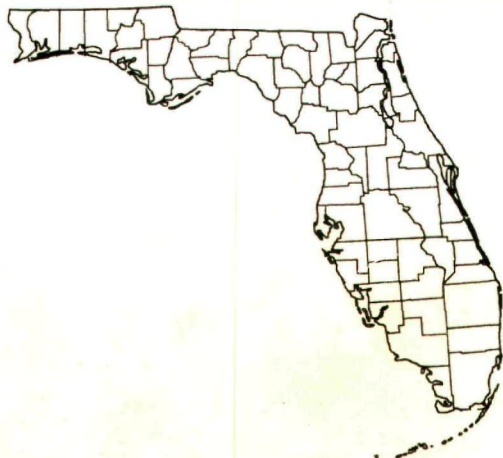
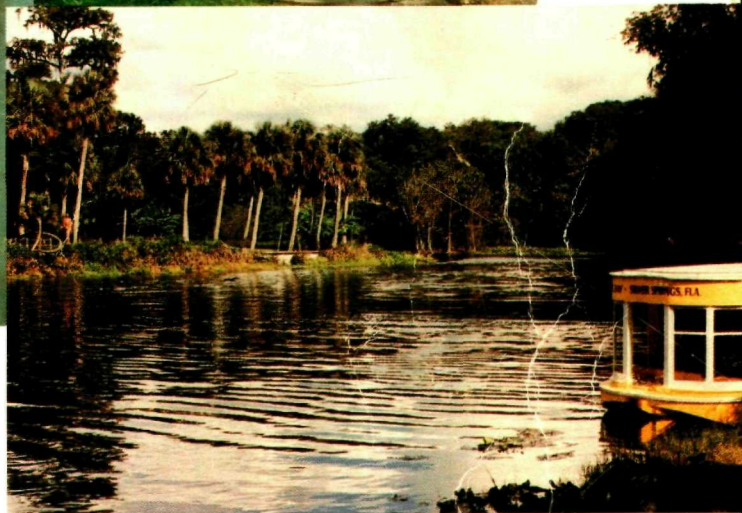


Joan Ruffner



Preservation 2000

Conservation and Recreation Lands
1997 Annual Report
A 10 year Acquisition Plan

**CONSERVATION AND RECREATION LANDS
(CARL)
ANNUAL REPORT
1997**

PREPARED FOR

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FROM 1979 THROUGH 1996

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

of natural & cultural resource lands

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

February 11, 1997

ABSTRACT

The 1997 CARL Priority List, approved by the Land Acquisition Advisory Council (LAAC) on December 5, 1996, consists of 98 projects ranked by the LAAC in five groups: 36 Priority Projects; 34 Bargain / Shared Projects; 11 Substantially Complete Projects; 7 Mega-Multiparcels Projects; and 10 Less-Than-Fee Projects.

Twelve projects included on the 1996 priority list are not included on the 1997 CARL Priority List: Jordan Ranch (Citrus County), Kissimmee Prairie / River Ecosystem (Okeechobee / Osceola), and Yamato Scrub (Palm Beach) were removed because they are 90% or more complete and the remaining 10% or less can be acquired pursuant to §259.032(8), F.S., without being on the CARL Priority List; the Florida's First Magnitude Springs Project in the Bargain / Shared Group (three sites in Suwannee, Levy and Lafayette) was removed because the state's commitment for 50% of the acquisitions for this project is complete – Suwannee River Water Management District is continuing to acquire the remaining lands in this project; Atsena Otie Key (Levy), Cedar Key Scrub (Levy), Highlands Hammock State Park Addition (Highlands), Juniper Creek Watershed (Santa Rosa), and Yellow River Ravines (Santa Rosa) were removed because they are included on the acquisition lists of other Preservation 2000 funded programs; Julington-Durbin Peninsula (Duval / St. Johns) was removed because no management agency has agreed to manage it and the county no longer supports its acquisition; Pineola Fern Grotto (Citrus) was removed because the resource values have been degraded by invasive non-native plants; and St. Michael's Landing (Bay) was removed because a major parcel within it has been developed.

Three projects on the 1996 priority list were incorporated within other projects on the 1997 priority list. Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem (previously listed in the Bargain / Shared Group) was added to the Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem Project in the Priority Group; Waddell's Mill Pond (previously listed in the Priority Group) was added to the Middle Chipola River Project in the Priority Group; and the Gainer Springs site in the Florida's First Magnitude Springs Project previously in the Bargain / Shared Group) was added to the Florida's First Magnitude Springs Project in the Priority Group. In addition to these modifications of existing projects, three other projects on the 1996 CARL priority list were transferred from one group of projects to another on the 1997 priority list. Florida Springs Coastal Greenway (Citrus) was moved from

Priority to Substantially Complete; North Fork St. Lucie River (St. Lucie) was moved from Substantially Complete to Bargain/ Shared; and Devil's Hammock (Levy) was moved from Priority to Bargain/ Shared.

In response to recently enacted legislation that requires the LAAC to identify projects which can be acquired through alternatives to fee-simple acquisition (§259.101(9), F.S.), portions of nine projects were transferred to a newly established Less-Than-Fee Group: Annutteliga Hammock (Hernando), Apalachicola River (Calhoun / Liberty), Etoniah / Cross Florida Greenway (Putnam), Green Swamp (Polk), Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem (Polk), Middle Chipola River (Jackson / Calhoun), North Key Largo Hammocks (Monroe), St. Joseph Bay Buffer (Gulf), and South-eastern Bat Maternity Caves (Alachua).

Ten new projects were added to the 1997 CARL priority list. Eight of these were added as new projects, and two were added to existing projects. The eight new projects include: Ichetucknee Trace Limerock Mines (Columbia), Putnam County Sandhills (Putnam), and Wakulla Springs Protection Zone (Wakulla) in the Priority Group; Allapattah Flats (Martin), Cape Haze / Charlotte Harbor (Charlotte), Hall Ranch (Charlotte), and Terra Ceia (Manatee) in the Bargain / Shared Group, and Ranch Reserve (Osceola / Brevard / Indian River / Osceola) in the Less-Than-Fee Group. The two new projects that were added to existing CARL projects in the Bargain/ Shared Group include: Coastal Scrub Ecosystem was added to the Scrub Jay Refugia and renamed the Brevard Coastal Scrub Ecosystem Project (Brevard); and North Fork St. Lucie River Addition was added to the North Fork St. Lucie River Project (St. Lucie).

The LAAC also modified the project design boundaries or acquisition phasing of thirteen other projects on the 1996 CARL Priority List: Atlantic Ridge Ecosystem (Martin); Belle Meade (Collier); Charlotte Harbor (Charlotte); Corkscrew Regional Ecosystem Watershed (Collier); East Everglades (Palm Beach / Broward / Dade); Etoniah / Cross Florida Greenway (Putnam); Florida Springs Coastal Greenway (Citrus); Green Swamp (Lake / Polk), Middle Chipola River (Jackson); Pinhook Swamp (Columbia / Baker and 15 other counties with federal mineral estate interests underlying state-owned lands); Save Our Everglades (Hendry); South Walton County Ecosystem (Walton); and Wekiva Ocala Greenway (Lake).

Table of Contents

ABSTRACT	iii
Table of Contents	iv
List of Figures	vi
List of Tables	vii
INTRODUCTION.....	1
Land Acquisition Advisory Council	1
CARL Criteria.....	1
PAST ACCOMPLISHMENTS: 1974-1996	4
CARL Acquisitions/Option Agreements:.....	4
CURRENT CARL PROGRAM PROCEDURES	12
FNAI Evaluation Functions for CARL.....	12
FNAI Biological Conservation Database.....	13
Summary of the CARL Evaluation, Selection & Acquisition Processes.....	13
Project Assessment & Design Considerations.....	15
SUMMARY OF ADVISORY COUNCIL ACTIONS: 1996 EVALUATION CYCLE	18
FUNDING FOR THE CARL PROGRAM.....	30
Documentary Tax Distribution Formula	30
Qualifications for in Lieu of Ad Valorem Tax Payments.....	31
P-2000 Criteria for CARL Projects	32
Coastal Lands Considerations	32
MANAGEMENT CONCERNS AND FUNDING.....	36
PURCHASE PRICE and EMINENT DOMAIN.....	37
PARTNERSHIPS and ACQUISITION COORDINATION.....	37
Legislation to Facilitate Partnerships	39
Board Policy on Land Value Enhancements.....	40
ACQUISITION PLANNING INITIATIVES.....	40
CARL Annual Report -- Annually Updated 10-year Acquisition Plan.....	40
Acquisition Opportunities & Priorities -- the Workplan	40
Resource Planning Boundaries / Project Designs	41
Florida Statewide Land Acquisition Plan (FSLAP).....	41
Florida Preservation 2000 Needs Assessment.....	42
Geographic Information Systems (GIS).....	42
Ecological Charrette Maps.....	42
CONCLUSION	44
EXPLANATION of PROJECT SUMMARIES INFORMATION	45
PRIORITY PROJECTS GROUP.....	47
1 Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem	51
2 Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge.....	65
3 Belle Meade	74
4 Florida Keys Ecosystem.....	78
5 Annatteliga Hammock.....	84
6 Estero Bay.....	88
7 Wekiva-Ocala Greenway	91
8 Lake Powell.....	96
9 Perdido Pitcher Plant Prairie	100
10 Pineland Site Complex.....	103
11 Longleaf Pine Ecosystem.....	106
12 Watermelon Pond.....	111
13 Florida's First Magnitude Springs.....	114
14 Charlotte Harbor Flatwoods	120
15 Dickerson Bay	123
16 Rookery Bay.....	126
17 Etoniah/Cross Florida Greenway	129

18	Tates Hell/Carrabelle Tract	136
19	Wakulla Springs Protection Zone	140
20	Green Swamp	145
21	St. Joseph Bay Buffer	148
22	Catfish Creek	151
23	Middle Chipola River	154
24	Osceola Pine Savannas	162
25	Apalachicola River	165
26	Upper Econ Mosaic	173
27	Newnan's Lake	177
28	Southeast Bat Maternity Caves	180
29	Ichetucknee Trace Limerock Mines	183
30	Putnam County Sandhills	186
31	California Swamp	190
32	Wacissa/Aucilla River Sinks	193
33	Escribano Point	196
34	Pierce Mound Complex	199
35	Waccasassa Flats	202
36	Letchworth Mounds	205

BARGAIN/SHARED PROJECTS GROUP..... 208

1	Pal-Mar	213
2	Atlantic Ridge Ecosystem	216
3	Dade County Archipelago	219
4	Cape Haze/Charlotte Harbor	233
5	Brevard Coastal Scrub Ecosystem	236
6	Hutchinson Island/Blind Creek	246
7	Sebastian Creek	249
8	Corkscrew Regional Ecosystem Watershed	252
9	Dunn's Creek	255
10	Pinhook Swamp	258
11	Maritime Hammock Initiative	261
12	Garcon Ecosystem	265
13	Terra Ceia	268
14	Okaloacoochee Slough	271
15	Allapattah Flats	275
16	Suwannee Buffers	278
17	Pumpkin Hill Creek	282
18	Hall Ranch	285
19	Spruce Creek	288
20	North Fork St. Lucie River	291
21	Peacock Slough	295
22	North Indian River Lagoon	298
23	Sand Mountain	301
24	Everglades Agricultural Restoration Area	304
25	Econ-St. Johns Ecosystem	307
26	Heather Island	311
27	Lochloosa Wildlife	314
28	Devils Hammock	317
29	Barnacle Addition	320
30	Juno Hills	323
31	Hixtown Swamp	326
32	Emeralda Marsh	329
33	Twelve Mile Swamp	332
34	Alderman's Ford Addition	335

SUBSTANTIALLY COMPLETE GROUP	339
1 North Key Largo Hammocks	343
2 South Walton County Ecosystem.....	346
3 Charlotte Harbor.....	350
4 Florida Springs Coastal Greenway	353
5 South Savannas	359
6 Paynes Prairie.....	363
7 Lake George	366
8 Myakka Estuary.....	369
9 Levy County Forest/Sandhills	372
10 Withlacoochee State Forest Addition	375
11 Big Bend Coast Tract.....	378
LESS-THAN-FEE GROUP	385
1 Green Swamp	389
2 Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem	392
3 North Key Largo Hammocks	396
4 Ranch Reserve	399
5 Middle Chipola River	402
6 St. Joseph Bay Buffer	409
7 Se Bat Maternity Caves	412
8 Annutteliga Hammock.....	415
9 Apalachicola River	419
10 Etoniah/Cross Florida Greenway	423
MEGA-MULTIPARCELS PROJECTS GROUP	427
1 Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem	431
2 Coupon Bight/Key Deer	437
3 Save Our Everglades.....	441
4 East Everglades	448
5 Fakahatchee Strand.....	452
6 Cayo Costa Island.....	455
7 Rotenberger/Seminole Indian Lands	458

List of Figures

Figure 1: CARL & EEL Programs Acquisition History (1973-1996).....	5
Figure 2: CARL & EEL Program Accomplishments by County (1974 - 1996)	7
Figure 3: CARL Projects Acquired or Partially Acquired (1980 - 1996).....	8
Figure 4: CARL Evaluation, Selection & Ranking Process	14
Figure 5: State Land Acquisition Process	17
Figure 6: CARL Proposals Evaluated, Assessed, & Designed — 1996 Evaluation Cycle.....	20
Figure 7: Project Design / Boundary Modifications Considered — 1996	22
Figure 8: Projects Moved within, Added to & Removed from CARL Priority List	24
Figure 9: 1997 CARL Priority List: Priority & Substantially Complete Groups.....	26
Figure 10: 1997 CARL Priority List: Bargain/Shared, Mega-Multiparcels & Less-Than-Fee	29
Figure 11: Legislative Distribution of P-2000 Funds.....	30
Figure 12: Legislative Appropriations from CARL Trust Fund.....	35

List of Tables

Table 1: Land Acquisition Advisory Council and Staff.....	2
Table 2: Additional CARL Staff.....	3
Table 3: Board Approved CARL Reports.....	4
Table 4: Funds Spent under the CARL & EEL Programs: 1974—1996.....	5
Table 5: Outstanding Options/Agreements authorized prior to 1996 (12/31/96).....	6
Table 6: EEL Acquisition Summary.....	6
Table 7: CARL Acquisition Summary.....	9
Table 8: CARL Acquisitions Closed during 1996 as of 12/31/96.....	11
Table 9: Outstanding Options/Agreements Authorized during 1996 (12/31/96).....	11
Table 10: Council Meetings in 1996.....	18
Table 11: 1997 Land Acquisition Advisory Council Calendar.....	19
Table 12: Proposals Evaluated under the CARL Program - 1996 Evaluation Cycle.....	21
Table 13: Project Design Modifications Considered — 1996.....	23
Table 14: Projects Removed from 1996 CARL Priority List.....	25
Table 15: Projects/Sites Combined and/or Moved from One Group to Another Group.....	25
Table 16: Projects Added to 1997 CARL Priority List.....	25
Table 17: 1997 PRIORITY PROJECTS GROUP.....	27
Table 18: 1997 SUBSTANTIALLY COMPLETE PROJECTS GROUP.....	27
Table 19: 1997 BARGAIN / SHARED PROJECTS GROUP.....	28
Table 20: 1997 MEGA-MULTIPARCELS PROJECTS GROUP.....	28
Table 21: 1997 LESS-THAN-FEE PROJECTS GROUP.....	28
Table 22: CARL Trust Fund Forecast.....	31
Table 23: CARL Projects Qualifying as Coastal Lands.....	32
Table 24: CARL Appropriations for Fiscal Year 1996-97.....	33
Table 25: Summary of CARL Spending Authority — 3/25/97.....	34
Table 26: Florida Preservation 2000 Funding & Acquisition Summary (as of 1/31/97).....	34
Table 27: Estimated CARL Program Revenues through FY 2000-01.....	35
Table 28: Estimated Remaining Costs of Projects on 1997 CARL Priority List.....	35
Table 29: CARL Partnerships.....	38
Table 30: Project Designs Requiring Completion.....	41
Table 31: Ecosystems/Landscapes/Greenways.....	43
Table 32: Endangered Habitats & Species.....	43
Table 33: Springs & Other Unique Geological Features.....	43
Table 34: Historic & Archaeological Sites.....	43
Table 35: Coastal Beaches & Storm Hazard Mitigation.....	43

List of Addenda

Addendum 1: CARL Ranking History (1985-1997).....	463
Addendum 2: Summaries of LAAC Meetings (1996).....	468
Addendum 3: CARL Voting Records of LAAC (1996).....	469
Addendum 4: Florida Statewide Land Acquisition Plan Evaluation Matrix.....	472
Addendum 5: FNAI Evaluation Matrix for 1996 CARL Proposals.....	478
Addendum 6: CARL Acquisition Workplan Guidelines.....	486
Addendum 7: Improving Local Government Involvement.....	488
Addendum 8: Criteria for Proposed CARL Boundary Modifications.....	489
Addendum 9: Preservation 2000 Criteria Matrix.....	490

INTRODUCTION

The passage of the Florida Preservation 2000 (P-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 P-2000 Act which proposes to raise nearly \$3 billion over a 10 year period for the state's land acquisition programs [see page 30]. Thus far, the Florida Legislature has approved the issuance of seven \$300 million bond series to fund the P-2000 Program through Fiscal Years 1990-97.

A major recipient of P-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 seven public purposes [see also **Preservation 2000 Criteria**, page 32].

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. In general,

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 1** and **Table 2**], 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 & CS
- Executive Director, Game & Fish Commission
- Director, Div. Historical Resources, Dept. State
- Secretary, Dept. Community Affairs

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 and other outdoor recreation on any part of any site compatible with conservation purposes.*
- *To preserve significant archaeological or historic sites.*
- *To conserve urban open spaces suitable for greenways or outdoor recreation which are compatible with conservation purposes.*

Table 1: Land Acquisition Advisory Council and Staff

COUNCIL MEMBERS	LIAISON STAFF MEMBERS
<p><u>Chair 1996 Evaluation Cycle</u> Mr. James F. Murley, Secretary Department of Community Affairs Sadowski Building, First Floor 2555 Shumard Oak Boulevard Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2100 Phone: (904)-488-8466 FAX: (904)-921-0781</p>	<p>Mr. James Farr Department of Community Affairs Sadowski Building, 320D 2555 Shumard Oak Boulevard Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2100 Phone: (904)-414-6572 FAX: (904)-487-2899</p>
<p><u>Chair 1997 Evaluation Cycle</u> Ms. Virginia B. Wetherell, Secretary Department of Environmental Protection Marjory Stoneman Douglas Building, Room 1041A 3900 Commonwealth Boulevard, M.S. 10 Tallahassee, Florida 32399-3000 Phone: (904)-488-1554 FAX: (904)-488-7093</p>	<p>Mr. Ruark L. Cleary Department of Environmental Protection 3900 Commonwealth Boulevard, M.S. 140 Tallahassee, Florida 32399-3000 (Capitol Center, Building B-14, Room 306) Phone: (904)-488-6242 FAX: (904)-922-6233</p>
<p>Mr. Kirby B. Green, III, Deputy Secretary Department of Environmental Protection Marjory Stoneman Douglas Building, Room 1009A 3900 Commonwealth Boulevard, M.S. 15 Tallahassee, Florida 32399-3000 Phone: (904)-488-7131 FAX: (904)-488-7093</p>	<p>Dr. O. Greg Brock Department of Environmental Protection 3900 Commonwealth Boulevard, M.S. 140 Tallahassee, Florida 32399-3000 (Capitol Center, Building B-14, Room 301) Phone: (904)-487-1750 FAX: (904)-922-6233</p>
<p>Mr. Earl Peterson, Director, Division of Forestry Ms. Terry L. Rhodes, Deputy Commissioner, designee Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services The Capitol, PL 10 Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0810 Phone: (904)-488-3022 FAX: (904)-488-7585</p>	<p>Mr. Steve Bohl, Division of Forestry ^A Department of Agriculture & Consumer Services Administration Building, Room 268 3125 Conner Boulevard Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1650 Phone: (904)-414-9914 FAX: (904)-488-0863</p>
<p>Dr. Allan L. Egbert, Executive Director Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission Farris Bryant Building, Room 101 620 South Meridian Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1600 Phone: (904)-488-2975 FAX: (904)-488-6988</p>	<p>Mr. Doug Bailey Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission Farris Bryant Building, Room 235 620 South Meridian Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1600 Phone: (904)-488-6661 FAX: (904)-922-5679</p>
<p>Mr. George Percy, Director Division of Historical Resources Department of State R.A. Gray Building, Room 305 500 South Bronough Street Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0250 Phone: (904)-488-1480 FAX: (904)-488-3353</p>	<p>Mr. Frank Keel ^B Division of Historical Resources Department of State R.A. Gray Building, Room 423 500 South Bronough Street Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0250 Phone: (904)-487-2333 FAX: (904)-922-0496</p>

^A Replaced Mr. Jim Grubbs upon his reassignment.

^B Replaced Ms. Susan M. Harp upon her reassignment.

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 it 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 Advisory Council and for the acquisition of CARL projects. The Division: coordinates all Advisory Council meetings; prepares Council meeting agendas and reports, including the CARL Annual Report; prepares or obtains appraisal maps, title work, appraisals and closing documents 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 2: Additional CARL Staff

OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES	FLORIDA NATURAL AREAS INVENTORY
<p>Ms. Donna Ruffner, Planning Manager Mr. Mark Garland, Environmental Specialist Ms. Callie DeHaven, Planner Mr. Reginald A. Cox, Engineer Technician Ms. Kathleen Greenwood, Environmental Specialist Ms. Penny Rolleston, Planner <i>** to be announced **</i>, Administrative Secretary 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, Rooms 300-308) Phone: (904)-487-1750 FAX: (904)-922-6233</p>	<p>Mr. Gary Knight, Coordinator Ms. Linda Chafin, Botanist Mr. Dan Hipes, Zoologist Dr. Dale Jackson, Zoologist Ms. Katy NeSmith, Zoologist Dr. Ann Johnson, Community Ecologist Dr. Jon Blanchard, Managed Areas Biologist Dr. 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>
OTHER STAFF	
<p>Mr. Larry Nall, Environmental Administrator Bureau of Coastal and Aquatic Managed Areas Division Of Marine Resources Department of Environmental Protection 3900 Commonwealth Boulevard, M.S. 235 Tallahassee, Florida 32399-3000 Phone: (904)-488-3456 FAX: (904)-488-3896</p> <p>Mr. Gary Evink, Environmental Services Manager Environmental Management Office Florida Department of Transportation 605 Suwannee Street, M.S. 37 Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0450 Phone: (904)-487-2781 FAX: (904)-922-7292</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> <p>Phil Worley, Environmental Administrator Department of Environmental Protection Office of Greenways & Trails 3900 Commonwealth Boulevard, M.S. 795 Tallahassee, Florida 32399-3000 (325 John Knox Road, Building 500) Phone: (904)-488-3701 FAX: (904)-922-6302</p>

PAST ACCOMPLISHMENTS: 1974-1996

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-two CARL priority lists (Table 3). An alphabetical listing of all projects and their previous rankings on CARL annual priority lists is presented in Addendum 1

Acquisitions from 1980 through 1996 under the CARL program are impressive (Table 4, Figure 1, Table 7). 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 Topsail Hill in Walton County, and the historically significant Fort San Luis and DeSoto Site in Tallahassee (Figure 3). Nearly 630,000 acres of Florida's diminishing natural areas, forests, wetlands, fish and wildlife habitat, endangered and threatened species habitat, springs, and historic and archaeological sites have been acquired with nearly \$1.2 billion under the CARL program¹ (Table 4; Table 7).

The Board has also approved several option contracts which have not yet closed. When these option contracts close, over 56,500 additional acres worth about \$94 million will have been acquired (Table 4, Table 5, Table 9). 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 4, Table 6).

CARL Acquisitions/Option Agreements: January 1, 1996 through December 31, 1996

The list of accomplishments under the CARL program during 1996 included the acquisition of over 100,000 acres at a cost of over \$245 million (Table 8). Important acquisitions during 1996 included major portions of Topsail Hill (part of South Walton County Ecosystem), Tate's Hell / Carrabelle Tract, Sebastian Creek, Camp Helen (part of Lake Powell), Lake George, Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge, and Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystems.

Substantial progress was also made in acquiring over 1,000 of the multitude of ownerships within Belle Meade, Coupon Bight / Key Deer, Fakahatchee Strand, Save Our Everglades, Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystems, and South Savannas CARL projects. Additionally, the Board approved option contracts to secure 366 additional parcels in 1996, including parcels within Kissimmee Prairie / River Ecosystem, Juno Hills, and Belle Meade (Table 9). When the options

for these parcels close, the State will have purchased another 49,200 acres for approximately \$73 million. Thus, during the seventeen years that the CARL program has operated, over 703,680 acres have been acquired at an anticipated final cost of over \$1.33 billion².

Table 3: Board Approved CARL Reports

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
Annual Report	February 14, 1995
Annual Report	February 13, 1996

¹ Includes Preservation 2000 funds expended under the CARL program.

² Includes EEL and P-2000 funds spent or obligated under CARL program since 1980 - see Table 3

Table 4: Funds Spent under the CARL & EEL Programs: 1974—1996

Year	Acres	EEL	CARL	P-2000	TOTAL
1974	91,129.03	45,203,242	0	0	45,203,242
1975	156,984.60	49,235,927	0	0	49,235,927
1976	5,151.22	4,017,827	0	0	4,017,827
1977	54,014.25	33,078,952	0	0	33,078,952
1978	33,281.15	24,338,105	0	0	24,338,105
1979	2,999.36	10,605,253	0	0	10,605,253
1980	73.33	992,000	0	0	992,000
1981	936.52	7,578,257	354,966	0	7,933,223
1982	6,113.80	2,766,256	12,117,267	0	14,883,523
1983	29,736.35	21,502,836	8,035,209	0	29,538,045
1984	47,076.36	0	40,707,974	0	40,707,974
1985	31,419.87	0	36,888,109	0	36,888,109
1986	21,094.61	0	43,448,277	0	43,448,277
1987	17,552.63	0	35,085,457	0	35,085,457
1988	32,110.32	0	64,084,224	0	64,084,224
1989	12,045.19	0	26,672,768	0	26,672,768
1990	14,921.55	0	64,561,536	0	64,561,536
1991	39,239.60	0	30,216,688	52,134,256	82,350,944
1992	90,678.20	0	21,996,287	144,617,504	166,613,791
1993	31,871.12	0	46,639,584	53,001,124	99,640,708
1994	58,200.55	0	9,358,668	113,377,530	122,736,198
1995	114,458.55	0	9,165,824	148,203,893	157,369,717
1996	99,652.58	0	30,361,562	214,531,084	244,892,646
Subtotal	990,740.74	199,318,655	479,694,400	725,865,391	1,404,878,446
Outstanding Options Authorized By The Board					
Before 1996	7,316.65	0	5,294,983	15,505,547	20,800,530
1996	49,189.00	0	738,471	72,088,541	72,827,012
Subtotal	56,505.65	0	6,033,454	87,594,088	93,627,542
TOTAL	1,047,246.39	\$485,727,854	\$199,318,655	\$813,459,479	\$1,498,505,988

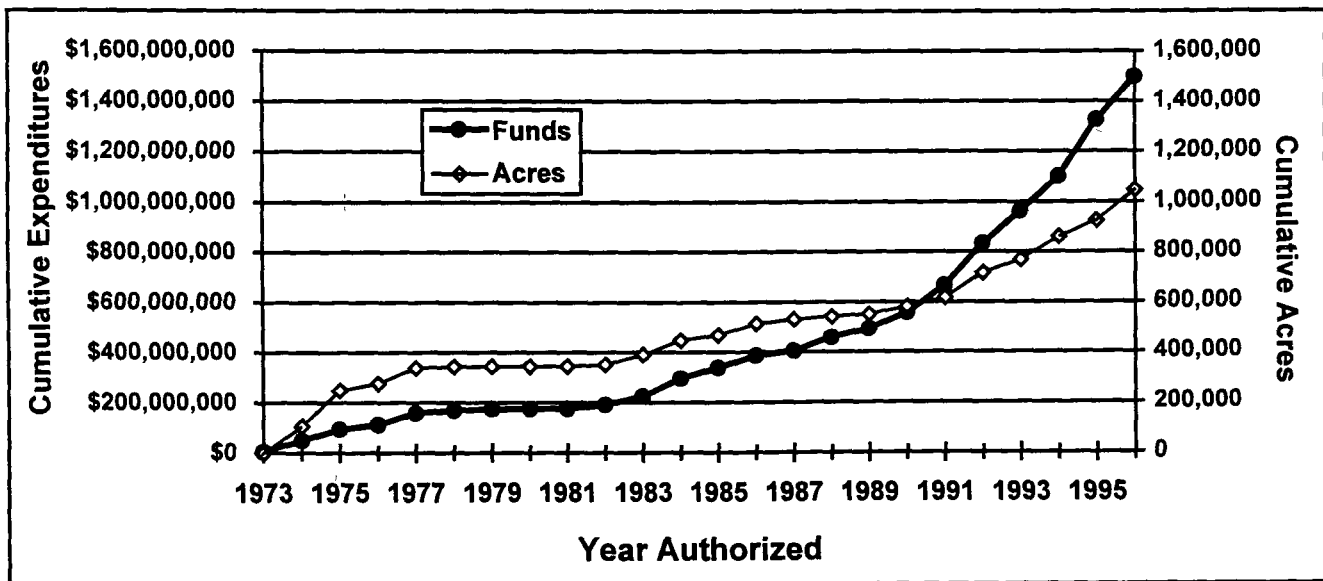


Figure 1: CARL & EEL Programs Acquisition History (1973-1996)

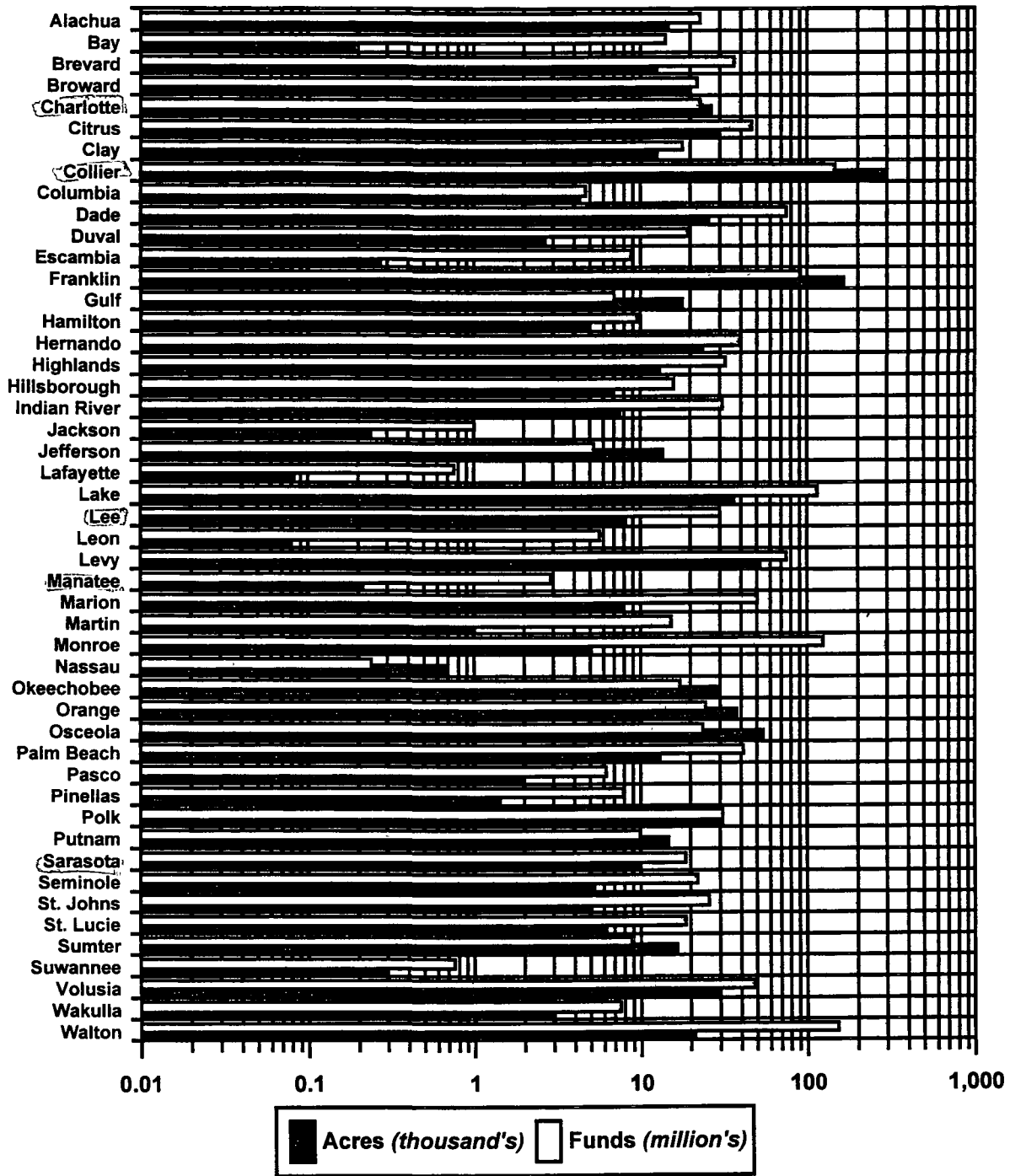
Table 5: Outstanding Options/Agreements authorized prior to 1996 (12/31/96)

Project Name	A ^a	Date(s)	Acres	Amount
Apalachicola Bay	1	01/26/93	61.00	85,000
Archie Carr/Sea Turtle Refuge	3	04/12/94-02/14/95	60.43	1,735,000
Carlton Half-Moon Ranch	1	02/06/90	514.00	637,360
Cattfish Creek	2	08/12/93-05/09/95	329.90	595,500
Cayo Costa Island	5	06/14/88-10/13/95	5.58	72,314
Charlotte Harbor Flatwoods	8	06/27/95-09/14/95	67.49	193,640
Cockroach Bay Islands	1	02/12/91	102.97	602,300
Coupon Bight/Key Deer	23	04/26/88-10/06/95	100.46	552,505
Enchanted Forest	1	12/13/94	390.11	2,497,000
Fakahatchee Strand	136	01/26/88-12/06/95	491.11	295,513
Fl. Springs Coastal-St. Martins River	3	07/23/91	991.72	746,500
Homosassa Springs	1	09/13/94	12.35	370,000
Lake Wales Ridge-Carter Carter Creek	12	01/27/94-08/29/95	15.00	34,500
Lake Wales Ridge-Lake Apthorpe	1	06/27/95	520.70	831,200
North Key Largo Hammocks	4	01/22/92-06/08/93	39.44	255,000
Rookery Bay	4	11/09/93-01/24/95	4.54	349,022
Rotenberger	19	10/06/87-12/05/89	84.97	38,488
SOE Big Cypress	17	04/24/90-02/04/92	231.25	115,625
SOE Golden Gate Estates	393	04/12/88-12/20/95	1,244.30	896,459
Saddle Blanket Lakes Scrub	1	12/13/94	644.60	1,320,000
San Felasco Hammock	1	06/22/93	40.00	130,000
South Savannas	12	12/16/86-12/12/95	58.78	407,540
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
Wekiva-Ocala/Seminole Springs	1	04/27/93	47.74	165,000
Yamato Scrub	2	09/15/92	222.15	6,501,250
TOTALS:	656		7,316.65	\$20,800,530

Table 6: EEL Acquisition Summary

Project Name	A ^a	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
TOTALS	195		363,381.62	\$199,318,655

^A Number of option contracts/purchase agreements.



Notes.
 (1) Includes outstanding options / agreements
 (2) Includes P-2000 funds obligated under CARL Program
 (3) Excludes other funding sources

Figure 2: CARL & EEL Program Accomplishments by County (1974 - 1996)

Table 7: CARL Acquisition Summary

Acq#	Project Name	Acq#	County(ies)	Acres	Amount
1	Andrews Tract	7	Levy	2,843.50	4,839,000
2	Apalachicola Bay (includes M.K. Ranch)	21	Franklin/Gulf	18,499.37	8,646,259
3	Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge	47	Brevard/Indian River	456.44	29,933,865
4	Avalon Tract	1	St. Lucie	130.89	4,607,931
5	Balm, Boyette, Scrub	1	Hillsborough	3,636.03	6,373,500
6	Belle Meade	153	Collier	6,146.74	11,525,490
7	Bower Tract	2	Hillsborough	1,596.00	5,491,500
8	Brevard Turtle Beaches	1	Brevard	14.58	2,561,997
9	Brown Tract/Big Shoal	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	5,930.69	6,439,192
12	Cattfish Creek	19	Polk	4,339.87	9,079,700
13	Cayo Costa Island	275	Lee	298.71	4,532,825
14	Charlotte Harbor	7	Charlotte/Lee	4,618.87	6,019,451
15	Charlotte Harbor Flatwoods	12	Charlotte	4,025.60	10,265,940
16	Chassahowitzka Swamp	8	Hernando	18,664.84	13,014,898
17	City of Jacksonville (not LAAC reviewed)	1	Duval	0.00	5,000,000
18	Cockroach Bay Islands	1	Hillsborough	102.97	602,300
19	Consolidated Ranch (= Rock Springs Run)	6	Orange	260.10	426,115
20	Coupon Bight/Key Deer	206	Monroe	442.38	3,466,506
21	Curry Hammock	3	Monroe	360.13	12,132,363
22	Dade County Archipelago: Miami Rockridge Pinelands/ Tropical Hammocks of the Redlands	7	Dade	115.17	3,256,422
23	DeSoto Site	1	Leon	4.83	1,400,000
24	Deering Hammock/Addition	4	Dade	379.88	20,830,675
25	East Everglades	15	Dade	14,879.71	30,117,472
26	Econ-St. Johns Ecosystem: Lower Econlockhatchee	3	Seminole	1,636.13	8,895,557
27	Emerson Point	2	Manatee	4,204.20	2,836,549
28	Enchanted Forest	1	Brevard	390.11	2,497,000
29	Escambia Bay Bluff	2	Escambia	16.10	394,250
30	Estero Bay	3	Lee	5,494.00	7,657,750
31	Etoniah/Cross Florida Greenway: Etoniah Creek	3	Putnam	8,751.00	6,628,299
32	Fakahatchee Strand	2726	Collier	21,672.10	11,106,480
33	Florida First Magnitude Springs: Blue / Fanning / Troy / Weeki Wachee	31	Jackson/ Levy/ Lafayette/ Hernando	1,044.28	9,998,160
34	Florida Keys Ecosystem: Tropical Flyways / Hammocks of Lower Keys	2	Monroe	725.89	28,856,425
35	Florida Springs Coastal Greenway: Crystal River / St. Martins River / Homosassa Reserve / Stoney Lane	86	Citrus	25,886.04	34,243,343
36	Fort George Island	1	Duval	580.26	10,134,849
37	Fort San Luis	3	Leon	59.30	1,775,000
38	Gateway	3	Pinellas	753.84	1,533,162
39	Gills Tract	1	Pasco	98.24	2,050,000
40	Golden Aster Scrub	1	Hillsborough	1,176.25	1,450,000
41	Goldy-Bellemead	1	Volusia	540.30	1,622,604
42	Grayton Dunes	1	Walton	800.19	2,375,250
43	Green Swamp	9	Lake	5,630.03	27,239,900
44	Green Swamp Land Authority (not LAAC reviewed)	7	Polk	5,599.00	1,811,130
45	Guana River	2	St. Johns	4,800.91	25,000,000
46	Highlands Hammock Addition	4	Highlands	3,968.70	5,924,515
47	Homosassa Springs	2	Citrus	162.35	3,819,600
48	ITT Hammock	1	Dade	692.32	6,111,500
49	Jordan Ranch	1	Citrus	2,899.60	2,841,965
50	Josslyn Island	1	Lee	9.30	144,000
51	Juno Hills	1	Palm Beach	333.65	14,975,430
52	Jupiter Ridge	2	Palm Beach	223.05	11,047,750
53	Key West Custom House	1	Monroe	0.57	1,350,000
54	Kissimmee Prairie/River Ecosystem	1	Okeechobee	27,861.56	16,544,410
55	Lake Arbuckle	4	Polk	13,746.00	8,849,820

^A No.	Project Name	^B No.	County(ies)	Acres ^C	Amount ^E
56	Lake George	3	Volusia	18,495.27	21,421,310
57	Lake Powell: Camp Helen	1	Bay	182.26	13,575,000
58	Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem: Lake Walk-in-Water / Lake Apthorpe / Henscratch Road / Gould Road / Holmes Avenue / Lake June West / Sun 'n Lakes / Highlands Ridge / Carter Creek	446	Highlands/ Polk	11,487.95	27,603,011
59	Letchworth Mounds	1	Jefferson	79.20	400,000
60	Levy County Forest/Sandhills	4	Levy	43,036.25	65,109,626
61	Little Gator Creek	1	Pasco	565.00	1,175,000
62	Longleaf Pine Ecosystem: Chassahowitzka Sandhill / Ross Prairie / Blue Spring	8	Hernando/ Marion/ Hamilton	9,669.16	30,340,080
63	Maritime Hammock Initiative	5	Brevard	54.06	1,757,500
64	Myakka Estuary	2	Charlotte/Sarasota	9,263.74	6,666,697
65	North Fork St. Lucie River	1	St. Lucie	981.00	1,387,400
66	North Key Largo Hammocks (includes Mahogany Hmk)	121	Monroe	3,299.65	70,738,866
67	North Peninsula	19	Volusia	1,583.43	14,320,741
68	Oaks of Miramar (= Snake Warrior Island)	1	Broward	53.25	1,973,000
69	Oscar Scherer Addition	1	Sarasota	912.40	11,764,960
70	Paynes Prairie	5	Alachua	2,198.17	4,020,200
71	Peacock Slough	2	Suwannee	280.00	738,517
72	Pine Island Ridge	1	Broward	99.80	3,566,349
73	Pineland Site Complex	1	Lee	0.57	209,000
74	Placid Lakes Tract	1	Highlands	3,188.62	6,618,000
75	'Pumpkin Hill' Creek	3	Duval	1,978.51	3,257,560
76	Rainbow River	2	Marion	883.55	7,982,800
77	Rookery Bay (includes Deltona exchange)	55	Collier	30,300.26	33,317,351
78	Rotenberger / Holey Land / Seminole Indian Lands	164	Broward/Palm Beach	24,272.97	8,000,521
79	South Walton County Ecosystem: Topsail Hill / Point Washington	22	Walton	19,376.71	142,687,604
80	Save Our Everglades: Southern Golden Gate Estates / Big Cypress Addition / Florida Panther Refuge / etc.	5443	Collier	46,628.30	33,445,578
81	Saddle Blanket Lakes Scrub	2	Polk	722.46	1,460,000
82	San Felasco Hammock Addition	2	Alachua	922.66	2,234,530
83	Scrub Jay Refugia	2	Brevard	140.80	1,016,500
84	Seabranch	1	Martin	922.53	14,000,000
85	Sebastian Creek	4	Brevard/Indian River	15,472.65	27,909,566
86	Silver River/Springs	7	Marion	3,047.65	33,811,296
87	South Savannas	81	Martin/St. Lucie	1,352.70	7,852,561
88	Spring Hammock	22	Seminole	709.27	5,611,980
89	Spruce Creek	3	Volusia	1,159.10	2,762,350
90	St. George Island/Unit 4	1	Franklin	75.00	1,076,912
91	St. Joe Bay Buffers	1	Gulf	1,210.00	2,025,207
92	St. Johns River Marshes (= Canaveral Industrial Park)	1	Brevard	2,666.00	809,842
93	Stark Tract	1	Volusia	719.44	3,003,900
94	Tate's Hell-Carrabelle Tract	11	Franklin	129,033.50	67,916,288
95	The Grove	1	Leon	10.35	2,285,000
96	Three Lakes/Prairie Lakes	2	Osceola	816.90	2,448,680
97	Upper Black Creek	4	Clay	12,377.86	17,033,828
98	Wacissa/Aucilla River	1	Jefferson	13,179.00	4,637,536
99	Wakulla Springs	1	Wakulla	2,902.00	7,150,000
100	Watermelon Pond	1	Alachua	4,804.60	3,675,519
101	Wekiva River Buffers	1	Seminole	811.76	5,018,365
102	Wekiva-Ocala Greenway: B.M.K. Ranch / Seminole Springs / Wekiva-Ocala Connector	23	Lake	27,206.25	80,488,859
103	Westlake	2	Broward	1,177.84	11,945,395
104	Westone/Berkovitz	2	Pasco	1,180.00	2,629,750
105	Windley Key Quarry	2	Monroe	28.00	2,225,000
106	Yamatō Scrub	2	Palm Beach	222.15	6,501,250
107	Ybor City Addition (= Centro Español)	2	Hillsborough	0.99	1,417,107
TOTALS:		10,208		683,862.27	\$1,299,187,333

^A Numbers correspond with Figure 3

^B Number of option contracts/purchase agreements.

