M	N	N	N	H	H	M	H	L	H	H	L	H

**Qualifications Matrix for Preservation 2000 Criteria**

Imminent Danger of:			Likely to be.		Serves to Protect:			● = Best Met ○ = Also Met	
Develop-ment	Loss of Habitat	Subdivision	Developed in 12 mos.	Escalating Land Val-	Recharge Area	Other Nat. Res.	Res -based Recreation	Cost ≤ 80% Appraisal	E & T spp Habitat
●	●		●	○		●	○		●

# Econ-St Johns Ecosystems

Bargain/Shared # 15

	<b>Acres</b>	<b>Cost/Tax Value</b>	<b>County(ies):</b>	Seminole, Orange, Volusia
<b>Acquired:</b>	5,833	\$15,702,597	<b>Water Mgmt. District:</b>	St. Johns River
<b>Remaining:</b>	21,819	\$18,144,702	<b>Regional Planning Council:</b>	East Central
<b>Totals:</b>	27,652	\$33,847,299	<b>Senate District(s):</b> 9,12,	<b>House District(s):</b> 33

## Natural Resources Summary

The Econ-St. Johns Ecosystem project would protect wetlands associated with the floodplain of the Econlockhatchee (a blackwater stream) and St. Johns Rivers, extensive hydric hammocks, and over nine miles of frontage on the St. Johns River. Other communities within the project include baygall, mesic/wet flatwoods, floodplain marsh, and scrub/scrubby flatwoods. Much of the uplands have been converted to improved pasture; natural areas have also been impacted by grazing and clearcutting. Hydric hammock, floodplain swamp and floodplain marsh border the Econlockhatchee River. These natural communities are generally in good condition, although heavy grazing by cattle has diminished the diversity of herbaceous ground cover in some areas. Wetland communities grade into mesic flatwoods or upland mixed forests with small strand swamps and dome swamps interspersed.

The Econ-St Johns and Lower Econlockhatchee CARL projects were combined to form the Econ-St. Johns Ecosystem. This project is adjacent to the eastern boundary of the Seminole Ranch CARL project. If acquired this could ultimately be part of public land that would protect a riparian corridor nearly 54 miles along the Econlockhatchee and St. Johns Rivers.

## Vulnerability & Endangerment

### Econ-St Johns River Corridor:

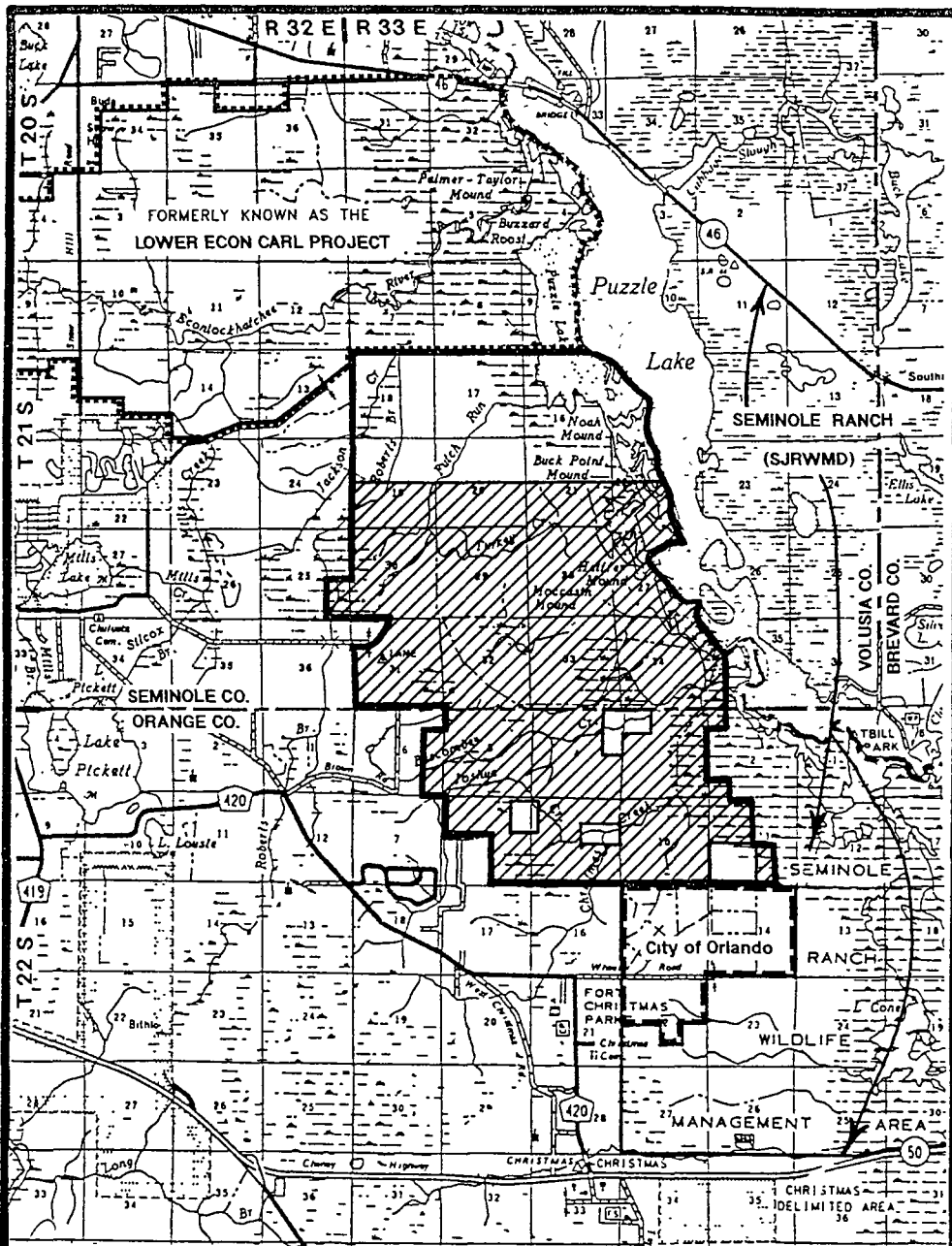
**Vulnerability:** The site is vulnerable to further degradation from unrestricted logging activities and to development of the upland areas, particularly along those portions of the project with river frontage. Development would ultimately result in loss of wildlife habitat and jeopardize the ability to maximize protection of the entire river corridor.

**Endangerment:** Although the future land use designations for the site in both counties anticipate rural densities of a maximum of one dwelling unit per five acres, both counties are experiencing rapid growth. Development of the site, particularly along the river, would be expected to occur relatively soon.


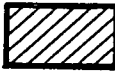
**Lower Econlockhatchee:** Much of the surrounding agricultural lands are being converted to residential housing. The project area is currently zoned at a density of one dwelling unit per five acres. The Seminole County Comprehensive Plan designates acceptable land use for the project area as: below the 100 year floodplain-Conservation; above the 100 year floodplain-General Rural and Suburban Estates, which would allow low density residential development.

## Important Resources

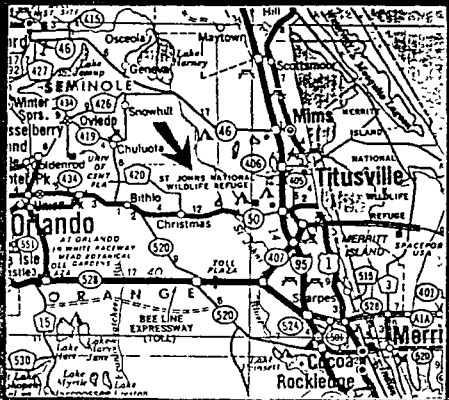
FNAI Elements		Recreation/Public Use	Archaeological/Historic
Chapman's sedge	G2G3/S2	boating/canoeing	14 archaeological sites, including several aboriginal mounds, have been recorded in the Florida Site File within the Econ-St John project. There is good potential for other cultural sites to be found in the project area also. Some scientific excavation has occurred at only one of the mound sites. When compared to other acquisition projects, the archeological resource value of this project is considered to be high.
SCRUB	G2/S2	fishing/hunting	
Curtiss' milkweed	G3/S3	hiking/horseback riding	
Bald eagle	G3/S2S3	picnicking/camping	
Decurrent beak-rush	G3G4/S2	nature appreciation	
SHELL MOUND	G3/S2	archaeological interp.	
SCRUBBY FLATWOODS	G3/S3	<b>Lead Manager</b>	
HYDRIC HAMMOCK	G?/S4?	Division of Forestry	
WET PRAIRIE	G?/S4?	<b>Designated Use</b>	
16 FNAI elements known from site		State Forest/WM area	

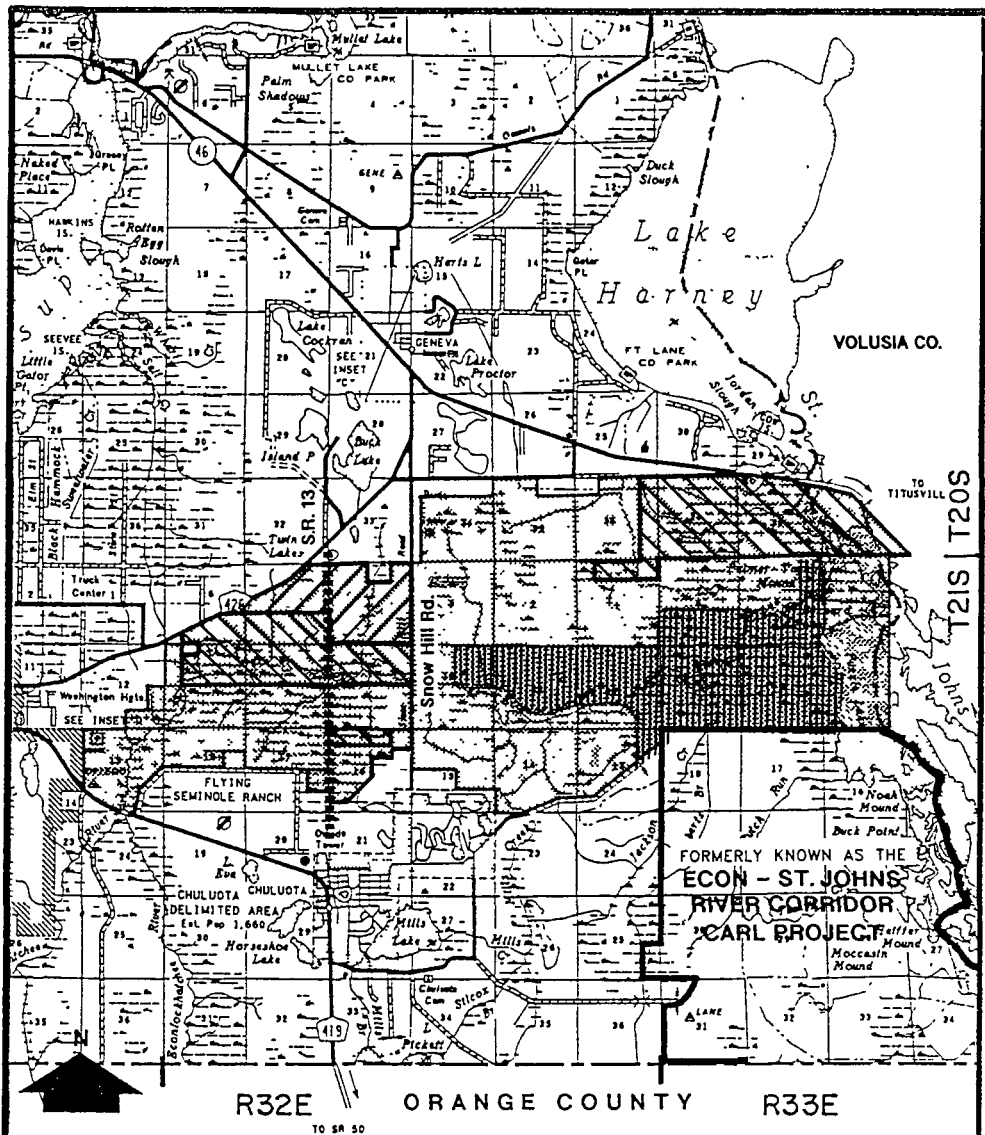


**ECON - ST. JOHNS  
ECOSYSTEM  
SEMINOLE / ORANGE CO.'S**

-  PROJECT AREA
-  PHASE I


PHASE I EQUALS ESSENTIAL PARCELS

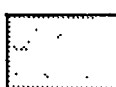
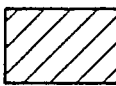




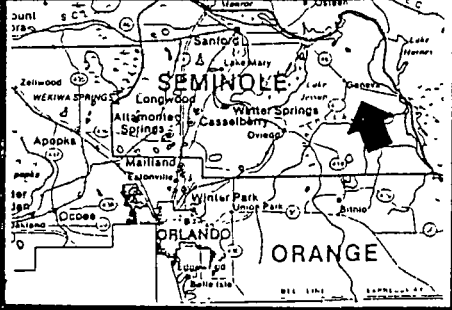


**ECON - ST. JOHNS ECOSYSTEM**

**SEMINOLE COUNTY**

 **ESSENTIAL PARCELS**  
(STATE OWNED AND ST. JOHNS RIVER W.M.D. OWNED ARE ALSO ESSENTIAL PARCELS)

-  PROJECT AREA
-  STATE OWNED
-  ABANDONED R/R R.O.W. (COUNTY OWNED)
-  ST. JOHNS RIVER WMD OWNED/UNDER CONTRACT



**Management Policy Statement/Public Purposes**

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

**Management Prospectus**

**Qualifications for state designation** The size and restorable forest resources of the Econ-St. Johns River Ecosystem make it highly desirable for management as a state forest.

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

**Management goals** See policy statement. The primary land management goal for the Division of Forestry is to restore, maintain and protect all native ecosystems; to integrate compatible human use; and to insure long-term viability of rare populations and species.

**Conditions affecting intensity of management** Other than the habitat restoration needs mentioned below, the management needs for this project are expected to be typical for a state forest.

**Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure** Approximately 15% of the project has already been acquired. Although a full complement of positions has not yet been funded, the public is being provided access for low-intensity, non-facilities-related outdoor recreation. Current management involves securing the site, providing public and fire management access, and removing trash. The Division will provide access to the public while protecting sensitive resources. After enough of the project is acquired, the sites' natural resources and threatened and endangered plants and animals will be inventoried to provide the basis for a management plan.

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

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

**Cooperators in management activities** The Division is cooperating with other state agencies, local government entities and other interested parties.

**Management Cost Summary**

Category	Source	Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
Start-up	CARL	\$75,420	\$0	\$40,000	\$116,000	\$0	\$231,420

#15 Econ-St Johns Ecosystems

Project History						
Ranking (last 5 yrs.)	Assessment Approved: 8/20/92		CARL Acquisition History			
	Project Design Approved: 12/10/92		Year	Acres	Funds	
1994	--	<b>Boundary/Design Modifications</b>		1990	1,020	\$5,945,557
1993	--	12/07/94	LAAC combined L. Econ & Econ-St. Johns into Econ-St. Johns Ecosystem.			
1992	--	3/27/91	371 acres added to L. Econ.			
1991	--					
1990	--					

**Acquisition Planning and Status**

Econ-St. Johns: Phase I. Hunters Development Fund (Orange County acquiring. County, water management district and CARL will each contribute 1/3 of acquisition cost), Lee Ranch (SJRWMD negotiations unsuccessful); Ray Fore (acquired by Seminole County). Phase II: Northernmost large ownership and remaining inholdings including Clonts, Henning, McLeod, Baker and Ritche.

Lower Econlochatchee: Phase I; Demetree, the largest ownership buffering both sides of river (acquired - shared acquisition with the district). Phase II; Other large tracts including Kilbee (acquired by district), Yarborough, Clonts, Jones and others.

On January 17, 1990, LAAC eliminated all phasing.

The St. Johns River Water Management District is an acquisition partner in this project as are both Seminole and Orange Counties

Resolutions of support include Volusia County Council, St. Johns River Water Management District and the City of Winter Park.

**Conformance with Florida Statewide Land Acquisition Plan**

Natural Communities		Forest Resources			Vascular Plants			Fish and Wildlife			Fresh Water Resources					Coastal Resources		
1	2	1	2a	2b	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
H	H	H	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	N	N	N	N	H	N	N	N

Geological Resources		Historical Resources		Outdoor Recreation Resources					Acquisition Guiding Principles									
1	2	1a	1b	1	2a	2b	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
L	L	H	N	M	L	M	M	L	M	H	M	M	H	M	H	H	N	H

**Qualifications Matrix for Preservation 2000 Criteria**

Imminent Danger of			Likely to be.		Serves to Protect:			● = Best Met ○ = Also Met	
Develop-ment	Loss of Habitat	Subdivision	Developed in 12 mos.	Escalating Land Val-	Recharge Area	Other Nat Res.	Res -based Recreation	Cost ≤ 80% Appraisal	E & T spp Habitat
●		○							●

# Heather Island

Bargain/Shared # 16

	<b>Acres</b>	<b>Cost/Tax Value</b>	<b>County(ies):</b> Marion	
<b>Acquired:</b>	4,400*	\$8,200,000*	<b>Water Mgmt. District:</b> St. Johns River	
<b>Remaining:</b>	9,958	\$13,997,000	<b>Regional Planning Council:</b> Withlacoochee	
<b>Totals:</b>	14,358	\$22,197,000	<b>Senate District(s):</b> 5	<b>House District(s):</b> 24, 42

### Natural Resources Summary

Heather Island supports upland and wetland natural communities which include: upland mixed forest, floodplain swamp, bottomland forest/hydric hammock, mesic flatwoods, floodplain marsh, dome swamp, depression marsh, flatwoods lake, sandhill, and xeric hammock. Approximately 50% of the tract, including much of the Oklawaha River, has been substantially impacted by man's alteration of the natural features and would require restoration. The areas less severely impacted by man which are still considered to be natural communities are generally in fair to excellent condition. The project includes an outstanding example of old growth upland mixed forest dominated by very large loblolly pines. The tract also harbors excellent populations of the endangered pinkroot (*Spigelia loganioides*) and the rare cedar elm (*Ulmus crassifolia*). The diversity of habitats supports an abundance of wildlife which likely includes many rare species such as bald eagle, black bear, wood stork, gopher tortoise, and indigo snake. Restoration and maintenance of the project in a natural condition would provide significant protection to the water quality of the Oklawaha River.

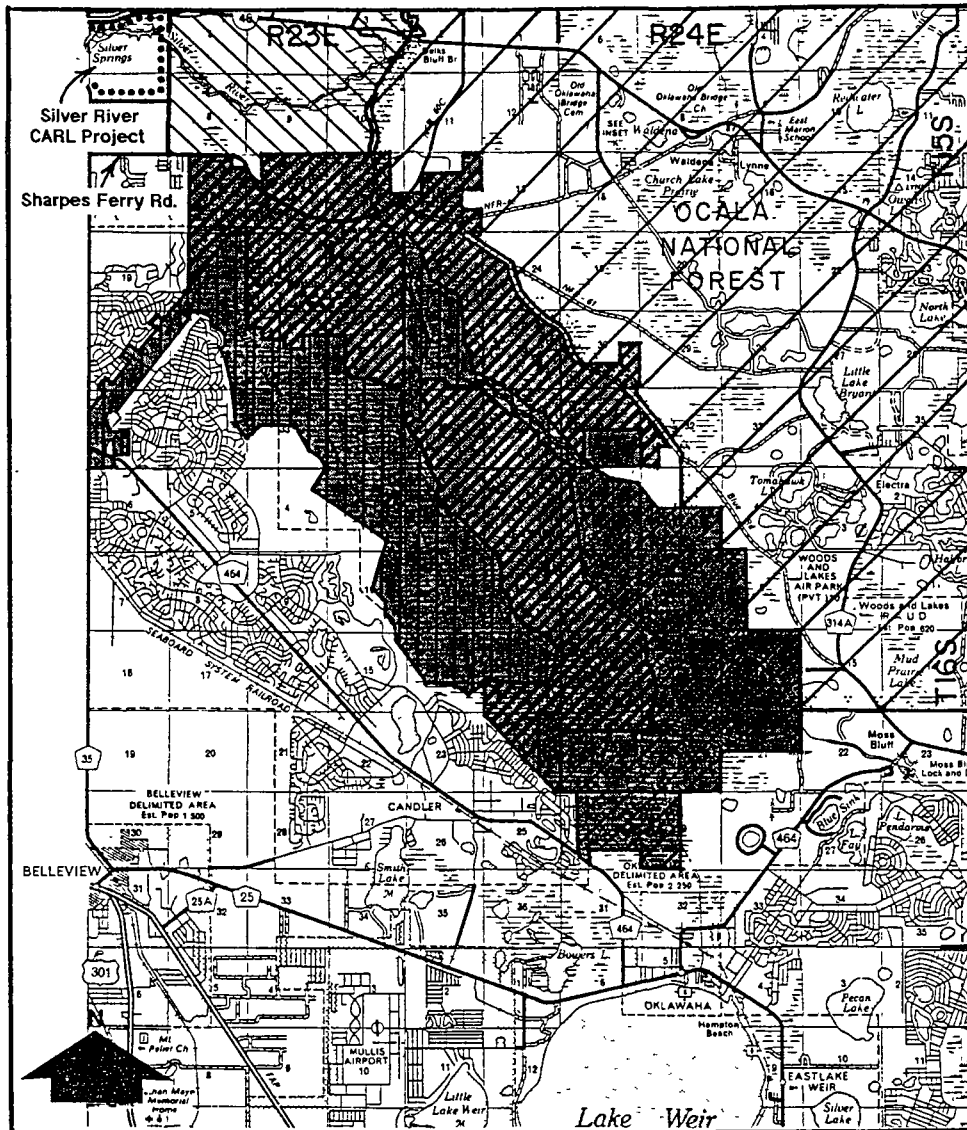
### Vulnerability & Endangerment

Over half the site consists of wetlands and would not be suitable for development. The remaining area consists of developable uplands.

The site is near the Belleview and Ocala urban areas. Marion County is one of the fastest growing areas of the state (66.4% growth from 1976 - 1986, ranked #13), so development can be expected to expand rapidly into suitable areas around Ocala.

### Important Resources

FNAI Element Occurrences	Recreation/Public Use	Archaeological/Historic
<i>Pinkroot</i> G1G2/S1S2	hunting	Two cultural sites are documented from this project. One, a two-story Colonial Revival masonry residence constructed ca. 1910, is considered to be potentially significant. The tract has not been systematically surveyed for cultural sites, and there is good potential that other sites are present.
<i>Coastal vervain</i> G2/S2	fishing	
SANDHILL G2G3/S2	hiking	
SHELL MOUND G3/S2	camping	
FLOODPLAIN MARSH G3?/S2	canoeing	
<i>Wild coco</i> G3G4/S2	horseback riding	
<i>Night-scented orchid</i> G?/S2	<b>Lead Manager</b>	
<i>Ghost orchid</i> G?/S2	GFC Div. of Rec. and Parks	
XERIC HAMMOCK G?/S3	<b>Designated Use</b>	
29 FNAI elements known	wildlife mgmt. area/forest park	

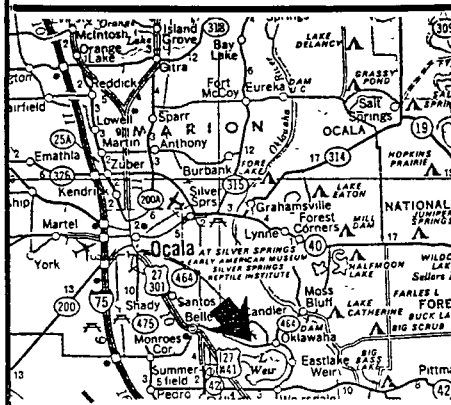


## HEATHER ISLAND

MARION

COUNTY

1, 2, AND 3 EQUAL ESSENTIAL PARCELS



PROJECT AREA



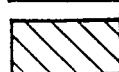
1 CONTAINER CORP.  
(TO BE ACQUIRED BY CARL)



2. OKLAWAHA FARMS INC.  
3. ST. JOE PAPER CO.  
(OKLAWAHA HAS BEEN ACQUIRED)



4. BOARD OF TRUSTEES  
(TRANSFERRED FROM CANAL  
AUTHORITY)



STATE OWNED



**Management Policy Statement/Public Purposes**

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

**Management Prospectus**

**Qualifications for state designation** The location of the northern part of the project makes it suitable for an addition to Silver River State Park. The presence of a number of listed wildlife species, as well as the abundance of upland and wetland habitats, make the southern portion desirable for acquisition and management as a wildlife management area.

**Manager** The area north of Sharpes Ferry Road is recommended for management by the Division of Recreation and Parks, Department of Environmental Protection. The area south of Sharpes Ferry Road is recommended for management by the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission (GFC).

**Management goals:** See policy statement. Primary management emphasis for GFC on the southern part of the project would be restoration and maintenance of hydrological resources, improvement of waterfowl habitat and other wildlife habitat, restoration and perpetuation of the extensive old growth Loblolly Pine Forest, and management for several rare plant and animal species. Another significant goal would be to preserve the historic home and other historic or cultural resources on the tract.

**Conditions affecting management intensity** The northern part will be a high-nedd management area, including recreational development compatible with resource protection. Approximately 50% of the southern tract, including the Oklawaha River channel, has been substantially impacted by human development and would thus require coordinated restoration efforts among several managing agencies.

**Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure** During the first year following acquisition, The Division of Recreation and Parks and GFC would concentrate management efforts on posting and securing the property, inventorying natural and cultural resources, and initiate the planning process. Subsequent management efforts of GFC would focus upon Oklawaha Marsh restoration and management, and on the Loblolly Pine forest restoration. In the uplands, fire management would be of particular interest. Within the first 10-year planning period, GFC would likely attempt to assure the long-term welfare of migratory Sandhill Cranes that extensively utilize the former agricultural fields and would begin work in conjunction with St. Johns River WMD on the restoration of historic hydrological conditions.

**Revenue-generating potential** The Division of Recreation and Parks expects no revenue to be generated initially from the northern tract. On the southern tract, timber could be sold when restoring pine forests. However, since St. Joe Paper Company, Container Corporation and Oklawaha Farms are major owners, much of the timber may have been harvested by the time the State completes acquisition. It might then be a number of years before the property could support timber harvest. Recreation potential on the property is high, and some potential for revenue may exist if the Legislature should decide to approve recreation user fees for users other than hunters and fishermen who already generate revenues by payment of certain taxes and purchase of various licenses and permits.

**Cooperators on management activities** On the southern tract, GFC would cooperate with the Division of Forestry on pinelands management and fire. The Division of Recreation and Parks may cooperate with GFC in the establishment of a recreational trail to Silver River State Park.

**Management costs and revenue sources** See below. Funding for GFC management would likely come from the CARL Trust Fund and from Pittman-Robertson (federal aid) returns to Florida from excise taxes.

**Management Cost Summary**

Category	Source	Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
Start-up	CARL/FED	\$100,443	\$5,000	\$54,948	\$100,428	\$0	\$260,819

Project History						
Ranking (last 5 yrs.)		Assessment Approved:		CARL Acquisition History		
		Project Design Approved:		Year	Acres	Funds
1994	42	Boundary/Design Modifications		None		
1993	40	None				
1992	34					
1991	31					
1990	24					

**Acquisition Planning and Status**

Essential tracts in this project consisted of three primary ownerships. \*The St. Johns River Water Management District, CARL's acquisition partner acquired Oklawaha Farms (4,400 acres \$8,200,000) on the eastern side of the project. The district also committed to acquire the St. Joe ownership when it becomes available. The Nature Conservancy is an intermediary in the acquisition of the Container Corp./Wekovia tract.

The Board of Trustees also own acreage within the project area which was transferred from the Canal Authority

A resolution was received from St. Johns River Water Management District pledging 50% funding and a general resolution of support was received from the Marion County Commission.

**Conformance with Florida Statewide Land Acquisition Plan**

Natural Communities		Forest Resources			Vascular Plants			Fish and Wildlife			Fresh Water Resources					Coastal Resources		
1	2	1	2a	2b	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
M	M	H	M	M	L	M	M	M	L	M	L	N	N	L	M	N	N	N

Geological Resources		Historical Resources		Outdoor Recreation Resources					Acquisition Guiding Principles									
1	2	1a	1b	1	2a	2b	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
L	L	L	L	L	L	M	M	N	L	M	N	L	L	H	M	H	N	H

**Qualifications Matrix for Preservation 2000 Criteria**

Imminent Danger of			Likely to be.		Serves to Protect:			● = Best Met ○ = Also Met	
Develop-ment	Loss of Habitat	Subdivision	Developed in 12 mos.	Escalating Land Val-	Recharge Area	Other Nat Res.	Res.-based Recreation	Cost ≤ 80% Appraisal	E & T spp Habitat
○					●	●	●		○

# North Indian River

Bargain/Shared # 17

	<b>Acres</b>	<b>Cost/Tax Value</b>	<b>County(ies):</b> Brevard/Volusia	
<b>Acquired:</b>	1,167	\$146,000	<b>Water Mgmt. District:</b> St. Johns River	
<b>Remaining:</b>	19,000	\$7,924,300	<b>Regional Planning Council:</b> East Central Florida	
<b>Totals:</b>	20,167	\$8,070,300	<b>Senate District(s):</b> 16, 18	<b>House District(s):</b> 28, 29

### Natural Resources Summary

The North Indian River project would protect a vast area of high quality basin swamp/hydric hammock that, in turn, provides buffering for the Indian River Lagoon and its watershed. The project area provides a nearly continuous north-south corridor of high quality natural communities that connects temperate and subtropical plant associations. Predominant natural communities include basin swamp, hydric hammock, upland hardwood forest, and mesic/wet flatwoods. The preservation of natural ecosystem integrity and function of this system is considered imperative for biodiversity, water quality, and therefore estuarine and fisheries productivity of the Indian River Lagoon. The Lagoon is known to be of particular importance to the federally-endangered West Indian manatee. The estuarine grass beds of the northern Lagoon are nearly pristine and very extensive, and the Lagoon contains one of the few remaining areas approved for shellfish harvesting on Florida's Atlantic Coast.

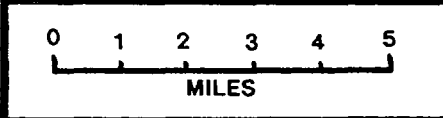
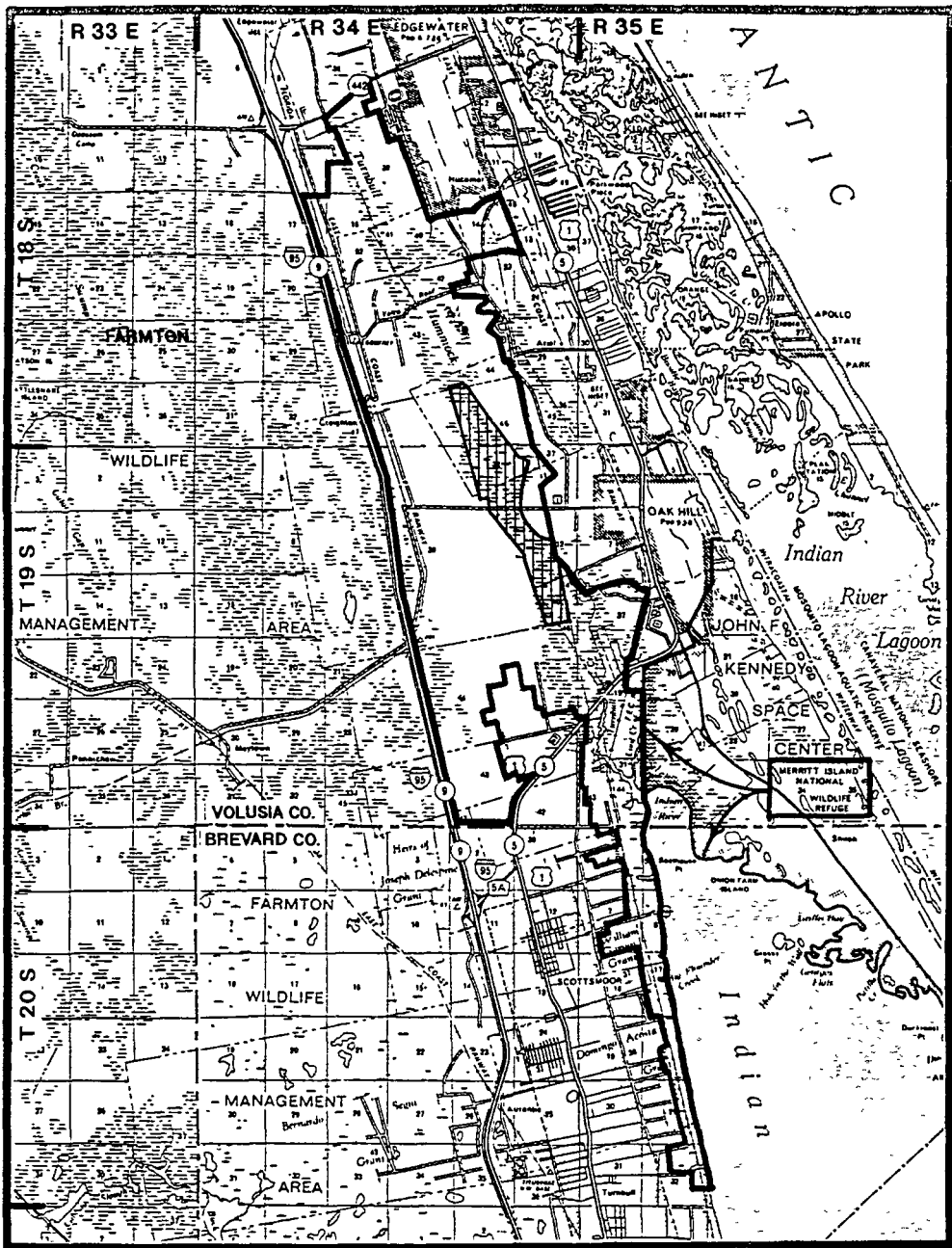
### Vulnerability & Endangerment

**Vulnerability:** The central core of the project is relatively safe from development because of its hydric nature, but the upland fringe areas are vulnerable to development and logging. The lack of flushing in the northern reaches of the Indian River Lagoon could result in rapid degradation of water quality if surrounding areas were developed.

**Endangerment:** Coastal areas of both Volusia and Brevard counties are experiencing intense growth, so development of suitable areas and loss of the site's natural attributes can be expected to occur relatively soon.

### Important Resources

FNAI Elements	Recreation/Public Use	Archaeological/Historic
<i>Tampa vervain</i>	nature appreciation	Although the North Indian River project has not been subjected to a cultural resource assessment survey, 10 archaeological sites have been recorded in the Florida Site File within the project with good potential for additional sites. When compared to other acquisition projects, the archaeological and historical resource value/potential of this project is considered to be moderate
ESTUARINE GRASS BED	resource education	
SCRUB	hiking	
SANDHILL	bicycling	
SHELL MOUND	hunting	
SCRUBBY FLATWOODS	limited picnicking	
Wood stork	<b>Lead Manager</b>	
UPLAND HARDWOOD FOREST	GFC/USFWS	
XERIC HAMMOCK	<b>Designated Use</b>	
20 elements known from project	wildlife mgmt. area	



**NORTH INDIAN RIVER**  
(TURNBULL - SCOTTSMOOR)  
VOLUSIA / BREVARD CO.'S



PROJECT AREA  
 SJRWMD OWNERSHIP  
  
 PHASE 1 EQUALS ESSENTIAL PARCELS  
 (SEE ESSENTIAL PARCELS DOCUMENTATION)

**Management Policy Statement/Public Purposes**

The primary goals of management of the North Indian River Lagoon CARL project are: to conserve and protect environmentally unique and irreplaceable lands that contain native, relatively unaltered flora and fauna representing a natural area unique to, or scarce within, a region of this state or a larger geographic area; to conserve and protect significant habitat for native species or endangered and threatened species; and to conserve, protect, manage, or restore important ecosystems, landscapes, and forests, in order to enhance or protect significant surface water, coastal, recreational, timber, fish or wildlife resources which local or state regulatory programs cannot adequately protect.

**Management Prospectus**

**Qualifications for state designation:** The project has the size, natural habitats (large, high-quality basin swamps and hydric hammocks) and wildlife resources to qualify as a wildlife management area.

**Manager:** The Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission (GFC) is recommended as manager of the area north of U.S. 1. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is recommended as manager of the area south of U.S. 1.

**Management goals:** See policy statement.

**Conditions affecting intensity of management:** The northern portion of the project is in eminent danger of development and in high need of intense resource management and protection. Depending on the nature and extent of public use determined by the conceptual management planning process, there may be additional needs for management of public recreation and facilities.

The southern part of the project generally includes low-need tracts as defined by F.S. 259.032 (11)(c). Mosquito impoundments and some wetlands within the project may be classified as moderate-need tracts requiring restoration and enhancement. Some archaeological sites and sites adjacent to developed areas may be considered high-need tracts.

**Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure:** Within the first year after acquisition, management activities will concentrate on site security, natural resource management and conceptual planning. Public use facilities will be developed in succeeding years.

The southern part of the project will be posted with signs designating it as a sanctuary site. A management plan will be developed approximately one year after the completion of the multi-parcel acquisition project or at the completion of the Brevard County acquisition effort. A draft environmental Assessment and Land Acquisition Plan was proposed by the U.S. Department of the Interior in 1994. Immediate management decisions will include site security, public access, fire management, resource inventories and removal of any trash. Long-range plans will be directed towards biodiversity protection, exotic species removal and wetland restoration and enhancement. Management will stress the importance of maintaining natural linkages between upland-wetland and estuarine areas. Development will be low impact.

**Revenue-generating potential:** The Game and Fish Commission expects no significant revenue to be generated initially. As public use is increased, modest revenue may be generated. For the southern part, no significant revenue sources are anticipated at this time. The area currently supports rich fishery resources and significant water bird resources. Potential tourism revenues from recreational fishing, waterfowl hunting and ecotourism are potential revenue sources available to the Merritt Island National Wildlife Refuge.

**Cooperators in management activities:** On the northern part of the project, the Division of Forestry is recommended as a cooperator to assist with forest management. Cooperating agencies on the southern part of the project include the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, the St. Johns River Water Management District, and Brevard County. A USFWS proposal for the expansion of the Merritt Island National Wildlife Refuge will provide coordination and focus for the multi-agency management partnership.

**Management costs and sources of revenue:** Budget needs for interim management by the Game and Fish Commission are estimated below. The CARL trust fund is the expected source of revenue.

For the southern part, one potential revenue source includes the North American Wetlands and Conservation Act. This federal program provided \$1.5 million in 1994 to the project for land acquisition. The Merritt Island National Wildlife Refuge has a permanent staff of 22 full-time employees.

**Management Cost Summary**

Category	Source	Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
Start-up	GFC	\$60,000	\$4,000	\$40,000	\$75,000	\$0	\$179,000
Start-up	Brevard Co.	\$30,000	\$0	\$70,000	\$0	\$0	\$100,000

Project History					
Ranking (last 5 yrs.)		Assessment Approved: 8/20/92		CARL Acquisition History	
		Project Design Approved: 12/10/92		Year	Acres
1994	41	Boundary/Design Modifications None		None	
1993	37				
1992	--				
1991	--				
1990	--				

**Acquisition Planning and Status**

This project consists of tracts in both Volusia and Brevard Counties. The St. Johns River Water Management District is an acquisition partner on the Volusia County tracts. In Volusia County the larger ownerships include Bennett, Tropical Valley, Rankis, Suplee, Ginsburg, Stewart, Hart and Register. Over 300 other smaller ownerships exist.

The Brevard County EEL Program committed \$5 million in acquisition funds and \$2.6 million for site management. The county has initiated mapping, title work and appraisals on priority parcels in the Brevard County portion of the project. Negotiations are in progress. One 100 acre tract was acquired through mitigation.

The North American Wetlands Conservation Council committed \$1.5 million for land acquisition of marshes and hammocks within this project.

Conformance with Florida Statewide Land Acquisition Plan																		
Natural Communities		Forest Resources			Vascular Plants			Fish and Wildlife			Fresh Water Resources					Coastal Resources		
1	2	1	2a	2b	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
M	M	M	M	L	M	M	M	H	M	H	M	N	N	N	H	H	N	H

Geological Resources		Historical Resources		Outdoor Recreation Resources					Acquisition Guiding Principles									
1	2	1a	1b	1	2a	2b	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
N	N	L	N	L	L	L	L	L	L	H	L	M	M	H	M	N	H	H

Qualifications Matrix for Preservation 2000 Criteria									
Imminent Danger of			Likely to be.		Serves to Protect			● = Best Met ○ = Also Met	
Develop-ment	Loss of Habitat	Subdivision	Developed in 12 mos	Escalating Land Val-	Recharge Area	Other Nat Res	Res.-based Recreation	Cost ≤ 80% Appraisal	E & T spp Habitat
									●

# Peacock Slough

Bargain/Shared # 18

	<b>Acres</b>	<b>Cost/Tax Value</b>	<b>County(ies):</b>	Suwannee
<b>Acquired:</b>	647*	\$989,754*	<b>Water Mgmt. District:</b>	Suwannee River
<b>Remaining:</b>	2,386	\$1,755,200	<b>Regional Planning Council:</b>	North Central Florida
<b>Totals:</b>	3,033	\$2,744,954	<b>Senate District(s):</b> 5	<b>House District(s):</b> 11

### Natural Resources Summary

The project protects a nationally significant example of karst topography with its flora and fauna in a continuous, relatively undisturbed landscape. A mosaic of wetland and terrestrial plant communities contributes to the overall biotic diversity - providing habitat for several species of rare plants and animals. The karst region includes two major springs and five major sinks and siphons. Peacock Springs itself is a 2nd magnitude spring. The five-mile underwater cave system is the longest known in the United States and provides critical habitat for several endangered animals endemic to the karst areas of north Florida.

A major expansion of the project boundary was approved in 1992 (a Project Design had not previously been done for Peacock Slough). The expansion greatly improved the project's overall resource diversity, potential for long-term resource protection, manageability, and recreational opportunities. The expanded project contains mature, second growth and old growth forest stands - including a substantial area of sandhill/upland pine forest.

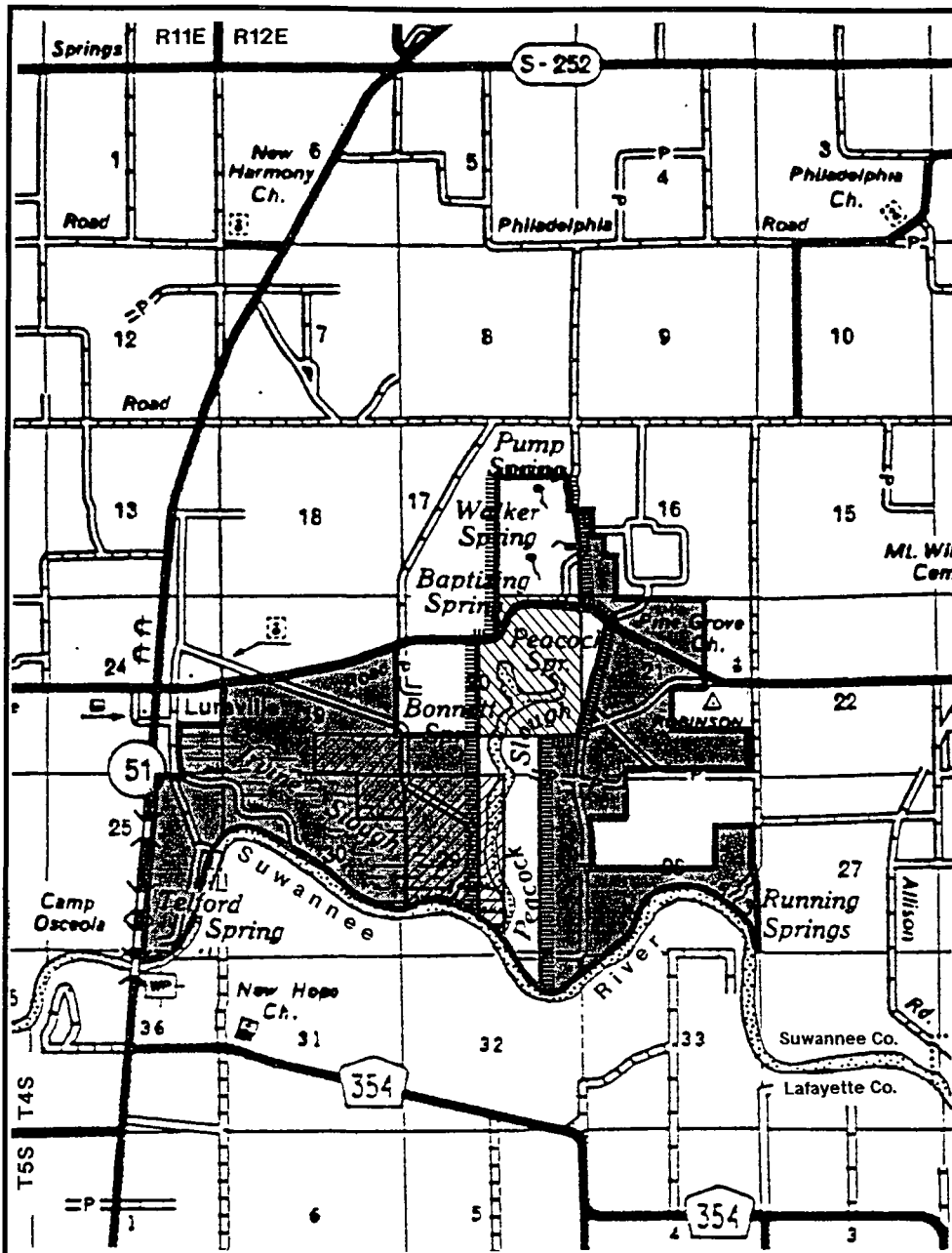
### Vulnerability & Endangerment

Several of the springs are experiencing significant erosion and loss of vegetation caused by unrestricted use by the public. Pollution and overuse could jeopardize the aquatic environment and associated cave fauna.

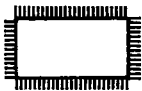
Plans for development have already been prepared and one of the owners has indicated that he will proceed with development unless the property is acquired.

### Important Resources

FNAI Element Occurrences		Recreation/Public Use	Archaeological/Historic
Florida cave amphipod	G2/S2	scuba diving	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.
SPRING-RUN STREAM	G2/S2	fishing	
SANDHILL	G2G3/S2		
<i>Chapman's sedge</i>	G2G3/S2		
Hobb's cave amphipod	G2G3/S2S3		
Pallid cave crayfish	G2G3/S2S3		
AQUATIC CAVE	G3/S2	<b>Lead Manager</b>	
Gopher tortoise	G3/S3	Div. of Rec. and Parks	
<i>Cedar elm</i>	G5/S1	<b>Designated Use</b>	
17 FNAI elements known from site		park/geological site	



ALL OF THE BELOW EQUAL ESSENTIAL PARCELS



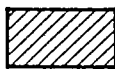
PREVIOUS PROJECT AREA



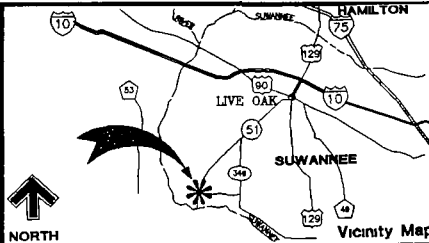
1992 ADDITIONS



STATE OWNED

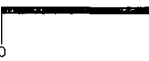


SUWANNEE RIVER WMD OWNED



NORTH

SCALE IN MILES



# PEACOCK SLOUGH

SUWANNEE COUNTY



**Management Policy Statement/Public Purposes**

The primary goals of management of the Peacock Slough CARL project are: to conserve and protect environmentally unique and irreplaceable lands that contain native, relatively unaltered flora and fauna representing a natural area unique to, or scarce within, a region of this state or a larger geographic area; to conserve and protect significant habitat for native species or endangered and threatened species; to conserve, protect, manage, or restore important ecosystems, landscapes, and forests, in order to enhance or protect significant surface water, coastal, recreational, timber, fish or wildlife resources which local or state regulatory programs cannot adequately protect; to provide areas, including recreational trails, for natural-resource-based recreation; and to preserve significant archaeological or historical sites.

**Management Prospectus**

**Qualifications for state designation** The forests, wetlands, springs, sinks, and underwater caves of the Peacock Slough CARL project qualify it as a unit of the state park system.

**Manager** The Division of Recreation and Parks, Department of Environmental Protection, will manage the project as part of the Peacock Springs State Recreation Area.

**Management goals** See policy statement.

**Conditions affecting intensity of management** The Peacock Slough project is a high-need management area which will include public recreational use and development compatible with resource management.

**Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure** Within the first year after acquisition, management activities will concentrate on site security, natural and cultural resource protection, and efforts toward the development of a plan for long-term public use and resource management.

**Revenue-generating potential** No significant revenue is expected to be generated initially. After acquisition, it will probably be several years before any significant level of public use facilities is developed. The degree of any future revenue generated would depend on the nature and extent of public use and facilities.

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

**Management costs and sources of revenue:**

**Management Cost Summary**

Category	Source	Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
1994-95	CARL/SPTF	\$59,301	\$0	\$8,576	\$0	\$0	\$67,877

Project History										
Ranking (last 5 yrs.)		Assessment Approved: ---			CARL Acquisition History					
		Project Design Approved: --			geologi- cal	Acres		Funds		
1994	37	Boundary/Design Modifications 8/20/92 1,723 acre addition			1987	40		\$42,219		
1993	30				1986	240		\$696,298		
1992	58									
1991	57									
1990	63									

**Acquisition Planning**

The expanded, unacquired portion of the project is comprised of approximately 12 ownerships, two major owners, and 75 lots within a subdivision.

\*The Suwannee River Water Management District is an acquisition partner in this project and has acquired 365 acres within the boundary for a cost of \$251,237. Suwannee County has acquired 1.7 acres.

Resolutions in support of this project have been received from the Suwannee River Water Management District and the Suwannee County Commission.

Conformance with Florida Statewide Land Acquisition Plan																		
Natural Communities		Forest Resources			Vascular Plants			Fish and Wildlife			Fresh Water Resources					Coastal Resources		
1	2	1	2a	2b	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
M	H	M	L	L	N	L	M	M	N	L	M	M	N	M	H	N	N	N

Geological Resources		Historical Resources		Outdoor Recreation Resources					Acquisition Guiding Principles									
1	2	1a	1b	1	2a	2b	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
H	H	H	N	M	L	H	L	N	H	H	L	L	M	H	H	L	N	H

Qualifications Matrix for Preservation 2000 Criteria									
Imminent Danger of			Likely to be		Serves to Protect.			● = Best Met ○ = Also Met	
Develop- ment	Loss of Habitat	Subdivision	Developed in 12 mos.	Escalating Land Val-	Recharge Area	Other Nat Res	Res -based Recreation	Cost < 80% Appraisal	E & T spp Habitat
					●	●	●		○

# Pumpkin Hill Creek

Bargain/Shared # 19

	<b>Acres</b>	<b>Cost/Tax Value</b>	<b>County(ies):</b> Duval	
<b>Acquired:</b>	2,655	\$5,310,500	<b>Water Mgmt. District:</b> St. Johns River	
<b>Remaining:</b>	3,637	\$4,135,300	<b>Regional Planning Council:</b> North Central Florida	
<b>Totals:</b>	6,292	\$9,445,800	<b>Senate District(s):</b> 4	<b>House District(s):</b> 18

### Natural Resources Summary

As a remnant of relatively intact natural communities in the urban landscape of Duval County, the Pumpkin Hill Creek project would protect upland buffer to the Nassau River - St. Johns River Marshes Aquatic Preserve, an Outstanding Florida Water that supports a significant commercial and recreational fishery. Besides large areas of scrubby flatwoods of diverse quality, the project contains nearly pristine maritime hammock. Two colonial wading bird rookeries, one of which is used by the federally endangered wood stork, occur in the project. Manatees frequent both the St. Johns and Nassau Rivers and move into tidal creeks, such as Hill Creek and Clapboard Creek, adjacent to the project.

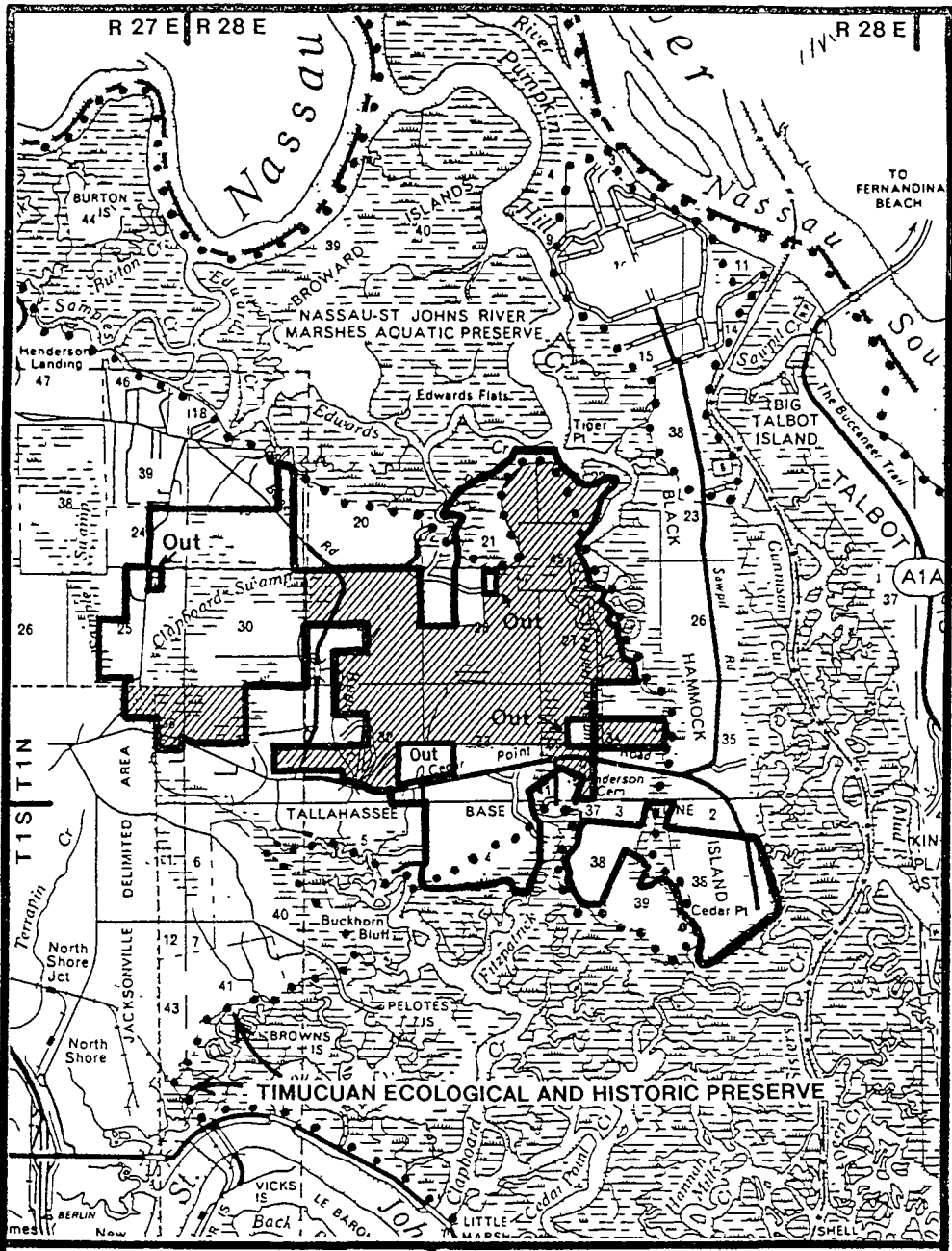
### Vulnerability & Endangerment

The upland areas of the project are especially susceptible to destruction by development. Much of the project site needs fire management, and even scattered development within the area could significantly reduce the ability to conduct prescribed burns to maintain the site's natural characteristics. Water quality of Pumpkin Hill Creek and the adjacent salt marshes could be degraded if the area is developed.

Duval County is growing rapidly, and there are already few natural areas remaining within the county. The majority of the project is indicated as either agricultural or low-density residential (up to two dwelling units per acre) on the county's Future Land Use Map. There are already scattered single family homes and mobile homes surrounding the site, and this trend would be likely to extend into the project site itself in time.


### Important Resources


FNAI Element Occurrences		Recreation/Public Use	Archaeological/Historic
SANDHILL	G2G3/S2	hiking	The Florida Site File records 14 archaeological sites in the project, ranging from shell middens to the ruins of the early 19th-century Fitzpatrick Plantation house. If the area were systematically surveyed, more sites would probably be found. Compared to other projects, the archaeological and historical value of Pumpkin Hill Creek is considered to be moderate to high.
SCRUBBY FLATWOODS	G3/S3	horseback riding	
WET FLATWOODS	G7/S4?	fishing	
Wood stork	G4/S2	hunting	
MARITIME HAMMOCK	G4/S3	boating	
ESTUARINE TIDAL MARSH	G4/S4	canoeing	
DOME SWAMP	G47/S3?	<b>Lead Manager</b>	
Black-crowned night-heron	G5/S3?	Div. of State Lands	
Little blue heron	G5/S4	<b>Designated Use</b>	
Great egret	G5/S4	buffer preserve	



**PUMPKIN HILL CREEK**  
 DUVAL CO.



 PROJECT BOUNDARY

 ACQUIRED BY S.J.R.W.M.D.

**Management Policy Statement/Public Purposes**

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

**Management Prospectus**

**Qualifications for state designation** The Pumpkin Hill Creek project includes uplands centrally located in the Nassau River-St. Johns River Marshes Aquatic Preserve. The project qualifies as a state buffer preserve because it will protect uplands important to the hydrology of the sensitive tidal marshes of the aquatic preserve.

**Manager** The Department of Environmental Protection, Bureau of Coastal and Aquatic Managed Areas, is recommended as the lead manager.

**Management goals** See policy statement.

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

**Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure** Within the first year after acquisition, activities will include securing the site, providing public and fire management access, inventorying resources, and removing trash. The Division will provide access to the public while protecting sensitive resources. The project's natural resources will be inventoried to provide the basis for a management plan.

Long-range plans for this project will generally be directed toward restoring disturbed areas to their original conditions, as far as possible, as well as protecting threatened and endangered species. An all-season burning program will use, whenever possible, existing roads, black lines, foam lines and natural breaks to contain fires. Infrastructure will be located in disturbed areas and will be the minimum needed for management and public access.

**Revenue-generating potential** Portions of this project are composed of manageable pinelands that could be used to help offset operational costs. Any estimate of the revenue from the harvest of these pinelands depends upon a detailed assessment of the value of the timber and upon the amount of harvesting that is consistent with protection of natural resources on this project. No revenue is expected to be generated for some years.

**Cooperators in management activities** The St. Johns River Water Management District will cooperate in managing wildlife resources on the project.

**Management Cost Summary**

Category	Source	Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
Start-up	ITTF, CARL	\$70,800	\$15,000	\$20,000	\$5,000	\$0	\$110,800

Project History						
Ranking (last 5 yrs.)		Assessment Approved:		CARL Acquisition History		
		Project Design Approved:		Year	Acres	Funds
1994	40	Boundary/Design Modifications		None		
1993	--	None				
1992	--					
1991	--					
1990	--					

**Acquisition Planning and Status**

This project consists of several large tracts including North Shore (targeted for acquisition using mitigation funds, TNC is intermediary), Verdi Forest (acquired), Tison and Birchfield.

St. Johns River Water Management District is the CARL acquisition partner and has taken lead role in mapping, appraising and negotiating this project under a "161" agreement.

Resolution 93-23 was received from St. Johns River Water Management District in support of a shared acquisition.

Conformance with Florida Statewide Land Acquisition Plan																		
Natural Communities		Forest Resources			Vascular Plants			Fish and Wildlife			Fresh Water Resources					Coastal Resources		
1	2	1	2a	2b	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
L	M	H	M	H	N	N	L	M	M	M	H	N	N	N	H	L	L	H

Geological Resources		Historical Resources		Outdoor Recreation Resources					Acquisition Guiding Principles									
1	2	1a	1b	1	2a	2b	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
N	N	M	N	L	L	M	L	N	N	M	M	M	H	H	M	M	M	N

Qualifications Matrix for Preservation 2000 Criteria										
Imminent Danger of			Likely to be		Serves to Protect.			● = Best Met ○ = Also Met		
Development	Loss of Habitat	Subdivision	Developed in 12 mos.	Escalating Land Val.	Recharge Area	Other Nat Res	Res.-based Recreation	Cost ≤ 80% Appraisal	E & T spp Habitat	
○										●

# Lochloosa Wildlife

Bargain/Shared # 20

	<b>Acres</b>	<b>Cost/Tax Value</b>	<b>County(ies):</b> Alachua	
<b>Acquired:</b>	10,334*	\$740,000*	<b>Water Mgmt. District:</b> St. Johns River	
<b>Remaining:</b>	23,459	\$13,642,632	<b>Regional Planning Council:</b> North Central Florida	
<b>Totals:</b>	33,793	\$14,382,632	<b>Senate District(s):</b> 6	<b>House District(s):</b> 42

### Natural Resources Summary

The Lochloosa Wildlife project encompasses the significant resources associated with Lochloosa Lake (particularly large populations of birds of prey), a bird rookery used by wood storks, and possibly the largest intact Mesic Flatwoods remaining in Alachua County. Tracts in intensive timber production account for more than half the project acreage. Magnesia Springs in the project supports the only known population in the world of the loose-coiled snail, *Aphaostracon chalarogyrus*. Nineteen other rare or endangered species of animals are known to occur on site, including wood stork, bald eagle, Florida sandhill crane, and Florida black bear. The good-quality surface waters in the project are a significant hydrological resource. The project would also provide a buffer for several Outstanding Florida Waters in the vicinity.