^C Includes donations and exchanges

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

^E Includes outstanding options/purchase agreements.

Table 8: CARL Acquisitions Closed during 1996 as of 12/31/96

PROJECT NAME	N ^a	DATE(S)	ACRES	AMOUNT
Apalachicola Bay	2	08/30/96	8.93	398,700
Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge	4	08/15/96-11/05/96	105.67	6,019,000
Belle Meade	44	01/06/96-12/20/96	1,917.66	3,186,100
Catfish Creek	1	01/16/96	0.61	1,500
Cayo Costa Island	4	03/18/96-12/28/96	24.50	364,800
Charlotte Harbor Flatwoods	3	03/12/96-09/11/96	457.75	1,822,400
City of Jacksonville (not LAAC reviewed)	1	05/17/96	0.00	5,000,000
Coupon Bight/Key Deer	85	04/01/96-12/28/96	84.50	773,000
Curry Hammock	1	04/30/96	100.15	1,272,363
East Everglades (via SEFWM)	1	04/11/96	5,203.80	20,446,260
Fakahatchee Strand	92	01/05/96-12/14/96	207.88	94,233
Florida's First Magnitude Springs: Week Wachee	8	04/30/96-12/30/96	107.87	973,500
Florida Keys Ecosystem: Hammocks of Lower Keys	1	07/17/96	13.00	810,000
Florida Springs Coastal Greenway: Crystal R./Homosassa Reserve	5	03/13/96-12/27/96	78.55	821,000
Golden Aster Scrub	1	02/12/96	1,176.25	1,450,000
Green Swamp	1	12/13/96	59.40	27,000
Green Swamp Land Authority (not LAAC reviewed)	7	11/18/96	5,599.00	1,811,130
Lake George	1	02/21/96	9,201.27	9,521,310
Lake Powell-Camp Helen	1	06/07/96	182.26	13,575,000
Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem: Carter Creek/ Henscratch Road / Highlands Ridge/ Holmes Ave./ Lake Walk-in-Water	106	01/05/96-12/30/96	2,202.47	7,050,920
Longleaf Pine-Ross Prairie	1	12/30/96	5.16	7,650
North Key Largo Hammocks	16	03/19/96-12/05/96	99.51	2,210,466
Pumpkin Hill	2	02/15/96	650.97	602,470
Rookery Bay	2	04/18/96-08/30/96	3.28	100,000
South Walton Co. Ecosystem-Topsail Hill	5	01/05/96-12/10/96	687.54	96,066,121
Save Our Everglades-Golden Gate Est./Big Cypress	654	01/01/96-12/28/96	2,466.85	2,358,653
Sebastian Creek	2	02/21/96-03/18/96	7,429.15	21,473,590
South Savannas	39	03/04/96-08/29/96	62.66	363,900
Spruce Creek	1	12/27/96	89.79	1,479,500
Tate's Hell-Carrabelle Tract	7	06/13/96-12/31/96	59,521.50	43,362,080
Wekiva-Ocala Greenway/Connector	1	11/14/96	1,904.65	1,450,000
TOTALS:	2,198		99,652.58	\$244,892,646

Table 9: Outstanding Options/Agreements Authorized during 1996 (12/31/96)

PROJECT NAME	N ^a	DATE(S)	ACRES	AMOUNT
Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge	3	03/28/96-10/08/96	60.09	4,648,000
Belle Meade	108	05/30/96-12/10/96	3,820.65	7,318,390
Cayo Costa Island	52	10/02/96	7.64	432,898
Coupon Bight/Key Deer	11	05/02/96-12/10/96	17.04	438,500
Etoniah/Cross Florida Greenway	1	10/22/96	1,512.00	1,324,512
Fakahatchee Strand	30	07/24/96-11/27/96	116.33	81,394
Florida First Magnitude Springs: Blue Spring/Week Wachee	3	01/23/96-12/10/96	233.20	1,170,000
Florida Keys Ecosystem: Tropical Flyways	5	04/23/96-11/07/96	247.43	3,722,000
Florida Springs Coastal Greenway: Homosassa Reserve	4	01/23/96-07/09/96	5.84	10,200
Highlands Hammock Addition	1	09/10/96	2,874.40	3,480,000
Jordan Ranch	1	12/10/96	2,899.60	2,841,965
Juno Hills	1	10/08/96	333.65	14,975,430
Kissimmee Prairie/River Ecosystem	1	06/13/96	27,861.56	16,544,410
Lake Wales Ridge Ecosys.: Holmes/Carter/Apthorpe/Sun'n Lakes	9	05/02/96-12/10/96	1,031.50	4,729,478
Longleaf Pine Ecosystem: Ross Prairie	1	07/09/96	5.10	7,650
Maritime Hammocks Initiative	5	03/28/96	54.06	1,757,500
North Key Largo Hammocks	2	10/22/96	206.64	540,000
Pineland Site Complex	1	12/10/96	0.57	209,000
Rookery Bay	1	01/23/96	2.71	40,000
Rotenberger	69	07/10/96-11/20/96	259.82	118,296
Save Our Everglades: S. Golden Gate Estates	44	01/22/96-08/08/96	282.16	265,470
Scrub Jay Refugia	2	03/28/96	140.80	1,016,500
Sebastian Creek	1	10/22/96	1,149.50	997,800
South Savannas	1	05/14/96	1.25	6,500
Tate's Hell-Carrabelle Tract	1	10/08/96	363.00	726,000
Watermelon Pond	1	12/10/96	4,804.60	3,675,519
Wekiva-Ocala Greenway Connector	7	03/12/96-12/10/96	897.86	1,749,600
TOTALS:	732		49,189.00	\$72,827,012

^A Number of option contracts/purchase agreements

CURRENT CARL PROGRAM PROCEDURES

Several major refinements to the CARL program have occurred since its inception. A new project planning process was initiated in 1984-85 to establish what is now the **Resource Planning Boundary and Project Design** process. This intensive method of analyzing projects proposed for acquisition helps to ensure 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 pursuant to **ecosystem management** principles 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 4**. The FSLAP is used each

year by the Advisory Council to assist in its selection and ranking decisions.

Another major improvement over the 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.

FNAI Evaluation Functions for CARL:

- Initial review of all CARL acquisition proposals for their natural resource values (**Addendum 5**).
- 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 the establishment of a geographical information system (**GIS**) for conducting **ecosystem management** and **biodiversity** analyses of Florida's natural resource protection needs.

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

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 GIS, of the most significant information for easy and accurate retrieval.

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.

Summary of the CARL Evaluation, Selection & 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. **Figure 4** and **Figure 5** (pages 14 & 17) illustrate the **current process** for evaluating, selecting and acquiring CARL proposals, which is briefly explained 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 affirmative vote of at least five members of the Council. Proposals are accepted from **any source**, which may include state agencies, local governments, conservation organizations, land owners, real estate agents, 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, which may include slide presentations, videography, photographs, maps and other materials. 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, the original proposal is less than three years old, and the request includes new or updated information since the Council's last consideration of the proposal.

4. Resource Planning Boundary 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 perform **ecosystem management** analyses of proposed CARL projects 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 documentation are then circulated to Council staff members and appropriate field staff for review. Council staff may suggest revisions to the FNAI-prepared RPB.

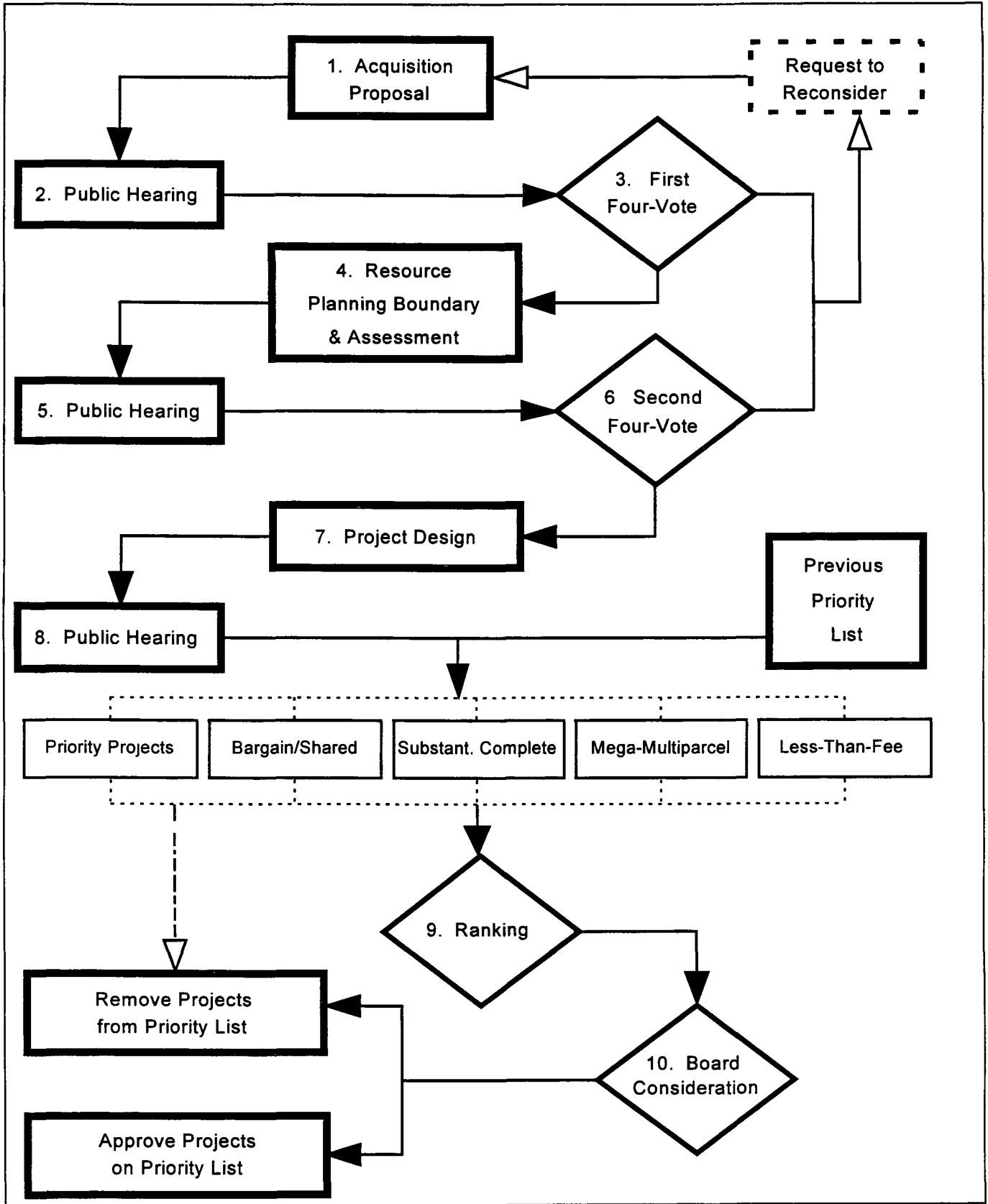


Figure 4: CARL Evaluation, Selection & Ranking Process

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 resource values of the proposal. 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, applicable **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 Division of State Lands (Office of Environmental Services and the Bureaus of Land Acquisition, Survey and Mapping, and Appraisal), as well as a representative from the potential management agencies, 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.

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 annual budgetary and staffing limitations can be divided, pursuant to these

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, acquisition and management 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 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 (**less-than-fee** conservation easements, life estates, Transferable Development Rights, etc.) and the availability of other funding sources.
- Management assignments, including proposed management prospectus and estimated costs.

considerations, into phases that coincide with funding projections and staff's capabilities. Each Project Design (including the project design boundary map, proposed phasing, and recommendations for fee-simple or **less-than-fee-simple** acquisitions) 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 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 five ranking groups: (a) Priority Projects, (b) Bargain / Shared Projects, (c) Substantially Complete Projects, (d) Mega-Multiparcel Projects, or (e) Less-Than-Fee Projects [see page 45]. 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 acquisition teams within the Division of State Lands in cooperation with the Advisory Council, prospective management agencies, **acquisition partners** and other interested parties (**Addendum 6**). 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. The acquisition **procedures of an acquisition partner** may be employed in lieu of state acquisition procedures, if approved by the Board of Trustees.

12. **Appraisal Mapping:** Maps are prepared for appraisal purposes for project phases which may qualify for funding under the workplan of the Division of State Lands. 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 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 workplan of the Division of State Lands 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 39].

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 [see page 37]. 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 37]. During negotiations the property **owner may propose** boundary amendments, the sale of **less-than-fee-simple** interest in property, or other actions that require the property to be re-mapped 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 State generally requires clear title to the property it acquires. 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 and that 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, under certain circumstances, for approval by the Board.

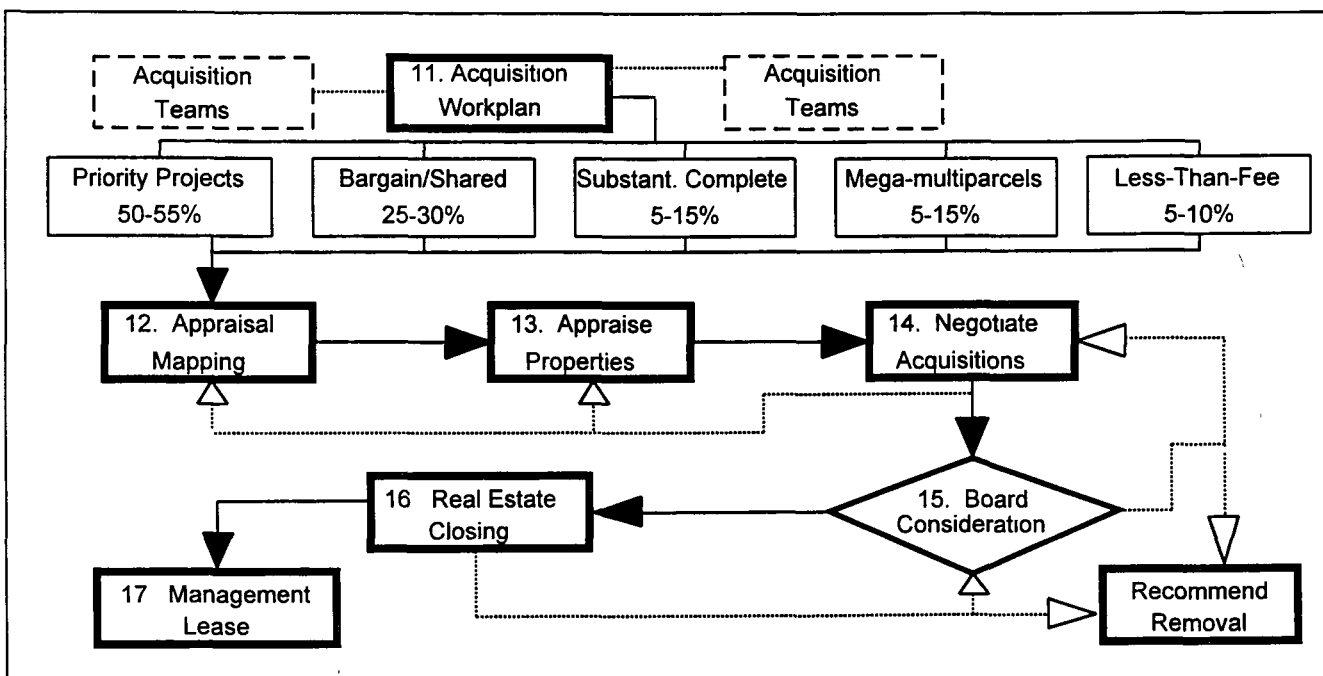


Figure 5: State Land Acquisition Process

SUMMARY OF ADVISORY COUNCIL ACTIONS: 1996 EVALUATION CYCLE

The Land Acquisition Advisory Council held eleven meetings during the 1996 evaluation cycle (**Table 10** and **Addendum 2**). Eight of these meetings included public hearings in which the general public, particularly sponsors and opponents of CARL proposals, were invited to speak.

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 July 10 & 11, October 30, and November 18 & 19, 1996, 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*, *Madison County Carrier*, *Palatka Daily News*, *Gainesville Sun*, *Orlando Sentinel*, *Osceola News Gazette*, *Florida Today* [Melbourne], *Tampa Tribune*, *Stuart News*, and *Ft. Myers News Press*. In addition to these, the July hearings were also advertised in the *Panama City News Herald*, *Florida Times Union* [Jacksonville], and the *Ocala Star Banner*, while the fall hearings were also advertised in the *Northwest Florida Daily News* [Ft. Walton Beach], *Levy County Journal*, *Naples Daily News*, *Sun Sentinel* [Ft. Lauderdale / Boca Raton / Miami], and *Key Noter*.

On March 15, 1996, the Council reviewed 32 acquisition proposals: 27 new proposals and five reconsidered proposals. The Council voted to assess twelve of the 32 acquisition proposals considered (**Table 12**, **Figure 6**, **Addenda 3 & 5**). One of these twelve projects, Coastal Scrub Ecosystem Initiative, included multiple sites, requiring the evaluation of nineteen separate sites overall.

On July 16, 1996, the Advisory Council reviewed and adopted twelve CARL assessments prepared by staff (**Table 12**; **Figure 6**). Ten proposals received sufficient votes from the Council for preparation of project designs (**Addendum 3**). Two of the new projects (Coastal Scrub Ecosystem Initiative and North Fork St. Lucie River Addition) were combined with existing CARL projects. Another project design for a new project included six separate sites, requiring project design analyses for 17 separate sites overall during 1996.

Additionally, the project designs for three of the existing projects were modified during 1996 by being consolidated with other projects, while three other projects on the 1996 CARL priority list were transferred from one group of projects to another on the 1997 priority list (**Figure 8**; **Table 15**). The three projects on the 1996 priority list which were incorporated within other projects on the 1997 priority list include: Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem (previously listed in the Bargain / Shared Group) was added to the Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem Project in the Priority Group; Waddell's Mill Pond (previously listed in the Priority Group) was added to the Middle Chipola River Project in the Priority Group; and the Gainer Springs site in the Florida's First Magnitude Springs Project (previously in the Bargain / Shared Group) was added to the Florida's First Magnitude Springs Project in the Priority Group. The three other projects on the 1996 CARL priority list which were transferred from one group of projects to another on the 1997 priority list include: Florida Springs Coastal Greenway (Citrus) was moved from Priority to Substantially Complete; North Fork St. Lucie River (St. Lucie) was moved from Substantially Complete to Bargain/ Shared; and Devil's Hammock (Levy) was moved from Priority to Bargain/ Shared.

The Advisory Council also considered 21 other proposals to modify the project designs and/or change the boundaries of 13 CARL projects on the 1996 priority list (**Table 13**; **Figure 6**; **Addendum 2**). The Council approved 14 of these proposals, while

Table 10: Council Meetings in 1996

Date	Primary Agenda	Location
2/21/96	Public Hearing	Tallahassee
3/15/96	First 4-Vote/ Boundary Amendments	Tallahassee
7/10/96	Public Hearing	Ft. Pierce
7/11/96	Public Hearing	Live Oak
7/16/96	Second 4-Vote/ Boundary Amendments	Tallahassee
8/23/96	Public Hearing on S. Walton Ecosystem	Santa Rosa
8/30/96	Public Hearing on S. Walton Ecosystem	Tallahassee
10/30/96	Boundary Amendments/ Public Hearing	Tallahassee
11/18/96	Public Hearing	Port Charlotte
11/19/96	Public Hearing	Gainesville
12/5/96	Ranking	Tallahassee

NOTE Meeting summaries are included in Addendum 2
voting & ranking sheets are included in Addendum 3

seven were rejected or deferred from consideration. Three proposals were deferred initially but approved later. Several other project designs assigned by the Council remain incomplete [see Table 30, page 41].

Twelve projects on the 1996 priority list are not included on the 1997 CARL Priority List (Table 14; Figure 6). Jordan Ranch, Kissimmee Prairie / River Ecosystem, and Yamato Scrub were removed because they are 90% or more complete and the remaining 10% or less can be acquired pursuant to §259.032(8), F.S., without being on the CARL Priority List; the Florida's First Magnitude Springs Project in the Bargain / Shared Group (three sites in Suwannee, Levy and Lafayette) was removed because the state's commitment for 50% of the acquisitions for this project is complete – Suwannee River Water Management District is continuing to acquire the remaining lands in this project; Atsena Otie Key, Cedar Key Scrub, Highlands Hammock State Park Addition, Juniper Creek Watershed, and Yellow River Ravines were removed because they are included on the acquisition lists of other Preservation 2000 funded programs; Julington-Durbin Peninsula was removed because no management agency has agreed to manage it and the county no longer supports its ac-

quisition; Pineola Fern Grotto was removed because the resource values have been degraded by invasive non-native plants; and St. Michael's Landing was removed because a major parcel within it has been developed.

In response to recently enacted legislation that requires the LAAC to identify projects which can be acquired through alternatives to fee-simple acquisition (§ 259.101(9), F.S.), portions of nine projects were transferred to a newly established Less-Than-Fee Group: Annutteliga Hammock (Hernando), Apalachicola River (Calhoun / Liberty), Etoniah / Cross Florida Greenway (Putnam), Green Swamp (Polk), Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem (Polk), Middle Chipola River (Jackson / Calhoun), North Key Largo Hammocks (Monroe), St. Joseph Bay Buffer (Gulf), and Southeastern Bat Maternity Caves (Alachua).

On December 5, 1996, the Advisory Council ranked 98 CARL projects under five separate groups: 36 Priority Projects, 34 Bargain/ Shared Projects, 11 Substantially Complete Projects, 10 Less-Than-Fee Projects, and 7 Mega-Multiparcels Projects (Figure 9; Figure 10; Table 17; Table 18; Table 19; Table 20; Table 21; Addendum 3)[see page 45 for explanation of groups].

Table 11: 1997 Land Acquisition Advisory Council Calendar

<i>Date</i>	<i>Day</i>	<i>Time</i>	<i>Primary Purpose</i>	<i>Location</i>
February 26	Wednesday	9:00 AM	Public Hearing on new proposals	TT
March 14	Friday	1:30 PM	First four-vote on new proposals	MSD
July 14	Monday	7:00 PM	Public Hearing on projects assessed	TBA
July 15	Tuesday	7:00 PM	Public Hearing on projects assessed	TBA
July 18	Friday	1:30 PM	Second four-vote on projects assessed	MSD
November 6	Thursday	9:00 AM	Public Hearing on ranking of all projects	TT
November 18	Tuesday	7:00 PM	Public Hearing on ranking of all projects	TBA
November 19	Wednesday	7:00 PM	Public Hearing on ranking of all projects	TBA
December 5	Friday	1:30 PM	Rank projects for 1998 CARL priority list	MSD

NOTE:

- MSD = Marjory Stoneman Douglas Bldg., 3900 Commonwealth Blvd., Conference Room A, First Floor, Tallahassee, Florida
- TT = Twin Towers Office Bldg., 2600 Blairstone Road, 6th Floor, Room 609; Tallahassee, Florida
- TBA = To Be Arranged at a later date

Figure 6: CARL Proposals Evaluated, Assessed, & Designed — 1996 Evaluation Cycle

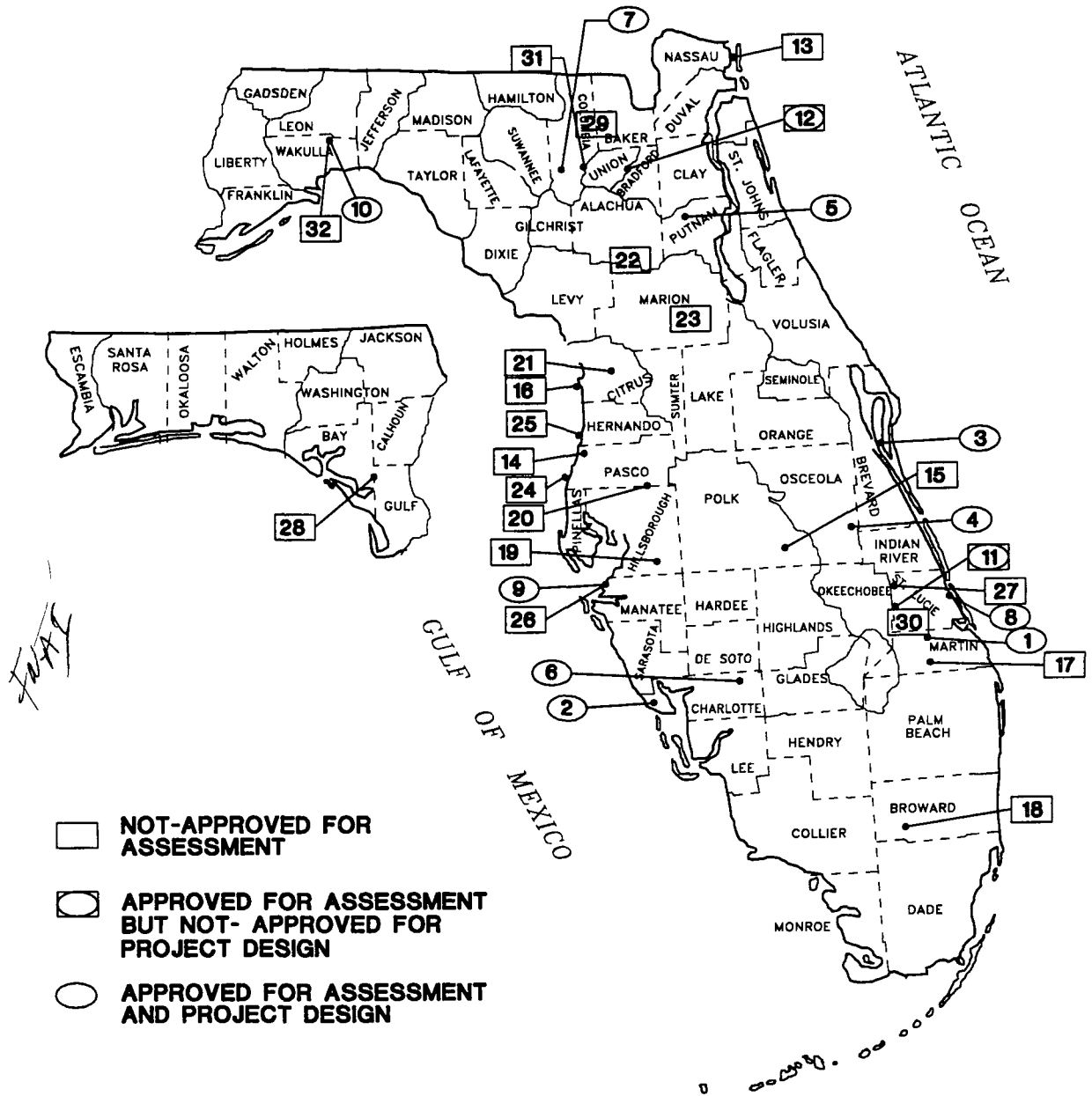


Table 12: Proposals Evaluated under the CARL Program - 1996 Evaluation Cycle

<i>N^o</i>	<i>Name of Proposal</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>County(ies)</i>	<i>Proposal N^o</i>
Approved for Further Review (Assessment) and Project Design				
1	Allapattah Flats	22,560	Martin	960105-0194
2	Cape Haze/ Charlotte Harbor	6,395	Charlotte	960103-0163
3	Coastal Scrub Ecosystem Initiative ^B	9,023	Brevard	960104-0171
4	Escape Ranch	14,800	Osceola	960212-0221
5	Florida Rock Sandhills and Lakes ^C	2,850	Putnam	960104-0174
6	Hall Ranch	7,850	Charlotte	960104-0173
7	Ichetucknee Trace Limerock Mines	350	Columbia	960201-0203
8	North Fork St. Lucie River Addition ^D	1,250	St. Lucie	960104-0176
9	Terra Ceia Property	4,197	Manatee	960104-0172
10	Wakulla Springs Protection Zone	14,190	Wakulla	960104-0179
Approved for Further Review (Assessment) but NOT Approved for Project Design				
11	Cypress Creek	3,614	St. Lucie	960103-0160
12	New River/North Florida Streamways	15,232	Alachua/ Baker /Bradford/ Union	960104-0178
NOT Approved for Further Review (Assessment)				
13	American Beach ^E	35	Nassau	890131-45-1
14	Aripeka Coastal Greenway ^E	406	Pasco	941230-51-1
15	Bombing Range Ridge & Flatwoods	57,000	Polk	960103-0158
16	Homosassa River Islands ^F	3	Citrus	960104-0181
17	Indiantown Airport	1,200	Martin	960104-0185
18	Kanter Corporation Property	20,000	Broward	960104-0182
19	Lake Wimauma Property	90	Hillsborough	960104-0190
20	Lane Pasco Property	550	Pasco	960104-0191
21	Lecanto Sandhills ^E	2,029	Citrus	941220-09-1
22	Levy Lake	3,130	Alachua	960103-0165
23	Monarch Farm	1,100	Marion	960103-0169
24	Pasco Coastal Ecosystems	1,200	Pasco	960103-0168
25	Rancho Aripeka Project ^E	2,000	Hernando	941223-27-1
26	Rattlesnake Key ^G	800	Manatee	960103-0167
27	Round Hammock	1,187	St. Lucie	960103-0170
28	Sandy Creek Bogs ^E	8,400	Bay/ Gulf	950103-03-1
29	Split-Estate Property ^H	304,771	21 counties statewide	960104-0180
30	St. Lucie Pinelands	1,598	St. Lucie	960103-0166
31	Thomas Property ^I	89	Columbia	960104-0184
32	Wakulla Longleaf Geosite ^J	1,100	Wakulla	960105-0192

^A Map numbers correspond to **Figure 6**.

^B Combined with Scrub Jay Refugia and renamed Brevard Coastal Scrub Ecosystem.

^C Renamed Putnam County Sandhills.

^D Added to North Fork St. Lucie River.

^E Reconsidered projects.

^F Proposal within existing CARL project: Florida Springs Coastal Greenway.

^G Proposal within Terra Ceia Property proposal which was approved and added to CARL priority list.

^H Proposal approved as boundary modification of Pinhook Swamp CARL project.

^I Proposal within existing CARL project: Suwannee Buffers.

^J Proposal within Wakulla Springs Protection Zone proposal which was approved and added to CARL priority list.

Figure 7: Project Design / Boundary Modifications Considered — 1996

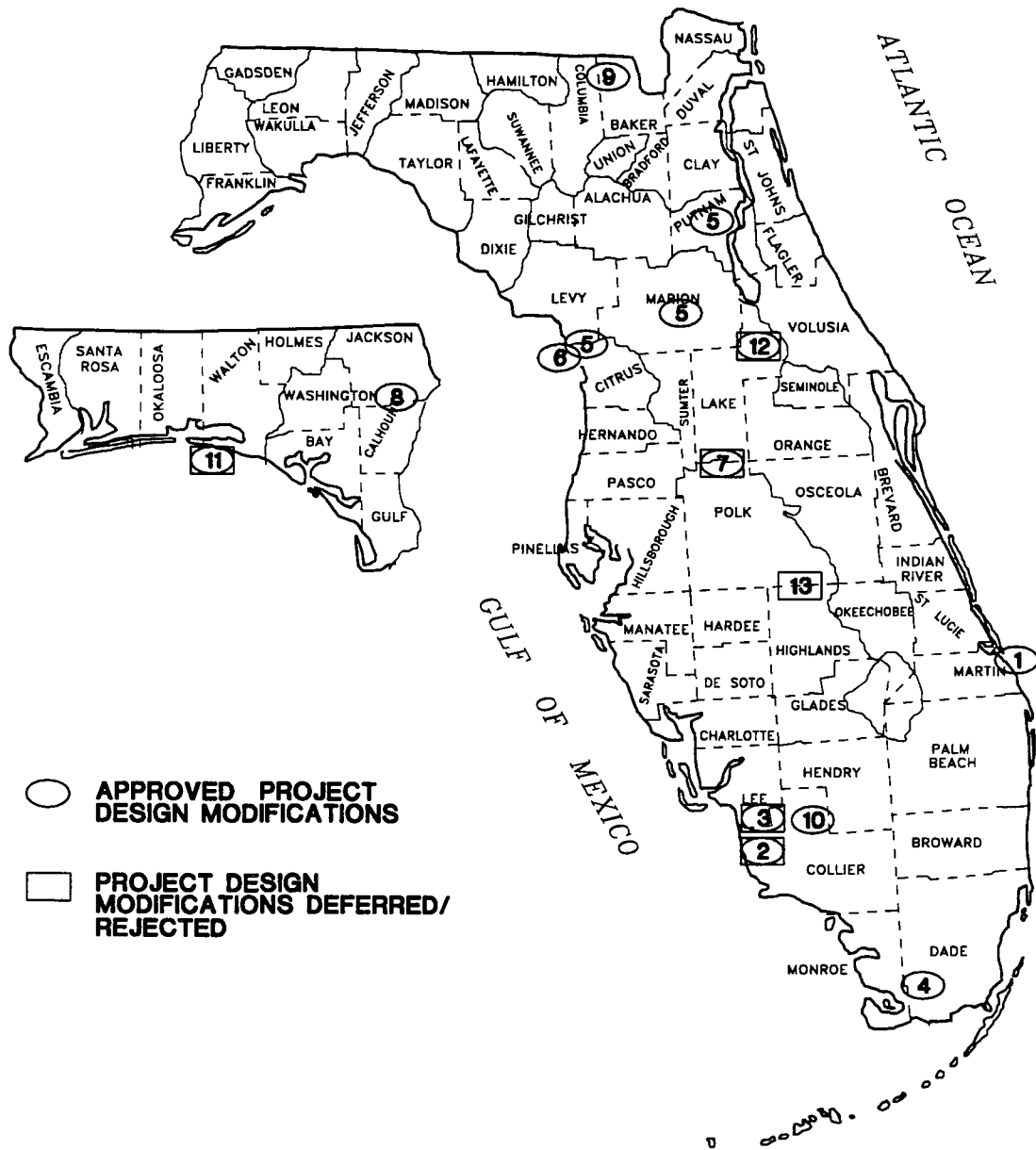


Table 13: Project Design Modifications Considered — 1996

<i>N^A</i>	<i>Project</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Proposed Action</i>
APPROVED				
1	Atlantic Ridge Ecosystem	Martin	7/16/96	add 41 acres & delineate 2,118 acres as minimum area for acquisition
2	Belle Meade ^B	Collier	7/16/96	add 1,240 acres
2	Belle Meade	Collier	10/30/96	establish land owner request zone
3	Corkscrew Reg. Ecosys. Watershed ^B	Collier	12/5/96	add 3,040 acres
4	East Everglades ^B	Dade / Broward / Palm Beach	3/15/96	add 66,400 acres
5	Etoniah/Cross Florida Greenway	Citrus	3/15/96	add 141 acres
6	Florida Springs Coastal Greenway	Citrus	3/15/96	add 5 acres
6	Florida Springs Coastal Greenway	Citrus	10/30/96	remove 117 acres
7	Green Swamp ^B	Polk / Lake	10/30/96	add 3,598 acres & adjust phasing
8	Middle Chipola River	Jackson / Calhoun	10/30/96	add 170 acres
9	Pinhook Swamp ^B	Columbia / Baker	7/16/96	add 18,100 acres & include Federal mineral estates underlying state-owned lands for exchange purposes
10	Save Our Everglades	Hendry	7/16/96	add 1,615 acres
11	South Walton County Ecosystem ^B	Walton	12/5/96	add 41 acres & remove 2860 acres
12	Wekiva/Ocala Greenway ^B	Lake	10/30/96	add 425 acres
DEFERRED / REJECTED				
2	Belle Meade ^{B, D}	Collier	7/16/96	add 100 acres
3	Corkscrew Reg. Ecosys. Watershed ^{B, D}	Collier	12/5/96	add 800 acres
7	Green Swamp ^{B, C}	Polk	7/16/96	add 1,240 acres
13	Lake Wales Ridge ^D	Osceola	3/15/96	add 40 acres
11	South Walton Ecosystem ^{B, C}	Walton	7/16/96	various options
11	South Walton Ecosystem ^{B, C}	Walton	10/30/96	various options
12	Wekiva/Ocala Greenway ^{B, D}	Lake	7/16/96	add 120 acres

^A Numbers correspond to Figure 7.

^B Multiple sites considered

^C Deferred.

^D Rejected or Withdrawn.

Figure 8: Projects Moved within, Added to & Removed from CARL Priority List

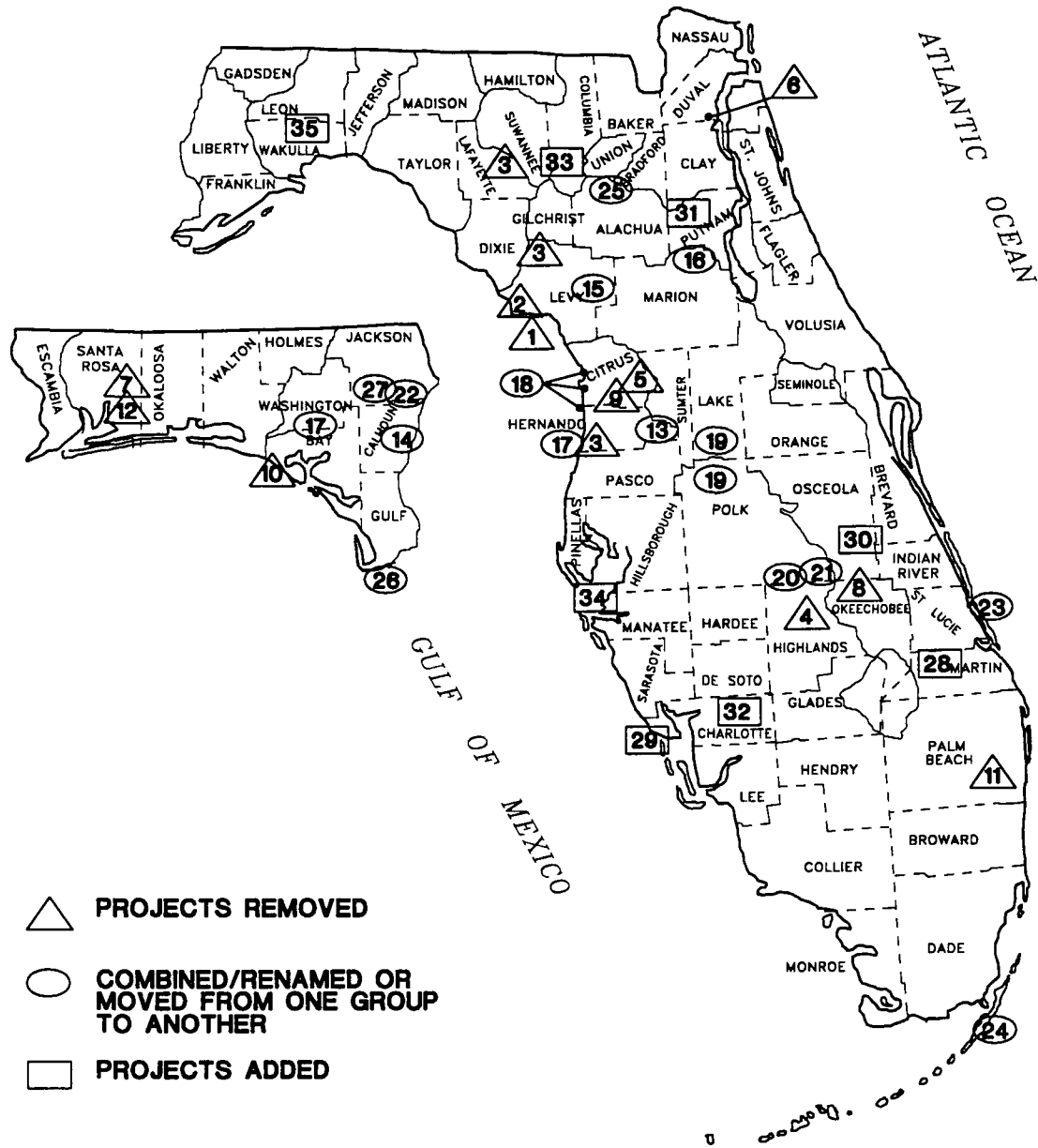


Table 14: Projects Removed from 1996 CARL Priority List

<i>APA</i>	<i>Project Name</i>	<i>Rank</i>	<i>County(ies)</i>	<i>Rationale</i>
1	Atsena Otie Key	42P	Levy	on another P-2000 list
2	Cedar Key Scrub	31P	Levy	on another P-2000 list
3	Florida's First Magnitude Springs	10B	Suwannee/Levy/Lafayette	50% commitment complete
4	Highlands Hammock Addition	27P	Highlands	on another P-2000 list
5	Jordan Ranch	8B	Citrus	90% or more complete
6	Jurlington-Durbin Creeks Peninsula	44P	Duval	no management agency
7	Juniper Creek Watershed	24P	Santa Rosa	on another P-2000 list
8	Kissimmee Prairie/River Ecosystem	6B	Osceola/Okeechobee	90% or more complete
9	Pineola Fern Grotto	33P	Citrus	resource values degraded
10	St. Michael's Landing	40P	Bay	partially developed
11	Yamato Scrub	33B	Palm Beach	90% or more complete
12	Yellow River Ravines	35P	Santa Rosa/Okaloosa	on another P-2000 list

Table 15: Projects/Sites Combined and/or Moved from One Group to Another Group

<i>APA</i>	<i>Old Project Name</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>1997</i>	<i>New Project Name</i>
13	Annettliga Hammock/Oravec	4P	8L	Annettliga Hammock
14	Apalachicola River/Atkins et al.	25P	9L	Apalachicola River
15	Devil's Hammock	37P	28B	Devil's Hammock
16	Etoniah / Cross Florida Greenway/Ga. Pacific	12P	10L	Etoniah / Cross FL Greenway
17	Florida's First Magnitude Springs/Gainer Springs	10B	13P	Florida's First Magnitude Springs
18	Florida Springs Coastal Greenway	20P	4S	Florida Springs Coastal Greenway
19	Green Swamp/Jahna & Overstreet	15P	1L	Green Swamp
20	Lake Wales Ridge Ecosys./Boy Scouts & Morgan	1P	2L	Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem
21	Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem	1B	1P	Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem
22	Middle Chipola River/Rex Lumber et al.	26P	5L	Middle Chipola River
23	North Fork St. Lucie River	2S	20B	North Fork St. Lucie River
24	North Key Largo Hammocks/Sea Critters	1S	3L	North Key Largo Hammocks
25	SE Bat Maternity Caves/Humphrey	29P	7L	SE Bat Maternity Caves
26	St. Joseph Bay Buffer/Treasure Shores	17P	6L	St. Joseph Bay Buffer
27	Waddell's Mill Pond	39P	23P	Middle Chipola River

Table 16: Projects Added to 1997 CARL Priority List

<i>APA</i>	<i>Project Name</i>	<i>Rank</i>	<i>County(ies)</i>
28	Allapattah Flats	15B	Martin
29	Cape Haze/ Charlotte Harbor	4B	Charlotte
30	Ranch Reserve (a.k.a. Escape Ranch)	4L	Osceola
31	Putnam Co. Sandhills (a.k.a. FI Rock Sandhills & Lakes)	30P	Putnam
32	Hall Ranch	18B	Charlotte
33	Ichetucknee Trace Limerock Mines	29P	Columbia
34	Terra Ceia Property	13B	Manatee
35	Wakulla Springs Protection Zone	19P	Wakulla

^A Numbers correspond to Figure 8.

Table 17: 1997 PRIORITY PROJECTS GROUP

RANK	PROJECT NAME	COUNTY
1	Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem	Highlands / Polk / Lake / Osceola
2	Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge	Brevard / Indian River
3	Belle Meade	Collier
4	Florida Keys Ecosystem	Monroe
5	Annutteliga Hammock	Hernando / Citrus
6	Estero Bay	Lee
7	Wekiva-Ocala Greenway	Lake / Orange / Volusia
8	Lake Powell	Bay / Walton
9	Perdido Pitcher Plant Prairie	Escambia
10	Pineland Site Complex	Lee
11	Longleaf Pine Ecosystem	Volusia / Marion / Hernando / Hamilton
12	Watermelon Pond	Levy / Alachua
13	Florida's First Magnitude Springs	Hernando / Jackson / Leon Wakulla / Bay / Washington
14	Charlotte Harbor Flatwoods	Lee / Charlotte
15	Dickerson Bay	Wakulla
16	Rookery Bay	Collier
17	Etoniah / Cross Florida Greenway	Putnam / Clay / Marion / Citrus / Levy
18	Tate's Hell / Carrabelle Tract	Franklin
19	Wakulla Springs Protection Zone	Wakulla
20	Green Swamp	Polk / Lake
21	St. Joseph Bay Buffer	Gulf
22	Catfish Creek	Polk
23	Middle Chipola River	Jackson / Calhoun
24	Osceola Pine Savannas	Osceola
25	Apalachicola River	Jackson / Liberty / Gadsden
26	Upper Econ Mosaic	Osceola / Orange
27	Newnan's Lake	Alachua
28	Southeastern Bat Maternity Caves	Jackson / Marion / Sumter / Citrus
29	Ichetucknee Trace Limerock Mines	Columbia
30	Putnam County Sandhills	Putnam
31	California Swamp	Dixie
32	Wacissa / Aucilla River Sinks	Jefferson / Taylor
33	Escribano Point	Santa Rosa
34	Pierce Mound Complex	Franklin
35	Waccasassa Flats	Gilchrist
36	Letchworth Mounds	Jefferson

Table 18: 1997 SUBSTANTIALLY COMPLETE PROJECTS GROUP

RANK	PROJECT NAME	COUNTY
1	North Key Largo Hammocks	Monroe
2	South Walton County Ecosystem	Walton
3	Charlotte Harbor	Charlotte / Lee
4	Florida Springs Coastal Greenway	Citrus
5	South Savannas	Saint Lucie / Martin
6	Paynes Prairie	Alachua
7	Lake George	Volusia / Putnam
8	Myakka Estuary	Sarasota / Charlotte
9	Levy County Forest / Sandhills	Levy
10	Withlacoochee State Forest Addition	Sumter
11	Big Bend Coast Tract	Taylor / Dixie

Table 19: 1997 BARGAIN / SHARED PROJECTS GROUP

RANK	PROJECT NAME	COUNTY
1	Pal-Mar	Martin / Palm Beach
2	Atlantic Ridge Ecosystem	Martin
3	Dade County Archipelago	Dade
4	Cape Haze / Charlotte Harbor	Charlotte
5	Brevard Coastal Scrub Ecosystem	Brevard
6	Hutchinson Island-Blind Creek	Saint Lucie
7	Sebastian Creek	Indian River / Brevard
8	Corkscrew Regional Ecosystem Watershed	Collier / Lee
9	Dunn's Creek	Putnam
10	Pinhook Swamp	Baker / Columbia
11	Maritime Hammock Initiative	Brevard
12	Garcon Ecosystem	Santa Rosa
13	Terra Ceia	Manatee
14	Okaloacoochee Slough	Hendry / Collier
15	Allapattah Flats	Martin
16	Suwannee Buffers	Columbia / Suwannee
17	Pumpkin Hill Creek	Duval
18	Hall Ranch	Charlotte
19	Spruce Creek	Volusia
20	North Fork St. Lucie River	Saint Lucie
21	Peacock Slough	Suwannee
22	North Indian River Lagoon	Volusia / Brevard
23	Sand Mountain	Washington / Bay
24	Everglades Agricultural Restoration Area	Palm Beach
25	Econ-St. Johns Ecosystem	Seminole / Orange
26	Heather Island	Marion
27	Lochloosa Wildlife	Alachua
28	Devil's Hammock	Levy
29	Barnacle Addition	Dade
30	Juno Hills	Palm Beach
31	Hixtown Swamp	Madison
32	Emeralda Marsh	Lake / Marion
33	Twelve Mile Swamp	Saint Johns
34	Alderman's Ford Addition	Hillsborough

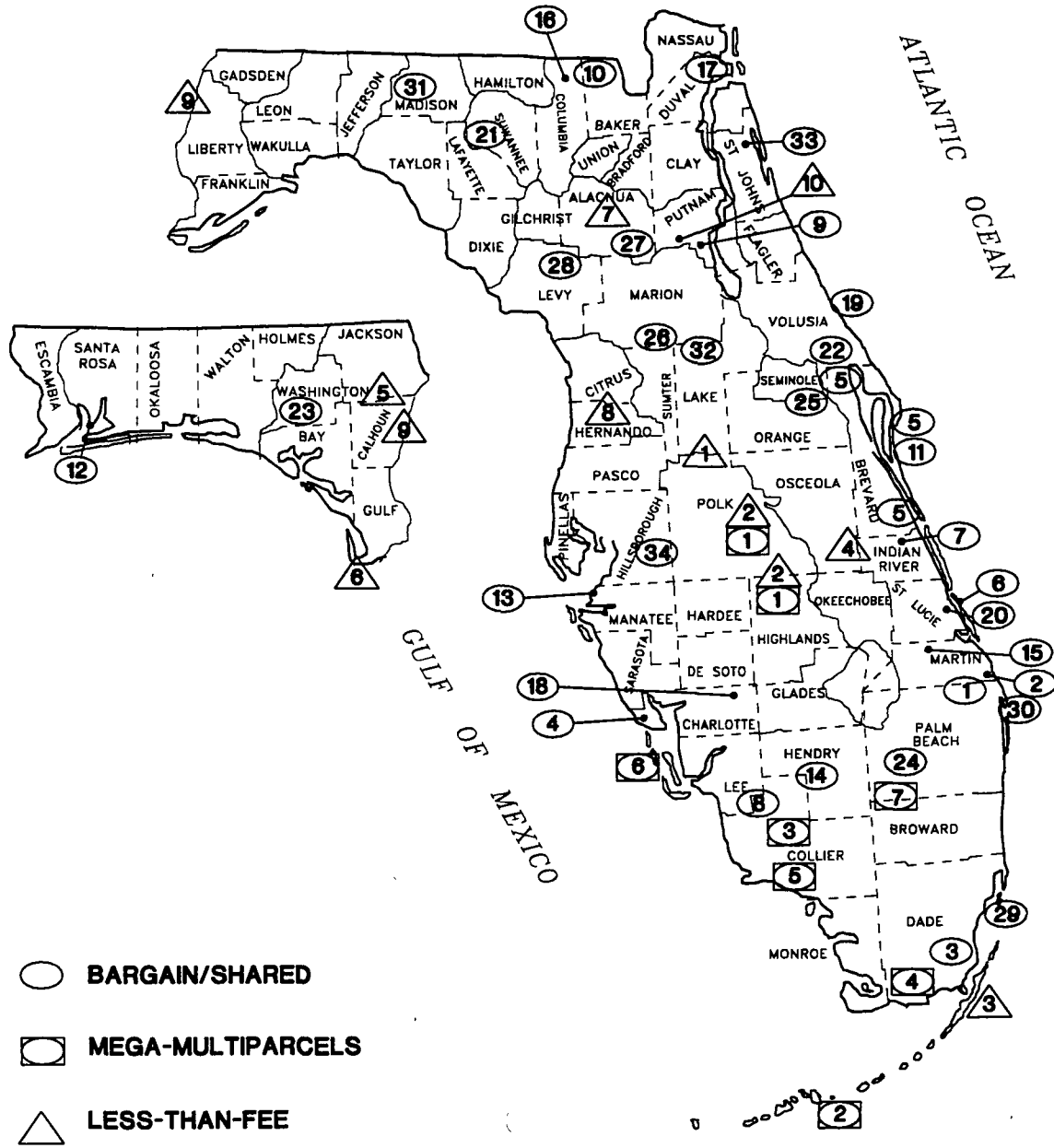
Table 20: 1997 MEGA-MULTIPARCELS PROJECTS GROUP

RANK	PROJECT NAME	COUNTY
1	Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem	Highlands
2	Coupon Bight / Key Deer	Monroe
3	Save Our Everglades	Collier / Hendry
4	East Everglades	Dade / Palm Beach / Broward
5	Fakahatchee Strand	Collier
6	Cayo Costa Island	Lee
7	Rotenberger	Palm Beach / Broward

Table 21: 1997 LESS-THAN-FEE PROJECTS GROUP

RANK	PROJECT NAME	COUNTY
1	Green Swamp	Polk
2	Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem	Polk
3	North Key Largo Hammocks	Monroe
4	Ranch Reserve	Osceola / Brevard / Indian River
5	Middle Chipola River	Jackson / Calhoun
6	St. Joseph Bay Buffer	Gulf
7	Southeastern Bat Maternity Caves	Alachua
8	Annutteliga Hammock	Hernando
9	Apalachicola River	Calhoun / Liberty
10	Etoniah / Cross Florida Greenway	Putnam

Figure 10: 1997 CARL Priority List: Bargain/Shared, Mega-Multiparcel & Less-Than-Fee

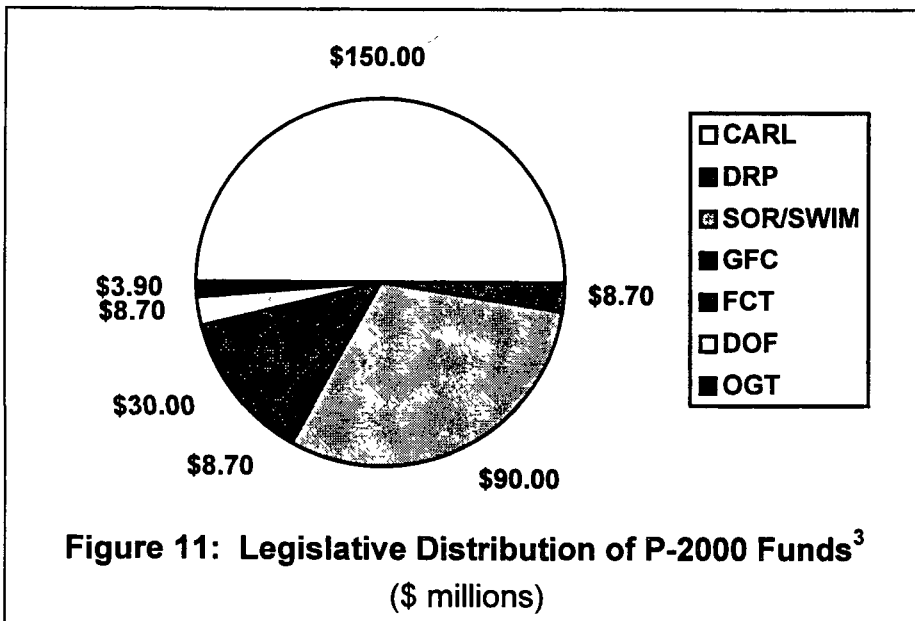


FUNDING FOR THE CARL PROGRAM

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 90% of the land acquisition revenues available to the CARL Program (Table 24 & Table 25). 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].

dedicated funding source was included in the Act. Although the legislative intent originally was to replace the non-dedicated, bonded funding source with a dedicated, non-bonded funding source, thus far, the Program has relied on bonded funds.

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 24). 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 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 real estate and financial 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(3), F.S. (Table 22). 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.].



The P-2000 Act significantly increases funding not only for the CARL Program, but for several other state land acquisition programs as well (Figure 11, Table 26). 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

Documentary Tax Proceeds Distribution Formula

[§201.15, F.S.]:

- 5.84% Conservation & Recreation Lands Trust Fund
- 62.63% General Revenue Fund (authorizes debt service payment for all P-2000 bond series)
- 5.84% Water Management Lands Trust Fund (SOR)
- 7.56% Land Acquisition Trust Fund (general purposes – operating funds for Division of Recreation & Parks)
- 1.94% Land Acquisition Trust Fund (40% - management & development : 60% - Save Our Coasts bonds)
- 16.19% State Housing Trust Fund

³ Amount available for land acquisitions substantially less due to bond reserve account and legislative set-asides for other purposes. For example, §259.101(3), F.S., was amended to allocate 10% of P-2000 bonds issued in FY 1995-96 for the purchase water management lands in Dade, Broward, and Palm Beach Counties. Thus, CARL will receive only 45% of sixth year P-2000 bonds [see Table 25]. OGT = Office of Greenways & Trails; DRP = Division of Recreation & Parks; SOR = Save Our Rivers; GFC = Florida Game & Fresh Water Fish Commission, FCT = Florida Communities Trust; DOF = Division of Forestry

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 36], while some has been used for other purposes, including supplementing General Revenue Funds during years of revenue shortfalls (1991-92), management funding for the Division of Recreation and Parks (1992-93), Florida Recreation Development Assistance Program grants to local governments (1995-96 & 1996-97), control and eradication of nuisance aquatic plants (1995-96), etc. [Figure 12, Table 24 & Table 25]. The estimates of CARL recurring revenues in future years are reported in Table 22 & Table 27.

Table 22: CARL Trust Fund Forecast⁴

Fiscal Year	Documentary Stamps	Phosphate Severance	Projection Total
1996-97	\$44.6	\$10.0	\$54.6
1997-98	\$46.3	\$10.0	\$56.3
1998-99	\$47.4	\$10.0	\$57.4
1999-00	\$41.4	\$10.0	\$51.4
2000-01	\$45.7	\$10.0	\$55.7
2001-02	\$53.6	\$10.0	\$63.6
2002-03	\$57.9	\$10.0	\$67.9
2003-04	\$57.0	\$10.0	\$67.0
2004-05	\$54.2	\$10.0	\$64.2
2005-06	\$62.7	\$10.0	\$72.7

In addition to excise taxes, the CARL Trust Fund receives revenues from the sale of surplus lands⁵ 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 page 30].

As of March 25, 1997, the CARL Program had \$37.5 million available for the acquisition of CARL projects [excluding set asides to other entities that are not available to the CARL Program] (Table 25). 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 (Addendum 9).

The 1996 General Appropriations Act (96-424, *Laws of Florida* / HB 2715), in conjunction with the 1996 Appropriations Implementation Act (96 420, *Laws of Florida* / HB 2717), as signed by the Governor, appropriated \$163 million for acquisition of CARL projects, nearly \$17 million of CARL funds for land management, and nearly \$3.5 million for staffing, administration, and related costs (Table 24). In addition, the 1996 Legislature appropriated \$2.1 million (an amount equivalent to up to 3.75% of the CARL Trust Funds revenues) for **payment in lieu of taxes** for Fiscal Year 1996 97 to qualifying local governments for actual tax losses incurred as a result of Board-approved P-2000 acquisitions for state agencies. Payments to local governments will be prorated if insufficient funds are available, although thus far local government requests for payments in lieu of taxes have been substantially below the amount appropriated.

Qualifications for Local Governments to Receive Payments in Lieu of Ad Valorem Taxes

[§259.032(12)(b) & (c), F.S.]:

- County population of 75,000 or less and levy an ad valorem tax of at least 9 mills; or
- County population of 75,000 or less and the amount of the tax loss from all P-2000 acquisitions in the county exceeds 0.01% of the county's total taxable value; or
- County 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.; or
- Local governments within a county with a population of less than 100,000 which contain all or a portion of an area of critical state concern; or
- City population of 10,000 or less and levy an ad valorem tax of at least 9 mills; levy an ad valorem tax of at least 9 mills; or
- City population of 10,000 or less and the amount of the tax loss from all P-2000 acquisitions in the city exceeds 0.01% of the city's total taxable value.

⁴ Based on 11/15/96 Revenue Estimating Conference Cycle Analysis. P-2000 & other revenue sources NOT included.

⁵ 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.

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

49% of CARL's P-2000 funds have been obligated for the acquisition of coastal lands. Coastal lands are defined in the 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.

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. [See Addendum 9.]

Additional Considerations for 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.

Thirty-two (33%) of the 98 projects on the 1997 CARL priority list qualify as coastal lands (Table 23). 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, Wacissa/ Aucilla River Sinks, 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.

Table 23: CARL Projects Qualifying as Coastal Lands

Rank	Priority Project Name	Rank	Bargain/Shared Name
2	Archie Carr Sea Turtle Ref.	4	Cape Haze/Charlotte Harbor
4	Florida Keys Ecosystem	5	Brevard Coastal Scrub Ecos.
6	Estero Bay	6	Hutchinson Is.-Blind Creek
8	Lake Powell	11	Maritime Hammocks Initiative
9	Perdido Pitcher Plant Prairie	12	Garcon Ecosystem
10	Pineland Site Complex	13	Terra Ceia
15	Dickerson Bay	17	Pumpkin Hill Creek
16	Rookery Bay	19	Spruce Creek
18	Tate's Hell Carrabelle Tract	22	North Indian River Lagoon
21	St. Joseph Bay Buffer	29	Barnacle Addition
33	Escribano Point		
34	Pierce Mound		
		Rank	Substantially Complete
		1	North Key Largo Hammocks
		3	Charlotte Harbor
		2	South Walton Co. Ecosystem
		8	Myakka Estuary
		11	Big Bend Coast Tract
		4	Fl. Springs Coastal Greenway
Rank	Mega-Multiparcels		
2	Coupon-Bight/Key Deer		
6	Cayo Costa Island		
Rank	Less Than Fee		
6	St. Joseph Bay Buffer		
3	North Key Largo Hammocks		

Table 24: CARL Appropriations for Fiscal Year 1996-97

Description	Sub-Category	Category Amounts	Totals
Land Acquisition (general CARL funds) ^{C, D, E}		\$13,175,000	
Land Acquisition (Archaeological Sites) ^E		\$2,000,000	
Land Acquisition (Green Swamp Land Authority) ^D		\$4,000,000	
Land Acquisition (St Johns Water Management District for Lake Apopka) ^C		\$12,000,000	
Land Acquisition (P-2000 bonds-Year 7 allocation)		\$150,000,000 ^A	
SUBTOTAL FOR LAND ACQUISITION			\$181,175,000 ^A
Debt Service for 1988 CARL Bonds (\$35 million)		\$3,110,477	
SUBTOTAL FOR LAND ACQUISITION AND BOND DEBT SERVICE ^B			\$184,285,477
Division of State Lands:		\$2,772,504	
Salaries and Benefits	\$1,366,041		
Other Personnel Services (OPS)	\$389,000		
Expenses	\$616,511		
Operating Capital Outlay (OCO)	\$67,952		
Topographic Mapping	\$200,000		
Data Processing Services Environ Protect. Mgmt Info Center	\$125,000		
Data Processing Services SAMAS user charge	\$8,000		
Division of Administration & Technical Services		\$4,713	
Florida Natural Areas Inventory Contract ^C		\$670,895	
SUBTOTAL FOR STAFFING ACQUISITION, IDENTIFICATION AND OPERATIONS			\$3,448,112
Interim Land Management of CARL projects		\$3,462,946	
Division of Historical Resources (Dept. of State)		\$1,357,454	
Division of Forestry (Dept. Agriculture & Consumer Services)		\$2,891,592	
Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission		\$4,257,016	
Division of Recreation and Parks		\$3,533,405	
Salaries and Benefits	\$1,621,486		
Expenses	\$745,269		
Operating Capital Outlay (OCO)	\$141,650		
Fixed Capital Outlay (FCO for 5 CARL sites ^F)	\$1,025,000		
Division of Marine Resources		\$1,414,647	
Salaries and Benefits	\$545,189		
Other Personnel Services (OPS)	\$537,937		
Expenses	\$299,117		
Operating Capital Outlay (OCO)	\$12,478		
Interim Land Management of CARL projects	\$19,926		
SUBTOTAL FOR MANAGEMENT OF CARL PROPERTIES			\$16,917,060
Payment in Lieu of Ad Valorem Taxes ^G		\$2,111,250	
Florida Recreation Development Assistance Program Grants ^F		\$3,293,643	
Green Swamp Land Authority ^{C, D}		\$100,000	
SUBTOTAL FOR AID TO LOCAL GOVERNMENTS			\$5,504,893
TOTAL CARL APPROPRIATIONS (including P-2000 funds allocated to CARL)			\$210,155,542

^A Amount available for land acquisitions substantially less - see Table 25.

^B Debt service in the amount of \$5 million for seventh year of P-2000 was appropriated from LATF; in addition, \$158,288,475 from LATF was appropriated for debt service on P-2000 Bond Series 1-6.

^C Chapter 96-424, *Laws Of Florida* [HB 2715], appropriates from CARL Trust Fund's FCO for land acquisition: \$12 million to St. Johns Water Management District to acquire lands for restoration of Lake Apopka; up to \$100,00 to Green Swamp Land Authority for operation costs; and \$225,000 to Florida Natural Areas Inventory for purposes of land management planning.

^D 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 0677(8)(a), F.S.].

^E Chapter 88-275, *Laws of Florida* allocates \$2 million annually for emergency archaeological acquisitions [§253.027(4), F.S.] Funds that remain unspent or unobligated at the end of the third quarter of the fiscal year can be used for other CARL acquisitions.

^F Chapter 96-424, *Laws Of Florida* [HB 2715], appropriates from CARL Trust Fund to the Division Of Recreation & Parks: \$3.3 million for Florida Recreation Development Assistance projects; \$135,000 for planning & design of Rainbow Springs S.R.A.; \$350,000 for Windley Key interpretive center; \$175,000 for repairs & security measures at Topsail Hill; \$290,000 for park development at Curry Hammock; and \$75,000 for park development at Silver River.

^G Section 259.032(12)(a), F.S., reserves up to 3.75% of the CARL Trust Fund for payments in lieu of ad valorem taxes to local governments. Reserved funds not used for these payments revert for use in acquiring CARL projects

Table 25: Summary of CARL Spending Authority — 3/25/97

Source/Description	Deposits / (Encumbrances)	Balance Available
CARL Trust Fund Summary:		
1995-96 Unobligated Balance as of 7/1/96	23,860,183	\$23,860,183
FY 1996-97 Appropriation	31,500,000	\$55,360,183
Funds Set Aside in Reserve Accounts		
Incidental acquisition costs	(10,000,000)	4,178,870
Emergency Archaeological Sites	(2,000,000)	2,000,000
Green Swamp Land Authority	(12,000,000)	3,769,508
Lake Apopka Restoration	(12,000,000)	2,816,592
Mega-Multiparcels Projects	(11,988,500)	9,962,847
Total Reserve/Set Aside Amount & Account Balance	(\$47,988,500)	\$22,727,817
All Non-Set Aside Obligations	0	
Balance Available for Negotiations		\$7,371,683
Total Appropriation & Set Aside Balance		\$30,099,500
CARL Portion of Preservation 2000 Bonds:		
FY's 1990-96 P-2000 Series 1991A through 1996A Bonds	794,146,011	\$794,146,011
Accrued Interest on All P-2000 Bonds as of 1/31/97	52,351,206	\$846,497,217
Total P-2000 Bond Revenues		\$846,497,217
Total Obligations		
for Coastal Lands (49%)	(408,093,871)	\$438,403,346
for Non-coastal Lands (51%)	(430,996,737)	\$7,406,609
Acquisitions through Legal Proceedings of the Board (included in above)		
North Key Largo Hammocks	4,329,358	
Topsail Hill	108,582,503	
Total Unobligated Balance of P-2000 Bond Funds for CARL		\$7,406,609
Total Funds Available for CARL Negotiations (excludes Set Asides)		\$14,778,292
Total Spending Authority (includes Set Asides)		\$37,506,109

Table 26: Florida Preservation 2000 Funding & Acquisition Summary (as of 1/31/97)

Agency	Proceeds & Earnings	Net Expenditures	Acres	Outstanding Commitments	Acres	Anticipated Commitments	Acres	Balance
DEP-CARL	846,497,217	731,839,752	353,998	84,292,759	49,987	34,195,910	14,735	(3,831,204)
DEP-Rec & Parks	51,101,681	38,533,567	4,016	4,209,511	1,610	7,380,000	1,253	978,603
GFWFC	50,992,943	31,209,187	30,235	1,616,800	1,911	9,205,800	17,667	8,961,155
DACS-Forestry	51,933,832	31,376,767	24,034	8,256,265	7,274	1,455,000	1,035	10,845,801
DEP-Rails to Trails	24,364,162	11,545,388	483	1,412,536	565	0	320	11,406,239
DEP-Aid to WMD ⁵	27,623,986	17,946,229	2,013	8,409,440	612	227,162	73	1,041,155
DEP-Aid to WMD	512,109,569	401,263,143	380,097	25,160,413	27,193	39,829,569	34,234	45,856,444
DCA	185,096,196	69,210,879	16,153	132,044,337	64,260	0	0	(16,159,020)
FRDAP	3,000,000	2,141,385						858,615
Green Swamp	6,000,000	1,477,870		4,522,130				0
TOTAL	\$1,749,719,586	\$1,332,924,911	811,029	\$269,924,191	153,412	\$92,293,441	69,317	\$59,957,788

- ¹ Proceeds & expenditures as of 1/31/97. FRDAP and Green Swamp program funds under Proceeds and Earnings and Net Expenditures are not included in the Totals. Expenditures for DCA include \$9 million transferred to the FRDAP and Green Swamp programs
- ² Acquisitions approved by the Board of Trustees or Water Management District Boards, or grant awards approved by the Florida Communities Trust Board
- ³ Summary of projected acquisitions as of 3/31/96
- ⁴ Deficits spending balances due to anticipated 1997A Series P-2000 Bonds not yet being secured.
- ⁵ The South Florida Water Management District receives 10% of proceeds for the 1996A Series P-2000 Bonds.

Table 27: Estimated CARL Program Revenues through FY 2000-01

Source	Revenues	Source	Revenues
P-2000 Balance	\$7,311,153	CARL T.F. Balance	\$17,234,530
P-2000 Series 7	\$135,000,000	CARL T.F. 1997-98	\$31,300,000
P-2000 Series 8	\$135,000,000	CARL T.F. 1998-99	\$29,600,000
P-2000 Series 9	\$135,000,000	CARL T.F. 1999-00	\$21,600,000
P-2000 Series 10	\$135,000,000	CARL T.F. 2000-01	\$22,700,000
Total P-2000 revenues	\$547,311,153	Total CARL T.F. revenues	\$122,434,530
Total Estimated CARL Program Revenues:			\$669,745,683

NOTES:

- P-2000 bond estimates = 90% of CARL allocation (10% for bond costs & reserve account).
- CARL Trust Fund estimates based on 11/15/96 Revenue Estimating Conference Cycle Analysis with a reduction factor for: land management funding formula; tax payments to local governments; and 7% for staffing acquisition, identification, and operations. These estimates are probably high considering legislative set asides for non-CARL purposes during the past few years — see Table 24, Table 25, & Figure 12.

Table 28: Estimated Remaining Costs of Projects on 1997 CARL Priority List

Group	Acres	Tax Value	Cost Estimate
Priority Projects	646,960	\$582,652,640	\$873,978,960
Bargain/Shared Projects	459,504	612,866,689	459,650,017
Substantially Complete Projects	64,417	89,164,698	133,747,047
Mega-Multiparcels Projects	232,175	171,752,909	257,629,364
Less-Than-Fee Projects	66,287	40,797,237	30,597,928
TOTALS:	1,469,343	\$1,497,234,173	\$1,755,603,316

NOTES:

- Tax Values = estimated *Just Value* of county property appraisers
- Cost Estimates = 150% of *Just Value*
- *Bargain/Shared & Less-Than-Fee* cost estimates reduced 50%

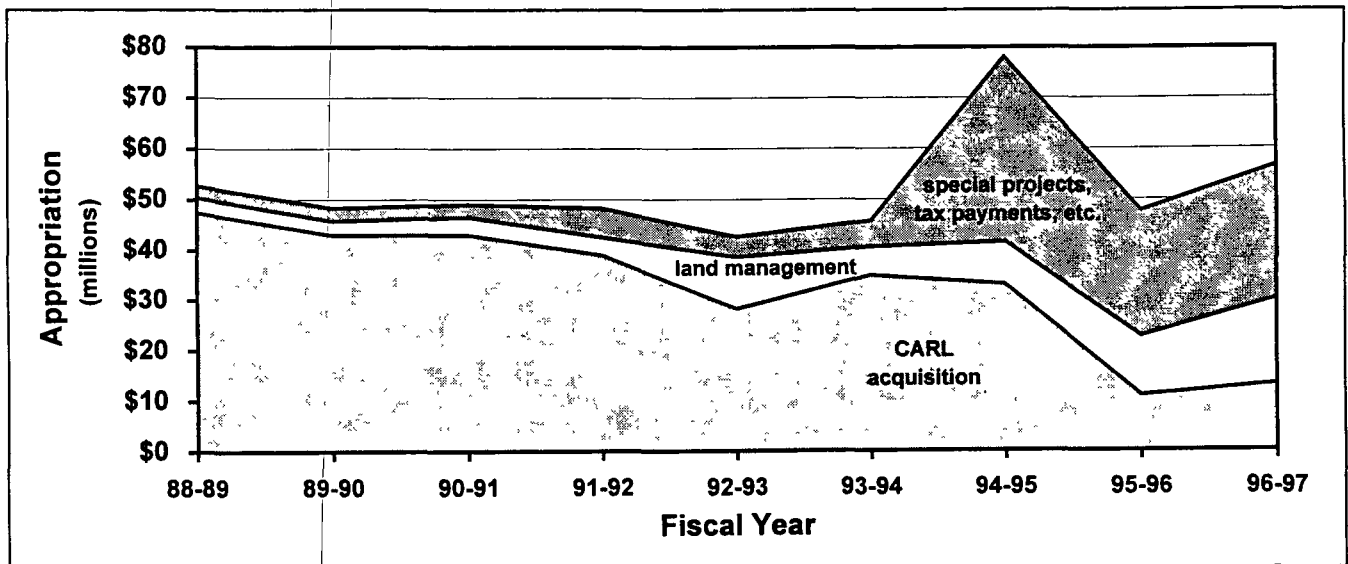


Figure 12: Legislative Appropriations from CARL Trust Fund

MANAGEMENT CONCERNS AND FUNDING

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-five years Florida has spent over \$2.8 billion to conserve approximately 2.1 million acres of lands for environmental, recreational and related purposes. Florida has accomplished this feat through several programs, including Environmentally Endangered Lands, Outdoor Recreation, Save Our Coasts, Save Our Rivers, Conservation and Recreation Lands (CARL), and Florida Preservation 2000 programs. The CARL program alone is responsible for the acquisition of over 680,000 acres at a cost of nearly \$1.2 billion since 1980 [see **Table 4**, 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, Topsail Hill, 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 1996 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 [see **Table 27**, page 35]. The current CARL list includes properties whose cumulative tax value is approximately \$1.5 billion. This amount could easily translate into \$1.8 billion in real estate on the 1997 CARL Priority List [see **Table 28**, page 35]. 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 the remainder of this decade could be close to \$670 million. CARL funds will most assuredly be supplemented by local government acquisition funds, as more than 20 local governments have passed referenda to raise over \$775 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 means that the CARL program is not 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, as well as private land owners, are required in order to accomplish the goals and objectives of the state's land acquisition programs. We hope that these efforts, in combination with the Ecosystem Management initiatives of the Department of Environmental Protection and other agencies, will succeed in providing future generations of Floridians with the high quality of life that we desire and appreciate.

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 1997 CARL Priority List. Projects are grouped into five categories based on project acquisition characteristics. **Priority Projects** are projects of statewide significance that do not qualify for listing in one of the other four categories. **Mega Multiparcel Projects** are projects in which a major portion of the property is composed of hundreds or thousands of subdivision lots. **Bargain/Shared Projects** are projects in which the owner is willing to discount the purchase price by 50%, or projects that have an acquisition partner which shares the acquisition costs (1:1) and often leads the negotiations for acquiring the property. **Substantially Complete Projects** are typically projects in which approximately 70% of the property is in public ownership and the remaining parcels have a moderate cost. **Less-Than-Fee Projects** are projects in which the owner is willing to sell, and the state is willing to cooperatively manage with the owner, a partial interest in the property — these generally include lands that have high resource values but low public recreational needs.

Each project summary contains: project name, listing group and rank within the group, acreage, cost and general project information. The following represents a brief explanation of each of the sections contained in each project analysis:

Purpose for State Acquisition - Summarizes the primary reason(s) the state is attempting to acquire the property.

Manager - The agency that is proposed to assume primary management responsibilities. If more than one agency is listed, then lead management responsibilities will be divided between agencies for portions of the project.

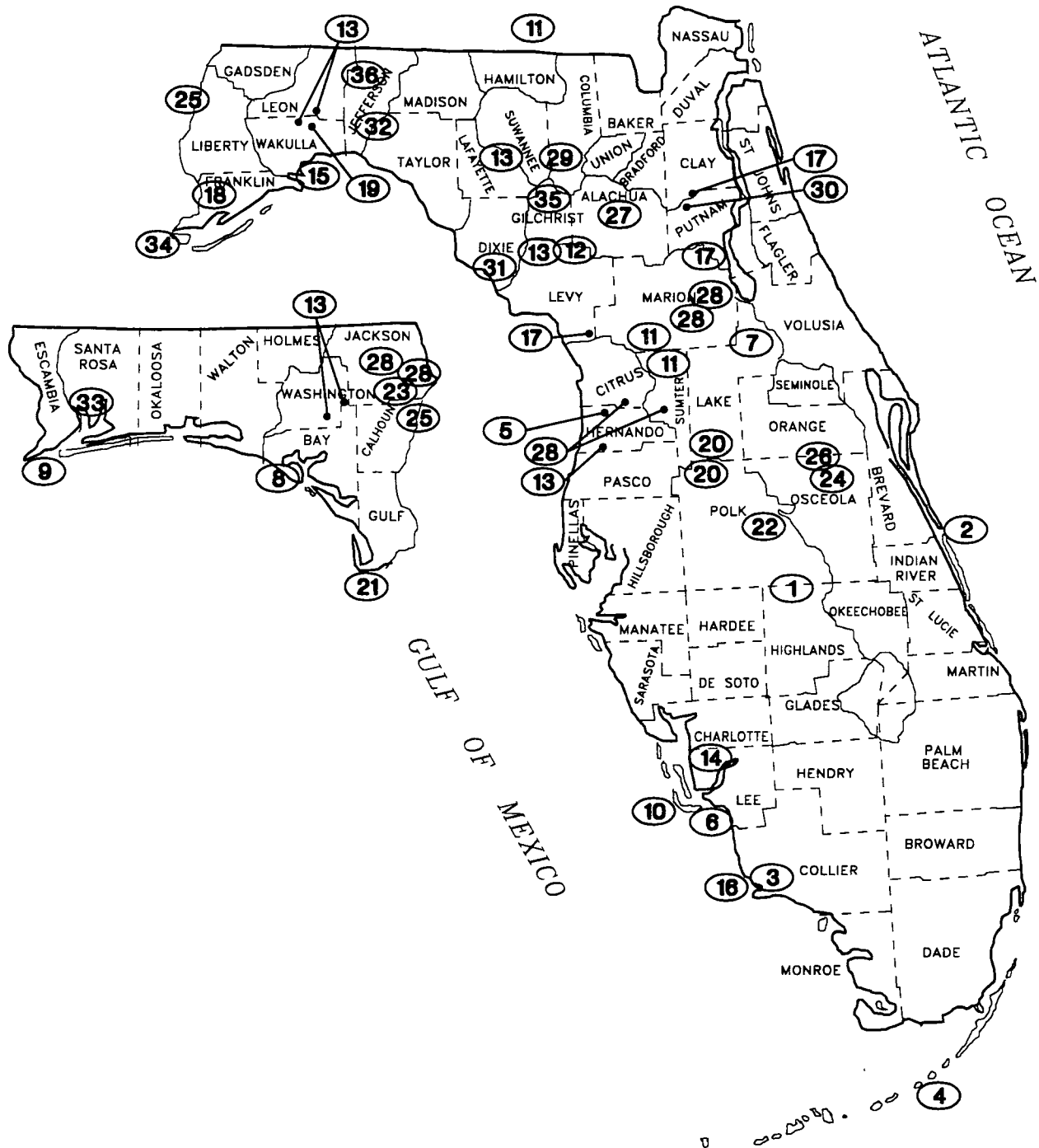
General Description - Brief synopsis of the significant natural and cultural resources located on the tract, including: natural communities, endangered species, game and nongame species, hydrological systems, archaeological and historic sites, etc. [see also **Addenda 4 & 8**]. Also describes the vulnerability and endangerment; that is, the susceptibility of the project to natural and anthropogenic disturbances and the imminence or threat of such degradation.

Public Use - The state designated use pursuant to §259.032(4), F.S., under which the project qualifies

for state acquisition. 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 County or City Nature Parks, Environmental Education Centers, etc., but they still must qualify for state designation and be managed accordingly. Also includes a list of the potential recreational activities and public uses (e.g., timber management) that the project could readily accommodate.

FNAI Elements - A list of the most endangered or threatened "elements" -- natural communities and species of animals and plants -- in the project, from records in the Florida Natural Areas Inventory (FNAI) data base. Natural communities are in CAPITAL LETTERS; animals are in standard typeface; and plants are in italics. The smaller the numbers in an FNAI rank, the more endangered the element is: for example, the most critically endangered elements have a rank of G1/S1. "G" equates to an element's Global ranking, while "S" equates to its State ranking. See **Addendum 5** for a fuller explanation of FNAI ranks.

Acquisition Planning and Status - Lists the number of acres and/ or ownerships acquired by other public and nonprofit organizations, and the number of remaining owners. Describes acquisition activity during the past year, the general status of current negotiations, and other technical aspects of acquisition, if applicable. Since the 1984-85 CARL evaluation cycle, the 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 12 to 17]. 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. If the Legislature or the Board has authorized acquisition of the project by eminent domain, or the Advisory Council has rec-



*Conservation and Recreation Lands
1997 Annual Report
Priority Projects*

1	Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem.....	51
2	Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge..... <i>need map - what are areas remaining</i>	65
3	Belle Meade.....	74
4	Florida Keys Ecosystem.....	78
5	Annatteliga Hammock.....	84
6	Estero Bay.....	88
7	Wekiva-Ocala Greenway.....	91
8	Lake Powell.....	96
9	Perdido Pitcher Plant Prairie.....	100
10	Pineland Site Complex.....	103
11	Longleaf Pine Ecosystem.....	106
12	Watermelon Pond.....	111
13	Florida's First Magnitude Springs.....	114
14	Charlotte Harbor Flatwoods.....	120
15	Dickerson Bay.....	123
16	Rookery Bay.....	126
17	Etoniah/Cross Florida Greenway.....	129
18	Tates Hell/Carrabelle Tract.....	136
19	Wakulla Springs Protection Zone.....	140
20	Green Swamp.....	145
21	St. Joseph Bay Buffer.....	148
22	Catfish Creek.....	151
23	Middle Chipola River.....	154
24	Osceola Pine Savannas.....	162
25	Apalachicola River.....	165
26	Upper Econ Mosaic.....	173
27	Newnan's Lake.....	177
28	Southeast Bat Maternity Caves.....	180
29	Ichetucknee Trace Limerock Mines.....	183
30	Putnam County Sandhills.....	186
31	California Swamp.....	190
32	Wacissa/Aucilla River Sinks.....	193
33	Escribano Point.....	196
34	Pierce Mound Complex.....	199
35	Waccasassa Flats.....	202
36	Letchworth Mounds.....	205

Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem

Priority 1

Lake, Osceola, Highlands and Polk Counties

Purpose for State Acquisition

The high, sandy Lake Wales Ridge, stretching south from near Orlando almost to Lake Okeechobee, was originally covered with a mosaic of scrub, flatwoods, wetlands, and lakes. The scrub is unique in the world—it is inhabited by many plants and animals found nowhere else—but it has almost completely been converted to citrus groves and housing developments. The Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem CARL project is designed to protect the best remaining tracts of this scrub and the ecosystems associated with it, thereby preserving several endangered species and allowing the public to see examples of the unique original landscape of the ridge.

Managers

Division of Recreation and Parks, Florida Department of Environmental Protection (Lake June West); Division of Forestry, Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (Lake Walk-in-Water, Hesperides and 5 of 6 Warea sites) and the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission (remaining sites).

General Description

Because of its many unique species, Central Florida Ridge scrub may be among the oldest of Florida's upland ecosystems. 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. No archaeological or historical sites are known from the project. All the sites are fragments that are vulnerable to mismanagement and disturbance. They are seriously threatened by conversion to citrus groves or housing developments.

Public Use

Sites within this project are designated for use as state parks, state forests, botanical sites and preserves, providing opportunities for natural-resource education, hiking, and on some sites, camping, picnicking, hunting and fishing.

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. The Nature Conservancy (TNC) is an intermediary in the acquisition of many of the ridge sites. At the Lake Walk-in-Water site (8,615 acres) the major ownership, Alico, has been acquired, as well as the Kenemuth tract. The Lake June West site (897 acres) has been acquired. At the Gould Road site (419 acres) 156 acres have been acquired. The major ownerships

FNAI Elements	
Lake Wales Ridge tiger beetle	G1/S1
Wedge-leafed button-snakeroot	G1/S1
Scrub lupine	G1/S1
Scrub bluestem	G1/S1
Clasping warea	G1/S1
Carter's warea	G1G2/S1S2
Highlands scrub hypericum	G2/S2
Sand skink	G2/S2
44 elements known from sites	

Placed on list 1992*

Project Area (Acres) 21,750

Acres Acquired 10,069

at a Cost of \$15,948,213

Acres Remaining 1363/a 11,681 -20.5

with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of \$15,923,422 11,659.6

*Lake Wales Ridge sites and Warea Archipelago combined in 1994.