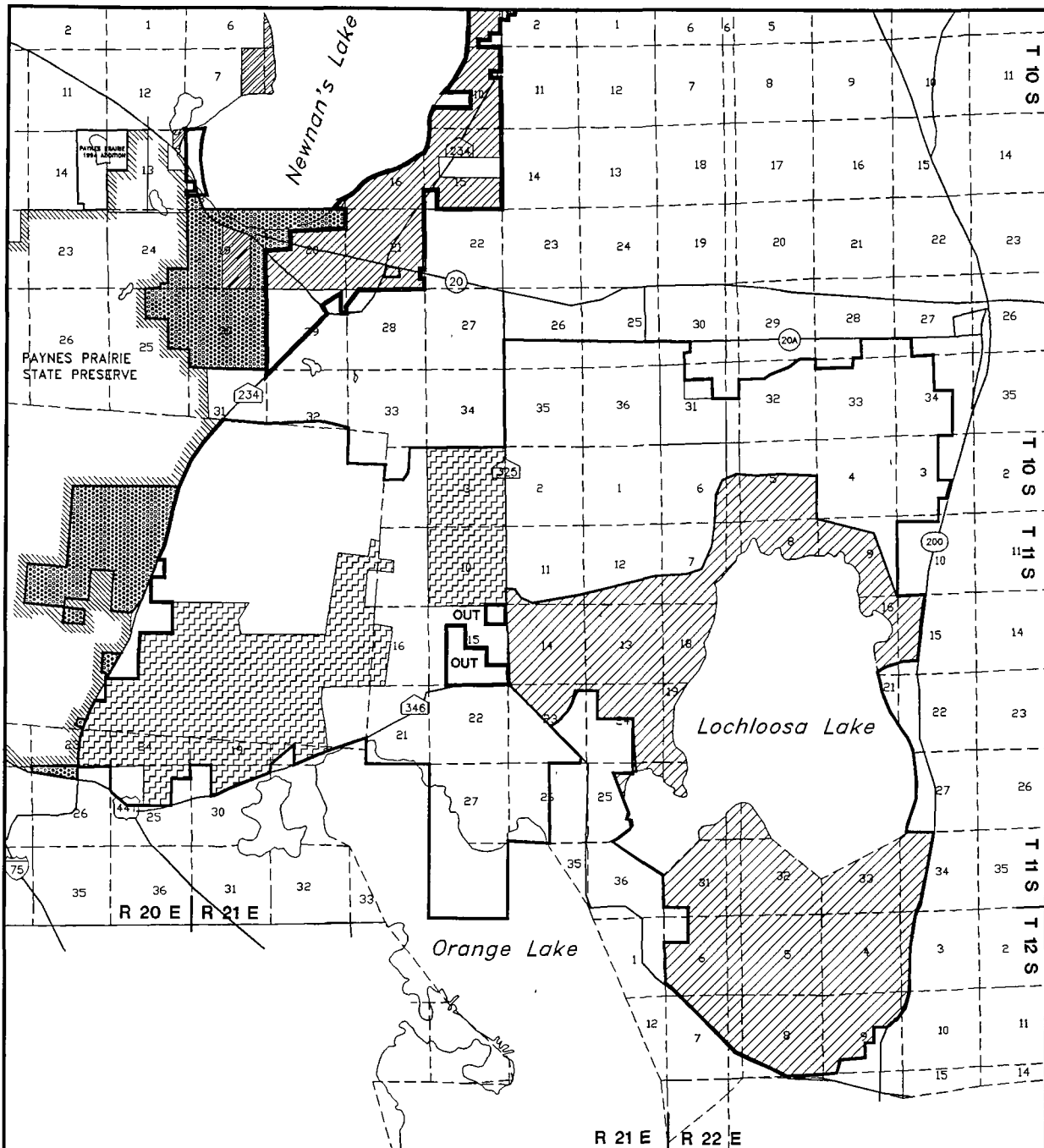
### Vulnerability & Endangerment

The majority of the site consists of pine plantation that is likely suitable for development. The groundcover is variably disturbed over most of the site. Continued intensive silvicultural activities, with mechanical site preparation, will adversely effect the vegetative communities. Long-term effects of water quality in Lochloosa Lake, if any, are unknown. Development around Lochloosa Lake itself could have a devastating impact on the rich populations of Southern bald eagles and ospreys that next around it. The Goethe parcel is vulnerable to logging, fire suppression, and development. The loose-coiled snail of Magnesia Springs is extremely vulnerable to extinction by introduction of toxic substances into the spring system or capping of the spring for use as a closed water source.

Lochloosa Lake is highly scenic and, as such, desirable for development. The landowner reportedly has been approached by an investor interested in developing that portion of the project. Development pressures in Alachua County are such that the lake frontage will be developed soon if not in public ownership. The remainder of the site is less endangered, primarily because the current largest landowner wishes to continue ongoing silvicultural activities.

### Important Resources

FNAI Element Occurrences		Recreation/Public Use	Archaeological/Historic
Loose-coiled snail	G1/S1	hunting	The Florida Site File records 16 archaeological sites in the project, ranging from Paleo-Indian times to an early 20th-century dump. These sites were reported years ago with little information. A systematic survey of the area would most likely uncover more sites. The archaeological and historical value of the project is considered moderate to high.
SANDHILL	G2G3/S2	hiking	
Striped newt	G2G3/S2S3	bicycling	
Florida black bear	G5T2/S2	horseback riding	
Sherman's fox squirrel	G5T2/S2	fishing	
Florida sandhill crane	G5T2T3/S2S3	boating	
Bald eagle	G3/S2S3	<b>Lead Manager</b>	
Gopher tortoise	G3/S3	GFC	
Gopher frog	G3/S3	<b>Designated Use</b>	
27 FNAI elements known		wildlife mgmt. area	



**PROJECT AREA**



**PAYNES PRAIRIE  
C.A.R.L. PROJECT**



**NEWNAN'S LAKE  
C.A.R.L. PROJECT**



**ACQUIRED BY S.J.R.W.M.D.  
(ALSO EQUALS ESSENTIAL PARCELS)**



**ESSENTIAL PARCELS**



**NORTH**

SCALE IN MILES



**LOCHLOOSA WILDLIFE**

**ALACHUA COUNTY**

R 5-95



**Management Policy Statement/Public Purposes**

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

**Management Prospectus**

**Qualifications for state designation** The significant wildlife resources of the Lochloosa Wildlife project, including such threatened species as bald eagles, wood storks, Florida sandhill crane, and Florida black bears, as well as good stocks of game animals, qualify it as a wildlife management area.

**Manager** The Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission (GFC) is recommended as the project manager.

**Management goals** See policy statement. The goals for management of the Lochloosa Wildlife tract are to:

1. Restore and maintain native plant and animal communities.
2. Protect and manage listed plants and animals.
3. Provide low intensity recreational facilities such as hiking, biking and horse trails, observation towers, interpretive facilities and access for boating.
4. Provide for public outdoor recreational use of the tract at levels compatible with other established management goals.

**Conditions affecting intensity of management** The Lochloosa Wildlife tract is an area in imminent danger of development and in high need of intense resource management and protection. The large pine plantations will require restoration.

**Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure** Within the first year after acquisition, management will concentrate on site security, natural resource management and conceptual planning. Public-use facilities will be developed in succeeding years.

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

**Cooperators in management activities** The Division of Forestry is recommended as a cooperator to assist with forest management.

**Management costs and sources of revenue** Budget needs for interim management are estimated below. The CARL trust fund is the expected source of revenue.

**Management Cost Summary**

Category	Source	Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
Start-up	CARL	\$90,000	\$5,000	\$60,000	\$106,500	\$0	\$261,500

Project History						
Ranking (last 5 yrs.)		Assessment Approved: 7/23/93			CARL Acquisition History	
		Project Design Approved: 12/9/93			Year	Acres
1994	61	Boundary/Design Modifications			None	
1993	--	None				
1992	--					
1991	--					
1990	--					

**Acquisition Planning and Status**

Essential tracts within this project include Georgia Pacific. The St. Johns River Water Management District, CARL's acquisition partner, has acquired a substantial portion of this ownership (10,300 acres surrounding Lake Lochloosa). Future district plans include negotiation of conservation easements on remainder. Other important ownerships include Franklin Crates, Concora (Container Corp./Wekovia), Goethe and Brown.

Resolution 93-42 was received from Alachua County Commission supporting public acquisition. Resolution 93023 was received from St. Johns River Water Management District pledging up to 50% of the acquisition cost.

Conformance with Florida Statewide Land Acquisition Plan																		
Natural Communities		Forest Resources			Vascular Plants			Fish and Wildlife			Fresh Water Resources					Coastal Resources		
1	2	1	2a	2b	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
L	M	H	H	M	N	L	M	H	M	M	H	L	H	L	H	N	N	N

Geological Resources		Historical Resources		Outdoor Recreation Resources					Acquisition Guiding Principles									
1	2	1a	1b	1	2a	2b	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
N	N	M	N	L	L	L	H	N	N	M	L	M	N	M	H	L	M	H

Qualifications Matrix for Preservation 2000 Criteria									
Imminent Danger of:			Likely to be:		Serves to Protect:			● = Best Met ○ = Also Met	
Development	Loss of Habitat	Subdivision	Developed in 12 mos.	Escalating Land Val.	Recharge Area	Other Nat. Res.	Res -based Recreation	Cost ≤ 80% Appraisal	E & T spp Habitat
○									●

# Barnacle Addition

Bargain/Shared # 21

	<b>Acres</b>	<b>Cost/Tax Value</b>	<b>County(ies):</b>	<b>Dade</b>
<b>Acquired:</b>	0	\$0	<b>Water Mgmt. District:</b>	South Florida
<b>Remaining:</b>	7	\$3,463,000	<b>Regional Planning Council:</b>	South Florida
<b>Totals:</b>	7	\$3,463,000	<b>Senate District(s):</b> 38	<b>House District(s):</b> 113

### Natural Resources Summary

The project 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.

### Vulnerability & Endangerment

Development of 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.

### Important Resources

FNAI Element Occurrences		Recreation/Public Use	Archaeological/Historic
<i>Worm-vine orchid</i>	G3/S2	walking paths	The Barnacle Addition contains a historic site and a prehistoric archaeological site.
<i>Silver palm</i>	G3G4/S3		
ROCKLAND HAMMOCK	G7/S2		
<i>Florida thatch palm</i>	G4G5/S2		
<i>Brittle thatch palm</i>	G4G5/S3		
		<b>Lead Manager</b>	
		Div. of Rec. and Parks	
		<b>Designated Use</b>	
		historic site	



**PROJECT AREA**  
EQUALS ESSENTIAL PARCELS



**COUNTY PARK**



**STATE OWNED**



NORTH

SCALE IN FEET



**THE BARNACLE  
ADDITION**

**DADE COUNTY**

**Management Policy Statement/Public Purposes**

The primary goal of management of the Barnacle Addition CARL project is to help preserve the Barnacle State Historical Site. The project should be managed under the single-use concept, with management activities being directed toward development of a recreational trail and interpretive displays. The project, when completed, will link the state historic site with a city park, and has enough area to achieve the management goal.

**Management Prospectus**

**Qualifications for state designation** The Barnacle Addition CARL project is a narrow lot adjacent to the Barnacle State Historic Site. Its location qualifies it as a state historic site.

**Manager** The Division of Recreation and Parks will manage the project as part of the state historic site.

**Management goals** The primary goal is protection of the historic site. The project will provide an area for interpretive trails.

**Conditions affecting intensity of management:** The project is a high-need management area that will include public recreational use and development compatible with resource management.

**Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure** Within the first year after acquisition, management activities will concentrate on site security, natural and cultural resource protection, and efforts toward the development of a plan for long-term public use and resource management.

**Revenue-generating potential** No significant revenue is expected to be generated initially. After acquisition, it will probably be several years before any significant public use facilities are developed. The amount of revenue generated will depend on the nature and extent of public use and facilities, together with extent of public use of the parent park.

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

**Management Cost Summary**

Category	Source	Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
Start-up	CARL	\$0	\$9,140	\$0	\$44,000	\$0	\$53,140

Project History						
Ranking (last 5 yrs.)		Assessment Approved:		CARL Acquisition History		
		Project Design Approved:		Year	Acres	Funds
1994	88	Boundary/Design Modifications		None		
1993	80	None				
1992	77					
1991	63					
1990	56					

**Acquisition Planning and Status**

This project consists of one ownership, therefore, no phasing is required. Dade County and the City of Miami are CARL acquisition partners.

Resolutions in support of this project include:

85-923: Miami City Commission - Pledges funds for acquisition

87-130: City of Miami - Reimbursement for appraisals

R1262-90: Dade County Commission - Pledges funds for acquisition.

Eminent domain was authorized by the 1987 Legislature. Approximately five adjacent acres, The Barnacle State Historic Site, were purchased (\$525,000) with LATF funds in 1973.

**Conformance with Florida Statewide Land Acquisition Plan**

Natural Communities		Forest Resources			Vascular Plants			Fish and Wildlife			Fresh Water Resources					Coastal Resources		
1	2	1	2a	2b	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
L	L	L	N	L	N	L	L	N	N	L	N	N	N	N	N	N	L	L

Geological Resources		Historical Resources		Outdoor Recreation Resources					Acquisition Guiding Principles									
1	2	1a	1b	1	2a	2b	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
M	H	M	N	L	H	H	N	N	L	M	N	H	L	H	L	N	N	H

**Qualifications Matrix for Preservation 2000 Criteria**

Imminent Danger of:			Likely to be:		Serves to Protect:			● = Best Met ○ = Also Met	
Development	Loss of Habitat	Subdivision	Developed in 12 mos	Escalating Land Val-	Recharge Area	Other Nat Res.	Res -based Recreation	Cost ≤ 80% Appraisal	E & T spp Habitat
●									

# Dade County Archipelago

Bargain/Shared # 22

	<b>Acres</b>	<b>Cost/Tax Value</b>	<b>County(ies):</b> Dade	
<b>Acquired:</b>	115	\$3,256,422	<b>Water Mgmt. District:</b> South Florida	
<b>Remaining:</b>	394	\$9,402,990*	<b>Regional Planning Council:</b> South Florida	
<b>Totals:</b>	509	\$12,659,412	<b>Senate District(s):</b> 38-40	<b>House District(s):</b> 102,112,118-20

### Natural Resources Summary

The Miami rock ridge is an area of limestone that was once covered with pinelands and hardwood hammocks. The pinelands were similar to those in the Bahamas, while the hammocks were like dry coastal forests of the West Indies. These forests have almost all been cleared for agriculture and development. This project contains some of the most outstanding examples of rockland hammock that remain in Dade County (and Florida), as well as the best remaining examples of the highly endangered pine rockland natural community outside Everglades National Park. The subtropical pinelands occur exclusively on the Miami Ridge and have been dramatically reduced in acreage by urbanization. Numerous rare and endangered plant species and several animal species, many of which are found nowhere else, occur within the project

### Vulnerability & Endangerment

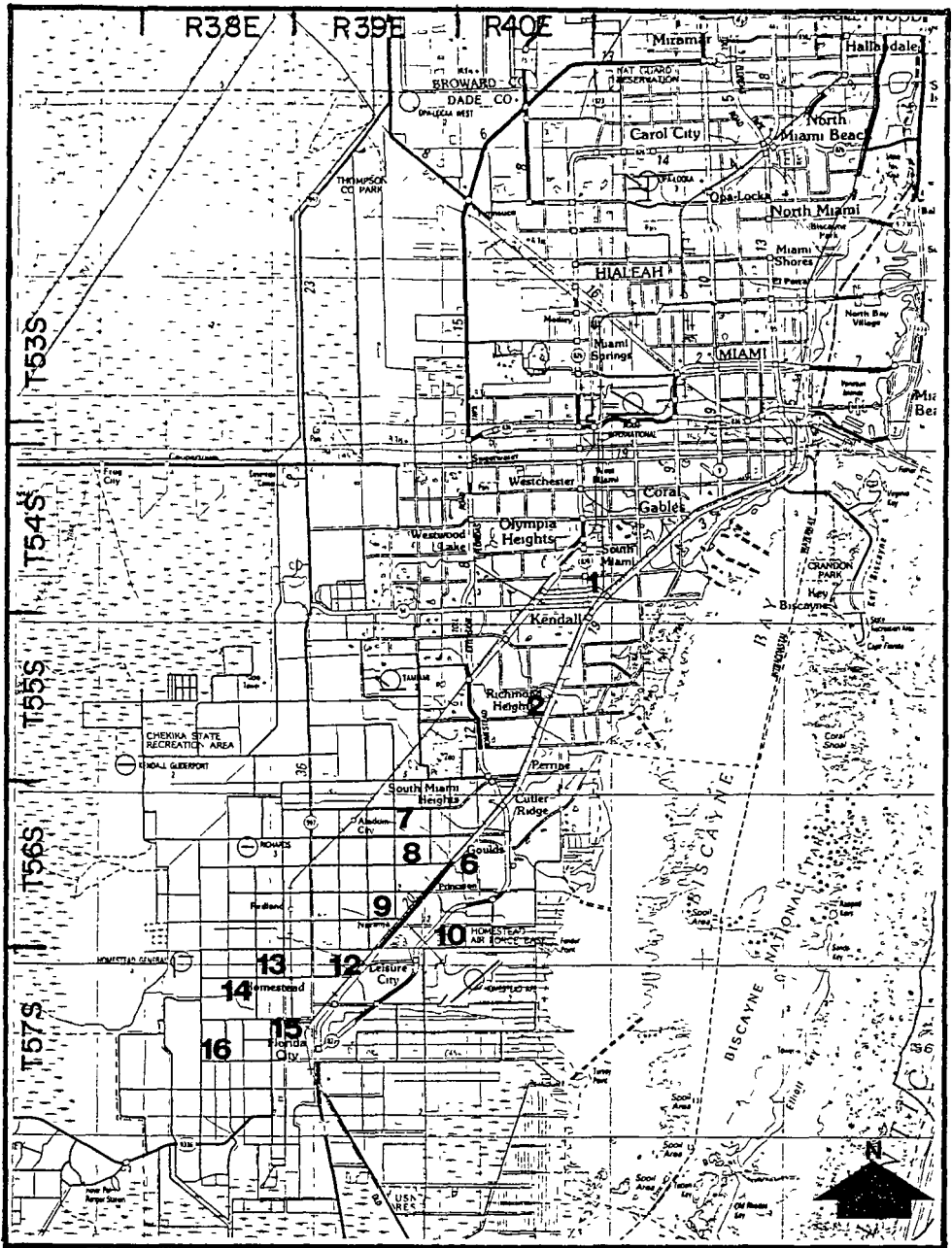
According to a 1984 inventory of forest lands in Dade County conducted by the Dade County Department of Environmental Resource Management, only 2,000 acres, or approximately two percent, of the original Tropical Hammocks remain outside of Everglades National Park. The remaining acreage is currently being 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.

The Miami Rockridge Pinelands 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 had been reduced, by 1978, to 3,951 acres.

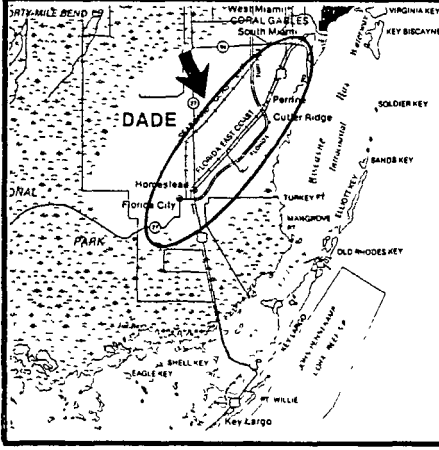
### Important Resources

FNAI Elements		Recreation/Public Use	Archaeological/Historic
<i>Florida thoroughwort brickell-bush</i>	G1/S1	nature appreciation	Several of the hammocks contain significant archeological sites. However, within the Pinelands, no archeological or historical sites are recorded within the Florida Site File. When compared to other projects, the potential for significant sites is considered to be low to moderate.
PINE ROCKLAND	G1/S1	photography	
<i>Eaton's spleenwort</i>	G1/S1		
<i>Pinelands spurge</i>	G2T1/S1		
<i>Florida lantana</i>	G2T1/S1		
<i>Deltoid spurge</i>	G2T1/S1		
<i>Bahama sachsia</i>	G2/S1	<b>Lead Manager</b>	
Florida panther	G4T1/S1	Dade County	
Rim rock crowned snake	G1G2Q/S1S2	<b>Designated Use</b>	
68 elements known from site		botanical sites	



**DADE COUNTY  
ARCHIPELAGO**

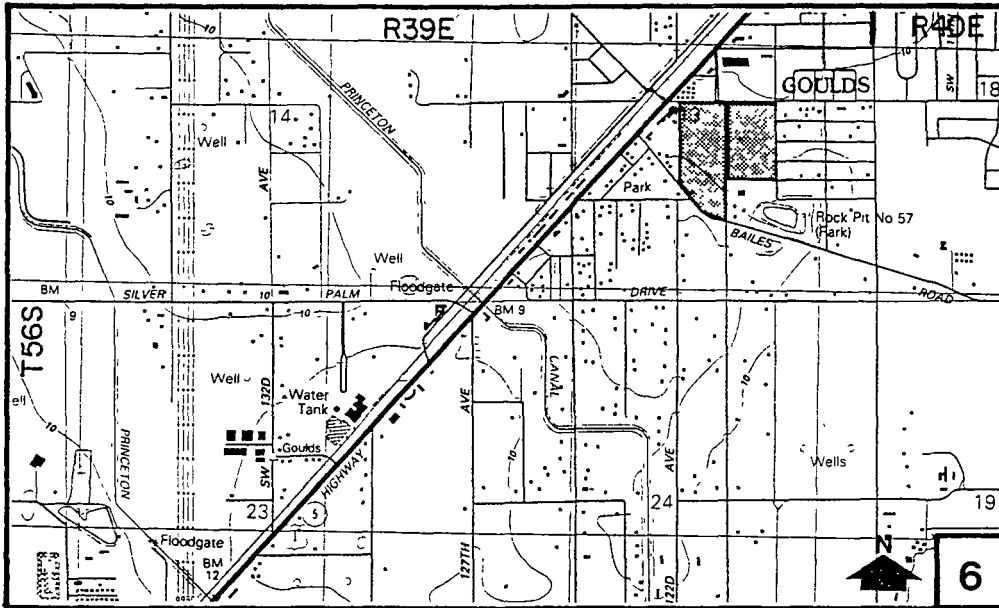
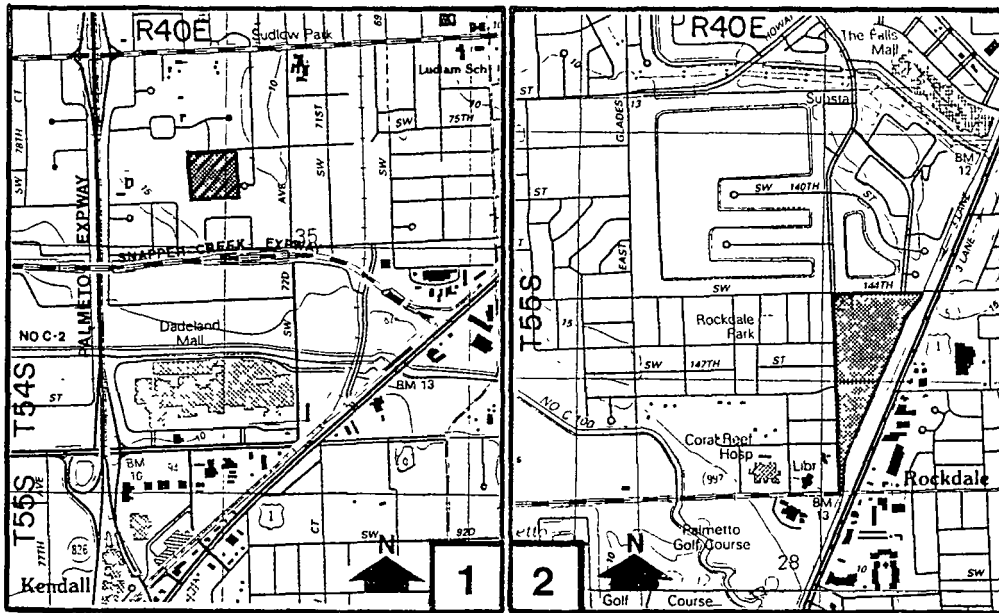
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(ALL SITES ARE ESSENTIAL PARCELS)





DADE COUNTY  
ARCHIPELAGO

DADE

COUNTY

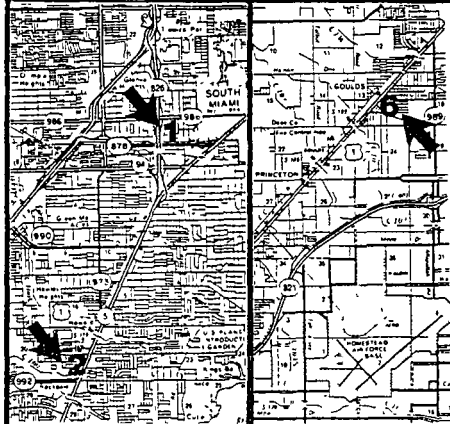


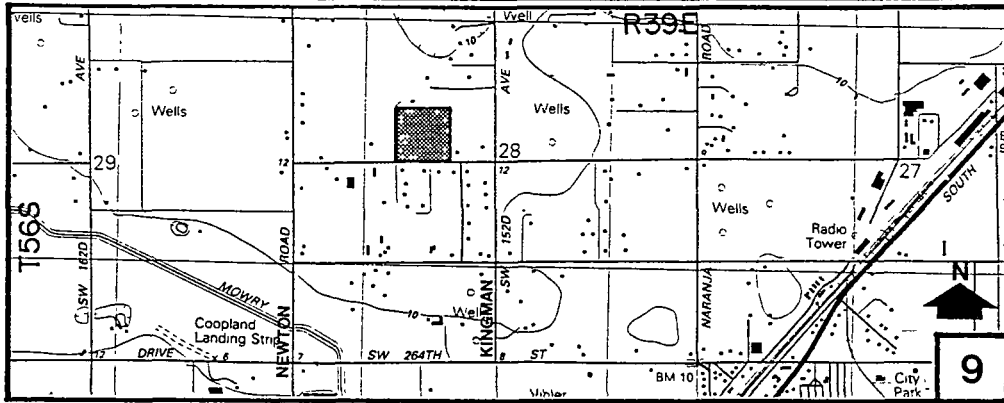
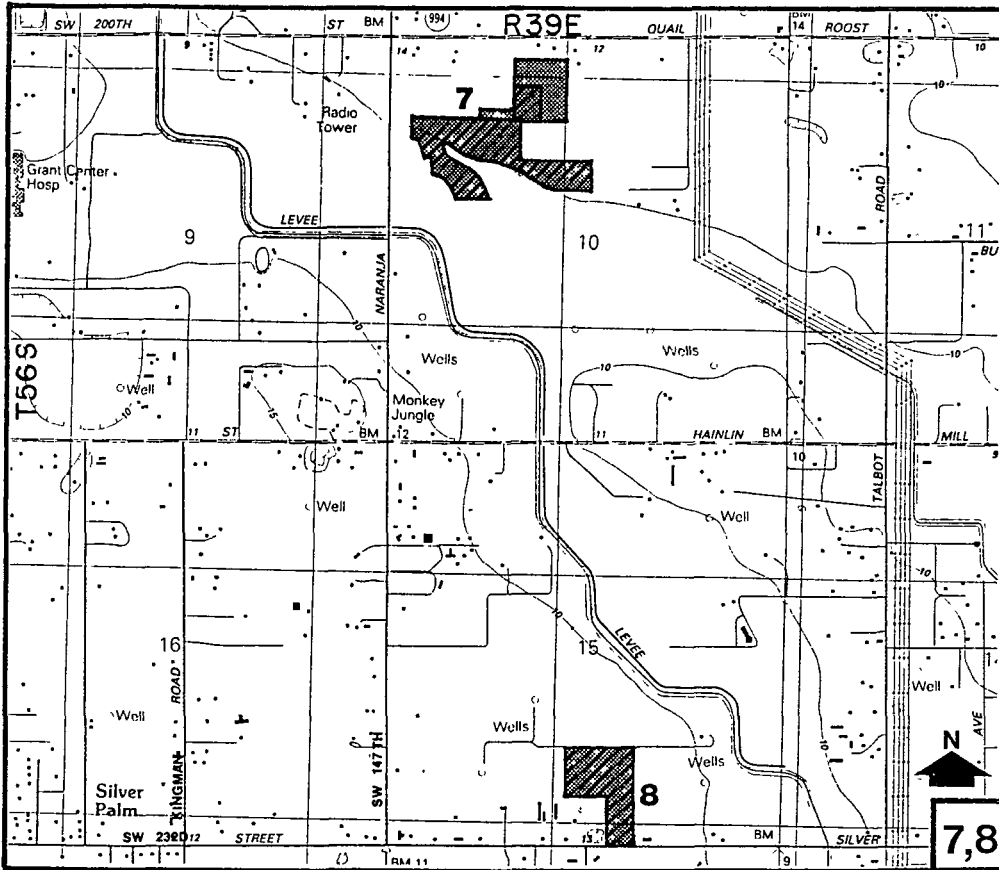
PROJECT AREAS



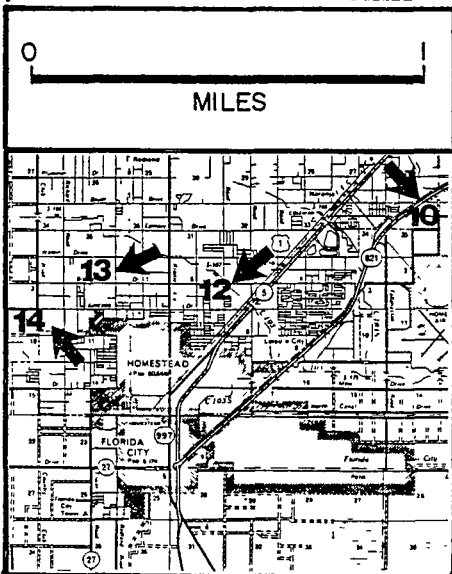
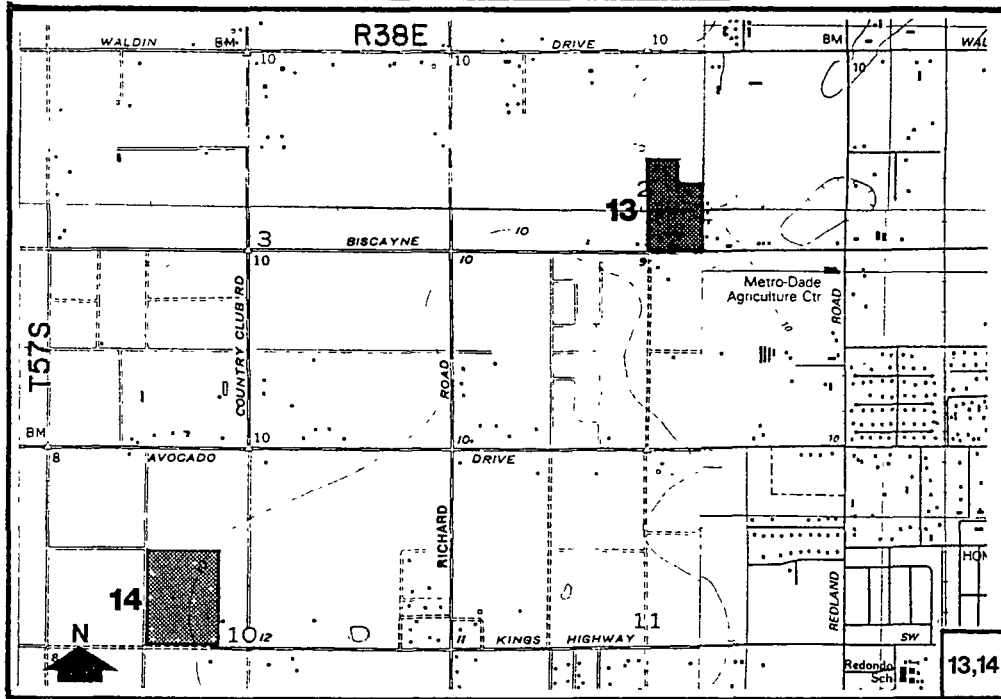
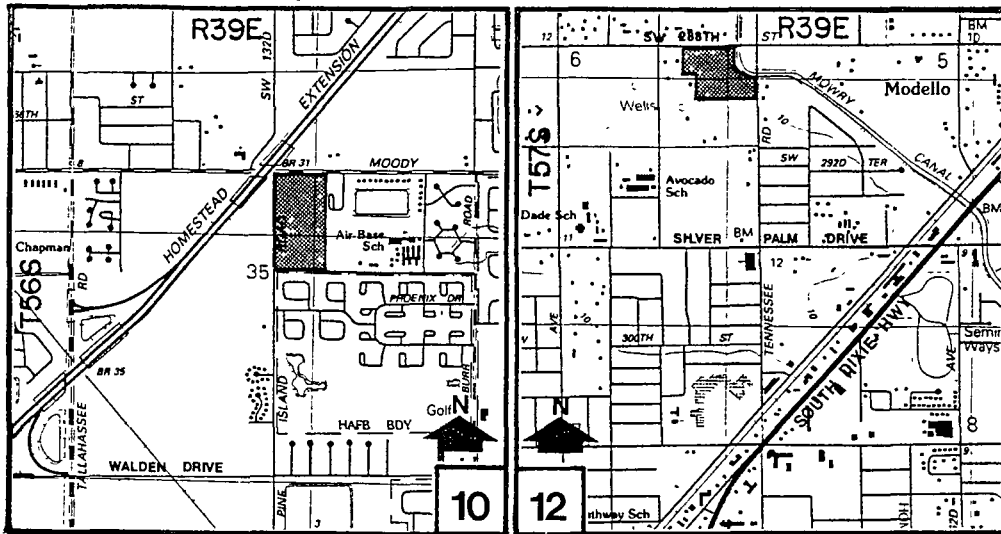
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(ALL SITES ARE ESSENTIAL PARCELS)





<p>MILES</p>	<p>DADE COUNTY ARCHIPELAGO</p> <p>DADE COUNTY</p>				
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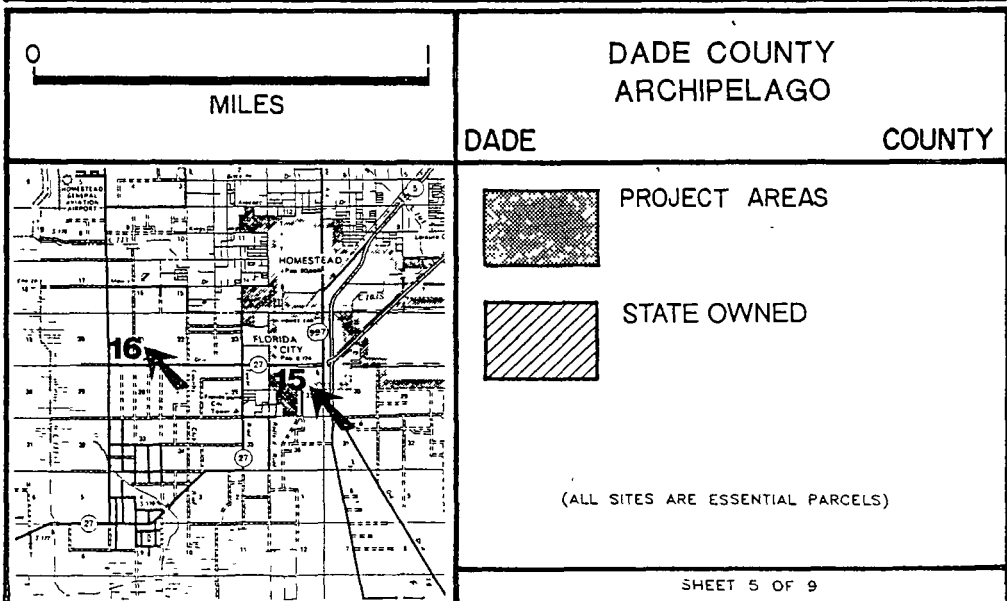
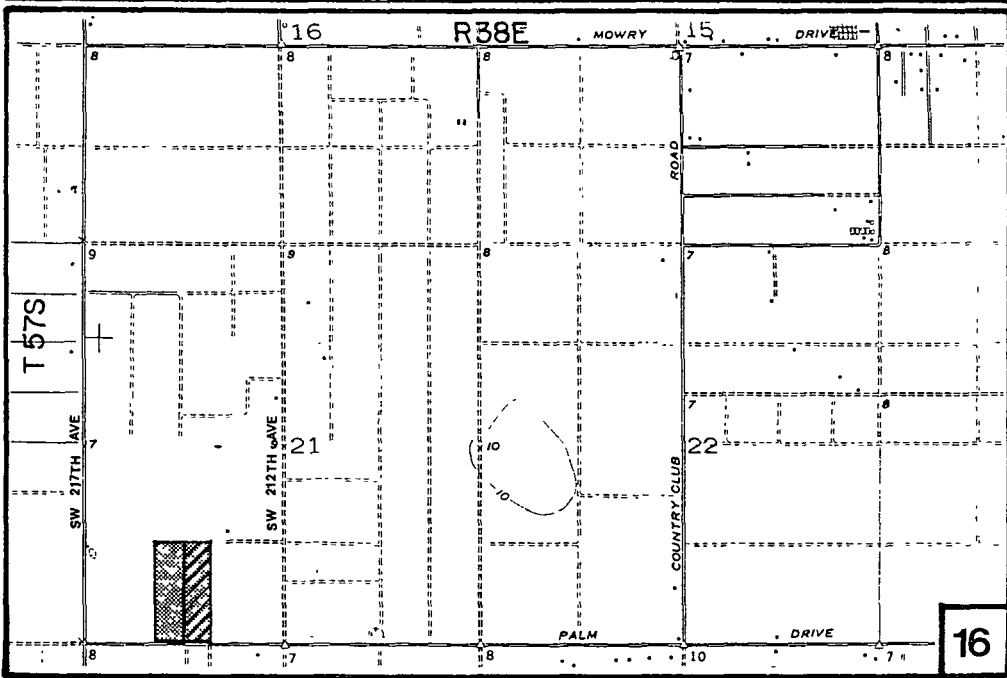
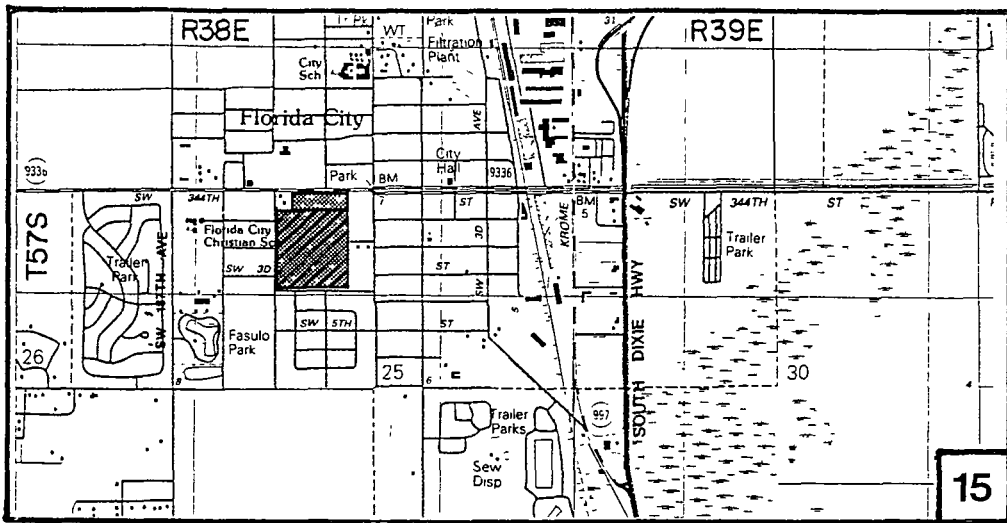
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ARCHIPELAGO

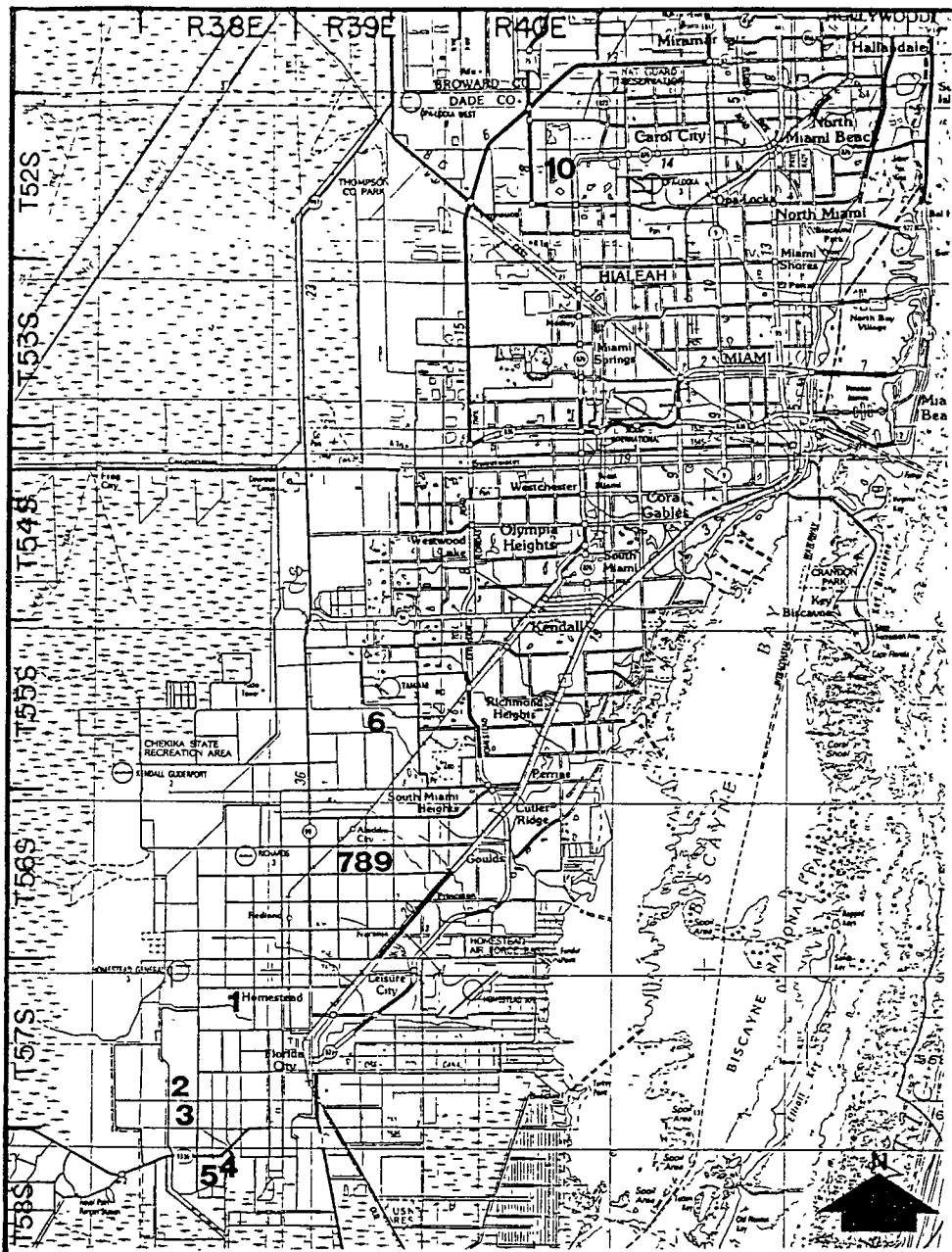
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PROJECT AREAS

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SHEET 4 OF 9



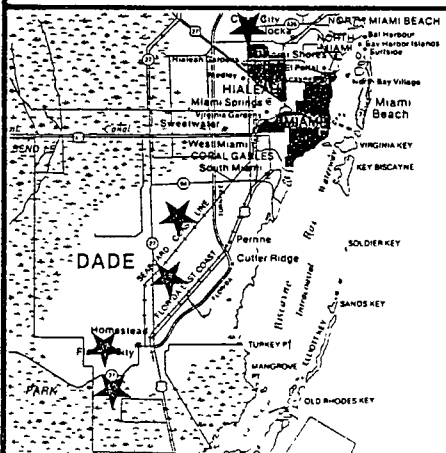


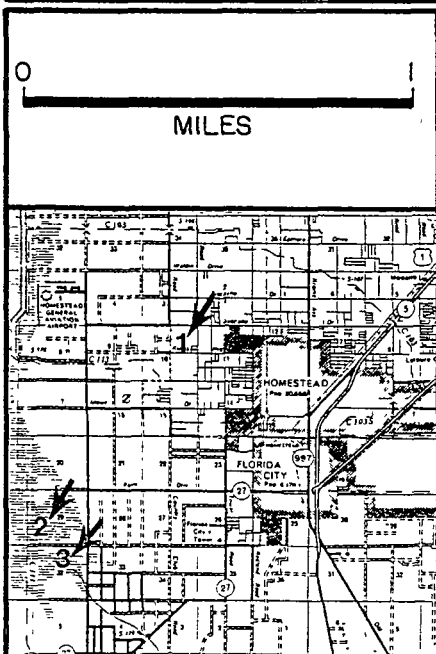
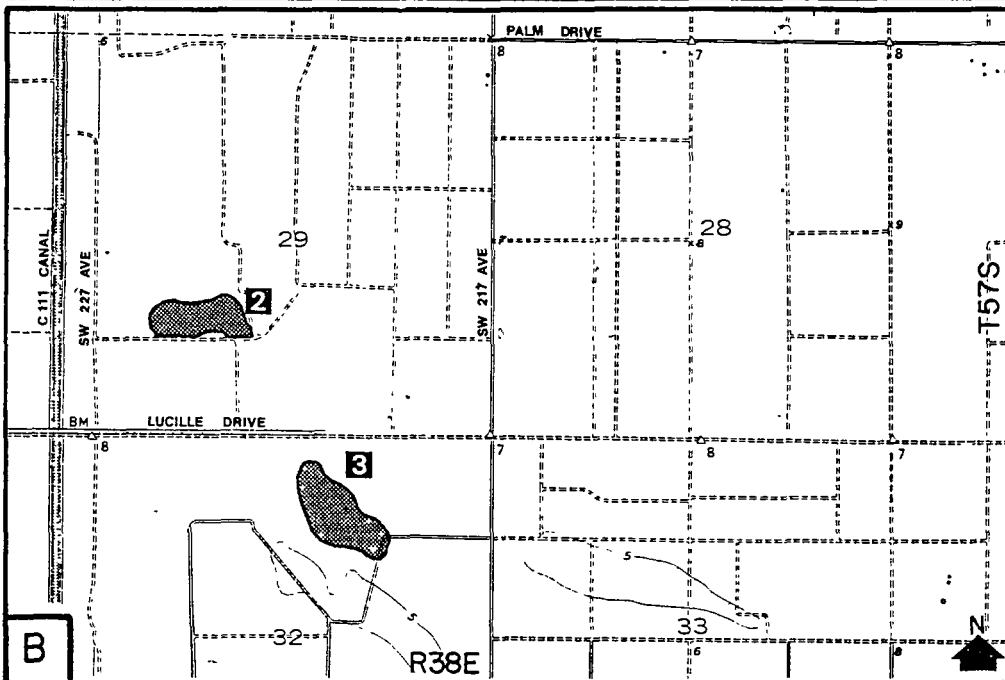
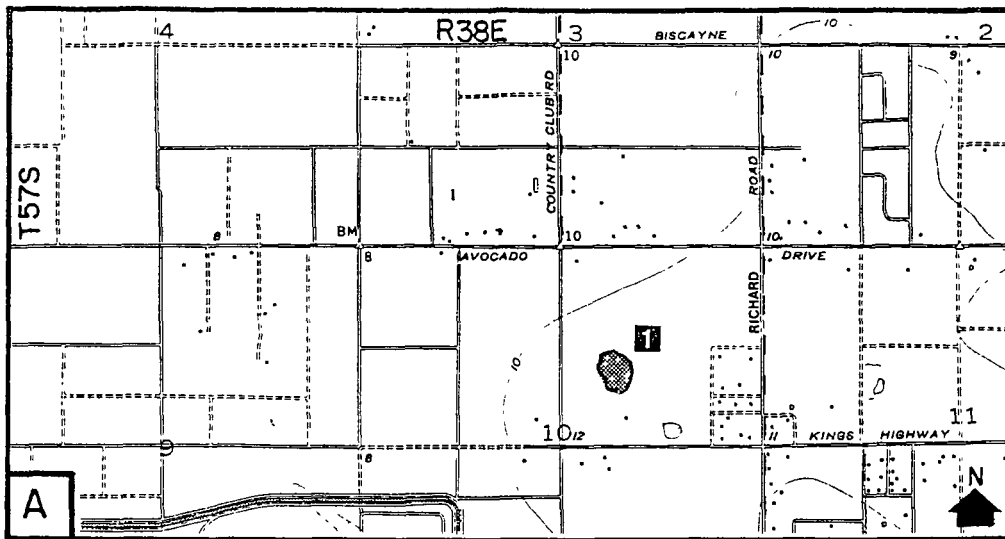
**DADE COUNTY  
ARCHIPELAGO**

**DADE COUNTY**

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1. MEISSNER
2. LUCILLE
3. LOVELAND
4. SOUTHWEST
5. HOLIDAY
6. BIG and LITTLE GEORGE
7. CASTELLOW (EXTENSION)
8. ROSS
9. SILVER PALM
10. MADDEN'S






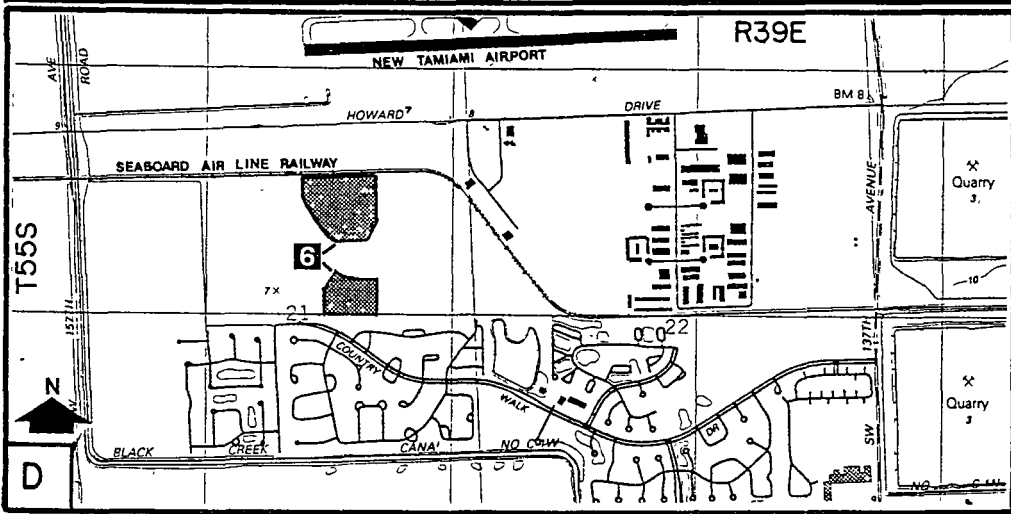
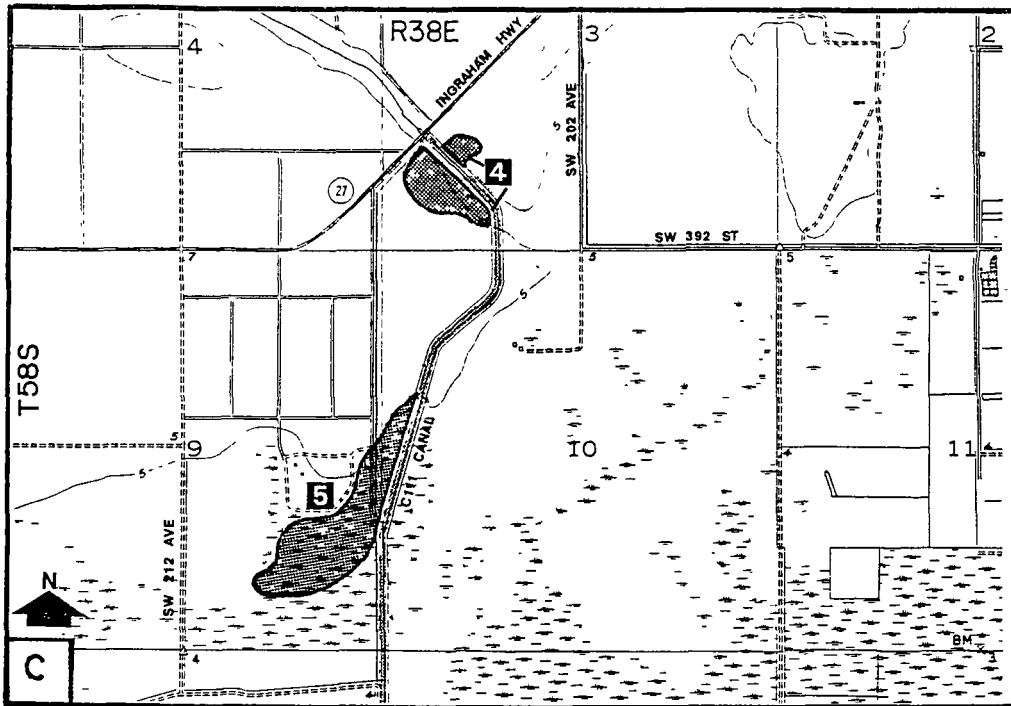
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DADE COUNTY ARCHIPELAGO

DADE COUNTY

- 1. MEISSNER
  - 2. LUCILLE
  - 3. LOVELAND
-  PROJECT AREAS

(ALL SITES ARE ESSENTIAL PARCELS)



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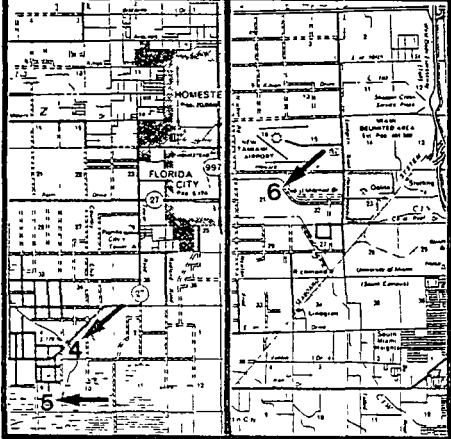
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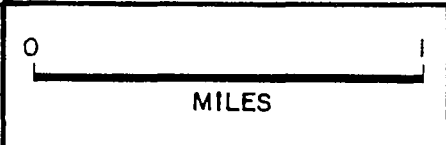
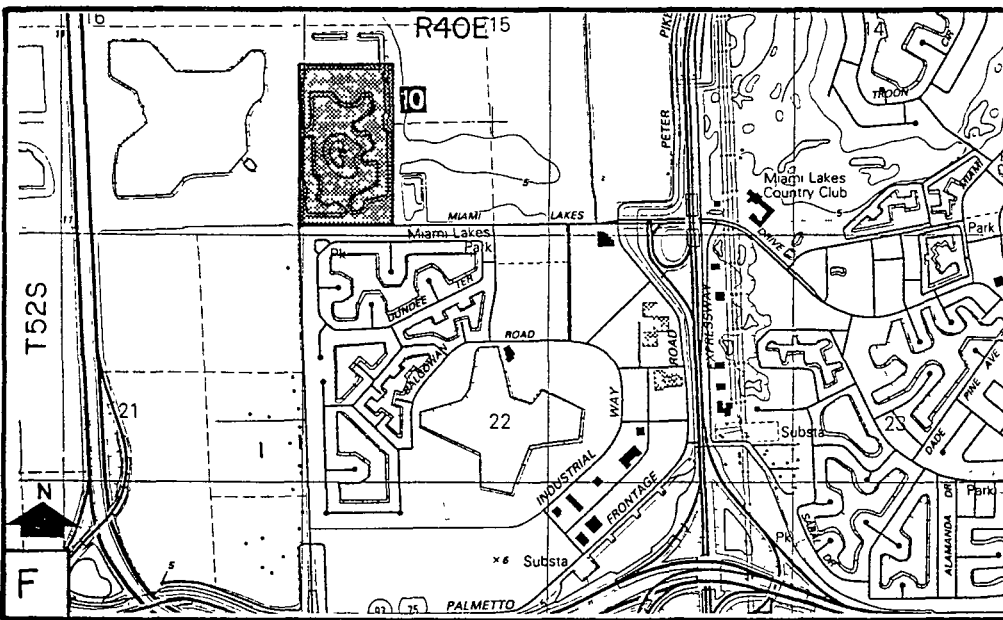
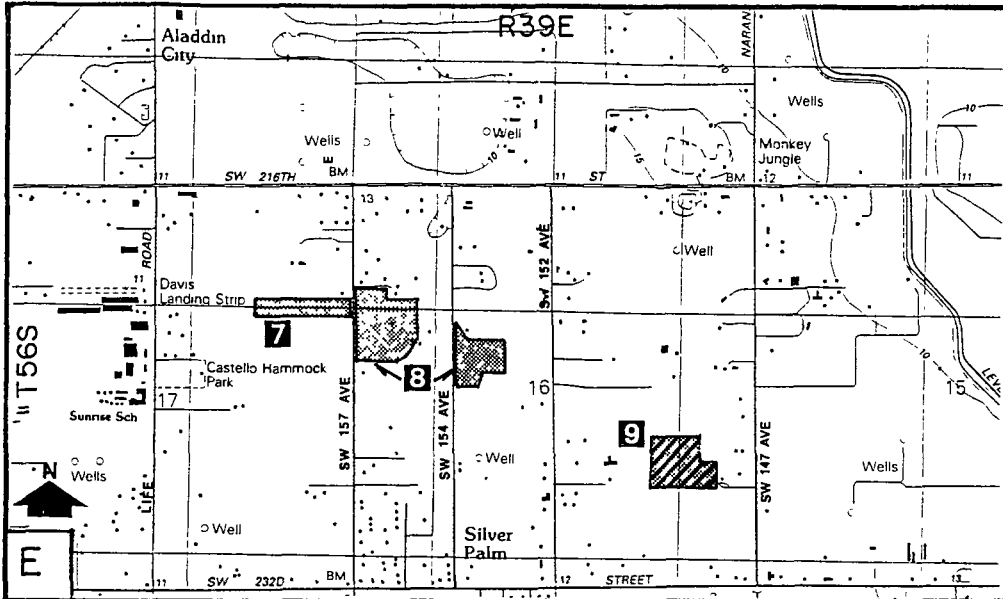
- 4. SOUTHWEST
- 5. HOLIDAY
- 6. BIG and LITTLE GEORGE



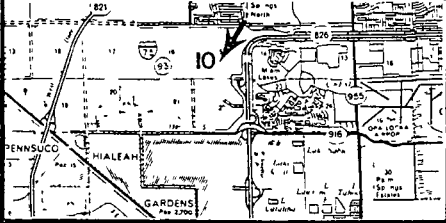
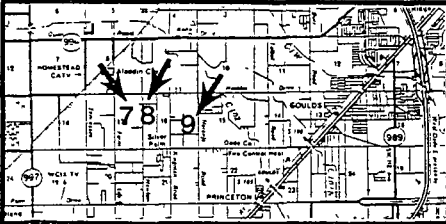
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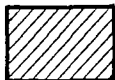
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DADE COUNTY  
ARCHIPELAGO  
DADE COUNTY



- (ALL SITES ARE ESSENTIAL PARCELS)
- 7. CASTELOW
  - 8. ROSS
  - 9. SILVER PALM
  - 10. MADDEN'S
-  PROJECT AREAS  
 STATE OWNED



**Management Policy Statement/Public Purposes**

The primary goals of management of the Dade County Archipelago CARL project are: to conserve and protect environmentally unique and irreplaceable lands that contain native, relatively unaltered flora and fauna representing a natural area unique to, or scarce within, a region of this state or a larger geographic area; to conserve and protect significant habitat for native species or endangered and threatened species; and to preserve significant archaeological or historical sites.

**Management Prospectus**

**Qualifications for state designation** The Dade County Archipelago includes some of the best rockland hammocks and pine rocklands in Florida. Their rare West Indian and endemic plant species and their small size qualify these areas as state botanical sites.

**Manager** Management of these areas will be undertaken and funded by the Dade County Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL) Program.

**Management goals**

- 1: Coordinate management of hardwood hammocks with all appropriate management agencies.
- 2: Restore and maintain hardwood hammocks to preserve their natural resource values by employing appropriate management techniques.
- 3: Enhance wildlife dispersal opportunities by establishing connections between pine rockland forest fragments.
- 4: Ensure the long-term viability of federal and state listed species, subspecies, and varieties of plants and animals.
- 5: Ensure the long-term viability of unlisted rare and endemic species, subspecies, and varieties of plants and animals.
- 6: Restore as much as possible and maintain the non-living processes that historically influenced the plant and animal associations of the hardwood hammocks.
- 7: Ensure that best management practices are used for the most effective and efficient management of hardwood hammocks.
- 8: Ensure that hardwood hammocks are protected from adverse human impacts.
- 9: Provide opportunities to improve public awareness of and appreciation for hardwood hammocks.
- 10: Protect archaeologically significant and historic sites within hardwood hammocks.

**Conditions affecting intensity of management** The Dade County Archipelago generally includes lands that are high-need tracts, requiring site-specific resource management and protection.

**Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure** Within the first year after acquisition, initial activities will concentrate on site security, removal of existing trash; public and fire management access; and resource inventory, including areas of special concern: archaeological sites, rare species, fern, vine, and exotic dominated areas.

Long-range plans will generally be directed toward the restoration of disturbed areas and the perpetuation and maintenance of natural communities. Management activities will also stress the protection of threatened and endangered species.

The resource inventory will be used to identify sensitive areas that need special attention, protection or management. Unnecessary roads, fireline and hydrological disturbances will be abandoned and/or restored to the greatest extent practical.

**Management costs and sources of revenue** See below. Cost breakdown is not available.

**Management Cost Summary**

Category	Source	Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
Start-up	Dade Co.						\$1,952,460
1995-96	Dade Co.						\$2,372,140

Project History					
Ranking (last 5 yrs.)	Assessment Approved:		CARL Acquisition History		
	Project Design Approved:		Year	Acres	Funds
1994	Boundary/Design Modifications		1992	75	\$1,601,425
1993	11/20/94	TropHam of Redlands and Miami Rock Pinelands combined.	1991	30	\$1,400,000
1992	7/20/94	10 ac added to Miami Rock. Pine	1990	10	\$254,997
199	10/25/89	6.4 ac added to Trop. Hamm. of Redlands.			
1990	12/14/88	2 sites (#11, #4) deleted from Miami Rock. Pinelands.			
	11/86	Madden's Hamm added to Trop. Hamm. of Redlands.			

**Acquisition Planning and Status**

Tropical Hammocks of the Redlands

Phasing of the hammocks in order of priority: Silver Palm (two of three tracts purchased through TNC), Castello Extension, Loveland, Big and Little Geroge, Meissner Ross, Sotuhwest Island, Holiday, Lucille, Ross, Southwest Island, Holiday, Lucille, Madden's.

Miami Rockridge Pinelands

Phasing of the pineland sites in order of priority: Site 12, Site 2, Site 6, Site 15 (majority acquired in 1992), Site 14, Site 13, Site 8 (acquired in 1991), Site 1 (acquired in 1991), Site 16 (half acquired in 1992), Site 7 (majority acquired in 1992), FNAI addition to Site 10, Site 9.

Dade County is the CARL acquisition partner. In May, 1990, voters approved a referendum which increased ad valorem tax by .75 mills for two years, generating approximately \$90 million specifically for the acquisition and management of environmentally endangered lands. The county participated in all phases of project development and paid for initial mapping and title work on all the hammock sites. TNC has been an intermediary in the acquisition of some sites.

Resolutions include a pledge from Dade County Commission to participate in providing 50% of acquisition funds and to manage the acquired sites.

**Conformance with Florida Statewide Land Acquisition Plan**

Natural Communities		Forest Resources			Vascular Plants			Fish and Wildlife			Fresh Water Resources					Coastal Resources		
1	2	1	2a	2b	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
H	H	H	N	L	H	H	H	L	N	L	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N

Geological Resources		Historical Resources		Outdoor Recreation Resources					Acquisition Guiding Principles									
1	2	1a	1b	1	2a	2b	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
L	L	M	N	N	N	M	L	N	L	H	N	H	H	N	L	N	N	H

**Qualifications Matrix for Preservation 2000 Criteria**

Imminent Danger of:			Likely to be:		Serves to Protect:			● = Best Met ○ = Also Met	
Develop-ment	Loss of Habitat	Subdivision	Developed in 12 mos	Escalating Land Val-	Recharge Area	Other Nat Res	Res.-based Recreation	Cost ≤ 80% Appraisal	E & T spp Habitat
●		○							●

# Dunn's Creek

Bargain/Shared # 23

	<b>Acres</b>	<b>Cost/Tax Value</b>	<b>County(ies):</b> Putnam	
<b>Acquired:</b>	3,180*	\$1,743,280*	<b>Water Mgmt. District:</b> St. Johns River	
<b>Remaining:</b>	5,786	\$4,753,600	<b>Regional Planning Council:</b> Northeast Florida	
<b>Totals:</b>	8,966	\$6,496,880	<b>Senate District(s):</b> 5	<b>House District(s):</b> 21

### Natural Resources Summary

The Dunn's Creek CARL acquisition project includes longleaf pine/turkey oak/wiregrass sandhills, xeric hammock, sand pine scrub, swamp, and frontage along Dunn's Creek and Crescent Lake. The mix of natural communities provides excellent wildlife habitat. The topographic diversity associated with the steephead ravines in the interior of the property is perhaps equalled at only two other places in peninsular Florida (Gold Head Branch and Ravine Gardens). West Indian manatees are occasionally sighted in the creek. Public acquisition of this project would help to protect the waters of Dunn's Creek and the St. Johns River from the adverse effects of development that would otherwise inevitably occur.

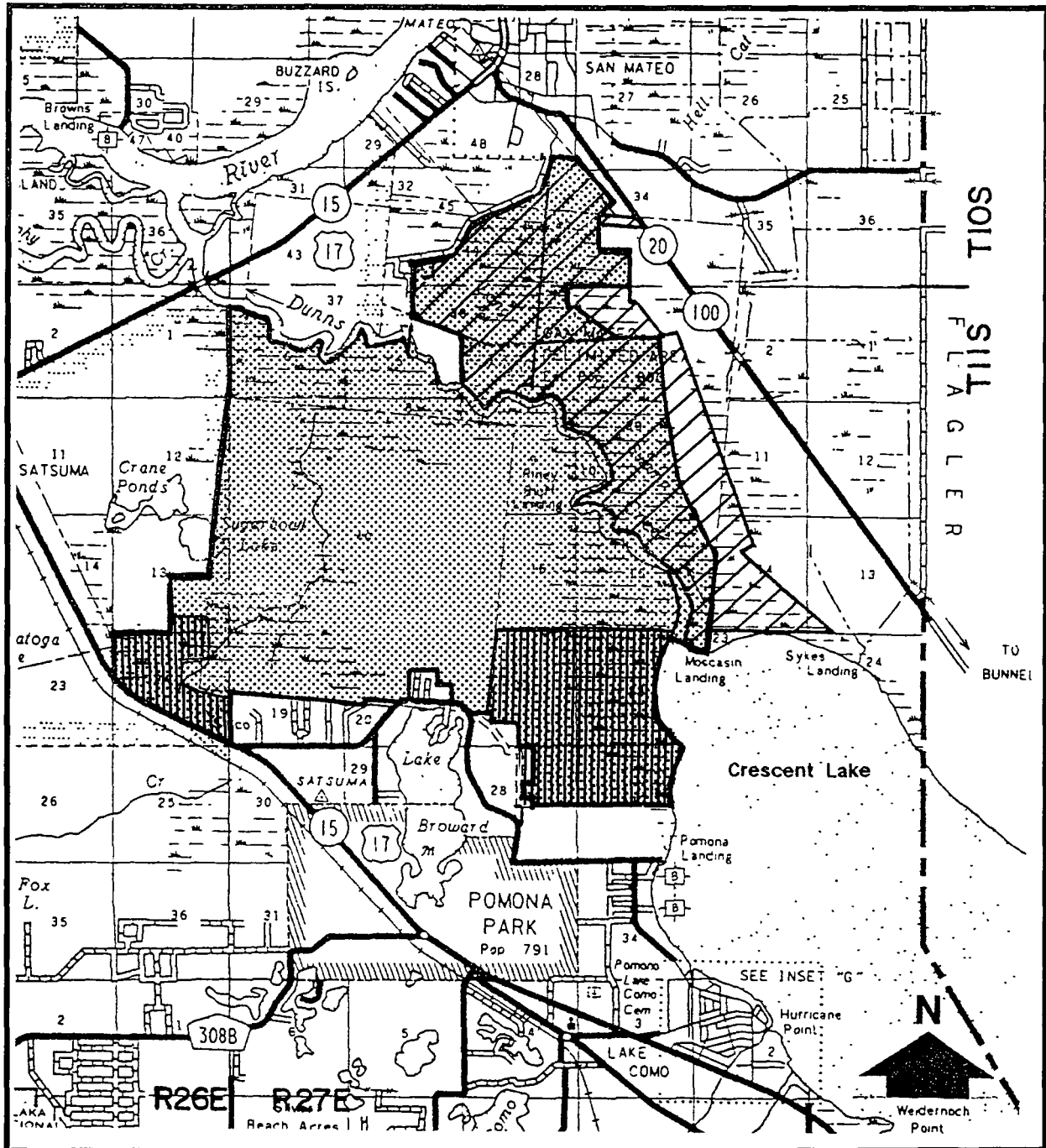
### Vulnerability & Endangerment

Approximately one-half of the project consists of wetlands that are limited in their development potential. The remainder of the site contains developable uplands. There is a potential for more intense silvicultural activity on the site. The value of this area as a significant source of recharge to the Floridan Aquifer would be lost if it were developed. The Sandhills community cannot persist without periodic fire.

Putnam County is not experiencing strong growth pressures at this time. However, the area will ultimately be affected by the southern expansion of growth and development in Duval County. Hoot Owl Ridge Subdivision borders the project on the western boundary.

### Important Resources

FNAI Element Occurrences		Recreation/Public Use	Archaeological/Historic
SCRUB	G2/S2	boating	One archeological site, a midden mound within the boundaries of this project, is recorded within the Florida Site File. The site has been largely degraded by use for barrow and by erosion. When compared to other projects, the potential for significant sites is considered to be moderate.
West Indian manatee	G2?/S2?	canoeing	
Gopher tortoise	G3/S3	camping	
SINKHOLE LAKE	G3/S3	hiking	
SANDHILL	G?/S2	horseback riding	
UPLAND HARDWOOD FOREST	G?/S3		
XERIC HAMMOCK	G?/S3	<b>Lead Manager</b>	
SEEPAGE STREAM	G4/S3	Div. of Rec. and Parks	
Snail bullhead	G4/S3	<b>Designated Use</b>	
Scrub bay	G4/S3	park/recreation area	



PROJECT AREA



S.J.R.W.M.D. OWNERSHIP



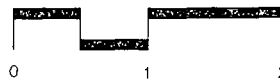
NON-ESSENTIAL PARCELS

PROJECT AREA EQUALS ESSENTIAL PARCELS  
(MINUS NON-ESSENTIAL PARCELS)



NORTH

SCALE IN MILES



DUNN'S CREEK

PUTNAM COUNTY

R 1-6-95

**Management Policy Statement/Public Purposes**

The primary goals of management of the Dunn's Creek CARL project are: to conserve and protect environmentally unique and irreplaceable lands that contain native, relatively unaltered flora and fauna representing a natural area unique to, or scarce within, a region of this state or a larger geographic area; to conserve and protect significant habitat for native species or endangered and threatened species; to conserve, protect, manage, or restore important ecosystems, landscapes, and forests, in order to enhance or protect significant surface water, coastal, recreational, timber, fish or wildlife resources which local or state regulatory programs cannot adequately protect; and to provide areas, including recreational trails, for natural-resource-based recreation.

**Management Prospectus**

**Qualifications for state designation** The Dunn's Creek CARL project has the mix of natural resources and the potential for natural-resource-based recreation to qualify it as a unit of the state park system.

**Manager** The Division of Recreation and Parks, Department of Environmental Protection, will manage the area.

**Management goals** See policy statement.

**Conditions affecting intensity of management** The Dunn's Creek project will be a high-need management area with emphasis on public recreational use and development compatible with resource management.

**Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure** Within the first year after acquisition, management activities will concentrate on site security, natural and cultural resource protection, and efforts toward the development of a plan for long-term public use and resource management.

**Revenue-generating potential** No significant revenue is expected to be generated initially. After acquisition, it will probably be several years before any significant public use facilities are developed. The amount of any future revenue generated will depend on the nature and extent of public use and facilities.

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

**Management Cost Summary**

Category	Source	Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
Start-up	CARL	\$69,878	\$14,560	\$8,686	\$73,500	\$73,500	\$224,344

Project History						
Ranking (last 5 yrs.)		Assessment Approved: 7/20/90		CARL Acquisition History		
		Project Design Approved: 12/7/90		Year	Acres	Funds
1994	38	Boundary/Design Modifications			None	
1993	38					
1992	53					
1991	40					
1990	--					

**Acquisition Planning and Status**

The largest ownership within the project is the Sam Kaye, et.al tract, recommended as Phase I. The Nature Conservancy (TNC) is consolidating the remaining interest (TNC already hold the majority interest) in the Sam Kaye tract to resell to the state. The southwest side of creek consists of approximately eight other ownerships classified as Phase II. The St. Johns Water Management District is an acquisition partner and has acquired the largest ownership (Tilton) on the northeast side of the creek.

Resolutions include support for acquisition from St. Johns River Water Management District.

Conformance with Florida Statewide Land Acquisition Plan																		
Natural Communities		Forest Resources			Vascular Plants			Fish and Wildlife			Fresh Water Resources					Coastal Resources		
1	2	1	2a	2b	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
L	L	H	M	H	N	N	L	L	N	M	N	N	M	M	M	N	N	N

Geological Resources		Historical Resources		Outdoor Recreation Resources					Acquisition Guiding Principles									
1	2	1a	1b	1	2a	2b	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
M	M	L	N	M	H	M	M	N	L	H	N	M	L	L	M	N	N	H

Qualifications Matrix for Preservation 2000 Criteria										
Imminent Danger of.			Likely to be		Serves to Protect.			● = Best Met ○ = Also Met		
Develop-ment	Loss of Habitat	Subdivision	Developed in 12 mos.	Escalating Land Val-	Recharge Area	Other Nat Res	Res.-based Recreation	Cost ≤ 80% Appraisal	E & T spp Habitat	
					●	○	●		○	

# Jordan Ranch

Bargain/Shared # 24

	<b>Acres</b>	<b>Cost/Tax Value</b>	<b>County(ies):</b> Citrus	
<b>Acquired:</b>	0	\$0	<b>Water Mgmt. District:</b> Southwest Florida	
<b>Remaining:</b>	2,276	\$423,560	<b>Regional Planning Council:</b> Withlacoochee	
<b>Totals:</b>	2,276	\$423,560	<b>Senate District(s):</b> 5	<b>House District(s):</b> 43

### Natural Resources Summary

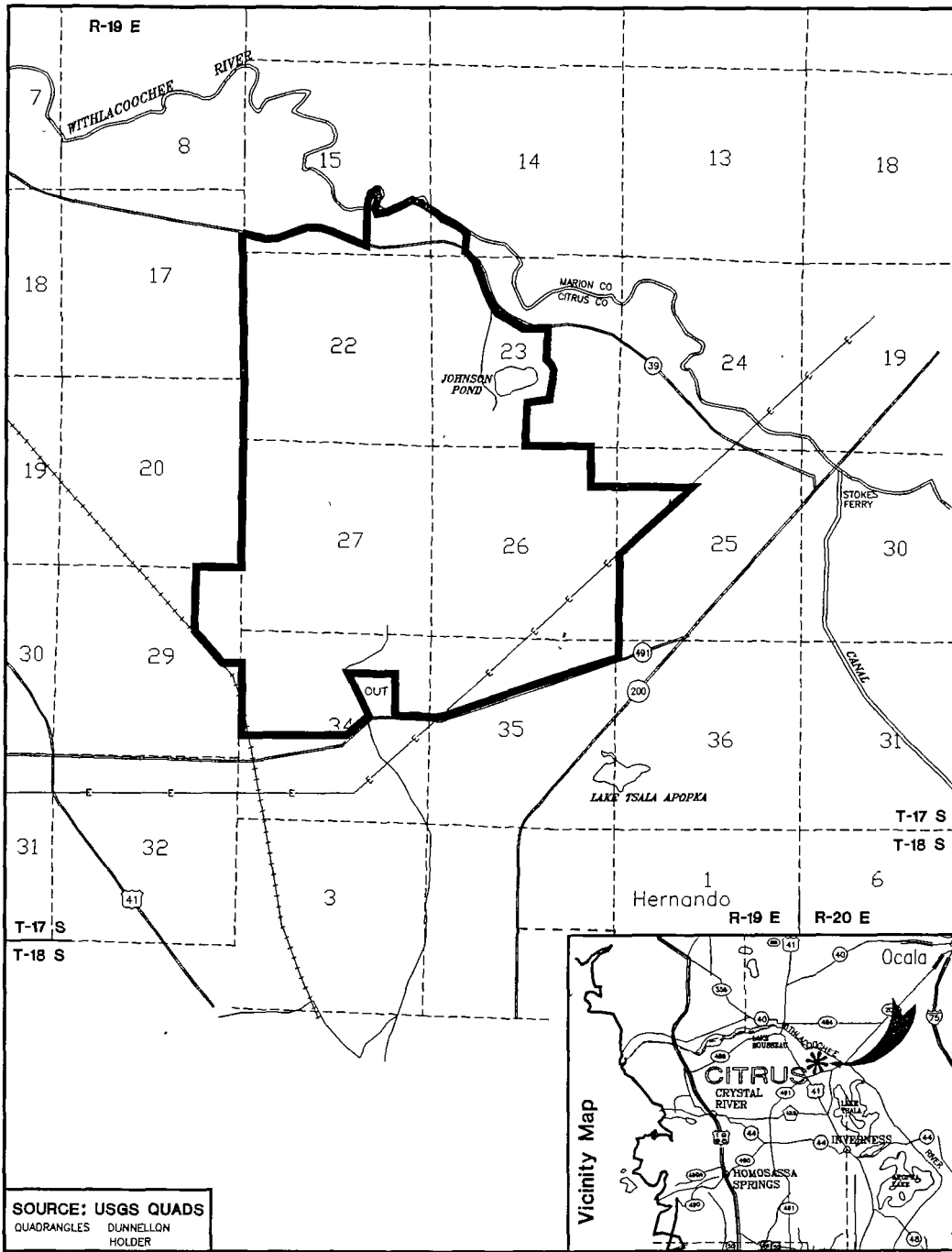
About one third of the Jordan Ranch proposal is made up of improved pasture, off-site slash pine plantation, or cropland. Grazed Sandhill and Xeric Hammock cover most of the remainder. Much of the pasture was originally Basin Marsh that dried when a canal diverted the flow from Lake Tsala Apopka away from the ranch. Restoration of flow will improve the quality of the wetlands on the ranch. Though there seems to be little potential for rare plants here, gopher tortoises, Sherman's fox squirrels and scrub jays occur on the property. The proposal would preserve part of the south bank of the Withlacoochee River, an Outstanding Florida Water, and would protect an area of some recharge to the Floridan Aquifer. Old phosphate pits may have geologically interesting exposures.

### Vulnerability & Endangerment

There are no known major disturbances that will require extraordinary attention.

### Important Resources

FNAI Elements	Recreation/Public Use	Archaeological/Historic
SCRUB	nature appreciation	Old phosphate pits may have geologically interesting exposures. When compared to other projects, the potential for significant sites is considered to be moderate to low.
Florida Scrub Jay	trails	
Sherman's fox squirrel	camping	
SANDHILL	fishing	
SANDHILL UPLAND LAKE		
Gopher tortoise		
XERIC HAMMOCK	<b>Lead Manager</b>	
BASIN MARSH	Div. of Forestry	
FLOODPLAIN FOREST	<b>Designated Use</b>	
12 Elements known from project	state forest	



SOURCE: USGS QUADS  
 QUADRANGLES DUNNELLON  
 HOLDER



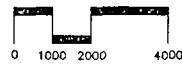
**PROJECT BOUNDARY**  
 ESSENTIAL PARCELS EQUAL PROJECT BOUNDARY

—E—E— ELECTRICAL LINE



NORTH

SCALE IN FEET



**JORDAN RANCH**

CITRUS COUNTY

11-05-94



### Management Policy Statement/Public Purposes

The Jordan Ranch proposal will provide a buffer to the Withlacoochee River, an Outstanding Florida Water, and preserve habitat for several species of wildlife. Much of the natural communities on site will require restoration. Uses, public or private, that are incompatible or would interfere with the protection, restoration, or management of the natural or cultural resources in the proposal shall be prohibited.

### Management Prospectus

The Jordan Ranch Conservation and Recreation Lands (CARL) project covers approximately 3,218 acres along the Withlacoochee River, northwest of Inverness, in Citrus County. Major communities represented on the project include sandhill, xeric hammock, pasture, basin swamp, pine plantation, basin marsh, floodplain forest, agricultural land, sandhill upland lake, and depression marsh/wet prairie.

**Qualifications for state designation** The project has the size and quality of resources to qualify as a State Forest **Manager** Fire management will be one of the most important tools for management of this project. According to Florida Statutes, the Division of Forestry is the state's wildland fire agency and consequently is the logical choice for lead management of this project.

**Management goals** The Division of Forestry proposes to manage the property in accordance with, and in a manner designed to accomplish, the acquisition goals and objectives as approved by the Land Acquisition Advisory Council. These goals and objectives are hereby incorporated by reference.

**Conditions affecting intensity of management** There are no known major disturbances that will require extraordinary attention. The level of management intensity is therefore expected to be typical for a state forest.

**Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure** The primary land management goal for the Division of Forestry is to restore, maintain and protect in perpetuity all native ecosystems; to integrate compatible human use; and to insure long-term viability of populations and species considered rare. This total resource concept will guide the Division of Forestry's management activities on this project.

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

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

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

An all-season burning program will be established utilizing practices that incorporate recent research findings. Whenever possible, existing roads, black lines, foam lines and natural breaks will be utilized to contain and control prescribed and natural fires.

Timber management activities will primarily consist of improvement thinnings and regeneration harvests aimed at maintaining and perpetuating forest ecosystems. Plantations will be thinned to achieve a more natural appearance and, where appropriate, will be reforested with species that would typically be found in a naturally functioning ecosystem. Stands will not have a targeted rotation age but will be managed to maintain a broad diversity of age classes ranging from young stands to areas with old growth characteristics. This will provide habitat for the full spectrum of species that would be found in the natural environment. The resource inventory will be used to identify sensitive areas that need special attention, protection or management, and to locate areas that are appropriate for any recreational or administrative facilities. Infrastructure development will primarily be located in already disturbed areas and will be the absolute minimum required to allow public access for the uses mentioned above, to provide facilities to accommodate public use, and to administer and manage the property.

The Division will promote recreation and environmental education in the natural environment. As a general practice, if it is determined that a new recreation area is needed, low impact, rustic facilities will be the only kind developed. A canoe launch and primitive campground may eventually be developed along the river; however, high-impact, organized recreation areas will be discouraged because of possible adverse effects on the natural environment. Unnecessary roads, firelines and hydrological disturbances will be abandoned and/or restored to the greatest extent practical

**Revenue-generating potential** As mentioned above, timber sales will be conducted as needed to improve or maintain desirable ecosystem conditions. These sales will primarily take place in upland pine stands and will provide a variable source of revenue dependent upon a variety of factors. According to soil survey data, the soils of this project range in productivity from low to medium for sand pine and longleaf pine; consequently, revenue generating potential of this project is expected to be low to moderate.

**Management costs and sources of revenue** Budget needs for interim management are estimated as follows. It is anticipated that management funding will come from the CARL trust fund.

**Management Cost Summary**

Category	Source	Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
Start-up	CARL	\$29,090	\$0	\$6,400	\$68,690	\$0	\$104,180

**Project History**

Ranking (last 5 yrs.)	Assessment Approved: 7/20/94		CARL Acquisition History		
	Project Design Approved: 12/7/94		Year	Acres	Funds
1994 --	Boundary/Design Modifications		None		
1993 --	None				
1992 --					
1991 --					
1990 --					

**Acquisition Planning and Status**

This project consists of one ownership - the Jordan family. It is a shared acquisition with the Southwest Florida Water Management District.

**Conformance with Florida Statewide Land Acquisition Plan**

Natural Communities		Forest Resources			Vascular Plants			Fish and Wildlife			Fresh Water Resources					Coastal Resources		
1	2	1	2a	2b	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
M	L	L	M	H	L	L	M	M	L	M	L	N	L	M	M	N	N	N

Geological Resources		Historical Resources		Outdoor Recreation Resources					Acquisition Guiding Principles									
1	2	1a	1b	1	2a	2b	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
M	M	M	M	L	M	L	L	N	N	L	M	M	N	M	H	L	N	N

**Qualifications Matrix for Preservation 2000 Criteria**

Imminent Danger of			Likely to be.		Serves to Protect			● = Best Met ○ = Also Met	
Develop-ment	Loss of Habitat	Subdivision	Developed in 12 mos	Escalating Land	Recharge Area	Other Nat Res	Res -based Recreation	Cost ≤ 80% Appraisal	E & T spp Habitat
						●			○

# Pinhook Swamp

**Bargain/Shared # 25**

	<b>Acres</b>	<b>Cost/Tax Value</b>	<b>County(ies):</b> Baker/Columbia	
<b>Acquired:</b>	36,181	\$9,584,242	<b>Water Mgmt. District:</b> St. Johns River	
<b>Remaining:</b>	33,827	\$17,675,264	<b>Regional Planning Council:</b> North Central and Northeast Florida	
<b>Totals:</b>	70,008	\$27,259,506	<b>Senate District(s):</b> 4	<b>House District(s):</b> 11, 12

### Natural Resources Summary

The project consists of a large tract of mostly wet flatwoods, floodplain swamp, and floodplain forest natural communities between Osceola National Forest and Okefenokee Swamp National Wildlife Refuge. It provides a linkage between these managed areas as well as protection for the resources of the Pinhook Swamp itself. The core of Pinhook has already been acquired by the U.S. Forest Service from The Nature Conservancy. This project provides one of the best opportunities in the Southeast for long-term conservation of large mammals such as the state threatened Florida black bear. Pinhook Swamp is also provides excellent habitat for other wetland-dependent species such as the state threatened Florida sandhill crane. The Swamp is connected to the Suwannee River, St. Mary's River and the Okefenokee Swamp.

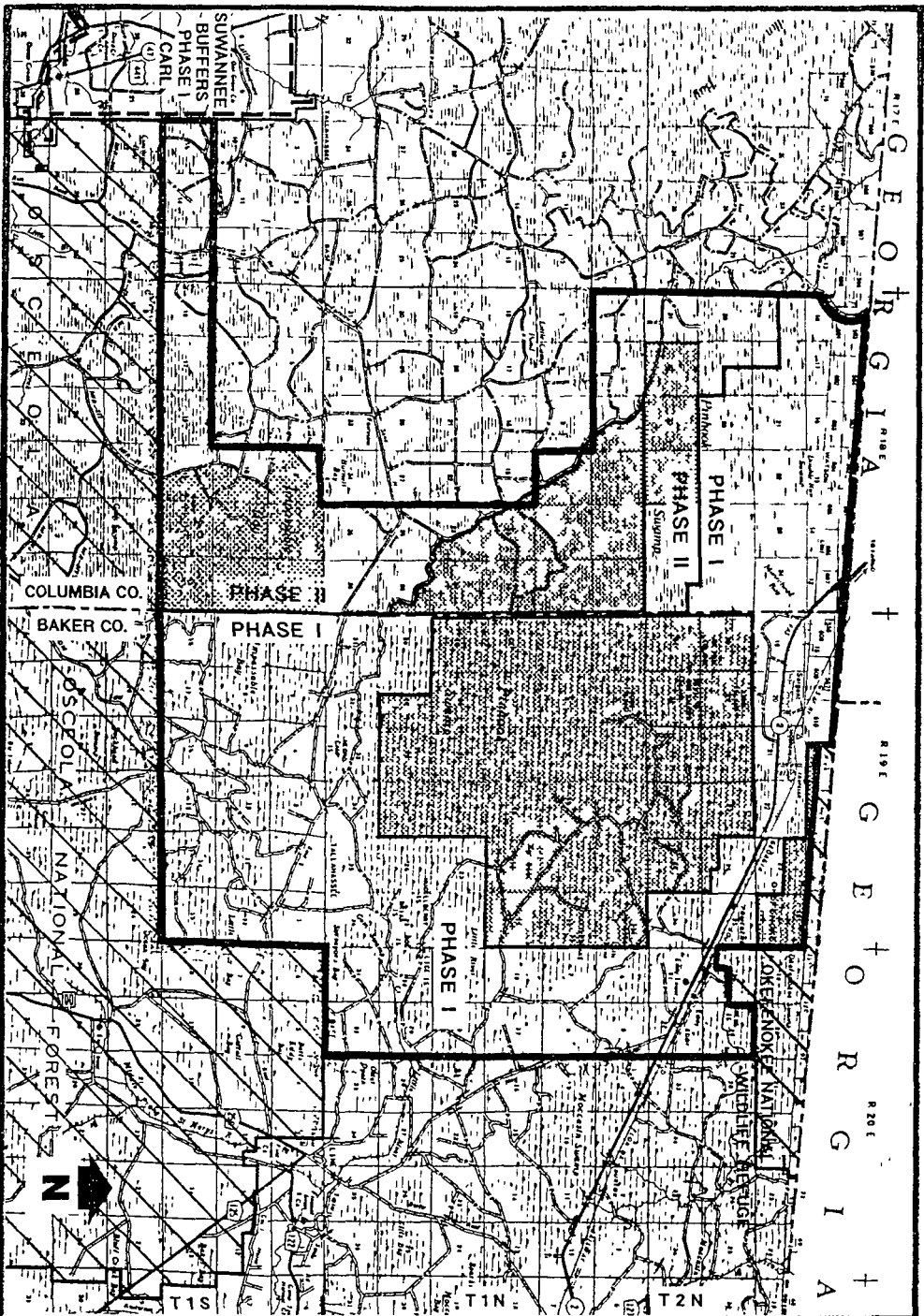
### Vulnerability & Endangerment

The upland areas of the site are suitable for development, and most of the site is suitable for timbering activities, which have already occurred throughout the site. Growth pressures in this portion of the state are minimal. There is no evidence of any large-scale developments being proposed or undergoing approval. The greatest threat is deterioration of natural habitat values through clearcutting and other commercial and industrial timber operations.

In the 1970's there were plans to develop a strip mine for recovery of phosphate within the proposal area and the adjacent Osceola National Forest. The plans have not materialized, but if the land is not brought into public ownership, a strip mine might someday eliminate the corridor between the Osceola National Forest and the Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge

### Important Resources

FNAI Element Occurrences		Recreation/Public Use	Archaeological/Historic
Florida black bear	G5T2/S2	camping	When compared to other acquisition projects, the archaeological and historical resources value of the subject tract is considered to be low to moderate.
Florida sandhill crane	G5T2T3/S2S3	hiking	
FLOODPLAIN MARSH?	G3?/S2	canoeing/boating	
FLOODPLAIN FOREST	G?/S3	nature appreciation	
FLOODPLAIN SWAMP	G?/S4?	hunting	
WET PRAIRIE?	G?/S4?	fishing	
BLACKWATER STREAM	G4/S2	<b>Lead Manager</b>	
Many-lined salamander	G5/S1	USFS	
Carpenter frog	G5/S2	<b>Designated Use</b>	
11 FNAI elements known from site		forest wildlife mgmt. area	



**PINHOOK SWAMP**

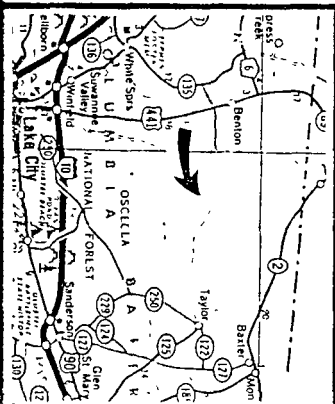
BAKER / COLUMBIA CO.'S

— PROJECT BOUNDARY

□ ACQUIRED BY  
U.S. FOREST SERVICE

▨ OKEFENOKEE NWR &  
OSCEOLA NAT. FOREST

ESSENTIAL PARCELS  
(SEE ESSENTIAL PARCELS DOCUMENTATION)



**Management Policy Statement/Public Purposes**

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

**Management Prospectus**

**Qualifications for state designation** The Pinhook Swamp is a large area of timbered flatwoods and swamps between the Osceola National Forest and the Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge. Its large size, strategic location, and forest and wildlife resources qualify it as a state forest and state wildlife management area.

**Manager** Pinhook Swamp is a logical addition to the Osceola National Forest. The United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service is the recommended manager.

**Management goals** See policy statement. The Forest Service manages land for many uses, including the protection of rare and endangered species and protection of unique ecosystems, such as are found in Pinhook. The Forest Service would manage Pinhook using the following goals:

- protect the area's unique features; archeological sites, if found; and any threatened and endangered species, particularly the Florida black bear, that use the area
- Provide for recreational use of the area, including appropriate hunting.

**Conditions affecting intensity of management** Pinhook is a low-need tract.

**Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure** The site would immediately fall under the National Forests in Florida's Land and Resource Management Plan (Forest Plan). Management activities will focus on site security, resource inventory and management, plus any necessary prescribed fire management.

**Revenue-generating potential** In cooperation with the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission this area may one day provide revenues from quota hunts. The Forest Service will soon be working with this agency to obtain a projected revenue.

**Cooperators in management activities** The Florida Game and Fresh Water Commission and the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, which manages the Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge adjacent to Pinhook's northern boundary, will be partners in managing the area.

**Management costs and sources of revenue** Source of revenue will be federal congressional appropriations.

**Management Cost Summary**

Category	Source	Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
Start-up	Federal						\$100,000
1994-95	Federal						\$200,000

Project History						
Ranking (last 5 yrs.)		Assessment Approved:		CARL Acquisition History		
		Project Design Approved:		Year	Acres	Funds
1994	48	Boundary/Design Modifications		None		
1993	35	None				
1992	25					
1991	--					
1990	--					

**Acquisition Planning and Status**

Phase I consists of large tracts adjacent to Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge and Osceola National Forest - J.W Langdale Woodlands, Inc. and Jefferson Smurfit Corp./Carnegie US Steel Pension Funds. Phase II is the "Impassable Bay tract - ITT Rayonier/Sam Summers (under contract by USFS through TNC) and all remaining owners.

This is a shared acquisition with the US Forest Service. TNC is an intermediary in the purchase of lands for the federal government.

A resolution of support for public acquisition was received from the Florida Wildlife Federation.

Conformance with Florida Statewide Land Acquisition Plan																		
Natural Communities		Forest Resources			Vascular Plants			Fish and Wildlife			Fresh Water Resources					Coastal Resources		
1	2	1	2a	2b	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
L	L	M	L	L	N	N	L	M	L	M	L	N	N	M	H	N	N	N

Geological Resources		Historical Resources		Outdoor Recreation Resources					Acquisition Guiding Principles									
1	2	1a	1b	1	2a	2b	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
N	N	L	N	H	H	H	M	H	L	H	N	L	M	L	H	N	H	H

Qualifications Matrix for Preservation 2000 Criteria									
Imminent Danger of:			Likely to be:		Serves to Protect:			● = Best Met ○ = Also Met	
Develop-ment	Loss of Habitat	Subdivision	Developed in 12 mos	Escalating Land Val-	Recharge Area	Other Nat Res.	Res -based Recreation	Cost ≤ 80% Appraisal	E & T spp Habitat
					●	●	●		○

# Juno Hills

Bargain/Shared # 26

	<b>Acres</b>	<b>Cost/Tax Value</b>	<b>County(ies):</b> Palm Beach	
<b>Acquired:</b>	0	\$0	<b>Water Mgmt. District:</b> South Florida	
<b>Remaining:</b>	440	\$18,593,500	<b>Regional Planning Council:</b> Treasure Coast	
<b>Totals:</b>	440	\$18,593,500	<b>Senate District(s):</b> 16	<b>House District(s):</b> 78

### Natural Resources Summary

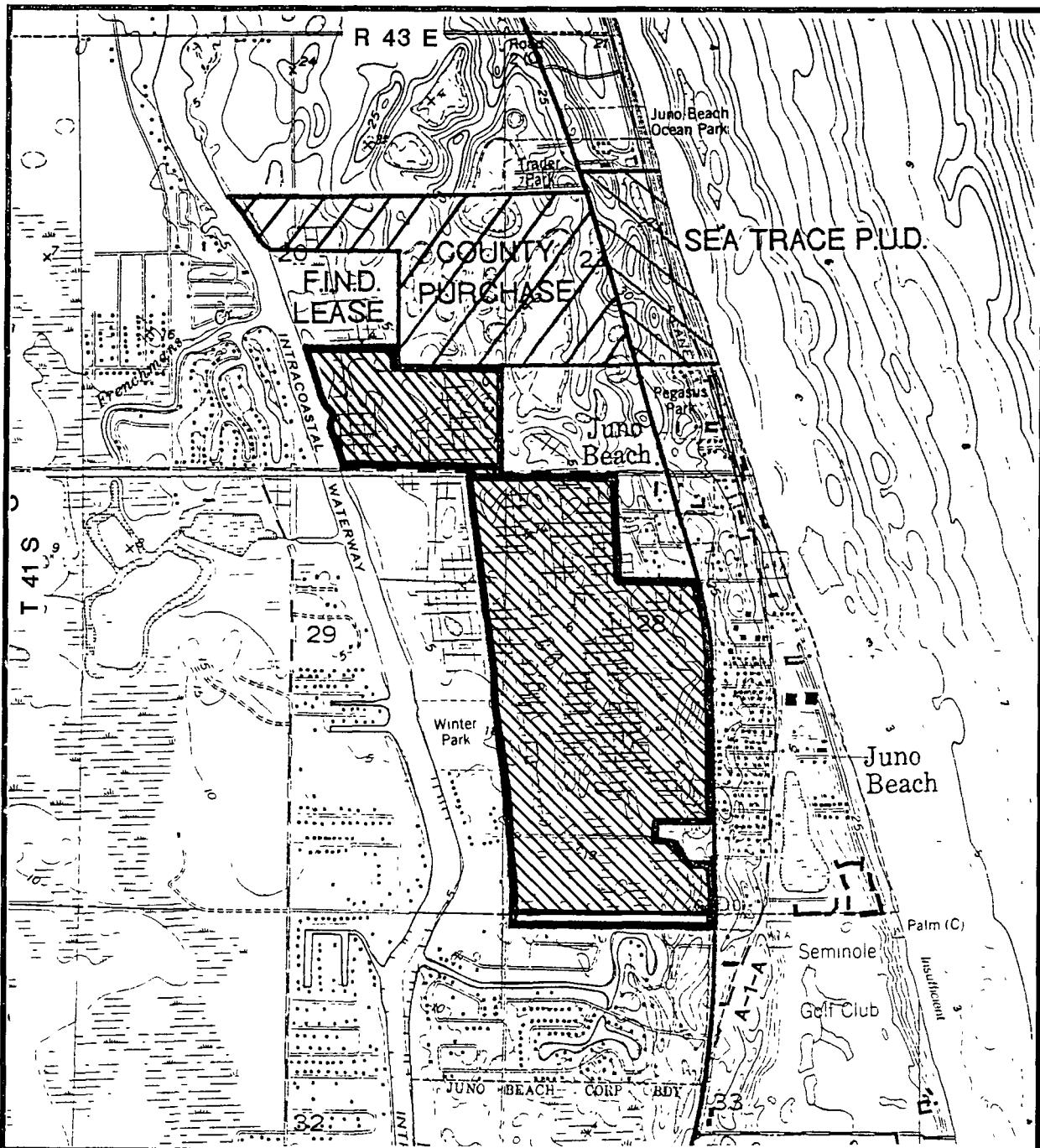
The Juno Hills project will preserve a sample of the original vegetation of the Atlantic Coastal Ridge in densely populated southeast Florida. In particular, it contains one of the largest and best remaining examples of the now rare coastal scrub. (In Palm Beach County, over 97% of the scrub that once covered the ancient sand dunes of the Atlantic Coastal Ridge has been lost to development.) The extremely rare four-petal pawpaw, known from only a few sites in the southeast Florida coastal scrub, and at least three other rare species of scrub plants occur in the Juno Hills project. Such rare animals as the scrub jay, scrub lizard, gopher tortoise, and red widow spider also inhabit the scrub here. Scrubby slash pine flatwoods, disturbed basin swamps, and estuarine tidal swamps cover parts of the project area.

### Vulnerability & Endangerment

The coastal scrub site could be completely destroyed by development. Fire suppression has resulted in overgrowth of successional vegetation, although recent wildfires in a portion of the project have somewhat restored the natural community. The coastal areas of Palm Beach County are almost completely developed. Failure to purchase this site will most certainly mean its development in the near future.

### Important Resources

FNAI Element Occurrences	Recreation/Public Use	Archaeological/Historic
<i>Beach jacquemontia</i> G1/S1	nature trails	The Florida Site File records no archaeological or historical sites from the project, but if it were systematically surveyed, sites might be found. Compared to other projects, the archaeological and historical value of Juno Hills is considered to be low.
<i>Four-petal pawpaw</i> G1/S1	resource education	
SCRUB G2/S2	picnicking	
<i>Pine pinweed</i> G2/S2	wading and fishing	
ESTUARINE TIDAL SWAMP G3/S3		
<i>Scrub bay</i> G3/S3		
SCRUBBY FLATWOODS G3/S3	<b>Lead Manager</b>	
Gopher tortoise G3/S3	Palm Beach County	
<i>Nodding pinweed</i> G3/S3	<b>Designated Use</b>	
15 FNAI elements known	park/botanical site	



PROJECT AREA

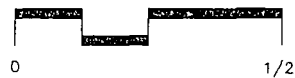


ESSENTIAL PARCELS



NORTH

SCALE IN MILES



**JUNO HILLS**  
PALM BEACH COUNTY



**Management Policy Statement/Public Purposes**

The primary goals of management of the Juno Hills CARL project are: to conserve and protect environmentally unique and irreplaceable lands that contain native, relatively unaltered flora and fauna representing a natural area unique to, or scarce within, a region of this state or a larger geographic area; to conserve and protect significant habitat for native species or endangered and threatened species; and to conserve, protect, manage, or restore important ecosystems, landscapes, and forests, in order to enhance or protect significant surface water, coastal, recreational, timber, fish or wildlife resources which local or state regulatory programs cannot adequately protect.

**Management Prospectus**

**Qualifications for state designation** The Juno Hills project qualifies as a state preserve because it would protect the largest tract of Atlantic Coastal Ridge scrub left in Florida south of Martin County.

**Manager** The Palm Beach County Department of Environmental Resources Management is the recommended manager.

**Management goals** See policy statement. The management goals for the project are to perpetuate the Florida scrub ecosystem, which has been reduced to less than 2% of its former extent on the Atlantic Coastal Ridge in Palm Beach County; to conserve and protect significant habitat for rare species of scrub animals and plants; and to provide for passive recreation as well as environmental education and scientific research.

**Conditions affecting intensity of management** The project contains some moderate-need tracts, primarily wetlands that have been altered by mosquito ditching and require restoration. The unaltered uplands are low-need tracts, requiring basic resource management and protection.

**Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure** Initial management activities will be completed within one year after acquisition. The site will be secured with fencing and other barriers to prevent unauthorized uses such as poaching, off-road-vehicle driving, and trash dumping. Law enforcement authorities will begin enforcing the Palm Beach County ordinance that prohibits damage to a natural area. Any trash not removed in a pre-acquisition cleanup will be removed on a volunteer cleanup day.

Within one year of the execution of a management lease, the County will complete a management plan describing how the natural resources of the site will be protected, how altered areas will be restored, and how public use will be accommodated. As a part of management planning, the County will inventory natural resources to identify sensitive and disturbed areas and to map populations of listed species. The County will contact permitting agencies to determine the extent of restoration allowable in the altered areas. The County will also investigate the possibility of abandoning Rolling Green Road, an unpaved road that bisects the project. After adopting the management plan, the County will implement a prescribed burning program in fire-maintained natural communities that incorporates existing natural and man-made firebreaks. Exotic plants will be removed.

Within three years of acquisition of the last parcel, public-use facilities will be constructed and the project opened for regular public access. Facilities will be the minimum required for passive use and will be located in disturbed areas as much as possible.

**Revenue-generating potential** Palm Beach County does not charge admission fees to the natural areas it manages, or permit hunting or logging on these sites. Therefore, no revenue is expected to be generated from the Juno Hills project.

**Management costs and sources of revenue** The County will fund initial management activities and construction of public facilities from environmentally sensitive lands bonds proceeds. Long-term management and maintenance activities will be funded from a natural areas stewardship endowment fund.

**Management Cost Summary**

Category	Source	Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
Startup	County	\$11,570	\$1,788	\$1,000	\$60,185	\$0	\$75,543
1995-96	County	\$17,935	\$1,860	\$16,300	\$2,700	\$22,355	\$61,150

**Project History**

Ranking (last 5 yrs.)	Assessment Approved: 7/23/93		CARL Acquisition History		
	Project Design Approved: 12/9/93		Year	Acres	Funds
1994 36	Boundary/Design Modifications  None		None		
1993 --					
1992 --					
1991 --					
1990 --					

**Acquisition Planning and Status**

This project consists of approximately five ownerships, MacArthur the largest and most essential. Palm Beach County is the CARL Acquisition partner.

Resolutions R-93-1451 and R-94-1642 received from Palm Beach County pledging up to 50% matching funds.

**Conformance with Florida Statewide Land Acquisition Plan**

Natural Communities		Forest Resources			Vascular Plants			Fish and Wildlife			Fresh Water Resources					Coastal Resources		
1	2	1	2a	2b	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
H	H	L	N	L	H	H	M	M	N	M	N	N	N	L	L	M	L	N

Geological Resources		Historical Resources		Outdoor Recreation Resources					Acquisition Guiding Principles									
1	2	1a	1b	1	2a	2b	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
N	N	N	N	L	L	N	N	N	N	H	M	H	L	H	N	N	L	H

**Qualifications Matrix for Preservation 2000 Criteria**

Imminent Danger of.			Likely to be:		Serves to Protect			● = Best Met ○ = Also Met	
Develop-ment	Loss of Habitat	Subdivision	Developed in 12 mos	Escalating Land Val-	Recharge Area	Other Nat. Res	Res -based Recreation	Cost ≤ 80% Appraisal	E & T spp Habitat
○					○	○	○		●

# Hixtown Swamp

Bargain/Shared # 27

	<b>Acres</b>	<b>Cost/Tax Value</b>	<b>County(ies):</b> Madison	
<b>Acquired:</b>	0	\$0	<b>Water Mgmt. District:</b> Suwannee River	
<b>Remaining:</b>	23,057	\$9,542,800	<b>Regional Planning Council:</b> North Central Florida	
<b>Totals:</b>	23,057	\$9,542,800	<b>Senate District(s):</b> 3	<b>House District(s):</b> 11

### Natural Resources Summary

Hixtown Swamp is one of the largest, relatively undisturbed, cypress-dominated basin swamps in northern Florida. The core swamp area is a mixture of cypress swamp, freshwater marsh, and open marsh ponds (50%), as well as shrub swamp (20%), and disturbed uplands. The surrounding uplands are mostly highly disturbed silvicultural/agricultural land. There are no well-defined channels or streams associated with the swamp. At least during high water, the waters of Hixtown Swamp flow slowly southward, and the swamp is functionally a part of the much larger San Pedro Bay wetland ecosystem. The value of Hixtown Swamp as a regionally significant wetland has been documented, particularly as habitat supporting a wide array of both game and nongame species. The swamp and surrounding agricultural land are considered particularly important as an overwintering area for waterfowl and supports large numbers of sandhill cranes. Anecdotal evidence also indicates the possible presence of a resident population of Florida sandhill crane.

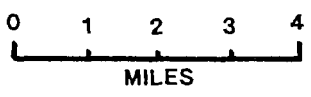
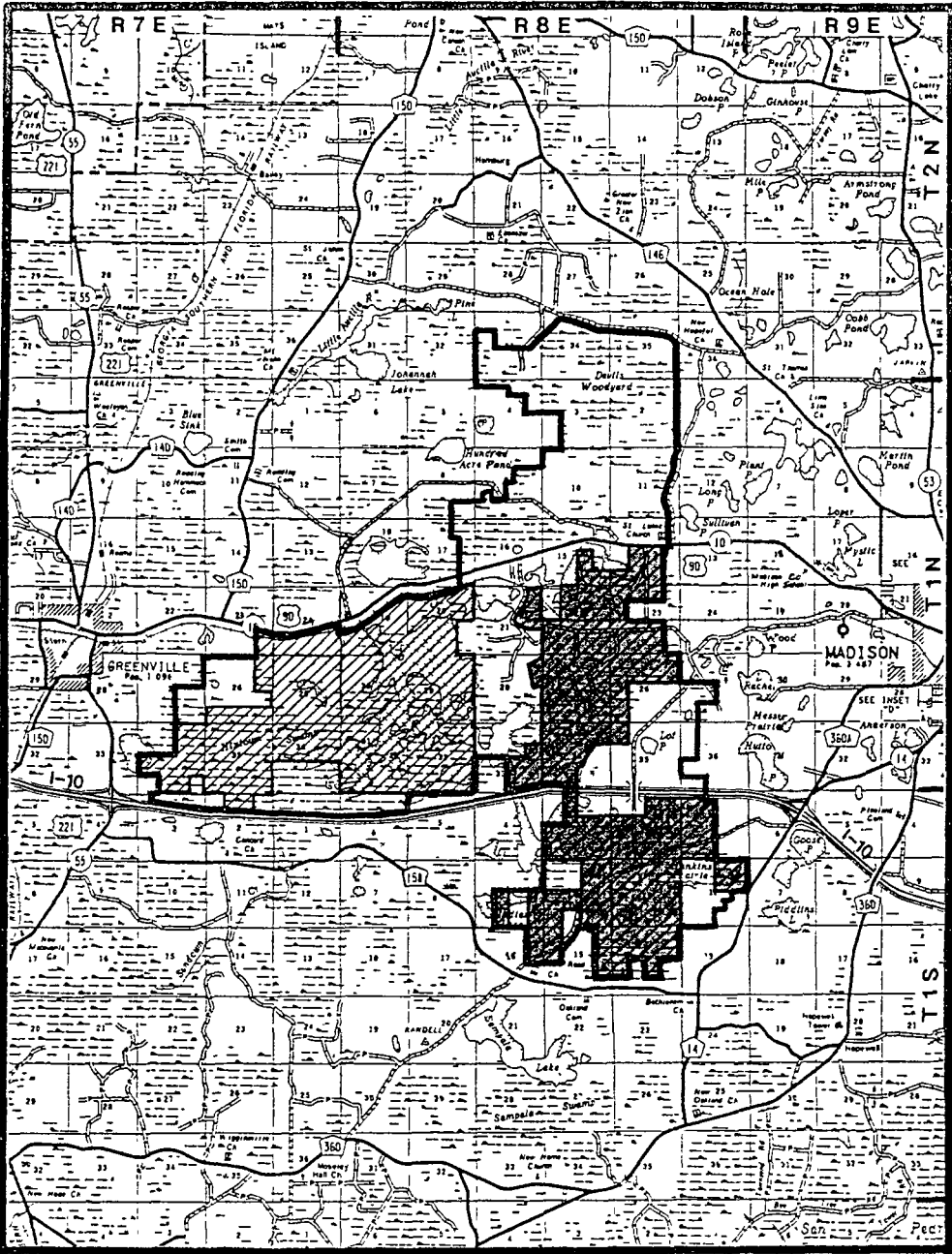
### Vulnerability & Endangerment

**Vulnerability:** The majority of the site consists of wet areas that could not be easily developed. The surrounding upland areas have been heavily degraded but still provide some protection to the significant swamp system. Development of the uplands could result in degradation of the swamp and diminution of its usefulness to the wildlife that currently inhabit the site.

**Endangerment:** Growth pressures in Madison County are slight. However, the proposed development of a portion of the site for a hazardous waste incinerator is an immediate threat. The wet areas are in danger of being subjected to timber harvesting and cypress mulching operations.

### Important Resources

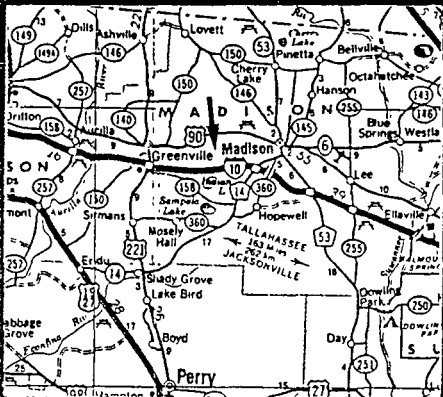
FNAI Element Occurrences		Recreation/Public Use	Archaeological/Historic
<i>Incised groove-bur</i>	G3/S2	hiking, hunting	Although the majority of the Hixtown Swamp project has not been subjected to a cultural resource assessment survey, 21 archaeological/historical sites have been recorded in the Florida Site File within the project. A Spanish mission site and Hick's Town - initially a Seminole occupation site may be among the sites within the project. When compared to other acquisition projects, the archaeological and historical resource value/potential of this project is considered to be high.
BOG	G?/S3	nature appreciation	
UPLAND HARDWOOD FOREST	G?/S3	bird watching	
BASIN SWAMP	G?/S4?	resource education	
BASIN MARSH	G4?/S3	picnicking, camping	
BAYGALL	G4?/S4?	horseback riding	
Canebrake rattlesnake	G5/S3	<b>Lead Manager</b>	
Great egret	G5/S4	GFC	
White ibis	G5/S4	<b>Designated Use</b>	
Little blue heron	G5/S4	wildlife mgmt. area	






**HIXTOWN SWAMP**

MADISON

CO.



-  PROJECT AREA
-  PHASE I  
EQUALS ESSENTIAL PARCELS
-  PHASE I CONTINGENT  
UPON 50% DONATION  
(GILMAN OWNERSHIP)

**Management nature appreciationublic Purposes**

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

**Management Prospectus**

**Qualifications for state designation** The size of the Hixtown Swamp project, and its importance to wildlife, particularly its value as an overwintering area for waterfowl, qualify it as a wildlife management area.

**Manager** The Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission (GFC) is recommended as manager.

**Management goals** See policy statement. The goals for management of Hixtown Swamp include maintaining and protecting the natural hydrology of the wetland and restoring and maintaining native plant and animal communities on the uplands.

**Conditions affecting intensity of management** This natural wetlands system now generally requires basic resource management and protection, but is in danger of being modified hydrologically in order to drain the area for timber and agricultural production. Pine plantations and agricultural areas on the uplands will require restoration. Depending on the nature and extent of public recreational use determined by the management planning process, there may be additional needs for management of public-use facilities.

**Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure** Within the first year after acquisition, management activities will concentrate on site security, natural resource management and conceptual planning. Public-use facilities will be developed in succeeding years.

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

**Cooperators in management activities** The Division of Forestry is recommended as a cooperator to assist in reforestation of the upland areas.

**Management costs and sources of revenue** Budget needs for interim management are estimated below. The CARL trust fund is the expected source of revenue.

**Management Cost Summary**

Category	Source	Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
Start-up	CARL	\$90,000	\$5,000	\$60,000	\$106,500	\$0	\$261,500

#27 Hixtown Swamp

Project History																		
Ranking (last 5 yrs.)		Assessment Approved: 8/20/92			CARL Acquisition History													
		Project Design Approved: 12/10/92			Year	Acres			Funds									
1994	54	Boundary/Design Modifications			None													
1993	56	None																
1992	--																	
1991	--																	
1990	--																	
Acquisition Planning and Status																		
Phase I ownerships are Musselwhite, G&G, Miller, Collins, Genecer, Muggie and Gillman (contingent upon 50% donation).																		
Suwannee River Water Management District is CARL's acquisition partner. It's negotiations have been unsuccessful to date on the Musselwhite ownership																		
Conformance with Florida Statewide Land Acquisition Plan																		
Natural Communities		Forest Resources			Vascular Plants			Fish and Wildlife			Fresh Water Resources					Coastal Resources		
1	2	1	2a	2b	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
M	M	M	H	M	L	L	L	M	M	H	N	N	L	M	H	N	N	N
Geological Resources		Historical Resources		Outdoor Recreation Resources					Acquisition Guiding Principles									
1	2	1a	1b	1	2a	2b	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
N	N	M	N	L	M	M	M	L	L	H	L	M	L	L	H	N	M	N
Qualifications Matrix for Preservation 2000 Criteria																		
Imminent Danger of:			Likely to be:		Serves to Protect:			● = Best Met ○ = Also Met										
Development	Loss of Habitat	Subdivision	Developed in 12 mos.	Escalating Land Val-	Recharge Area	Other Nat Res.	Res -based Recreation	Cost ≤ 80% Appraisal	E & T spp Habitat									
○					○	○	○		●									

# Emeralda Marsh

Bargain/Shared # 28

	<b>Acres</b>	<b>Cost/Tax Value</b>	<b>County(ies):</b>		Marion/Lake
<b>Acquired:</b>	6,781	\$16,188,000	<b>Water Mgmt. District:</b>		St. Johns River
<b>Remaining:</b>	5,221	\$5,508,800*	<b>Regional Planning Council:</b>		East Central
<b>Totals:</b>	12,002	\$21,696,800	<b>Senate District(s):</b> 11	<b>House District(s):</b> 25	

### Natural Resources Summary

This project consists predominantly of marsh natural communities and agricultural land along the east side of Lake Griffin and the Oklawaha River in Marion and Lake Counties. Although much wetland acreage within the project area has been converted to muck farmland, the remainder of Emeralda Marsh provides a largely undisturbed freshwater marsh system. The project area harbors numerous rare and endangered animal species including bald eagle, wood stork, limpkin, and Florida black bear. The region is especially important as a major nesting/overwintering area for sandhill crane. At least one-third of the eastern greater sandhill crane population heavily utilize this marsh and adjacent agricultural lands during winter months.

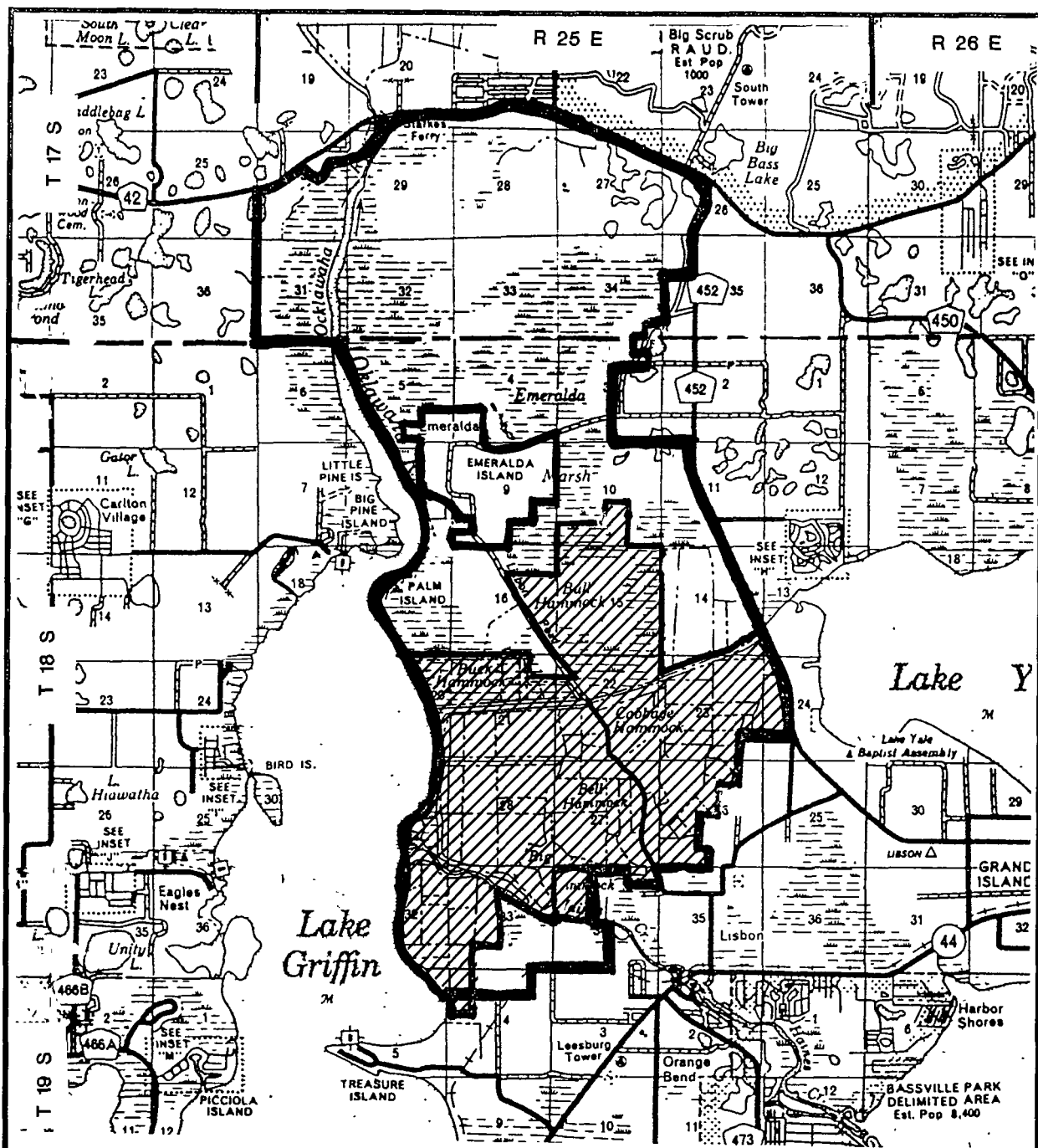
### Vulnerability & Endangerment

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.