Handwritten notes: \$2235/a, "June", "Warea"

Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem - Priority 1

in subdivisions at Henscratch Road (3,985 acres) and Silver Lake (1,594 acres) have been acquired. The US Fish and Wildlife Service is actively acquiring property in the Lake McLeod site (55 acres). TNC is continuing negotiations with landowners in Lake Walk-in-Water, Silver Lake, Mountain Lake Cutoff (217 acres), Lake Blue (65 acres) and Gould Road. A conservation easement is likely on a portion of the Hesperides tract (2,873).

The South Florida Water Management District has acquired the major ownership's within the Horse Creek site (1,325 acres). No acquisition activity has begun yet on Trout Lake (59 acres), Eagle Lake (10 acres), or Ridge Scrub (80 acres). The major ownership in McJunkin Ranch (1,860 acres) is an unwilling seller at this time. Priority phasing for the Warea Archipelago sites is: Schofield Sandhill (120 acres); negotiations by TNC.

Priority phasing for the Warea Archipelago sites is: Schofield Sandhill (120 acres); negotiations by TNC are continuing on this site, Lake Davenport (500 acres), Flat Lake (120 acres), Castle Hill (125 acres), Ferndale Ridge (104 acres) and Sugarloaf Mountain (52 acres).

In 1996, two ownerships - one within the Hesperides site and one within the Lake Walk-in-Water site - were transferred to the Less-Than-Fee Category.

Coordination

The CARL Lake Wales Ridge sites are included within the USF&WS'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.

Management Policy Statement

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 Areas because of their high concentration of threatened or endangered species, particularly plants. The forest resources of the Lake Walk-in-Water, Hesperides and Warea sites make them desirable for use as state forests. The natural and recreational resources of the Lake June West parcel qualify it as a unit of the state park system.

Manager Division of Recreation and Parks is the recommended manager for the Lake June West site, Division of Forestry is the recommended manager for Lake Walk-in-Water, Hesperides and the Warea sites and The Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission (GFC) is the recommended manager for the remaining sites.

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

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

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

Cooperators in management activities It is recommended that the Archbold Biological Station and the Nature Conservancy serve as cooperators in the managing of some of the sites.

Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem - Priority 1

Management Cost Summary/DRP

Category Source of Funds	Startup CARL	Recurring CARL
Salary	\$44,334	\$97,575
OPS	\$14,560	\$12,000
Expense	\$23,000	\$24,000
OCO	\$67,000	\$1,000
FCO	\$57,720	\$0
TOTAL	\$206,614	\$134,575

Management Cost Summary/GFC

Category Source of Funds	1994/95 CARL	1995/96 CARL
Salary	\$0	\$5,310
OPS	\$30,000	\$0
Expense	\$0	\$20,000
OCO	\$0	\$0
FCO	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$30,000	\$25,310

Management Cost Summary/DOF(Hesperides)

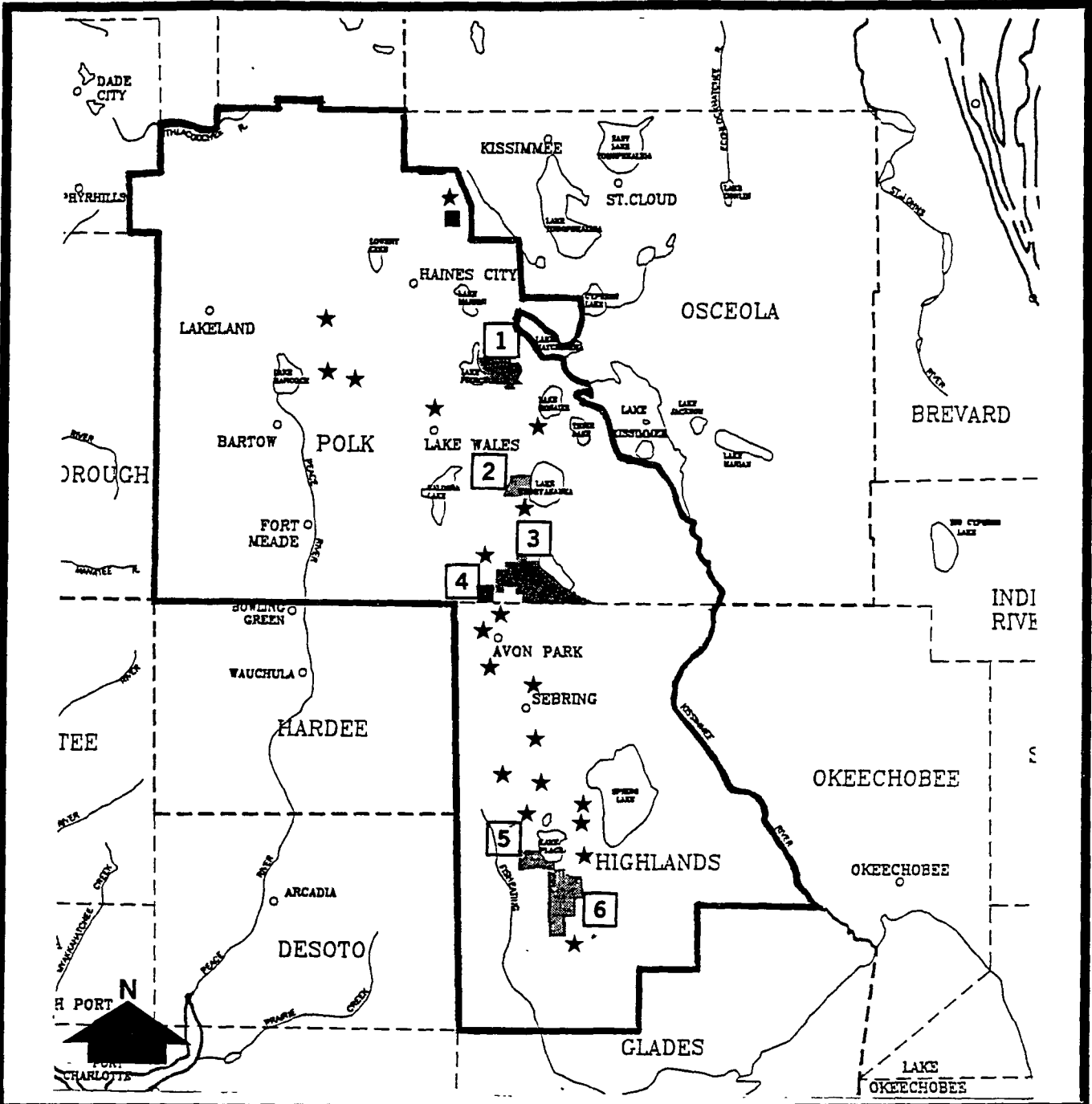
Category Source of Funds	Startup CARL	Recurring CARL
Salary	\$63,440	\$63,440
OPS	\$0	\$0
Expense	\$20,000	\$17,000
OCO	\$111,700	\$10,000
FCO	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$195,140	\$90,440

Management Cost Summary/DOF (Warea)

Category Source of Funds	Startup CARL	Recurring CARL
Salary	\$0	\$0
OPS	\$0	\$0
Expense	\$5,000	\$4,000
OCO	\$0	\$0
FCO	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$5,000	\$4,000

Management Cost Summary/DOF (Lake Wales Ridge State Forest, including Lake Walk-in-Water and Lake Arbuckle SF)

Category Source of Funds	1995/96 CARL&IT	1996/97 CARL&IT	1997/98 CARL
Salary	\$34,382	\$64,539	\$100,000
OPS	\$15,000	\$15,000	N/A
Expense	\$34,775	\$35,080	\$54,000
OCO	\$775	\$39,020	\$45,000
FCO	N/A	N/A	N/A
TOTAL	\$84,932	\$153,639	\$199,000



CONSERVATION AND RECREATION LANDS

POLK COUNTY

- 1 CATFISH CREEK (CARL)
- 2 TIGER CREEK PRESERVE (TNC)
- 3 LAKE ARBUCKLE STATE FOREST AND STATE PARK
- 4 SADDLE BLANKET LAKES SCRUB (CARL)

HIGHLANDS COUNTY

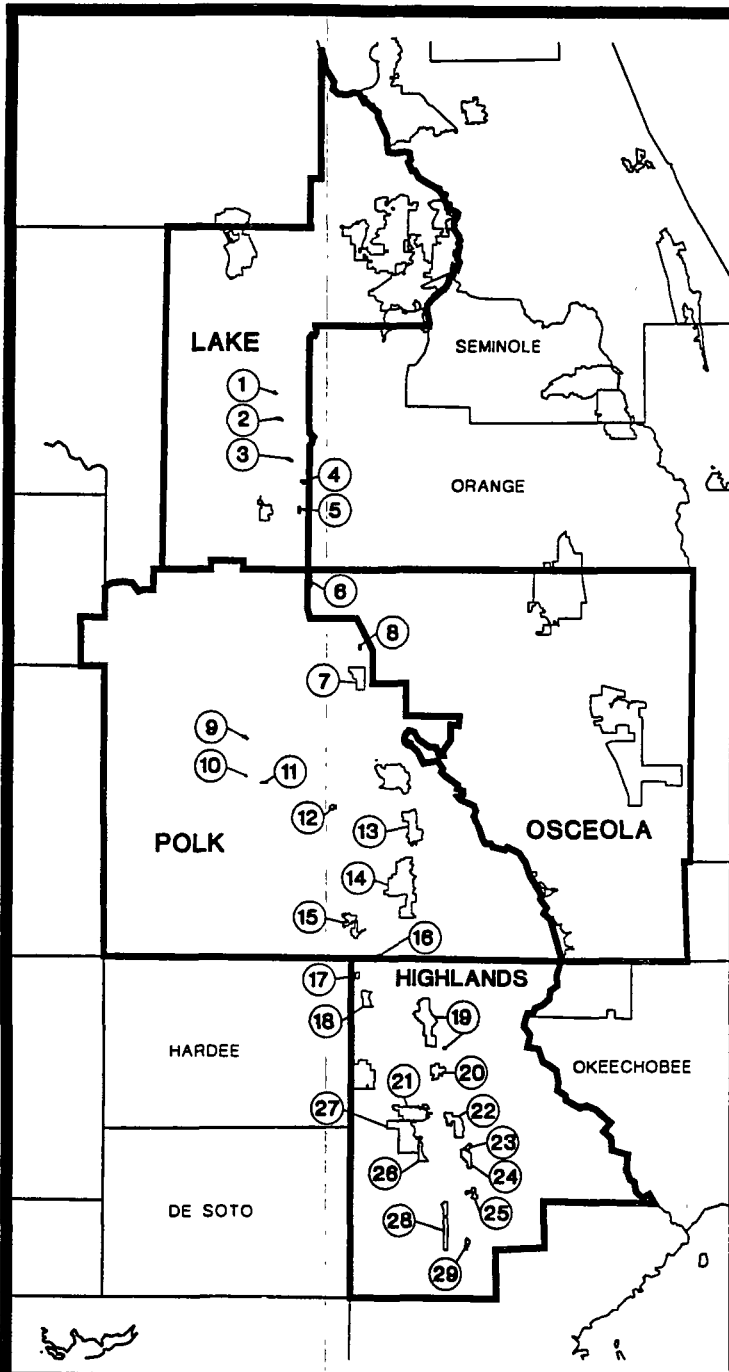
- 5 PLACID LAKES TRACT (CARL)
- 6 ARCHBOLD BIOLOGICAL STATION
- 7 LAKE WALES RIDGE ECOSYSTEM (HIGHLANDS/LAKE/OSCEOLA/POLK) 29 SITES★

SOME NOTABLE SCRUB SITES
OF THE
LAKE WALES RIDGE

L-WALE00

1/24/97

PROJECT LOCATION KEY

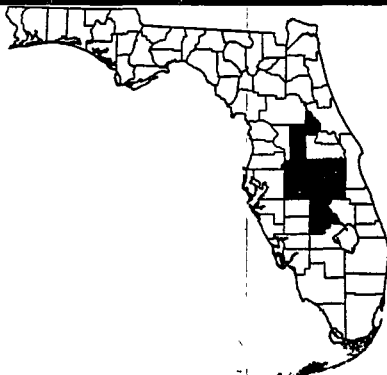


- 1-SUGARLOAF MOUNTAIN
- 2-FERNDALE RIDGE
- 3-CASTLE HILL
- 4-FLAT LAKE
- 5-SCHOFIELD SANDHILL
- 6-LAKE DAVENPORT
- 7-HORSE CREEK SCRUB
- 8-RIDGE SCRUB
- 9-LAKE BLUE
- 10-EAGLE LAKE
- 11-LAKE McLEOD
- 12-MOUNTAIN LAKE CUTOFF
- 13-HESPERIDES
- 14-LAKE WALK-IN-THE-WATER
- 15-SUNRAY/HICKORY LAKE SOUTH
- 16-TROUT LAKE
- 17-AVON PARK LAKES
- 18-SILVER LAKE
- 19-CARTER CREEK
- 20-FLAMINGO VILLAS
- 21-HENSCRATCH ROAD/JACK CREEK
- 22-LAKE APTHORPE
- 23-HIGHLANDS PARK ESTATES
- 24-HOLMES AVENUE
- 25-SUN 'N LAKES SOUTH
- 26-LAKE JUNE WEST
- 27-HIGHLANDS RIDGE SITE
- 28-McJUNKIN RANCH
- 29-GOULD ROAD

• - MEGA-MULTI

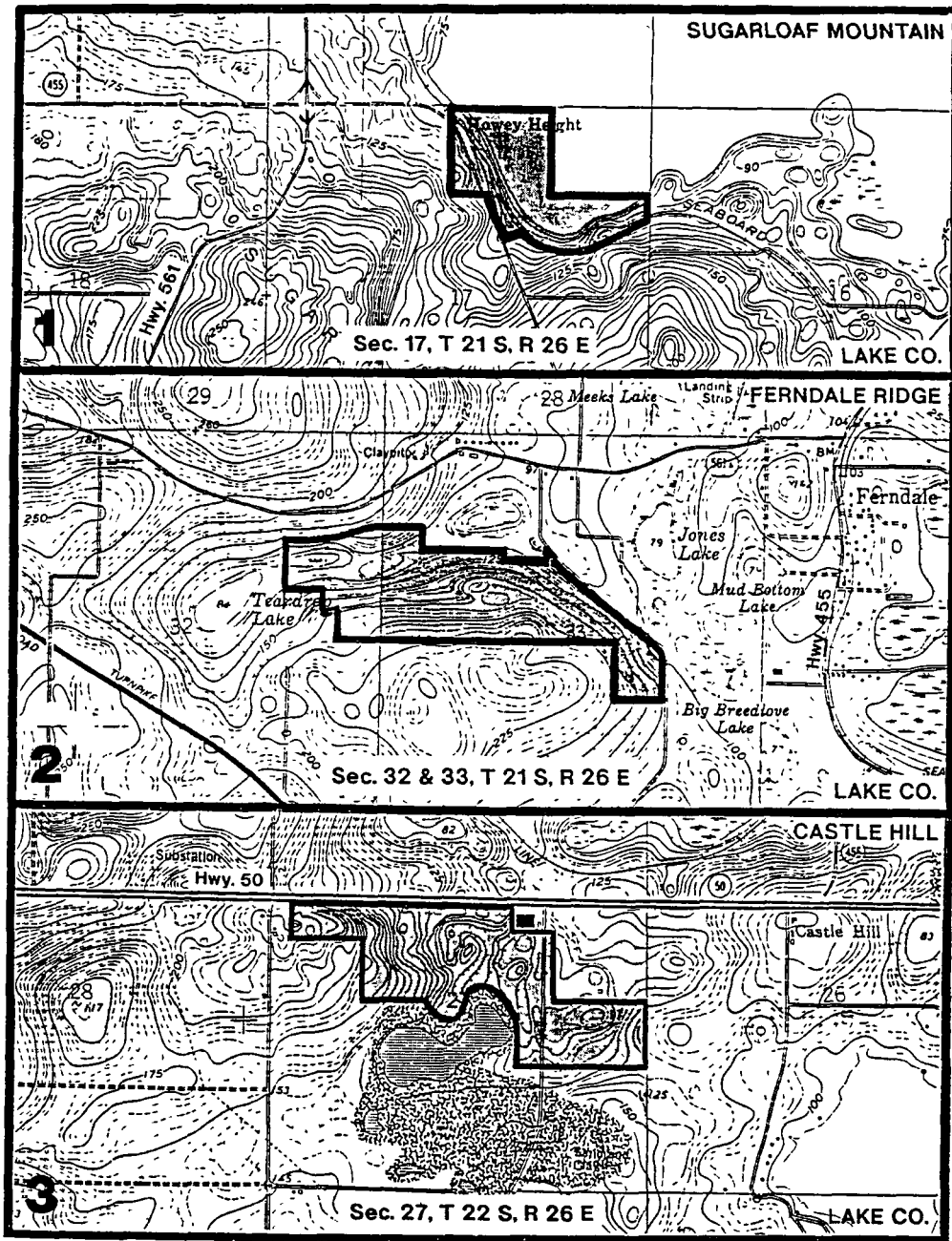
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CONSERVATION AND RECREATION LANDS



LAKE WALES RIDGE ECOSYSTEM

HIGHLANDS/LAKE/POLK/OSCEOLA



CONSERVATION AND RECREATION LANDS



PROJECT AREA

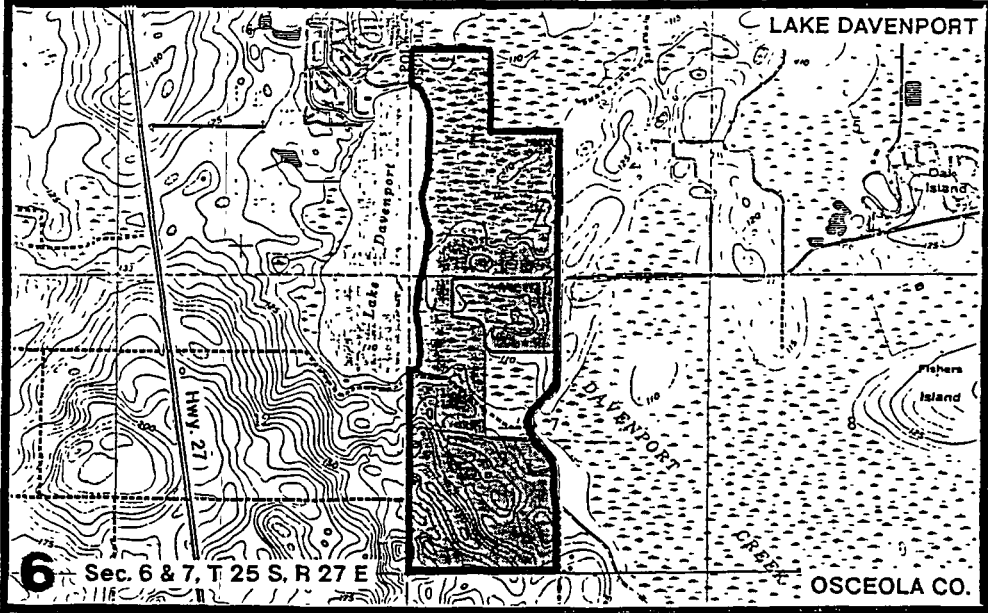
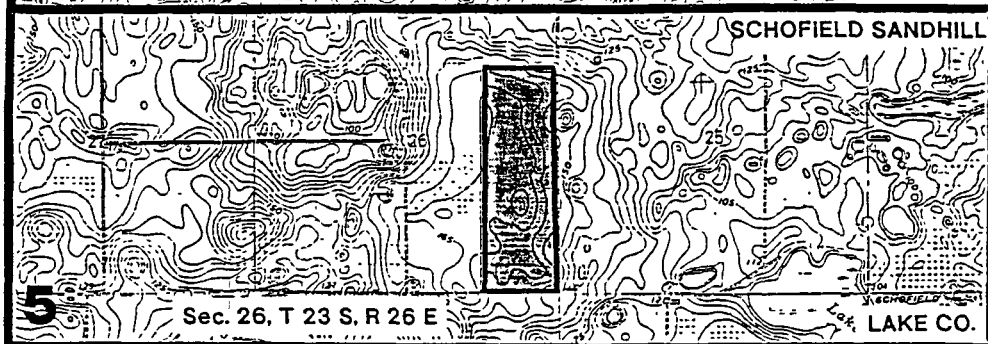
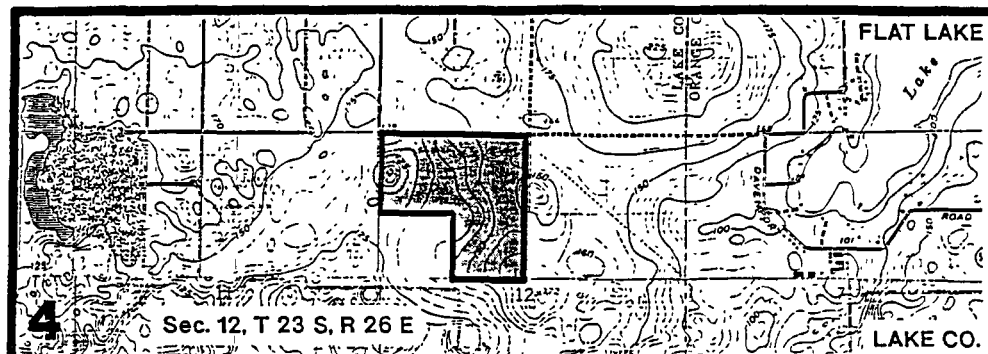


ESSENTIAL PARCELS





LAKE WALES RIDGE ECOSYSTEM

LAKE COUNTY



CONSERVATION AND RECREATION LANDS

-  PROJECT AREA
-  ESSENTIAL PARCELS

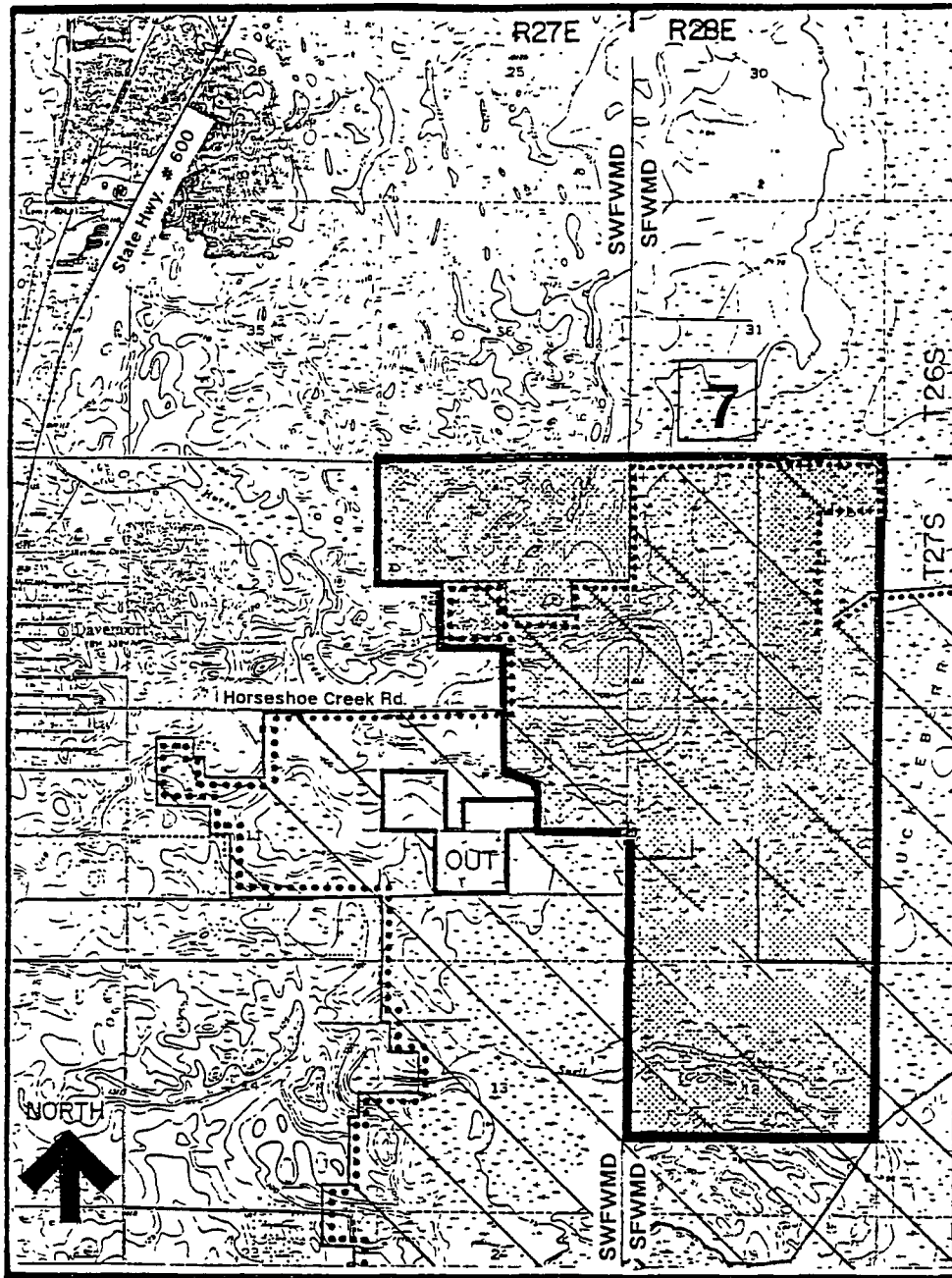
LAKE WALES RIDGE ECOSYSTEM

LAKE/OSCEOLA COUNTY

L-WALE03

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SHEET 3 OF 10



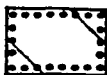
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CONSERVATION AND RECREATION LANDS



PROJECT AREA



SF & SWF WMD
PROJECT AREA

LAKE WALES RIDGE ECOSYSTEM

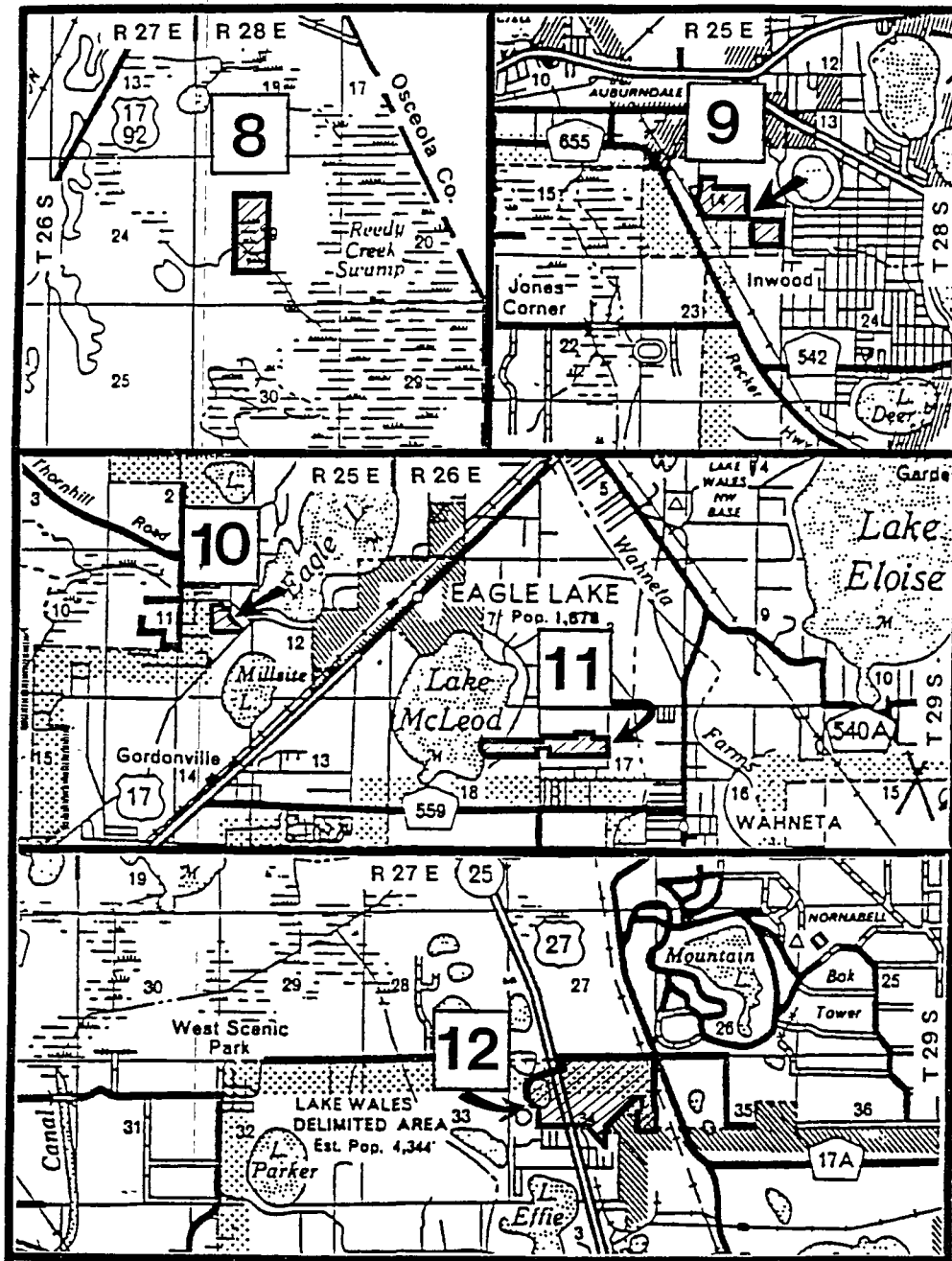
7-HORSE CREEK SCRUB

POLK COUNTY

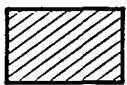
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SHEET 4 OF 10



CONSERVATION AND RECREATION LANDS

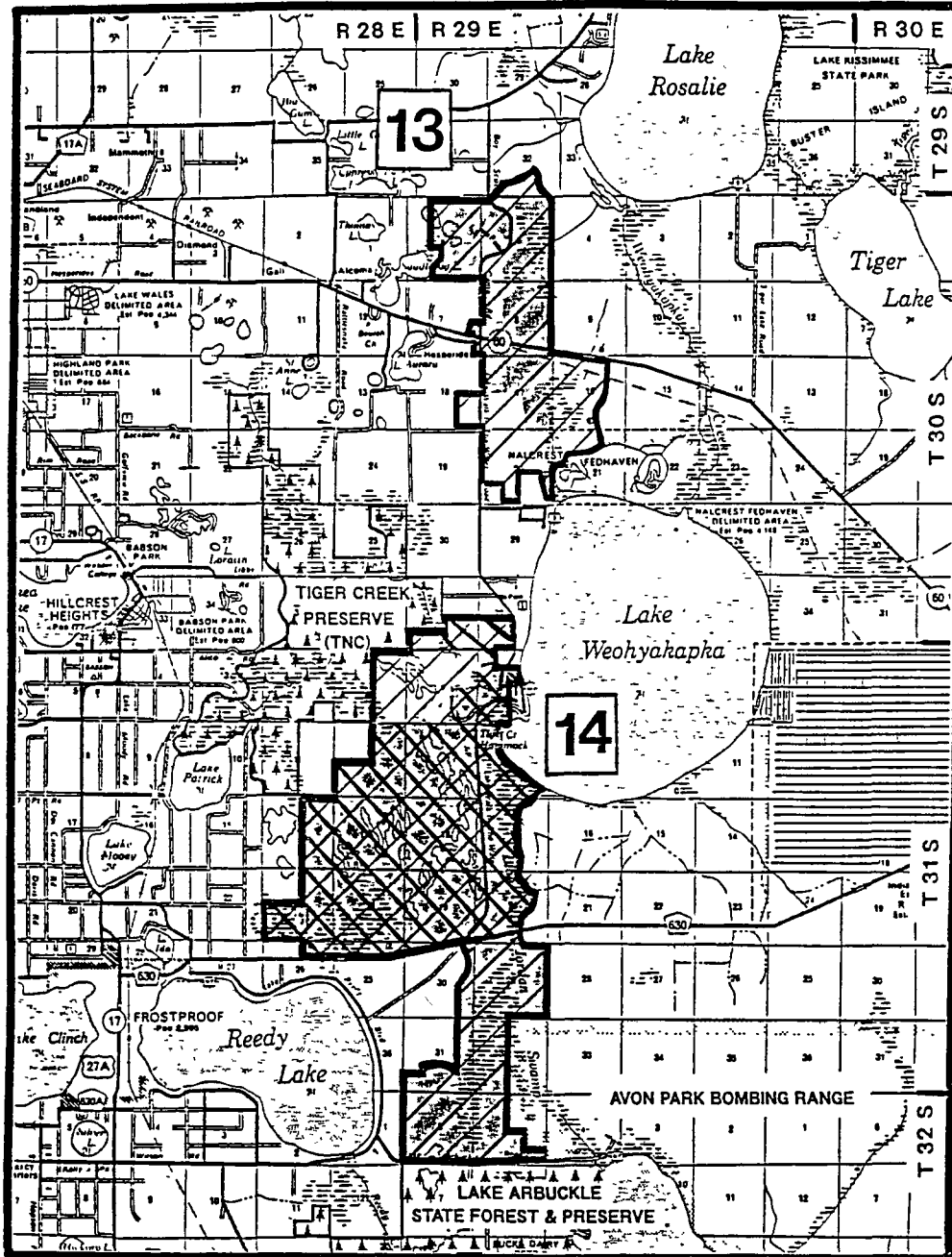


PROJECT AREA
EQUALS ESSENTIAL PARCELS

LAKE WALES RIDGE ECOSYSTEM

- SITES:
 8-RIDGE SCRUB
 9-LAKE BLUE
 10-EAGLE LAKE
 11-LAKE McLEOD
 12-MOUNTAIN LAKE CUTOFF

POLK COUNTY



MILES (APPROX)



CONSERVATION AND RECREATION LANDS



PROJECT AREA



ACQUIRED OR UNDER CONTRACT



ESSENTIAL PARCELS

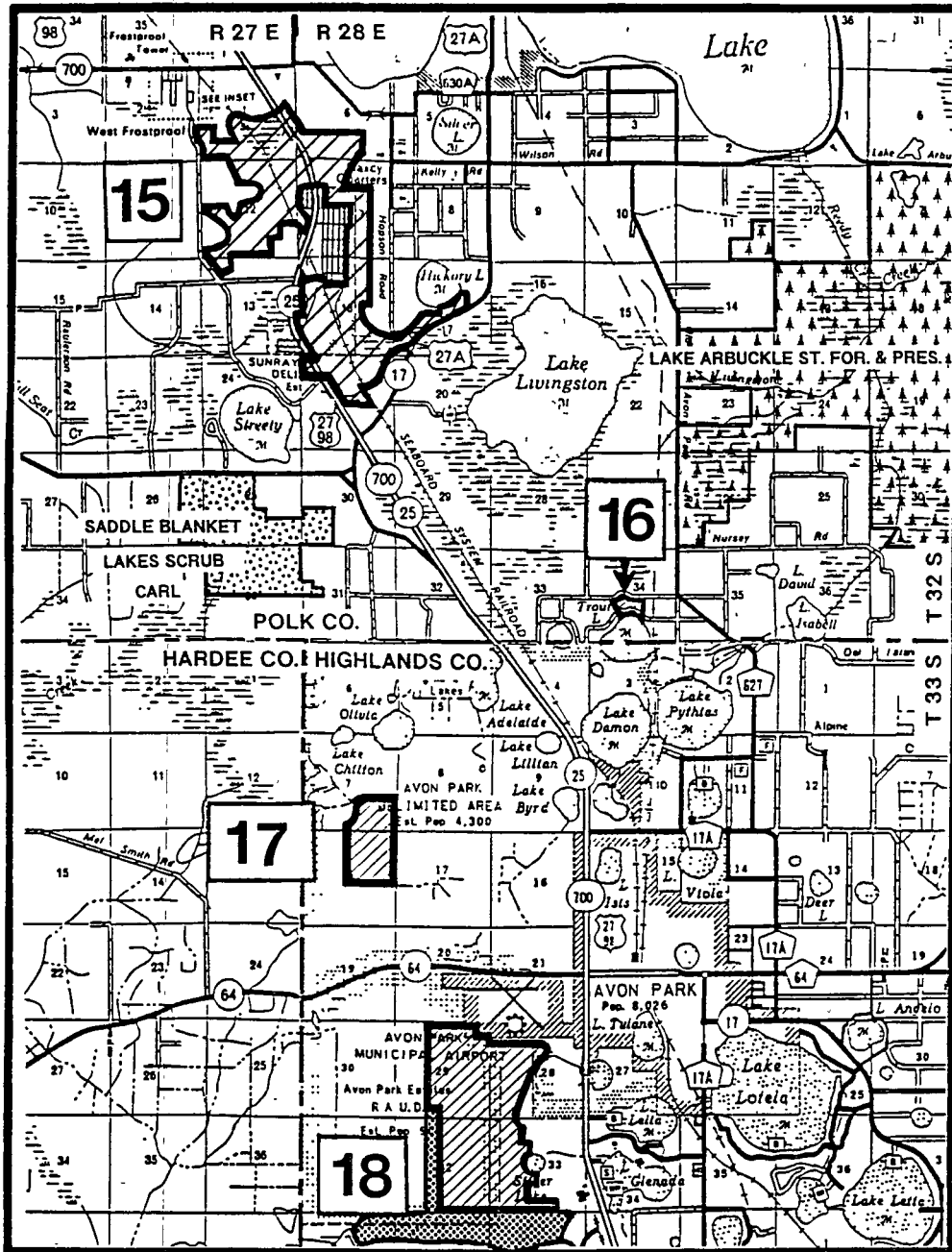
LAKE WALES RIDGE ECOSYSTEM

SITES:

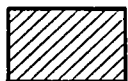
13-HESPERIDES

14-LAKE WALK-IN-THE-WATER

HIGHLANDS COUNTY



CONSERVATION AND RECREATION LANDS



PROJECT AREA
EQUALS ESSENTIAL PARCELS



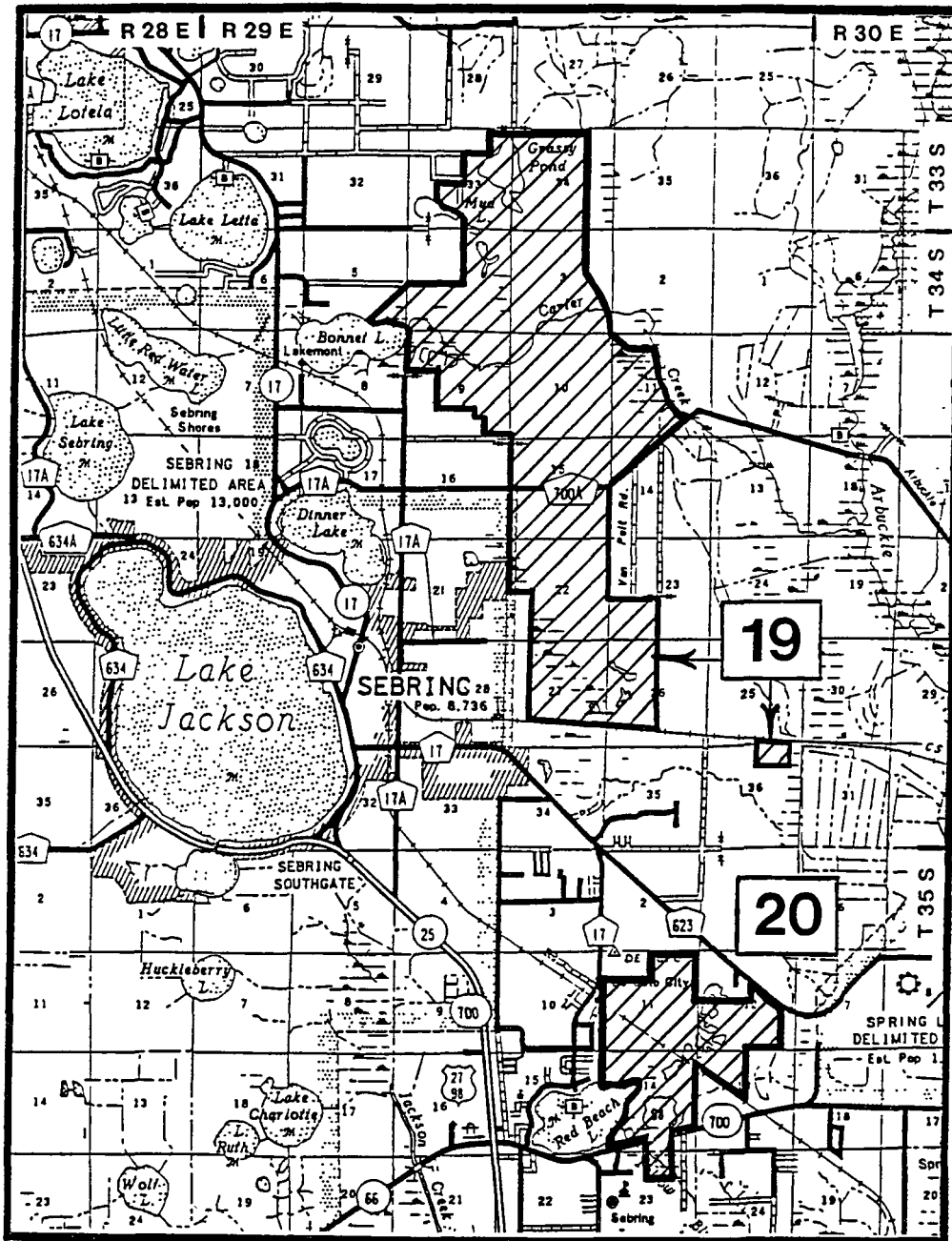
STATE OWNED

LAKE WALES RIDGE ECOSYSTEM

SITES:

- 15-SUNRAY/HICKORY LAKE SOUTH
- 18-TROUT LAKE
- 17-AVON PARK LAKES
- 18-SILVER LAKE

POLK/HIGHLANDS COUNTIES



CONSERVATION AND RECREATION LANDS

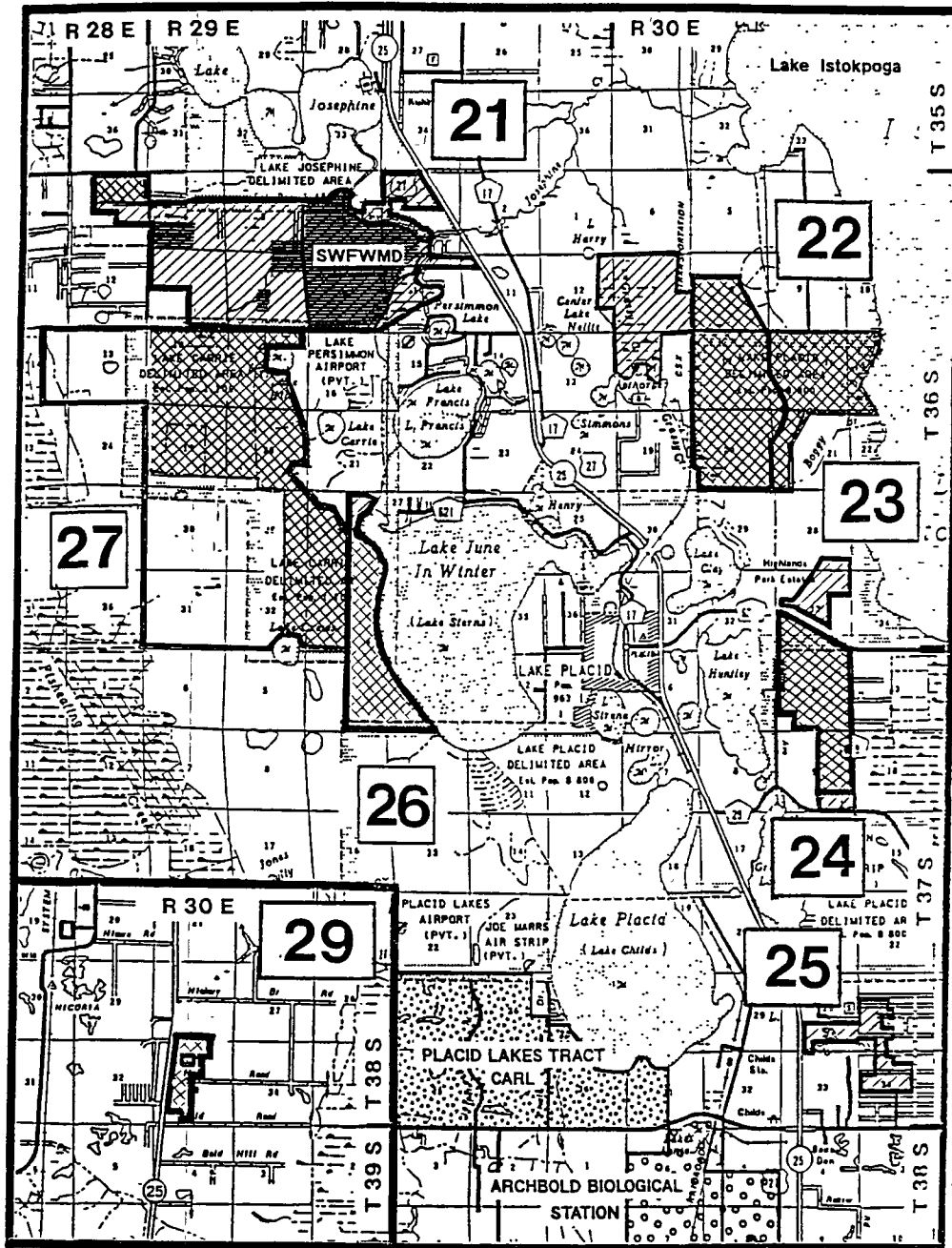


PROJECT AREA
EQUALS ESSENTIAL PARCELS

LAKE WALES RIDGE ECOSYSTEM

SITES:
19-CARTER CREEK
20-FLAMINGO VILLAS

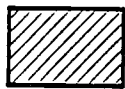
HIGHLANDS COUNTY



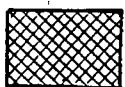
CONSERVATION AND RECREATION LANDS

LAKE WALES RIDGE ECOSYSTEM

- SITES:
 21-HENSCRATCH ROAD/JACK CREEK
 22-LAKE APTHORPE
 23-HIGHLANDS PARK ESTATES
 24-HOLMES AVENUE
 25-SUN 'N' LAKES SOUTH
 26-LAKE JUNE WEST
 27-HIGHLANDS RIDGE SITE
 29-GOULD ROAD
 HIGHLANDS COUNTY



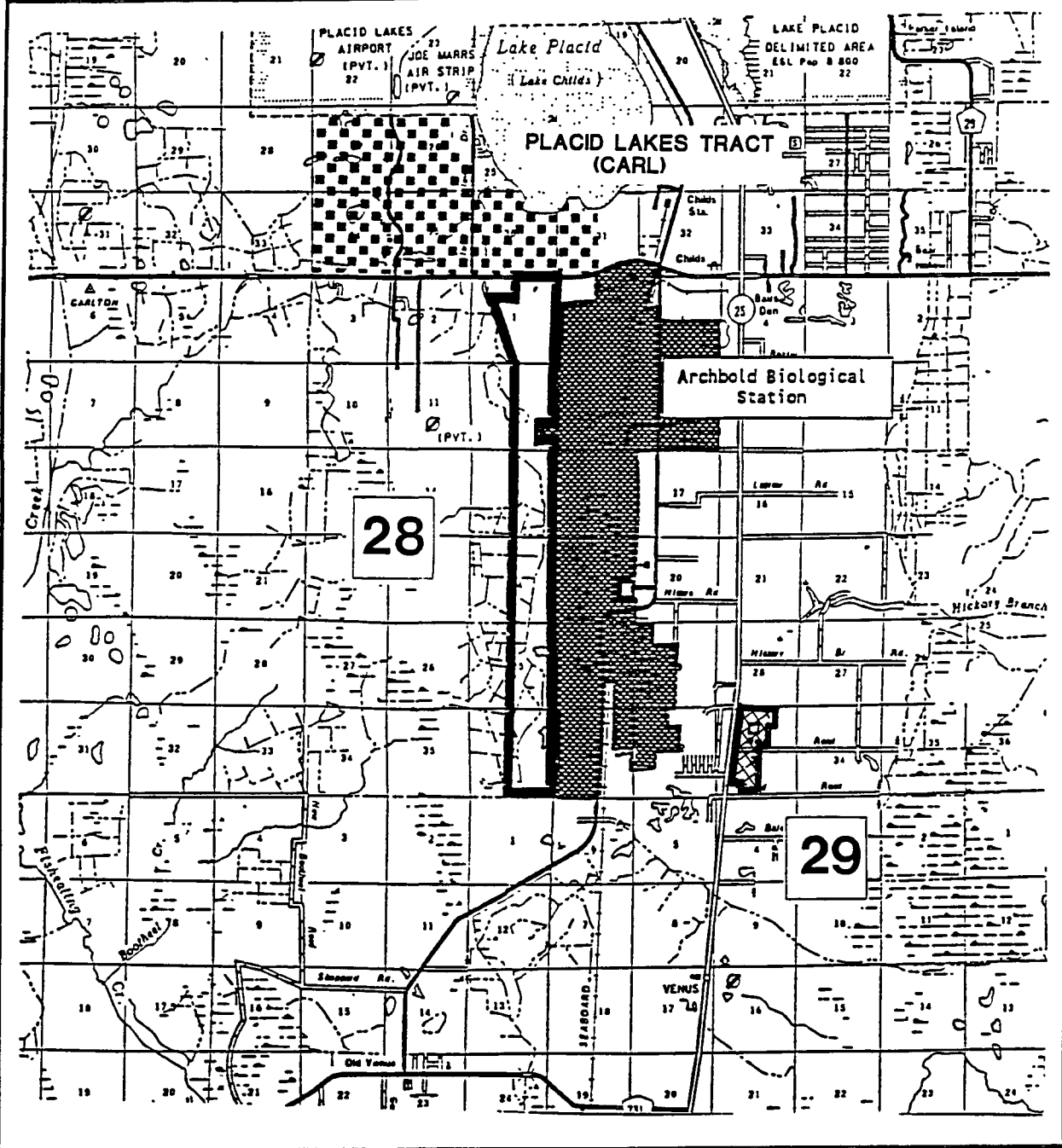
PROJECT AREA



ACQUIRED



ESSENTIAL PARCELS



CONSERVATION AND RECREATION LANDS

LAKE WALES RIDGE ECOSYSTEM

SITES:
28-McJUNKIN RANCH
29-GOULD ROAD

HIGHLANDS COUNTY



PROJECT BOUNDARY

ACQUIRED

Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge

Priority 2

Brevard and Indian River Counties

Purpose for State Acquisition

Although sea turtle nesting occurs from the southern tip of Texas to the southern coast of Virginia, a 20-mile stretch of beach in Brevard and Indian River Counties is one of the most significant nesting areas for Loggerhead Sea Turtles in the world; the most significant nesting area for Green Sea Turtles in the western hemisphere; and an occasional nesting area for the Leatherback Sea Turtle, one of the largest and rarest sea turtles. For thousands of years, these sea turtles have returned each year to these beaches to lay their eggs and continue the species. The Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge project is designed to help protect the habitat and assure the continued survival of these endangered sea turtles.

Managers

The Division of Recreation and Parks, Department of Environmental Protection, the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, and Brevard and Indian River Counties will be the cooperating managers.

General Description

This project will consolidate several small public ownerships and add to them substantially, protecting almost ten miles of undeveloped Atlantic Coast shoreline. Natural communities are in good condition and include beach, coastal strand, and maritime hammock, but the primary significance of

this tract is its value as sea turtle nesting habitat. Stretches of quiet, undisturbed sandy beaches, with little or no artificial light, are essential to the reproductive success and survival of sea turtles. The project harbors several other rare plant and animal species. The project is of particular importance to unique offshore reefs (sabellariid "worm" and hard coral) that have been proposed for listing as the focus of a *Florida Coral Grounds National Marine Sanctuary*. At least 30 archaeological sites (primarily shell middens) are located near or within the refuge. It is threatened by the rapid commercial and residential development of this coast.

Public Use

The project is designated as a recreation area and a wildlife and environmental area. The designation will allow such uses as photography, swimming, fishing and nature appreciation.

Acquisition Planning and Status

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. The project excludes (1) developed parcels and (2) undeveloped parcels situated between developed parcels.

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

Placed on list	1991
Project Area (Acres)	1,018
Acres Acquired	456
at a Cost of	\$29,933,865
Acres Remaining	562
Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value	45,000,000 TD \$25,290,000*

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

Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge - Priority 2

Acquisition efforts are ongoing.

The Land Acquisition Advisory Council approved the addition of 112 acres to the project boundary on March 10, 1995.

Coordination

This project was developed in conjunction with the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS). No funding was appropriated by the Federal government for FY 1997, for the acquisition of parcels within Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge. Indian River County is an acquisition partner on several tracts within the Indian River County portion of the project. Brevard County will assist with negotiations on a portion of the project (North Sebastian Inlet Hammock) added as a boundary amendment during 1991.

The Richard King Mellon Foundation has made a substantial contribution to overall protection/acquisition of the project area. The Foundation has acquired several tracts within the project boundary.

In 1994, individuals representing eleven government agencies, conservation groups, non-profit organizations and the local community formed the Archie Carr Working Group. The participants felt strongly that a workgroup process was required to enhance coordination, cooperation and communication among the diverse interest groups involved in the refuge and barrier island ecosystem protection effort.

Management Policy Statement

The primary goals of management of the Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge 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.

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.

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/USFWS

Category	1995/96
Source of Funds	Federal
Salary	\$36,000
OPS	\$0
Expense	\$2,000
OCO	\$2,000
FCO	\$0
TOTAL	\$40,000

Management Cost Summary/Brevard County

Source of Funds	County
Expense	\$40,000
FCO	\$145,000
TOTAL	\$185,000

Management Cost Summary/DRP (Sebastian Inlet SP, 10% of which are Archie Carr CARL lands)

Category	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98
Source of Funds	SPTF	SPTF	SPTF
Salary	\$557,474	\$565,342	\$582,302
OPS	\$59,458	\$57,000	\$57,000
Expense	\$148,946	\$142,000	\$142,000
OCO	\$30,405	\$0	\$0
FCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$796,253	\$775,218	\$781,302

Florida Keys Ecosystem

Priority 4

Monroe County

Purpose for State Acquisition

The unique pine rocklands and hardwood hammocks of the Florida Keys, forests of West Indian plants that shelter several extremely rare animals, are being lost to the rapid development of these islands. The Florida Keys Ecosystem project will protect all the significant unprotected hardwood hammocks left in the Keys and many rare plants and animals, including the Lower Keys marsh rabbit and Key deer. It will also help protect the Outstanding Florida Waters of the Keys, the recreational and commercial fisheries, and the reefs around the islands, and also give residents and visitors more areas for enjoying the natural beauty of the Keys.

Managers

Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission (13 sites); Division of Recreation and Parks, Florida Department of Environmental Protection (13 sites).

General Description

This project includes the privately owned tropical hardwood hammocks of significant size and quality in the Florida Keys from South Key Largo to Sugarloaf Key. The project includes stepping-stones of habitat for white-crowned pigeons and migratory birds, and provides habitat for virtually all remaining Lower Keys marsh rabbits and dozens of other endangered or

threatened plant and animal species, including the Key deer. Many archaeological/historical sites are recorded from the area. All the project sites are threatened by the intense development in the Keys.

Public Use

The tracts will become botanical sites, parks, and wildlife and environmental areas. Some will offer camping, swimming, hiking, and boating, while others will be suitable only for nature appreciation.

Acquisition Planning and Status

Hammocks of the Lower Keys:

No phasing is recommended; however, some sites 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 (acquired). Project acres for each site are: Cudjoe Key, 38 acres; Big Torch Key, 450 acres; Little Torch Key, 2711 acres; Summerland Key, 20 acres; Sugarloaf Key, 2711 acres; Little Knockemdown Key, 300 acres; Middle Torch Key, 811 acres; Ramrod Key, 615 acres; and Wahoo Key, added at the LAAC's 12/3/93 meeting, 26 acres (acquired).

Tropical Flyways:

FNAI Elements	
PINE ROCKLAND	G1/S1
<i>Garber's spurge</i>	G1/S1
<i>Sand flax</i>	G1G2/S1S2
COASTAL ROCKLAND LAKE	G2/S1
<i>Prickly-apple</i>	G2G3T2/S2
<i>Porter's broom spurge</i>	G2T2/S2
Key deer	G5T1/S1
Key ringneck snake	G5T1/S1
56 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1992*
Project Area (Acres)	4,438
Acres Acquired	726
at a Cost of	\$28,856,425
Acres Remaining	3,712
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$8,045,500

*In 1995, the LAAC combined the Hammocks of the Lower Keys & Tropical Flyways projects.

No phasing is recommended; all 17 sites are extremely important and vulnerable. Several sites are being acquired with the Monroe County Land Authority (MCLA) as intermediary. The 17 sites are: North Creek (73 acres, two large ownerships, remaining subdivided - 16 acres acquired through MCLA), Largo Sound (69 acres, one major ownership - 68 acres acquired through MCLA), Pennekamp North (21 acres - one major ownership - acquired through MCLA), Newport (191 acres, one major ownership, remainder subdivided), Point Charles (20 acres, one major ownership), Key Largo Narrows (79 acres, one major ownership - acquired through MCLA), Dove Creek (498 acres, several large ownerships, remaining subdivided - 187 acres acquired through MCLA) Tavernier Creek (83 acres, one major ownership), Lake San Pedro (100 acres, several large ownerships), Snake Creek (77 acres, one major

ownership - acquired through MCLA), Green Turtle (137 acres, one major ownership), Teatable (137 acres, one major ownership), Lower Matecumbe (71 acres, one major ownership), North Layton (108 acres, several large ownerships - mapping complete), Grassy Key (94 acres - several large ownerships - mapping complete on 17 parcels), Vaca Cut (27 acres, one major ownership), Stirrup Key (60 acres, one ownership - appraisal mapping in process).

Coordination

The Nature Conservancy (TNC) and the National Audubon Society sponsored this project. TNC, the Monroe County Land Authority, United States Fish And Wildlife Service, and South Florida Water Management District are participants/ intermediaries in the acquisition of some of the sites within this project.

Management Policy Statement

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

Management Prospectus

Qualifications for state designation The unique wildlife, plant, and recreational resources of the Florida Keys Ecosystem sites qualify them as wildlife and environmental areas, botanical sites or preserves, and state parks.

Manager The Division of Recreation and Parks, Department of Environmental Protection will manage thirteen sites; the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission will manage the remaining thirteen sites.

Conditions affecting intensity of management The Florida Keys Ecosystem project generally includes high-need tracts because of their small size and proximity to intensive residential and commercial development. They require basic natural areas land

management including exotic-species removal, avoidance of actions that further fragment the hammocks, general trash and debris removal, posting and some fencing, and the establishment of some basic visitor amenities at selected sites. Special species may require specific management actions. The project areas are a high-need management area which, because of their location, size and nature, will require a high level of attention to maintain and perpetuate their individual resources.

Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure Within the first year after acquisition, the Game and Fish Commission will give management priority to natural resource inventory and planning. Sites will be surveyed for rare and endangered species and management plans will be prepared. In future years, management will concentrate on implementing the plans with emphasis on exotic species eradication and maintenance, trash and debris removal, and posting and fencing for security. Long-range management will focus on using the sites to build public awareness and support for natural areas protection in general, and for tropical hardwood hammock preservation in particular. Most tracts will provide passive recreational activities for the general public. Longer range goals would include development of a detailed management plan focused on perpetuation and maintenance of natural communities. An in-depth resource inventory would be carried out to identify and map all sensitive areas that warrant special consideration and management. Visitor amenities

Florida Keys Ecosystem - Priority 4

will be planned and constructed at appropriate sites within the project and public environmental-education programs will be developed. There will be no infrastructure development in natural areas; unnecessary roads will be abandoned or removed. Management activities of the Division of Recreation and Parks in the first year will include site security, natural and cultural resource protection, and efforts toward the development of a plan for long-term public use and resource management.

Revenue-generating potential Public use of sites managed by the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission will be relatively low because no

infrastructure will be provided. For the sites managed by the Division of Recreation and Parks, no significant revenue is expected to be generated initially. After acquisition, it will probably be several years before any significant level of public use facilities is developed. The amount of any future revenue generated would depend on the nature and extent of public use and facilities.

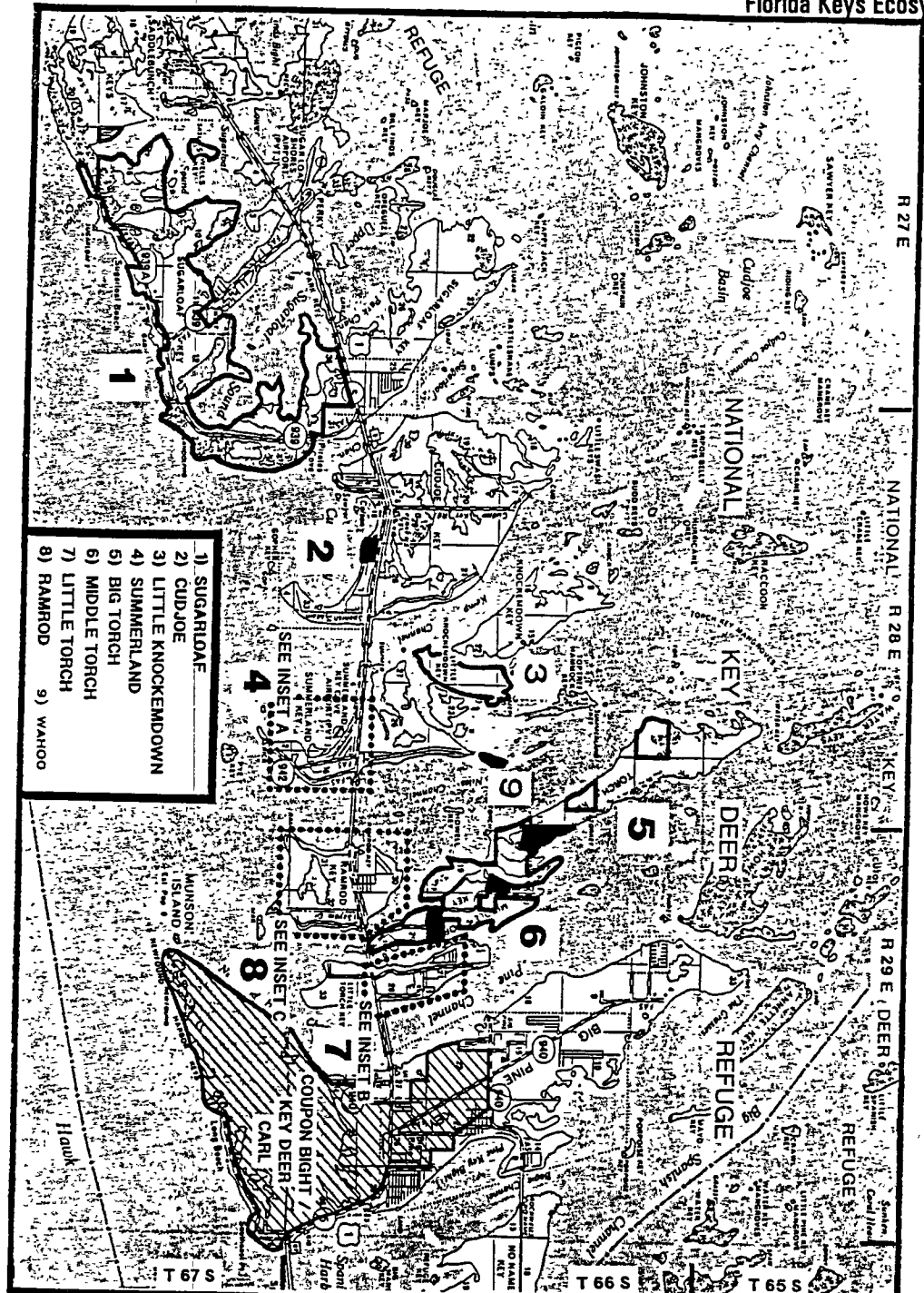
Cooperators in management activities The Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission will cooperate with and seek the assistance of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, other state agencies, local government entities and interested parties as appropriate.

Management Cost Summary/GFC

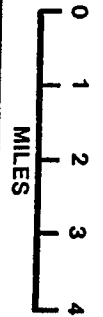
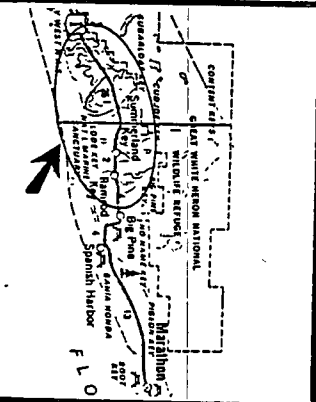
Category Source of Funds	Startup CARL	Recurring CARL
Salary	\$85,000	\$85,000
OPS	\$17,500	\$9,000
Expense	\$45,000	\$35,000
OCO	\$75,000	\$15,000
FCO	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$222,500	\$144,000

Management Cost Summary/DRP

Category Source of Funds	Startup CARL	Recurring CARL
Salary	\$22,167	\$285,000
OPS	\$24,560	\$10,000
Expense	\$10,000	\$95,000
OCO	\$61,978	\$1,000
FCO	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$118,705	\$391,000



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



SHEET 1 of 3

- ALL SITES EQUAL ESSENTIAL PARCELS
- PRIORITY SITES**
- 1) SUGARLOAF
 - 3) LITTLE KNOCKDOWN
 - 6) MIDDLE TORCH
 - 8) RAMROD

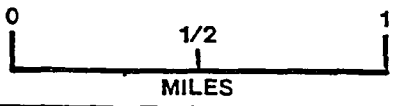
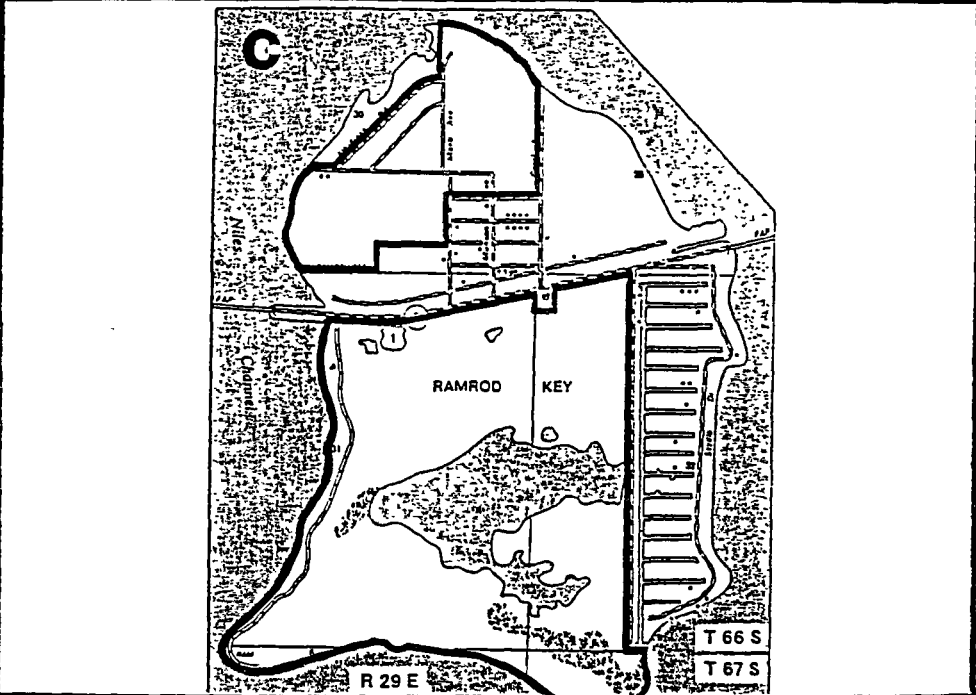
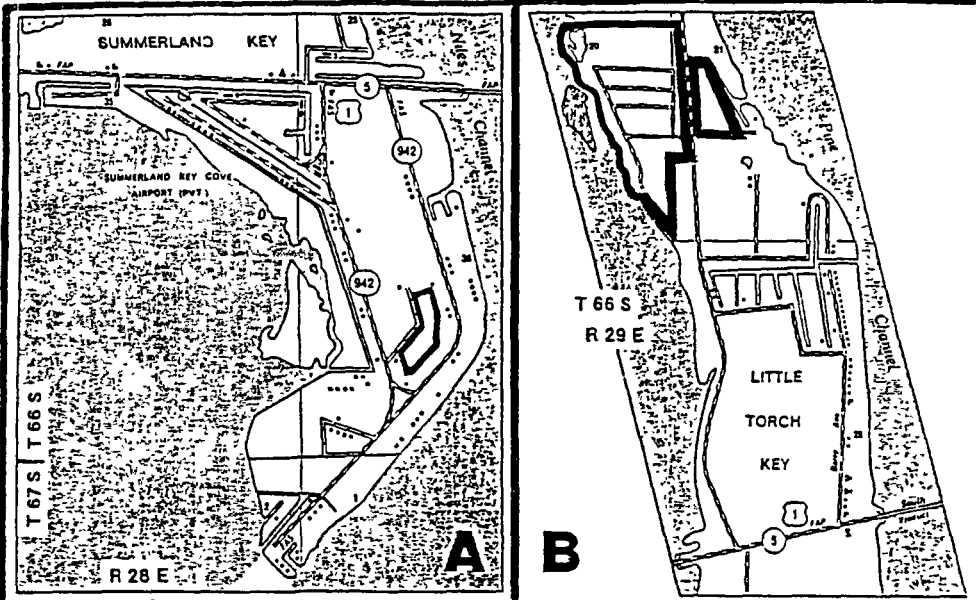
FLORIDA KEYS ECOSYSTEM

MONROE CO.

PROJECT BOUNDARY

DETAILED INSETS A,B,C ON FOLLOWING PAGE

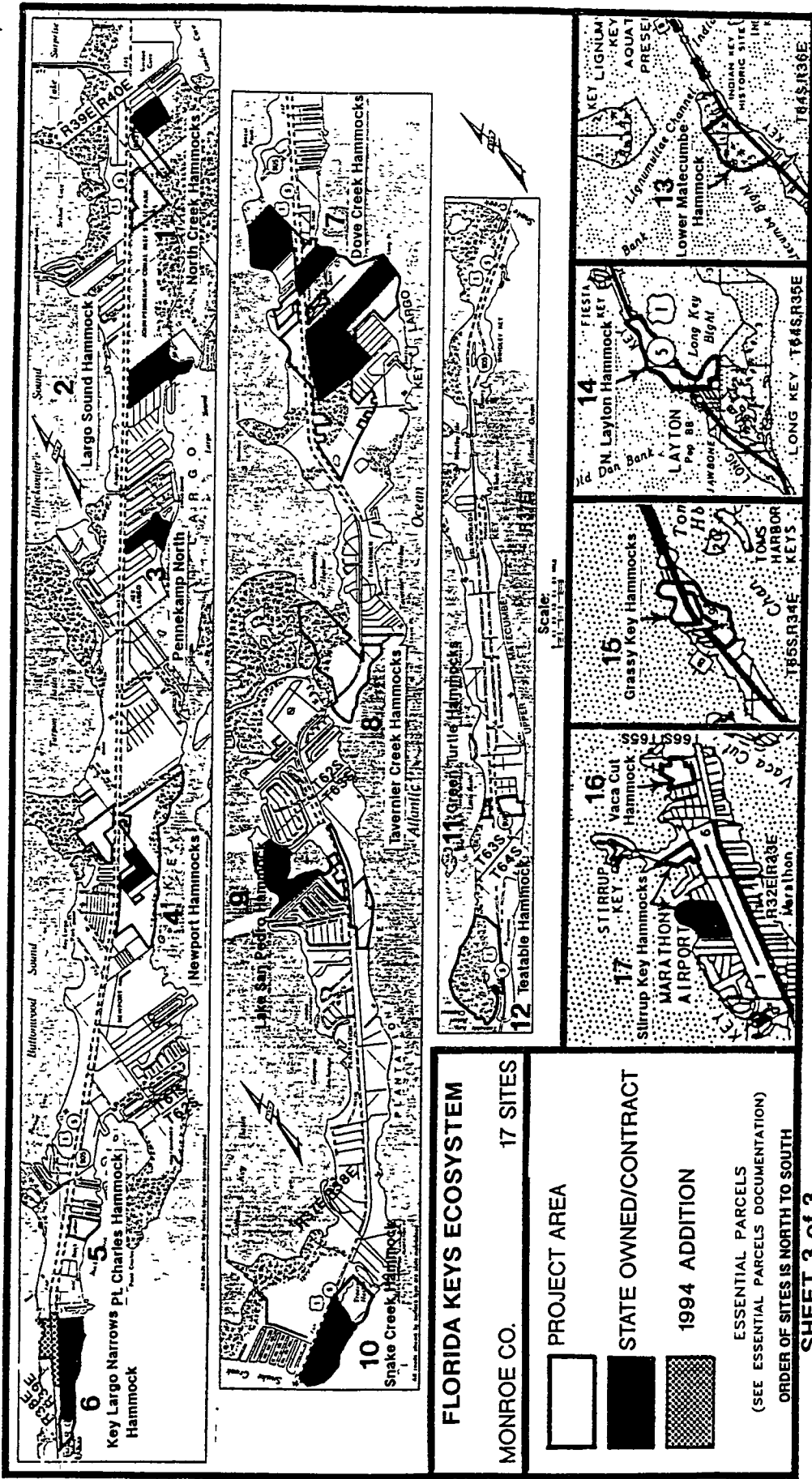
PORTION ACQUIRED



FLORIDA KEYS ECOSYSTEM
 MONROE CO.

— PROJECT BOUNDARY

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



FLORIDA KEYS ECOSYSTEM
MONROE CO. 17 SITES

PROJECT AREA

STATE OWNED/CONTRACT

1994 ADDITION

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

SHEET 3 of 3

Annutteliga Hammock

Priority 5

Hernando and Citrus Counties

Purpose for State Acquisition

The Brooksville Ridge in west-central Florida supports some of the last large tracts of longleaf-pine sandhills in Florida, unique forests full of northern hardwood trees, and many archaeological sites. The Annutteliga Hammock project will conserve the remaining fragments of the forests between the Withlacoochee State Forest and the Chassahowitzka Wildlife Management Area, thereby protecting habitat for black bear and many sandhill-dwelling plants and animals and giving the public a large area for recreation in the original landscape of this fast-growing region.

Managers

Division of Forestry (northeastern and southeastern parts) and Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission (western part).

General Description

Remnants of Annutteliga Hammock on steep-sided hills and small valleys cover 20% of the project area. This hardwood forest resembles forests far to the north; in fact, several northern trees reach their southern limits near this area. Westward the hardwoods give way to drier longleaf-pine sandhills on slightly lower and more level terrain. Remnants of these Sandhill forests cover 59% of the project. Twenty archaeological sites attest the long history

of Native American occupation here. Limerock mines, golf courses, and residential developments are now seriously fragmenting these natural areas, but excellent examples of the original vegetation and wildlife, including the Florida black bear, remain. The Suncoast Parkway is planned to run through this project.

Public Use

This project is designated for use as a state forest and wildlife management area. Such uses as camping, picnicking, hiking, and boating will be compatible with the protection of the area.

Acquisition Planning and Status

This project consists of several large tracts as well as large subdivided areas. Essential parcels include Sugarmill Woods (BOT approval of contract -TNC intermediary - pending), World Woods, Florida Crushed Stone (two distinct tracts), Orange Meadow Corp., (Seville) Blackwell (westernmost tract), Tooke's Lake Joint Venture.

On March 10, 1995 the Land Acquisition Advisory Council approved the addition of 900 acres to the project boundary during 1995.

On December 5, 1996 , The LAAC transferred the Oravec ownership (773 acres) to the Less-Than-Fee Category.

FNAI Elements	
Cooley's water-willow	G1G2/S1S2
SCRUB	G2/S2
SANDHILL	G2G3/S2
Florida black bear	G5T2/S2
Sherman's fox squirrel	G5T2/S2
Gopher tortoise	G3/S3
SANDHILL UPLAND LAKE	G3/S2
<i>Florida mountain-mint</i>	G3/S2
17 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1995
Project Area (Acres)	28,377
Acres Acquired	0
at a Cost of	\$0
Acres Remaining	28,377
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$54,900,670

Coordination

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

The Southwest Florida Water Management District has added this project to its five-year plan. Hernando County is also an acquisition and management partner.

Management Policy Statement

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

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

Manager The Division of Forestry proposes to manage approximately 14,336 acres in the northeastern and southeastern portions of the project. The Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission is recommended to be lead manager on the southwestern 14,048 acres next to the Chassahowitzka Wildlife Management Area.

*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

Annutteliga Hammock - Priority 5

breaks will be utilized to contain and control prescribed and natural fires.

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

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

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

Management Cost Summary/DOF

Category Source of Funds	Startup CARL	Recurring CARL
Salary	\$85,020	\$85,020
OPS	\$0	\$0
Expense	\$25,000	\$25,000
OCO	\$116,800	\$10,000
FCO	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$226,820	\$120,020

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

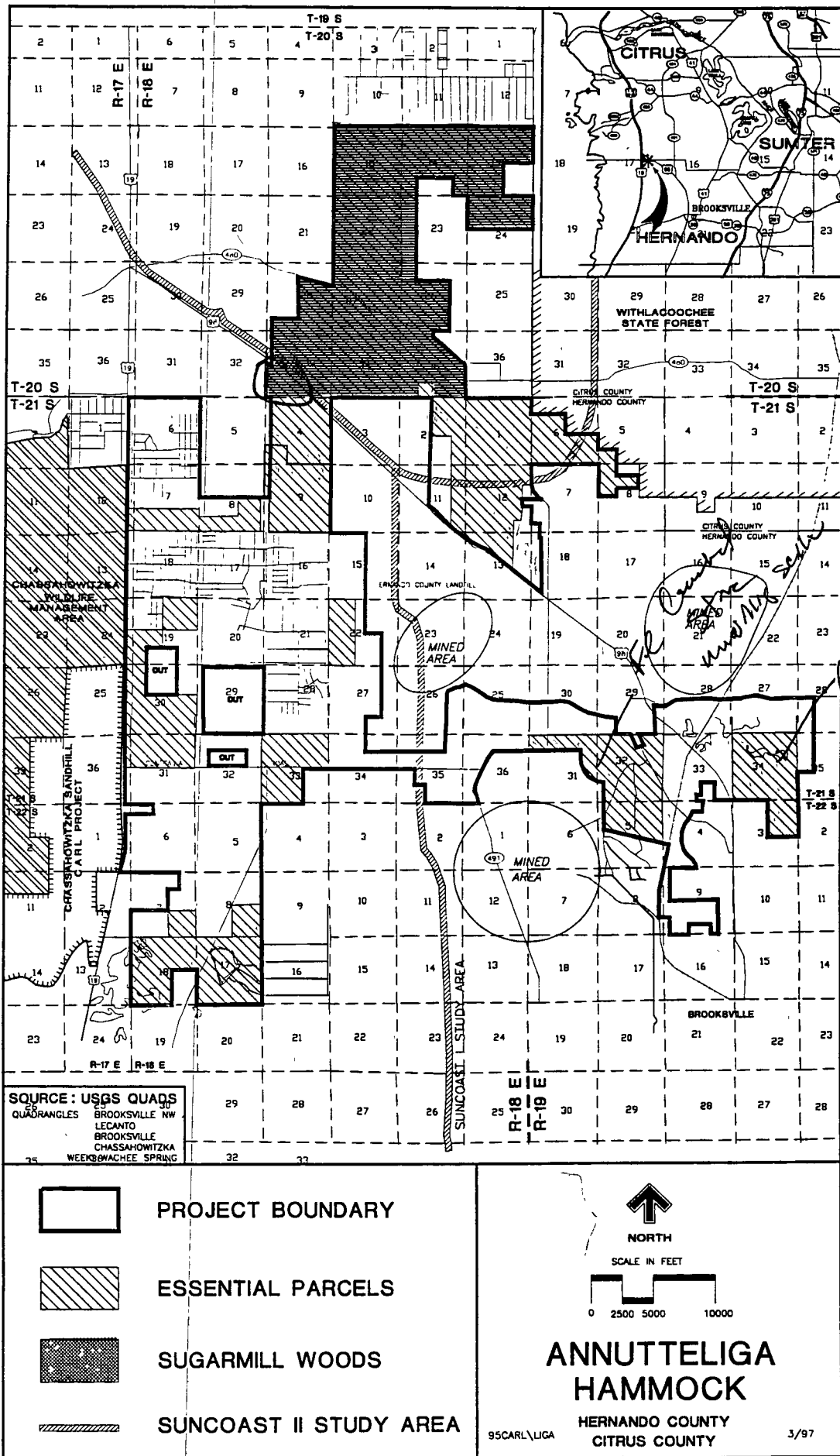
The Division will sell timber as needed to improve or maintain desirable ecosystem conditions. Revenue from these sales will vary, but the revenue-generating potential of this project is expected to be low to moderate.

B. Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission

Harvest of pinelands could help offset operational costs. Any estimate of revenue from harvest of the pinelands will depend on a detailed timber cruise. Revenue may also be generated from the sale of Wildlife Management Area stamps to recreational users of the property.

Management Cost Summary/GFC

Category Source of Funds	Startup CARL	Recurring CARL
Salary	\$66,900	\$66,900
OPS	\$10,500	\$5,250
Expense	\$52,500	\$42,000
OCO	\$77,000	\$0
FCO	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$206,950	\$114,200



Estero Bay

Priority 6

Lee County

Purpose for State Acquisition

Estero Bay is one of the most productive estuaries in the state. Its mangroves shelter important nesting colonies of water birds, and feed and protect many aquatic animals. These animals, in turn, are the foundation of a commercial and sport fishery. The uplands around the bay include the largest rosemary scrub left in southwest Florida. Important archaeological remains of the Calusa Indians dot the area. The Estero Bay CARL project will protect the bay's water quality, its native plants and animals its archaeological sites, and will provide recreational opportunities to the people of the rapidly growing Fort Myers area.

Manager

Division of Marine Resources, Florida Department of Environmental Protection.

General Description

Much of the Estero Bay project area is composed of wetlands fronting Estero Bay (mangrove swamp, salt marsh, and salt flats). These communities provide nutrients to the bay, contributing substantially to its biological productivity. The bay area supports a diversity of wildlife, including the federally endangered bald eagle. The wetlands in a natural condition help maintain high water quality in the Estero Bay Aquatic Preserve. The project

also includes the largest remaining block of rosemary scrub in southwest Florida. Several archaeological sites attributed to the Calusa Indians and their prehistoric ancestors are known from the project area. The project is threatened by the rapid residential development in the area.

Public Use

This project is designated as a buffer preserve to the Estero Bay Aquatic Preserve and can provide opportunities for fishing, hiking, nature appreciation, and primitive camping.

Acquisition Planning and Status

Phase I: Windsor/Steven's tract (acquired) and the Estero Bay ownership (acquired). Phase II: developable uplands from Section 19 north. Phase III: developable uplands from Section 30 south. Phase IV: wetlands and islands. Other essential tracts more specifically identified by LAAC in 1994 include the Chapel Ridge area - and other high quality scrub areas in sections 19, 30, 31 and 5.

Because of higher ranking by LAAC in 1996, pre-acquisition activity is beginning on the Chapel Ridge area, which is very vulnerable to development.

Coordination

Approximately 316 acres were acquired through donation from The Nature Conservancy in 1986.

FNAI Elements	
<i>Sambel lovegrass</i>	G2/S2
West Indian manatee	G2?/S2?
Florida sandhill crane	G5T2T3/S2
SHELL MOUND	G3/S2
Bald eagle	G3/S2S3
ESTUARINE TIDAL SWAMP	G3/S3
MARINE TIDAL SWAMP	G3/S3
Gopher tortoise	G3/S3
26 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1985
Project Area (Acres)	15,784
Acres Acquired	5,494
at a Cost of	\$7,657,750
Acres Remaining	10,290
Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$13,126,300

Management Policy Statement

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.

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.

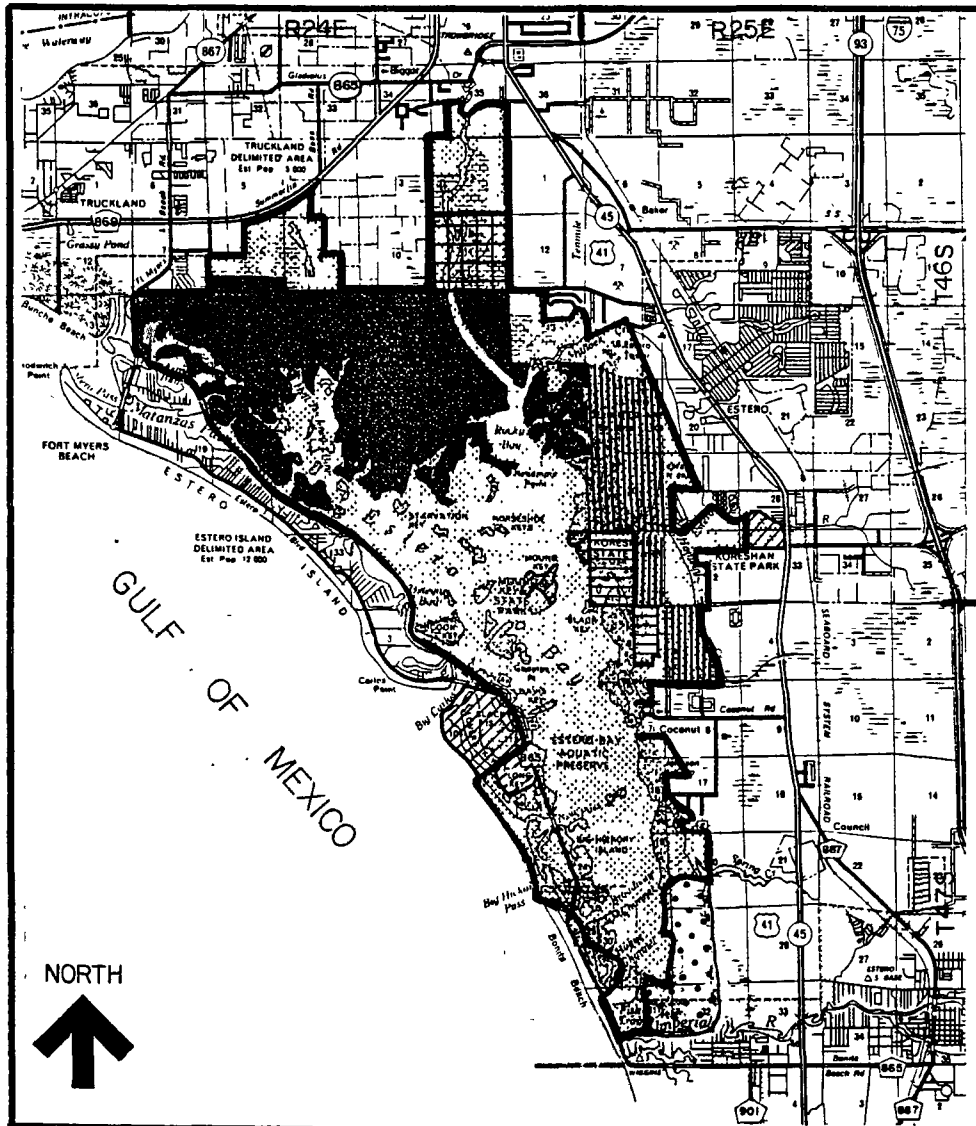
Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure Within the first year after acquisition, and with adequate funding, management activities will concentrate on property security, including fencing, posting and patrols, access for managers, and the elimination 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	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98
Source of Funds	CARL/IITF	CARL/IITF	CARL/IITF
Salary	\$47,823	\$47,823	\$47,823
OPS	\$15,164	\$25,199	\$25,199
Expense	\$26,157	\$21,500	\$21,500
OCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
FCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$38,055	\$40,087	\$40,087



**ESTERO BAY
AQUATIC PRESERVE BUFFER**

LEE COUNTY



ESSENTIAL PARCELS

(AREA ACQUIRED BY STATE
EQUALS ESSENTIAL PARCELS AS WELL)



PROJECT AREA



~~STATE OWNED~~
(Equals Essential
Parcels)



STATE OWNED



COUNTY
OWNED



NATURE
CONSERVANCY
PRESERVE

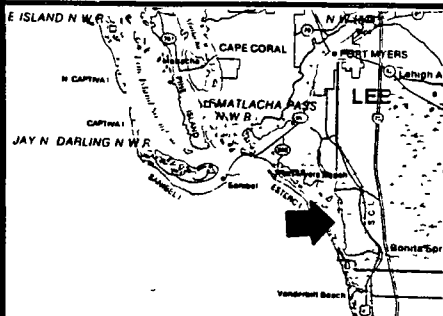


TNC
DONATION



DELETED

PROJECT BOUNDARY



Wekiva-Ocala Greenway

Priority 7

Lake, Orange and Volusia Counties

Purpose for State Acquisition

The springs, rivers, lakes, swamps, and uplands stretching north from Orlando to the Ocala National Forest are an important refuge for the Florida black bear, as well as other wildlife such as the bald eagle, swallow-tailed kite, Florida scrub jay, and wading birds. The Wekiva-Ocala Greenway will protect these animals and the Wekiva and St. Johns river basins by protecting natural corridors connecting Wekiva Springs State Park, Rock Springs Run State Reserve, the Lower Wekiva River State Preserve, and Hontoon Island State Park with the Ocala National Forest. It will also provide the people of the booming Orlando area with a large, nearby natural area in which to enjoy camping, fishing, swimming, hiking, canoeing, and other recreational pursuits.