### Important Resources

FNAI Element Occurrences		Recreation/Public Use	Archaeological/Historic
Lake Eustis pupfish	G5T2/S2	hiking	No archaeological/historical sites within the boundaries of this project are recorded within the Florida Site File. When compared to other projects, the potential for significant sites is considered to be low.
Florida sandhill crane	G5T2T3/S2S3	camping	
Bald eagle	G3/S2S3	fishing	
FLOODPLAIN MARSH	G37/S2	wildlife observation	
DEPRESSION MARSH	G47/S3	photography	
Wood stork	G5/S2		
Limpkin	G5/S3	<b>Lead Manager</b>	
Snowy egret	G5/S4	GFC	
Little blue heron	G5/S4	<b>Designated Use</b>	
American alligator	G5/S4	wildlife & environ. area	



PROJECT AREA



S.J.R.W.M.D. OWNERSHIP

PHASE 1 EQUALS ESSENTIAL PARCELS  
(SEE ESSENTIAL PARCELS DOCUMENTATION)



NORTH

SCALE IN MILES



## EMERALDA MARSH

LAKE/MARION. COUNTIES



**Management Policy Statement/Public Purposes**

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

**Management Prospectus**

**Qualifications for state designation** The Emeraldal Marsh project has the wildlife resources, particularly sandhill cranes, wood storks, bald eagles, and waterfowl, to qualify as a wildlife management area.

**Manager** The Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission (GFC) is recommended as the lead manager.

**Management goals** See policy statement. GFC goals for managing this project include providing recreational activities such as hiking, camping, fishing, and wildlife appreciation. Waterfowl and dove hunting are particular options for the agricultural fields within the project. The goal is to work with agricultural cooperators in achieving certain wildlife and/or fish production objectives while protecting the natural resources.

**Conditions affecting intensity of management** The highly-developed agricultural operations and presence of a "town" within the project will undoubtedly increase the intensity of management necessary to accomplish objectives.

**Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure** The first year of management would consist of posting the area, working out agreements with agricultural cooperators, initiating the planning process and developing regulations for the area. Subsequent years would entail documentation of results and development of management schedules designed to benefit game species and listed species.

**Revenue generating potential** Substantial revenue would likely be generated by means of agricultural subleases, as well as (potentially) from collection of recreational user fees associated with both hunting and non-consumptive activities.

**Cooperators in management** St. Johns River Water Management District will cooperate on water manipulation schedules and hydrological restoration efforts.

**Management costs and revenue source** Sources of revenues include Pittman-Robertson excise tax return and CARL Trust Fund appropriation.

**Management Cost Summary**

Category	Source	Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
1994-95	CARL	\$100,443	\$5,000	\$4,948	\$138,428	\$100,000	\$0

Project History									
Ranking (last 5 yrs.)		Assessment Approved:			CARL Acquisition History				
		Project Design Approved:			Year	Acres		Funds	
1994	58	Boundary/Design Modifications			None				
1993	60	4/7/92	3,000 acres added						
1992	63								
1991	88								
1990	84								

**Acquisition Planning and Status**

This project has three phases. Phase I includes jurisdictional wetlands, not in agricultural production, adjacent to Emeraldal Marsh/Bull and Buck Hammocks. Phase II includes large holdings in agricultural production (less than fee simple - conservation easements/owner contract agreements). Phase III include parcels below ordinary high water (less than fee simple - donations). The majority of the original project was composed of four major owners. The 1992 addition included an additional six owners.

St. Johns River Water Management District is an acquisition partner with the state and has acquired approximately 6,030 acres, substantial acreage within the project area. There has been no acquisition activity by the state due to low ranking.

Resolution #91-04 was received from the St. Johns River Water Management District declaring support for shared acquisition.

**Conformance with Florida Statewide Land Acquisition Plan**

Natural Communities		Forest Resources			Vascular Plants			Fish and Wildlife			Fresh Water Resources					Coastal Resources		
1	2	1	2a	2b	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
L	L	L	L	L	N	N	L	M	M	L	N	N	N	N	H	N	N	N

Geological Resources		Historical Resources		Outdoor Recreation Resources					Acquisition Guiding Principles									
1	2	1a	1b	1	2a	2b	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
M	M	L	N	L	N	M	M	N	L	M	N	M	L	N	L	H	N	H

**Qualifications Matrix for Preservation 2000 Criteria**

Imminent Danger of:			Likely to be.		Serves to Protect:			● = Best Met ○ = Also Met	
Develop-ment	Loss of Habitat	Subdivision	Developed in 12 mos	Escalating Land Val-	Recharge Area	Other Nat Res.	Res -based Recreation	Cost ≤ 80% Appraisal	E & T spp Habitat
									●

# Alderman's Ford Addition

Bargain/Shared # 29

	<b>Acres</b>	<b>Cost/Tax Value</b>	<b>County(ies):</b> Hillsborough	
<b>Acquired:</b>	716*	\$6,424,600*	<b>Water Mgmt. District:</b> Southwest Florida	
<b>Remaining:</b>	363	\$2,419,600	<b>Regional Planning Council:</b> Tampa Bay	
<b>Totals:</b>	1,079	\$8,844,200	<b>Senate District(s):</b> 23	<b>House District(s):</b> 62, 66

### Natural Resources Summary

The Alderman's Ford Addition CARL acquisition project would add several hundred acres of hardwood forest and several miles of Alafia River frontage to the existing Alderman's Ford County Park. The river and associated hardwood forests provide habitat for a great number of wildlife species. Suwannee cooters and common snook have been recorded from the river, and gopher tortoises inhabit the xeric uplands. The hardwood forests are especially important for migrating song birds. A stand of mesic flatwoods dominated by mature longleaf pines and dense wiregrass has become overgrown with wild azaleas, fetterbush, and tarflower, but could be restored with prescribed fire. Disturbed areas including a former farm and homesite could be used for visitor facilities.

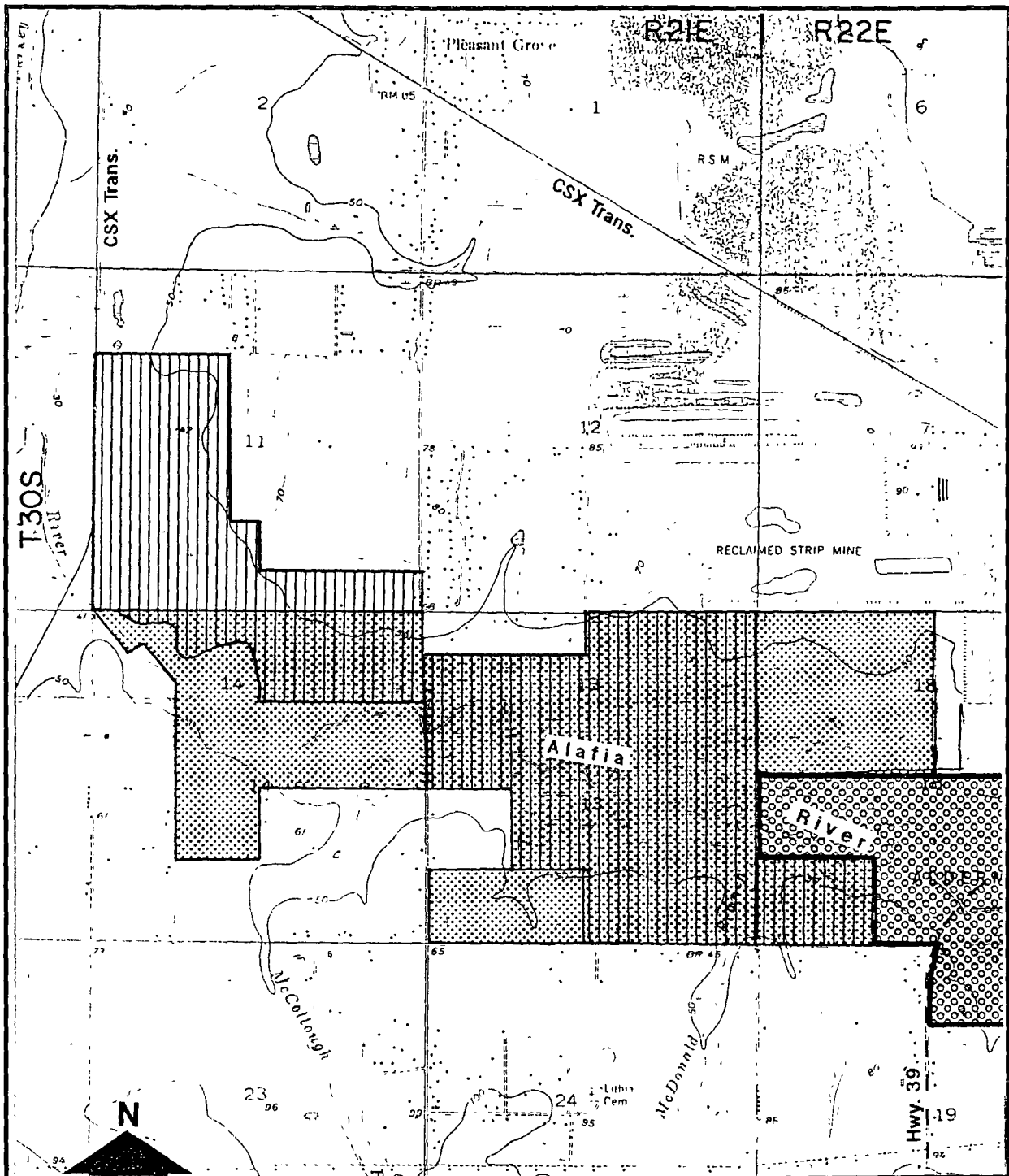
### Vulnerability & Endangerment

There are substantial areas of upland forest above the floodplain within the project boundary on both sides of the scenic Alafia River. This area would be desirable for residential development with river frontage. Development will lead to increased degradation of the Alafia River. There has been timbering on the site in the past, and such activity could likely continue in the future. The flatwoods and sandhills communities cannot persist without periodic fire.

This is a rapidly urbanizing portion of Hillsborough County, so the endangerment from development is high. Furthermore, phosphate mining is pushing into this portion of the county from Polk County to the west. In Hillsborough County's adopted comprehensive plan the area within the 25-year floodplain of the river is designated Environmentally Sensitive Land, which prohibits residential use. However, much of the river frontage along this stretch of the Alafia is steep bluff, and above the 25 year floodplain. The areas adjacent to the floodplain are designated as Rural Residential and Low Suburban Density Residential, which allow one dwelling unit per acre and two dwelling units per acre, respectively.

### Important Resources

FNAI Element Occurrences		Recreation/Public Use	Archaeological/Historic
<i>Florida golden aster</i>	G1/S1	nature appreciation/study	One archeological site within the boundaries of this project is recorded within the Florida Master Site File. When compared to other projects, the potential for significant sites is considered to be low to moderate.
SPRING-RUN STREAM	G2/S2	camping	
SANDHILL	G2G3/S2	hiking	
UPLAND HARDWOOD FOREST	G?/S3	bicycling	
FLOODPLAIN FOREST	G?/S3	camping	
MESIC FLATWOODS	G?/S4	horseback riding	
XERIC HAMMOCK	G?/S3	<b>Lead Manager</b>	
FLOODPLAIN SWAMP	G?/S4?	Hillsborough County	
HYDRIC HAMMOCK	G?/S4?	<b>Designated Use</b>	
BAYGALL	G4?/S4?	park/recreation area	



PROJECT AREA



ACQUIRED BY COUNTY  
EQUALS ESSENTIAL PARCELS



ALDERMAN'S FORD  
COUNTY PARK



NORTH

SCALE IN FEET



# ALDERMAN'S FORD ADDITION

HILLSBOUROUGH COUNTY

R 1-6-95

**Management Policy Statement/Public Purposes**

The primary goal of management of the Alderman's Ford Addition CARL project is to provide areas, including recreational trails, for natural-resource-based recreation. The project will be managed under the single-use concept of protecting or restoring the Alafia River, hardwood and pine forests, and sensitive species, while allowing recreation that will not degrade these natural resources. Growing-season burns will be necessary to preserve and restore fire-dependent communities. The project has the location (next to Alderman's Ford County Park), size, and shape to fulfill the primary management goal.

**Management Prospectus**

No prospectus available. Hillsborough County plans to manage the property for protection of the Alafia River and for public outdoor recreation, consistent with the goals of management approved by the LAAC.

**Management Cost Summary (1994 Estimate)**

Category	Source	Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
Start-up	County	\$1,000	\$0	\$5,000	\$0	\$0	\$6,000

**Project History**

Ranking (last 5 yrs.)	Assessment Approved: 7/20/90		CARL Acquisition History		
	Project Design Approved: 12/7/90		Year	Acres	Funds
1994	84	Boundary/Design Modifications None	None		
1993	73				
1992	73				
1991	54				
1990	-				

**Acquisition Planning and Status**

This project consists of approximately nine parcels and five owners Hillsborough County is an acquisition partner and has committed to acquiring at least 50% of the project. The PD recommended no phasing, although the two large ownerships, Sheldon and Joo, are the essential parcels and have been purchased by Hillsborough County. In total the county has acquired approximately 716 acres. Because of its relatively low ranking, however, this project has not received CARL funding

**Conformance with Florida Statewide Land Acquisition Plan**

Natural Communities		Forest Resources			Vascular Plants			Fish and Wildlife			Fresh Water Resources					Coastal Resources		
1	2	1	2a	2b	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
L	L	M	H	L	N	N	M	N	N	L	N	N	N	L	H	N	N	N
Geological Resources		Historical Resources		Outdoor Recreation Resources						Acquisition Guiding Principles								
1	2	1a	1b	1	2a	2b	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
N	N	L	N	M	N	H	M	N	L	L	N	L	L	L	L	M	N	H

**Qualifications Matrix for Preservation 2000 Criteria**

Imminent Danger of			Likely to be:		Serves to Protect:			● = Best Met ○ = Also Met	
Develop-ment	Loss of Habitat	Subdivision	Developed in 12 mos.	Escalating Land Val-	Recharge Area	Other Nat Res.	Res -based Recreation	Cost ≤ 80% Appraisal	E. & T spp Habitat
●							●		

# Twelve Mile Swamp

Bargain/Shared # 30

	<b>Acres</b>	<b>Cost/Tax Value</b>	<b>County(ies):</b> St. Johns	
<b>Acquired:</b>	0	\$0	<b>Water Mgmt. District:</b> St. Johns River	
<b>Remaining:</b>	26,315	\$12,754,400	<b>Regional Planning Council:</b> Northeast Florida	
<b>Totals:</b>	26,315	\$12,754,400	<b>Senate District(s):</b> 2, 6	<b>House District(s):</b> 20

### Natural Resources Summary

The project consists of a large wetland basin surrounded largely by pine plantation. Natural communities present include: bottomland forest, floodplain swamp, mesic flatwoods, depression marsh, dome swamp and scrubby flatwoods. Much of the tract has been altered by extensive silvicultural activities. The large expanse of relatively undisturbed wetlands near the center is known to support many species of wildlife including the Florida black bear (state threatened). A bird rookery has been documented from the project.

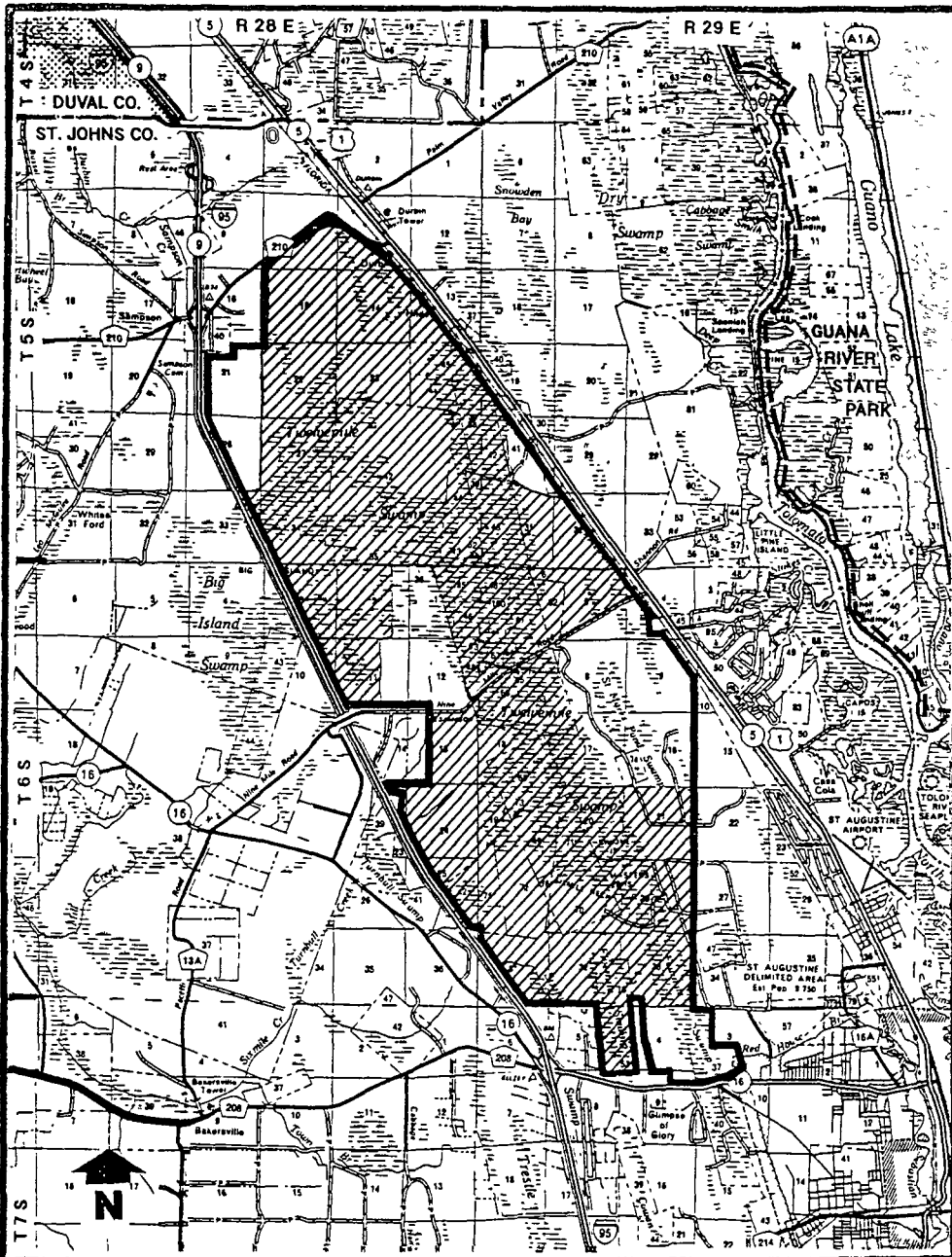
### Vulnerability & Endangerment

Less than half the site is upland habitat suitable for development. The remainder consists of bottomland forest, swamps and other wet areas with a low development potential. The upland areas have been disturbed by timbering, and logging could continue on the site.

Because of its proximity to the City of Jacksonville to the north and St. Augustine to the south, the upland portions of the site are clearly ripe for development as these two urban areas expand. The site is surrounded by large approved developments of regional impact, indicating the magnitude of development pressure threatening the area.

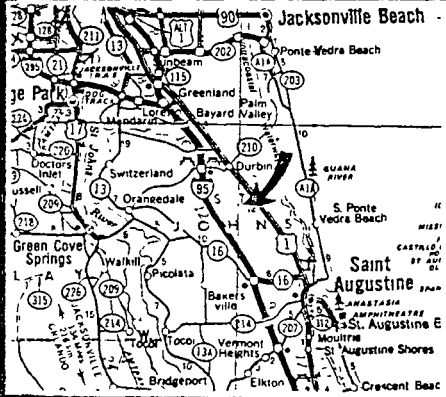
### Important Resources




FNAI Element Occurrences		Recreation/Public Use	Archaeological/Historic
<i>Bartram's ixia</i>	G2/S2	nature study	Six archaeological and six historical sites/structures from the project are recorded in the Florida Site File. Additional unrecorded archaeological sites can be expected to occur. When compared to other acquisition projects, the archaeological and historical resources value of the subject tract is considered to be low.
Florida black bear	G5T2/S2	hiking	
WET FLATWOODS	G?/S4?	bicycling	
FLOODPLAIN SWAMP	G?/S4?	horseback riding	
HYDRIC HAMMOCK	G?/S4?	picnicking	
DEPRESSION MARSH	G4?/S3	camping, hunting	
BOTTOMLAND FOREST	G4/S4	<b>Lead Manager</b>	
Great egret	G5/S4	Div of Forestry	
White ibis	G5/S4	<b>Designated Use</b>	
11 FNAI elements known from site		forest	



**TWELVEMILE SWAMP**

ST. JOHNS CO.



-  PROJECT AREA
-  JULINGTON / DURBIN PENINSULA CARL PROJECT
-  ESSENTIAL PARCELS

**Management Policy Statement/Public Purposes**

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

**Management Prospectus**

**Qualifications for state designation** The size and restorable pine plantations of the Twelve Mile Swamp CARL project make it desirable for management as a state forest.

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

**Management goals** See policy statement. The primary land management goal for the Division of Forestry is to restore, maintain and protect all native ecosystems; to integrate compatible human use; and to insure long-term viability of rare populations and species.

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

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

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

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

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

**Management costs and sources of revenue** It is anticipated that management funding for this project will be appropriated from the CARL Management fund. Budget needs for interim management are estimated as follows.

**Management Cost Summary**

Category	Source	Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
Start-up	CARL	\$28,240	\$0	\$21,000	\$85,900	\$0	\$135,140



Project History						
Ranking (last 5 yrs.)		Assessment Approved:		CARL Acquisition History		
		Project Design Tri-colored		Year	Acres	Funds
1994	76	Boundary/Design Modifications		None		
1993	72	None				
1992	70					
1991	--					
1990	--					

**Acquisition Planning and Status**

The Cummer Trust ownership is the most essential tract to acquire. The project consists of approximately 22 other smaller tracts.

Due to its continued relatively low ranking, this project has not received funding.

The St. Johns River Water Management District is an acquisition partner.

Resolutions in support of state acquisition have been received from St Johns County, St. Johns River Water Management District and the NE Chapter of the Sierra Club.

Conformance with Florida Statewide Land Acquisition Plan																		
Natural Communities		Forest Resources			Vascular Plants			Fish and Wildlife			Fresh Water Resources					Coastal Resources		
1	2	1	2a	2b	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
L	L	L	M	M	N	N	L	M	L	L	N	N	N	L	M	N	N	N

Geological Resources		Historical Resources		Outdoor Recreation Resources					Acquisition Guiding Principles									
1	2	1a	1b	1	2a	2b	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
N	N	L	N	H	H	H	M	H	L	M	L	L	M	M	M	L	N	H

Qualifications Matrix for Preservation 2000 Criteria									
Imminent Danger of			Likely to be:		Serves to Protect			● = Best Met ○ = Also Met	
Develop-ment	Loss of Habitat	Subdivision	Developed in 12 mos.	Escalating Land Val-	Recharge Area	Other Nat Res	Res -based Recreation	Cost ≤ 80% Appraisal	E & T spp Habitat
○					●	●	○		○

# Cockroach Bay

Bargain/Shared # 31

	<b>Acres</b>	<b>Cost/Tax Value</b>	<b>County(ies):</b>	Hillsborough
<b>Acquired:</b>	103	\$602,300	<b>Water Mgmt. District:</b>	Southwest Florida
<b>Remaining:</b>	3	\$23,300	<b>Regional Planning Council:</b>	Tampa Bay
<b>Totals:</b>	106	\$625,600	<b>Senate District(s):</b>	20
			<b>House District(s):</b>	55, 66, 67

### Natural Resources Summary

The 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 directly fronting the bay. Elevated areas are comprised of coastal berm, maritime hammock, and shell mound natural communities. This project is one of few intact natural shorelines in the Tampa Bay area. It supports healthy populations of numerous 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. Detrital input, buffering, and water filtration associated with the Bay enhance its water quality and productivity.

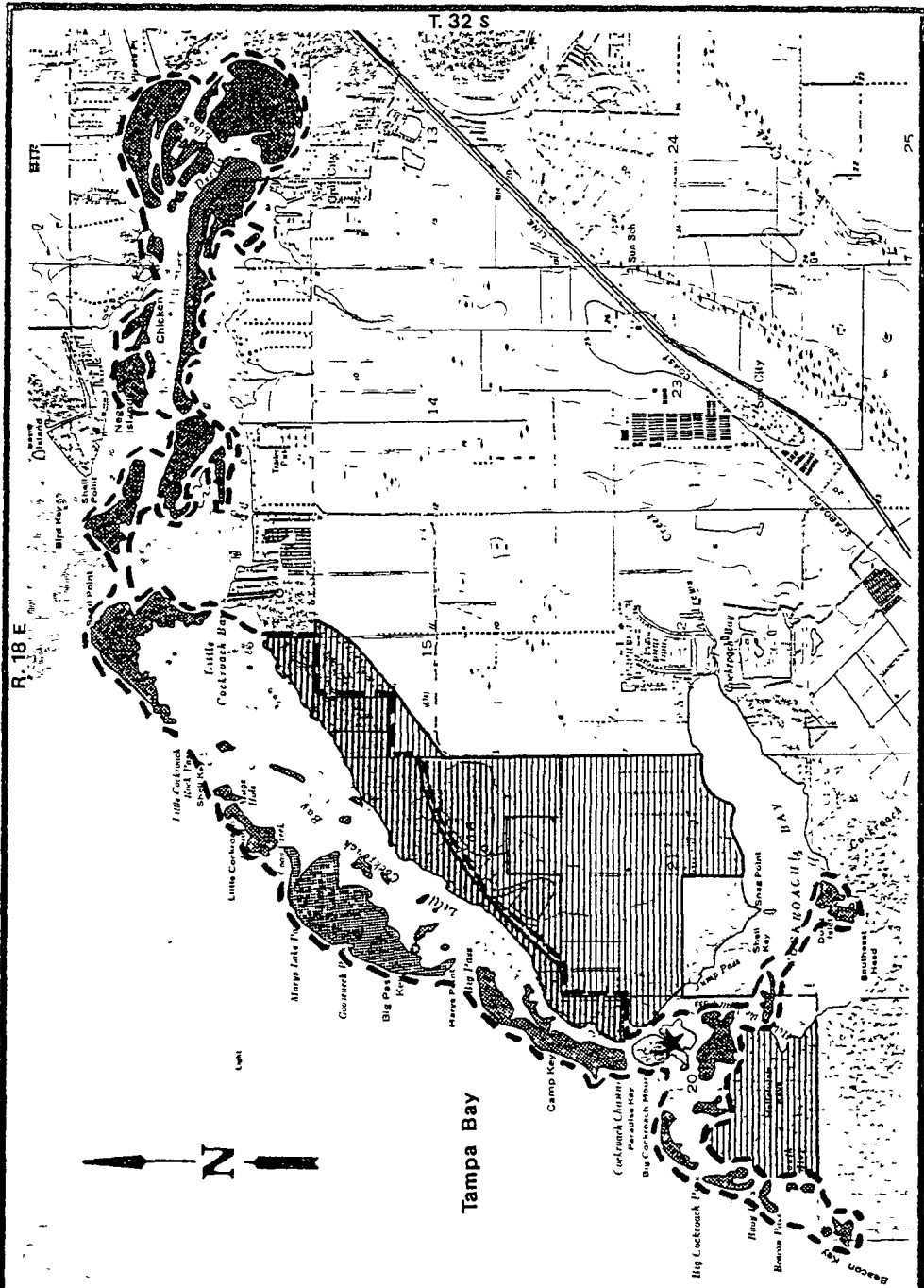
### Vulnerability & Endangerment

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 denied, but zoning does permit low density residential development on at least one of the islands with substantial uplands (Goat Island). 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 sufficient uplands and because of the proximity to Outstanding Florida Waters (OFW) and the Cockroach Bay Aquatic Preserve. Although the Cockroach Shell Mound on Indian Key is isolated from the mainland, the middens are being destroyed by treasure collectors. Well traveled trails to the mount summit are established. Other islands with a small beach are frequented by boaters and a few unsubstantial buildings have been constructed as fish camps, but no significant impact is apparent.

### Important Resources

FNAI Elements		Recreation/Public Use	Archaeological/Historic
West Indian manatee	G27/S2?	education/nature study	There are two documented archaeological sites within the project. These sites represent the northernmost communities of an extremely large prehistoric aboriginal population significantly different from other cultural groups of the Tampa Bay area. The archaeological value of the project is considered high.
<i>Hairy beach sunflower</i>	G5?T2/S2	camping	
SHELL MOUND	G3/S2	picnicking	
COASTAL BERM	G3?/S2	photography	
ESTUARINE TIDAL SWAMP	G3/S3	bird watching	
Eastern indigo snake	G4T3/S3	snorkeling	
MARITIME HAMMOCK	G4/S3	<b>Lead Manager</b>	
<i>Necklace pod</i>	G4/S3	Div. State Lands	
ESTUARINE TIDAL MARSH	G4/S4	<b>Designated Use</b>	
9 elements known from project		aquatic preserve/reserve	



**COCKROACH BAY**  
**HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY**



- PROJECT AREA  
 COUNTY OWNED  
 EXCEPT (★)
- STATE OPTION  
 ESSENTIAL PARCELS
- COUNTY OWNED  
 ESSENTIAL PARCELS

**Management Policy Statement/Public Purposes**

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

**Management Prospectus**

**Qualifications for state designation** The Cockroach Bay CARL Project includes one of the few natural shorelines around Tampa Bay. This resource and its location adjacent to the Cockroach Bay Aquatic Preserve qualify it as a state buffer preserve.

**Manager** The Bureau of Coastal and Aquatic Managed Areas, Division of Marine Resources, Department of Environmental Protection is recommended as the lead manager. The Hillsborough County Parks and Recreation Department, Resource Management Section is recommended as the cooperating manager.

**Management goals** See policy statement. The goals of management are: 1) to protect the water quality and the productive marine habitat of the aquatic preserve by maintaining the project area in a substantially natural condition; 2) to preserve and protect significant endangered and threatened species, such as the West Indian manatee, Least Tern, and others; 3) to preserve and protect significant archaeological sites; 4) to restore islands to a natural state through removal of exotic vegetation and habitat restoration; and 5) to establish public, self-guided canoe trails between the islands.

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

**Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure** Within the first year after acquisition, activities will concentrate on the security of the mainland property and resource inventory. The site's natural resources will be inventoried and a management plan will be formulated.

Long-range plans for this property will be directed toward exotic plant removal, restoration of disturbed areas, and the maintenance of natural communities. Management will protect the water quality of the aquatic preserve by maintaining the project area in a substantially natural condition, and will also protect threatened and endangered species and the significant archaeological sites in the project. Many of these management activities may already be occurring at the time of state acquisition, as Hillsborough County currently owns and manages the property.

**Revenue-generating potential** No revenue is expected to be generated from this property.

**Cooperators in management activities** Hillsborough County Parks and Recreation Department, Resource Management Section, will cooperate/coordinate with FDEP staff in managing the resources on the project.

**Management costs and sources of revenue** Projected management costs are based on the assumption that acquisitions will be complete and the only management funds will be according to the current formula.

**Management Cost Summary**

Category	Source	Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
Start-up	CARL, IITF	\$33,836	\$16,928	\$16,550	\$25,000	\$0	\$92,314

Project History						
Ranking (last 5 yrs.)		Assessment Approved:		CARL Acquisition History		
		Project Design Approved:		Year	Acres	Funds
1994	89	1987		1991	103	\$602,300
1993	81	11/19/87				
1992	80	Boundary/Design Modifications				
1991	80	None				
1990	33					

**Acquisition Planning and Status**

This project consists of two major owners. Hillsborough County is a partner in the acquisition of this project. Phase I incorporates the islands and Phase II the mainland ownerships. Phase III includes the uplands associated with an unexcavated archeological site. The county has acquired Phases I through III with the exception of the Cockroach Island (Indian Key), the location of a significant archeological site. Portions of what the county has acquired is under option by the state, however, title and survey problems have held up closing.

Rwsolutions in support of this project include:  
 86-780: St. Petersburg City Council and 89-0114: Hillsborough County pledging 50% commitment.

Conformance with Florida Statewide Land Acquisition Plan																		
Natural Communities		Forest Resources			Vascular Plants			Fish and Wildlife			Fresh Water Resources					Coastal Resources		
1	2	1	2a	2b	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
M		L	N	L	N	L	L	L	L	L	M	N	N	N	M	N	H	H

Geological Resources		Historical Resources		Outdoor Recreation Resources					Acquisition Guiding Principles									
1	2	1a	1b	1	2a	2b	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
M	M	H	N	L	L	M	L	N	L	M	N	H	H	N	L	N	N	H

Qualifications Matrix for Preservation 2000 Criteria									
Imminent Danger of			Likely to be:		Serves to Protect			● = Best Met ○ = Also Met	
Develop-ment	Loss of Habitat	Subdivision	Developed in 12 mos	Escalating Land Val-	Recharge Area	Other Nat Res	Res -based Recreation	Cost ≤ 80% Appraisal	E & T spp Habitat
									●

# Yamato Scrub

Bargain/Shared # 32

	<b>Acres</b>	<b>Cost/Tax Value</b>	<b>County(ies):</b> Palm Beach	
<b>Acquired:</b>	222	\$11,030,250	<b>Water Mgmt. District:</b> South Florida	
<b>Remaining:</b>	25	\$4,716,700	<b>Regional Planning Council:</b> Treasure Coast	
<b>Totals:</b>	247	\$15,746,950	<b>Senate District(s):</b> 27, 35	<b>House District(s):</b> 87

### Natural Resources Summary

Sand pine scrub and scrubby flatwoods, restricted primarily or entirely to Florida, are the predominant natural communities of the project. The species richness of the project's scrub is considered higher than any other remaining scrub on the southeast coast of the state. Five plants are state listed as endangered or threatened and five are candidates for federal listing. Special animals on site include the Florida scrub lizard, gopher tortoise, and the Florida mouse. The Florida scrub jay, once found on site, has been extirpated.

### Vulnerability & Endangerment

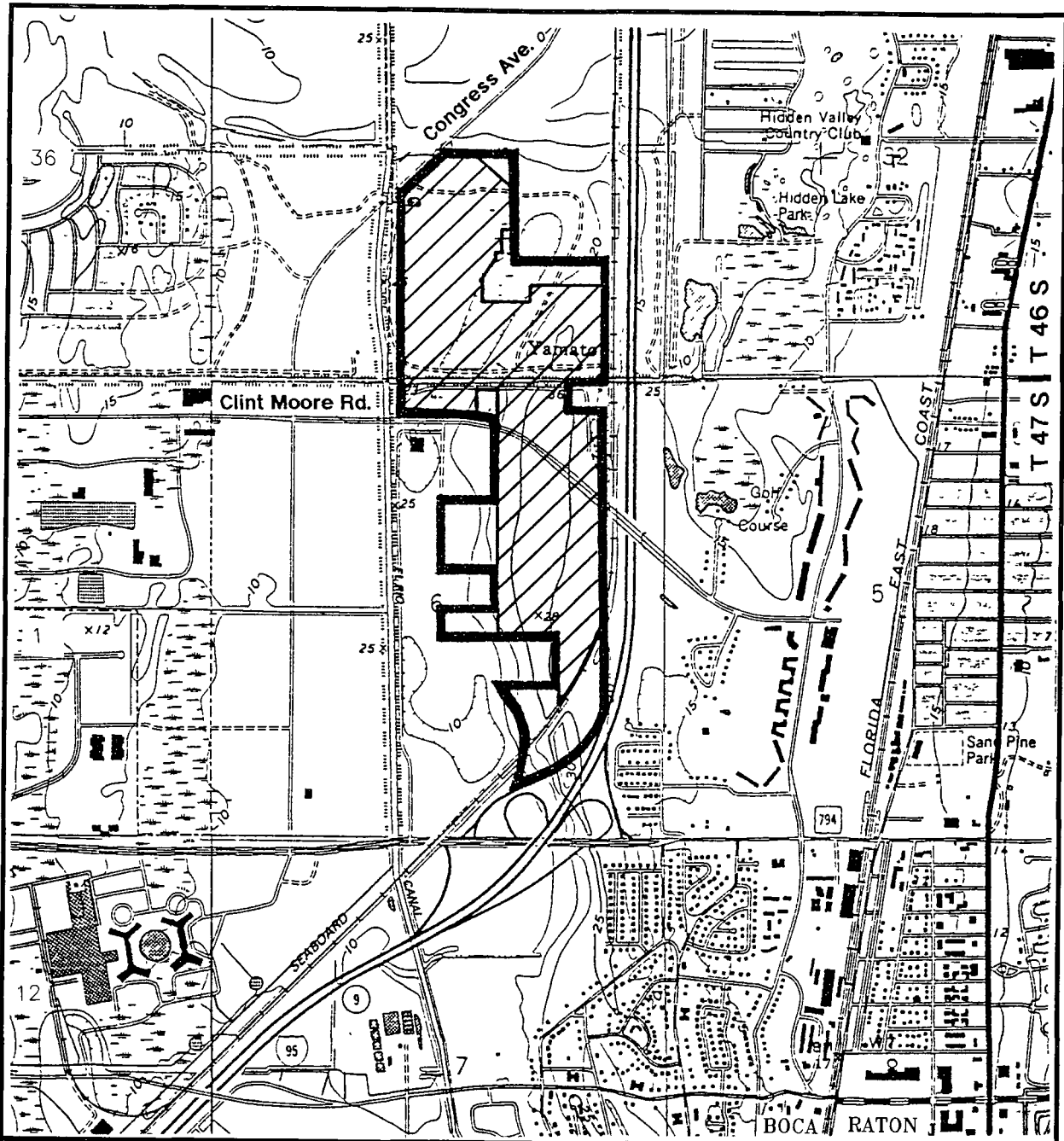
Based on comparison with other similar upland sites that have been developed in southeast Florida coastal counties, this site is extremely susceptible to man-induced degradation. Although scrub on the southeast coast of Florida once extended as far south as Dade County, there are apparently no known remaining sites in Dade County, only one scrub of any consequence in Broward County (a privately owned small fragment at Fort Lauderdale Executive Airport), and the Yamato Scrub in southeast Palm Beach County. According to the Treasure Coast Regional Planning Council, less than 2.5% of the approximately 42,000 acres of scrub formerly in Palm Beach County survives at present. These remaining acres include lands that have been cleared of all but the sand pines and many small sites of only one or a few acres in size.

Apparently, none are planned for protection. The southernmost protected scrub on the southeast Florida coast appears to be in Jonathan Dickinson State Park in Martin County. The primary cause for the loss of coastal scrub in southeast Florida is urbanization. Scrubs are located on uplands, which are the most attractive development sites. The Yamato Scrub is currently open land that is used primarily for trash dumping and for educational or research purposes.

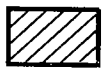
As the only remaining natural upland of any consequence from West Palm Beach to Miami, it is very probable that man-induced degradation of the Yamato Scrub will occur in the immediate future. Much of the site is planned for development as the Boca Commerce Center and the surrounding area has, for all practical purposes, been totally developed.

### Important Resources

FNAI Elements		Recreation/Public Use	Archaeological/Historic
SCRUB	G2/S2	nature appreciation	No archaeological or historical sites from the project are recorded in the Florida Master Site File. When compared to other projects, the potential for significant cultural resources within this project is considered low.
<i>Sand-dune spurge</i>	G2/S2	education	
<i>Cutthroat grass</i>	G2/S2	limited hiking	
<i>Pine pinweed</i>	G2/S2	research	
SCRUBBY FLATWOODS	G3/S3		
<i>Curtiss' milkweed</i>	G3/S3		
<i>Large-flowered rosemary</i>	G3/S3	<b>Lead Manager</b>	
<i>Nodding pinweed</i>	G3/S3	Palm Beach County	
Gopher tortoise	G3/S3	<b>Designated Use</b>	
14 elements known from project		preserve	



**PROJECT AREA**

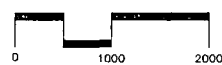


**UNDER CONTRACT**  
EQUALS ESSENTIAL PARCELS



**NORTH**

SCALE IN FEET



**YAMATO SCRUB**

**PALM BEACH COUNTY**

**Management Policy Statement/Public Purposes**

The primary goals of management of the Yamato Scrub CARL project are: to conserve and protect environmentally unique and irreplaceable lands that contain native, relatively unaltered flora and fauna representing a natural area unique to, or scarce within, a region of this state or a larger geographic area; and to conserve and protect significant habitat for native species or endangered and threatened species.

**Management Prospectus**

**Qualifications for state designation** The Yamato Scrub project qualifies as a state preserve because it is one of the few remaining representatives of Atlantic Coastal Ridge scrub in southeastern Florida.

**Manager** The project will be managed by the Palm Beach County Department of Environmental Resources Management.

**Management goals** See policy statement. The management goals for the project are to perpetuate the Florida scrub ecosystem, which has been reduced to less than 2% of its former extent on the Atlantic Coastal Ridge in Palm Beach County; to conserve and protect significant habitat for rare species of scrub animals and plants, and to provide for passive recreation as well as environmental education and scientific research.

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

**Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure** Initial management activities will be completed within a year after acquisition. The site will be secured with fencing and other barriers to prevent unauthorized uses such as poaching, off-road-vehicle driving, and trash dumping. Law enforcement authorities will begin enforcing the Palm Beach County and Boca Raton ordinances that prohibit damage to a natural area. Any trash not removed in a pre-acquisition cleanup will be removed on a volunteer cleanup day.

Within one year of the execution of a management lease, the County will complete a management plan describing how the natural resources of the site will be protected, how altered areas will be restored, and how public use will be accommodated. As a part of management planning, the County will inventory natural resources to identify sensitive and disturbed areas and to map populations of listed species.

The possibility of filling in or raising the control elevation of the former Lake Worth Drainage District L-40 lateral canal, which bisects the project and contributes to the drawdown of the water table, will be investigated. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service will be consulted about the possible reintroduction of scrub jays to the project. After adopting the management plan, the County will implement a prescribed burning program in fire-maintained natural communities that incorporates existing natural and man-made firebreaks. Exotic plants will be removed.

Within three years of acquisition of the last parcel, public-use facilities will be constructed and the project opened for regular public access. Facilities will be the minimum required for passive use and will be located in disturbed areas as much as possible.

**Revenue-generating potential** Palm Beach County does not charge admission fees to the natural areas it manages, or permit hunting or logging on these sites. Therefore, no revenue is expected to be generated from the Yamato Scrub project.

**Cooperators in management activities** The City of Boca Raton will perform some maintenance activities.

**Management costs and sources of revenue** The County will fund initial management activities and construction of public facilities from environmentally sensitive lands bonds proceeds. Long-term management and maintenance activities will be funded from a natural areas stewardship endowment fund.

**Management Cost Summary**

Category	Source	Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
1994-95	County	\$11,570	\$1,788	\$3,700	\$60,652	\$0	\$77,710
1995-96	County	\$17,935	\$1,860	\$13,300	\$35,267	\$22,355	\$90,717



Project History					
Ranking (last 5 yrs.)		Assessment Approved: 7/12/91		CARL Acquisition History	
		Project Design Approved: 12/6/91		Year	Acres
1994	90	Boundary/Design Modifications None		1992	\$5,515,125
1993	76				
1992	43				
1991	--				
1990	--				

**Acquisition Planning and Status**

Boca Commerce Center is the essential tract to be acquired before negotiation of the three other smaller parcels. This is a shared acquisition with Palm Beach County and the City of Boca Raton. The Governor and Cabinet approved an option totaling approximately 220 acres on 9/15/92. Specific performance litigation ongoing to close

Resolutions 87-760 and 84-1470 in support for acquisition were received from Palm Beach County.

**Conformance with Florida Statewide Land Acquisition Plan**

Natural Communities		Forest Resources			Vascular Plants			Fish and Wildlife			Fresh Water Resources					Coastal Resources		
1	2	1	2a	2b	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
M	M	H	N	L	L	M	H	L	N	M	N	N	N	L	N	N	N	N

Geological Resources		Historical Resources		Outdoor Recreation Resources					Acquisition Guiding Principles									
1	2	1a	1b	1	2a	2b	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
L	L	N	N	L	M	M	L	N	L	H	N	H	M	N	L	N	N	H

**Qualifications Matrix for Preservation 2000 Criteria**

Imminent Danger of			Likely to be.		Serves to Protect:			● = Best Met ○ = Also Met	
Development	Loss of Habitat	Subdivision	Developed in 12 mos.	Escalating Land Val-	Recharge Area	Other Nat. Res.	Res -based Recreation	Cost ≤ 80% Appraisal	E & T spp Habitat
○		○	○		○	○	○		●

# Golden Aster Scrub

Bargain/Shared # 33

	<b>Acres</b>	<b>Cost/Tax Value</b>	<b>County(ies):</b> Hillsborough	
<b>Acquired:</b>	0	\$0	<b>Water Mgmt. District:</b> Southwest Florida	
<b>Remaining:</b>	1,285	\$7,800,800	<b>Regional Planning Council:</b> Tampa Bay	
<b>Totals:</b>	1,285	\$7,800,800	<b>Senate District(s):</b> 13	<b>House District(s):</b> 67

### Natural Resources Summary

In a region with little natural upland vegetation, the Golden Aster Scrub project contains high-quality natural communities and an excellent population of an extremely rare plant. Though Mesic to Wet Flatwoods cover most of the project, the most significant natural community is the Scrub. At 180 acres, this may be the largest unprotected Scrub in Hillsborough County. Depression Marsh, Hydric Hammock, Baygall, and Xeric Hammock communities cover small areas. The project is also significant for its large population of the federally endangered Florida golden aster (*Chrysopsis floridana*), known from only three counties on the west coast of the state. Gopher tortoise and Florida sandhill crane also occur within the project.

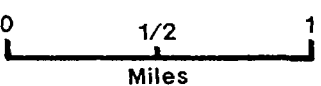
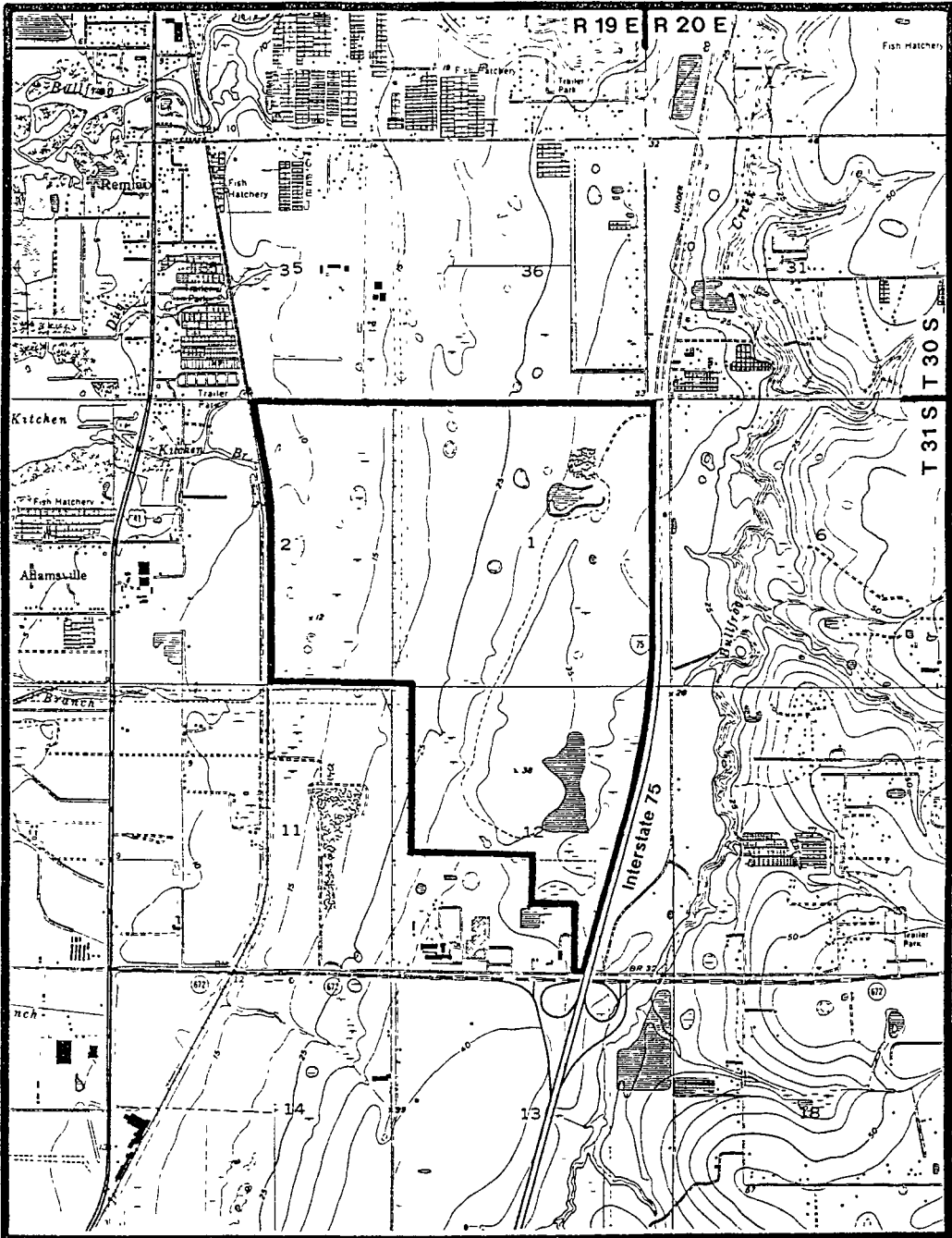
### Vulnerability & Endangerment

The site is almost entirely uplands that are highly vulnerable to destruction by development. The population of the Florida golden aster on site could be completely eliminated by development, particularly given its occurrence near the borrow ponds on site. Most of the site has not been burned recently, and continued fire suppression will result in succession away from the fire-dependent communities which characterize the site.

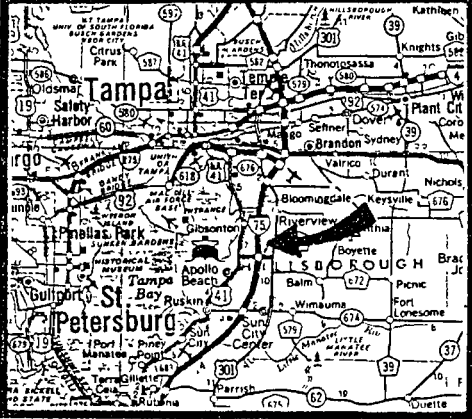
Growth pressures in Hillsborough County are intense. The site's proximity to I-75 makes it a prime development site. Unless acquired for conservation purposes, its development is simply a matter of time.

### Important Resources

FNAI Elements		Recreation/Public Use	Archaeological/Historic
<i>Florida golden aster</i>	G1/S1	nature trails	The Florida Site File records no archaeological or historical sites within the project, but if the area were systematically surveyed, sites might be found. Compared to other projects, the archaeological and historical value of Golden Aster Scrub is considered to be low.
SCRUB	G2/S2	horseback riding trails	
Bald eagle	G3/S2S3	picnicking	
<i>Nodding pinweed</i>	G3/S3	camping	
Gopher tortoise	G3/S3	swimming	
XERIC HAMMOCK	G?/S3	non-motorized boating	
MESIC FLATWOODS	G?/S4	<b>Lead Manager</b>	
WET FLATWOODS	G?/S4?	Hillsborough County	
HYDRIC HAMMOCK	G?/S4?	<b>Designated Use</b>	
12 elements known from project		park/botanical site	



**GOLDEN ASTER SCRUB**  
 HILLSBOROUGH CO.



 **PROJECT BOUNDARY**  
 EQUALS ESSENTIAL PARCELS.

**Conservation and Recreation Lands  
1995 Annual Report**

**SUBSTANTIALLY COMPLETE PROJECTS**

North Key Largo Hammocks .....	S-3
Florida Springs Coastal Greenway .....	S-7
Paynes Prairie .....	S-14
South Savannas .....	S-18
Charlotte Harbor .....	S-23
Point Washington .....	S-27
Lake George .....	S-32
Levy County Forest/Sandhills .....	S-36
Withlacochee State Forest Addition .....	S-40
Big Bend Coast Tract .....	S-44
North Fork St. Lucie River .....	S-51

# North Key Largo Hammocks

Substantially Complete # 1

	<b>Acres</b>	<b>Cost/Tax Value</b>	<b>County(ies):</b>		Monroe
<b>Acquired:</b>	2,238	\$65,905,657	<b>Water Mgmt. District:</b>		South Florida
<b>Remaining:</b>	971	\$8,775,400	<b>Regional Planning Council:</b>		South Florida
<b>Totals:</b>	3,209	\$74,681,057	<b>Senate District(s):</b> 40	<b>House District(s):</b> 120	

## Natural Resources Summary

The Hammocks of North Key Largo form the largest stand of West Indian tropical forest in the United States. This rapidly disappearing forest, called rockland hammock, 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. Natural communities include marine tidal swamp, coastal rock barren, and rockland hammock. The majority of the project is hammock or upland.

## Vulnerability & 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.

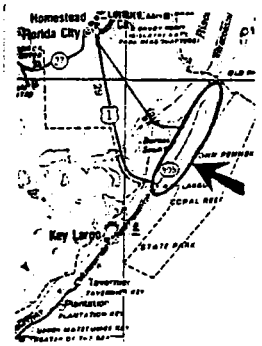
Adjacent areas are being developed as multi-family housing, and a portion of the project area itself is slated for a planned unit development. Other portions have been identified as "development nodes" in the North Key Largo Habitat Protection Plan. Dumping of garbage, poaching of native species, and mosquito spraying have been damaging to this biological community.

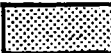

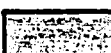
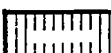
## Important Resources

FNAI Elements		Recreation/Public Use	Archaeological/Historic
PINE ROCKLAND	G1/S1	photography	No archeological/historical sites within the boundaries of this project are recorded within the Florida Site File. When compared to other projects, the potential for significant sites is considered to be low to moderate.
<i>Mahogany mistletoe</i>	G?/S1	nature appreciation	
<i>Inkwood</i>	G2/S1	hiking	
<i>Prickly-apple</i>	G2G3/S2S3		
Key Largo woodrat	G5T1/S1		
Key Largo cotton mouse	G5T1/S1		
Florida Keys mole skink	G4T2/S2	<b>Lead Manager</b>	
Rimrock crowned snake	G1G2Q/S1S2	Div. Rec. and Parks	
Schaus' swallowtail	G4T1Q/S1	<b>Designated Use</b>	
42 elements known from project		botanical site/preserve	



**NORTH KEY LARGO HAMMOCKS**  
**MONROE COUNTY**



-  PROJECT AREA  
EQUALS ESSENTIAL PARCELS
-  STATE OWNED OR  
UNDER OPTION
-  CROCODILE LAKE  
NAT. WILDLIFE REFUGE
-  OCEAN REEF RESORT

**Management Policy Statement/Public Purposes**

The primary goals of management of the North Key Largo Hammocks CARL project are: To conserve and protect environmentally unique and irreplaceable lands that contain native, relatively unaltered flora and fauna representing a natural area unique to, or scarce within, a region of this state or a larger geographic area; To conserve and protect lands within areas of critical state concern, if the proposed acquisition relates to the natural resource protection purposes of the designation; To conserve and protect significant habitat for native species or endangered and threatened species; and To conserve, protect, manage, or restore important ecosystems, landscapes, and forests, if the protection and conservation of such lands is necessary to enhance or protect significant surface water, coastal, recreational, timber, fish or wildlife resources which cannot otherwise be accomplished through local or state regulatory programs.

**Management Prospectus**

**Qualifications for state designation** The North Key Largo Hammocks project includes the largest West Indian tropical forest in the United States. This qualifies it as a state botanical site.

**Manager** The Division of Recreation and Parks will manage the project.

**Management goals** See policy statement.

**Conditions affecting intensity of management** The project is a low-need management area emphasizing resource protection and perpetuation while allowing compatible public recreational use and development. Much of the project has already been acquired.

**Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure** Future acquisitions will be incorporated into the Key Largo Hammock State Botanical Site. When the Division of Recreation and Parks brings each parcel under its management, it will concentrate on site security, natural and cultural resource protection, and inclusion in a plan for long-term public use and resource management of the overall Botanical Site.

**Revenue-generating potential** No significant revenue is expected to be generated for individual parcels. The amount of revenue generated will depend on the nature and extent of public use and facilities for the Botanical Site. Since management emphasizes resource protection, with limited public use, future revenues are not expected to be high. The Site does not presently generate any significant amount of revenue.

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

**Management Cost Summary**

Category	Source	Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
1994-95	CARL/SPTF	\$116,029	\$0	\$24,678	\$0	\$0	\$140,707

**Project History**

Ranking (last 5 yrs.)	Assessment Approved: 1985		CARL Acquisition History		
	Project Design Approved: 3/21/86		Year	Acres	Funds
1994	1	Boundary/Design Modifications 1986 acreage added	1982-90	2,615	\$56,566,418
1993	1		1991	138	\$3,604,241
1992	1		1992	211	\$5,773,623
1991	2		1993	28	\$745,880
1990	2		1994		

**Acquisition Planning and Status**

In general, Phase I consists of all tracts in the project area before 1986 project design additions. Phase II consists of contiguous tracts in the addition from north to south. Phase III consists of the northernmost islands - Palo Alto being the largest and ecologically valuable. Phase IV consists of privately owned submerged tracts. Phase V consists of Port Bouganville/Garden Cove.

All tracts owned by willing sellers have been acquired. The Governor and Cabinet have authorized condemnation of most of the remaining tracts. Proceedings are in progress.

Resolutions, in support of state acquisition, received include #333-1986 from Monroe County Commission, 1986 from the American Littoral Society and one from Florida International University.

**Conformance with Florida Statewide Land Acquisition Plan**

Natural Communities		Forest Resources			Vascular Plants			Fish and Wildlife			Fresh Water Resources					Coastal Resources		
1	2	1	2a	2b	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
H	H	M	N	L	H	H	H	H	N	H	M	N	N	N	N	M	H	H

Geological Resources		Historical Resources		Outdoor Recreation Resources					Acquisition Guiding Principles									
1	2	1a	1b	1	2a	2b	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
M	M	H	N	L	H	H	L	L	L	H	H	M	H	H	M	N	N	N

**Qualifications Matrix for Preservation 2000 Criteria**

Imminent Danger of:			Likely to be:		Serves to Protect:			● = Best Met ○ = Also Met	
Development	Loss of Habitat	Subdivision	Developed in 12 mos.	Escalating Land Val.	Recharge Area	Other Nat. Res.	Res.-based Recreation	Cost ≤ 80% Appraisal	E & T spp Habitat
○									●



# Florida Springs Coastal Greenway

Substantially Complete # 2

	Acres	Cost/Tax Value	County(ies):	
Acquired:	27,448	\$40,955,386	Citrus	
Remaining:	12,814	\$6,472,900	Water Mgmt. District: Southwest	
Totals:	40,262	\$47,428,286	Regional Planning Council: Withlacoochee	
			Senate District(s): 4	House District(s): 43

### Natural Resources Summary

The Crystal River project provides protection of a major winter refuge for the endangered West Indian manatee and is a prime nesting location for bald eagles and ospreys. Natural communities within the project area include: floodplain marsh, freshwater tidal swamp, tidal marsh, and upland hammock. The project area represents a significant part of the headwaters of the Crystal River. Areas more inland contain some examples of prairie hammock. Upland areas of the project contain some quality examples of hydric hammock and upland mixed forest. However, silvicultural management/pine plantations occur on higher elevations of the project, which has impacted the overall biodiversity of the project. The project is known to harbor at least 1 FNAI-listed animal species. Crystal River and Bay, which this project would buffer, are also known to be of particular importance to the federally-endangered West Indian manatee.

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

One of the most important aspects of the Homosassa Reserve/Walker property is its geographic position between other protected conservation lands and its consequent value as an ecosystem corridor. Acquisition of this property will fill a gap between the Chassahowitzka National Wildlife Refuge, the Chassahowitzka State Wildlife Management Area, the Crystal River State Reserve, the St. Martins River CARL project, the Homosassa Springs State Wildlife Park, and the St. Martins Marsh Aquatic Preserve. Waters in the adjacent Chassahowitzka Bay and St. Martins Marsh Aquatic Preserve are designated Outstanding Florida Waters, and acquisition of this property will help protect these resources from possible adverse effects of private land uses. Most of the merchantable timber (including pine, cypress and ed cedar) has been harvested from the Homosassa Reserve/Walker Property. Harvesting of young cypress for mulch continues. A quarter of the property has been converted to pasture. No rare or endangered plants are known; however, several threatened and endangered animals such as Florida black bears, bald eagles, eastern indigo snakes, and Sherman's fox squirrels are known to occur on the project.

### Vulnerability & Endangerment

Citrus County is experiencing one of the fastest population growth rates, (72.82% from 1980 to 1990) in the state, trailing only Flagler, Osceola, Hernando, Charlotte and Collier Counties. Even though more recent county planning has attempted to limit intensive development in the low lying coastal area west of US 19, many platted subdivisions were grandfathered, exempting them from the more stringent land use regulations. Continued development of properties along Crystal and Salt River corridors and the small islands within the marsh system will inevitably impact water quality and delicate manatee habitat.

In 1988, the Citrus County Commission approved the extension of a water line to the end of SR 44, which bisects the Crystal River project area. The St. Martins 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.

#2 Florida Springs Coastal Greenway

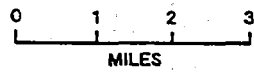
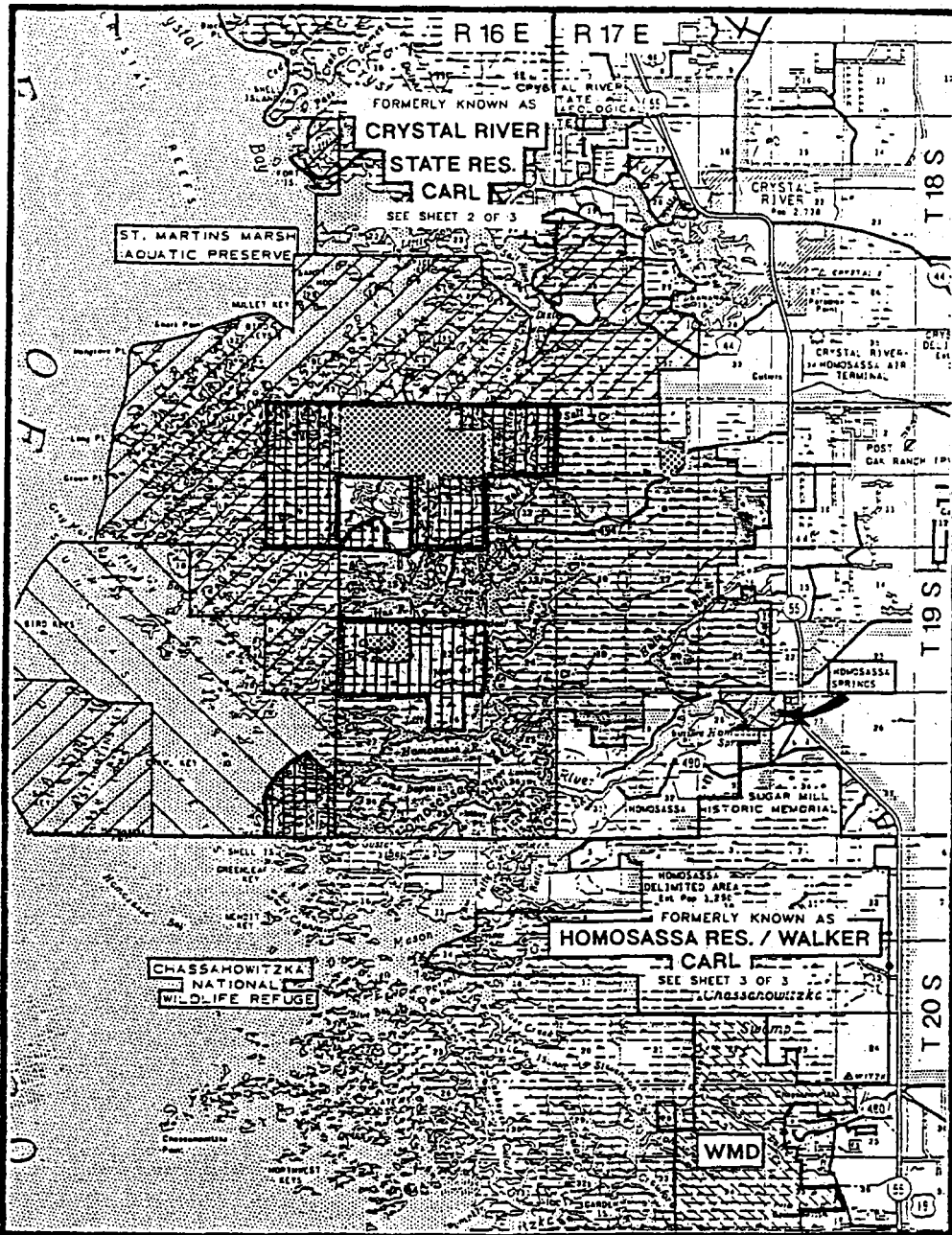
Citrus County is experiencing one of the fastest population growth rates (72.82% from 1980 to 1990) in the state, only behind Charlotte, Collier, Brevard and Broward Counties. The county has attempted to restrict new high density development within the coastal lowlands west of US 19 in its Comprehensive Plan. Some substantial development permits, however, have been grandfathered, and commercial development, housing development, and mobile home parks impact parts of the project area closest to US 19. Vacation homes and fish camps occur along the lower reaches of the Homosassa River. A power line extends along a sizeable length of the St. Martin and Homosassa Rivers and will probably assure the eventual development of substantial portions of this biologically productive estuarine environment, if it is not permanently protected.

A significant portion of the Homosassa Reserve project is wetland habitats not suitable for development. The upland areas are, however, highly suitable for development. Much of the site has been converted to pastureland, with agricultural conversion a possibility for the remaining natural upland communities. Most of the property has been timbered, and more intensive commercial forestry operations are a possibility.

The project's location near U.S. 19-98 would be desirable for either residential or commercial development. The Citrus County Comprehensive Plan identifies most of this area on its Future Land Use Map as Low Intensity Coastal and Lakes, where residential densities of one unit per five acres are prescribed. Densities may actually reach six units per net developable acre if such minimum development standards as clustering, central water and sewer, and buffers around water bodies and wetlands are provided. Commercial development is allowed along U.S. 19-98 at major intersections or with the provision of frontage roads. A portion of the Rooks property has already been developed as an industrial park. Other parcels within the Rooks ownership also carry commercial and industrial zoning. The county is considering constructing a road through the property.

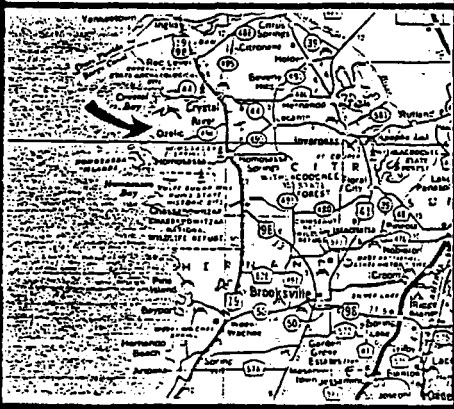
**Important Resources**






FNAI Elements		Recreation/Public Use	Archaeological/Historic
SCRUB	G2/S2	nature appreciation	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 pre-historic people as early as 500 B.C. When compared to other acquisition projects, the archaeological and historical resource value/ potential of this project is considered to be moderate to high.
SPRING-RUN STREAM	G2/S2	picnicking	
Manatee	G2/S2?	fishing	
Sherman's fox squirrel	G5T2/S2	canoeing	
Florida sandhill crane	G5T2T3/S2S3	hiking	
Gopher tortoise	G3/S3	camping	
Bald eagle	G3/S2S3	<b>Lead Manager</b>	
MARINE TIDAL SWAMP	G3/S3	See prospectus	
Eastern indigo snake	G4T3/S3	<b>Designated Use</b>	
37 elements known from site		See prospectus	

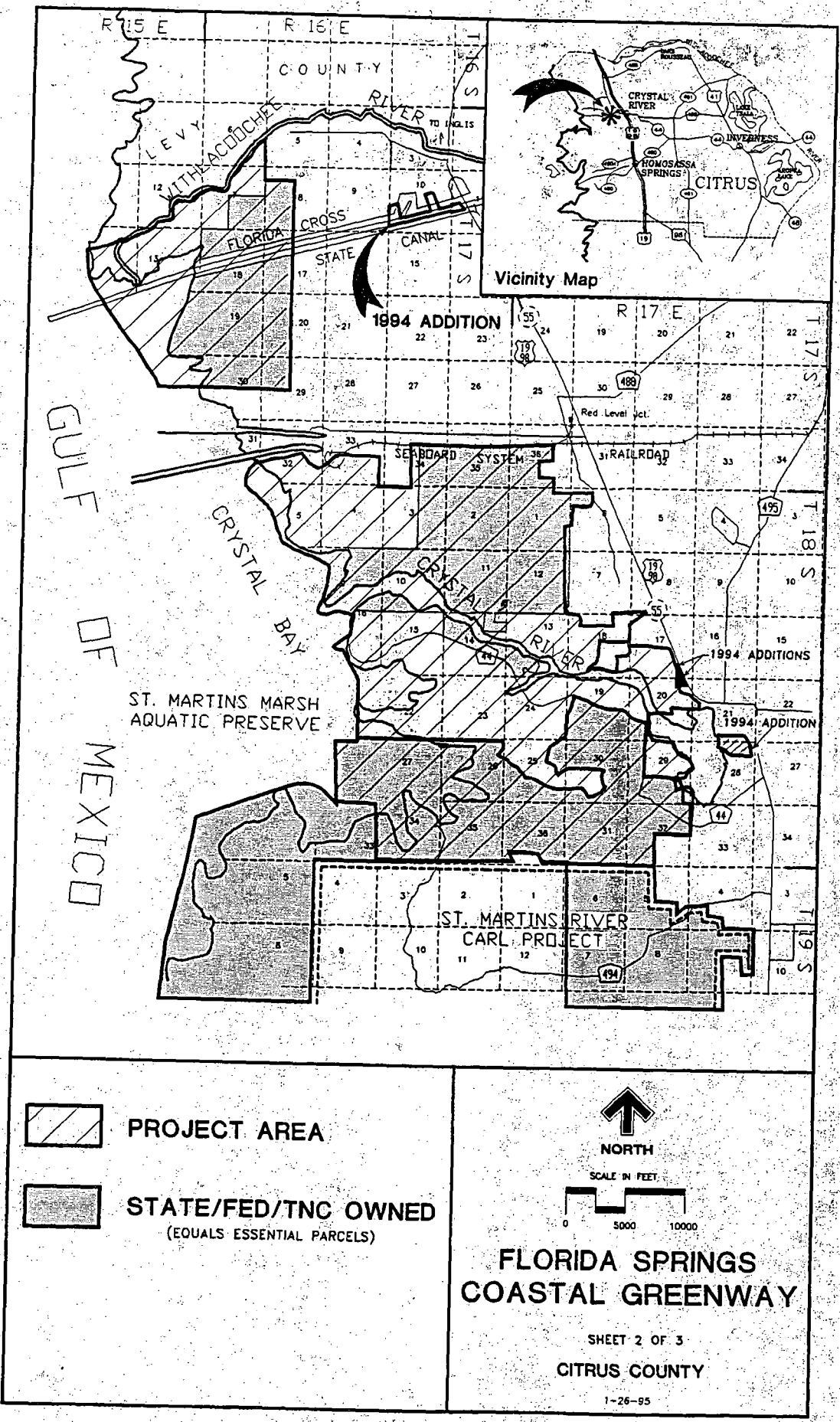


**FLORIDA SPRINGS  
COASTAL GREENWAY**

CITRUS SHEET 1 OF 3 CO.



-  STATE / FEDERAL / TNC OWNED
-  ACQUISITION PHASE I  
MAJORITY STATE OWNED OR  
UNDER CONTRACT
-  1994 ADDITIONS
-  ACQUISITION PHASES II & III  
BEING APPRAISED & NEGOTIATED
-  ACQUISITION PHASE IV  
LAST ACQUISITION PHASE



Vicinity Map

1994 ADDITION

1994 ADDITIONS

1994 ADDITION

# FLORIDA SPRINGS COASTAL GREENWAY

SHEET 2 OF 3

CITRUS COUNTY

1-26-95



**PROJECT AREA**



**STATE/FED/TNC OWNED**  
(EQUALS ESSENTIAL PARCELS)



**NORTH**

SCALE IN FEET.



GULF OF MEXICO

ST. MARTINS MARSH AQUATIC PRESERVE

ST. MARTINS RIVER CARL PROJECT

CRYSTAL BAY

SEABOARD SYSTEM

RAILROAD

FLORIDA STATE CANAL

COUNTY

R 15 E R 16 E

R 17 E

T 17 S

T 18 S

T 19 S

19 38

489

495

44

194

55'

55'

55'

55'

0

5000

10000

Red Level jct.

55'

55'

55'

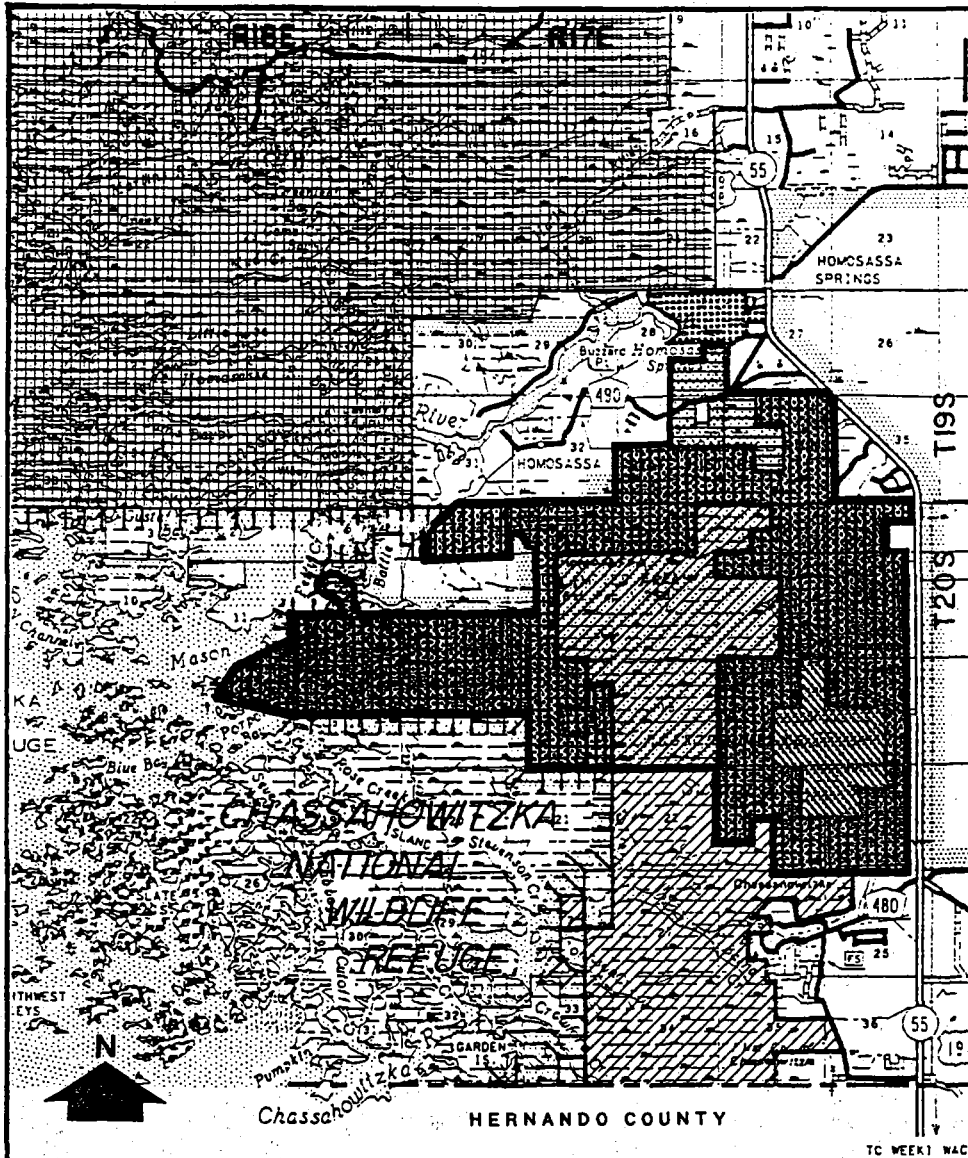
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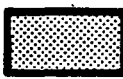


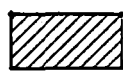
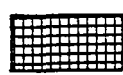

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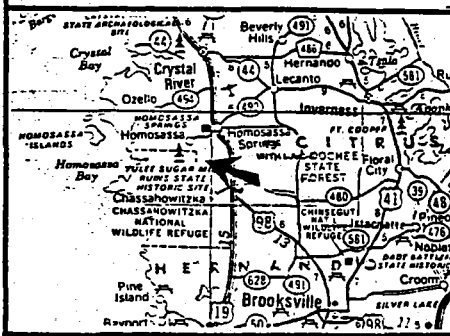


**FLORIDA SPRINGS  
COASTAL GREENWAY**

CITRUS SHEET 3 OF 3 COUNTY

 **ESSENTIAL PARCELS**  
PHASE 1 EQUALS ESSENTIAL PARCELS ALSO

-  **PROJECT AREA**
-  **PHASE I (ACQUIRED)**
-  **PHASE II**
-  **SWFWMD OWNERSHIP**
-  **ST. MARTIN'S RIVER CARL PROJECT**
-  **HOMOSASSA SPRINGS STATE PARK**



### Management Policy Statement/Public Purposes

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

### Management Prospectus

**Qualifications for state designation** The proximity of the Crystal River and St. Martins River tracts of the Florida Springs Coastal Greenway project to the St. Martins Marsh Aquatic Preserve and its major freshwater sources qualifies them as a state buffer preserve. The size and restorable forest resources of the Homosassa Reserve/Walker Property tract make it suitable for a state forest.

**Manager** The Bureau of Coastal and Aquatic Managed Areas, Division of Marine Resources, Department of Environmental Protection, is recommended as the lead manager for the Crystal River and St. Martins River tracts. The Division of Forestry will manage the Homosassa Reserve tract.

**Management goals** See policy statement. The management goals of the project are to restore, maintain and protect all native ecosystems, archaeological and historic resources, and geological features; to integrate compatible human use; and to protect endangered and threatened species, particularly the federally-endangered West Indian manatee. Manatee protection will also protect the waters of the St. Martins Marsh Aquatic Preserve.

**Conditions affecting intensity of management** Portions of the Florida Springs Coastal Greenway include lands that would be considered "low-need" tracts requiring basic resource management and protection. However, increasing public pressure for recreational access and a developing ecotourism industry may push portions of this project into the "moderate to high-need" category. In the Homosassa Reserve, there are no known disturbances that will require extraordinary attention so management intensity is expected to be typical for a state forest.

**Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure** Within the first year after acquisition, management will concentrate on site security, public and fire management access, resource inventory, and exotic removal. The Division of Marine Resources and Division of Forestry will provide access to the public while protecting sensitive resources. The project's natural resources will be inventoried and a management plan developed within one year.

Long-range plans for this property will generally be directed at the perpetuation of natural communities and protection of listed species. An all-season burning program will use existing roads, black lines, foam lines, and natural breaks to contain fires. Areas of silviculture in the Crystal River project will be returned to their original character and species composition. About 25% of the Homosassa Reserve tract contains pasture suitable for reforestation and restoration. The resource inventory will be used to identify sensitive areas and to locate any recreational or administrative facilities. Unnecessary roads, firelines, and hydrological disturbances will be restored to the greatest extent practical. Infrastructure will be located in disturbed areas and will be the minimum needed for public access and management.

**Revenue-generating potential** Initially, no revenue is expected to be generated. During restoration of pine plantations, some revenue to offset the cost of management may be generated from the sale of timber. Any estimate of revenue from this harvest depends upon a detailed assessment of the value of the timber. As the recreational component develops and additional staff is assigned, there may be a potential for revenue from this source. No potential revenue estimates are available at this time. On the Homosassa Reserve, the Division of Forestry will sell timber as needed to improve or maintain desirable ecosystem conditions. These sales will provide variable revenue, but the revenue-generating potential for this tract is expected to be low.

**Cooperators in management activities** The Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission is recommended as a cooperating manager for hunts to eliminate feral hogs and to manage certain species. Because of the proximity of certain parcels to the Cross Florida Greenway and the Crystal River National Wildlife Refuge, the Office of Greenways and Trails and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service can be cooperative managers on parts of the project. Citrus County and the City of Crystal River may also cooperate in management. The Division of Forestry will also cooperate with other state agencies, local governments and interested parties as appropriate.



**Management Cost Summary**

Category	Source	Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
Recurring	IITF, CARL	\$107,205	\$17,000	\$59,840	\$20,000	\$80,000	\$247,143

**Project History**

Ranking (last 5 yrs.)	Assessment Approved: 7/20/90*		CARL Acquisition History		
	Project Design Approved: 12/7/90*		Year	Acres	Funds
1994	<b>Boundary/Design Modifications</b>		1989	10	\$66,413*
1993	1993	51 acres added (st. Mart.)	1988	787	\$701,732
1992	1992	Cry Riv and Bay combined	1984	1,401	\$3,482,650
1991	1991	34 acres added (St. Mart.)	1983	242	\$4,850,000
1990	1990	420 acres added (St. Mart.)			

**Acquisition Planning and Status**

Crystal River (14,758 acres) Phase I: Crystal River II: Phase II: Crystal Cove - major owner is Burnip and Sims (acquisition activity in progress). Phase III: Crystal River State Reserve - major owner is Hollins (acquired).

St. Martins (14,040 acres) Phase I: Large ownerships within Area I (identified in Project Design), Phase II: Other ownerships within Area I and large ownerships within Area II, Phase III: Other ownerships within Area II, and Phase IV; ownerships in Area III.

Major owners have been acquired. Only smaller tracts and out islands remain. Acquisition activity on remaining strategic tracts with willing sellers is continuing.

Homosassa Reserve (8,577 acres) Phase I consists of the Rooks tract (acquired), the Walker tract (acquired by the Southwest Florida Water Management District) and other ownerships except in Sections 28, 33, 34 and 7. Phase II consists of minor owners in Sections 28 and 33, the 160 acres Villa Sites Addition to Homosassa Sub in Section 34; also the 134 acres Johnson parcel in Section 7.

All of large and strategic ownerships with willing sellers have been acquired with the exception of the Black ownership, an unwilling seller.

**Conformance with Florida Statewide Land Acquisition Plan**

Natural Communities		Forest Resources			Vascular Plants			Fish and Wildlife			Fresh Water Resources					Coastal Resources		
1	2	1	2a	2b	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3

Geological Resources		Historical Resources		Outdoor Recreation Resources					Acquisition Guiding Principles									
1	2	1a	1b	1	2a	2b	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

**Qualifications Matrix for Preservation 2000 Criteria**

Imminent Danger of:			Likely to be:		Serves to Protect:			● = Best Met ○ = Also Met	
Development	Loss of Habitat	Subdivision	Developed in 12 mos.	Escalating Land Val-	Recharge Area	Other Nat. Res.	Res.-based Recreation	Cost ≤ 80% Appraisal	E & T spp Habitat

# Paynes Prairie

Substantially Complete # 3

	<b>Acres</b>	<b>Cost/Tax Value</b>	<b>County(ies):</b> Alachua	
<b>Acquired:</b>	20,224*	\$11,017,700*	<b>Water Mgmt. District:</b> St. Johns River	
<b>Remaining:</b>	3,712	\$3,091,100	<b>Regional Planning Council:</b> North Central Florida	
<b>Totals:</b>	23,936	\$14,108,800	<b>Senate District(s):</b> 5	<b>House District(s):</b> 22, 23

### Natural Resources Summary

This project contains lands that would significantly enhance the protection and maintenance of Paynes 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).

### Vulnerability & Endangerment

This area is critical to the water quality and quantity of the adjacent State Preserve and is easily disturbed by human activity.

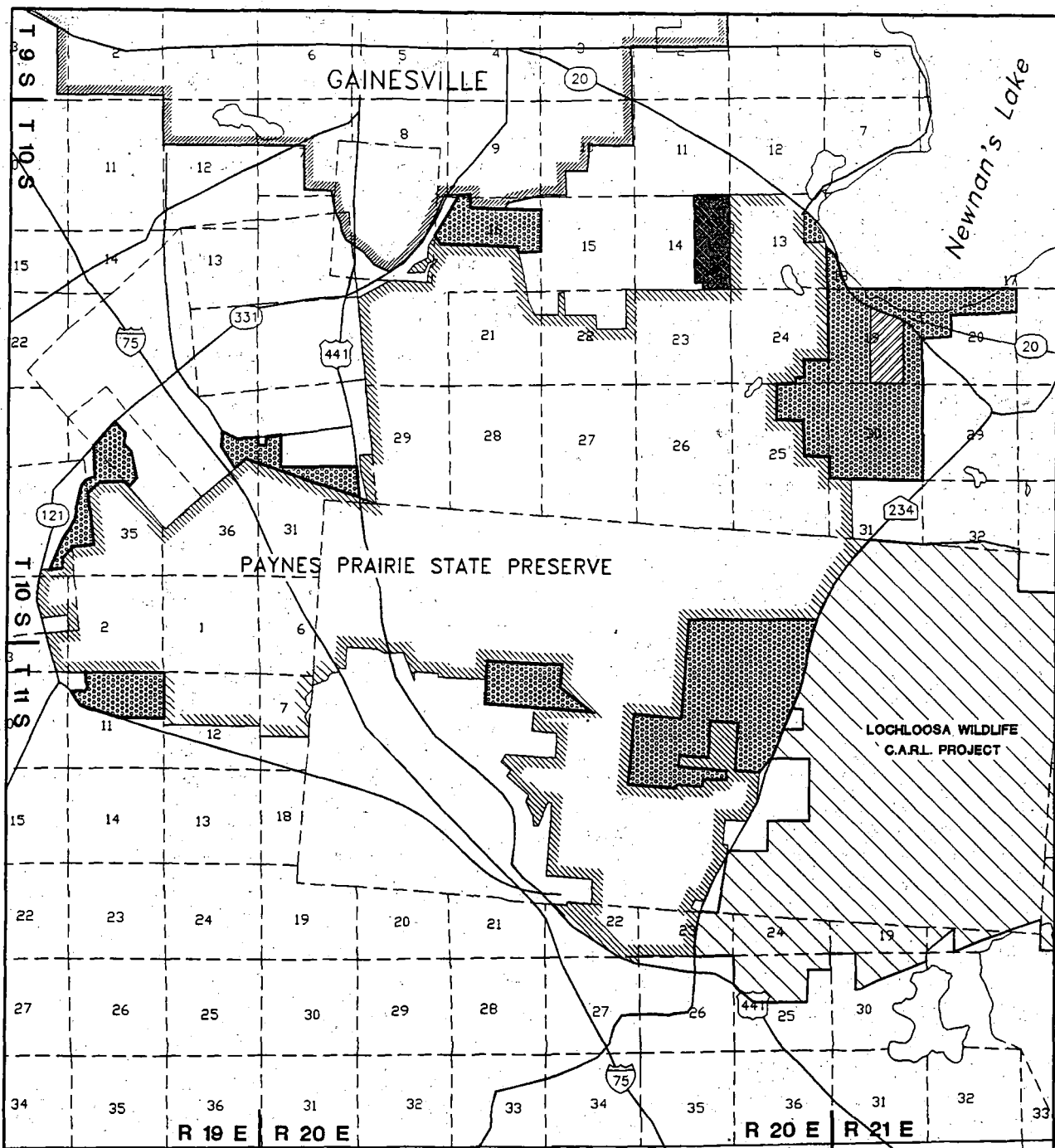
Development pressure in rapidly growing Alachua County is increasing, upland portions of these tracts are prime areas for development and will probably be sold to a private developer if not purchased by the State.

The 26 acre Hunt Club parcel, part of an approved planned unit development (PUD), is under imminent threat of development.

### Important Resources

FNAI Elements		Recreation/Public Use	Archaeological/Historic
Sherman's fox squirrel	G5T2/S2	hiking	There are numerous aboriginal sites located on this project and the area is considered to have excellent potential for archaeological investigations.
Florida sandhill crane	G5T2T3/S2S3	nature study	
SANDHILL UPLAND LAKE	G3/S2	horseback riding	
Bald eagle	G3/S2S3		
SCRUBBY FLATWOODS	G3/S3		
Gopher tortoise	G3/S3		
Red-tailed muskrat	G3/S3		
Florida mouse	G3/S3		
Eastern indigo snake	G4T3/S3		
BLACKWATER STREAM	G4/S2		
44 elements known from project		preserve	





**PROJECT AREA**  
EQUALS ESSENTIAL PARCELS



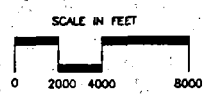
**ACQUIRED BY S.J.R.W.M.D.**



**1994 ADDITION**



**NORTH**



**PAYNES PRAIRIE**  
ALACHUA COUNTY

1-30-95.

**Management Policy Statement/Public Purposes**

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

**Management Prospectus**

**Qualifications for state designation** The Paynes Prairie CARL project has wetlands that are part of the Paynes Prairie basin, as well as surrounding uplands. These resources, and its location around the existing Paynes Prairie State Preserve, qualify it as a state preserve.

**Manager** The Division of Recreation and Parks, Department of Environmental Protection, will manage these sites as part of the Paynes Prairie State Preserve.

**Management goals** See policy statement.

**Conditions affecting intensity of management** The project is a low-need management area, emphasizing resource protection and perpetuation while allowing compatible public recreational use and development.

**Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure** As the Division incorporates each parcel into the preserve, its management activities will concentrate on site security; natural and cultural resource protection, and inclusion in a plan for long-term public use and resource management of the overall preserve.

**Revenue-generating potential** No significant revenue is expected to be generated for individual parcels. The amount of future revenue generated will depend on the nature and extent of public use and facilities for the preserve. Because the management of the preserve emphasizes resource protection, with limited public use, future generated revenues are expected to be low. In fiscal year 1993-1994, the preserve generated slightly more than \$108,000 in revenues.

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

**Management Cost Summary**

Category	Source	Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
1994-95	SPTF	\$412,400	\$1,000	\$111,720	\$0	\$0	\$525,120

Project History						
Ranking (last 5 yrs.)	Assessment Approved:		1987	CARL Acquisition History		
	Project Design Approved:		6/88	Year	Acres	Funds
1994	39	<b>Boundary/Design Modifications</b>		1993	249	\$503,000
1993	26	11/18/94	250 acres added	1992	596	\$1,222,000
1992	50	7/12/91	99 acres added	1991	1,353	\$2,295,200
1991	43	3/27/91	23.97 acres added	1975	435	\$1,418,000
1990	54					

**Acquisition Planning and Status**

The Division of Recreation and Parks ranked 23 tracts in order of priority in the 7/12/91 Project Design (on file in OES office of DEP). Over 70 ownerships remain to be acquired.

\* EEL, L&WCF and LATF funds have all been used (as well as CARL/P2000) in the acquisition of this project.

The Alachua Conservation Trust (ACT) is an intermediary in the acquisition of this project.

Resolutions, in support of state acquisition, received include several from the City of Gainesville and from the St. Johns River Water Management District.

**Conformance with Florida Statewide Land Acquisition Plan**

Natural Communities		Forest Resources			Vascular Plants			Fish and Wildlife			Fresh Water Resources					Coastal Resources		
1	2	1	2a	2b	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
L	M	L	N	L	N	N	M	M	L	L	M	N	N	M	H	N	N	N

Geological Resources		Historical Resources		Outdoor Recreation Resources					Acquisition Guiding Princacquisition									
1	2	1a	1b	1	2a	2b	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
L	H	H	N	L	H	H	L	N	M	H	N	M	H	H	M	N	N	H

**Qualifications Matrix for Preservation 2000 Criteria**

Imminent Danger of:			Likely to be:		Serves to Protect:			● = Best Met ○ = Also Met	
Development	Loss of Habitat	Subdivision	Developed in 12 mos.	Escalating Land Val-	Recharge Area	Other Nat. Res.	Res.-based Recreation	Cost ± 80% Appraisal	E & T spp Habitat
○		○			●	●	○		○

# South Savannas

Substantially Complete # 4

	<b>Acres</b>	<b>Cost/Tax Value</b>	<b>County(ies):</b>		Martin/St. Lucie
<b>Acquired:</b>	4,738*	\$12,401,444	<b>Water Mgmt. District:</b>		South Florida
<b>Remaining:</b>	1,308	\$7,491,600	<b>Regional Planning Council:</b>		Treasure Coast
<b>Totals:</b>	6,046	\$19,893,044	<b>Senate District(s):</b> 27	<b>House District(s):</b> 81	

### Natural Resources Summary

South Savannas comprises the last relatively undisturbed example of coastal freshwater marsh in southeastern Florida. It 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 and plants, some of which are rare and endangered in Florida.

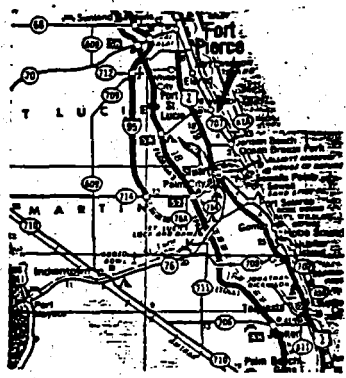
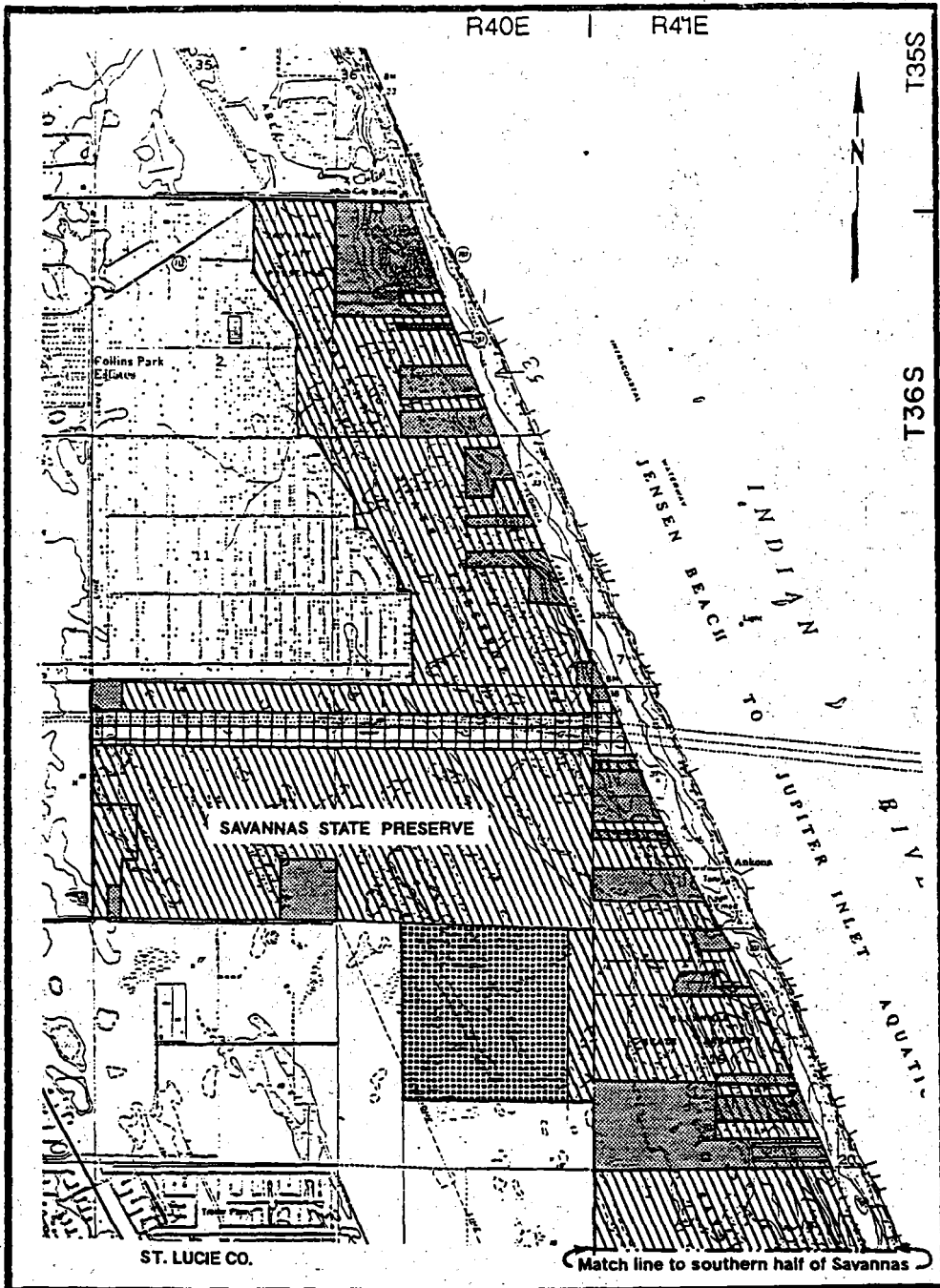
### Vulnerability & Endangerment

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. The West Jensen Development of Regional Impact (DRI) was approved by the Treasure Coast Regional Planning Council and Martin County. The DRI included an 82 acre parcel within the expanded (see "Acquisition Planning") CARL project boundary which will be managed by the county. The provision of the DRI stipulated that the important buffer area be managed for recreation and open space and that any development by the county be approved by the Department of Community Affairs (DCA) and the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP).

### Important Resources

FNAI Elements		Recreation/Public Use	Archaeological/Historic
<i>Four-petal pawpaw</i>	G1/S1	hiking	No archaeological sites are known from the project area, but the area has not been systematically surveyed for cultural resource sites.
<i>Fragrant prickly-apple</i>	G2G3T1/S1	nature appreciation	
<i>Sand-dune spurge</i>	G2/S2	canoeing	
SCRUB	G2/S2		
MESIC FLATWOODS	G2/S2		
DEPRESSION MARSH	G2/S3		
<i>Florida threeawn</i>	G3/S3	<b>Lead Manager</b>	
<i>Large-flowered rosemary</i>	G3/S3	Div. of Rec. and Parks	
<i>Piedmont jointgrass</i>	G3/S3	<b>Designated Use</b>	
19 elements known from project		reserve	

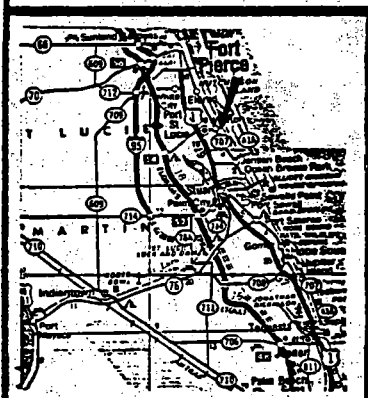
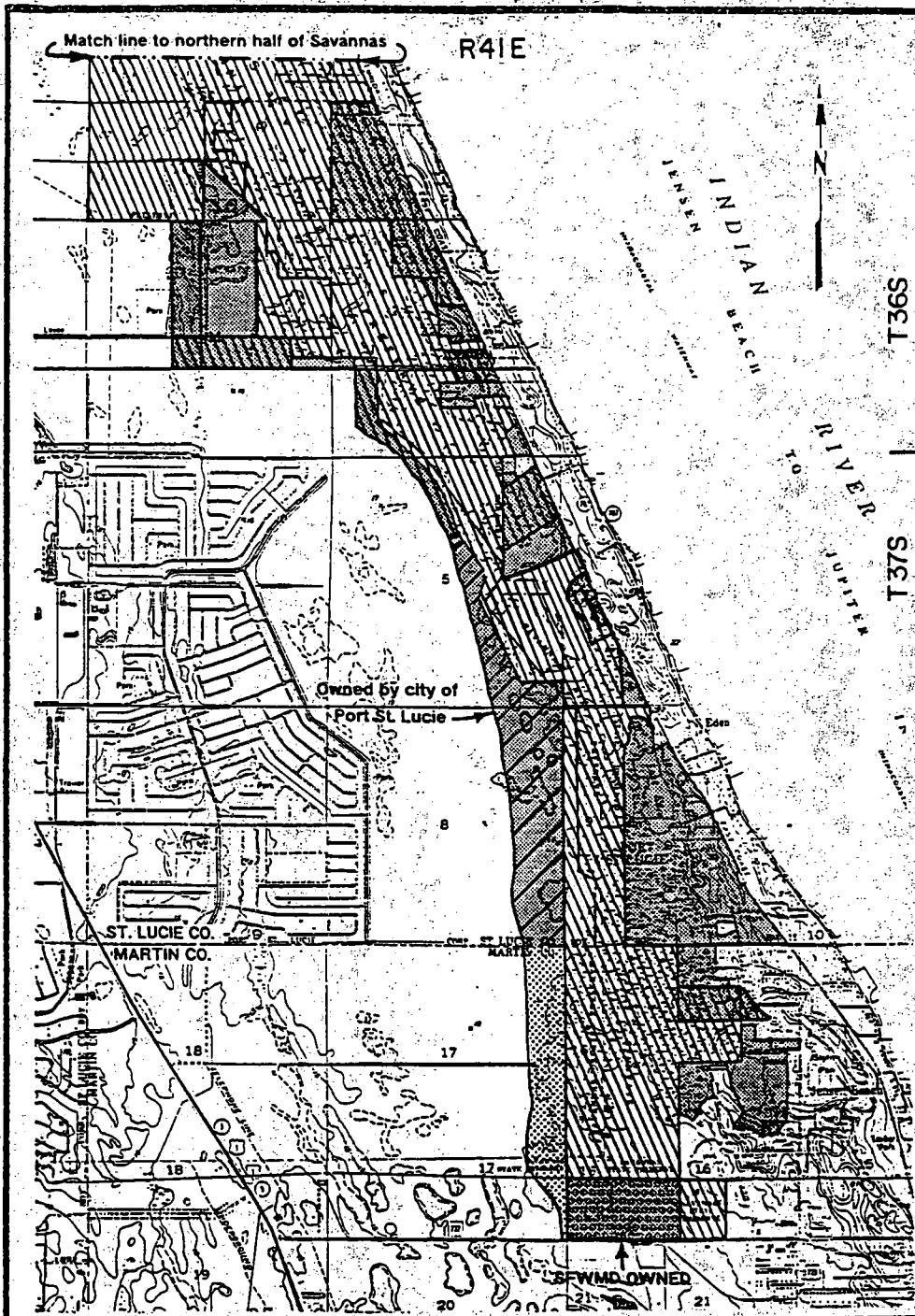


**SOUTH SAVANNAS**  
 (NORTHERN HALF)  
 MARTIN/ST. LUCIE COUNTIES






-  MIXED - 70% STATE, 30% PRIVATE (UNDER CONTRACT)
-  PROJECT AREA (LESS THAN FEE)
-  PROJECT AREA
-  STATE OWNED / ESSENTIAL PARCELS

0 1/2 miles

Map 1 of 2



**SOUTH SAVANNAS**  
(SOUTHERN HALF)  
MARTIN / ST. LUCIE COUNTIES

 PROJECT AREA	 STATE OWNED	 DRI MITIGATION
 ESSENTIAL PARCELS	 0 1/2 miles	

### Management Policy Statement/Public Purposes

The primary goals of management of the South Savannas CARL project are: to conserve and protect environmentally unique and irreplaceable lands that contain native, relatively unaltered flora and fauna representing a natural area unique to, or scarce within, a region of this state or a larger geographic area; to conserve and protect significant habitat for native species or endangered and threatened species; and to conserve, protect, manage, or restore important ecosystems, landscapes, and forests, in order to enhance or protect significant surface water, coastal, recreational, timber, fish or wildlife resources which local or state regulatory programs cannot adequately protect.

### Management Prospectus

**Qualifications for state designation** The natural scrub, flatwoods, and marshes of the South Savannas CARL project, as well as the project's location in a rapidly developing area, qualify it as a state reserve.

**Manager** The Division of Recreation and Parks, Department of Environmental Protection, will incorporate the lands being acquired into the Savannas State Reserve.

**Management goals** See policy statement.

**Conditions affecting intensity of management** The project is a low-need management area emphasizing resource protection and perpetuation while allowing compatible public recreational use and development.

**Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure** As the Division incorporates each parcel into the reserve, its management activities will concentrate on site security, natural and cultural resource protection, and inclusion in a plan for long-term public use and resource management of the overall reserve.

**Revenue-generating potential** No significant revenue is expected to be generated for individual parcels. The amount of future revenue generated will depend on the nature and extent of public use and facilities for the reserve. Management emphasis is on resource protection, with limited public use, and future generated revenues are expected to be low.

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

### Management Cost Summary

Category	Source	Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
1994-95	SOTF	\$23,373	\$0	\$30,000	\$0	\$0	\$53,373

**Project History**

Ranking (last 5 yrs.)	Assessment Approved:		CARL Acquisition History		
	Project Design Approved:	6/22/88	Year	Acres	Funds
1994	43	Boundary/Design Modifications None	1994	36	\$295,000
1993	42		1993	158	\$784,024
1992	33		1992	206	\$1,659,569
1991	28		1991	276	\$2,274,078
1990	30		1977-90	4,059	\$7,451,358

**Acquisition Planning and Status**

No phasing is recommended, although the sand mine area should not be appraised nor negotiated until mining activities are completed. Approximately 3,527 acres have been acquired. Close to 100 ownerships remain to be acquired and negotiations are continuing. This project is approximately 78% complete.

Resolutions received in support of state acquisition, include Stuart City Commission, Treasure Coast Regional Planning Council, St. Lucy County Commission and Martin County Commission.

**Conformance with Florida Statewide Land Acquisition Plan**

Natural Communities		Forest Resources			Vascular Plants			Fish and Wildlife			Fresh Water Resources					Coastal Resources		
1	2	1	2a	2b	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
M	H	L	L	L	M	M	M	L	N	L	L	N	N	M	M	N	N	N

Geological Resources		Historical Resources		Outdoor Recreation Resources					Acquisition Guiding Principles									
1	2	1a	1b	1	2a	2b	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
L	L	N	N	L	H	H	L	N	L	M	N	H	M	H	M	N	N	H

**Qualifications Matrix for Preservation 2000 Criteria**

Imminent Danger of:			Likely to be:		Serves to Protect:			● = Best Met ○ = Also Met	
Development	Loss of Habitat	Subdivision	Developed in 12 mos.	Escalating Land Val.	Recharge Area	Other Nat. Res.	Res.-based Recreation	Cost ≤ 80% Appraisal	E & T spp. Habitat
			○						●



# Charlotte Harbor

Substantially Complete # 5

	<b>Acres</b>	<b>Cost/Tax Value</b>	<b>County(ies):</b>		Charlotte/Lee
<b>Acquired:</b>	20,223*	\$10,672,213	<b>Water Mgmt. District:</b>		Southwest Florida
<b>Remaining:</b>	4,289	\$3,485,410	<b>Regional Planning Council:</b>		Southwest Florida
<b>Totals:</b>	24,512	\$14,157,623	<b>Senate District(s):</b> 24	<b>House District(s):</b> 71, 72, 74	

### Natural Resources Summary

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, including mangrove, salt marsh, and salt flats, and directly influence the water quality of Charlotte Harbor.

### Vulnerability & Endangerment

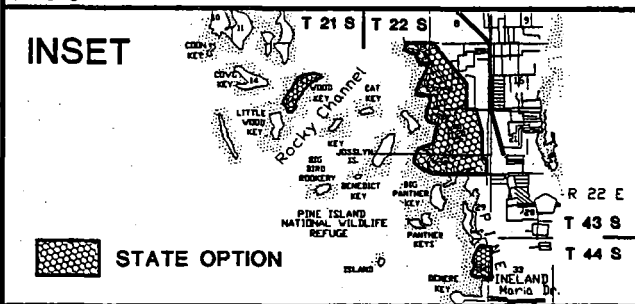
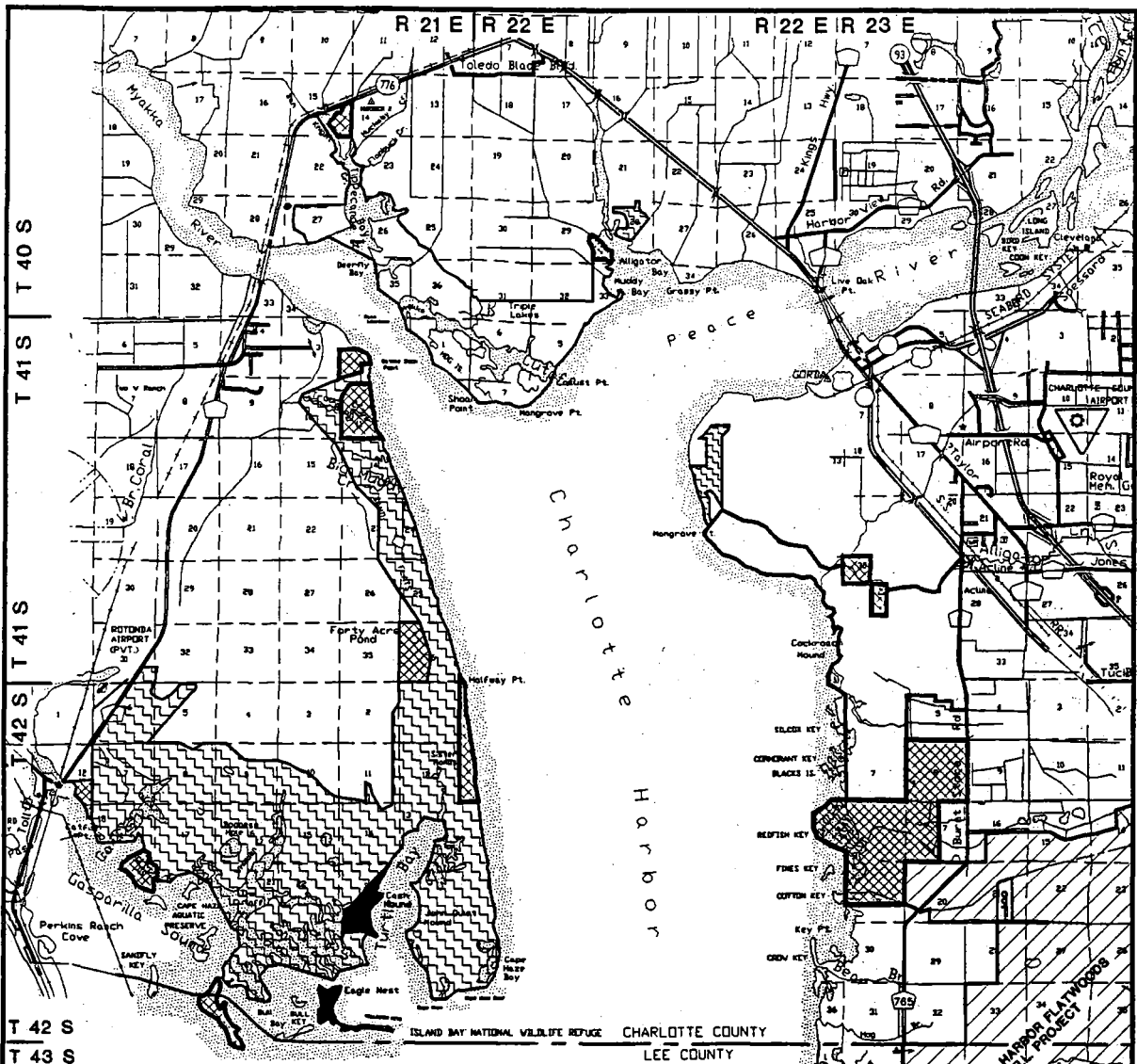
The project lands are moderately vulnerable compared with other types of ecosystems in the State. They are vulnerable to nearby dredging, interference with the flow of water and nutrients from adjacent uplands, and bulkheading and filling.





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.

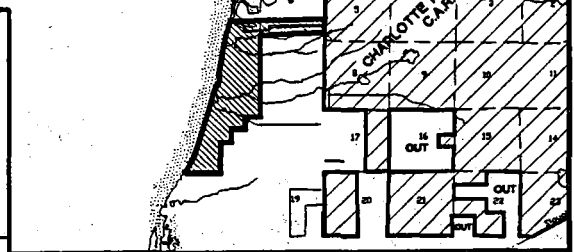
The Caliente Springs DRI was approved by Charlotte County on the portion of the project adjacent to the Charlotte Harbor Flatwoods project. The development order was appealed by the Department of Community Affairs, and the accompanying comprehensive plan amendment was found to be not in compliance by the Department.

### Important Resources

FNAI Elements		Recreation/Public Use	Archaeological/Historic
West Indian manatee	G27/S2?	boating	The project area contains two recorded archaeological sites, both of which are shell midden mounds.
Florida sandhill crane	G4T2T3/S2S3	fishing	
Bald eagle	G3/S2S3	nature appreciation	
ESTUARINE TIDAL SWAMP	G3/S3		
Florida long-tailed weasel	G5T3/S3?		
MESIC FLATWOODS	G7/S4		
ESTUARINE TIDAL MARSH	G4/S4	<b>Lead Manager</b>	
Southern mink	G5T5/S2	Div. Marine Resources	
Snowy egret	G5/S4	<b>Designated Use</b>	
13 elements known from project		buffer preserve	



-  PROJECT AREA  
(EQUALS ESSENTIAL PARCELS)
-  1994 ADDITION
-  STATE OWNED
-  FEDERAL OWNED



SCALE IN MILES



## CHARLOTTE HARBOR

CHARLOTTE/LEE COUNTIES

### Management Policy Statement/Public Purposes

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

### Management Prospectus

**Qualifications for state designation** Charlotte Harbor is one of the most productive bay/estuary systems in Florida. The coastal lands in the Charlotte Harbor CARL project will help protect or "buffer" adjacent state waters, primarily the Charlotte Harbor, Gasparilla Sound/Cape Haze, Pine Island Sound, and Matlacha Pass Aquatic Preserves. This qualifies the project as a buffer preserve.

**Manager** The Department of Environmental Protection, Division of Marine Resources, Bureau of Coastal and Aquatic Managed Areas will manage these lands as an addition to the state buffer preserves program.

**Management goals** See policy statement. The management goals of the project are: to conserve natural communities and allow passive visitor access; to enhance protection and preservation of the wetland resources of the adjacent aquatic preserves; to protect and preserve native species and habitats, particularly any that are rare or endangered; to restore to the greatest extent possible communities altered by man; to protect archaeological and historical resources; and to enhance public appreciation for the elements of natural diversity through sound ecosystem management.

**Conditions affecting intensity of management** Surrounding lands are becoming urbanized, requiring an increased patrol and law enforcement presence. Initially the project lands will be of "moderate need" because of the need to control exotic plants and animals and reduce illegal activities, such as poaching and trash dumping. Thereafter, routine management activities will be at the "low need" level.

**Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure** Within the first year of appropriate funding, management activities will concentrate on: property security, public access, staff access, trash removal, and exotic plant and animal eradication. The Division of Marine Resources will provide appropriate public access while protecting critical resources. The site will be biologically inventoried and a management plan will be written within one year.

Long-range goals will be established by the management plan and will provide for ecological restoration and habitat maintenance. Prescribed and natural fires will be used to maintain the appropriate communities and associated wildlife populations. The resource inventory will be used to identify appropriate uses for the property. Areas disturbed by man and exotic plants will be restored to an "as natural as possible" condition. Infrastructure will be kept to a minimum and include only enough to provide for management, public access, and resource interpretation.

**Revenue-generating potential** The project will benefit the state indirectly by enhancing water quality, fisheries and public recreation activities, and preserving natural and historical resources. Future user fees may also contribute limited revenue.

**Cooperators in management activities** The Charlotte Harbor Environmental Center Inc. (CHEC) in Punta Gorda is a not-for-profit environmental organization composed of local governments, the county school board, and the local chapter of the Audubon Society. CHEC leases a parcel from the state within the project boundaries and conducts environmental awareness programs and education for the public and local students.

### Management Cost Summary

Category	Source	Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
1994-95	CARL, IITF	\$62,520	\$0	\$76,628	\$38,135	\$0	\$177,283
Recurring	CARL, IITF	\$112,251	\$100,000	\$75,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$387,251

**Project History**

Ranking (last 5 yrs.)	Assessment Approved: 1979		CARL Acquisition History			
	Project Design Approved: 6/88		Year	Acres	Funds	
1994	53	<b>Boundary/Design Modifications</b>		1994	36	
1993	51	3/9/94	892 acres added	1993	1,621	\$2,400,000
1992	32	11/20/92	188 acres added	1990	526	\$202,475
1991	48			1987	840	\$2,954,882
1990	50			1986	17,238	\$5,115,956

**Acquisition Planning and Status**

No phasing. Approximately 27 ownerships remain, nine of which were added in the June 1988 Project Design. Approximately 16,000 acres were acquired with EEL funds (\$5,115,956) and 936 acres through donations.

The Trust for Public Lands has been an intermediary in the state's acquisition of two large tracts and is a continuing participant in planning and acquisition.

Resolutions in support of state acquisition have been received from the Charlotte County Commission, Lee County Commission, Lake County Commission, DeSoto County Commission and the City of Punta Gorda.

**Conformance with Florida Statewide Land Acquisition Plan**

Natural Communities		Forest Resources			Vascular Plants			Fish and Wildlife			Fresh Water Resources					Coastal Resources		
1	2	1	2a	2b	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
L	L	L	N	L	N	L	L	M	L	M	L	N	N	N	L	N	H	H

Geological Resources		Historical Resources		Outdoor Recreation Resources					Acquisition Guiding Principles									
1	2	1a	1b	1	2a	2b	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
M	M	L	N	L	M	H	L	N	L	H	L	M	M	L	M	H	H	

**Qualifications Matrix for Preservation 2000 Criteria**

Imminent Danger of:			Likely to be:		Serves to Protect:			● = Best Met ○ = Also Met	
Development	Loss of Habitat	Subdivision	Developed in 12 mos.	Escalating Land Val.	Recharge Area	Other Nat. Res.	Res.-based Recreation	Cost ≤ 80% Appraisal	E & T spp Habitat
									●

# Point Washington

Substantially Complete # 6

	<b>Acres</b>	<b>Cost/Tax Value</b>	<b>County(ies):</b>		Walton
<b>Acquired:</b>	18,000	\$4,386,507	<b>Water Mgmt. District:</b>		Northwest Florida
<b>Remaining:</b>	4,400	\$16,065,900	<b>Regional Planning Council:</b>		West Florida
<b>Totals:</b>	22,400	\$20,452,407	<b>Senate District(s):</b>	1	<b>House District(s):</b> 7

### Natural Resources Summary

The project consists of a large tract with a diversity of natural communities including wet, mesic, and scrubby flatwoods, sandhills, coastal sand pine scrub, wet prairie, beach dune, and coastal dune lake. Eight endangered or threatened plant species are known to occur on the proposal area. The Deer Lake portion of the project includes Snowy plover and sea turtle nesting areas. The federally endangered red-cockaded woodpecker was found to occur in the project in 1992. Choctawhatchee beach mouse is known from adjacent Topsail Hill and possibly occurs on site. If current acquisition plans are successfully completed, Pt. Washington could link together Grayton Beach State Recreation Area and Topsail Hill - protecting one of the largest intact natural areas on the US Gulf Coast and providing excellent opportunities for recreation and increased tourism.

### Vulnerability & Endangerment

The vast majority of this site consists of developable uplands. Over 5,000 acres have been clearcut in the recent past, and pine plantations dominate on 5,000 additional acres.