Managers

Division of Recreation and Parks, Florida Department of Environmental Protection (BMK Ranch, Seminole Springs, St. Johns River and portions of the Wekiva-Ocala Connector); Division of Forestry, Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (Seminole Springs and portions of the Wekiva-Ocala Connector).

General Description

This project incorporates most of the forested wetlands along the St. Johns and Wekiva Rivers between Orlando and the Ocala National Forest.

The St. Johns River site consists of three large bottomlands and adjacent uplands between three existing state ownerships. The Seminole Springs/Woods site is reported to have 50 to 75 springs within its boundary. The Wekiva-Ocala Connector site provides a wildlife movement corridor between the Ocala National Forest and the other portions of the project along the Wekiva River. The BMK Ranch site consists of wetlands and uplands that 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.

Public Use

This project sites are designated as state reserves or preserves and state forests, offering opportunities for canoeing, hiking, fishing and camping.

Acquisition Planning and Status

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

Seminole Springs/Woods: 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. Wekiva-Ocala Connector: Core Tracts West: Maxwell and Holman, Shockley, Harper (acquired by SJRWMD 2,228

FNAI Elements	
Seminole Spring snail	G1/S1
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
35 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1995*
Project Area (Acres)	67,269
Acres Acquired	27,206
at a Cost of	\$80,488,859
Acres Remaining	40,063
Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$36,883,199

* In 1995 four projects were combined and placed on the list as Wekiva-Ocala Greenway.

Wekiva-Ocala Greenway - Priority 7

acres/2.1 million), Alger Enterprises (contingent upon the acquisition of Harper), Fisch (currently being negotiated), Southland Gardens (contingent upon the acquisition of Harper and Fisch), Clemmons, Blaskovic, Kittridge. Core Tracts East: Stetson University (acquired), Stein, Lenholt Farms, Francolin, Jung, and Hollywood Pines, Inc. St. Johns River: BMK Ranch: New Garden Coal is the largest ownership remaining to be acquired.

On October 30, 1995, the LAAC added approximately 5,616 acres to the project boundary. Additionally, all phasing was removed.

During 1996 the LAAC added 450 acres to the project boundary.

Other acquisitions in the Wekiva Basin are: Wekiva Buffers, Wekiva Springs State Park, Rock Springs Run, Lower Wekiva River State Park, Hontoon Island State Recreation Area, and Blue Spring State Park. These acquisitions total 18,400 acres.

Management Policy Statement

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

Qualifications for state designation The large size, variety of forest resources, and diversity of the former Seminole Springs project and the western Wekiva-Ocala Connector make them highly desirable for management as a state forest. The quality of resources on the remainder of the project make them suitable for state preserves.

Coordination

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

In 1994, the Wekiva River Work Group was created to further coordination and communication among the government agencies, conservation groups, non-profit organizations and the local community involved in the Wekiva basin protection effort.

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

Resolutions in support of this project include: Lake County Commission and St. Johns River Water Management District; Support for shared acquisition.

Manager The Division of Forestry proposes to manage the Seminole Springs and western connector portions of the project. The remainder will be managed by the Department of Environmental Protection, Division of Recreation and Parks. The Division of Recreation and Parks may elect to assume management of the western portion of the Strawn property at a later date if it is purchased.

Conditions affecting intensity of management On the portion to be managed by the Division of Forestry, there are no known disturbances that will require extraordinary attention, so the level of management intensity is expected to be typical for a state forest. On the portion to be managed by the Division of Recreation and Parks, the BMK Ranch is a high-need management area, while the Eastern Connector of the former Wekiva-Ocala Connector project and the former St. Johns River project are low-need management areas. The BMK Ranch project anticipates a higher level of recreational use and development compatible with resource management than does the other properties.

Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure About 8,000 acres have been purchased by the State of Florida and the St. Johns Water Management District and have been assigned to the Division of Forestry for management as the Seminole State

Forest (SSF). The Division is currently providing for public access for low-intensity, non-facilities-related outdoor recreation. Initial activities include securing the site, providing public and fire management access, inventorying resources, and removing trash. The project's natural resources and threatened and endangered plants and animals will be inventoried to provide the basis for a management plan.

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

For the Division of Recreation and Parks, within the first year after acquisition, management

activities will concentrate on site security, natural and cultural resource protection, and the development of a plan for long-term public use and resource management.

Revenue-generating potential The Division of Forestry will sell timber as needed to improve or maintain desirable ecosystem conditions. These sales will provide a variable source of revenue, but the revenue-generating potential for this project is expected to be low. The Division of Recreation and Parks expects no significant revenue to be generated initially. After acquisition, it will probably be several years before any significant public facilities are developed on the BMK Ranch properties, and public facilities will probably not be a major emphasis on the eastern connector properties. The amount of any future revenue will depend on the nature and extent of public use and facilities.

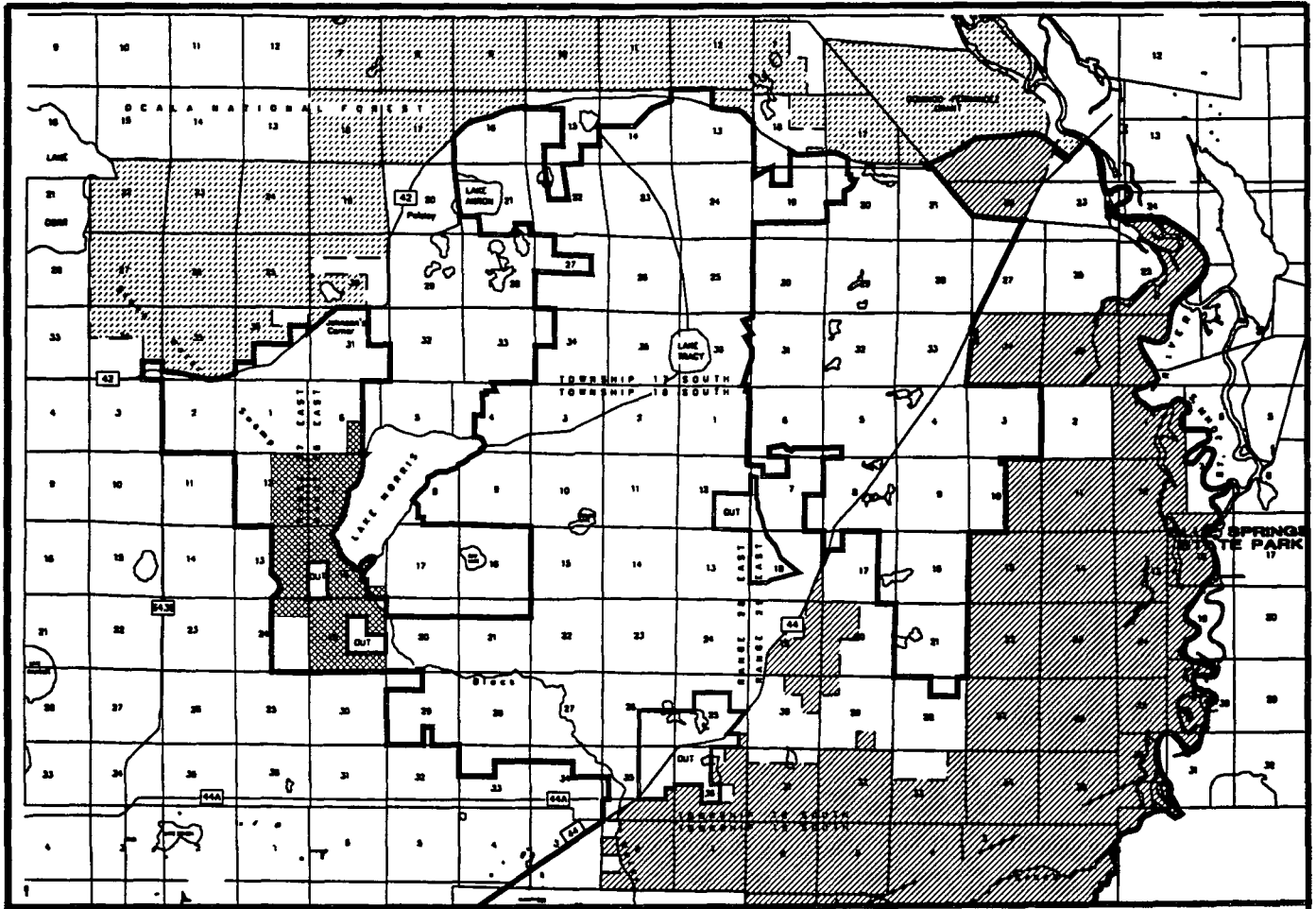
Cooperators in management activities The Division of Forestry will cooperate with and seek the assistance of other state agencies, local government entities and interested parties as appropriate. The Division of Recreation and Parks recommends no local governments or others for management of its project area.

Management Cost Summary/DRP

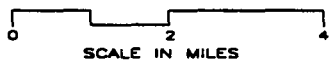
Category Source of Funds	Startup CARL	Recurring CARL
Salary	\$22,167	\$97,099
OPS	\$14,560	\$5,000
Expense	\$11,400	\$32,000
OCO	\$55,000	\$1,000
FCO	\$85,000	\$0
TOTAL	\$188,127	\$135,099

Management Cost Summary/DOF (Seminole State Forest)





Category Source of Funds	1995/96 CARL	1996/97 CARL	1997/98 CARL
Salary	\$35,440	\$64,440	\$105,000
OPS	\$0	\$4,500	\$5,000
Expense	\$22,600	\$40,225	\$51,000
OCO	\$0	\$29,270	\$48,000
FCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$58,040	\$138,435	\$209,000



MATCHLINE "A" SEE SHEET 2 OF 2



CONSERVATION AND RECREATION LANDS

-  PROJECT BOUNDARY
-  STATE OWNED LANDS WITHIN PROJECT BOUNDARY
-  FEDERAL LANDS
-  LANDS OWNED BY ST. JOHNS WATER MANAGEMENT DISTRICT



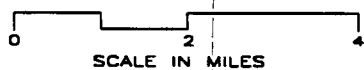
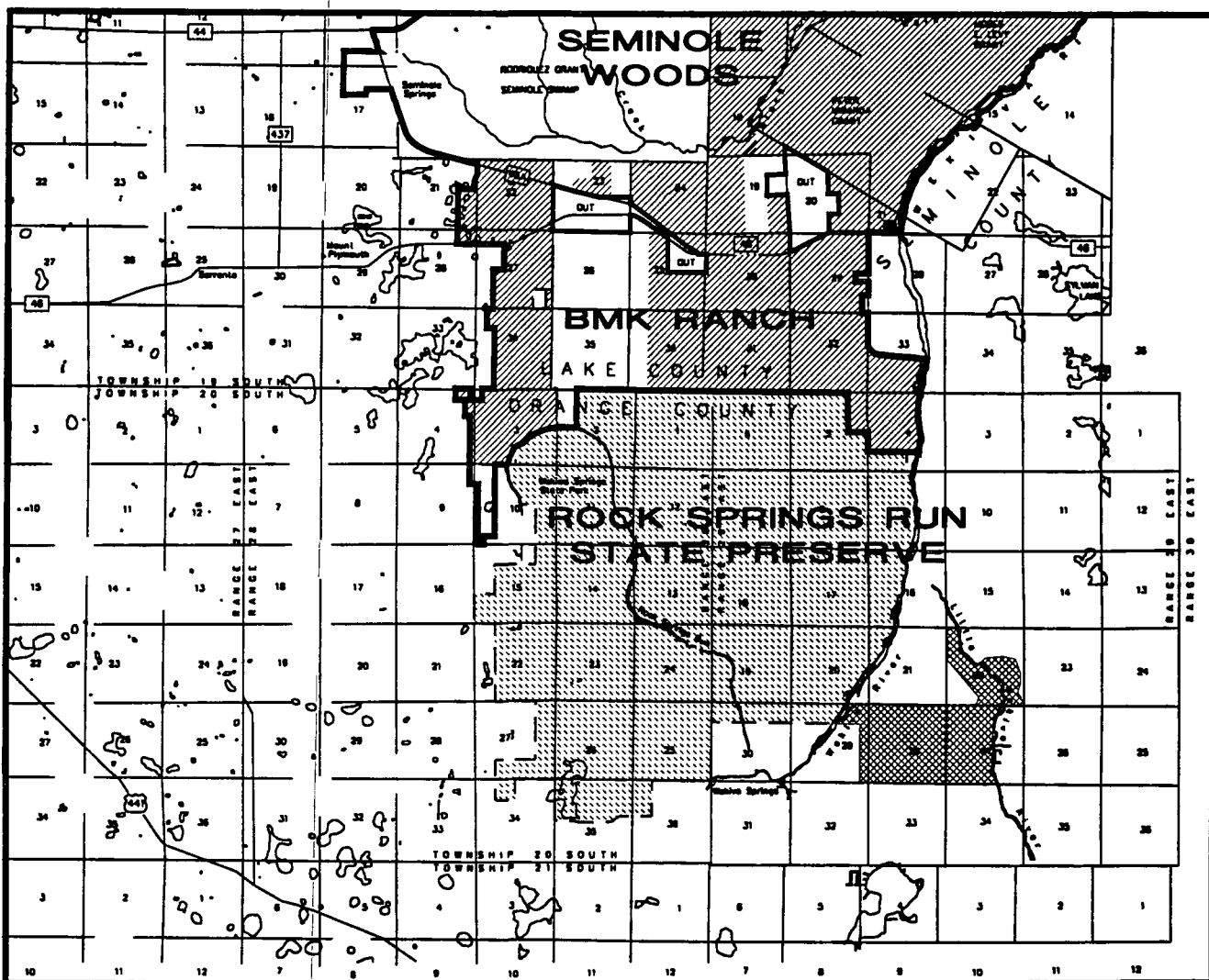
WEKIVA-OCALA GREENWAY

LAKE/ORANGE COUNTIES

96NEW\WEKIVA

3/97

SHEET 1 OF 2



CONSERVATION AND RECREATION LANDS



PROJECT BOUNDARY



STATE OWNED LANDS WITHIN PROJECT BOUNDARY



STATE OWNED LANDS OUTSIDE PROJECT BOUNDARY



LANDS OWNED BY ST. JOHNS WATER MANAGEMENT DISTRICT



NORTH

WEKIVA-OCALA GREENWAY

LAKE/ORANGE COUNTIES

Lake Powell

Priority 8

Bay and Walton Counties

Purpose for State Acquisition

Between the coastal developments of Walton County and the motels of Panama City Beach, Lake Powell still spreads its tea-colored water much as it always has. The Lake Powell project will conserve the flatwoods, hammocks, and dunes around the lake, helping to maintain its high water quality and its recreational fishery; preserving the habitat of several rare plants and shorebirds; and providing the public with a scenic area in which to learn about and enjoy the shrinking natural world of this growing coast.

Managers

Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission (north side of lake) and Division of Recreation and Parks (south side of lake). Gulf Coast Community College has expressed an interest in managing a portion of the Camp Helen site.

General Description

Lake Powell is a shallow embayment, intermittently connected to the Gulf, with exceptionally high water quality. Sand pine scrub, long unburned, dominates the land around the lake. Five FNAI-listed plants, most found only in the Florida panhandle, are known from the project. 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. Lake Powell, an Outstanding Florida Water, supports a recreational fishery. Five archaeological sites are known from the area. Camp Helen was scheduled for immediate development; the rest of the project is less immediately threatened.

Public Use

This project qualifies as a state park and wildlife management area, with such uses as hiking, camping, and fishing. Gulf Coast Community College wishes to use at least portions of the Camp Helen site as an environmental education center. The Division of Recreation and Parks is responsible for the coordination and oversight of any such facility, which should be compatible with the goals and objectives of the state park system.

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 and has been acquired with TNC as intermediary. The entire project, however, should be considered "essential" to acquire. Pre-acquisition activity is occurring on the Smith tract.

FNAI Elements	
<i>Large-leaved jointweed</i>	G2/S2
SCRUB	G2/S2
<i>Godfrey's golden aster</i>	G2/S2
<i>Gulf coast lupine</i>	G2/S2
Piping plover	G3/S2
<i>White-top pitcher-plant</i>	G3/S3
<i>Chapman's butterwort</i>	G3?/S2
Least tern	G4/S3
18 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1995
Project Area (Acres)	900
Acres Acquired	182
at a Cost of	\$13,575,000
Acres Remaining	718
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$492,766

Coordination

CARL has no acquisition partners at this time.

Management Policy Statement

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 CARL project is sufficiently large and diverse to qualify for establishment, management, and public use as a Type I Wildlife Management Area (WMA) and unit of the state park system.

Manager Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission (area north of lake); Division of Recreation and Parks, Department of Environmental Protection (area south of lake).

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. The Camp Helen property is a high-need tract because of the potential intensity of public use.

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

A. Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission

Within the first year after acquisition of the portion north of the lake, the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission will focus on site security, delineating boundaries, public and fire management access, baseline resource inventory, and removal of existing refuse. The 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 portion north of the lake, 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.

B. Division of Recreation and Parks

Public access will, as appropriate, be provided for recreation activities on the Camp Helen tract. Additionally, initial management efforts will concentrate on site security and development of a resource inventory and public use plan. Vehicular access by the public will be confined to designated points and routes. Protection of the cultural and natural resources will be a primary focus for the Camp Helen property. Over the long term, however, a wide range of resource-based recreation and environmental education facilities may be promoted. The nature, extent and location of infrastructure will be defined by the management plan developed for the property. Restoration and maintenance of natural communities will be incorporated into long range management efforts

Lake Powell - Priority 8

and disturbed areas will be restored to conditions that would be expected to occur in natural systems, to the extent practical.

Revenue-generating potential Portions of the project on the north side of the lake 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 from such harvest 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 northern tract is now part of the Point Washington WMA, little or no revenue enhancement is expected through the sale of WMA stamps.

The Division of Recreation and Parks expects no significant revenue to be generated from the Camp Helen property immediately after acquisition. The amount of future revenue will depend on the nature and extent of public use and facilities developed. The property has potential for generating local economic benefits.

Cooperators in management activities The Division of Forestry is desired as a cooperating manager on the north side of the lake 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. As feasible and appropriate, cooperation from local, state and other governmental agencies and the private sector will be sought to further resource management, recreational and educational opportunities, and other public uses of the Camp Helen property.

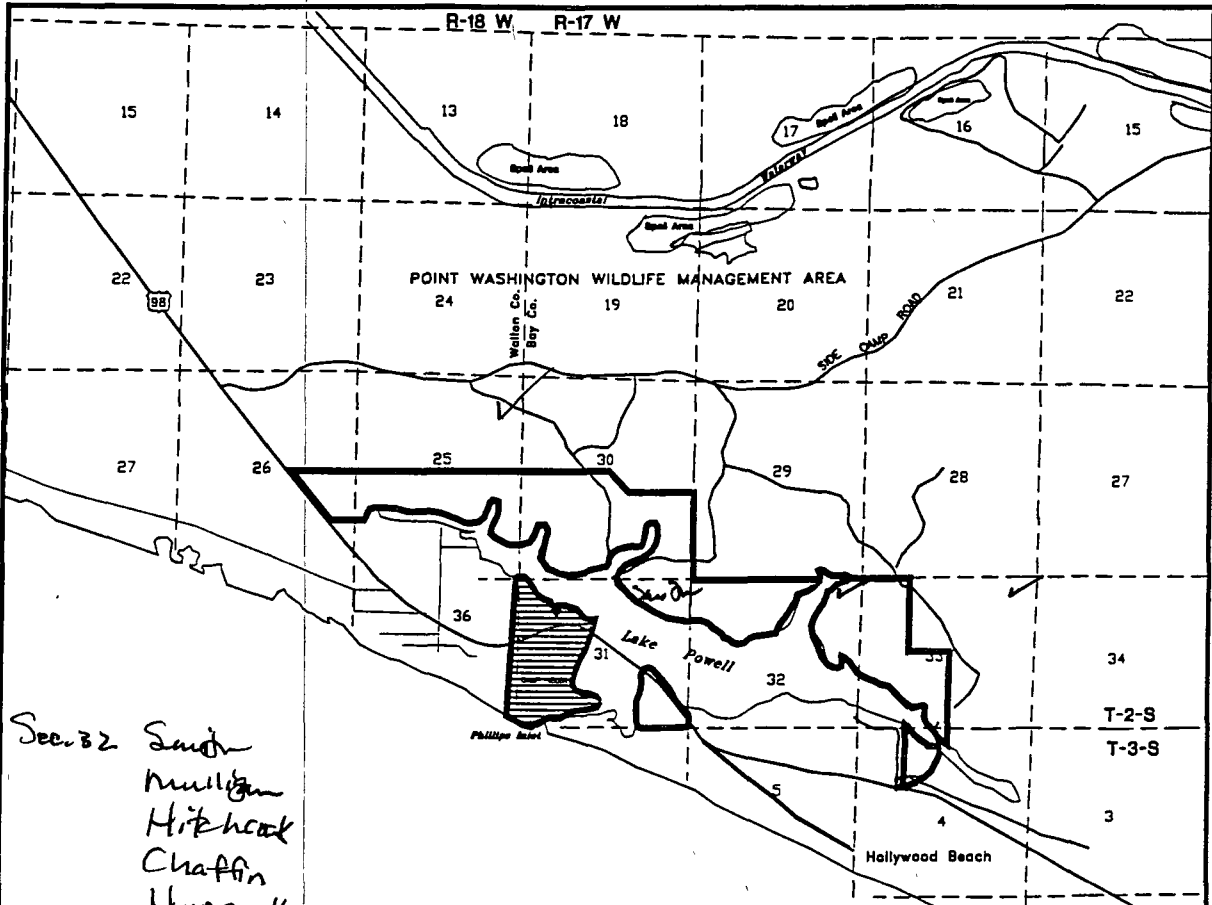
Management Cost Summary/GFWFC

Category Source of Funds	Startup CARL	Recurring CARL
Salary	\$33,750	\$33,750
OPS	\$8,800	\$8,800
Expense	\$42,000	\$42,000
OCO	\$65,000	\$0
FCO	\$35,000	\$0
TOTAL	\$189,800	\$89,800

Sec. 25 St. Joe 79.5 am
 1 23 then west of
 St. Joe

Sec. 26 Barber

Lake Powell - Priority 8

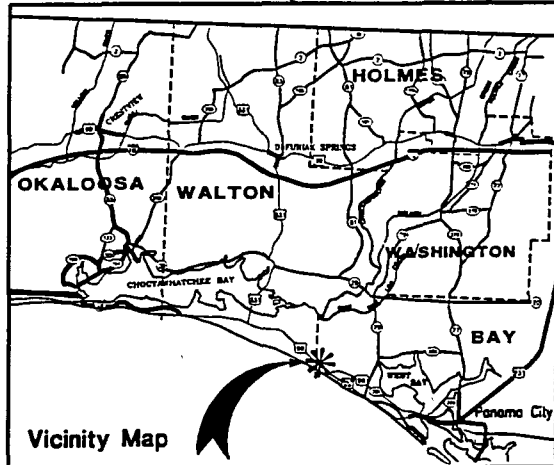


Sec. 32 Smith
 Mulligan
 Hitchcock
 Chaffin
 Huesack

Sec. 33 Smith
 Gairous
 Drake
 Blackwell
 DeLoach
 Ford

Sec. 4

SOURCE: USGS QUAD
 QUADRANGLES, POINT WASHINGTON
 SEMINOLE HILLS



PROJECT BOUNDARY
 (EQUALS ESSENTIAL PARCELS)



STATE OWNED
Camp Helen



NORTH

SCALE IN FEET



LAKE POWELL

BAY COUNTY
 WALTON COUNTY

POWELL2

1-97

Perdido Pitcher Plant Prairie

Priority 9

Escambia County

Purpose for State Acquisition

The pine flatwoods and swamps west of Pensacola are interrupted by wet grassy prairies dotted with carnivorous pitcher plants—some of the last remnants of a landscape unique to the northern Gulf coast. The Perdido Pitcher Plant Prairie project will conserve these prairies and the undeveloped land around them, helping to protect the water quality of Perdido Bay and Big Lagoon, and giving the public a wealth of opportunities to learn about and enjoy this natural land.

Manager

Division of Recreation and Parks, Florida Department of Environmental Protection.

General Description

The project covers a large undeveloped area of undulating topography, where low ridges, remnants of ancient dune lines, alternate with slightly lower intervening swales that drain east or west, parallel to the Gulf coast. 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. No archaeological sites are known from the project. The uplands on the site are moderately vulnerable to development.

Public Use

This project is designated for use as a state park, providing opportunities for swimming, fishing, boating, camping, hiking and nature appreciation.

Acquisition Planning and Status

Several large ownerships exist within the project boundary, including Duckett, Carr, Henning and Perdido Bay Partnerships. Larger ownerships should be acquired first. Additionally, the important pitcher plant prairies in sections 11, 12, 20, 21 and area C, the area surrounding Tarkiln Bayou (area B), including Dupont Point, and Garcon Swamp (area D) are important first priorities.

Coordination

Currently, CARL has no acquisition partners.

FNAI Elements	
<i>Large-leafed jointweed</i>	G2/S2
<i>White-top pitcher plant</i>	G2/S2
<i>Sweet pitcher-plant</i>	G3/S2
<i>Chapman's butterwort</i>	G3?/S2
WET FLATWOODS	G?/S4
Alligator snapping turtle	G3G4/S3
STRAND SWAMP	G4?/S4?
MESIC FLATWOODS	G?/S4
12 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1995
Project Area (Acres)	5,515
Acres Acquired	0
at a Cost of	\$0
Acres Remaining	5,515
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$3,210,940

Management Policy Statement

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

Management Prospectus

Qualifications for state designation The project has the size and resource diversity to provide for uses and natural-resource-based recreational activities that are compatible with the protection of rare and sensitive resources under the state park system.

Manager The Division of Recreation and Parks, Department of Environmental Protection, is recommended as manager.

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.

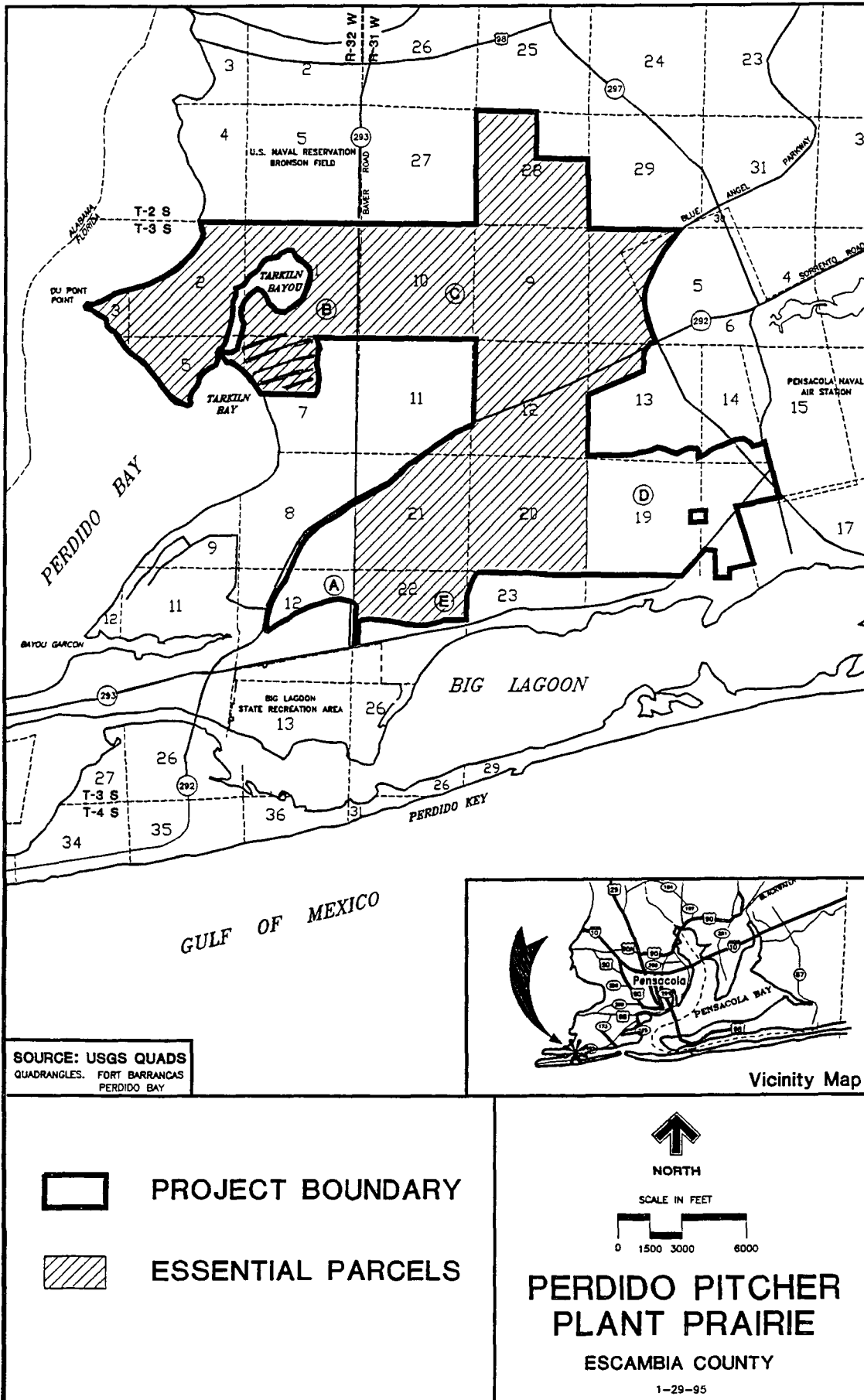
Cooperators in management activities No local governments or others are recommended for management of this project.

Management Cost Summary

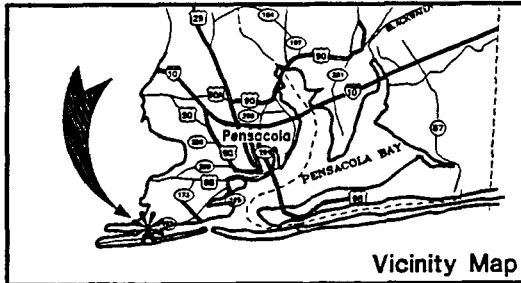
Category	Startup	Recurring
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$50,515	\$50,515
OPS	\$10,000	\$10,000
Expense	\$61,307	\$61,307
OCO	\$106,000	\$1,000
FCO	\$178,000	\$0
TOTAL	\$405,822	\$122,822



Duckell, Can,
Hewitt, Perdido Bay
Partnership

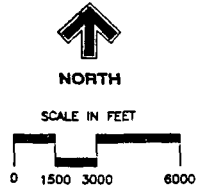
Perdido Pitcher Plant Prairie - Priority 9



SOURCE: USGS QUADS
 QUADRANGLES, FORT BARRANCAS
 PERDIDO BAY



-  PROJECT BOUNDARY
-  ESSENTIAL PARCELS



**PERDIDO PITCHER
 PLANT PRAIRIE**
 ESCAMBIA COUNTY

1-29-95

Pineland Site Complex

Priority 10

Lee County

Purpose for State Acquisition

Among the rich remains of the Calusa and earlier peoples around Charlotte Harbor, the Pineland Site Complex, with its large mounds and canals and well-preserved remains dating back almost 2000 years, may be the most important—but it is also one of the more desirable areas for development on Pine Island. The Pineland Site Complex project will protect the archaeological site and mangrove swamps near it, preserving a link of natural land to the Charlotte Harbor State Reserve, giving archaeologists the opportunity to continue their research at the site, and giving the public an opportunity to learn how the ancient inhabitants of this fast-growing area lived.

Manager

The Florida Museum of Natural History.

General Description

This internationally significant archaeological site was inhabited by the Calusa for over a thousand years, and includes substantial midden mounds, a burial mound, remnants of an Indian-engineered canal, and buried deposits containing organic remains. Natural habitats within the project area include tidal saltern, a tidal creek, intertidal shoreline, and a large tract of mangrove wetland. Ponds on the property are important to white ibis, egrets, herons, and wood stork. The intertidal shoreline has an eastern oyster bar community, numerous species of gastropods and

bivalves, and both black and red mangroves. Shoreline shell mounds exhibit a distinctive plant community. A third of the project area is pasture land. There are several species of exotic plants in the project. The site is threatened by the building of houses on the mounds. The project is adjacent to the Charlotte Harbor Aquatic Preserve.

Public Use

The Florida Museum of Natural History plans to provide a research and educational center on the site.

Acquisition Planning and Status

Essential parcels include all ownerships except: The Cloisters, American Bible Church, Sapp, Samadani, Jessy Chris and Celec. Several houses, built on significant archaeological mounds, are included within the project boundary. These tracts with improvements should be acquired, if possible. If not, life-estates should be pursued. One tract has been acquired with Emergency Archaeological Trust funds. Mapping and appraisal work is underway for all remaining essential parcels. Negotiations with owners should begin mid-1997.

Coordination

The University of Florida Foundation owns the Randell tract (56 acres) and has pledged all proceeds (less expenses) of the sale to the State to the Randell Research Center Endowment Fund for the management of the tract.

FNAI Elements	
SHELL MOUND	G3/S2
Gopher tortoise	G3/S3
ESTUARINE TIDAL SWAMP	G3/S3
XERIC HAMMOCK	G?/S3
Wood stork	G4/S2
Bald eagle	G4/S2S3
ESTUARINE TIDAL MARSH	G4/S4
Roseate spoonbill	G5/S2S3
11 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1996
Project Area (Acres)	250
Acres Acquired	.56
at a Cost of	\$209,000
Acres Remaining	249
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$1,839,970

Pineland Site Complex - Priority 10

Management Policy Statement

The primary objective of management of the Pineland Site Complex CARL project is to preserve the Pineland Site Complex, an archaeological site of national significance. Achieving this objective will allow further scientific research on this site and provide the public with opportunities to learn about the prehistoric inhabitants of Pine Island.

The project should be managed under the single-use concept: management activities should be directed toward the preservation of the archaeological resources of the site. Consumptive uses such as hunting or logging should not be permitted. Managers should control public access to the project; limit public motor vehicles to a small part of the area; thoroughly inventory the resources; and monitor management activities to ensure that they are actually protecting the archaeological resources and maintaining or improving the quality of any natural communities, such as mangrove swamps, on site. Managers should limit the number and size of recreational facilities, such as hiking trails, ensure that they avoid the most sensitive resources, and site them in already disturbed areas when possible.

The project area includes the known components of the Pineland Site Complex and therefore has the configuration to achieve its primary objective.

Management Prospectus

Qualifications for state designation The Pineland Site Complex is an internationally significant archaeological site listed on the National Register of Historic Places; it qualifies as a state historic site.

Manager The Florida Museum of Natural History, University of Florida, is recommended as the lead manager. The Southwest Florida Aquatic and State Buffer Preserves, Florida Department of Environmental Protection is recommended as the cooperating manager.

Conditions affecting intensity of Management needs will include maintenance (fences, week and

exotic plant control, etc.) and security (periodic patrol of the more remote wetlands areas, active surveillance of the central site area).

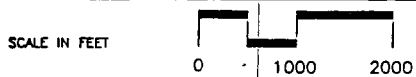
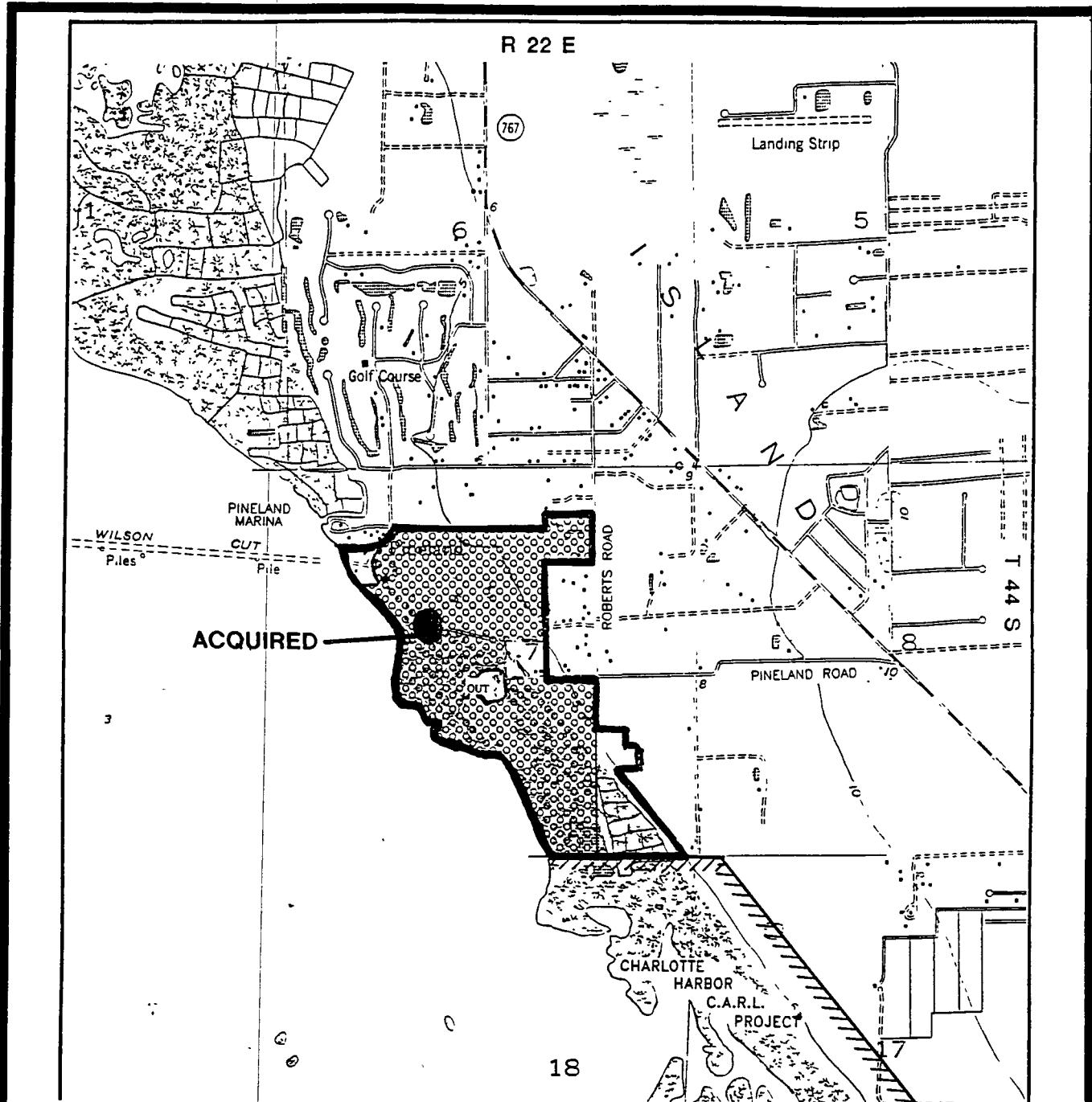
Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure Within the first year after acquisition, initial or intermediate activities will concentrate on site security, resource inventory, and property maintenance (cleaning up of dumped materials, exotic plant eradication, etc.). A master plan (now being drafted) will be in place to guide a phased development process leading to a permanent research/education center open regularly to the public within five years. Initial development will concentrate on public safety, security, and resources assessment, including inventory of endangered and threatened species. A plan for conservation and enhancement of significant habitats identified in this process will be developed.

Revenue-generating potential In addition to the income produced by the invested endowed funds, the Center's director will be responsible for bringing in grant funds from public and private sources and for establishing and maintaining reciprocal relationships with local and regional schools, colleges, universities, museums, nature centers, and conservation societies. With the establishment of a visitor's center, a book store and gift shop will be operated to offset expenses of center operation and provide funds to enhance center programs. A local support organization has already been formed and is operating under the auspices of the University of Florida Foundation. It will continue to raise funds to support specific center programs and initiatives.

Cooperators in management activities, Activities to enhance natural resources will be undertaken in consultation with qualified conservation personnel, including staff from the Lee County Division of Environmental Sciences and the cooperating manager, the DEP Aquatic and State Buffer Preserve.

Management Cost Summary

Category	Startup	Development	Implementation
Source of Funds	Grants	Grants	Grants
Salary	\$44,450	\$45,809	\$71,752
OPS	\$0	\$0	\$0
Expense	\$1,000	\$1,200	\$1,500
OCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
FCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$45,450	\$47,009	\$74,252



CONSERVATION AND RECREATION LANDS



PROJECT BOUNDARY



ESSENTIAL PARCELS



PINELAND SITE COMPLEX

LEE COUNTY

Longleaf Pine Ecosystem

Priority 11

Hamilton, Hernando, Marion and Volusia Counties

Purpose for State Acquisition

Though they once covered much of north and central Florida, old-growth longleaf pine sandhills are now only distant memories, replaced by pine plantations, pastures, and housing developments. Nevertheless, fragments of good sandhills still remain. The Longleaf Pine Ecosystem project will conserve four of the largest and best of these fragments, in so doing helping to ensure the survival of several rare animals like the red-cockaded woodpecker as well as some plants, and giving the public an opportunity to see and enjoy the original, and increasingly rare, natural landscape of Florida's uplands.