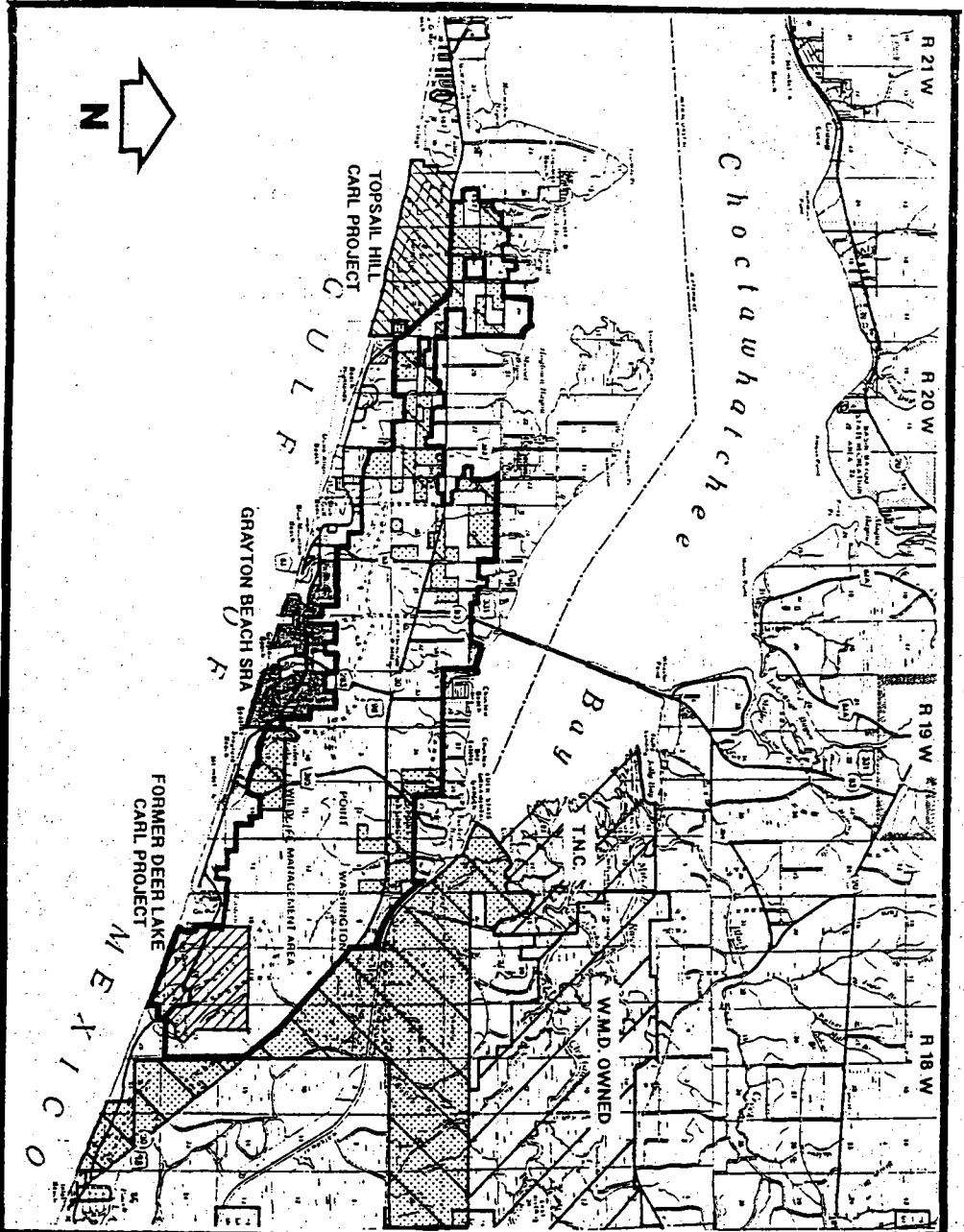
Growth pressures in Walton County are low, particularly in areas of the county that are not immediately on the coast. There is some danger that development will occur on the site, and, as is always the case with large tracts of land, even a limited amount of scattered development can affect the ability to manage the site. The Deer Lake portion of the site is extremely vulnerable to near-complete destruction by vacation home and high-rise condominium development. Development is proceeding at a rapid rate up to both the east and west boundaries. Natural Communities are completely disrupted by such development, which destroys the water quality and shoreline of the lakes and eliminates most of the naturally occurring vegetation, replacing these dynamic communities with relatively species-poor oak scrub and exotic lawns.

Off-road vehicle activity is evident throughout the Deer Lake Parcel interior from the dunes to CR 30A. The ORV damage destabilizes the dunes and scrub. Portions of the dunes have also been removed for beach access. Foot traffic may be contributing to this damage. Where vegetation has been destroyed, the exposed loose sands have covered the scrub on the dune summits, and begun covering the interior pine flatwoods. If degradation of the area continues, dramatic shifts in community types may be expected, and much of the very unique dune and scrub system eliminated. Destabilization of the dune system also reduces its buffering effect during storms and natural catastrophes. As a result, the interior coastal area becomes increasingly vulnerable to this type of destruction.

Man-induced destruction is certainly to take place on this site in the immediate future if the site is not acquired by the State. The apparent goal of the landowner south of CR 30A is a large-scale development. Development in the immediate vicinity is proceeding at an astounding rate without regard for the future or for provision of public access to the coast. Current state and local governmental regulations do virtually nothing to protect anything inland of the face of the fore dune. Some regulation may benefit the wetlands, but following development around Powell Lake to the east, for example, there has been increased pressure to develop Philips Inlet to provide access from the lake to the Gulf. Such pressure is bound to occur, it has not already, from homeowners on Camp Creek Lake.

**Important Resources**

<b>FNAI Element Occurrences</b>		<b>Recreation/Public Use</b>	<b>Archaeological/Historic</b>
COASTAL DUNE LAKE	G2/S1	hunting, hiking	Seven archaeological sites are known from the site. Unfortunately, pot hunters have severely degraded one of these. When compared to other acquisition projects, the archaeological and historical resources value of this project is considered to be low to moderate.
Red-cockaded woodpecker	G2/S2	canoeing	
<i>Curtiss' sandgrass</i>	G2/S2	camping, picnicking	
<i>Gulf coast lupine</i>	G2/S2	resource appreciation	
SCRUB	G2/S2	freshwater and saltwater fishing	
<i>Godfrey's golden aster</i>	G2/S2	horseback riding	
<i>Large-leaved jointweed</i>	G2/S2	saltwater beach activities	
<i>Harper's yellow-eyed grass</i>	G2G3/S1	<b>Lead Manager</b>	
<i>Chapman's crownbeard</i>	G2G3/S2S3	Div. of Rec and Parks Div. of Forestry/GFC	
24 elements known from project		<b>Designated Use</b>	
		park/recreation area forest/wildlife mgmt. area	



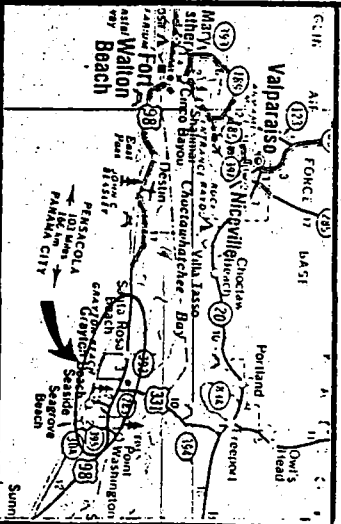
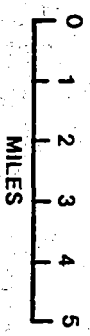
**POINT WASHINGTON**

WALTON CO.

PROJECT AREA / PHASE I  
(STATE OWNED)



PHASE II



**Management Policy Statement/Public Purposes**

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

**Management Prospectus**

**Qualifications for state designation** The Point Washington project has the large size and forest resources—flatwoods and sandhills, some cutover but restorable—to qualify as a state forest. The exceptional flatwoods, dunes, and coastal dune lakes of the areas around Deer Lake and Grayton Beach have the diversity of resources and recreational opportunities to qualify as units of the state park system.

**Manager** The Division of Forestry is managing the majority of the project. The Division of Recreation and Parks is recommended as the manager for the Deer Lake tract and areas next to Grayton Beach State Recreation Area.

**Management goals** See policy statement. The primary land management goal for the Division of Forestry is to restore, maintain and protect all native ecosystems; to integrate compatible human use; and to insure long-term viability of rare populations and species.

**Conditions affecting intensity of management** Large cutover areas in the project will require reforestation and restoration efforts beyond the level typical for a state forest. Consequently, management intensity and related management costs might be slightly higher than normal for a state forest. The portions to be managed by the Division of Recreation and Parks are high-need management areas with an emphasis on public recreational use and development compatible with resource conservation.

**Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure** About 18,000 acres of the project have been purchased. The Division of Forestry is managing roughly 15,000 as the Point Washington State Forest and the rest has been assigned to the Division of Recreation and Parks. The Division of Forestry is providing public access for low-intensity, non-facilities-related outdoor recreation, while protecting sensitive resources. Initial activities include securing the site, providing public and fire management access, inventorying resources, and removing trash. The project's natural resources and threatened and endangered plants and animals will be inventoried to provide the basis for a management plan.

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

In the first year after acquisition of its parcels, the Division of Recreation and Parks will concentrate on site security, natural and cultural resource protection, and efforts toward the development of a plan for long-term public use and resource management.

**Revenue-generating potential** The Division of Forestry will sell timber as needed to improve or maintain desirable ecosystem conditions. These sales will provide variable amounts of revenue, but the revenue-generating potential for this project is expected to be low. The Division of Recreation and Parks expects no significant revenue to be generated initially. Any significant public use facilities will take several years to develop, and the amount of any revenue generated will depend on the extent of these facilities. Revenues for fiscal year 1993-1994 for the nearby Grayton Beach State Recreation Area were slightly more than \$162,000.

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



**Management Cost Summary**

Category	Source	Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
Start-up	DOF/CARL	\$75,420	\$0	\$20,000	\$106,700	\$0	\$202,120
Start-up	DRP/CARL	\$47,711	\$24,560	\$6,000	\$15,000	\$44,000	\$137,271

**Project History**

Ranking (last 5 yrs.)	Assessment Approved: 7/12/91		CARL Acquisition History			
	Project Design Approved: 12/6/91		Year	Acres	Funds	
1994	29	Boundary/Design Modifications		1992	18,000	\$4,386,507
1993	34	None				
1992	55					
1991	--					
1990	--					

**Acquisition Planning and Status**

Phase I consists of RTC ownership (acquired), Deer Lake and FNAI additions in Section 20, Y2S,R20W and Sections 11 and 14, T3S and R19W, approximately two major owners and less than 50 other smaller tracts. Phase II was generally designed to provide connectivity to other public and private non-profit lands. Phase II ownerships will be specifically identified after completion of Phase I tracts.

The Nature Conservancy was an intermediary in the acquisition of the RTC tract.

Further acquisition activity is dependent upon results and analysis of the South Walton Conservation and Development Trust study.

**Conformance with Florida Statewide Land Acquisition Plan**

Natural Communities		Forest Resources			Vascular Plants			Fish and Wildlife			Fresh Water Resources					Coastal Resources		
1	2	1	2a	2b	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
M	M	M	M	M	M	M	H	M	N	M	N	N	H	M	M	M	M	L

Geological Resources		Historical Resources		Outdoor Recreation Resources					Acquisition Guiding Principles									
1	2	1a	1b	1	2a	2b	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
N-L	L	L	N	H	L	M	M	H	H	H	N	M	M	H	H	H	H	N

**Qualifications Matrix for Preservation 2000 Criteria**

Imminent Danger of:			Likely to be:		Serves to Protect:			● = Best Met ○ = Also Met	
Development	Loss of Habitat	Subdivision	Developed in 12 mos.	Escalating Land Val-	Recharge Area	Other Nat. Res.	Res.-based Recreation	Cost ≤ 80% Appraisal	E & T spp Habitat
					○	○	○	?	●

# Lake George

Substantially Complete # 7

	<b>Acres</b>	<b>Cost/Tax Value</b>	<b>County(ies):</b> Volusia/Putnam	
<b>Acquired:</b>	28,606	\$25,900,000	<b>Water Mgmt. District:</b> St. Johns River	
<b>Remaining:</b>	11,751	\$6,440,100	<b>Regional Planning Council:</b> Northeast and East Central Florida	
<b>Totals:</b>	40,357	\$32,340,100	<b>Senate District(s):</b> 5, 8	<b>House District(s):</b> 21, 26

### Natural Resources Summary

Most of the original pine flatwoods of the Lake George CARL acquisition project have been converted to commercial pine plantation. The project does, however, include some intact flatwoods and scattered wetlands - depression marshes, cypress domes and strands, and hydric hammock, in addition to the lake shore marshes and cypress stands. The primary intact natural community is the hydric hammock along Lake George. At least 11 active bald eagle nests are reported from the tract. Acquisition is important for the protection of Lake George (and the St. Johns River) water quality. This project would protect a wildlife movement corridor of more than 20 miles along the shore of Lake George and the St. Johns River. The project is contiguous along its southern boundary with Lake Woodruff National Wildlife Refuge.

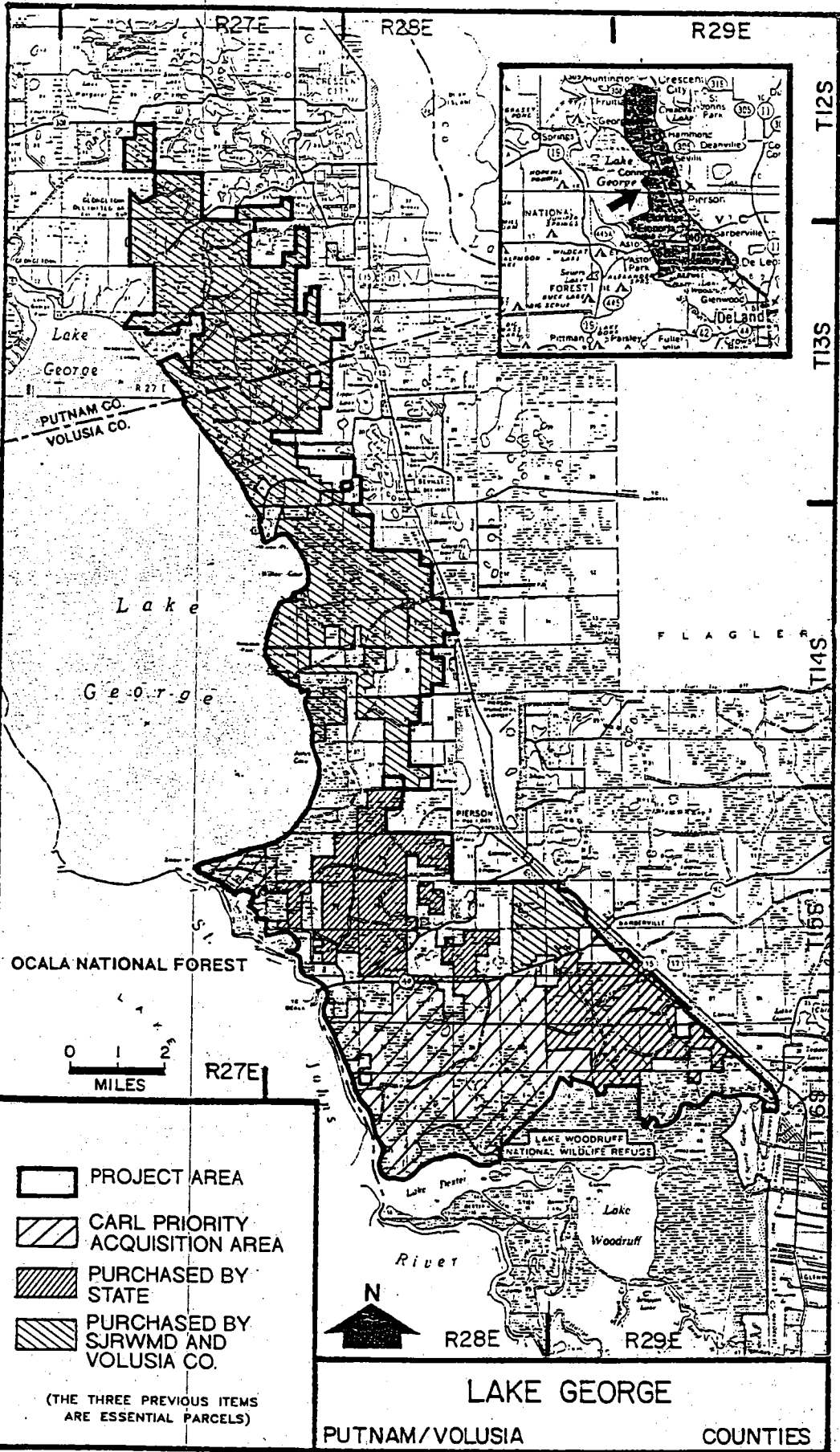
### Vulnerability & Endangerment





The project contains significant expanses of uplands that could be developed. There are already many small homesteads and fern farms scattered throughout the timberlands in this area.

The area around the project site is not experiencing significant growth pressures at this time. In Volusia County, the Future Land Use Map identifies three land use designations on the site: Conservation, which is land already in public ownership or otherwise protected through mutual agreement; Environmental System Corridor, on which silviculture is the preferred use, and residential development cannot exceed one unit per 25 acres; and Forestry Resource, where development cannot exceed one unit per five acres. Endangerment of all these lands is low.

### Important Resources

FNAI Element Occurrences		Recreation/Public Use	Archaeological/Historic
<i>Star anise</i>	G1G2/S1	hiking	Five archaeological/historical sites within the boundaries of this project are recorded within the Florida Site File. When compared to other projects, the potential for significant sites is considered to be high.
SANDHILL	G2G3/S2	bicycling	
Florida sandhill crane	G5T2T3/S2S3	horseback riding	
Bald eagle	G3/S2S3	fishing	
Gopher tortoise	G3/S3	swimming	
Eastern indigo snake	G4T3/S3		
FLOODPLAIN SWAMP	G7/S4?	<b>Lead Manager</b>	
HYDRIC HAMMOCK	G7/S4?	Div. of Forestry	
MESIC FLATWOODS	G7/S4	<b>Designated Use</b>	
21 elements known from project		forest	



-  PROJECT AREA
-  CARL PRIORITY ACQUISITION AREA
-  PURCHASED BY STATE
-  PURCHASED BY SJRWMD AND VOLUSIA CO.

(THE THREE PREVIOUS ITEMS ARE ESSENTIAL PARCELS)

## LAKE GEORGE

PUTNAM/VOLUSIA

COUNTIES

**Management Policy Statement/Public Purposes**

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

**Management Prospectus**

**Qualifications for state designation** The extensive, restorable pine plantations in the Lake George CARL project, as well as its natural forests, make it highly desirable for management as a state forest.

**Manager** The Division of Forestry will manage the project.

**Management goals** See policy statement. The primary land management goal for the Division of Forestry is to restore, maintain and protect all native ecosystems; to integrate compatible human use; and to insure long-term viability of rare populations and species.

**Conditions affecting intensity of management** There are no known disturbances that will require extraordinary attention, so management intensity is expected to be typical for a state forest.

**Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure** About 19,300 acres of the project have been purchased by the St. Johns River Water Management District and Volusia County and are now managed by those entities. The Division of Forestry is managing roughly 5,100 acres purchased by the Department of Environmental Protection.

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

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

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

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

**Management costs and sources of revenue** It is anticipated that management funding will come from the CARL trust fund. Budget needs for interim management are estimated as follows.

**Management Cost Summary**

Category	Source	Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
Start-up	CARL	\$56,280	\$0	\$12,000	\$106,700	\$0	\$174,980

**Project History**

Ranking (last 5 yrs.)	Assessment Approved: 7/20/90		CARL Acquisition History			
	Project Design	Approved: 12/7/90	Year	Acres	Funds	
1994	32	Boundary/Design Modifications		1993	5,201	\$49,000,000
1993	29	6/28/91	1,223 acres added			
1992	29	11/22/91	1,200 acres added			
1991	25	11/22/91	Phasing eliminated			
1990	-					

**Acquisition Planning and Status**

On 11/22/91, the LAAC eliminated all phasing for this project. The three major ownerships within this project however, are Union Camp (mostly acquired by the St. John River Water Management District (SJRWMD), Volusia County and the state); FL Power Corp (not yet acquired) and DSC of Newark - Coraci (which is under negotiation by TNC as an intermediary for the state).

SJRWMD and Volusia County are both acquisition partners in this project and have collectively acquired over 19,000 acres.

Resolutions in support of acquisition have been received from St Johns River Water Management and the Volusia County Commission.

**Conformance with Florida Statewide Land Acquisition Plan**

Natural Communities		Forest Resources			Vascular Plants			Fish and Wildlife			Fresh Water Resources					Coastal Resources		
1	2	1	2a	2b	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
L	L	H	H	H	N	N	L	M	L	M	N	N	M	L	H	N	N	N

Geological Resources		Historical Resources		Outdoor Recreation Resources					Acquisition Guiding Principles									
1	2	1a	1b	1	2a	2b	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
L	L	L	N	M	N	L	M	N	H	M	N	L	L	M	H	M	L	H

**Qualifications Matrix for Preservation 2000 Criteria**

Imminent Danger of:			Likely to be:		Serves to Protect:			● = Best Met ○ = Also Met	
Development	Loss of Habitat	Subdivision	Developed in 12 mos.	Escalating Land Val.	Recharge Area	Other Nat. Res.	Res.-based Recreation	Cost ≤ 80% Appraisal	E & T spp Habitat
○			○						●

# Levy County Forest/Sandhills

Substantially Complete # 8

	<b>Acres</b>	<b>Cost/Tax Value</b>	<b>County(ies):</b>		<b>Levy</b>
<b>Acquired:</b>	43,022	\$64,809,361	<b>Water Mgmt. District:</b>		Suwannee River
<b>Remaining:</b>	11,522	\$4,239,300	<b>Regional Planning Council:</b>		Withlacoochee
<b>Totals:</b>	54,544	\$69,048,661	<b>Senate District(s):</b> 4	<b>House District(s):</b> 10	

### Natural Resources Summary

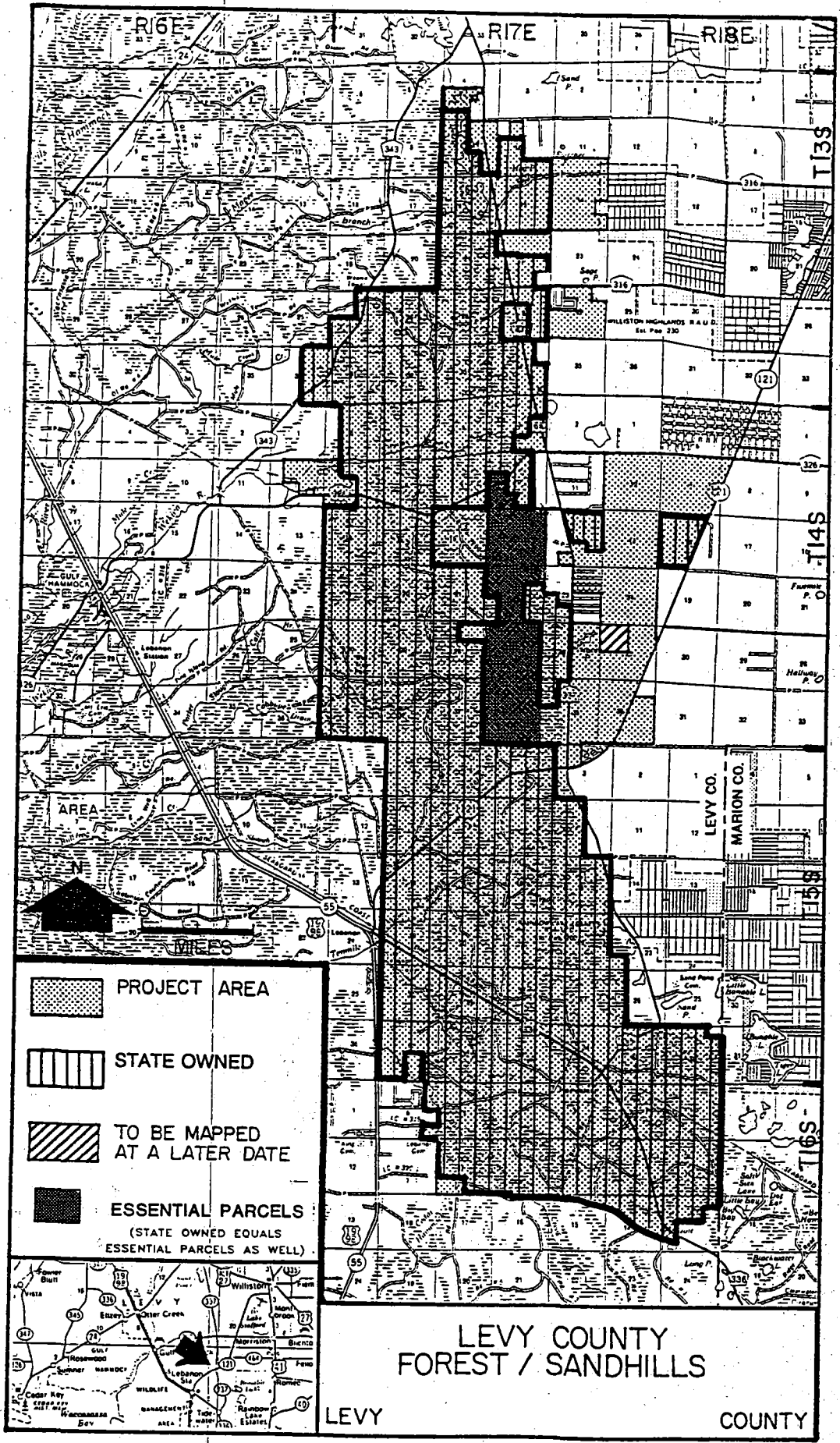
This project includes planted slash pine forest and a large tract of mesic-to-wet flatwoods characterized by mature longleaf pine. The flatwoods are interspersed with swamps and sloughs, and are the headwaters of several blackwater streams. The tract also includes high quality sandhill, a rapidly disappearing upland natural community type. However, a major portion of the sandhills in the project are being lost to agricultural conversion and/or subdivision and ranchette development. The project supports excellent populations of wildlife including numerous rare species, such as gopher tortoise, gopher frog, indigo snake, and federally endangered red-cockaded woodpecker.





### Vulnerability & Endangerment

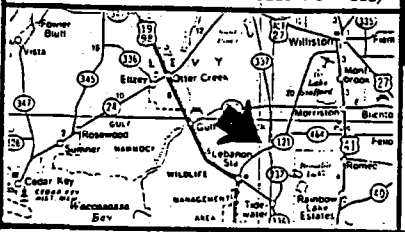
While much of the project site west of CR 327 is wet flatwoods, the majority of the project east and west of CR 327 is upland mature longleaf pine flatwoods and sandhills, both having a high development potential. Although Levy County is a relatively slow growth county (33.4% from 1976 to 1986), the subdivision, resale, and imminent development of two of the largest ownerships east of CR 327 (deleted from the project area) indicate the endangerment of the sandhills. The larger acreage western portion of the project is under less threat of development, although Goethe, the major owner, considered putting his property on the general market in 1989.

### Important Resources

FNAI Element Occurrences		Recreation/Public Use	Archaeological/Historic
<i>Georgia beak-rush</i>	G1/S1	hunting	No archeological/historical sites within the boundaries of this project are recorded within the Florida Site File. When compared to other projects, the potential for significant sites is considered to be low.
<i>Pinkroot</i>	G1G2/S1S2	fishing	
SCRUB	G2/S2	camping	
Red-cockaded woodpecker	G2/S2	canoeing	
SANDHILL	G2G3/S2	hiking	
<i>Pine-wood dainties</i>	G3G5T2/S2	horseback riding	
Sherman's fox squirrel	G5T2/S2	<b>Lead Manager</b>	
<i>Florida water-parsnip</i>	G1Q/S1	Div. of Forestry	
SANDHILL UPLAND LAKE	G3/S2	<b>Designated Use</b>	
Gopher tortoise	G3/S3	forest	



-  PROJECT AREA
-  STATE OWNED
-  TO BE MAPPED AT A LATER DATE
-  ESSENTIAL PARCELS  
(STATE OWNED EQUALS ESSENTIAL PARCELS AS WELL)



LEVY COUNTY  
FOREST / SANDHILLS

LEVY

COUNTY

**Management Policy Statement/Public Purposes**

The primary goals of management of the Levy County Forest/Sandhills CARL project are: to conserve and protect environmentally unique and irreplaceable lands that contain native, relatively unaltered flora and fauna representing a natural area unique to, or scarce within, a region of this state or a larger geographic area; to conserve and protect significant habitat for native species or endangered and threatened species; to conserve, protect, manage, or restore important ecosystems, landscapes, and forests, in order to enhance or protect significant surface water, coastal, recreational, timber, fish or wildlife resources which local or state regulatory programs cannot adequately protect; and to provide areas, including recreational trails, for natural-resource-based recreation.

**Management Prospectus**

**Qualifications for state designation** The vast area of relatively untouched, old-growth pine forest in the Levy County Forest/Sandhills CARL project makes it highly desirable for management as a state forest.

**Manager** The Division of Forestry is the lead manager.

**Management goals** See policy statement. The primary land management goal for the Division of Forestry is to restore, maintain and protect all native ecosystems; to integrate compatible human use; and to insure long-term viability of rare populations and species.

**Conditions affecting intensity of management** There are currently no known disturbances that will require extraordinary attention, but the proposed construction of an extension of the Florida Turnpike through the project will adversely impact fire management activities and may restrict public access to the forest. Except for possible increased fire management costs, the level of management intensity and related costs is expected to be typical for a state forest.

**Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure** Approximately 43,600 acres of the project have been purchased and assigned to the Division of Forestry for management as the Goethe State Forest. The Division of Forestry provides public access for low-intensity, non-facilities-related outdoor recreation. Current management involves securing the site, providing public and fire management access, and removing trash. The Division will provide access to the public while protecting sensitive resources. The project's natural resources and threatened and endangered plants and animals will be inventoried to provide the basis for a management plan.

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

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

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

**Management costs and sources of revenue** It is anticipated that management funding will come from the CARL trust fund. Positions and equipment for management are in the Division of Forestry's current budget request. Budget needs for the expense category of interim management costs are estimated below.

**Management Cost Summary**

Category	Source	Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
Start-up				\$20,000			\$20,000



**Project History**

Ranking (last 5 yrs.)	Assessment Approved: 8/4/89		CARL Acquisition History		
	Project Design Approved: 12/1/89	Boundary/Design Modifications	Year	Acres	Funds
1994 71	12/1/89 9,000 acres deleted		1992	43,036	\$65,109,626
1993 57					
1992 4					
1991 6					
1990 16					

**Acquisition Planning and Status**

Phase I: Goethe (acquired), Crown (acquired), Koepfel (acquired), Myer (unwilling seller), Rees (unwilling seller).

Phase II: Remaining ownerships.

The primary ownership within the "forest" portion of the project is now state owned. Negotiations with the second largest ownership, Mutual Life Insurance Company, have almost been completed. All willing sellers of manageable tracts within the "sandhills" portion have been acquired.

The Nature Conservancy, in response to the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, made the initial contact with the major owner, Goethe, and will assist the state as necessary to complete the project.

**Conformance with Florida Statewide Land Acquisition Plan**

Natural Communities		Forest Resources			Vascular Plants			Fish and Wildlife			Fresh Water Resources					Coastal Resources		
1	2	1	2a	2b	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
H	H	H	H	H	N	L	H	M	L	M	N	L	H	M	H	N	N	N

Geological Resources		Historical Resources		Outdoor Recreation Resources					Acquisition Guiding Principles									
1	2	1a	1b	1	2a	2b	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
H	H	L	N	M	H	H	M	N	L	M	N	M	H	N	H	N	H	N

**Qualifications Matrix for Preservation 2000 Criteria**

Imminent Danger of:			Likely to be:		Serves to Protect:			● = Best Met ○ = Also Met	
Development	Loss of Habitat	Subdivision	Developed in 12 mos.	Escalating Land Val.	Recharge Area	Other Nat. Res.	Res.-based Recreation	Cost ≤ 80% Appraisal	E & T spp Habitat
○		○			○	○	○		●

# Withlacoochee State Forest Addition

Substantially Complete # 9

	<b>Acres</b>	<b>Cost/Tax Value</b>	<b>County(ies):</b>		Sumter
<b>Acquired:</b>	0	\$0	<b>Water Mgmt. District:</b>		Southwest Florida
<b>Remaining:</b>	3,900	\$5,604,000	<b>Regional Planning Council:</b>		Withlacoochee
<b>Totals:</b>	3,900	\$5,604,000	<b>Senate District(s):</b> 10	<b>House District(s):</b> 42	

### Natural Resources Summary

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 among generally low, wet terrain. The natural communities of the project provide habitat for numerous wildlife species.

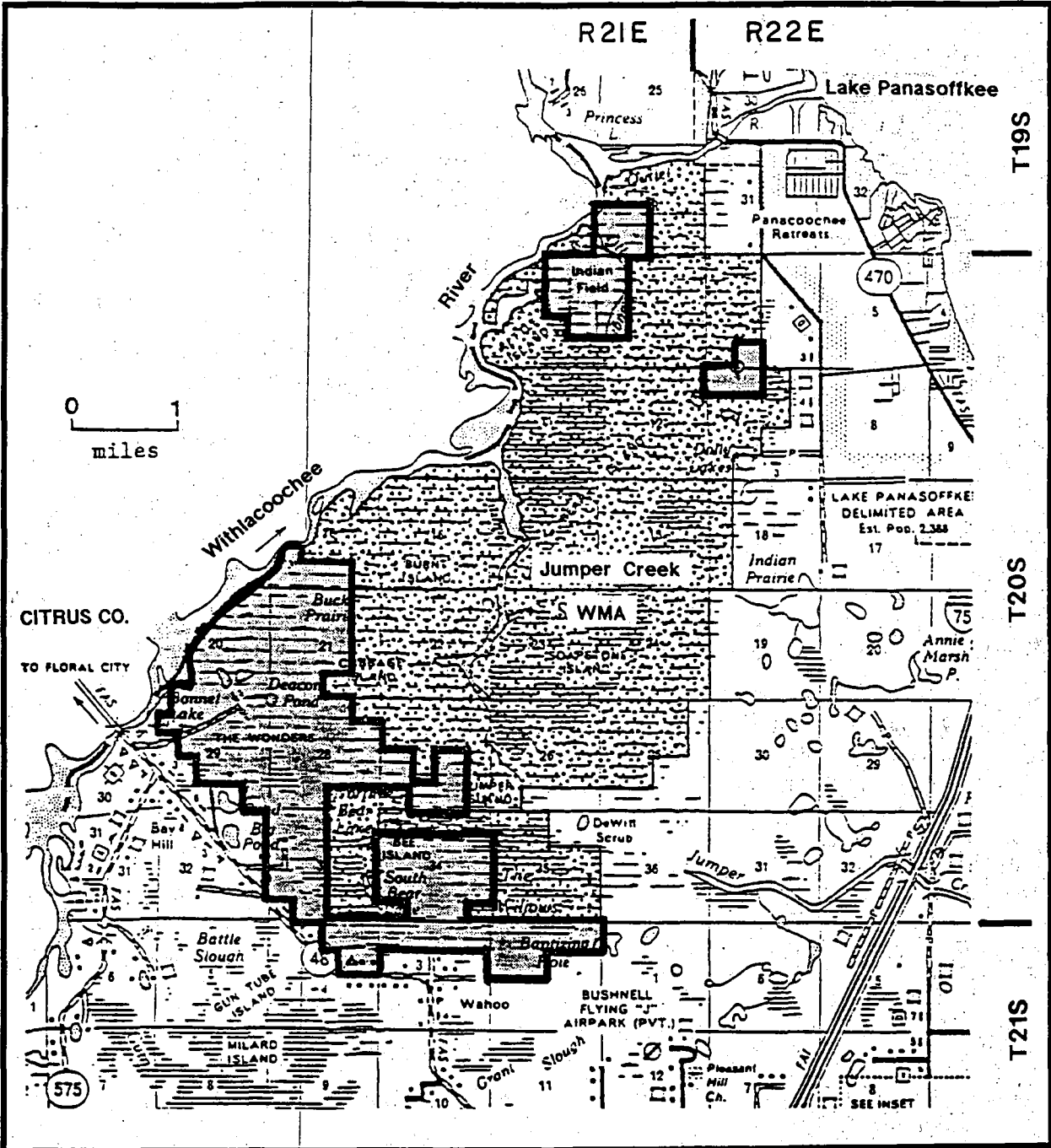
### Vulnerability & Endangerment

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.

### Important Resources

FNAI Element Occurrences		Recreation/Public Use	Archaeological/Historic	
<i>Asplenium x plenum</i>	G1/S1	limited hunting hiking camping nature study	Although the project area has not been systematically surveyed for cultural resource sites, it is believed to have potential for archaeological investigations.	
UPLAND HARDWOOD FOREST	G7/S3			
				<b>Lead Manager</b>
				Div. of Forestry GFC
		<b>Designated Use</b>		
		forest wildlife mgmt. area		



0 1  
miles

CITRUS CO.

TO FLORAL CITY

R21E

R22E

T19S

T20S

T21S



**PROJECT AREA**  
EQUALS ESSENTIAL PARCELS



**STATE OWNED**



NORTH

SCALE IN FEET



**WITHLACOOCHEE**

**SUMTER COUNTY**

R 1-6-95

**Management Policy Statement/Public Purposes**

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

**Management Prospectus**

**Qualifications for state designation** The size and diverse forest resources of the Withlacoochee State Forest Addition CARL project make it desirable for management as a state forest.

**Manager** The Division of Forestry will manage the project as part of the Jumper Creek unit of the Withlacoochee State Forest.

**Management goals** See policy statement. The primary land management goal for the Division of Forestry is to restore, maintain and protect all native ecosystems; to integrate compatible human use; and to insure long-term viability of rare populations and species.

**Conditions affecting intensity of management** There are no known disturbances that will require extraordinary attention, so management intensity is expected to be typical for a state forest.

**Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure** The Division is currently managing about 10,100 acres in the project area, providing public access for low-intensity, non-facilities-related outdoor recreation while protecting sensitive resources. Management efforts are concentrating on site security and public access. Although roughly 70% of the project has already been purchased, other lands remain to be acquired that are important for resource protection and for public access. As more parcels are acquired, they will be incorporated into the existing management unit. An inventory of the natural resources and threatened and endangered flora and fauna will be conducted to provide the basis for any necessary amendments to the management plan.

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

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

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

**Management costs and sources of revenue** It is anticipated that management funding will come from the CARL trust fund. Budget needs for interim management are estimated as follows.

**Management Cost Summary**

Category	Source	Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
Start-up	CARL	\$28,140	\$0	\$8,000	\$81,100	\$0	\$117,240

**Project History**

Ranking (last 5 yrs.)	Assessment Approved: #2 1985		CARL Acquisition History		
	Project Design	Approved: 3/21/86	Year	Acres	Funds
1994	78	Boundary/Design Modifications None	1977	10,148	\$2,150,000
1993	71				
1992	59				
1991	74				
1990	66				

**Acquisition Planning and Status**

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.

Approximately 10,148 adjacent acres were purchased under the EEL program. There are approximately 45 ownerships within the project area.

Resolutions 65-82 and 84-2 in support of state acquisition have been received from Sumter County and the Withlacoochee Regional Planning Council, respectively.

**Conformance with Florida Statewide Land Acquisition Plan**

Natural Communities		Forest Resources			Vascular Plants			Fish and Wildlife			Fresh Water Resources					Coastal Resources		
1	2	1	2a	2b	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
M	N	M	L	M	N	N	L	L	N	L	N	N	N	M	H	N	N	N

Geological Resources		Historical Resources		Outdoor Recreation Resources					Acquisition Guiding Principles									
1	2	1a	1b	1	2a	2b	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
L	L	M	N	L	N	M	M	N	L	M	N	L	M	H	M	N	N	N

**Qualifications Matrix for Preservation 2000 Criteria**

Imminent Danger of:			Likely to be:		Serves to Protect:			● = Best Met ○ = Also Met	
Development	Loss of Habitat	Subdivision	Developed in 12 mos.	Escalating Land Val-	Recharge Area	Other Nat. Res.	Res.-based Recreation	Cost ≤ 80% Appraisal	E & T spp Habitat
					●	●	●		○

# Big Bend Coast Tract

Substantially Complete # 10

	<b>Acres</b>	<b>Cost/Tax Value</b>	<b>County(ies):</b>		Taylor/Dixie
<b>Acquired:</b>	68,483	\$21,757,855	<b>Water Mgmt. District:</b>		Suwannee River
<b>Remaining:</b>	11,202	\$3,320,500	<b>Regional Planning Council:</b>		North Central Florida
<b>Totals:</b>	79,685	\$25,078,355	<b>Senate District(s):</b> 4	<b>House District(s):</b> 10	

### Natural Resources Summary

This project, part of a larger state acquisition initiated under the Save Our Coast program, protects an estimated sixty miles of low energy coastline on the Gulf of Mexico. The project area includes the following natural community types: salt marsh, hydric hammock, mesic flatwoods, sandhill, upland hardwood forest, maritime hammock and coastal swamp. Much of the drier acreage has been converted to pine plantation. The region supports excellent populations of wildlife. The project area directly influences the water quality of the adjacent Big Bend Seagrasses Aquatic Preserve. Maintenance of the tract in a natural condition offers significant protection to the offshore grass beds and associated sport fishery.

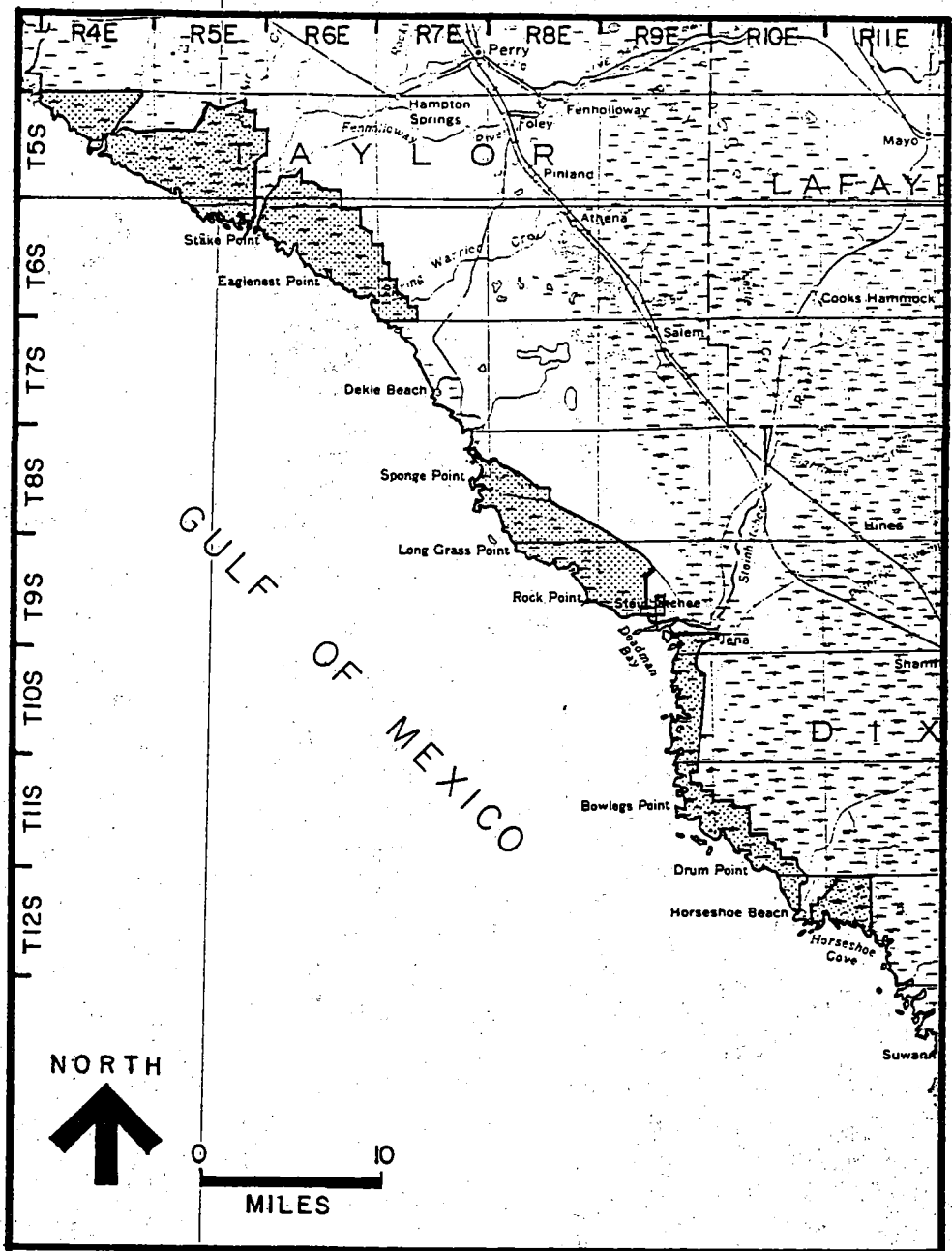
### Vulnerability & Endangerment

The biological and hydrological resources of this project are presently most threatened by the physical disruption of natural systems associated with timber removal, especially in hydric natural communities. This activity is ongoing. Although this is not a region with high development pressures, upland sites are susceptible to degradation resulting from residential or resort development.

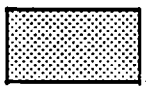
A die-off of vegetation along the coast and on offshore islands in this region of Florida has been associated by some with sea level rise. If this is indeed the case, much of the project may be inundated in the future.

### Important Resources

FNAI Elements		Recreation/Public Use	Archaeological/Historic
West Indian manatee	G2?/S2?	hunting	Several archaeological sites within the boundaries of this project are recorded within the Florida Site File. When compared to other projects, the potential for significant sites is considered to be high.
SANDHILL	G2G3/S2	fishing	
Piping plover	G3/S2	canoeing	
Florida black bear	G5T2/S2	camping, hiking	
Bald eagle	G3/S2S3	photography	
Gopher tortoise	G3/S3	nature appreciation	
FRESHWATER TIDAL SWAMP	G3/S3	<b>Lead Manager</b>	
Corkwood	G3G4/S3	GFC	
Eastern indigo snake	G4T3/S3	<b>Designated Use</b>	
22 elements known from project		wildlife mgmt. area	

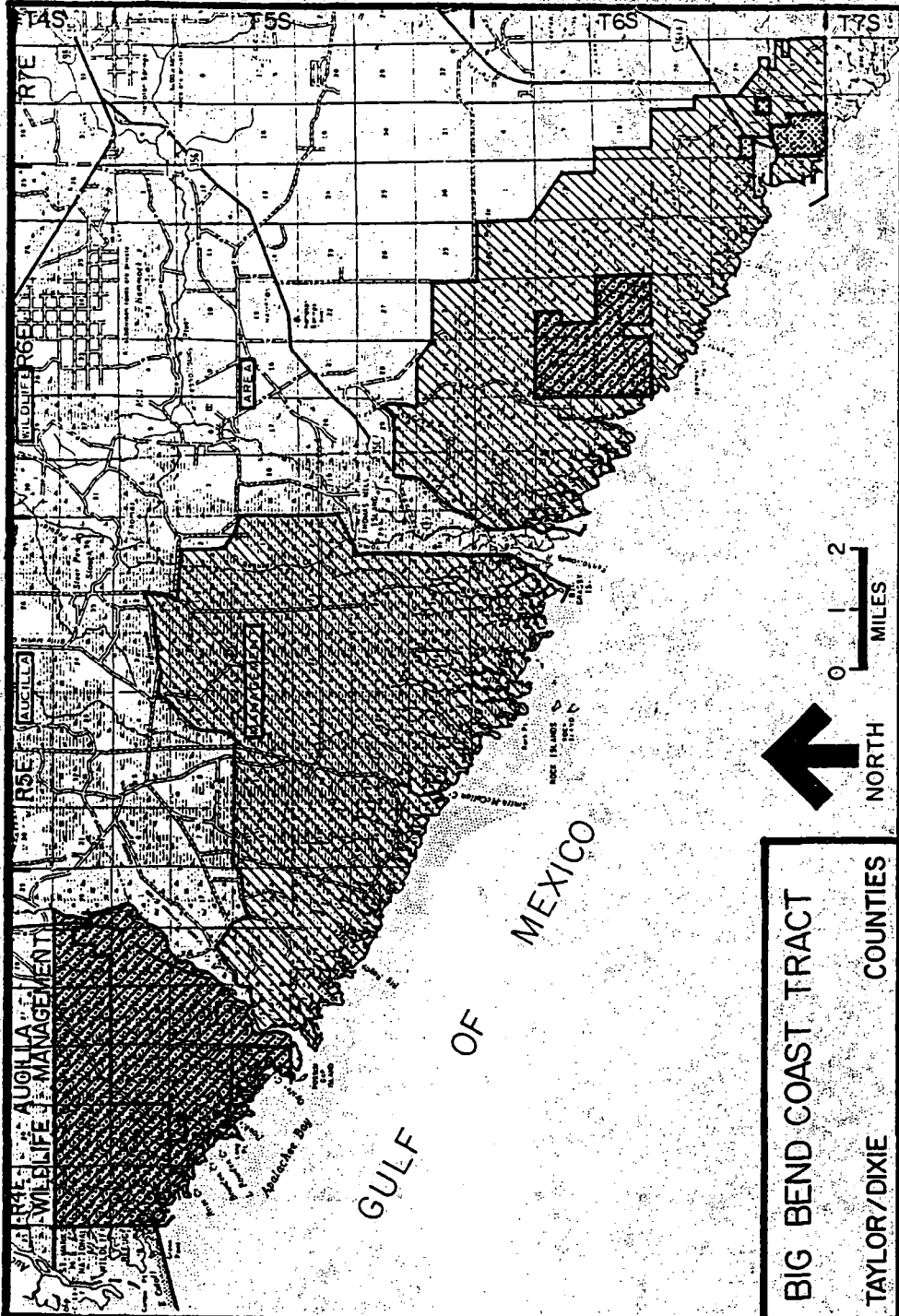
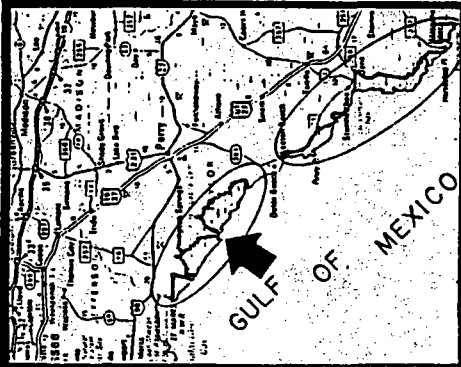


**BIG BEND COAST TRACT**  
**TAYLOR/DIXIE COUNTIES**

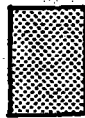


PROJECT AREA

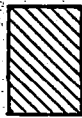
SEE FOLLOWING SHEETS FOR DETAILS



PROJECT AREA



STATE OWNED



ESSENTIAL PARCELS

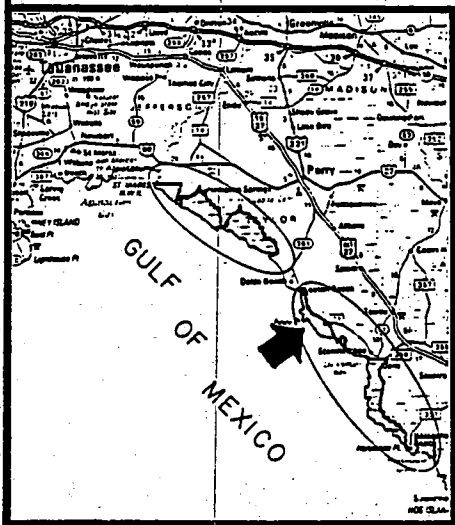
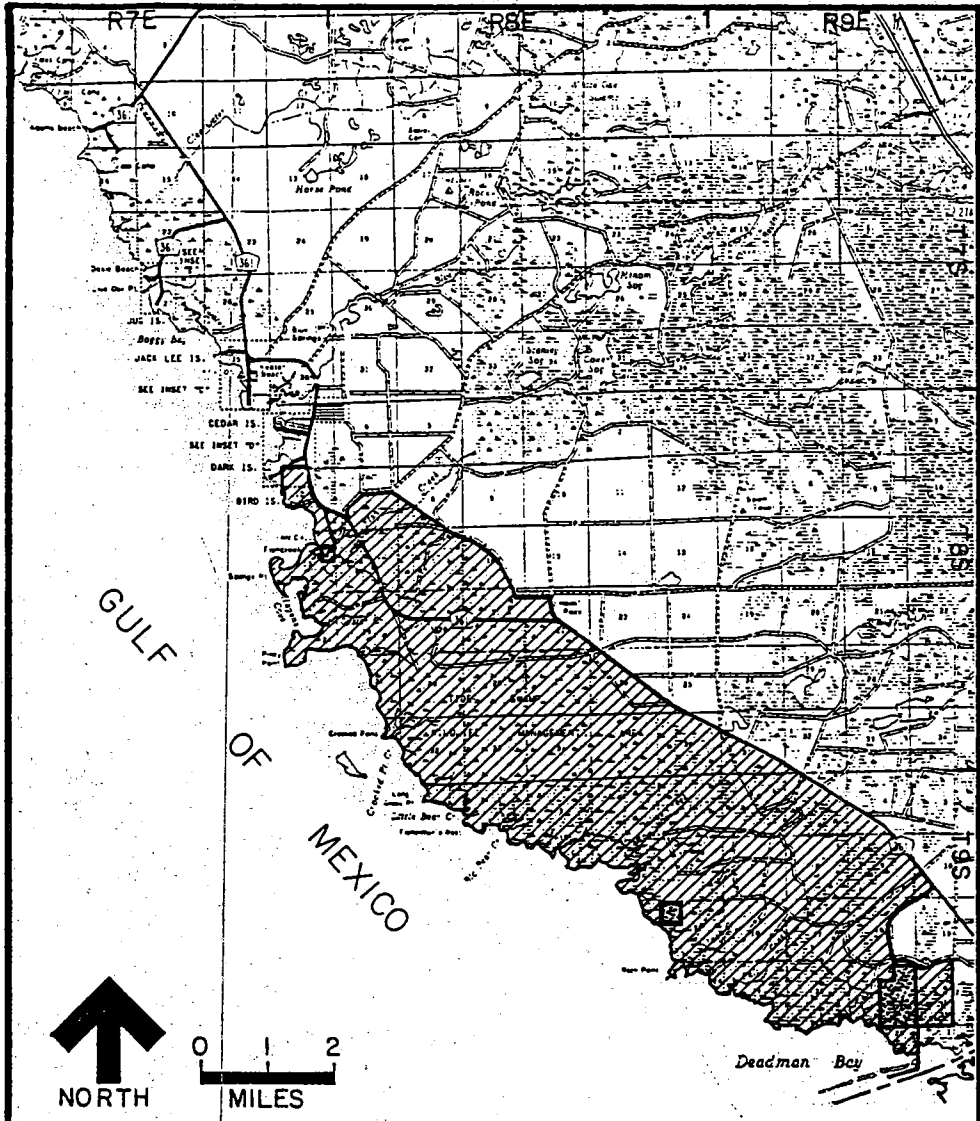


BIG BEND COAST TRACT

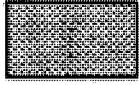
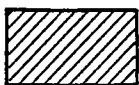
TAYLOR/DIXIE COUNTIES

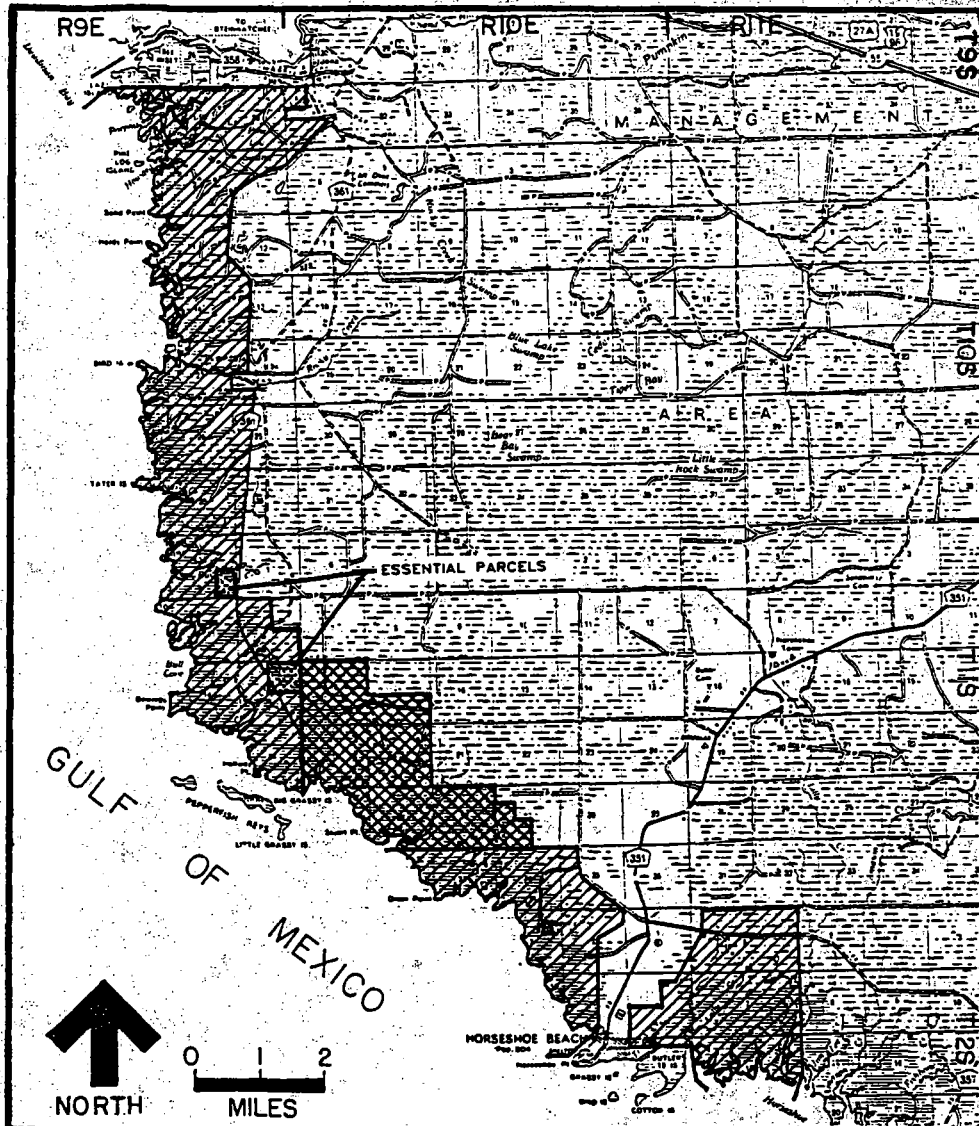
SHEET 2 OF 5





**BIG BEND COAST TRACT**  
**TAYLOR/DIXIE COUNTIES**

-  **PROJECT AREA**  
EQUALS ESSENTIAL PARCELS
-  **STATE OWNED**



## BIG BEND COAST TRACT

TAYLOR/DIXIE

COUNTIES



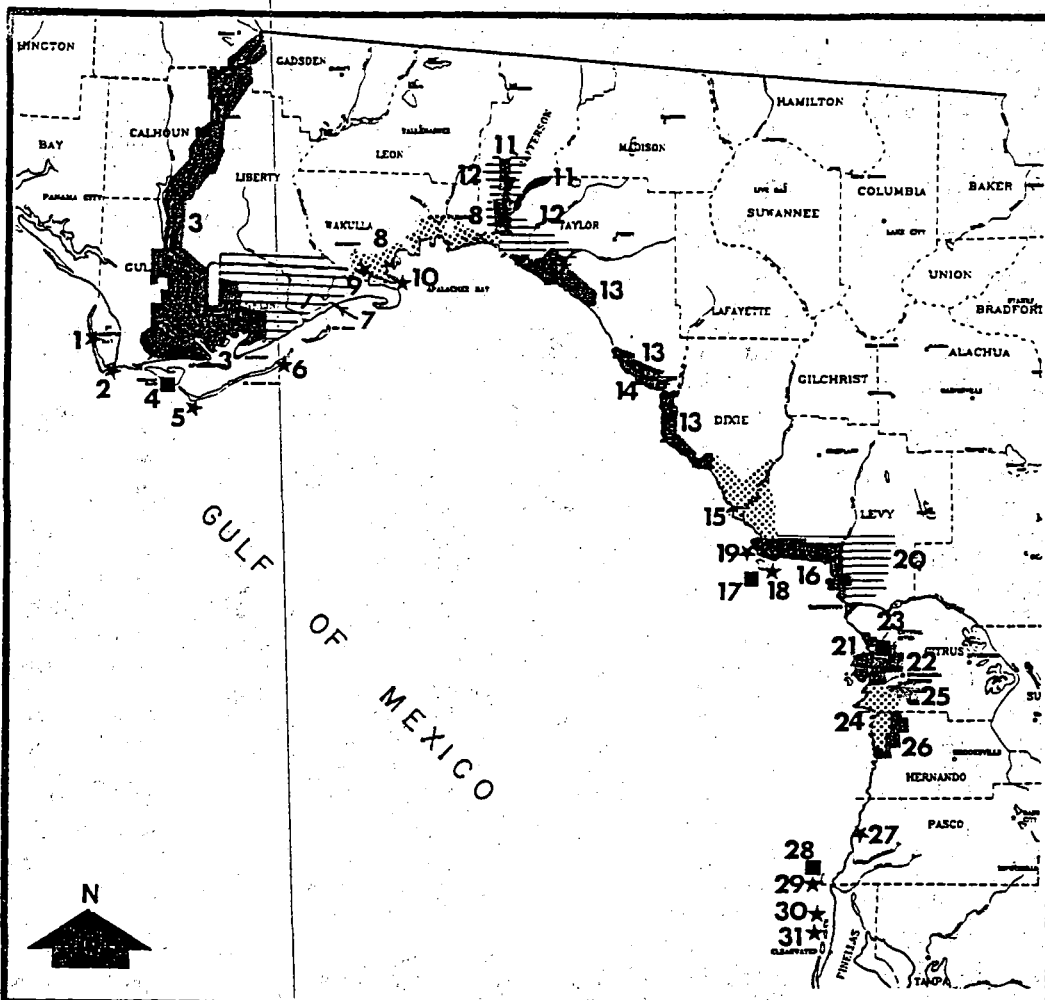
PROJECT AREA



STATE OWNED



ESSENTIAL PARCELS  
(STATE OWNED)



## COASTAL PROJECTS OF THE BIG BEND

### GULF COUNTY

1. ST. JOSEPH STATE PARK
2. ST. JOSEPH BAY BUFFER (CARL)

### FRANKLIN COUNTY

3. APALACHICOLA RIVER & BAY RPB (CARL)
4. ST. VINCENT ISLAND NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE
5. CAPE ST. GEORGE STATE RESERVE
6. ST. GEORGE ISLAND STATE PARK
7. TATES HELL (CARL)

### WAKULLA COUNTY

8. ST. MARKS NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE
9. OCHLOCKNEE RIVER STATE PARK
10. MASHES SAND COUNTY PARK

### JEFFERSON COUNTY

11. WACISSA AND AUCILLA RIVER SINKS (CARL)
12. AUCILLA WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AREA (GFC)

### TAYLOR COUNTY

13. BIG BEND COAST TRACT (CARL)
12. AUCILLA WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AREA (GFC)
14. BIG BEND WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AREA (GFC)

### DIXIE COUNTY

13. BIG BEND COAST TRACT (CARL)
15. LOWER SUWANNEE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

### LEVY COUNTY

15. LOWER SUWANNEE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE
16. WACCASASSA BAY STATE PRESERVE
17. CEDAR KEYS NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE
18. CEDAR KEYS STATE PRESERVE
19. CEDAR KEY SCRUB (CARL)
20. GULF HAMMOCK WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AREA (GFC)

### CITRUS COUNTY

21. CRYSTAL RIVER STATE RESERVE
22. ST. MARTINS RIVER (CARL)
23. CRYSTAL RIVER NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE
24. CHASSAHOVITZKA NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE\*
25. HOMOSASSA RESERVE/WALKER PROPERTY

### HERNANDO COUNTY

26. CHASSAHOVITZKA WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AREA (GFC)

### PASCO COUNTY

27. WETSTONE/BERKOVITZ (CARL)
28. ANCLOTE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

### PINELLAS COUNTY

29. ANCLOTE KEY STATE PRESERVE
30. HONEYMOON ISLAND STATE RECREATION AREA
31. CALADESISTATE PARK

\* Extends to Hernando County

★ State Owned/Project

■ Federal Owned

**Management Policy Statement/Public Purposes**

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

**Management Prospectus**

Prospectus not available. The Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission manage the area under the new multiple use concept as part of the Big Bend Wildlife Management Area.

**Management Cost Summary**

Category	Source	Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
1994-95	CARL	\$261,665	\$41,656	\$282,576	\$14,122		\$600,019

**Project History**

Ranking (last 5 yrs.)	Assessment Approved:		CARL Acquisition History			
	Year	Acres	Funds	Year	Acres	Funds
1994	70	1988	1993	474	\$0	
1993	66	12/14/88				
1992	60	Boundary/Design Modification				
1991	33	None				
1990	22					

**Acquisition Planning and Status**

The state has acquired 68,009 acres from The Nature Conservancy (TNC) through the Save Our Coast program. The remaining 11,676 acres consist of three major ownerships and approximately 30 smaller ownerships varying from one to 480 acres each. Project is over 70% complete. There are no acquisition partners or known resolutions.

**Conformance with Florida Statewide Land Acquisition Plan**

Natural Communities		Forest Resources			Vascular Plants			Fish and Wildlife			Fresh Water Resources					Coastal Resources		
1	2	1	2a	2b	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
M	M	H	M	M	L	L	L	M	M	M	L	N	N	N	L	H	H	M

Geological Resources		Historical Resources		Outdoor Recreation Resources					Acquisition Guiding Principles									
1	2	1a	1b	1	2a	2b	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
L	L	H	N	L	M	M	M	M	L	H	N	L	M	M	M	N	M	N

**Qualifications Matrix for Preservation 2000 Criteria**

Imminent Danger of:			Likely to be:		Serves to Protect:			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● = Best Met</li> <li>○ = Also Met</li> </ul>	
Develop-ment	Loss of Habitat	Subdivision	Developed in 12 mos.	Escalating Land Val-	Recharge Area	Other Nat. Res.	Res.-based Recreation	Cost ≤ 80% Appraisal	E & T spp Habitat
									●

# North Fork St. Lucie River

Substantially Complete # 11

	<b>Acres</b>	<b>Cost/Tax Value</b>	<b>County(ies):</b> St. Lucie	
<b>Acquired:</b>	966	\$1,422,000	<b>Water Mgmt. District:</b> South Florida	
<b>Remaining:</b>	369	\$438,200	<b>Regional Planning Council:</b> Treasure Coast	
<b>Totals:</b>	1,335	\$1,860,200	<b>Senate District(s):</b> 15	<b>House District(s):</b> 81

### Natural Resources Summary

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.

### Vulnerability & Endangerment

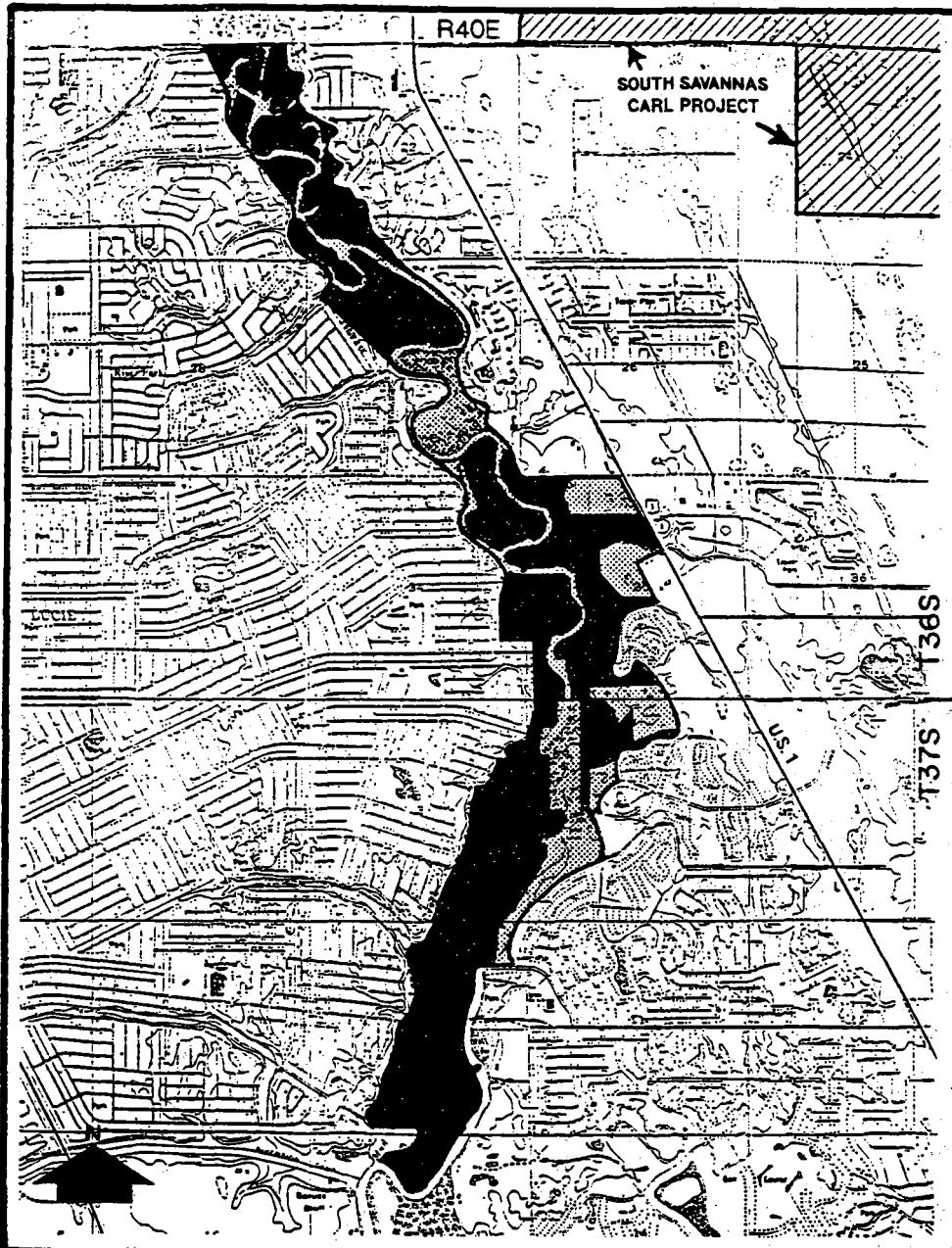
The water quality of this portion of the North Fork St. Lucie River and the river's associated wetlands are very vulnerable to further development on adjacent uplands.

Current zoning designations within the project would allow low to moderate density residential development on the uplands. Aerial photographs indicate that development is adjacent to much of the river corridor that has been proposed for acquisition (1987 Project Assessment).

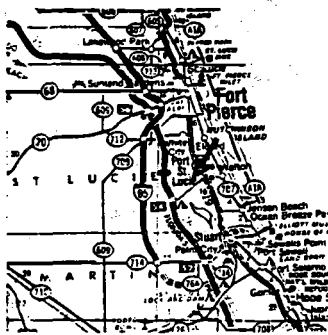
The population density for St. Lucie County is in the medium range when compared to other counties, ranking number 17. However, the growth rate was quite high between 1976 and 1986 as the population increased 66.7%, 12th among all Florida counties.



### Important Resources

FNAI Element Occurrences		Recreation/Public Use	Archaeological/Historic
SCRUB	G2/S2	boating, fishing	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.
West Indian manatee	G2?/S2?	picnicking	
SANDHILL	G2G3/S2	hiking	
ESTUARINE TIDAL SWAMP	G3/S3	nature appreciation	
BLACKWATER STREAM	G4/S2	bicycling	
FLOODPLAIN FOREST	G?/S3	camping	
MESIC FLATWOODS	G?/S4	<b>Lead Manager</b>	
HYDRIC HAMMOCK	G?/S4?	Div. of Marine Resources	
BASIN MARSH	G?/S4?	<b>Designated Use</b>	
12 elements known from project		buffer preserve	



**NORTH FORK  
ST. LUCIE RIVER**  
ST. LUCIE COUNTY



-  PROJECT AREA
-  STATE OPTION  
EQUALS ESSENTIAL PARCELS

**Management Policy Statement/Public Purposes**

The primary goals of management of the North Fork St. Lucie River CARL project are: to conserve and protect significant habitat for native species or endangered and threatened species; and to provide areas, including recreational trails, for natural-resource-based recreation.

**Management Prospectus**

**Qualifications for state designation** The North Fork St. Lucie River CARL project, by preserving the floodplain along the river, qualifies as a buffer preserve for the North Fork St. Lucie River Aquatic Preserve.

**Manager** The Department of Environmental Protection, Division of Marine Resources, Bureau of Coastal and Aquatic Managed Areas is the recommended lead manager of the buffer preserve.

**Management goals** See policy statement. The goals of management of the North Fork St. Lucie River CARL project are: To enhance the protection of the North Fork St. Lucie River Aquatic Preserve; to conserve and protect environmentally unique and irreplaceable wetlands and transitional areas (e.g., hydric hammocks) that contain native, relatively unaltered flora and fauna representing a natural area scarce within the southeastern United States; to conserve and protect significant habitat for Southern bald eagle, Sherman's fox squirrel, West Indian manatee, and other native species or endangered and threatened species; to conserve, protect, manage, or restore important scrub, oak scrub, blackwater stream, and estuarine grassbed communities to enhance or protect significant recreational, fish, and wildlife resources; and to provide areas for boating, fishing, camping, hiking, bike riding, picnicking, and nature appreciation.

**Conditions affecting intensity of management** The North Fork St. Lucie River CARL project mostly includes dense floodplain wetlands that restrict access, so management will focus on enhancement and resource protection. Protection of the water quality of the river and floodplain will be important because development is adjacent to and adversely affecting much of the river corridor. The transitional and upland parcels are "low-need" tracts, requiring basic resource management and protection.

**Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure** Within the first year after acquisition, activities will concentrate on developing a detailed site assessment and resource inventory, removing trash on upland parcels, and securing the property. The Division of Marine Resources will provide access to the public while protecting sensitive resources. The project's natural resources will be inventoried and a management plan will be developed.

Long-range plans for this property, beginning one year after acquisition, will generally be directed toward the removal of exotic species, restoration of disturbed areas, and the maintenance of natural communities. Management will also protect threatened and endangered species. The resource inventory will be used to identify sensitive areas and to locate areas for any recreational or administrative facilities. Disturbances will be restored to the greatest extent practical. Infrastructure will be located in disturbed areas and will be the minimum needed for public access and management.

**Revenue-generating potential** At this time, revenue-generating activities are not expected. However, it may be possible in the future to generate income by developing a camping facility.

**Management Cost Summary**

Category	Source	Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
1994-95	CARL, IITF	\$15,836	\$0	\$6,000	\$0	\$0	\$21,836
Recurring	CARL, IITF	\$33,836	\$0	\$6,000	\$5,000	\$0	\$44,836

**Project History**

Ranking (last 5 yrs.)	Assessment Approved: 4/1/88		CARL Acquisition History			
	Project Design Approved: 12/14/88		Year	Acres	Funds	
1994	92	Boundary/Design Modifications		1992	966	\$1,422,000
1993	83	None				
1992	81					
1991	52					
1990	29					

**Acquisition Planning and Status**

Phase I consists of 1,350 acres of the City of Port St. Lucie ownership, formally GDC (acquired) and two other minor owners, Evans and Winn. Phase II consists of the ownerships within the Sharette DRI.

The former GDC tract was acquired through the Trust for Public Lands acting as an intermediary. The Trust conveyed the 12.7 acre marina property to the county.

Resolutions in support of state acquisition received from Stuart City Council and St. Lucie County Commission.

**Conformance with Florida Statewide Land Acquisition Plan**

Natural Communities		Forest Resources			Vascular Plants			Fish and Wildlife			Fresh Water Resources					Coastal Resources		
1	2	1	2a	2b	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
L	L	L	L	L	L	N	L	L	N	L	N	N	N	N	H	N	N	N

Geological Resources		Historical Resources		Outdoor Recreation Resources					Acquisition Guiding Principles									
1	2	1a	1b	1	2a	2b	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
L	L	L	N	M	M	M	L	N	L	L	N	M	L	M	L	M	N	H

**Qualifications Matrix for Preservation 2000 Criteria**

Imminent Danger of:			Likely to be:		Serves to Protect:			● = Best Met ○ = Also Met	
Develop-ment	Loss of Habitat	Subdivision	Developed in 12 mos.	Escalating Land Val-	Recharge Area	Other Nat. Res.	Res.-based Recreation	Cost ≤ 80% Appraisal	E & T spp Habitat
○		○							●



**Conservation and Recreation Lands  
1995 Annual Report**

**ADDENDA**

<b>Addendum I:</b> Ranking History for All CARL Projects (1983-1995) .....	A-3
<b>Addendum II:</b> Summaries of LAAC Meetings - 1994 Evaluation Cycle .....	A-10
<b>Addendum III:</b> Land Acquisition Advisory Council Voting Records .....	A-12
<b>Addendum IV:</b> Florida Statewide Land Acquisition Plan .....	A-21
<b>Addendum V:</b> Natural Resources Evaluation Matrix for 1994 CARL Proposals .....	A-24
<b>Addendum VI:</b> CARL Land Acquisition Program Workplan Guidelines .....	A-38
<b>Addendum VII:</b> Proposals for Improving Local Government Involvement in the CARL Program .....	A-40
<b>Addendum VIII:</b> Criteria for LAAC Consideration of Proposed Boundary Modifications .....	A-41

Addendum I: Ranking History for All CARL Projects (1983-1995)

Project Name	Priority Rank by Year													
	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95 <sup>c</sup>	
Alderman's Ford Addition	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54	73	73	84	29B	
Andrews Tract <sup>B</sup>	-	27	25	23	31	50	26	38	66	-	-	-	-	
Annuteliga Hammock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20P	
Apalachicola Bay (part of Apalachicola River & Bay)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	
Apalachicola River (part of Apalachicola River & Bay)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	10	15	12	15P	
Apalachicola River and Bay	-	-	-	-	3	3	4	14	-	-	-	-	-	
Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	7	5	4	3P	
Atlantic Ridge Ecosystem	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14B	
Atsena Otie Key	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	32P	
Avalon Tract	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	
Bald Point Road <sup>B</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	57	73	82	-	-	-	-	
Balm-Boyette Scrub	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	
Barnacle Addition, The <sup>B</sup>	-	-	-	34	37	61	80	56	63	77	8	88	21B	
Beaverdam/Sweetwater Creeks <sup>A</sup>	ranked #26 in 1982; added to Apalachicola River in 1994													
Belle Meade	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48	46	4P	
Big Bend Coast Tract	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	22	33	60	66	70	10S	
Big Mound Property (part of Estero Bay)	-	44	41	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Big Shoals Corridor/Brown Tract <sup>A</sup>	-	-	45	42	22	64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Blackwater River (renamed Juniper Creek Watershed)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	58	56	13	14	-	
Bluehead Ranch	-	-	55	50	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
B.M.K. Ranch (part of Wekiva-Ocala Greenway)	-	-	60	55	38	6	3	3	3	66	78	87	-	
Bower Tract (a.k.a. Double Branch Bay) <sup>A</sup>	15	26	24	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Brevard Turtle Beaches (part of Archie Carr S.T.R.) <sup>B</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	18	23	72	-	-	-	-	-	
Canaveral Industrial Park (a.k.a. St. Johns River Marshes)	-	-	57	52	47	68	77	88	91	-	-	-	-	
Caravelle Ranch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55	49	-	-	-	-	
Carlton Half-Moon Ranch <sup>B</sup>	-	-	-	-	26	12	5	69	68	-	-	-	-	
Catfish Creek	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	5	6	6	8	10P	
Cayo Costa Island/North Captiva Island <sup>A</sup>	-	14	13	12	5	40	37	53	56	61	65	69	5M	
Cedar Key Scrub/Cedar Key Additions <sup>A,B</sup>	-	41	39	37	45	60	61	71	73	71	70	50	31P	
Charlotte Harbor <sup>A</sup>	4	4	4	4	8	39	39	50	48	32	51	53	5S	
Charlotte Harbor Flatwoods	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	20	21	17P	
Chassahowitzka Swamp <sup>A</sup>	17	17	15	14	23	37	16	41	36	69	84	-	-	
Cockroach Bay Islands <sup>A,B</sup>	18	-	-	-	-	17	31	33	80	80	81	89	31B	
Consolidated Ranch/Wekiva River (a.k.a. Rock Spgs.) <sup>A</sup>	11	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Addendum I: Ranking History for All CARL Projects (1983-1995) - continued

Project Name	Priority Rank by Year												
	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95 <sup>c</sup>
Cooper's Point	-	34	32	30	55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corkscrew Regional Ecosystem Watershed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	52	43	31	12B
Cotee Point	-	38	36	33	57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coupon Bight/Key Deer	-	-	48	44	14	10	12	10	9	13	22	26	2M
Cross Florida Greenway (part of Etoniah/Cross Fl. Greenway)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	57	-
Cross Florida Greenway, Phase II	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29P
Crystal Cove (added to Crystal River)	-	46	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crystal River (part of Florida Springs Coastal Greenway) <sup>A</sup>	14	15	14	13	7	11	13	47	32	38	8	6	-
Crystal River State Reserve (added to Crystal River)	-	-	49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Curry Hammock	-	-	-	-	-	5	9	11	12	-	-	-	-
Dade County Archipelago	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22B
Deer Lake Parcel (added to Point Washington) <sup>B</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	68	74	75	-	-	-	-
Deering Hammock/Deering Estate Add.	-	28	26	24	-	43	48	46	59	-	-	-	-
DeSoto Site	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dog Island <sup>A</sup>	ranked #32 in 1982												
Dunn's Creek	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	53	38	38	23B
East Everglades <sup>A</sup>	13	-	-	59	53	35	46	43	44	54	64	74	6M
Econ-St. Johns Ecosystem (a.k.a. Econ-St. Johns Corridor)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	34	15B
El Destino <sup>B</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	32	64	86	84	-	-	-	-
Emerald Springs (a.k.a. Gainer Spgs.; part of Fl. 1st Mag. Spgs)	20	18	16	15	56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Emeralda Marsh <sup>B</sup>	-	-	59	53	46	63	78	84	88	63	60	58	28B
Emerson Point	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	26	60	-	-	-	-
Enchanted Forest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	45	74	83	-
Escambia Bay Bluffs <sup>A</sup>	12	13	12	11	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Escribano Point	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	72	37P
Estero Bay Aquatic Preserve Buffer <sup>B</sup>	-	-	52	47	32	45	58	62	62	74	69	65	22P
Etoniah/Cross Florida Greenway (a.k.a. Etoniah Creek)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	24	25	11P
Fakahatchee Strand <sup>A</sup>	3	3	3	3	2	4	6	4	17	26	45	56	3M
Fechtel Ranch (added to St. Johns River)	-	36	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Florida Springs Coastal Greenway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2S
Florida's First Magnitude Springs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	15	10	11	14P 10B
Fort George Island <sup>B</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	7	7	49	86	-	-	-	-
Fort San Luis <sup>A</sup>	ranked #16 in 1982												

Addendum I: Ranking History for All CARL Projects (1983-1995) - continued

Project Name	Priority Rank by Year													
	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95 <sup>c</sup>	
Gadsden County Glades (part of Apalachicola River)	-	-	-	-	19	28	43	59	-	-	-	-	-	
Galt Island	-	-	53	48	52	69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Garcon Ecosystem (a.k.a. Garcon Point)	-	-	-	-	-	31	38	40	42	51	54	60	27P	
Gasparilla Island Port Property	-	48	44	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Gateway <sup>A</sup>	22	20	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Gills Tract	-	-	-	-	-	-	55	42	-	-	-	-	-	
Golden Aster Scrub	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	33B	
Goldhead Branch Addition	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	-	-	-	-	-	
Goldy/Bellemead <sup>B</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	49	59	60	71	62	-	-	-	
Goodwood	-	39	37	35	54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Grayton Dunes <sup>A</sup>	28	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Green Swamp <sup>A</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	20	18P	
Grove, The (Governor Collins Mansion) <sup>A</sup>	6	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Guana River	-	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Hammocks of the Lower Keys	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	31	27	16P 2B	
Heather Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	31	34	40	42	16B	
Highlands Hammock Addition	-	-	-	-	-	27	14	13	16	18	32	33	24P	
Hixtown Swamp	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	56	54	27B	
Holmes Avenue Scrub (part of Lake Wales Ridge Eco.) <sup>B</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	70	81	81	-	-	-	-	
Homosassa Reserve/Walker Property (part of Florida Springs Coastal Greenway)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	17	58	77	-	
Homosassa Springs	-	-	56	51	40	66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Horr's Island/Barfield Bay	-	29	27	25	30	41	76	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Horse Creek Scrub	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	42	25	23	3B	
Horton Property <sup>A</sup>	ranked #26 in 1980													
Hutchinson Island-Blind Creek <sup>A</sup>	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	78	77	86	41P	
ITT Hammock <sup>A</sup>	ranked #5 in 1980													
Jordan Ranch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24B	
Josslyn Island <sup>A</sup>	23	21	19	17	39	53	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Jullington/Durbin (Creeks) Peninsula <sup>A,B</sup>	21	19	17	16	36	51	63	61	70	-	61	82	38P	
Juniper Creek Watershed (a.k.a. Blackwater River)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	58	56	13	14	13P	
Juno Hills	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	26B	
Jupiter Ridge	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49	41	-	-	
Key West Customs House	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	

**Addendum I: Ranking History for All CARL Projects (1983-1995) - continued**

Project Name	Priority Rank by Year												
	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95 <sup>c</sup>
Key West Salt Ponds <sup>B</sup>	-	-	-	-	34	55	75	89	87	-	-	-	-
Lake Arbuckle <sup>A</sup>	24	22	20	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lake Forest	-	-	61	56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lake George	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	29	29	32	7S
Lake Powell	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25P
Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystems	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	4	3	1M 1B 2P
Largo Narrows	27	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Latt Maxcy Tract <sup>A</sup>	ranked #8 in 1980												
Letchworth Mounds	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	19	13	68	82	91	42P
Levy County Forest/Sandhills	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	6	4	57	71	8S
Little Gator Creek/Wood Stork Rookery <sup>A</sup>	ranked #13 in 1980 and #10 in 1982												
Loohloosa Wildlife <sup>B</sup>	-	30	28	26	12	22	32	67	79	-	-	61	20B
Longleaf Pine Ecosystems	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7	6P
Lower Apalachicola (added to Apalachicola Bay) <sup>A</sup>	5	5	5	5	4	21	24	34	-	-	-	-	-
Lower Econlockhatchee River (part of Econ-St. Johns Ecosys.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	39	35	39	53	55	-
Manatee Estech	-	-	54	49	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maritime Hammock Initiative	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	35	13B
Mashes Sands <sup>A</sup>	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
M.K. Ranch (part of Apalachicola Bay) <sup>A</sup>	16	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mondello/Cacciatore/Jumper Cr. (part of Withlacoochee ..)	-	-	58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miami Rockridge Pinelands (part of Dade County Archipelago)	-	-	-	-	21	29	28	27	22	28	79	79	-
Mullet Creek Islands <sup>B</sup>	-	-	-	-	43	62	74	65	76	-	-	-	-
Myakka Estuary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	11B
Myakka Prairies/MacArthur Tract <sup>A</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	39	68	-
New Mahogany Hammock (part of N. Key Largo) <sup>A</sup>	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Newman's Lake	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	67	36P
North Beach <sup>A</sup>	ranked #29 in 1982												
North Fork St. Lucie River/North Port Marina	-	-	-	-	-	20	29	29	52	81	83	92	11S
North Indian River	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	41	17B
North Key Largo Hammocks	19	9	8	7	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	1S
N. Key Largo Hams. Add.(added to N.Key Largo Ham.)	-	-	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Layton Hammock (added to Ham. of Lower Keys)	-	-	-	-	-	33	40	48	53	76	-	-	-

**Addendum I: Ranking History for All CARL Projects (1983-1995) - continued**

Project Name	Priority Rank by Year													
	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95 <sup>c</sup>	
North Peninsula <sup>A</sup>	10	11	10	9	24	54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Oaks, The <sup>A</sup>	ranked #25 in 1980													
Ohio Key South <sup>B</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	42	65	76	85	-	-	-	-	
Old Leon Moss Ranch <sup>B</sup>	-	-	-	-	51	65	83	87	93	-	-	-	-	
Oscar Scherer Addition	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	37	-	-	-	-	
Osceola Pine Savannas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23P	
Owens Illinois Property	-	47	43	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Pal-Mar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48	47	24	9B	
Paynes Prairie Additions <sup>A</sup>	26	24	22	20	48	52	35	54	43	50	26	39	3S	
Peacock Slough <sup>B</sup>	-	35	33	31	29	38	49	63	57	58	30	37	18B	
Perdido Pitcher Plant Prairie	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28P	
Pierce Mound Complex	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19P	
Pine Island Ridge	-	-	-	-	-	25	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Pineola Fern Grotto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	63	64	34P	
Pinhook Swamp	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	35	48	25B	
Placid Lakes Tract	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	19	-	-	-	
Point Washington	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55	34	29	6S	
Ponce de Leon <sup>A</sup>	ranked #24 in 1980													
Princess Place <sup>B</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	44	79	85	90	-	-	-	-	
Pumpkin Hill Creek	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	19B	
Rainbow River <sup>B</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	13	10	8	77	-	-	-	-	
Rookery Bay (Additions II added to Rookery Bay in 1983) <sup>A</sup>	2	2	2	2	6	19	30	32	19	9	9	9	8P	
Rotenberger/Holey Land/Seminole Indian Lands	-	40	38	36	42	59	56	58	65	64	67	75	7M	
Saddle Blanket LakeScrub	-	-	62	57	17	8	8	5	7	8	14	80	-	
Saint Augustine Beach <sup>B</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	66	78	83	-	-	-	-	
Saint George Island, Unit 4 <sup>A</sup>	ranked #9 in 1980 and #7 in 1982													
Saint Johns River (a.k.a. S.J.R.Forrest Estates & Fechtel Ranch) <sup>B</sup> (part of Wekiva-Ocala Greenway)	25	23	21	19	27	48	50	64	67	72	75	81	-	
Saint Johns River Marshes (a.k.a. Canaveral Ind. Park) <sup>B</sup>	-	-	57	52	47	68	77	88	91	-	-	-	-	
Saint Joseph Bay Buffer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	27	16	16	18	21P	
Saint Martins River (part of Florida Springs Coastal Greenway)	-	-	-	-	-	24	33	7	11	11	50	52	-	
Saint Michael's Landing <sup>B</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	72	80	72	67	68	73	39P	
Samson Point	-	-	64	58	59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
San Felasco/San Felasco Hammock Addition <sup>A</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	45	-	-	-	-	



Addendum I: Ranking History for All CARL Projects (1983-1995) - continued

Project Name	Priority Rank by Year												
	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95 <sup>c</sup>
Sand Mountain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51	7B
Sandpiper Cove	-	-	63	54	58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Save Our Everglades	-	33	31	29	18	26	22	21	29	35	52	62	4M
Scrub Jay Refugia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	30	5B
Seabranh	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	44	23	-	-	-	-
Sebastian Creek (a.k.a. St. Sebastian River)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	10	14	12	16	4B
Seminole Springs/Woods (part of Wekiva-Ocala Greenway)	-	-	-	-	20	1	2	1	1	2	3	5	-
Shell Island <sup>A</sup>	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Silver Glen Springs <sup>B</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	71	83	92	-	-	-	-
Silver River	-	31	29	27	25	58	47	52	47	47	59	-	-
Six Mile Cypress Swamp <sup>A</sup>	ranked #20 in 1980												
South Savannas <sup>A</sup>	7	8	7	6	10	16	20	30	28	33	42	43	4S
Southeastern Bat Maternity Caves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	26P
Spring Hammock <sup>A, B</sup>	9	10	9	8	15	57	36	70	64	-	-	-	-
Spruce Creek	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	46	46	-	-	6B
Stark Tract	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stoney-Lane	-	42	40	38	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sugarloaf Hammock (part of Hammocks of the Lower Keys) <sup>B</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	62	68	69	-	-	-	-
Suwannee Buffers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	21	15	8B
Tate's Hell Carrabelle Tract	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	19	17	9P
Three Lakes/Prairie Lakes Addition <sup>A</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	23	25	31	38	57	-	-	-
Topsail Hill	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	17	4	3	2	2	1P
Tree-Of-Life Tract (part of Tropical Flyways)	-	-	-	-	-	-	67	79	-	-	-	-	-
Tropical Flyways	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	10	5P
Tropical Hammocks of the Redlands (part of Dade Co. Arch.)	-	-	51	46	16	34	45	57	51	65	46	47	-
Tsala Apopka Lake	-	37	35	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Twelve Mile Swamp	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70	72	76	30B
Upper Black Creek	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	21	27	-	-	-
Wabasso Beach (part of Archie Carr S.T.R.)	-	-	-	-	-	15	21	20	-	-	-	-	-
Waccasassa Flats	-	-	-	-	-	9	11	6	20	31	33	85	40P
Wacissa River/Aucilla River Sinks (a.k.a. Lower Wacissa ...)	-	-	46	43	9	30	27	18	34	22	23	66	35P
Waddell's Mill Pond <sup>B</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	61	41	62	63	30P
Wakulla Springs <sup>B</sup>	-	-	11	10	13	47	42	75	89	-	-	-	-

**Addendum I: Ranking History for All CARL Projects (1983-1995) - continued**

Project Name	Priority Rank by Year													
	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95 <sup>c</sup>	
Warea Archipelago	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55	59	-	
Warm Mineral Springs	-	-	-	-	33	56	54	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Watermelon Pond	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	12P	
Wekiva-Ocala Greenway (a.k.a. Wekiva-Ocala Connector)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	30	23	18	19	7P	
Wekiva River Buffers <sup>B</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	77	78	79	27	-	-	
West Lake <sup>A</sup>	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Wetstone/Berkovitz <sup>B</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	36	51	51	55	75	-	-	-	
White Belt Ranch	-	-	50	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Windley Key Quarry <sup>A</sup>	-	32	30	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Withlacoochee E.E.L. Inholdings/Jumper Ck. et al.	-	25	23	21	35	46	53	66	74	59	71	78	9S	
Woody Property (a.k.a. Volusia EEL) <sup>B</sup>	-	-	-	-	49	67	73	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Yamato Scrub	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	76	90	32B	
Ybor City Addition <sup>B</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	82	-	-	-	-	-	
Yellow River Ravines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49	49	33P	

<sup>A</sup> Ranked on 1980 and/or 1982 CARL priority lists. If ranking not indicated, see 1994 CARL Annual Report - Addendum I. No priority list prepared in 1981.

<sup>B</sup> Projects ranked greater than 60 in 1989, 1990, and 1991 were not included on the priority list approved by the Board of Trustees.

<sup>C</sup> Projects ranked in one or more of four groups in 1995:

- P = Priority Project;
- B = Bargain/Shared Project;
- M = Mega-multiparcel Project; and
- S = Substantially Complete Project.



**Addendum II: Summaries of LAAC Meetings - 1994 Evaluation Cycle**

<b>Meeting Date</b>	<b>Major Actions Taken</b>
2/18/94	Received public testimony on new and reconsidered CARL proposals. Contact Office of Environmental Services, Division of State Lands to obtain a list of speakers or tapes of public hearing.
3/9/94	Voted to select 10 of 16 acquisition proposals to receive full review and assessment. Included approval of late application for reconsideration of Spruce Creek (Addendum III).  Amended project design boundaries of Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystems, Seminole Springs/Woods, Scrub Jay Refugia, Charlotte Harbor and Crystal River.  Did not approve other proposed amendments to Seminole Woods/Springs and Crystal River.
4/21/94	Conducted a public workshop and received public testimony on the Belle Meade CARL project. Contact Office of Environmental Services, Division of State Lands to obtain a list of speakers or tapes of public hearing.
7/8/94	Received public testimony on new and reconsidered CARL proposals that were assessed during the 1994 evaluation cycle. Contact Office of Environmental Services, Division of State Lands to obtain a list of speakers or tapes of public hearing.
7/20/94	Approved assessments for all 10 CARL proposals and voted to select all 10 assessed CARL projects to receive project design analysis for potential inclusion on the 1995 CARL priority list. (see Addendum III).  Modified the project designs and/or boundaries of the following CARL Projects: Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystems, Sebastian Creek, Etoniah Creek, Pal-Mar, Highlands Hammock Addition, Belle Meade and Miami Rockridge Pinelands.  Added St. Johns River CARL project to the Wekiva/Ocala Connector.  Deferred consideration of a proposed modification to the project design of St. Joe Bay Buffers and Cross Florida Greenway, Phase I projects, pending further evaluation.  Did not approve the proposed amendments to St. Martins River, Tropical Flyways, Belle Meade (Talano), Apalachicola Bay, and Fort San Luis projects.  Offered to accept public testimony on the proposed revisions to Rule 18-8, F.A.C., but no one spoke.  Agreed to establish a work group to reanalyze the boundary of the revised Belle Meade CARL Project.  Reviewed 1994 legislative actions affecting the CARL program.  Agreed to separate projects into work groups for ranking in December.  Discussed land owner notification procedures for proposed CARL projects.
9/20/94	Received public testimony on the Frog Pond and L31N additions to the East Everglades CARL Project.

**Addendum II: Summaries of LAAC Meetings - 1994 Evaluation Cycle - continued**

<b>Meeting Date</b>	<b>Major Actions Taken</b>
<p>11/14/94 11/15/94 11/16/94</p>	<p>Received public testimony on new and existing CARL projects. Contact Office of Environmental Services, Division of State Lands to obtain a list of speakers or tapes of public hearing.</p>
<p>11/18/94</p>	<p>Consolidated related projects into ecosystems and greenways.</p> <p>Separated sites within Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystems, Florida First Magnitude Springs and Hammocks of the Lower Keys into separate projects to be placed in separate groups for ranking.</p> <p>Established groups of projects for ranking purposes.</p> <p>Modified the project designs and/or boundaries of the following CARL Projects: Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystems, Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge, Crystal River, Tropical Flyways, Sebastian Creek, St. Joe Bay Buffers, Coupon Bight/Key Deer, Paynes Prairie and Belle Meade.</p> <p>Accepted the draft report of the Belle Meade Work Group and discussed the report's recommendations.</p> <p>Received public testimony on new and existing CARL projects.</p>
<p>12/7/94</p>	<p>Approved the project designs for the following new CARL projects: Annutteliga Hammock, Atlantic Ridge Ecosystems, Cross Florida Greenway-Phase II, Prairies of Garcon (added to Garcon Ecosystem), Jordan Ranch, Lake Powell, Osceola Pine Savannas, Perdido Pitcher Plant Prairie, Pierce Mound Complex and Spruce Creek.</p> <p>Recommended the removal of three projects from the current CARL priority list: Enchanted Forest, Myakka Prairie and Saddle Blanket Lakes Scrub.</p> <p>Modified the project design and boundary of the Belle Meade project</p> <p>Ranked the CARL projects in priority order within four separate groups and established the four groups as the 1995 priority lists for submittal to the Governor and Cabinet (see Addendum III for ranking results).</p>
<p>1/26/95</p>	<p>Amended the Blackwater River project to exclude all but 9,232 acres, and renamed the project Juniper Creek Watershed.</p> <p>Approved management policy statements and management prospecti for most projects on the proposed 1995 CARL priority list and identified essential management parcels for all projects. Directed staff to submit all projects to the Governor and Cabinet, noting those with incomplete management policy statements and prospecti.</p> <p>Approved the 1995 Devil's Hammock CARL proposal for assessment and directed staff to expedite the evaluation of this proposal so that it may be considered during the next Council meeting.</p>

**Addendum III: Land Acquisition Advisory Council Voting Records**

**1st Four-Votes for Initiation of Project Assessment for 1994 Proposals - March 9, 1994**

	DHR	DEP <sup>1</sup>	DOF	GFC	DCA	DEP <sup>2</sup>	Total	Select
<b>BAY COUNTY</b>								
1. Lake Powell-Northside	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	4	YES
<b>CITRUS COUNTY</b>								
2. Cross FL Greenway, Phase II (Levy and Marion)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6	YES
3. Jordan Ranch	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	4	YES
4. Port Paradise Resort	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO
<b>DIXIE COUNTY</b>								
5. Suwannee River Jungle Drive	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO
<b>ESCAMBIA COUNTY</b>								
6. Perdido Pitcher Plant Prairie	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6	YES
<b>FRANKLIN COUNTY</b>								
7. Pierce Mound Complex	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6	YES
<b>HERNANDO COUNTY</b>								
8. Annutteliga Hammock (Citrus)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6	YES
9. BBEAR Partnership	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO
<b>LAFAYETTE COUNTY</b>								
10. San Pedro Bay (Taylor)	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO
<b>LEE COUNTY</b>								
11. Pineland Site Complex	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	2	NO
<b>MANATEE COUNTY</b>								
12. Manatee River	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO
<b>MARTIN COUNTY</b>								
13. Atlantic Ridge Ecosystem	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6	YES
<b>OSCEOLA COUNTY</b>								
14. Osceola Pine Savannas	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6	YES
<b>SANTA ROSA COUNTY</b>								
15. Prairies of Garcon	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6	YES
<b>VOLUSIA COUNTY</b>								
16. Spruce Creek	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6	YES

DEP<sup>1</sup> = Department of Environmental Protection - Regulation

DEP<sup>2</sup> = Department of Environmental Protection - Program

**Addendum III: Land Acquisition Advisory Council Voting Records - continued**

**2nd Four-Votes for Initiation of Project Design for 1994 Projects - July 20, 1994**

	DHR	DEP <sup>1</sup>	DOF	GFC	DCA	DEP <sup>2</sup>	Total	Select
<b>BAY COUNTY</b>								
1. Lake Powell-Northside	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6	YES
<b>CITRUS COUNTY</b>								
2. Cross FL Greenway, Phase II (Levy and Marion)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	5	YES
3. Jordan Ranch	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	5	YES
<b>ESCAMBIA COUNTY</b>								
4. Perdido Pitcher Plant Prairie	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6	YES
<b>FRANKLIN COUNTY</b>								
5. Pierce Mound Complex	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6	YES
<b>HERNANDO COUNTY</b>								
6. Annutteliga Hammock (Citrus)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6	YES
<b>MARTIN COUNTY</b>								
7. Atlantic Ridge Ecosystem	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6	YES
<b>OSCEOLA COUNTY</b>								
8. Osceola Pine Savannas	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6	YES
<b>SANTA ROSA COUNTY</b>								
9. Prairies of Garcon	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6	YES
<b>VOLUSIA COUNTY</b>								
10. Spruce Creek	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6	YES

DEP<sup>1</sup> = Department of Environmental Protection - Regulation

DEP<sup>2</sup> = Department of Environmental Protection - Program

Addendum III: Land Acquisition Advisory Council Voting Records - continued

1995 Priority Ranking of Projects - December 7, 1994

A: MEGA-MULTIPARCELS PROJECTS RANKING

	DHR	DEP <sup>1</sup>	DOF	GFC	DCA	DEP <sup>2</sup>	Total	Rank
<b>COLLIER COUNTY</b>								
1. Fakahatchee Strand	3	5	3	3	3	6	23	3
2. Save Our Everglades	4	2	4	4	6	5	25	4
<b>DADE COUNTY</b>								
3. East Everglades	6	6	6	7	5	1	31	6
<b>HIGHLANDS COUNTY</b>								
4. Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem	1	1	1	1	2	2	8	1
<b>LEE COUNTY</b>								
5. Cayo Costa Island	5	4	5	6	4	4	28	5
<b>MONROE COUNTY</b>								
6. Coupon Bight/Key Deer	2	3	2	2	1	3	13	2
<b>PALM BEACH COUNTY</b>								
7. Rotenberger (Broward)	7	7	7	5	7	7	40	7

B: SUBSTANTIALLY COMPLETE PROJECTS RANKING

	DHR	DEP <sup>1</sup>	DOF	GFC	DCA	DEP <sup>2</sup>	Total	Rank
<b>ALACHUA COUNTY</b>								
1. Paynes Prairie	4	6	4	4	4	2	24	3
<b>CHARLOTTE COUNTY</b>								
2. Charlotte Harbor (Lee)	6	3	6	5	5	5	30	5
<b>CITRUS COUNTY</b>								
3. Fla. Springs Coastal Greenway	3	2	1	3	2	3	14	2
<b>LEVY COUNTY</b>								
4. Levy County Forest/Sandhills	8	7	9	7	9	9	49	8
<b>MONROE COUNTY</b>								
5. North Key Largo Hammocks	1	1	3	1	1	1	8	1

Addendum III: Land Acquisition Advisory Council Voting Records - continued

**B: SUBSTANTIALLY COMPLETE PROJECTS RANKING**

	DHR	DEP <sup>1</sup>	DOF	GFC	DCA	DEP <sup>2</sup>	Total	Rank
<b>POLK COUNTY</b>								
6. Saddle Blanket Lake Scrub	removed from list							
<b>ST. LUCIE COUNTY</b>								
7. North Fork St. Lucie River	5	11	11	10	11	11	59	11
8. South Savannas (Martin)	2	4	2	6	7	7	28	4
<b>SARASOTA COUNTY</b>								
9. Myakka Prairie	removed from list							
<b>SUMTER COUNTY</b>								
10. Withlacoochee State Forest Add.	10	9	8	8	8	10	53	9
<b>TAYLOR COUNTY</b>								
11. Big Bend Coast Tract (Dixie)	9	10	10	9	10	8	56	10
<b>VOLUSIA COUNTY</b>								
12. Lake George (Putnam)	11	5	5	11	6	6	44	7
<b>WALTON COUNTY</b>								
13. Point Washington	7	8	7	2	3	4	31	6

**C: BARGAIN/SHARED PROJECTS RANKING**

	DHR	DEP <sup>1</sup>	DOF	GFC	DCA	DEP <sup>2</sup>	Total	Rank
<b>ALACHUA COUNTY</b>								
1. Lochloosa Wildlife	29	8	28	4	24	18	111.3	20
<b>BAKER COUNTY</b>								
2. Pinhook Swamp (Columbia)	26	1	30	18	26	25	126	25
<b>BREVARD COUNTY</b>								
3. Enchanted Forest	removed from list							
4. Maritime Hammock Initiative	14	27	12	6	6	15	80	13
5. Scrub Jay Refugia	11	22	6	3	15	5	62	5
6. Sebastian Creek (Indian Riv.)	5	10	17	15	4	9	60	4

Addendum III: Land Acquisition Advisory Council Voting Records - continued

**C: BARGAIN/SHARED PROJECTS RANKING**

	DHR	DEP <sup>1</sup>	DOF	GFC	DCA	DEP <sup>2</sup>	Total	Rank
<b>CITRUS COUNTY</b>								
7. Jordan Ranch	25	23	8	24	22	21	123	24
<b>COLLIER COUNTY</b>								
8. Corkscrew R. E. W. (Lee)	13	9	7	21	13	11	74	12
<b>COLUMBIA COUNTY</b>								
9. Suwannee Buffers (Suwannee)	6	2	20	26	3	8	65	8
<b>DADE COUNTY</b>								
10. Barnacle Addition	15	26	10	16	17	30	114.1	21
11. Dade County Archipelago	9	30	18	19	14	24	114.2	22
<b>DUVAL COUNTY</b>								
12. Pumpkin Hill Creek	18	12	22	27	18	14	111.2	19
<b>HIGHLANDS COUNTY</b>								
13. Lk. Wales Ridge Ecosystem	1	6	4	2	2	1	16	1
<b>HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY</b>								
14. Alderman's Ford Addition	24	28	16	25	28	26	147	29
15. Cockroach Bay	32	33	32	31	31	27	186	31
16. Golden Aster Scrub	31	31	31	33	33	33	192	33
<b>LAKE COUNTY</b>								
17. Emerald Marsh (Marion)	28	19	27	13	30	28	145	28
<b>MADISON COUNTY</b>								
18. Hixtown Swamp	27	18	26	17	27	23	138	27
<b>MARION COUNTY</b>								
19. Heather Island	20	5	24	14	19	22	104	16
<b>MARTIN COUNTY</b>								
20. Atlantic Ridge Ecosystem	23	7	29	8	10	4	81	14
21. Pal-Mar (Palm Beach)	2	29	9	1	8	17	66	9
<b>MONROE COUNTY</b>								
22. Hammocks of Lower Keys	7	3	14	9	1	3	37	2

Addendum III: Land Acquisition Advisory Council Voting Records - continued

C: BARGAIN/SHARED PROJECTS RANKING

	DHR	DEP <sup>1</sup>	DOF	GFC	DCA	DEP <sup>2</sup>	Total	Rank
<b>PALM BEACH COUNTY</b>								
23. Juno Hills	16	24	13	28	20	32	133	26
24. Yamato Scrub	33	32	33	32	32	29	191	32
<b>POLK COUNTY</b>								
25. Horse Creek Scrub	8	20	3	11	5	2	49	3
<b>PUTNAM COUNTY</b>								
26. Dunn's Creek	21	16	21	20	7	31	116	23
<b>ST. JOHNS COUNTY</b>								
27. Twelve Mile Swamp	30	25	19	29	29	19	151	30
<b>SARASOTA COUNTY</b>								
28. Myakka Estuary (Charlotte)	17	15	5	10	11	12	70	11
<b>SEMINOLE COUNTY</b>								
29. Econ-St. Johns Ecosys. (Orange)	19	21	1	22	12	16	91	15
<b>SUWANNEE COUNTY</b>								
30. Peacock Slough	22	11	25	30	16	7	111.1	18
<b>VOLUSIA COUNTY</b>								
31. N. Indian River Lagoon (Brevard)	10	17	23	23	23	13	109	17
32. Spruce Creek	3	14	15	12	9	10	63.1	6
<b>WASHINGTON COUNTY</b>								
33. Sand Mountain (Bay)	12	13	2	5	25	6	63.2	7
<b>MULTI-COUNTIES</b>								
34. Fla's First Magnitude Springs	4	4	11	7	21	20	67	10



Addendum III: Land Acquisition Advisory Council Voting Records - continued

D: PRIORITY PROJECTS RANKING

	DHR	DEP <sup>1</sup>	DOF	GFC	DCA	DEP <sup>2</sup>	Total	Rank
<b>ALACHUA COUNTY</b>								
1. Newnan's Lake	35	35	35	34	30	38	207	36
<b>BAY COUNTY</b>								
2. Lake Powell (Walton)	29	25	19	19	16	22	130	25
3. St. Michael's Landing	38	37	37	41	42	37	232	39
<b>BREVARD COUNTY</b>								
4. Archie Carr Sea Turtle Ref. (Indian Riv.)	3	11	10	2	9	3	38	3
<b>CITRUS COUNTY</b>								
5. Pineola Fern Grotto	33	33	32	36	35	34	203.1	34
<b>COLLIER COUNTY</b>								
6. Belle Meade	4	10	3	5	10	11	43	4
7. Rookery Bay	10	2	21	16	8	10	67	8
<b>DUVAL COUNTY</b>								
8. Julington/Durbin Crks. Penin. (St Johns)	40	40	39	27	39	41	226	38
<b>ESCAMBIA COUNTY</b>								
9. Perdido Pitcher Plant Prairie	32	26	24	24	27	24	157	28
<b>FRANKLIN COUNTY</b>								
10. Pierce Mound Complex	9	24	16	20	13	31	113.1	19
11. Tates Hell/Carrabelle Tract (Liberty)	21	4	11	4	20	14	74	9
<b>GADSDEN COUNTY</b>								
12. Apalachicola River (Liberty/Calhoun)	12	28	14	28	6	4	92	15
<b>GILCHRIST COUNTY</b>								
13. Waccasassa Flats	41	39	40	37	36	40	233	40
<b>GULF COUNTY</b>								
14. St. Joseph Bay Buffer	17	6	27	21	19	25	115.1	21
<b>HERNANDO COUNTY</b>								
15. Annutteliga Hammock (Citrus)	22	19	22	15	15	20	113.2	20

Addendum III: Land Acquisition Advisory Council Voting Records - continued

D: PRIORITY PROJECTS RANKING

	DHR	DEP <sup>1</sup>	DOF	GFC	DCA	DEP <sup>2</sup>	Total	Rank
<b>HIGHLANDS COUNTY</b>								
16. Highlands Hammock	26	27	17	29	14	13	126	24
<b>JACKSON COUNTY</b>								
17. Waddell's Mill Pond	31	31	12	38	33	33	178	30
<b>JEFFERSON COUNTY</b>								
18. Letchworth Mounds	39	42	42	42	40	42	247	42
19. Wacissa/Aucilla River Sinks (Taylor)	30	38	34	30	41	30	203.2	35
<b>LAKE COUNTY</b>								
20. Wekiva-Ocala Greenway (Volusia/Orange)	5	12	13	11	5	8	54	7
<b>LEE COUNTY</b>								
21. Charlotte Harbor Flatwoods (Charlotte)	18	15	26	3	23	12	97	17
22. Estero Bay	34	9	15	18	24	15	115.2	22
<b>LEVY COUNTY</b>								
23. Atsena Otie Key	14	29	38	39	38	29	187	32
24. Cedar Key Scrub	27	32	30	33	29	28	179	31
25. Watermelon Pond (Alachua)	15	18	8	12	17	17	87	12
<b>MONROE COUNTY</b>								
26. Hammocks of Lower Keys	20	16	23	10	18	7	94	16
27. Tropical Flyways	6	13	9	8	2	6	44	5
<b>OSCEOLA COUNTY</b>								
28. Osceola Pine Savannas	24	20	29	7	21	21	122	23
<b>POLK COUNTY</b>								
29. Catfish Creek	7	8	4	17	7	32	75	10
30. Green Swamp (Lake)	19	14	20	25	3	23	104	18

**Addendum III: Land Acquisition Advisory Council Voting Records - continued**

**D. PRIORITY PROJECTS RANKING**

	DHR	DEP <sup>1</sup>	DOF	GFC	DCA	DEP <sup>2</sup>	Total	Rank
<b>PUTNAM COUNTY</b>								
31. Etoniah/Cross Florida Greenway	13	22	2	14	26	9	86	11
<b>ST. LUCIE COUNTY</b>								
32. Hutchinson Island-Blind Creek	42	41	41	40	37	39	240	41
<b>SANTA ROSA COUNTY</b>								
33. Blackwater River	16	7	1	26	12	27	89	13
34. Escribano Point	37	36	36	35	34	36	214	37
35. Garcon Ecosystem	28	23	28	23	28	16	146	27
36. Yellow Riv. Ravines (Okaloosa)	36	34	33	32	32	35	202	33
<b>WALTON COUNTY</b>								
37. Topsail Hill	1	3	7	1	1	1	14	1
<b>MULTI-COUNTY</b>								
38. Cross Fla. Greenway, Phase II	23	30	31	31	31	18	164	29
39. Florida's First Magnitude Springs	11	5	18	13	25	19	91	14
40. Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem	2	1	5	9	4	2	23	2
41. Longleaf Pine Ecosystem	8	17	6	6	11	5	53	6
42. SE Bat Maternity Caves	25	21	25	22	22	26	141	26

DEP<sup>1</sup> = Department of Environmental Protection - Regulation

DEP<sup>2</sup> = Department of Environmental Protection - Program

**Addendum IV: Florida Statewide Land Acquisition Plan**  
*Excerpted Objectives, Guidelines, and Measures\**

**ACQUISITION OBJECTIVES:**

**A. Natural Communities**

Acquire examples of those Natural Communities and their subtypes that: (1) are inadequately represented on protected lands in Florida, or (2) represent the best remaining examples giving priority to those communities or subtypes that are most endangered or rarest.

**B. Forest Resources**

Acquire lands to: (1) maintain representative examples of the various forest or timber types, and (2) conserve and maintain Florida's forests so as to perpetuate their environmental, economic, aesthetic and recreational values; giving special consideration to (a) manageable forests that have income producing potential, which helps defray management costs, and (b) upland forests that help meet the resource-based recreational needs of Florida's growing population.

**C. Plants**

Acquire lands that contain habitat for rare, endangered, or threatened plant species, giving priority to those sites that: (1) are critical to their survival, (2) contain important assemblages of rare or endangered species, or (3) are necessary to maintain the state's native plant species diversity.

**D. Fish and Wildlife**

Acquire lands that: (1) are critical to the survival of rare, endangered, or threatened animals, (2) provide protection for nesting concentrations of wildlife species or other locations where species concentrate or aggregate for some time during their life cycles, or (3) are necessary to maintain the state's native animal species diversity.

**E. Fresh Water Supplies**

1. Acquire protective buffers along state waters designated as Outstanding National Resource Waters or Outstanding Florida Waters (OFWs), giving special consideration to the Special Water category of OFWs.
2. Acquire areas around first magnitude springs and their spring runs. Smaller springs should be incorporated, whenever practical, into project boundaries of projects being proposed primarily for other purposes.
3. Acquire protective buffers around significant lacustrine communities. Protective buffers around lakes found within proposals should be incorporated, whenever practical, into project boundaries of projects being proposed primarily for other purposes.
4. Acquire high or prime aquifer recharge lands when such lands also preserve or protect other significant natural resources. Areas which serve to protect or recharge ground water should be incorporated, whenever practical, into project boundaries of projects being proposed primarily for other purposes.
5. Acquire lands necessary for water conservation or water management when such lands also preserve or protect other significant natural resources.

**F. Coastal Resources**

1. Acquire undeveloped coastal islands, spits, peninsulas, coral or limerock keys, and mainland seashores to conserve their significant natural, recreational, and aesthetic attributes, giving priority to projects that:
  - a. Contain representative examples of various physiographic coastal forms;
  - b. Include entire islands, long stretches of mainland beaches, entire widths of coastal barriers, or natural inlets; or
  - c. Are associated with sensitive estuarine systems, particularly those that are designated State Aquatic Preserves.
2. Acquire upland and wetland buffers to protect the State's significant commercial and recreational saltwater fisheries, particularly those fisheries that are designated State Aquatic Preserves, National Estuarine Research Reserves or Marine Sanctuaries, Areas of Critical State Concern, Special Water category of Outstanding Florida Water, or Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) Class II Waters.
3. Acquire upland and wetland buffers to protect the State's most significant reef communities, particularly those areas that are within or adjacent to designated Areas of Critical State Concern, State Aquatic Preserves, State Parks, or National Estuarine Research Reserves, Marine Sanctuaries, Wildlife Refuges, Parks, or Seashores.

## **Addendum IV: Florida Statewide Land Acquisition Plan - continued**

### **G. Geologic Features**

Acquire examples of geological exposures, formations, and outcrops that: (1) are inadequately represented on public lands in Florida, or (2) represent the best examples of those features in the state.

### **H. Historical Resources**

Acquire those archaeological and historic sites that best typify the various cultural periods and regions of the state, the classes of cultural activity, the various styles of architecture, and the works of notable individuals.

### **I. Outdoor Recreational Resources**

1. Acquire lands that help meet resource-based recreational goals, objectives and needs identified in Florida's statewide comprehensive outdoor recreation plan.
2. Acquire lands that: (1) enhance the representational balance of natural and historical resources within the State Park and Reserve systems, or (2) contain prime examples of the state's natural and historical resources.
3. Acquire lands for fish and wildlife oriented outdoor recreation, giving special consideration to additional wildlife management and hunting lands in the southern half of the state.
4. Acquire beaches and other coastal areas of greatest suitability for outdoor recreation that meet identified outdoor recreation needs, giving special consideration to tracts that are within planning regions or near urban areas with greatest need as indicated in the comprehensive outdoor recreation plan.
5. Acquire abandoned railroad and other corridors of greatest suitability for public recreational trail use that meet identified outdoor recreation needs, giving special consideration to corridors that are near urban areas, provide linkages to existing recreational areas or other trails, and allow for multiple uses.

### **LAND ACQUISITION GUIDELINES:**

- (1) Prefer projects with resources of statewide or regional importance.
- (2) Prefer the more endangered and vulnerable projects which are in immediate danger of loss to some other use.
- (3) Prefer projects with ecologically intact systems that have minimal disturbances and can be feasibly managed to conserve the resources for which they are to be acquired.
- (4) Give special consideration to inholdings, additions and other lands that would enhance management, protection, or restoration of existing public lands with important natural or cultural resources.
- (5) Prefer projects with significant resource values that satisfy specific regional concerns, giving special consideration to projects that are accessible to urban areas.
- (6) Prefer projects that have sufficient size and resource diversity to support multiple-use management and resource-based outdoor recreation.
- (7) Give special consideration to habitat corridors or landscape linkages that serve a demonstrated conservation or recreation purpose.
- (8) Give special consideration to large projects that exhibit wilderness characteristics.
- (9) Give special consideration to projects with acquisition or management assistance from other governmental or nonprofit entities if these projects also help to achieve other FSLAP objectives.

\*NOTE: The foregoing represents excerpts from the Florida Statewide Land Acquisition Plan (FSLAP), as approved by the Governor and Cabinet on July 1, 1986, and amended on June 28, 1991. Taken out of context, the precise meaning of these objectives, guidelines, and measures may be misconstrued. Therefore, the FSLAP and the FSLAP Technical Report and Appendices should be consulted for further details. The amended objectives and guidelines are reported in the Preservation 2000 Needs Assessment - Addendum 1.