Manager

Division of Forestry, Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (Deland Ridge, Ross Prairie, Blue Spring Longleaf) and the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission (Chassahowitzka).

General Description

Longleaf pine sandhill has been severely reduced in the state and much of what remains is not in large enough tracts to be readily managed as functioning ecosystems. The four Longleaf Pine Ecosystem sites (Chassahowitzka Sandhill, Deland Ridge Sandhill, Ross Prairie Sandhill, and Blue Spring

Longleaf) are some of the highest quality longleaf pine sandhills 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. Archaeological sites are known from the Chassahowitzka and Ross Prairie sites. These sites are vulnerable to logging and fire suppression as well as development.

Public Use

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

Acquisition Planning and Status

Largest property owners south of canal lands within the Ross Prairie (8,216 acres) 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, Rudnianyn, Kingsland Estates, Marrick, Ocala Waterway Estates, Guy, and less than 35 other smaller tracts. Acquisition has not yet begun. The Blue Spring (1,978) site consists of one owner, (acquired, through TNC). The Deland Ridge Sandhill (3,626) site consists of one large ownership within Phase I - Strawn (initial negotiations unsuccessful, TPL now an intermediary). Phase II includes all other remaining tracts which consist of

FNAI Elements	
<i>Longspurred mint</i>	G1/S1
Leitheuser's cave crayfish	G2/S2
McLane's cave crayfish	G2/S2
Red-cockaded woodpecker	G2/S2
SCRUB	G2/S2
SPRING-RUN STREAM	G2/S2
SANDHILL	G2G3/S2
31 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1993
Project Area (Acres)	21,167
Acres Acquired	10,629
at a Cost of	\$35,364,436
Acres Remaining	10,538
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$23,154,896

five relatively large ownership's and less than 50 smaller tracts.

Coordination

The Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission has acquired portions of Chassahowitzka Sandhill site

(7,740) 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 this site are also within the project boundaries of SWFWMD's Weeki Wachee Riverine System boundaries.

Management Policy Statement

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.

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 thinning and regeneration harvests. Plantations will be thinned and, where appropriate, reforested with species found in natural ecosystems. Stands will not have a targeted rotation age. Infrastructure will primarily be located in disturbed areas and will be the minimum required for management and public access. The Division will promote environmental education. 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

Longleaf Pine Ecosystem - Priority 11

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.

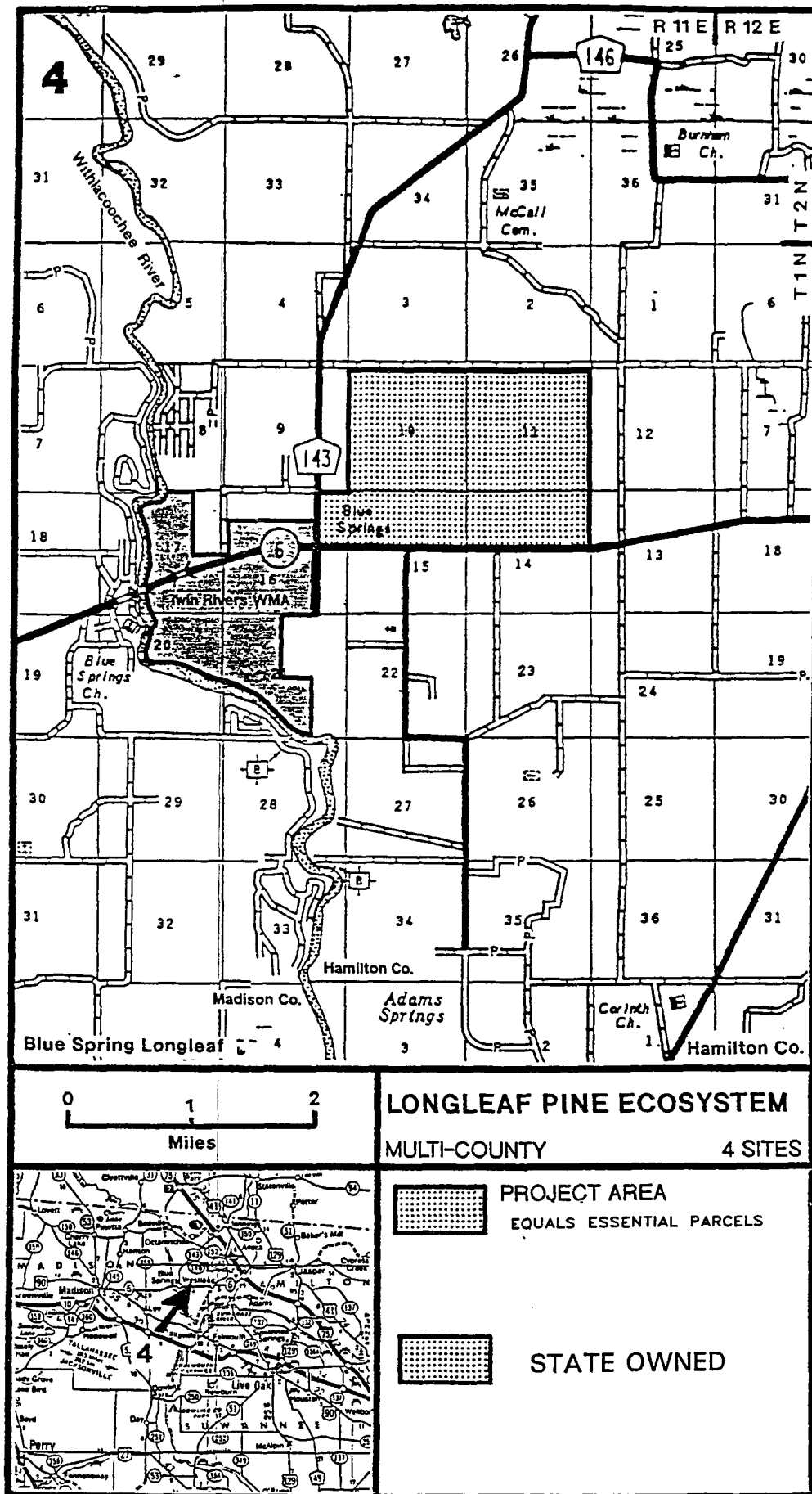
Cooperators in management activities The Division of Forestry will cooperate with and seek the assistance of other state agencies, local government entities and interested parties as appropriate.

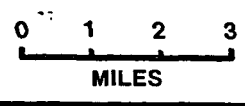
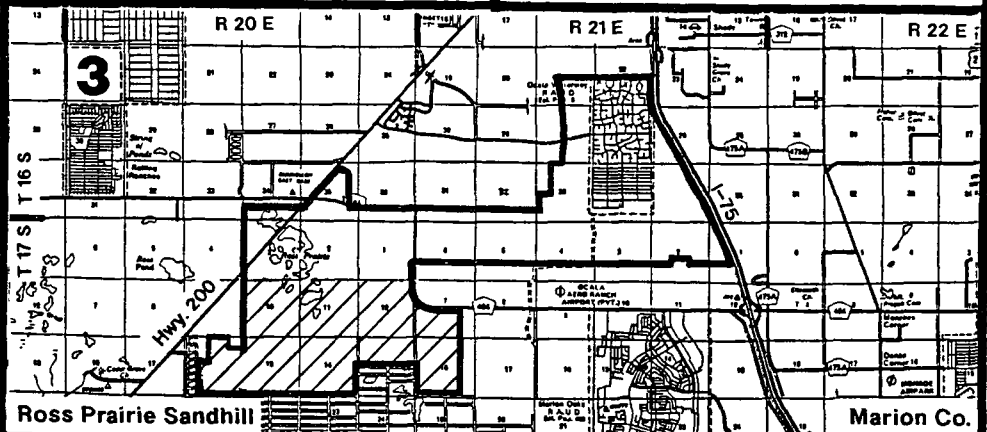
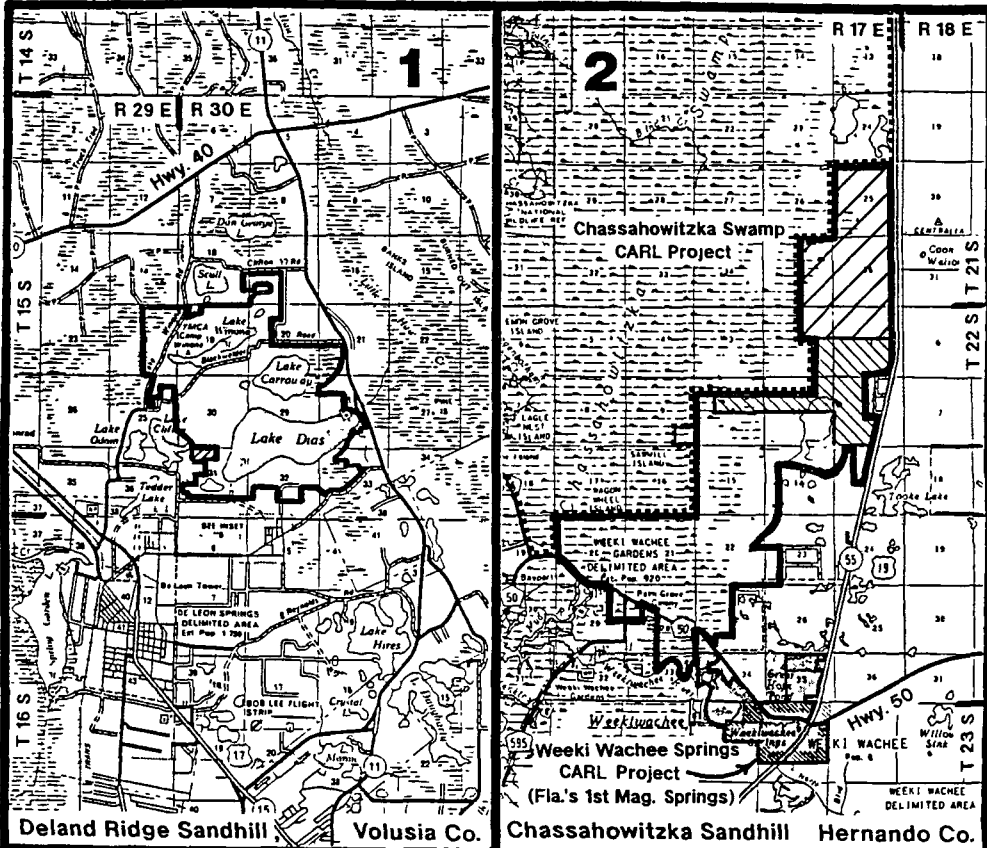
Management Cost Summary/DOF

Category	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$31,080	\$41,013	\$44,000
OPS	\$0	\$0	\$0
Expense	\$25,505	\$11,302	\$13,000
OCO	\$40,626	\$0	\$10,000
FCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$97,211	\$52,315	\$67,000

Management Cost Summary/GFC


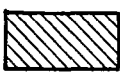

Category	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$41,431	\$80,889	\$83,315
OPS	\$4,426	\$5,000	\$5,250
Expense	\$84,078	\$58,128	\$61,035
OCO	\$0	\$69,117	\$1,000
FCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$129,935	\$213,134	\$150,600





LONGLEAF PINE ECOSYSTEM
MULTI - COUNTY 4 SITES



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

Watermelon Pond

Priority 12

Alachua and Levy Counties

Purpose for State Acquisition

In southwestern Alachua County, the original landscape of dry longleaf-pine sandhills pocked with marshes and lakes, important for wildlife, has been much reduced by agriculture and encroaching ranchettes. The Watermelon Pond project will conserve part of this original landscape for wildlife such as fox squirrels and sandhill crane and for plants like the scrub bay, for the protection of the ground-water supply of the county, and for the public to enjoy for years to come.

Manager

Division of Forestry, Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services.

General Description

The project, on the northern end of the Brooksville Ridge, is important for its xeric uplands and associated ephemeral wetlands. Sandhill and scrub are rapidly being lost to development in Florida, and the complex of these uplands with the marshes and lakes in the project is especially important to wildlife. No comparable complex is protected in north-central Florida. The project is also the major aquifer recharge area in Alachua County. No archaeological sites are known from the project. The uplands are threatened

by subdivision for agriculture and ranchette developments.

Public Use

This project will be designated as a state forest with such public uses as hiking, fishing, horseback riding and camping.

Acquisition Planning and Status

Phase I: Loncala (acquired) and other large sandhill and xeric tracts including Gladman, Burch, Matson, Hart, Barry, O'Steen and Outler. Phase II: Remaining tracts.

Pre-acquisition work is continuing on other Phase I tracts.

Coordination

CARL has no acquisition partners at this time.

FNAI Elements	
SANDHILL	G2G3/S2
Sherman's fox squirrel	G5T2/S2
Florida sandhill crane	G5T2T3/S2
SANDHILL UPLAND LAKE	G3/S2
Bald eagle	G3/S2S3
Gopher frog	G3/S3
Scrub bay	G3/S3
Gopher tortoise	G3/S3
18 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1994
Project Area (Acres)	16,600
Phase I Only	8,250
Acres Acquired	4,805
at a Cost of	\$3,675,519
Acres Remaining	11,795
Phase I Only	3,445
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$8,715,289
Phase I Only	\$2,545,500

Watermelon Pond - Priority 12

Management Policy Statement

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

Management Prospectus

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

Manager The Division of Forestry is recommended as manager.

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

Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure Once the core area is acquired, the Division of Forestry will provide public access for low-intensity, non-facilities-related outdoor recreation. Initial activities will include securing the site, providing public and fire management access,

inventorying resources, and removing trash. The Division will provide access to the public while protecting sensitive resources. The project's natural resources and threatened and endangered plants and animals will be inventoried to provide the basis for a management plan.

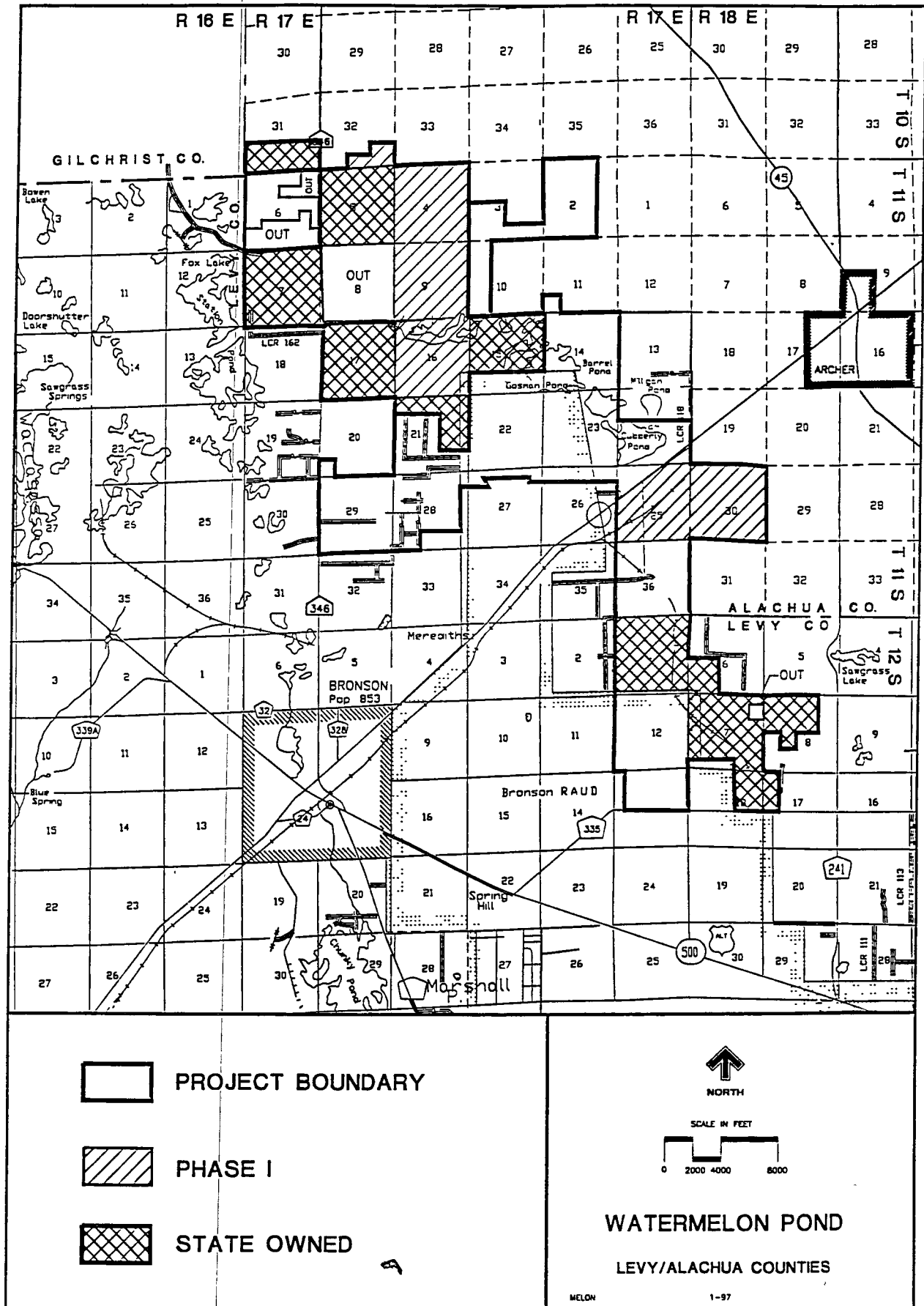
Long-range plans for this project will generally be directed toward restoring disturbed areas to their original conditions, as far as possible, as well as protecting threatened and endangered species. Some of the pinelands have been degraded by timbering and require restoration. An all-season burning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


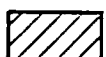

Revenue-generating potential The Division of Forestry will sell timber as needed to improve or maintain desirable ecosystem conditions. These sales will provide a variable source of revenue, but the revenue-generating potential for this project is expected to be low to moderate.

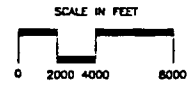
Cooperators in management activities The Division of Forestry will cooperate with and seek the assistance of other state agencies, local government entities and other interested parties as appropriate.

Management Cost Summary/DOF

Category Source of Funds	Startup CARL	Recurring CARL
Salary	\$80,530	\$80,530
OPS	\$0	\$0
Expense	\$30,000	\$20,000
OCO	\$112,500	\$6,000
FCO	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$223,030	\$106,530



-  PROJECT BOUNDARY
-  PHASE I
-  STATE OWNED



WATERMELON POND
LEVY/ALACHUA COUNTIES

MELON 1-97

Florida's First Magnitude Springs

Priority 13

Leon, Wakulla, Jackson, and Hernando Counties

Purpose for State Acquisition

Large springs of clear, continuously flowing water are among Florida's most famous and important natural and recreational resources. The cavernous, water-filled rocks of the Floridan Aquifer supply the largest springs. By preserving land around eight of the largest (first-magnitude) springs, this project will protect them—and the Floridan Aquifer—from the effects of commercial, residential, and agricultural runoff; clearcutting and mining; and unsupervised recreation. This project will ensure that Floridians and visitors from all over the world will be able to enjoy these springs for years to come.

Managers

U.S. Forest Service (River Sink Spring); Division of Recreation and Parks, Florida Department of Environmental Protection (St. Marks Spring); Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission (Weeki Wachee Springs); Jackson County (Blue Springs). The Division of Recreation and Parks, Department of Environmental Protection (Gainer Springs).

General Description

Because of the thick, water-filled limestone underlying it, Florida has more large springs (including river rises and karst windows) than any other state or even country. Those discharging an average of 100 cubic feet of water per second or more are called first-

magnitude springs. The 30 or so in Florida are scattered in the northern peninsula and eastern panhandle where the limestone's of the Florida 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 portion of the project includes four of these springs: St. Marks Springs in Leon County, River Sink Springs in Wakulla County, Weeki Wachee Springs in Hernando County and Blue Spring in Jackson County. Twelve archaeological or historic sites are known from these springs, from remains over 2000 years old to an historic Sinclair gas station. All these springs are vulnerable to development and unsupervised use.

Public Use

This project is designated for use as state parks, geological sites and wildlife and environmental areas, with high recreational potential for swimming, canoeing, camping and nature appreciation.

Acquisition Planning and Status

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 - Fl Public Utilities (acquired) and

FNAI Elements	
Crangonyx species 1	G1?/S?
Woodville cave crayfish	G1/S1
Dougherty Plain cave crayfish	G2/S2
Leitheuser's cave crayfish	G2/S2
Hobbs' cave amphipod	G2G3/S2
Gulf moccasinshell	G2/S?
SCRUB	G2/S2
SPRING-RUN STREAM	G2/S2
32 elements known from sites	

Placed on list	1991
Project Area (Acres)	5,807
Acres Acquired	985
at a Cost of	\$7,930,295
Acres Remaining	4,822
Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$9,281,647

Reddock. Phasing of Weeki Wachee (1,302 acres) was removed by the LAAC on 12/10/92. Major ownerships, however, are Lykes (acquired) and City of St. Petersburg, which includes long term lease to Leisure Attractions. Gainer Springs (3,107 acres) was added to the Priority Category by LAAC in 1996. Phase I: Largest tract with most significant spring system - Petronis tract (negotiations unsuccessful); II: Harder (acquired by Northwest Florida Water Management District - 214 acres) and remaining ownerships.

Management Policy Statement

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.

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

Coordination

Although the Northwest Fl Water Management District has not committed to purchasing half of the site, it has acquired the 214 acre Harder site in Gainer Springs. Hernando County has limited acquisition funds, but will lead negotiations on behalf of the state for the City of St. Petersburg parcel in the Weeki Wachee Springs site.

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.

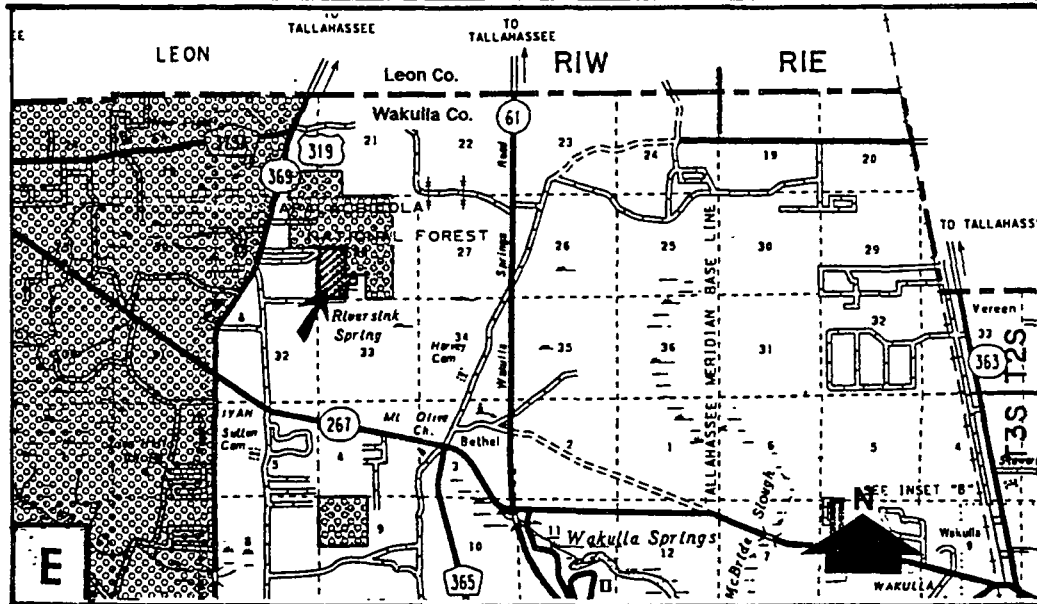
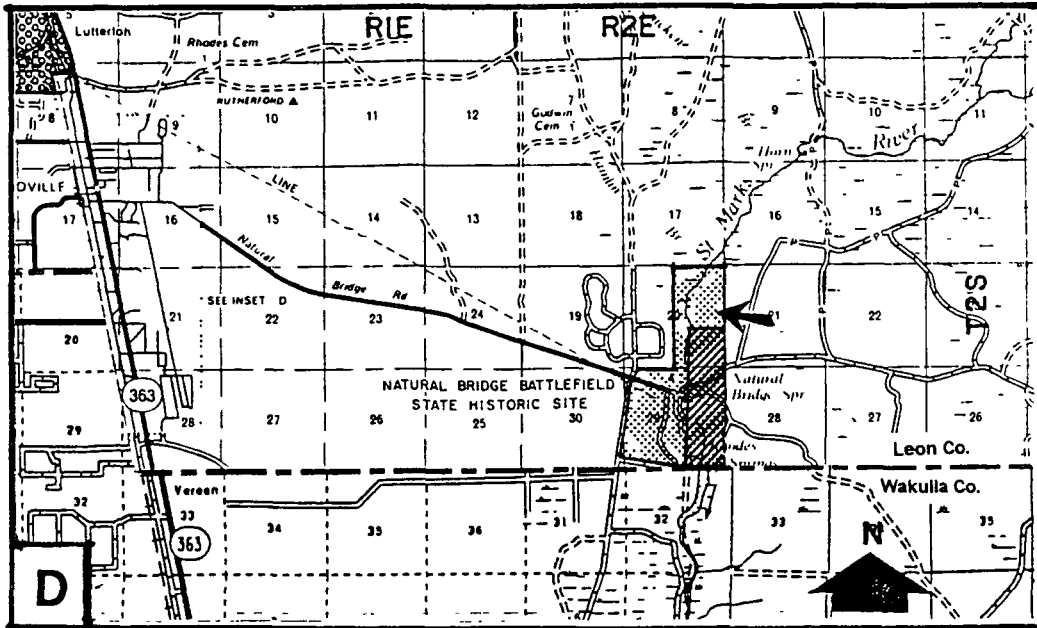
In the first year after Gainer Springs is acquired, the Division of Recreation and Parks will concentrate on site security, natural and cultural resource protection, and the development of a plan for long-term public use and resource management.

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.

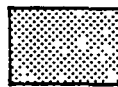
The Blue Springs swim area generated \$21,946 in revenue in fiscal year 1992-93 and \$13,045 in fiscal year 1993-94.

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



FLORIDA'S FIRST MAGNITUDE SPRINGS



PROJECT AREA



APALACHICOLA NATIONAL FOREST

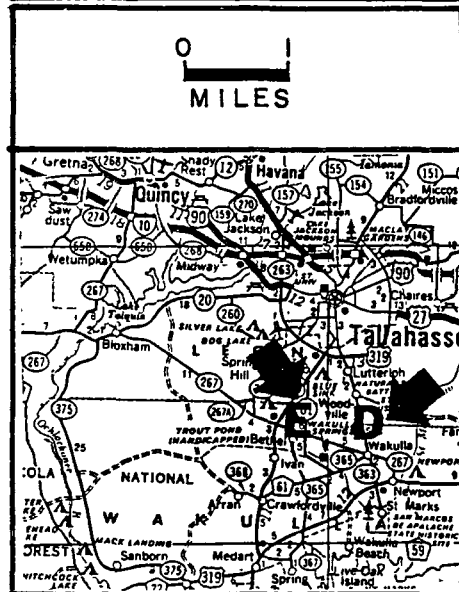
D. ST. MARKS SPRINGS (LEON)

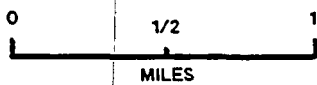
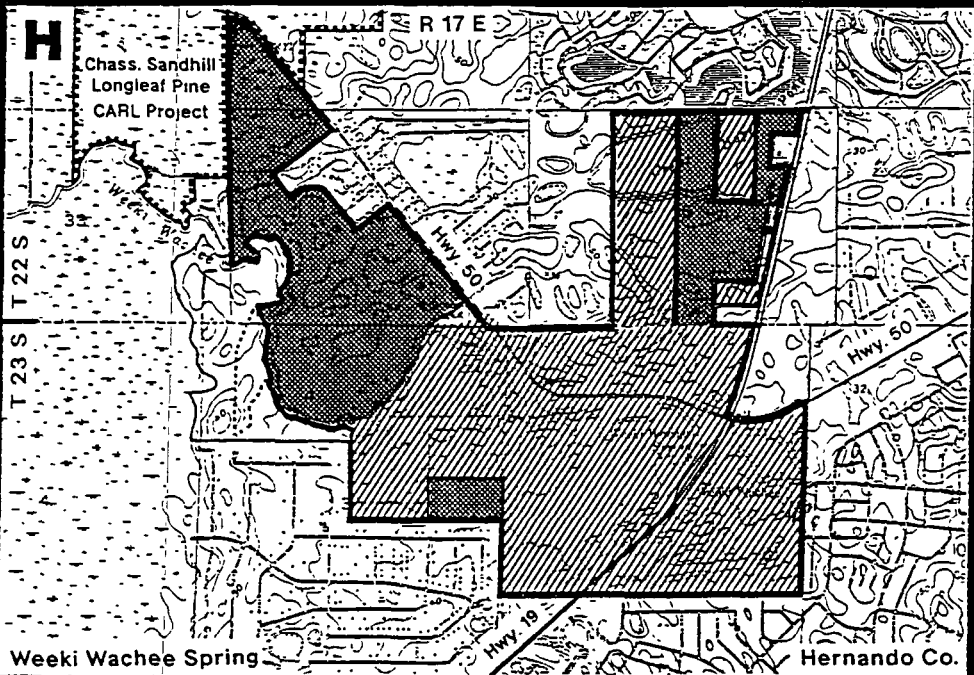
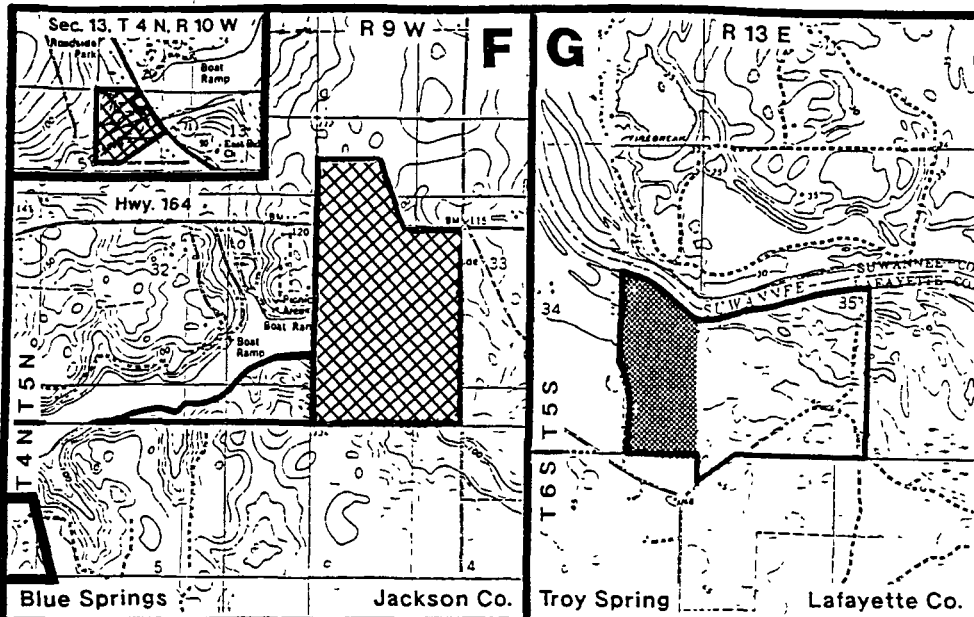
E. RIVER SINK SPRING (WAKULLA)



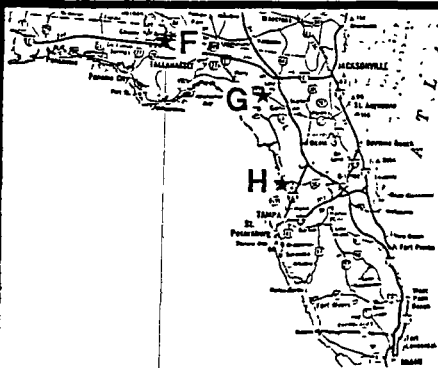
ESSENTIAL PARCELS





SHEET 2 of 3





FLORIDA'S FIRST MAGNITUDE SPRINGS



-  PROJECT AREA
-  ESSENTIAL PARCELS
-  ACQUIRED
-  ACQUIRED ESSENTIAL

ORDER OF SITES IS NORTH TO SOUTH

SHEET 3 OF 3

TROY SPRING = BARGAIN SHARED

Charlotte Harbor Flatwoods

Priority 14

Charlotte and Lee Counties

Purpose for State Acquisition

Northwest of Fort Myers lies the largest and highest-quality slash-pine flatwoods left in southwest Florida. The pines are home to red-cockaded woodpeckers, black bears, and bald eagles, and an occasional Florida panther ranges the area. The largest population of the rare beautiful pawpaw grows here. Several drainage flow through these flatwoods into the Charlotte Harbor Aquatic Preserve. The Charlotte Harbor Flatwoods project will protect these flatwoods and connect the Charlotte Harbor State Reserve with the Cecil M. Webb Wildlife Management Area, helping to protect both of these managed areas and the waters of the Aquatic Preserve.

Manager

Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission (GFC).

General Description

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 red-cockaded woodpeckers, bald eagles and Florida panthers, are known to use the site. The tract also provides habitat for several rare plants, most notably the federally endangered beautiful pawpaw, *Deeringothamnus pulchellus*. The project provides

additional protection for the Outstanding Florida Waters of the Gasparilla Sound-Charlotte Harbor Aquatic Preserve and will also connect the Charlotte Harbor State Reserve and the Cecil M. Webb Wildlife Management Area. This upland site is particularly suited for development, especially considering the rapid growth of Charlotte and Lee counties. No archaeological sites are known from the project.

Public Use

The project will be designated as a wildlife management area, with such uses as hiking, environmental education and hunting.

Acquisition Planning and Status

Phase I tracts include Ansin (acquired), Zemel, Bower, Section 20 SE of Burnt Store Marina Road and Section 24. Acquisition activity is expected to conclude soon on approximately a third of the Zemel ownership, the amount of Zemel acreage that 1995-96 reserve funds can acquire (note: project not ranked high enough to receive 1996-97 funds).

Coordination

Although no acquisition partners exist at this time, the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission is considering whether to include this project on its additions and inholdings list.

FNAI Elements	
<i>Beautiful pawpaw</i>	G1/S1
Florida panther	G4T1/S1
Florida black bear	G5T2/S2
Sherman's fox squirrel	G5T2/S2
Florida sandhill crane	G5T2T3/S2S3
Bald eagle	G3/S2S3
Gopher tortoise	G3/S3
<i>Florida beargrass</i>	G3/S3
24 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1992
Project Area (Acres)	18,708
Acres Acquired	4,025
at a Cost of	\$10,265,940
Acres Remaining	14,683
Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$19,621,338

Management Policy Statement

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.

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.

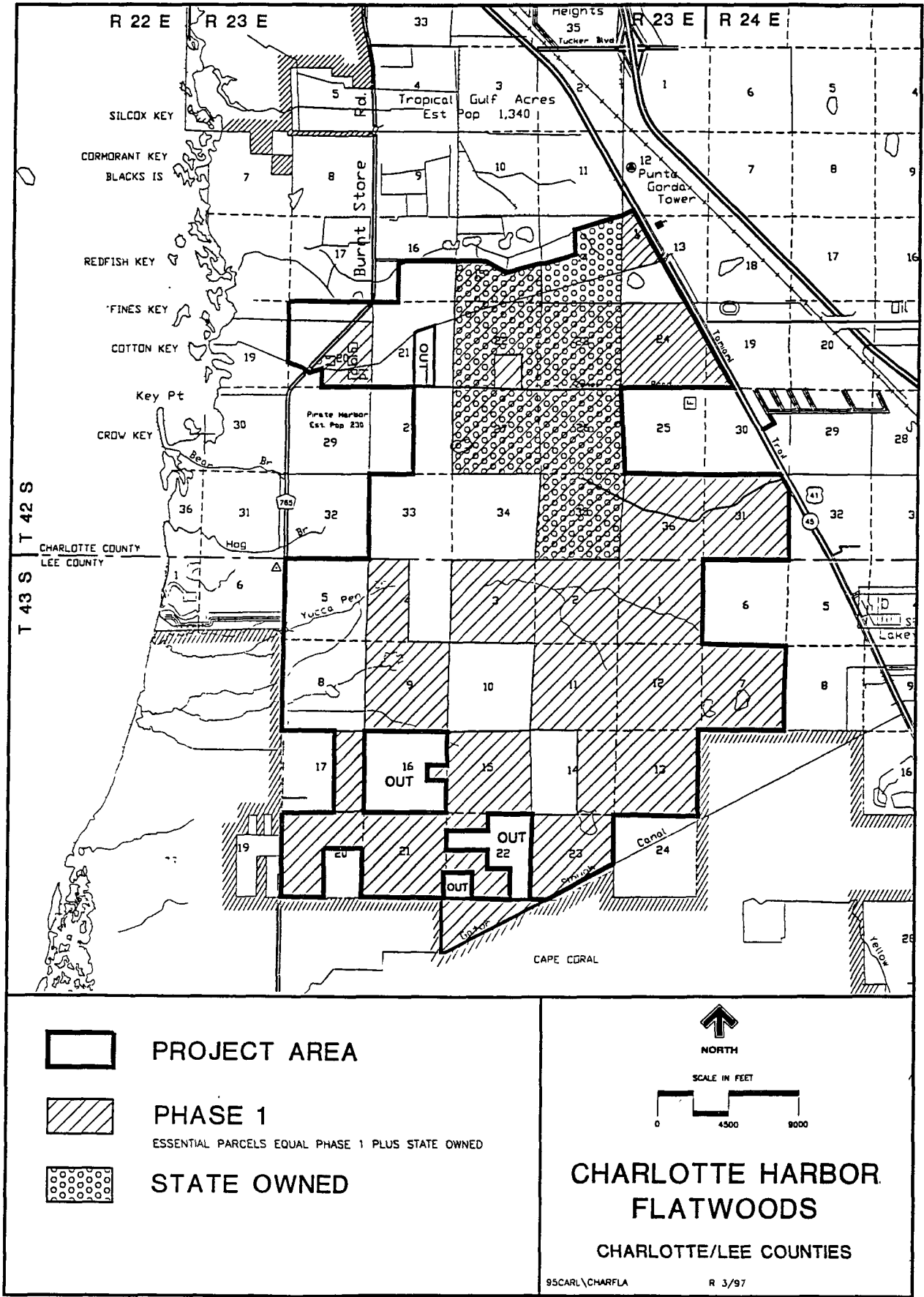
Revenue-generating potential Though this property contains significant timber resources, the timber revenue potential is low. There is little or no market for South Florida Slash Pine timber in Southwest Florida (in fact, very little timber market at all). Nevertheless, the potential for generating recreational 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	1995/96	1996/97
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$10,000	\$65,000
OPS	\$0	\$5,000
Expense	\$10,000	\$40,000
OCO	\$19,000	\$20,000
FCO	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$39,000	\$130,000

Charlotte Harbor Flatwoods - Priority 14



Dickerson Bay

Priority 15

Wakulla County

Purpose for State Acquisition

On the coast of Wakulla County, the shallow, waveless Gulf of Mexico laps against convoluted salt marshes backed by pine flatwoods, all still in a natural state. The St. Marks National Wildlife Refuge already protects much of this coast; the Dickerson Bay project will protect more, including areas critical to the survival of the endangered Kemp's ridley sea turtle. In so doing, it will also protect the fishery in the area by protecting its foundation-rich mud flats and seagrass beds—and will add land to Mashas Sands County Park where people may enjoy the beauty of this little-disturbed coast.

Manager

The Division of Recreation and Parks, Florida Department of Environmental Protection (southern part); U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (northern parcels).

General Description

The primary natural resource focus of the proposal is on the marine communities of Dickerson and Levy Bays which support an important stage in the life history of the endangered Kemp's ridley sea turtle. However, the uplands surrounding the two bays consist of an intricate mosaic of depression marshes, mesic flatwoods, and scrubby flatwoods that are connected with the marine communities via numerous tidal creeks, salt flats, and salt marshes. Thus the condition of these uplands might be

expected to play a larger role in maintaining the quality of the marine communities than would be the case with a straight, shoreline. The project area is comprised of four separate tracts. The natural upland communities adjoin similar communities in St. Marks National Wildlife Refuge to the north and west.

Public Use

The southern part of this project is designated for use as a state park that will augment the recreational opportunities of the adjacent Mashas Sands County Park with areas for picnicking, hiking, camping and canoeing. The northern parcels will be incorporated into the St. Marks Wildlife Refuge. These parcels are suitable for boating.

Acquisition Planning and Status

Larger ownerships should be negotiated before the smaller ones. The essential parcels are: McMillan, Brunstad, Nichols, JDN Enterprises, Meara, Cobleigh, Panacea Coastal Properties and Metcalf.

Piney Island is also an essential parcel. However, USF&WS has indicated that the owner (Sepler) of the island will donate it to USF&WS, so no state acquisition preparatory work is necessary.

Coordination

The US Forest Service is an active land manager in this area, and although it is not an acquisition partner, coordination between the state and federal government should be maintained.

FNAI Elements	
Atlantic ridley	G1/S1
<i>Godfrey's blazing star</i>	G2/S2
Green turtle	G3/S2
SCRUBBY FLATWOODS	G3/S3
Loggerhead	G3/S3
Gopher tortoise	G3/S3
XERIC HAMMOCK	G?/S3
MESIC FLATWOODS	G?/S4
22 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1996
Project Area (Acres)	4,943
Acres Acquired	0
at a Cost of	\$0
Acres Remaining	4,943
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$2,304,612

Management Policy Statement

The primary objectives of management of the Dickerson Bay CARL project are to maintain and restore the natural communities around Dickerson and Levy Bays and to give the public an area for hiking, fishing, camping, and other recreation compatible with protection of the natural resources. Protecting the natural communities of the area is critical to the survival of the endangered Kemp's ridley sea turtle and will also help protect habitat for wading birds and shore birds. It will also help protect a recreational and commercial fishery that depends on the marine life of the bays.

The project should be managed under the single-use concept: management activities should be directed toward the preservation of the salt marshes, flatwoods, and other communities around the bays. Consumptive uses such as hunting or logging should not be permitted. Managers should control public access to the project; limit public motor vehicles to one or a few main roads; thoroughly inventory the resources; burn the fire-dependent flatwoods in a pattern mimicking natural lightning-season fires, using natural firebreaks or existing roads for control; and monitor management activities to ensure that they are actually maintaining or improving the quality of the natural communities. Managers should limit the number and size of recreational facilities, such as hiking trails, ensure that they avoid the most sensitive resources, and site them in already disturbed areas when possible.

The project includes nearly all of the undeveloped, privately-owned land along Dickerson and Levy Bays and adjoins the Mashles Sands county park on its southeast border. It therefore has the configuration and location to achieve its primary objectives.

Management Prospectus

Qualifications for state designation The large south parcel of the Dickerson Bay project has the capacity to provide an effective buffer for the protection of the marine communities of Levy and Dickerson Bays. The highly endangered Kemp's ridley sea turtle frequents the waters of these bays. The parcel is also capable of providing resource based

recreational opportunities, particularly in support of the adjacent county park at Mashles Island. For these reasons, the property would be suitable as a state park within the state park system.

Manager Division of Recreation and Parks.

Conditions affecting intensity of management The property will be a high need management area. Public recreational use and development compatible with resource management will be an integral aspect of management.