**Addendum IV: Florida Statewide Land Acquisition Plan - continued**

**PROCEDURE FOR EVALUATING CARL PROJECTS FOR CONFORMANCE WITH THE  
FLORIDA STATEWIDE LAND ACQUISITION PLAN**

The matrix included in each project summary provides guidance for subjectively assessing each project's degree of conformance with the objectives and guidelines defined in FSLAP. The matrix is designed to provide concise but encompassing information about CARL projects. The matrix, however, is not intended to replace the current system of ranking CARL projects, but should provide a foundation on which the various agencies may begin to formulate their individual ranking decisions. For example, an agency may place greater emphasis on certain objectives, while employing the subjective ratings in other objectives or guidelines to influence their ultimate ranking decisions when two or more projects have similar attributes from their perspective.

The matrix employs a subjective scale to examine each project for its degree of conformance with the objectives. The subjective scale for the degree of conformance for each objective is as follows:

- N = project does not satisfy objective
- L = project remotely satisfies objective
- M = project adequately satisfies objective
- H = project exemplary satisfies objective

The subjective scale for each FSLAP objective, to the greatest degree possible, is based upon measurable characteristics, or otherwise categorized, such that appropriate criteria are established for determining the degree of conformance within each FSLAP objective. Furthermore, supportive materials are maintained by each agency to substantiate all subjective rating decisions.

Similar subjective scales also are employed for the five FSLAP guidelines. The subjective scales also are based upon quantitative or other measurable aspects of each project. For example, proximity to urban areas are 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 are 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:

Category Objectives/Guidelines

Natural Communities  
Forest Resources  
Vascular Plants  
Fish and Wildlife  
Fresh Water Resources  
Coastal Resources  
Geological Resources  
Historic Resources  
Outdoor Recreation  
Statewide or Regional Significance  
Area of Critical State Concern  
Endangerment and Vulnerability  
Ecological Integrity  
Inholdings or Additions  
Proximity to Urban Areas  
Size  
Cost  
Importance of Acquisition  
Acquisition Ease  
Local Support

Primary/Secondary Agencies

Florida Natural Areas Inventory  
Division of Forestry  
Florida Natural Areas Inventory  
Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission/Florida Natural Areas Inventory  
Department of Environmental Protection  
Department of Environmental Protection/Department of Community Affairs  
Florida Geological Survey (Department of Environmental Protection)  
Division of Historical Resources  
Department of Environmental Protection/Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission  
Staff  
Department of Community Affairs  
Department of Environmental Protection/Department of Community Affairs  
Florida Natural Areas Inventory  
Department of Environmental Protection  
Department of Environmental Protection/Department of Community Affairs  
Department of Environmental Protection  
Department of Environmental Protection  
Staff  
Department of Environmental Protection  
Department of Environmental Protection

Subsequently, the liaison staff meets to compare and discuss the subjective ratings for each project. Ratings which are not agreed upon by staff are presented to the Land Acquisition Advisory Council for final determination. The Council may also revise individual ratings and must approve the overall ratings by majority vote.

**Addendum V: Natural Resources Evaluation Matrix for 1994 CARL Proposals**  
*Listed in alphabetical order by county where majority of proposal lies*

Project Name, CARL #, County, # Acres	Natural Resource Values/Comments	Biological Conservation Priority	Applicant's Recommended Management
Lake Powell- Northside 940104-03-1 Bay County 406+ acres	Natural Communities (FNAI from GFC Landsat and aerial photos): Mesic Flatwoods/Wet Flatwoods 43% (G7/S4); Scrub 29% (G2/S2); (Sandpine-dominated scrub 23%)(oak dominated scrub 6%); Baygall 17% (G47/S47); Scrubby Flatwoods 5% (G3/S3); Floodplain Marsh 2% (G37/S2); Dome Swamp 1% (G47/S37); Disturbed 3%. Borders on coastal dune lake. Proposal reports sandhill on-site, but appears more likely to be scrubby flatwoods. High potential for rare plants. CARL/SOR projects/proposals within 15 miles: Point Washington CARL project. Managed Areas within 15 miles: Pine Log State Forest/DOF, Choclawhatchee River Water Management Area/NWFWMD; Grayton Beach State Recreation Area/DEP; Choclawhatchee Preserve/TNC.	Medium	Regional Recreation Area and Historical Center No managing agency recommended.
Cross Florida Greenway Phase II 931230-00-1 Citrus County Levy County Marion County 1837 acres	Natural Communities (FNAI from GFC Landsat, some site visits and FDOT aeriats 1991 Citrus County, 1991 Levy County and 1989 Marion County): Overall- Combined all sites: Floodplain Forest/Floodplain Swamp 30% (G7/S3); Hydric Hammock 27% (47/S47); Upland Mixed Forest 17% (G7/S4); Mesic to Scrubby Flatwoods 11%; Sandhill 1% (G2G3/S2); Depression Marsh 1% (G47/S37); River Floodplain or Lake? 1% (G47/S2); Dome Swamp <1%; Blackwater Stream* <1% (G4/S2); Disturbed 13%. Site 1: According to FNAI's survey of a portion of this site (only that in Levy County): Xeric Hammock (fair quality); Mesic Flatwoods (fair quality); Hydric Hammock (fair quality); Depression Marsh (poor quality); Dome Swamp (good quality); From aeriats and Landsat there is also some Floodplain Forest/Swamp, Upland Mixed Forest, some degraded Sandhill and River Floodplain Lake. Site 2: From FNAI survey of the site: Xeric Hammock (good quality); Scrubby Flatwoods (good/fair quality); Upland Mixed Forest (good quality); Hydric Hammock (excellent quality); Floodplain Swamp (excellent quality); Blackwater Stream (excellent quality). Site 3: Improved pasture 66%; Xeric and Upland Mixed Forest 33%. Site 4: Improved pasture 95%. Site 5: According to FNAI survey of the site: Xeric Hammock, overgrown Sandhill; improved pasture. Site 5 overall low to fair quality only. Site 3 is vital to "corridor design." Proposal seeks to make additions to Cross Florida Greenway to enhance management, resources, and recreation opportunities. There is confusion between proposal's references to sites surveyed (and not surveyed) by FNAI for Cross Florida Barge Canal Report and FNAI's records and reports of the surveys. FNAI believes information above is accurately referenced to proper sites. CARL/SOR projects/proposals within 15 miles: Ross Prairie Sandhill portion of Longleaf Pine Ecosystems CARL project; Levy County Forest/ Sandhills CARL project; Crystal River CARL project; Heather Island CARL project; Silver River CARL project; Manon 1 SOR project/SWFWMD; Gum Slough SOR proposal/SWFWMD; Manon/Levy 1 SOR proposal/SWFWMD; Jordan Ranch CARL proposal; St. Martins River CARL project. Managed Areas within 15 miles: Waccasassa Bay State Preserve/DEP; Crystal River State Reserve/DEP; Lake Rousseau State Recreation Area/DEP; Rainbow Springs/DEP; Silver River State Park/DEP; Withlacoochee State Forest/DOF; Goethe State Forest/DOF; Crystal River National Wildlife Refuge/USFWS; Ocala National Forest/USFS; Potts Preserve/SWFWMD; Carlton Tract/SWFWMD; Orange Lake Cypress/TNC.	Medium	Recreation and Conservation Management by the Department of Environmental Protection

Project Name, CARL #, County, # Acres	Natural Resource Values/Comments	Biological Conservation Priority	Applicant's Recommended Management
Jordan Ranch 930129-03-1 Citrus County 2662 acres	<p>Natural Communities (FNAI from GFC Landsat and 1991 FDOT aerials): Sandhill* 30%; Xeric Hammock 18% (G7/S3); Depression Marsh/Wet Prairie 6% (G7/S4?); Upland Mixed Forest 3%; Scrub* 1%; Disturbed 42% (includes 11% pine plantations and 17% agriculture). Some Xeric Hammock is probably overgrown Sandhill, the other Xeric Hammock integrates extensively with the improved pasture and pine plantations. A large power line I-o-w that cuts NE/SW through the proposal also contributes to the disturbed category. Potential for some rare plants, including ferns. From Application: Phosphate mining occurred 100 years ago from 1890-1910 on site; 600 acres are permanent pasture, 283 acres pine plantation.</p> <p>Scientific Name</p> <p>Special: Animal Occurrence on site:</p> <p>APHELOCOMA COERULESCENS COERULESCENS</p> <p>FLORIDA SCRUB JAY</p> <p>Special Animals reported:</p> <p>GOPHERUS POLYPHEMUS            DRYMARCHON CORAIS COUPERI            SCIURUS NIGER SHERMANI            CASMERODIUS ALBUS            EGRETTE THULA            EGRETTE CAERULEA            EGRETTE TRICOLOR            MYCTERIA AMERICANA            FALCO SPARVERIUS PAULUS</p> <p>GRUS CANADENSIS PRATENSIS</p>	Medium	No recommended use given.
	<p>Common Name</p> <p>FLORIDA SCRUB JAY</p> <p>GOPHER TORTOISE            EASTERN INDIGO SNAKE            SHERMAN'S FOX SQUIRREL            GREAT EGRET            SNOWY EGRET            LITTLE BLUE HERON            TRICOLOR HERON            WOOD STORK            SOUTHEASTERN AMERICAN KESTREL            FLORIDA SANDHILL CRANE</p>		Management by Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission
	<p>Global Rank</p> <p>G5T3</p> <p>S3</p>	<p>Fed. Status</p> <p>LT</p>	
	<p>Global Rank</p> <p>G3</p> <p>G4T3</p> <p>G5T2</p> <p>G5</p> <p>G5</p> <p>G5</p> <p>G5</p> <p>G4</p> <p>G5T3T4</p> <p>G5T2T3</p>	<p>State Rank</p> <p>S3</p> <p>S3</p> <p>S2</p> <p>S4</p> <p>S4</p> <p>S4</p> <p>S4</p> <p>S2</p> <p>S3?</p> <p>S2S3</p>	<p>State</p> <p>LS</p> <p>LT</p> <p>LS</p> <p>N</p> <p>N</p> <p>N</p> <p>N</p> <p>LE</p> <p>LT</p> <p>N</p> <p>LT</p>
	<p>CARL/SOR projects/proposals within 15 miles: Ross Prairie Sandhill portion of Longleaf Pine Ecosystems CARL project; Crystal River CARL project; Levy County Forest/Sandhills CARL project; Marion 1 SO project/SWFWM; Marion/Levy 1 SO proposal/SWFWM; Gum Slough SO proposal/SWFWM. Managed Areas within 15 miles: Lake Rousseau State Recreation Area/DEP; Crystal River State Archaeological Site/DEP; Crystal River State Reserve/DEP; Ft. Cooper State Park/DEP; Rainbow River Aquatic Preserve/DEP; Rainbow Springs/DEP; Goethe State Forest/DOF; Withlacoochee State Forest/DOF; Half Moon Wildlife Management Area/GFC; Potts Preserve/ SWFWMD; Flying Eagle Ranch/SWFWM; Panasoffkee/Outlet Tract/SWFWM; Carlton Tract/SWFWM; Crystal River National Wildlife Refuge/USFWS.</p>		



Addendum V: Natural Resources Evaluation Matrix for 1994 CARL Proposals (continued)

Project Name, CARL #, County, # Acres	Natural Resource Values/Comments	Biological Conservation Priority	Applicant's Recommended Management
<p>Port Paradise Resort 931230-09-1 Citrus County 7+ acres</p>	<p><b>Natural Communities (FNAI from GFC Landsat, aerials):</b> Hydric Hammock 11%; Estuarine Tidal Marsh 11% (G4/S4); Disturbed 78%. Very important manatee aggregation site nearby. Potential as manatee interpretive site.</p> <p><b>Scientific Name</b>                  Special Animals Reported:                  PICOIDES BOREALIS                  PANDION HALIAETUS                  ALLIGATOR MISSISSIPPIENSIS                  PELECANUS OCCIDENTALIS                  DRYMARCHON CORALIS COUPERI                  TRICHECHUS MANATUS</p> <p><b>Common Name</b>                  RED-COCKADED WOODPECKER                  OSPREY                  AMERICAN ALLIGATOR                  BROWN PELICAN                  EASTERN INDIGO SNAKE                  WEST INDIAN MANATEE</p> <p><b>Global Rank</b>      <b>State Rank</b>      <b>Fed. Status</b>      <b>State Status</b>                  G2                    S2                    LE                    LT                  G5                    S3S4                N                    LS*                  G5                    S4                    LT/S                LS                  G4                    S3                    AC                    LS                  G4T3                S3                    LT                    LT                  G2?                S2?                LE                    LE</p> <p><b>CARL/SOR projects/proposals within 15 miles:</b> Jordan Ranch CARL proposal; Levy County Forest/Sandhills CARL project; Crystal River CARL project; St. Martins River CARL project; Homosassa Reserve/Walker property CARL project; Chassahowitzka River SOR project/SWFWM. Managed Areas within 15 miles: Goethe State Forest/DOF; Withlacoochee State Forest/DOF; Crystal River State Reserve/DEP; Homosassa Springs State Wildlife Park/DEP; St. Martins Marsh Aquatic Preserve/DEP; Big Bend Seagrass Aquatic Preserve/DEP; Lake Rousseau State Recreation Area/DEP; Chassahowitzka Wildlife Management Area/GFC; Chassahowitzka River &amp; Coastal Swamp/SWFWM; Crystal River National Wildlife Refuge/USFWS; Chassahowitzka National Wildlife Refuge/USFWS.</p>	<p>Low - None</p>	<p>State Park/Marine research education/manatee interpretive center                   Management by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service</p>
<p>Suwannee River Jungle Dr. 931230-15-1 Dixie County 16 Acres</p>	<p><b>Natural Communities (FNAI from GFC Landsat and site visit):</b> Upland Mixed Forest 57%, most (if not all) secondary growth that is probably successional from an original stand of sandhill/upland mixed forest. Medium to high quality. Floodplain Forest 26%, good to high quality; Floodplain Swamp 8% (G7/S4), good to high quality; Floodplain Marsh? 3%; Disturbed 6%. Fronts on Suwannee River. Very small tract. CARL/SOR projects/proposals within 15 miles: Fanning Springs in Florida's First Magnitude Springs CARL project; Waccasassa Flats CARL project. Managed Areas within 15 miles: Manatee Springs State Park/DEP; Big Bend Seagrasses Aquatic Preserve/DEP; Andrews Wildlife Management Area/GFC; Baynard/Zeisse Tract/SRWMD; Sunbank Tract/SRWMD; Baynard Land Package/SRWMD; McKinney Tract/SRWMD; Mead/Scott Tract/SRWMD; Lower Suwannee National Wildlife Refuge/USFWS; Cummer Sanctuary/TNC.</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>No use listed.                   No managing agency listed.</p>
<p>Perdido Pitcher Plant Prairie 931222-17-1 Escambia County 1732 acres</p>	<p><b>Natural Communities (FNAI from GFC Landsat, 1992 DOT Aerial photos and site visit):</b> Mesic/Wet Flatwoods, good to high quality, 49%; Wet Prairie, good quality, 25%, with a bum could be high to excellent quality; Basin Swamp 23% (G7/S4); Disturbed 3%. Some minor development along the east boundary. Apparent power line right-of-way in western 1/3, and some roads. Overall, the Natural Communities appear to be of good to high quality. This site has a high species diversity in wet prairie community and good populations of two rare plants.</p> <p><b>Scientific Name</b>                  Special Plant Occurrences on site:                  SARRACENIA LEUCOPHYLLA                  PINGUICULA PLANIFOLIA</p> <p><b>Common Name</b>                  WHITE-TOP PITCHER-PLANT                  CHAPMAN'S BUTTERWORT</p> <p><b>Global Rank</b>      <b>State Rank</b>      <b>Fed. Status</b>      <b>State Status</b>                  G3                    S3                    C2                    LE                  G3?                S2                    C2                    LE</p> <p><b>Managed Areas within 15 miles:</b> Perdido Key State Recreation Area/DEP; Ft. Pickens State Park Aquatic Preserve/DEP, Gulf Islands National Seashore/NPS; Big Lagoon State Recreation Area/DEP.</p>	<p>Medium - High</p>	<p>Botanical Preserve                   Management by Big Lagoon State Recreation Area</p>

Project Name, CARL #, County, # Acres	Natural Resource Values/Comments	Biological Conservation Priority	Applicant's Recommended Management																								
Pierce Mound Complex 940128-19-1 Franklin County 550 Acres	<p><b>Natural Communities (FNAI from GFC Landsat, 1973 Aerials and Proposal):</b> Floodplain Marsh*/Estuarine Tidal Marsh 53% (good to excellent quality); Mesic Flatwoods 18% (good quality); Upland Mixed Forest 8%; Hydric Hammock 5%; River Floodplain Lake* 4%; Baygall 3%; Seepage Stream 3% (G4/S2); Shell Mound: 1% (G3/S2); Disturbed 5%. Overall, the quality of the various natural communities appears good. Potential for quite a few rare plants. Site proposed for archeological resource protection. <b>CARL/SOR projects/proposals within 15 miles:</b> St. Joseph Bay Buffer CARL project and Tates Hill Carabelle Tract CARL project. <b>Managed areas within 15 miles:</b> Cape St. George State Reserve/DEP; Apalachicola Bay Aquatic Preserve/DEP; Apalachicola Environmentally Endangered Lands/DEP; Dr. Julian G. Bruce St. George Island State Park/DEP; Apalachicola National Forest/USFS; St. Vincent Island National Wildlife Refuge/USFWS.</p>	Low	Archaeology - Research and Interpretation Management by Apalachicola National Estuarine Research Reserve.																								
Annette/Hammock 940128-19-1 Citrus/Hernando Counties 30,475	<p><b>Natural Communities (FNAI from GFC Landsat, 1991 FDOT aerials and site visit):</b> Sandhill* 60%; Upland Hardwood Forest 19% (G7/S3); Depression Marsh/Sandhill Upland Lake 3% (G3/S2); Dome Swamp &lt;1%; Mesic Flatwoods &lt;1%; Sinkhole &lt;1% (G7/S2); Disturbed 17%. Much of Sandhill is of excellent quality, very well fire-maintained. Probably the finest and highest quality sandhills on the entire Brooksville Ridge. Remainder of the sandhills are good quality. Includes the core of the historic Annutella Hammock, a physiographically isolated and phytoecologically unique Upland Hardwood Forest; most is good to high quality. Depression Marsh/Sandhill Upland Lake at least good quality. Dome Swamp fair quality- some with probable hydrological disruption. Mesic Flatwoods are small, have excellent strand of old-growth longleaf. Several xeric habitat rare animal species likely. Good potential for additional rare plants. About 50 rare plants/animals and outstanding natural community occurrences within 3 miles of proposal.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Scientific Name</th> <th>Common Name</th> <th>Global Rank</th> <th>State Rank</th> <th>Fed. Status</th> <th>State Status</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>FALCO SPARVERIUS PAULUS</td> <td>SOUTHEASTERN AMERICAN KESTREL</td> <td>G5T3T4</td> <td>S3?</td> <td>C2</td> <td>LT</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DRYMARCHON CORAIS COUPERI</td> <td>EASTERN INDIGO SNAKE</td> <td>G4T3</td> <td>S3</td> <td>LT</td> <td>LT</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Special Plant Occurrences on Site:</td> <td>FLORIDA MOUNTAIN-MINT</td> <td>G3</td> <td>S3</td> <td>3C</td> <td>N</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><b>Special Plant Occurrences on Site:</b> PYCNANTHEMUM FLORIDANUM</p> <p><b>CARL/SOR projects/proposals within 15 miles:</b> Contiguous with or across highway from Chassahowitzka Swamp CARL project and Chassahowitzka Sandhill portion of Longleaf Pine Ecosystems CARL project; Crystal River CARL project; Homosassa Reserve/Walker Property CARL project; Withlacoochee State Forest Addition CARL project; SE Bat Maternity Cave CARL project, and Pineola Grotto CARL project. <b>Managed Areas within 15 miles:</b> Contiguous with (or across a highway from) Withlacoochee State Forest/DOF; Janet Butterfield Brooks Preserve/TNC; Robins Memorial Forest/TNC; Crystal River State Archaeological Site/DEP; Crystal River State Reserve/DEP; Yulee Sugar Mill Ruins State Historic Site/DEP; Ft. Cooper State Park/DEP; Homosassa Springs State Wildlife Park/DEP; Chassahowitzka Wildlife Management Area/GFC; Chinsegut Wildlife and Environmental Area/GFC; Perry Oldenburg Mitigation Park Wildlife &amp; Environmental Area/GFC; Crystal River National Wildlife Refuge/USFWS; Chassahowitzka National Wildlife Refuge/USFWS; Chassahowitzka River and Coastal Swamp/SWFWMD; Flying Eagle Ranch/SWFWMD; Potts Preserve/SWFWMD; Chinsegut Hill Conference Center/USF.</p>	Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	Fed. Status	State Status	FALCO SPARVERIUS PAULUS	SOUTHEASTERN AMERICAN KESTREL	G5T3T4	S3?	C2	LT	DRYMARCHON CORAIS COUPERI	EASTERN INDIGO SNAKE	G4T3	S3	LT	LT	Special Plant Occurrences on Site:	FLORIDA MOUNTAIN-MINT	G3	S3	3C	N	High	Passive recreation/nature study/education and research Management by Division of Forestry/Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission
Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	Fed. Status	State Status																						
FALCO SPARVERIUS PAULUS	SOUTHEASTERN AMERICAN KESTREL	G5T3T4	S3?	C2	LT																						
DRYMARCHON CORAIS COUPERI	EASTERN INDIGO SNAKE	G4T3	S3	LT	LT																						
Special Plant Occurrences on Site:	FLORIDA MOUNTAIN-MINT	G3	S3	3C	N																						

Project Name, CARL #, County, # Acres	Natural Resource Values/Comments	Biological Conservation Priority	Applicant's Recommended Management		
BBEARR Partnership 940131-27-1 Hernando County 6061 Acres	<p>Natural Communities (FNAI from GFC Landsat, DOT aeriels, proposal): Basin Swamp/Floodplain Swamp 33%; Hydric Hammock 28%; Mesic Flatwoods 9%; Sandhill* &gt;1%; Marine Tidal Marsh 2% (G4/S4); possible Basin Marsh (G47/S3) and Dome Swamp &lt;1%; Disturbed 25% (includes 10% pine plantation). Much active limestone mining ("wet mining of limestone") in the majority of sections 18 &amp; 19. Some archaeological sites on property. Originally submitted as the Oak Sound DRI with a development order issued in 1984.</p> <p>Scientific Name</p> <p>Special Animal Occurrence on site:</p> <p>HALIAEETUS LEUCOCEPHALUS</p> <p>Special Animals reported:</p> <p>URSUS AMERICANUS FLORIDANUS PELECANUS OCCIDENTALIS PANDION HALIAETUS FALCO SPARVERTIUS PAULUS GOPHERUS POLYPHEMUS SCIURUS NIGER SHERMANI MYCTERIA AMERICANA EGRETTA TRICOLOR EGRETTA THULA EGRETTA CAERULEA ARAMUS GUARAUNA ALLIGATOR MISSISSIPPIENSIS</p>	Medium	<p>Research, Recreation, Conservation.</p> <p>No managing agency listed</p>		
	<p>Common Name</p> <p>BALD EAGLE</p> <p>FLORIDA BLACK BEAR</p> <p>BROWN PELICAN</p> <p>OSPREY</p> <p>SOUTHEASTERN AMERICAN KESTREL</p> <p>GOPHER TORTOISE</p> <p>SHERMAN'S FOX SQUIRREL</p> <p>WOOD STORK</p> <p>TRICOLORED HERON</p> <p>SNOWY EGRET</p> <p>LITTLE BLUE HERON</p> <p>LIMPKIN</p> <p>AMERICAN ALLIGATOR</p>	<p>Global Rank</p> <p>G3</p> <p>G5T2</p> <p>G4</p> <p>G5</p> <p>G5T3T4</p> <p>G3</p> <p>G5T2</p> <p>G4</p> <p>G5</p> <p>G5</p> <p>G5</p> <p>G5</p> <p>G5</p> <p>G5</p>	<p>State Rank</p> <p>S2S3</p> <p>S2</p> <p>S3</p> <p>S3S4</p> <p>S3?</p> <p>S3</p> <p>S2</p> <p>S2</p> <p>S4</p> <p>S4</p> <p>S4</p> <p>S3</p> <p>S4</p>	<p>Fed. Status</p> <p>LE</p> <p>C2</p> <p>AC</p> <p>N</p> <p>C2</p> <p>C2</p> <p>C2</p> <p>LE</p> <p>N</p> <p>N</p> <p>N</p> <p>N</p> <p>N</p> <p>LT/S</p>	<p>State</p> <p>LT</p> <p>LT*</p> <p>LS</p> <p>LS*</p> <p>LT</p> <p>LS</p> <p>LS</p> <p>LE</p> <p>LS</p> <p>LS</p> <p>LS</p> <p>LS</p> <p>LS</p> <p>LS</p> <p>LS</p>
	<p>CARL/SOR projects/proposals within 15 miles: Chassahowitzka Swamp CARL project; Chassahowitzka Sandhill portion of Longleaf Pine Ecosystems CARL project; Weekiwahee Springs in Florida's First Magnitude Springs CARL project; Homosassa Reserve/Walker property CARL project; Chassahowitzka River SOR project/SWFWM; Weekiwahee Riverine System SOR project/SWFWM; Managed areas within 15 miles: Withlacoochee State Forest/DOF; Chinesegut Wildlife and Environmental Area/GFC; Chassahowitzka Wildlife Management Area/GFC; Cypress Creek Flood Detention Area/SWFWM; Chassahowitzka National Wildlife Refuge/USFWS; Chassahowitzka River and Coastal Swamp/SWFWM; Hidden Lake/SWFWM; Chassahowitzka Storage Area/SWFWM; Janet Butterfield Brooks Preserve/TNC; Robins Memorial Forest/TNC; Managed Areas Comments: Most of this site is apparently within a SWFWM project. Weekiwahee Riverine System.</p>				

Project Name, CARL #, County, # Acres	Natural Resource Values/Comments	Biological Conservation Priority	Applicant's Recommended Management																																																						
San Pedro Bay 940131-34-1 Lafayette/Taylor Counties 16,500 acres	<p>Natural Communities (FNAI from GFC Landsat, Proposal and 1973 aerials, recent aerials not available): Mesic/Wet Flatwoods 32%; Dome Swamp/Strand Swamp 19% (G47/S47); Wet Prairie/Depression Marsh 2%; Baygall &lt;1%; Bottomland Forest &lt;1% (G4/S47); Hydric Hammock &lt;1%; Disturbed 46% (assumes 10% pine plantation). Without recent aerials cannot determine how much pine plantation exists on site and quality of natural communities. Gilman Paper Company has timber rights until May 1996, but states it does not intend to harvest in San Pedro Bay during this time. Information with application states 16,500 acres; maps with application outline about 30,000 acres. It is unclear whether species reported on-site or from general area.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Scientific Name</th> <th>Common Name</th> <th>Global Rank</th> <th>State Rank</th> <th>Fed. Status</th> <th>State Status</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Special Animals Reported:</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>HALIAEETUS LEUCOCEPHALUS</td> <td>BALD EAGLE</td> <td>G3</td> <td>S2S3</td> <td>LE</td> <td>LT</td> </tr> <tr> <td>EGRETTA THULA</td> <td>SNOWY EGRET</td> <td>G5</td> <td>S4</td> <td>N</td> <td>LS</td> </tr> <tr> <td>EGRETTA TRICOLOR</td> <td>TRICOLORED HERON</td> <td>G5</td> <td>S4</td> <td>N</td> <td>LS</td> </tr> <tr> <td>EGRETTA CAERULEA</td> <td>LITTLE BLUE HERON</td> <td>G5</td> <td>S4</td> <td>N</td> <td>LS</td> </tr> <tr> <td>MYCTERIA AMERICANA</td> <td>WOOD STORK</td> <td>G4</td> <td>S2</td> <td>LE</td> <td>LE</td> </tr> <tr> <td>PODONYX FLORIDANUS</td> <td>FLORIDA MOUSE</td> <td>G3</td> <td>S3</td> <td>C2</td> <td>LS</td> </tr> <tr> <td>URSUS AMERICANUS FLORIDANUS</td> <td>FLORIDA BLACK BEAR</td> <td>G5T2</td> <td>S2</td> <td>C2</td> <td>LT*</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>CARL/SOR projects/proposals within 15 miles: Fairmouth Spring in Florida's First Magnitude Springs CARL project; Peacock Slough CARL project; Hixtown Swamp CARL project. Managed Areas within 15 miles: Suwannee River State Park/DEP; Peacock Springs State Recreation Area/DEP; Champion Realty Tract/SRWMD; Nekoosa Tract/SRWMD; J.C. Black Tract/SRWMD; Chotiner Tract/SRWMD; Howes Tract/SRWMD; Proctor &amp; Gamble (Anderson Springs) Tract/SRWMD; Whiddon Tract/SRWMD; Twin Rivers/Wildlife Management Area/GFC; Christian Tract/SRWMD; Allen Mill Pond Tract/SRWMD.</p>	Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	Fed. Status	State Status	Special Animals Reported:						HALIAEETUS LEUCOCEPHALUS	BALD EAGLE	G3	S2S3	LE	LT	EGRETTA THULA	SNOWY EGRET	G5	S4	N	LS	EGRETTA TRICOLOR	TRICOLORED HERON	G5	S4	N	LS	EGRETTA CAERULEA	LITTLE BLUE HERON	G5	S4	N	LS	MYCTERIA AMERICANA	WOOD STORK	G4	S2	LE	LE	PODONYX FLORIDANUS	FLORIDA MOUSE	G3	S3	C2	LS	URSUS AMERICANUS FLORIDANUS	FLORIDA BLACK BEAR	G5T2	S2	C2	LT*	Medium - Low	Conservation/Water Management  No managing agency listed
Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	Fed. Status	State Status																																																				
Special Animals Reported:																																																									
HALIAEETUS LEUCOCEPHALUS	BALD EAGLE	G3	S2S3	LE	LT																																																				
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Addendum V: Natural Resources Evaluation Matrix for 1994 CARL Proposals (continued)

Project Name, CARL #, County, # Acres	Natural Resource Values/Comments	Biological Conservation Priority	Applicant's Recommended Management																																																						
<p>Pineland Site Complex 931230-36-1 Lee County 160 Acres</p>	<p>Natural Communities (FNAI from GFC Landsat, aerials and site visit): Estuarine Tidal Swamp 19% (G3/S3), good stand of little disturbed red and black mangrove; Maritime Hammock/Xeric Hammock 13% (G4/S3), primarily oak, red bay, and cabbage palms of poor quality and with disturbed understory from excavations; Mesic Flatwoods 5% of low quality and long fire-suppressed; Shell Mound 2%, with about 2% tropical hardwood vegetation, most of which is of good quality; Disturbed 60%. Area described in proposal as "Saltern" (1%) is small area of degraded Estuarine Tidal Marsh with old parking lot. There are numerous houses and a U.S. Post Office within the boundary. Habitat for foraging wading birds and alligators on this site is only a very small amount of locally available habitat. Proposed as archeological site.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Scientific Name</th> <th>Common Name</th> <th>Global Rank</th> <th>State Rank</th> <th>Fed. Status</th> <th>State</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Special Animals Reported:</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>GOPHERUS POLYPHEMUS</td> <td>GOPHER TORTOISE</td> <td>G3</td> <td>S3</td> <td>C2</td> <td>LS</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ALLIGATOR MISSISSIPPIENSIS</td> <td>AMERICAN ALLIGATOR</td> <td>G5</td> <td>S4</td> <td>LT/S</td> <td>LS</td> </tr> <tr> <td>AJAJA AJAJA</td> <td>ROSEATE SPOONBILL</td> <td>G5</td> <td>S2S3</td> <td>N</td> <td>LS</td> </tr> <tr> <td>EUDOCIMUS ALBUS</td> <td>WHITE IBIS</td> <td>G5</td> <td>S4</td> <td>N</td> <td>N</td> </tr> <tr> <td>HALIAEETUS LEUCOCEPHALUS</td> <td>BALD EAGLE</td> <td>G3</td> <td>S2S3</td> <td>LE</td> <td>LT</td> </tr> <tr> <td>PANDION HALIAETUS</td> <td>OSPREY</td> <td>G5</td> <td>S3S4</td> <td>N</td> <td>LS*</td> </tr> <tr> <td>MYCTERIA AMERICANA</td> <td>WOOD STORK</td> <td>G4</td> <td>S2</td> <td>LE</td> <td>LE</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>CARL/SOR projects/proposals within 15 miles: Cayo Costa Island CARL project; Charlotte Harbor CARL project; Charlotte Harbor Flatwoods CARL project; Estero Bay Aquatic Preserve Buffer CARL project. Managed Areas within 15 miles: Don Pedro Island State Recreation Area/DEP; Gasparilla Island State Recreation Area/DEP; Cayo Costa State Park/DEP; Charlotte Harbor State Reserve/DEP; Pine Island Sound Aquatic Preserve/DEP; Gasparilla Sound-Charlotte Harbor Aquatic Preserve/DEP; Norberg Research Natural Area/USFWS; Island Bay National Wildlife Refuge/USFWS; J.N. "Ding" Darling National Wildlife Refuge/USFWS; Matlacha Pass National Wildlife Refuge/USFWS; Pine Island National Wildlife Refuge/USFWS; Sanibel Island State Botanical Site/USFWS.</p>	Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	Fed. Status	State	Special Animals Reported:						GOPHERUS POLYPHEMUS	GOPHER TORTOISE	G3	S3	C2	LS	ALLIGATOR MISSISSIPPIENSIS	AMERICAN ALLIGATOR	G5	S4	LT/S	LS	AJAJA AJAJA	ROSEATE SPOONBILL	G5	S2S3	N	LS	EUDOCIMUS ALBUS	WHITE IBIS	G5	S4	N	N	HALIAEETUS LEUCOCEPHALUS	BALD EAGLE	G3	S2S3	LE	LT	PANDION HALIAETUS	OSPREY	G5	S3S4	N	LS*	MYCTERIA AMERICANA	WOOD STORK	G4	S2	LE	LE	<p>Low</p>	<p>Research &amp; Educational Center Management by Florida Museum of Natural History</p>
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<p>Manatee River 93-127-43-1 Manatee County 621 acres</p>	<p>Natural Communities (FNAI from GFC Landsat): Estuarine Tidal Marsh 25%; Hydric Hammock/Floodplain Forest 6%; Estuarine Tidal Swamp 4%; Floodplain Marsh* 3%; Upland Mixed Forest 3%; Disturbed 59%. Disturbed area is agriculture and improved pasture. CARL/SOR projects/proposals within 15 miles: Cockroach Bay CARL Project; Lake Manatee Lower Watershed SOR project/SWFWM; Little Manatee River SOR project/SWFWM; Managed Areas within 15 miles: Judah P. Benjamin Confederate Memorial at Gamble Plantation State Historic Site/DEP; Terra Ceia Aquatic Preserve/DEP; Little Manatee River State Recreation Area/DEP; Madira Bickel Mound State Archaeological Site; Cockroach Bay Aquatic Preserve/DEP; Lake Manatee State Recreation Area/DEP; Beker/DEP; Lake Manatee Lower Watershed/SWFWM.</p>	<p>Low - None</p>	<p>Special Opportunities No managing agency listed</p>																																																						

Project Name, CARL #, County, # Acres	Natural Resource Values/Comments						Biological Conservation Priority	Applicant's Recommended Management																																																																																															
Atlantic Ridge Ecosystem 931217-43-1 Martin County -12,770 acres	<p>Natural Communities (FNAI from GFC Landsat, 1992 aerials and site visit): Mesic to Wet Flatwoods 43%, good to high quality; Scrubby Flatwoods 9%, high quality; Hydric Hammock 7%, mostly excellent quality; Scrub* 8%, excellent quality (some of the oak scrub on the second ridge is of exceptional quality); Depression Marsh -Flatwoods/Prairie Lake 10% (G47/S3), excellent quality; Wet Prairie 5%, intergrades extensively with Wet Flatwoods, good to high quality; Floodplain Forest/Floodplain Swamp 5%, high quality; Dome Swamp/Strand Swamp &lt;1%, good to high quality; Blackwater Stream* &lt;1%; Disturbed-12%, mostly improved pasture. Seventy-four occurrences of rare species and outstanding natural communities documented within three miles of the proposed site.</p>						High	Multiple Uses; Recreation, Scientific, Educational																																																																																															
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<p>CARL/SOR Projects/proposals within 15 miles: North Fork St. Lucie CARL Project; South Savannas CARL project and Pal-Mar CARL project. Managed Areas within 15 miles: Contiguous with South Fork St. Lucie River/SFWMD; less than one mile from Jonathan Dickinson State Park/DEP. Seabrook/DEP; Savannas State Reserve/DEP; St. Lucie Inlet State Preserve/DEP; North Fork St. Lucie Aquatic Preserve/DEP; Jensen Beach to Jupiter Inlet Aquatic Preserve/DEP; J.W. Corbett Wildlife Management Area/GFC; Hobe Sound National Wildlife Refuge/USFWS; Jensen Beach Park/Martin County; Bob Graham Beach Park/Martin County; House of Refuge Park/Martin County; Bathub Reef Beach Park/Martin County; Stuart Beach Park/Martin County; Loxahatchee River/SFWMD; Blowing Rocks Preserve/TNC.</p>																																																																																																							

Addendum V: Natural Resources Evaluation Matrix for 1994 CARL Proposals (continued)

Project Name, CARL #, County, # Acres	Natural Resource Values/Comments	Biological Conservation Priority	Applicant's Recommended Management																																																												
<p>Osceola Pine Savannas 931221-49-1 Osceola County 41,459 acres</p>	<p><b>Natural Communities (FNAI from GFC Landsat, 1992 DOT aeriels and site visit):</b> Mesic Flatwoods 44%, high quality. Mostly excellent flatwoods in terms of structure, species composition, pine stocking density and ground cover. Dome Swamp/Strand Swamp 13%; Dry Prairie 9% (G2/S2), high to excellent quality; Floodplain Forest 5%, little disturbed, at least good to high quality; Wet Prairie 5%, at least some in excellent shape; Hydric Hammock 2%, scattered throughout and intergrades extensively with the Wet Prairies; Scrub* 1%; Wet Flatwoods &lt;1%; Disturbed 21%, primarily agriculture; however, improved pasture areas still provide good habitat for numerous vertebrates, especially birds. Bird Rookery on-site. Though some large tracts are already protected in this region, this ecosystem and its characteristic avifauna require extensive tracts of habitat to maintain long-term viable populations.</p> <table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th>Scientific Name</th> <th>Common Name</th> <th>Global Rank</th> <th>State Rank</th> <th>Fed. Status</th> <th>State</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Special Animal Occurrences on Site:</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>CASHEROIDIUS ALBUS</td> <td>GREAT EGRET</td> <td>G5</td> <td>S4</td> <td>N</td> <td>N</td> </tr> <tr> <td>MYCTERIA AMERICANA</td> <td>WOOD STORK</td> <td>G4</td> <td>S2</td> <td>LE</td> <td>LE</td> </tr> <tr> <td>POLYBORUS PLANCUS</td> <td>CRESTED CARACARA</td> <td>G5</td> <td>S2</td> <td>LT</td> <td>LT</td> </tr> <tr> <td>GOPHERUS POLYPHEMUS</td> <td>GOPHER TORTOISE</td> <td>G3</td> <td>S3</td> <td>C2</td> <td>LS</td> </tr> <tr> <td>GRUS CANADENSIS PRATENSIS</td> <td>FLORIDA SANDHILL CRANE</td> <td>G5T2T3</td> <td>S2S3</td> <td>N</td> <td>LT</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DRYARCHON CORAITS COUPERI</td> <td>EASTERN INDIGO SNAKE</td> <td>G4T3</td> <td>S3</td> <td>LT</td> <td>LT</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Special Animal Reported:</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>SCIURUS NIGER SHERMANI</td> <td>SHERMAN'S FOX SQUIRREL</td> <td>G5T2</td> <td>S2</td> <td>C2</td> <td>LS</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>CARL/SOR projects/proposals within 15 miles: Overlaps with Bull Creek SOR project/SJRWMD. Managed Areas within 15 miles: Contiguous with Holopaw State Forest/DOF and Bull Creek Wildlife Management Area/GFC; across road from Three Lakes Wildlife Management Area/GFC. River Lakes Conservation Area/SJRWMD; Three Forks Conservation Area/ SJRWMD; Blue Cypress Conservation Area/SJRWMD; Kissimmee Lakes Watershed/SFWMD; Kissimmee River/SFWMD.</p>	Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	Fed. Status	State	Special Animal Occurrences on Site:						CASHEROIDIUS ALBUS	GREAT EGRET	G5	S4	N	N	MYCTERIA AMERICANA	WOOD STORK	G4	S2	LE	LE	POLYBORUS PLANCUS	CRESTED CARACARA	G5	S2	LT	LT	GOPHERUS POLYPHEMUS	GOPHER TORTOISE	G3	S3	C2	LS	GRUS CANADENSIS PRATENSIS	FLORIDA SANDHILL CRANE	G5T2T3	S2S3	N	LT	DRYARCHON CORAITS COUPERI	EASTERN INDIGO SNAKE	G4T3	S3	LT	LT	Special Animal Reported:						SCIURUS NIGER SHERMANI	SHERMAN'S FOX SQUIRREL	G5T2	S2	C2	LS	<p>High</p>	<p>Passive Recreation, Conservation.  Management by Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission</p>
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Project Name, CARL #, County, # Acres	Natural Resource Values/Comments	Biological Conservation Priority	Applicant's Recommended Management																																																
Prairies of Garcon - 930127-57-1 Santa Rosa County 4,630 acres	<p>Natural Communities (FNAI from GFC Landsat): Wet Prairie 64%; Mesic Flatwoods 20% (includes some pine plantation); Upland Mixed Forest 6%; Dome Swamp 4%; Disturbed 6%. Nine rare plant species on site; very high species diversity. Largest, unbroken, intact wet prairie (pitcher plant subtype) in private ownership in the Florida panhandle.</p> <p>Scientific Name            Special Animal Occurrence on/near site:            AMBYSTOMA CINGULATUM            Common Name            FLATWOODS SALAMANDER</p> <p>Special Plant Occurrences on site:            ANDROPOGON ARCTATUS            CALAMOVILFA CURTISSII            SARRACENIA LEUCOPHYLLA            PINGUICULA PLANIFOLIA            XYRIS LOUISIANICA            CLADIUM MARISCOIDES            PLANTANHERA INTEGR            LILTIUM CATESBAEI            LILTIUM IRIDOLLAE            ILLICTION FLORIDANUM</p>	High	Preserve, outdoor lab, camping Management by Northwest Florida Water Management District																																																
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	<p>CARL/SOR projects/proposals within 15 miles: Garcon Point CARL project; Blackwater River CARL and SOR project/NWFWMD; Escarbano Point CARL project; Yellow River Ravines CARL and SOR project/NWFWMD; Yellow/Shoal River Basin SOR project/NWFWMD. Managed Areas within 15 miles: Yellow River Marsh Aquatic Preserve/DEP; Blackwater River State Park/DEP; Gillis Road State Forest/DOF; Cottage Hill State Forest/DOF; Blackwater River State Forest/DOF; Escambia River Water Management Area/NWFWMD; Garcon Point/NWFWMD; Gulf Islands National Seashore/NPS; Eglin Air Force Base/DOD.</p>																																																		



## FLORIDA NATURAL AREAS INVENTORY (FNAI) Element Rank Explanations

An element is any exemplary or rare component of the natural environment, such as a species, plant community, bird rookery, spring, sinkhole, cave, or other ecological feature. An element occurrence (EO) is a single extant habitat which sustains or otherwise contributes to the survival of a population or a distinct, self-sustaining example of a particular element. The major function of the Florida Natural Areas Inventory is to define the state's elements of natural diversity, then collect information about each element occurrence.

The Florida Natural Areas Inventory assigns 2 ranks for each element. The global element rank is based on an element's worldwide status; the state element rank is based on the status of the element in Florida. Element ranks are based on many factors, the most important ones being estimated number of element occurrences (EOs), estimated abundance (number of individuals for species; area for natural communities), range, estimated adequately protected EOs, relative threat of destruction, and ecological fragility.

### FNAI Global Element Rank (priority)

- G1** = Critically imperiled globally because of extreme rarity (5 or fewer occurrences or less than 1000 individuals) or because of extreme vulnerability to extinction due to some natural or man-made factor.
- G2** = Imperiled globally because of rarity (6 to 20 occurrences or less than 3000 individuals) or because of vulnerability to extinction due to some biological or man-made factor.
- G3** = Either very rare and local throughout its range (21-100 occurrences or less than 10,000 individuals) or found locally in a restricted range or vulnerable to extinction because of other factors.
- G4** = apparently secure globally (may be rare in parts of range)
- G5** = demonstrably secure globally
- GH** = of historical occurrence throughout range, may be rediscovered (e.g., ivory-billed woodpecker)
- GX** = believed to be extinct throughout range
- GXC** = extirpated from the wild but still known from captivity/cultivation
- G#?** = Tentative rank (e.g., G2?)
- G#G#** = range of rank; insufficient data to assign specific global rank (e.g., G2G3)
- G#T#** = rank of taxonomic subgroup such as subspecies or variety; numbers have same definition as above (e.g., G3T1)
- G#Q** = rank of questionable species - ranked as species but questionable whether it is species or subspecies; numbers have same definition as above (e.g., G2Q)
- G#T#Q** = same as above, but validity as subspecies or variety is questioned.
- GU** = due to lack of information, no rank or range can be assigned (e.g., GUT2).
- G?** = not yet ranked (temporary)

### FNAI State Element Rank (priority)

Definition parallels global element rank: substitute "S" for "G" in above global ranks, and "in state" for "globally" in above global rank definitions.

### Additional FNAI State Element Ranks:

- SA** = accidental in Florida, i.e., not part of the established biota
- SE** = an exotic species established in state; may be native elsewhere in North America.

**Addendum V: Explanation of FNAI Element Ranks (continued)**

**FEDERAL/STATE LEGAL STATUS**

**FEDERAL**

- LE** = Listed as Endangered Species in the List of Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants under the provisions of the Endangered Species Act. An "Endangered Species" is defined as any species which is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range.
- PE** = Proposed for addition to the List of Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants as Endangered Species.
- LT** = Listed as Threatened Species. A "Threatened Species" is defined as any species which is likely to become an endangered species within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range.
- PT** = Proposed for listing as Threatened Species.
- C1** = Candidate Species for addition to the List of Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants, Category 1. Taxa for which the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service currently has substantial information on hand to support the biological appropriateness of proposing to list the species as endangered or threatened.
- C2** = Candidate Species, Category 2. Taxa for which information now in possession of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service indicates that proposing to list the species as endangered or threatened is possibly appropriate, but for which conclusive data on biological vulnerability and threat(s) are not currently available to support proposed rules at this time.
- 3A** = Category 3A. Taxa which are no longer being considered for listing as endangered or threatened because of persuasive evidence of extinction.
- 3B** = Category 3B. Taxa which are no longer being considered for listing as endangered or threatened because the names do not represent taxa meeting the Endangered Species Act's definition of "species".
- 3C** = Category 3C. Taxa that have proven to be more abundant or widespread than was previously believed and/or those that are not subject to any identifiable threat.
- AC** = Agency Concern. Species which are not currently listed or candidates, but which are a matter of concern to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.
- LTSA** = Threatened due to similarity of appearance.
- N** = Not currently listed, nor currently being considered for addition to the List of Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants.

**STATE  
Animals**

- LE** = Listed as Endangered Species by the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission. An Endangered Species is defined as a species, subspecies, or isolated population which is resident in Florida during a substantial portion of its life cycle and so few or depleted in number or so restricted in range of habitat due to any man-made or natural factors that it is in immediate danger of extinction or extirpation from the state, or which may attain such a status within the immediate future unless it or its habitat are fully protected and managed in such a way as to enhance its survival potential; or migratory or occasional in Florida and included as endangered on the United States Endangered and Threatened Species List. This definition does not include species occurring peripherally in Florida while common or under no threat outside the State.
- LT** = Listed as Threatened Species by the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission. A Threatened Species is defined as a species, subspecies, or isolated population which is resident in Florida during a substantial portion of its life cycle and which is acutely vulnerable to environmental alteration declining in number at a rapid rate, or whose range or habitat is declining in area at a rapid rate due to any man-made or natural factors and as a consequence is destined or very likely to become an endangered species within the foreseeable and predictable future unless appropriate protective measures or management techniques are initiated or maintained; or migratory or occasional in Florida and included as threatened on the United States Endangered and Threatened Species List. This

### Addendum V: Explanation of FNAI Element Ranks (continued)

definition does not include species occurring peripherally in Florida while common or under no threat outside the State.

- LS** = Listed as Species of Special Concern by the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission. A Species of Special Concern is defined as a species, subspecies, or isolated population which warrants special protection, recognition, or consideration because it occurs disjunctly or continuously in Florida and has a unique and significant vulnerability to habitat modification, environmental alteration, human disturbance, or substantial human exploitation which, in the foreseeable and predictable future, may result in its becoming a threatened species unless appropriate protective or management techniques are initiated or maintained; may already meet certain criteria for consideration as a threatened species but for which conclusive data are limited or lacking; may occupy such an unusually vital and essential ecological niche that should it decline significantly in numbers or distribution other species would be adversely affected to a significant degree; or has not sufficiently recovered from past population depletion.
- N** = Not currently listed, nor currently being considered for listing.

### Plants

- LE** = Listed as Endangered Plants in the Preservation of Native Flora of Florida Act. "Endangered Plants" means species of plants native to the state that are in imminent danger of extinction within the state, the survival of which is unlikely if the causes of a decline in the number of plants continue, and includes all species determined to be endangered or threatened pursuant to the Federal Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended.
- PE** = Proposed by the Florida Department of Agriculture as Endangered Plants.
- LT** = Listed as Threatened Plants in the Preservation of Native Flora of Florida Act. "Threatened plants" means species native to the state that are in rapid decline in the number of plants within the state, but which have not so decreased in such number as to cause them to be endangered.
- PT** = Proposed by the Florida Department of Agriculture for listing as Threatened Plants.
- CE** = Listed as a Commercially Exploited Plant in the Preservation of Native Flora of Florida Act. "Commercially Exploited Plants" means species native to the state which are subject to being removed in significant numbers from native habitats in the state and sold or transported for sale.
- PC** = Proposed by the Florida Department of Agriculture for listing as Commercially Exploited Plants.
- (LT)** = Listed threatened as a member of a larger group but not specifically listed by species name.
- N** = Not currently listed, nor currently being considered for listing.

## **Addendum VI: CARL Land Acquisition Program Workplan Guidelines**

### **INTRODUCTION**

The Department of Environmental Protection Staff Acquisition Criteria relating to CARL projects, as approved by the Land Acquisition Advisory Council (LAAC) in 1988, for determining which projects on the CARL list are eligible for negotiation allows the Bureau of Land Acquisition staff to negotiate any project ranked in the top 30; any project within the Save Our Everglades program; any project that is at least 70% complete; and any project that constitutes a bargain purchase or a shared acquisition.

This created an untenable situation both for the State as well as for the public. Since any project could be negotiated, no real priority list existed to guide staff or to assure the Board that its dollars were being effectively spent. No certainty existed to allow private owners, local governments, support groups or managing agencies to make informed decisions regarding the prospects of public acquisition. The result was that a free-for-all competition existed for limited dollars and staff had to attempt to justify to angry project proponents why no money was being committed although their project was eligible to be negotiated.

A review of the CARL Priority List and negotiation criteria resulted in the realization that, while there is a singular list, there are various initiatives being independently pursued. While it is acknowledged the old system attempted to satisfy the needs of these various initiatives, the relative significance and priority of each initiative was not identified or defined. For this reason, Division of State Lands (DSL) recommended a new approach to the CARL Land Acquisition process.

### **PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT**

The long range goal is to develop a work program concept that aggressively pursues multiple initiatives simultaneously while maintaining program consistency over time. DSL feels that this has been accomplished through the development of initiative categories to which funds could be allocated commensurate with the relative significance of the initiative to be achieved. The refinement of a meaningful category system can only be assured through the combined efforts of the LAAC, DSL, and the Office of Environmental Services.

The first step in developing the plan is to recognize that the existing negotiation criteria essentially establish the following four categories of projects: Mega-multiparcel Projects, Substantially Completed Projects, Bargain Purchases/Shared Acquisitions, and Priority Projects. The LAAC prioritizes projects within the appropriate category in priority order. This is followed by a thorough review of the projects within each category. Since many CARL projects contain a large number of parcels, each project is evaluated based on the Project Design to develop an acquisition strategy to acquire the essential parcels in the initial year and less critical parcels in subsequent years. The emphasis is placed on working with the LAAC, the Office of Environmental Services, and Managing Agencies to identify parcels that are essential to the entire acquisition.

### **FUNDS ALLOCATION**

After acquisition strategies are designed for the top projects in each category, the estimated CARL appropriation and Preservation 2000 bond proceeds are allocated among the categories. The allocation plan considers expenditures associated with CARL management, appraisals, miscellaneous expenses and archeological set asides. The allocation to each category is recommended only after a thorough review of the acquisition strategy for the highest ranked projects within each category.

It is intended that this allocation of funds be a dynamic, iterative process. As projects are acquired at less than their expected costs or when negotiations prove unsuccessful, funds are rolled down to the next project in line. This continuous reallocation of funds occurs after the desirability of acquiring parcels targeted in future years within the same project is compared with the desirability of acquiring core parcels on lower ranked projects within the same category.

## **Addendum VI: CARL Land Acquisition Program Workplan Guidelines - continued**

The Division of State Lands feels that once a project is funded and negotiations are initiated, consideration should be given to a continued funding commitment until negotiations are concluded in compliance with Department of Environmental Protection criteria for removal of projects from the CARL list. Timely acquisition can be improved by designing the project's acquisition plan to complete the acquisition generally within a two to four year time frame. This approach to ranking and categorizing projects, developing comprehensive, aggressive negotiation strategies for projects, and committing funds to projects by rank and category is perceived by the Division of State Lands as the soundest approach to the acquisition process.

Since FY90-91, the Division of State Lands, in cooperation with managing agencies and LAAC staff, developed a land acquisition workplan utilizing the category system. The proposed plan is presented to the LAAC members for their consideration. The reaction from private owners, local governments, water management districts, non-profits, and managing agencies has been positive. Following the ranking of the 1992 CARL list, DSL staff coordinated with local governments, water management districts, LAAC liaison staff, and managing agencies to develop each year's recommended land acquisition workplan.

### **PROPOSED LAND ACQUISITION WORKPLAN**

The Department of Environmental Protection Staff Acquisition Criteria relating to CARL projects have been revised and changed to conform with the workplan concept. The staff acquisition criteria have been renamed to The Department of Environmental Protection Land Acquisition Workplan Initiatives for CARL Projects. Some changes have been made relating to the definitions of the categories.

The plan utilizes the recommended categories in conjunction with the project's ranking and distributes the anticipated appropriations among the categories. An acquisition strategy for each project is developed, and an approximate acquisition cost is identified for each fiscal year. Finally, staff develops a recommendation to allocate the anticipated CARL appropriation and the estimated proceeds from the sale of Preservation 2000 bonds.

### **SUMMARY**

With funding substantially increased through legislative appropriation, the need for a more organized and rational approach to the CARL Land Acquisition Program is critical.

Having an annual work plan will accomplish the following objectives:

- \* Improve managerial control and decision making by requiring thorough acquisition strategies prior to the initiation of negotiations.
- \* Concentrate fiscal and personnel resources on the most significant CARL projects.
- \* Save costs associated with appraisals.
- \* Complete negotiations for CARL properties in a more timely manner.
- \* Increase credibility concerning commitments relative to the acquisition process.
- \* Increase staff productivity and improve performance by limiting the projects on which acquisition agents may work.

## **Addendum VII: Proposals for Improving Local Government Involvement in the CARL Program**

- ▶ Letters that are sent to each county commission and county planning and environmental offices during every step of the CARL evaluation process, notifying them of proposed CARL projects and public hearing dates, are now sent **certified mail** to ensure that they are received by local governments. These letters were revised to further encourage local government participation in the project design and selection processes by requesting their written concerns and opinions about CARL proposals. Written comments will be summarized and read into the public record for local governments unable to attend the scheduled public hearings.
- ▶ A questionnaire will be sent to each local government requesting that they assign a contact person for communicating with the state's acquisition programs including, in addition to CARL, the Florida Communities Trust, the agencies inholdings and additions programs, the Recreational Trails Program, and others. The questionnaire will also request local governments to suggest other means of improving coordination.
- ▶ Following the first 4-vote, local governments will be sent a copy of the Resource Planning Boundaries for projects within their jurisdictions and a questionnaire requesting information on infrastructure needs, future and current land use plans and other comprehensive plan elements, and future and current financial analyses of potential impacts that the proposed CARL project might have on local economies. Draft copies of assessments, when available, will also be sent to local governments before the second 4-vote.
- ▶ Notices identifying new CARL proposals undergoing project assessment analysis, including a synoptic summary of the important resources and maps of the Resource Planning Boundaries, will be submitted to local newspapers in areas where new proposals are located. The editors of these newspapers also will be contacted to encourage their involvement in notifying the public about CARL proposals in their area.
- ▶ Two or three additional public hearings may be scheduled by the Department before the second 4-vote (i.e., June/July) in centralized areas in the vicinity of proposals which are being assessed. Similarly, in addition to the three LAAC public hearings currently scheduled in November (two of which are held outside Tallahassee), a fourth public hearing may be scheduled, if necessary, outside Tallahassee in November to take public testimony on CARL ranking.
- ▶ Copies of project designs will be sent to local governments to further inform them and to request their comments and concerns regarding the state's CARL proposals in their areas. These notices will include a summary of final LAAC actions (i.e., ranking), will apprise them of the Board's ability to strike projects from the CARL priority list, and will invite them to write the Board or attend the Board meeting at which the CARL priority list will be considered. In addition, synoptic summaries and maps of approved projects will be sent to local newspapers notifying them of LAAC actions and the date for Board consideration.
- ▶ During project design, staff will assert a greater effort at identifying areas where less-than-fee simple acquisition is desirable or acceptable for accomplishing the purposes of the proposed acquisition.
- ▶ Local governments will continue to be encouraged to participate in the regional ecological workshops (charrettes) currently being conducted with the regional planning councils throughout the state. A primary purpose of these workshops is to increase communications between the state and local ecologists regarding the identification of significant natural resources. Following compilation of ecological data, CARL and other acquisition program staff will conduct public workshops/hearings within each regional planning council to take testimony on priority acquisition areas and areas of conservation interest. The primary purpose of these workshops/hearings will be to develop a strategic planning map for the state's land acquisition programs.
- ▶ Local governments will continue to be encouraged to participate in the Council's statewide and the water management districts' regional acquisition workshops to coordinate acquisition efforts.
- ▶ The Department will conduct a public workshop for the Board prior to the February Board meeting at which the CARL priority list and Annual Report are being considered. The primary purposes of this workshop will be to inform the Board about the importance of individual CARL projects and to identify controversial CARL projects.

### **Addendum VIII: Criteria for LAAC Consideration of Proposed Boundary Modifications**

Proposals for expanding a CARL project boundary would be presented to the LAAC for consideration if any one of the following criteria is met:

1. Tax valuation of the proposed addition is less than \$1/2 million; **or**
2. The Council directs or has directed that a project design be prepared for an older project that has never undergone project design analysis; **or**
3. The Council previously approved a project design which identified areas for "possible future expansion" or otherwise indicated an intent to modify project boundaries at some future time; **or**
4. The proposed addition meets the criteria for emergency acquisitions pursuant to § 259.041(14), Florida Statutes; **or**
5. (a) Acreage of proposed addition [prorated if proposed for joint acquisition] is less than 10% of the size of the existing project boundary, including areas previously acquired; **and** (b) tax valuation or estimated acquisition cost, whichever is less, of the proposed addition is less than 10% of the existing tax valuation, including a pro-rated tax valuation for areas within the boundary which are in public ownership; **or**
6. Two or more Council members write the Chairman requesting consideration of a proposed boundary modification.

Proposals not meeting one of the six criteria could be considered by the Council as a new proposal during the next CARL evaluation cycle if properly submitted pursuant to Rule 18-8, F.A.C.

#### **Factors to Consider when Developing Staff Recommendations:**

In developing recommendations for proposals approved for consideration by the Council staff would analyze each proposal using the following factors:

- The quality and importance of the resources within the proposed addition.
- The designated management agency's recommendations regarding the addition and its necessity to accomplish a specific management objective.
- The size, ownership, and estimated cost of the proposed addition.
- The availability of other funds to acquire the property.
- The adequacy of resource description and ownership information (including tax I.D. numbers, parcel acreages, and tax valuations).

*Approved by LAAC on August 20, 1992*