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

Upon acquisition and assignment to the Division, public access will be provided for low intensity, non-facility related outdoor recreation activities. Additionally, initial management efforts will concentrate on site security, fire management and development of a resource inventory and public use plan. Vehicular access by the public will be confined to designated points and routes.

Protection of the adjacent marine environment will be a primary focus for the property. Over the long term, however, a wide range of resource-based recreation and environmental education facilities may be promoted. The nature, extent and location of infrastructure will be defined by the management plan developed for the property. Restoration and maintenance of natural communities will be incorporated into long range management efforts and disturbed areas will be restored to conditions that would be expected to occur in natural systems, to the extent practical.

Revenue-generating potential No significant revenue is expected to be generated from this property initially. After acquisition, it will probably be several years before any significant public facilities might be developed. The amount of any future revenue will depend on the nature and extent of public use identified in the management plan developed for the property. The property has potential for generating local economic benefits.

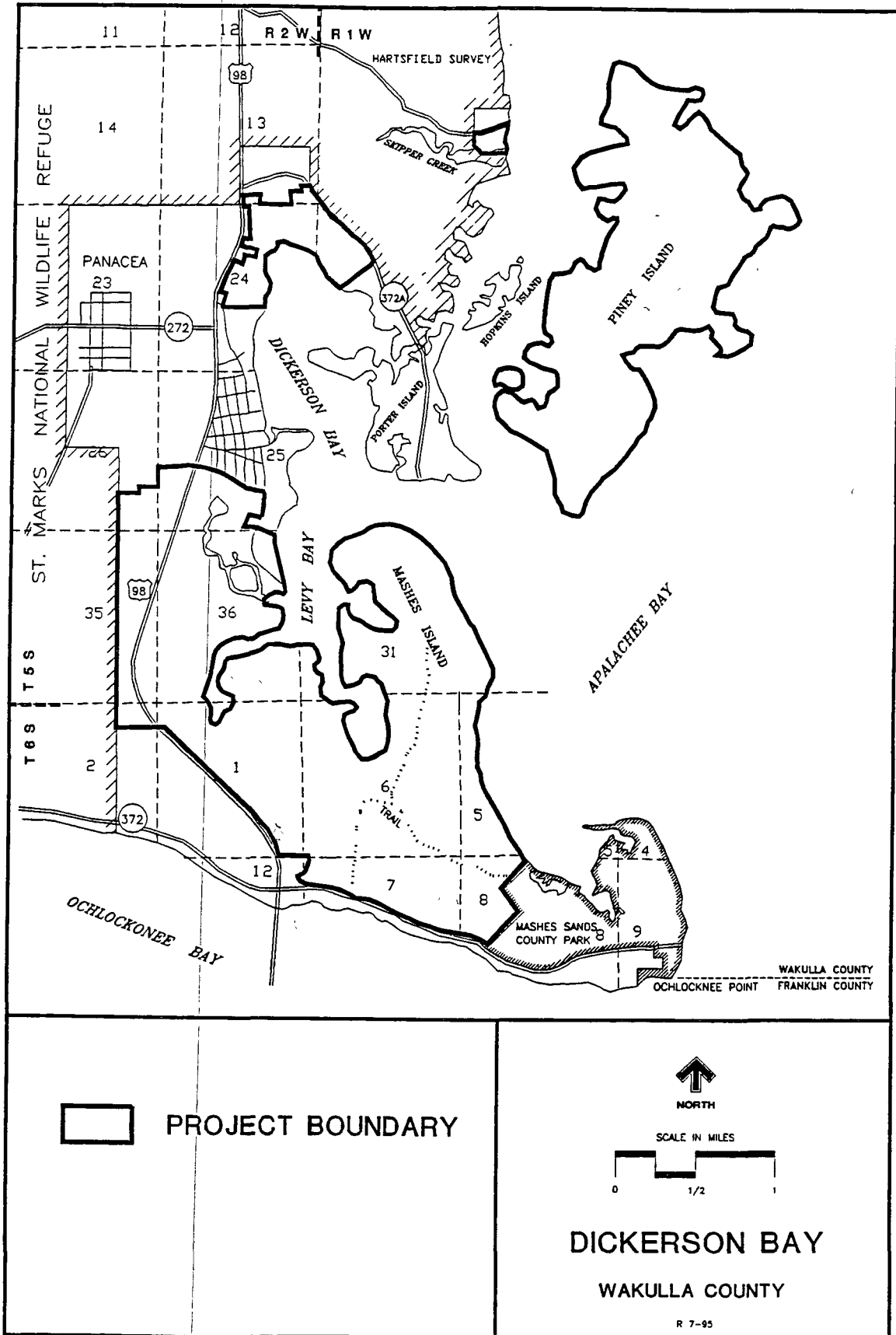
Cooperators in management activities Due to the potential for enhancement of the adjacent county park by this project area, coordination of management efforts may be desirable.

Management Cost Summary/USFWS

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

Management Cost Summary/DRP

Category	Startup	Recurring
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$51,000	\$51,000
OPS	\$7,092	\$7,092
Expense	\$13,269	\$13,269
OCO	\$80,000	\$1,000
FCO	\$13,269	\$0
TOTAL	\$262,132	\$72,361



Rookery Bay

Priority 16

Collier County

Purpose for State Acquisition

Rookery Bay is an outstanding subtropical estuary in the fastest growing part of Florida. Its mangroves shelter important nesting colonies of water birds, and feed and protect many aquatic animals. These animals, in turn, are the foundation of commercial and recreational fisheries. The Rookery Bay CARL project will protect the bay's water quality and its native plants and animals and will provide recreational opportunities to the people of southwest Florida. As an addition to the Rookery Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve, the project will also further coastal ecosystem research and environmental education.

Manager

Division of Marine Resources, Department of Environmental Protection.

General Description

The natural communities associated with the estuary are relatively undisturbed and range from mangrove and marsh to flatwoods and maritime hammock. As part of the national estuarine research reserve system, Rookery Bay is representative of the West Indian biogeographic type. Although the area has not been extensively surveyed, it is believed to have good potential for archaeological investigations. The most immediate threat to the project is dredging and filling associated with the rapid development of the area.

FNAI Elements	
SCRUB	G2/S2
<i>Hand fern</i>	G2/S2
<i>Sand dune spurge</i>	G2/S2
West Indian manatee	G2?/S2?
Florida black bear	G5T2/S2
<i>Fuzzy-wuzzy air-plant</i>	G3/S1
COASTAL GRASSLAND	G3/S2
SHELL MOUND	G3/S2
27 elements known from project	

Public Use

This project is designated to become part of the Rookery Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve, providing opportunities for environmental education, research, fishing, hiking and boating.

Acquisition Planning and Status

In general, the 1985 Project Design recommended acquisition priority be given to tracts 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.

On October 30, 1995, the Land Acquisition Advisory Council approved the addition of 150 acres, including the Isle of Capri site.

Acquisition activity is ongoing on all remaining essential tracts.

*Acres Acquired in table below include state acquired acreage as well as acreage owned by National Audubon Society, Nature Conservancy, Inc. and the Conservacny, Inc. (under lease to the Department of Environmental Protection), and other government owned land.

Coordination

Although CARL has no acquisition partners, the staff of the Rookery Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve (NERR) have been instrumental in helping to define remaining significant parcels as well as additional funding and staffing sources for the completion of this project.

Placed on list	1980
Project Area (Acres)	13,482
Acres Acquired	10,557*
at a Cost of	\$33,317,351
Acres Remaining	2,925
Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$3,707,983

Management Policy Statement

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.

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.

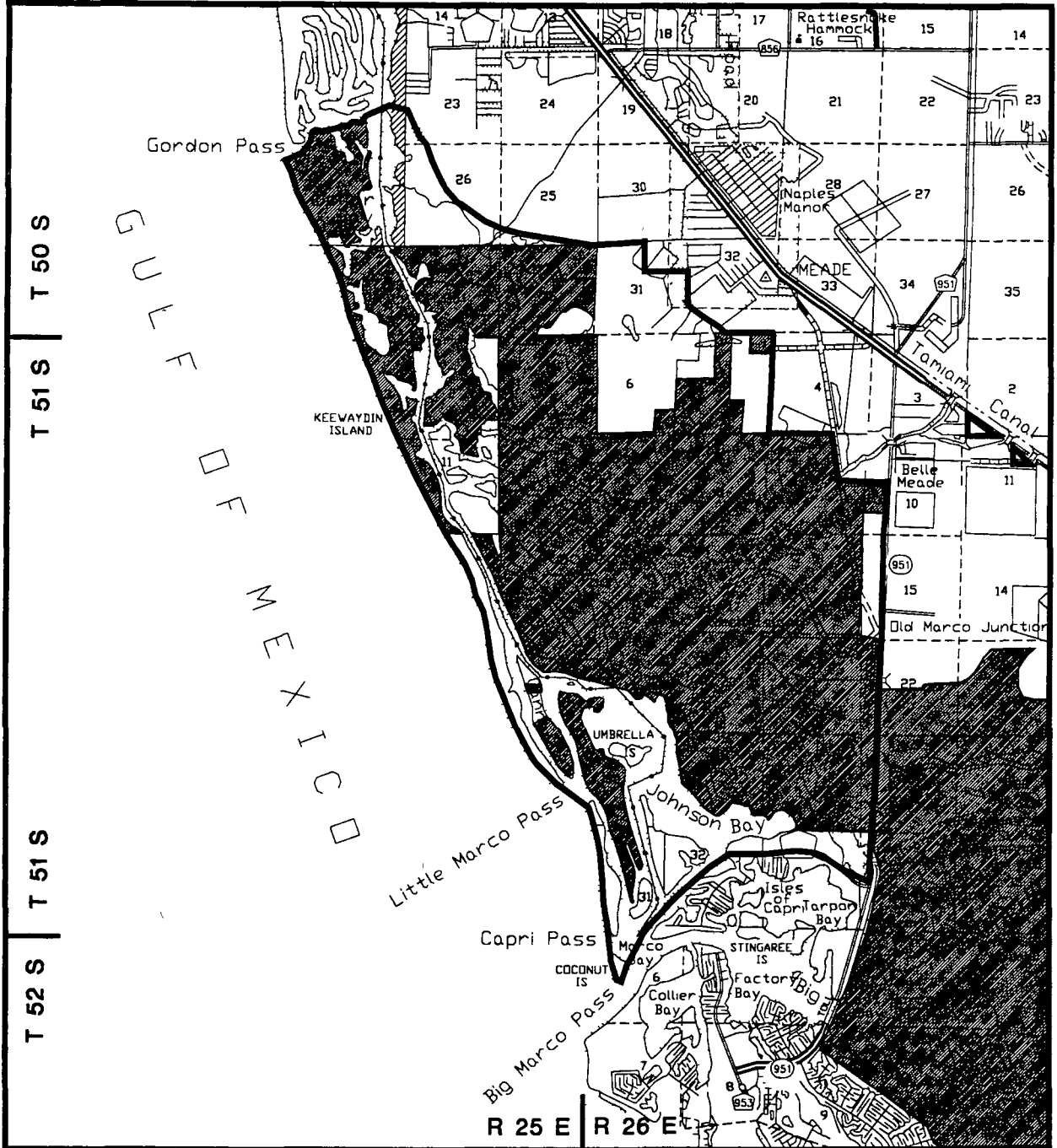
Planned facilities in the project include: a research laboratory; classrooms, trails and boardwalks for field study programs; a dormitory for visiting scientists and educators; and a staff headquarters. Infrastructure will be confined to previously disturbed areas and will support greater public awareness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

Category	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98
Source of Funds	CARL,IITF	CARL,IITF	CARL,IITF
Salary	\$135,684	\$135,684	\$135,684
OPS	\$47,771	\$48,252	\$48,452
Expense	\$51,232	\$54,123	\$54,123
OCO	\$16,240	\$0	\$0
FCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
Special	\$0	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$234,687	\$238,059	\$238,059



PROJECT AREA



PUBLIC LAND

ESSENTIAL PARCELS EQUAL PUBLIC LAND PLUS CANNON, JOHNSON AND KEEWADIN PROPERTIES (ALSO SEE ACQUISITION PLANNING AND STATUS)



NORTH

SCALE IN MILES



ROOKERY BAY

COLLIER COUNTY

ROOKERY

R 1-24-97

Etoniah/Cross Florida Greenway

Priority 17

Putnam, Clay, Marion, Citrus and Levy Counties

Purpose for State Acquisition

Though partially logged and planted in pine, the large expanse of flatwoods, sandhills, and scrub in central Putnam County, extending to the Cross-Florida Greenway along the Oklawaha River, is important for the survival of many kinds of wildlife and plants. The Greenway itself is a unique strip of land for recreation and conservation that makes a cross-section of the peninsula from the Withlacoochee River to the St. Johns. The Etoniah/Cross Florida Greenway project will conserve the Putnam County land as well as fill in gaps in the Greenway; ensure that wildlife such as Florida black bear and scrub jays and plants such as the Etoniah rosemary will have areas in which to live; and provide recreation for the public ranging from long-distance hiking trails to fishing, camping, and hunting.

Manager

Division of Forestry, Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Affairs (Etoniah Creek tract) and Office of Greenways and Trails, Florida Department Environmental Protection (remaining tracts).

General Description

The project consists of a large tract extending north from the Cross Florida Greenway to Clay County, and four smaller tracts designed to fill in gaps in state ownership along the Cross Florida Greenway. The

large tract (the original Etoniah/Cross Florida Greenway project), important for the survival of black bear in northeast Florida, includes many acres of pine plantation and cut-over flatwoods, but also high-quality sandhill, a unique white-cedar swamp along Deep Creek, and patches of sand pine scrub near Etoniah Creek that harbor the extremely rare Etoniah rosemary. The smaller tracts include high-quality floodplain swamps along the Oklawaha River; mixed forest land near U.S. 441 south of Ocala; and Inglis Island, disturbed pinelands between the old Cross Florida Barge Canal and the Withlacoochee River. Eight archaeological sites are known from the project. The greatest threat to the project area is intensive logging, but the uplands on the large tract are suitable for residential development. The smaller sites would lose their value as connectors if developed for residences.

Public Use

The Cross - Florida Greenway connectors will form part of a conservation and recreation area; the majority of the large (Etoniah) tract will become a state forest. The various parts of the project will offer opportunities for hiking, hunting, fishing and nature appreciation.

Acquisition Planning and Status

Etoniah Creek

Phase I tracts include Stokes and Agricola, formerly

FNAI Elements	
<i>Etonia rosemary</i>	G1/S1
<i>Bog spicebush</i>	G2/S1
<i>Florida willow</i>	G2/S2
SCRUB	G2/S2
Black creek crayfish	G2/S2
<i>Florida spiny-pod</i>	G2/S2
<i>Variable-leafed indian-plantain</i>	G2/S2
SANDHILL	G2G3/S2
44 elements known from site	

Placed on list

Project Area (Acres) 61,564

Acres Acquired 8,751

at a Cost of \$6,628,299

Acres Remaining 52,813

Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of \$40,236,419

*Etoniah Creek, Cross Florida Greenways and Cross Florida Greenways Phase II were combined in 1995 to create Etoniah/Cross Florida Greenway.

129

452,710
- 18,146

34,664

didn't pull out the GP (4 tracts) + scrub

Etoniah/Cross FL Greenway - Priority 17

Deltona (acquired), Union Camp, Manning (under contract - St. Johns River Water Management District (SJRWMD) as intermediary - and Interlachen Lake Estates Subdivision. Phase II includes other large ownerships, such as Roberts, as well as other smaller tracts and subdivisions.

Cross FL Greenway

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

Cross FL Greenway Phase II

The priority tract within this portion of the project is the Inglis Island site (acquisition work in progress).

On December 7, 1995, the Council approved the addition of 2,664 acres to the project boundary. The addition included lake shore and lake bottom

associated with Rodman Reservoir. A second modification was made to allow the St. Johns River Water Management District to acquire, on the State's behalf, a large ownership (Odom) not identified in the original Phase I area. Acquisition of canal easement areas is also a priority; several owners have filed suit against the State for re-imbursement

On December 5, 1996, the Council transferred the Georgia-Pacific ownership (18,146 acres) to the Less-Than-Fee category.

Coordination

The SJRWMD was the intermediary in the acquisition of the Manning tract and has provided information and expertise on several other tracts. The Division of State Lands will assume the lead on acquisition of the remaining tracts.

Management Policy Statement

The primary goals of management of the Etoniah/Cross Florida Greenway 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.

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 thinning and regeneration harvests. Plantations will be thinned and, where appropriate, reforested with species found in natural ecosystems. Stands will not have a targeted rotation age. Infrastructure will primarily be located in disturbed areas and will be the minimum required for management and public access. The Division will promote environmental education.

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

Revenue-generating potential In the Etoniah Creek portion, the Division of Forestry will sell timber as needed to improve or maintain desirable ecosystem conditions. These sales will provide a

Management Cost Summary/OGT

Category Source of Funds	Startup LATF	Recurring LATF
Salary	\$36,380	\$36,380
OPS	\$72,660	\$72,660
Expense	\$62,301	\$46,362
OCO	\$3,167	\$0
FCO	\$100,000	\$0
TOTAL	\$274,508	\$185,402

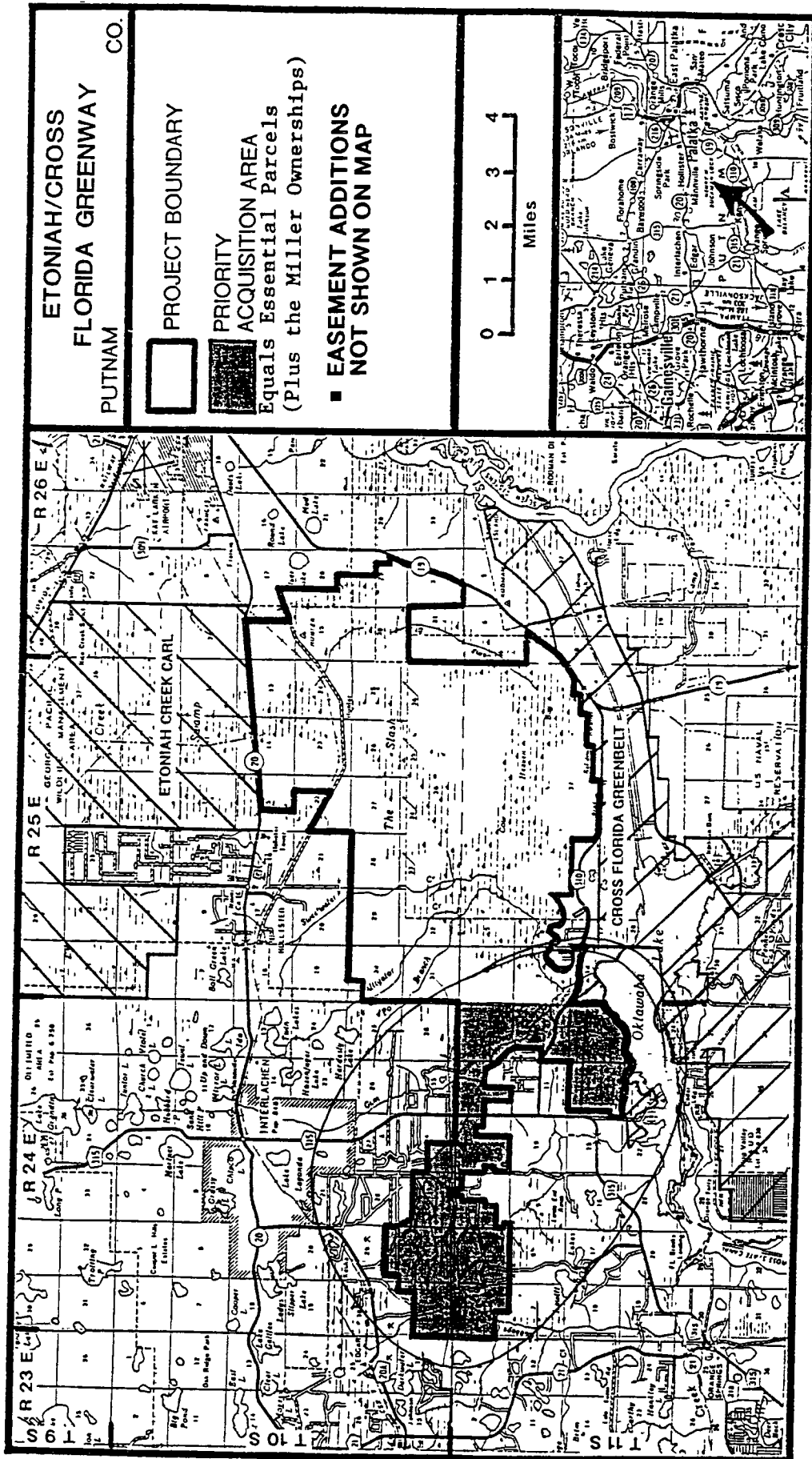
variable source of revenue, but the revenue-generating potential for this project is expected to be moderate. In the Greenway portion, no revenues are expected to be generated within the first three years after acquisition. However, as the Greenway is developed during its 20-year facility development 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.




No Management Cost Summary is available from the Office of Greenways and Trails at this time.

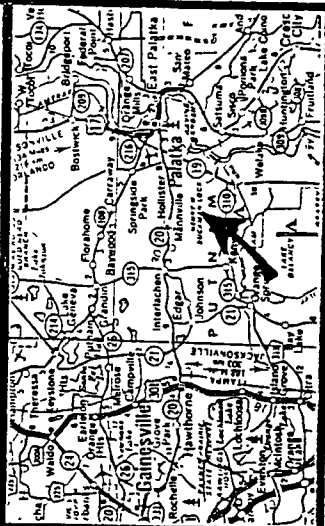
Management Cost Summary - DOF

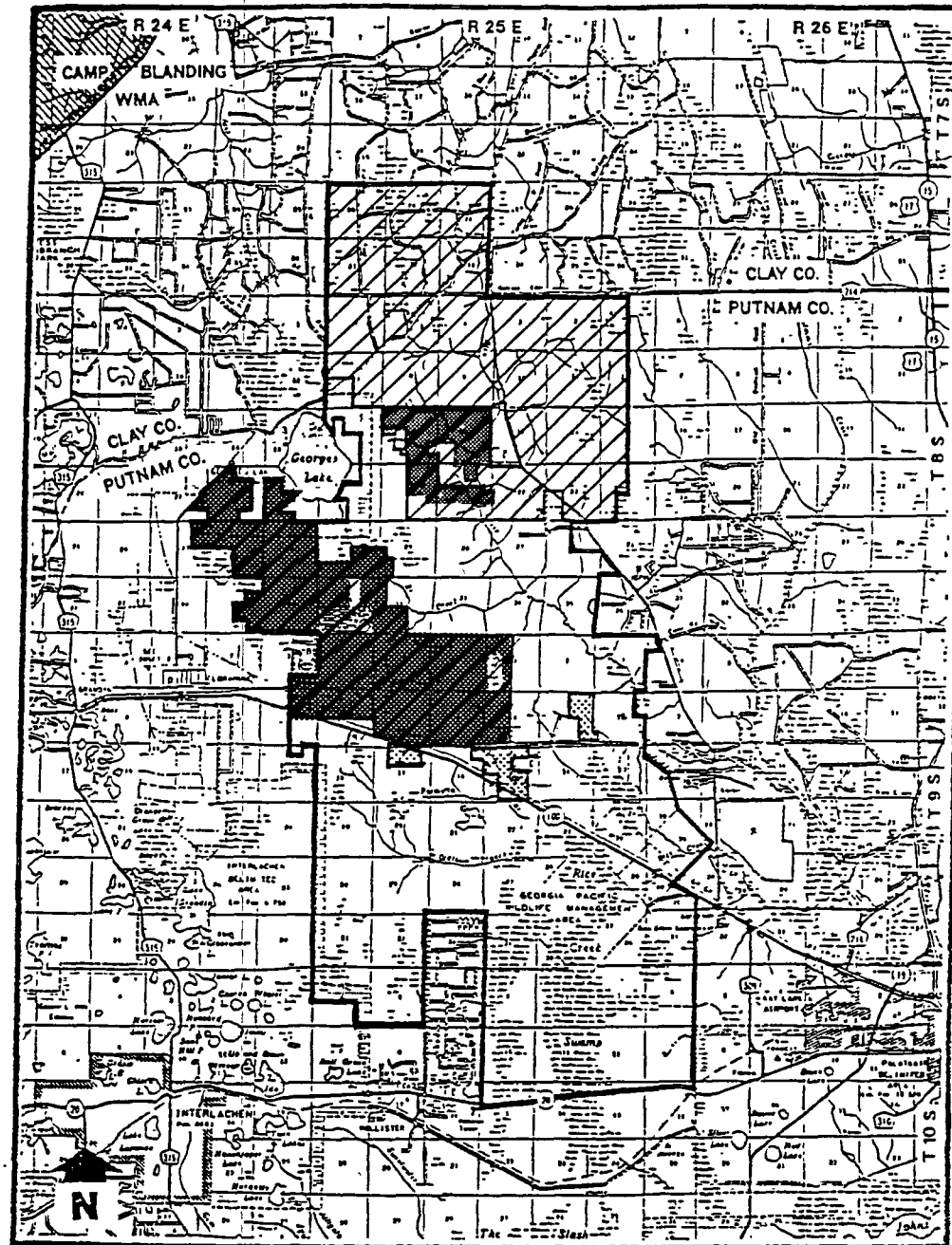
Category Source of Funds	1995/96 CARL	1996/97 CARL	1997/98 CARL
Salary	\$0	\$40,000	\$72,000
OPS	\$0	\$0	\$0
Expense	\$2,733	\$11,225	\$19,000
OCO	\$1,750	\$66,490	\$20,000
FCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$4,483	\$117,715	\$111,000



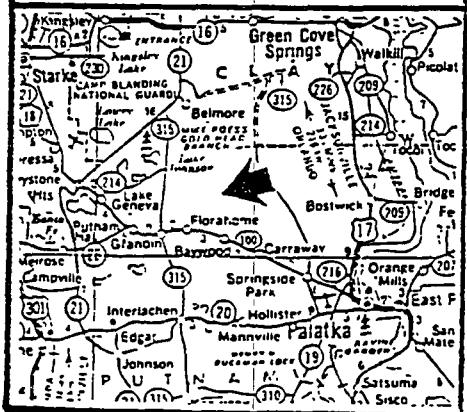
**ETONIAH/CROSS
FLORIDA GREENWAY**
PUTNAM
CO.



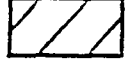

-  PROJECT BOUNDARY
-  PRIORITY ACQUISITION AREA
Equals Essential Parcels
(Plus the Miller Ownerships)
-  EASEMENT ADDITIONS
NOT SHOWN ON MAP

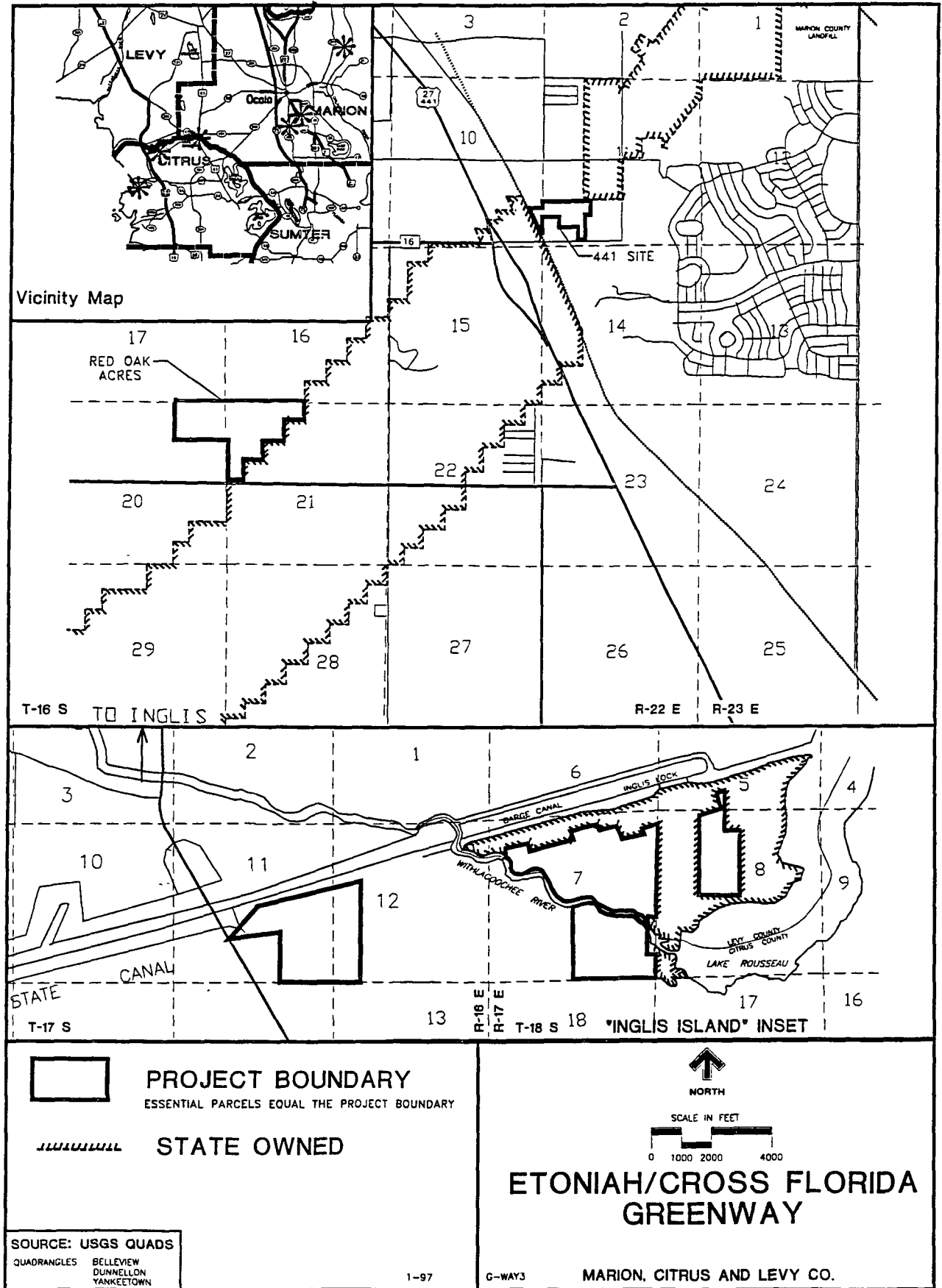


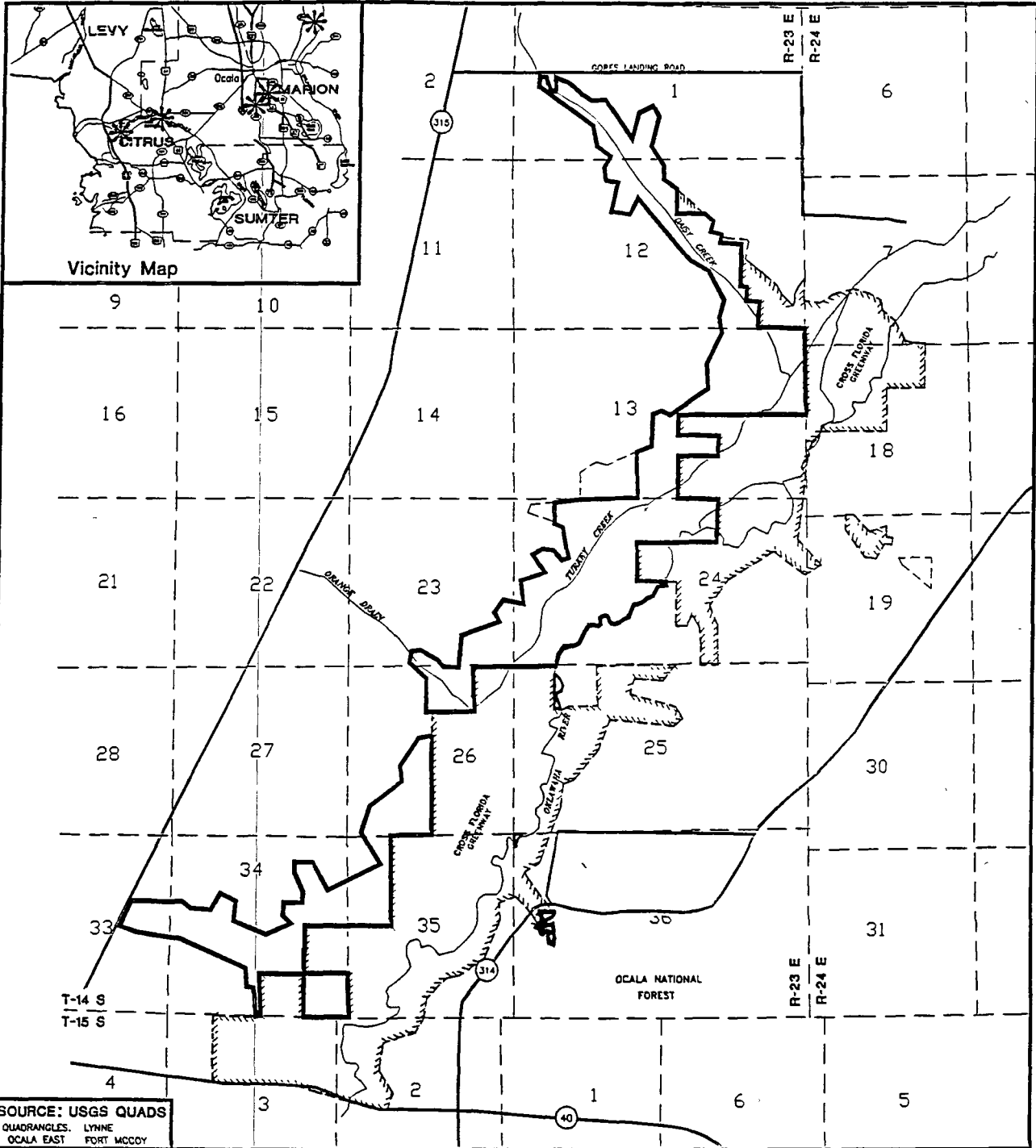


**ETONIAH/CROSS
FLORIDA GREENWAY**
CLAY / PUTNAM CO.'S



-  PROJECT AREA
-  STATE OWNED
-  PHASE I
EQUALS ESSENTIAL PARCELS
-  OUT PARCELS

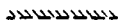




SOURCE: USGS QUADS
 QUADRANGLES: LYNNE
 Ocala EAST FORT MCCOY



PROJECT BOUNDARY
 ESSENTIAL PARCELS EQUAL THE PROJECT BOUNDARY

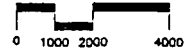


STATE OWNED



NORTH

SCALE IN FEET



**ETONIAH/CROSS FLORIDA
 GREENWAY**

"OKLAWAHA RIVER FLOODPLAIN"

1-96

MARION, CITRUS AND LEVY CO.,

Tates Hell/Carrabelle Tract

Priority 18

Franklin and Liberty Counties

Purpose for State Acquisition

The remote flatwoods and swamps spreading for miles from the lower Apalachicola to the Ochlockonee rivers, though logged, are critical to the survival in north Florida of black bear and other wildlife that need large unpopulated areas. The Tate's Hell/Carrabelle Tract will conserve most of this land, maintaining a link of undeveloped land with the Apalachicola National Forest and the Apalachicola National Estuarine Research Reserve, preserving the water quality of creeks that flow into productive Apalachicola Bay, and letting the public hunt, fish, canoe, or simply view the plants and animals in this uniquely large landscape.

Managers

Division of Forestry, Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services. The U.S. Forest Service will also manage portions of the project.

General Description

The project is vital to the commercial and recreational fisheries of the Apalachicola Bay estuary (International Biosphere Reserve and National Estuarine Research Reserve), one of the most productive in the northern hemisphere. Nutrients from leaf litter and other detritus draining from Tate's Hell feed the East Bay marshes, by far the most productive nursery ground in the Bay. The project also includes invaluable wildlife habitat important for the survival of the threatened Florida black bear. At

least 18 rare plant species listed with the Florida Natural Areas Inventory occur in the project. There are also unique dwarf pond cypress swamps here. Five archaeological sites are known to be within the project boundaries, including the site of a Creek Indian battle and old cemetery at Bloody Bluff on the Apalachicola River. The project has been threatened by subdivision and sale of lots, especially along the New River, but growth pressure is low in these counties.

Public Use

This project qualifies as a State Forest; part will become an addition to the Apalachicola National Forest. The project will provide opportunities for hunting, fishing, canoeing, camping, hiking, and nature appreciation.

Acquisition Planning and Status

Essential tracts to acquire include most large ownerships as well as a significant coastal tract: Wachovia/Profundis (partially acquired), Glawson (acquired), McDonald (acquired), Tucker (acquired), Rex (acquired) and the University of Florida Foundation (acquired).

Phase II includes the St. Joe ownership and over one hundred small acreage parcels.

Coordination

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 NFWFMD provided

FNAI Elements	
<i>White birds-in-a-nest</i>	G1/S1
<i>Carolina grass-of-parnassus</i>	G2/S1
Red-cockaded woodpecker	G2/S2
<i>Large-leafed jointweed</i>	G2/S2
<i>Meadowbeauty</i>	G2/S2
<i>West's flax</i>	G2/S2
<i>Thick-leafed water-willow</i>	G2/S2
<i>Gulf coast lupine</i>	G2/S2
38 elements known from site	

Placed on list	1992
Project Area (Acres)	214,901
Acres Acquired	129,033
at a Cost of	\$67,916,288
Acres Remaining	85,868
Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$22,931,908

364
 of tract
 491,388 ac

50% of the funding for acquisition of the 24,500 acre Glawson tract. The GFC also funded acquisition of the 3,500 acre Bloody Bluff tract, a Creek Indian battle site. The USFS participated in the acquisition

of approximately 1,280 acres. TNC and TPL have acted as intermediaries in the acquisition of some tracts.

Management Policy Statement

The primary goals of management of the 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

Qualifications for state designation The Tate's Hell/Carrabelle project as a whole covers over 200,000 acres of mostly timbered and ditched wet flatwoods and floodplain swamps between the Apalachicola National Forest and East Bay. Its size and its forest and wildlife resources qualify it as a state forest and wildlife management area.

Manager The USDA Forest Service proposes to manage 6800 acres along the New River. Being adjacent to the Apalachicola National Forest, this corridor along the New River is a logical addition to this National Forest. The Florida Division of Forestry proposes to manage the remainder of the project.

Conditions affecting intensity of management The New River corridor is a moderate-need tract. The remainder of the project will require extensive hydrological restoration once existing timber encumbrances are removed. These restoration efforts may require management and funding beyond what is typically expected on a state forest.

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

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

Forestry is currently providing public access for low intensity, non-facilities-related outdoor recreation activities. Initial activities will include securing the site, providing public and fire management 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. The majority of the project is composed of pine plantations with an established network of woods roads and drainage ditches. In most areas, the original ground cover species are still present and, with proper management, can be restored to a more natural condition. An all-season burning program will use, whenever possible, existing roads, black lines, foam lines and natural breaks to contain fires. Timber management will mostly involve improvement thinning and regeneration harvests. Plantations will be thinned and, where appropriate, reforested with species found in natural ecosystems. Stands will not have a targeted rotation age. Infrastructure will primarily be located in disturbed areas and will be the minimum required for management and public access. The Division will promote environmental education.

Revenue-generating potential In cooperation with the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, the New River area may one day provide revenues from quota hunts. The Forest Service will soon be working with this agency to obtain a projected revenue. The Division of Forestry will sell timber as needed to improve or maintain desirable ecosystem conditions. These sales will provide variable amounts of revenue, but the revenue-generating potential for this project is expected to be low.

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

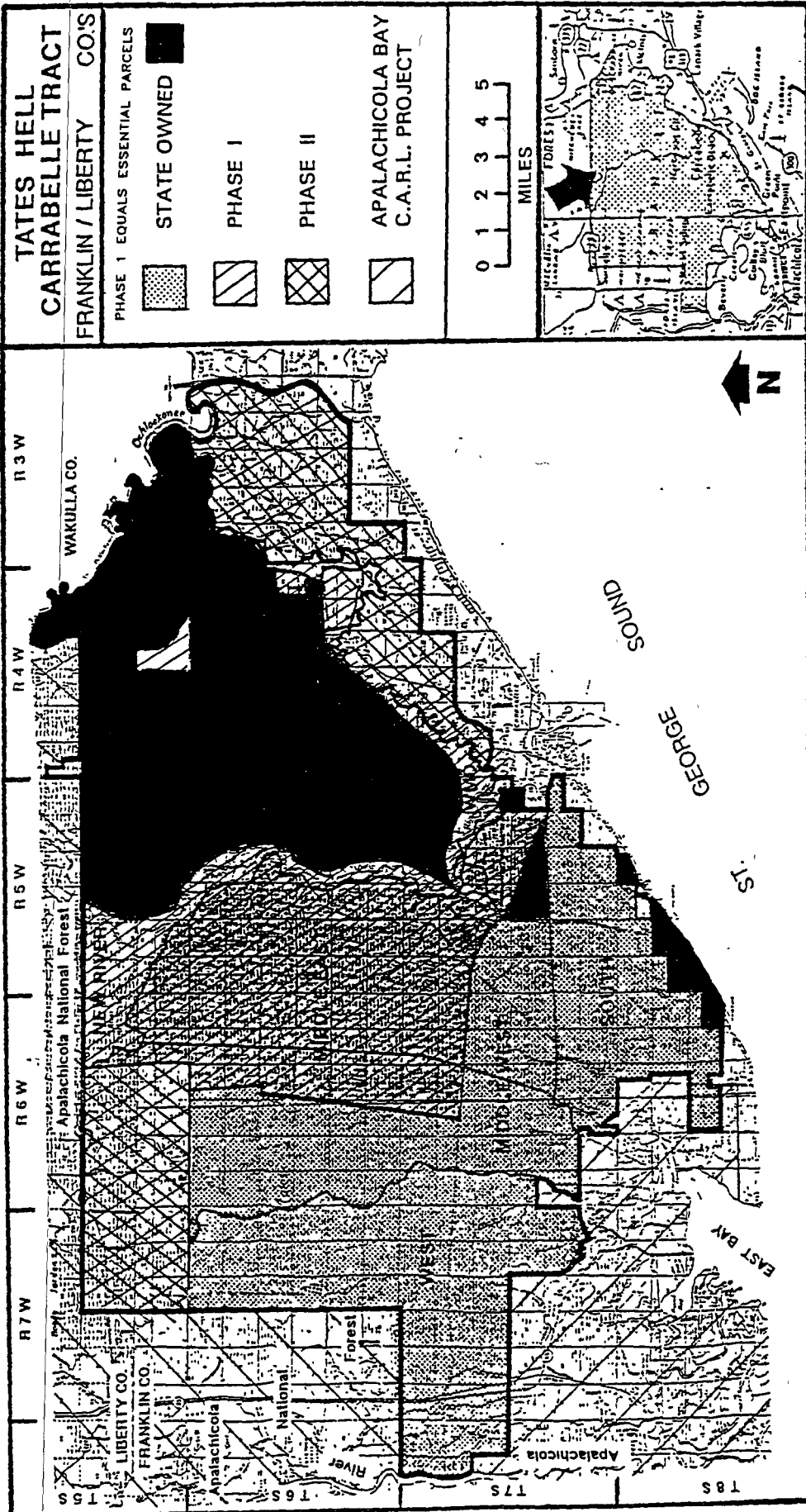
Tates Hell/Carrabelle Tract - Priority 18

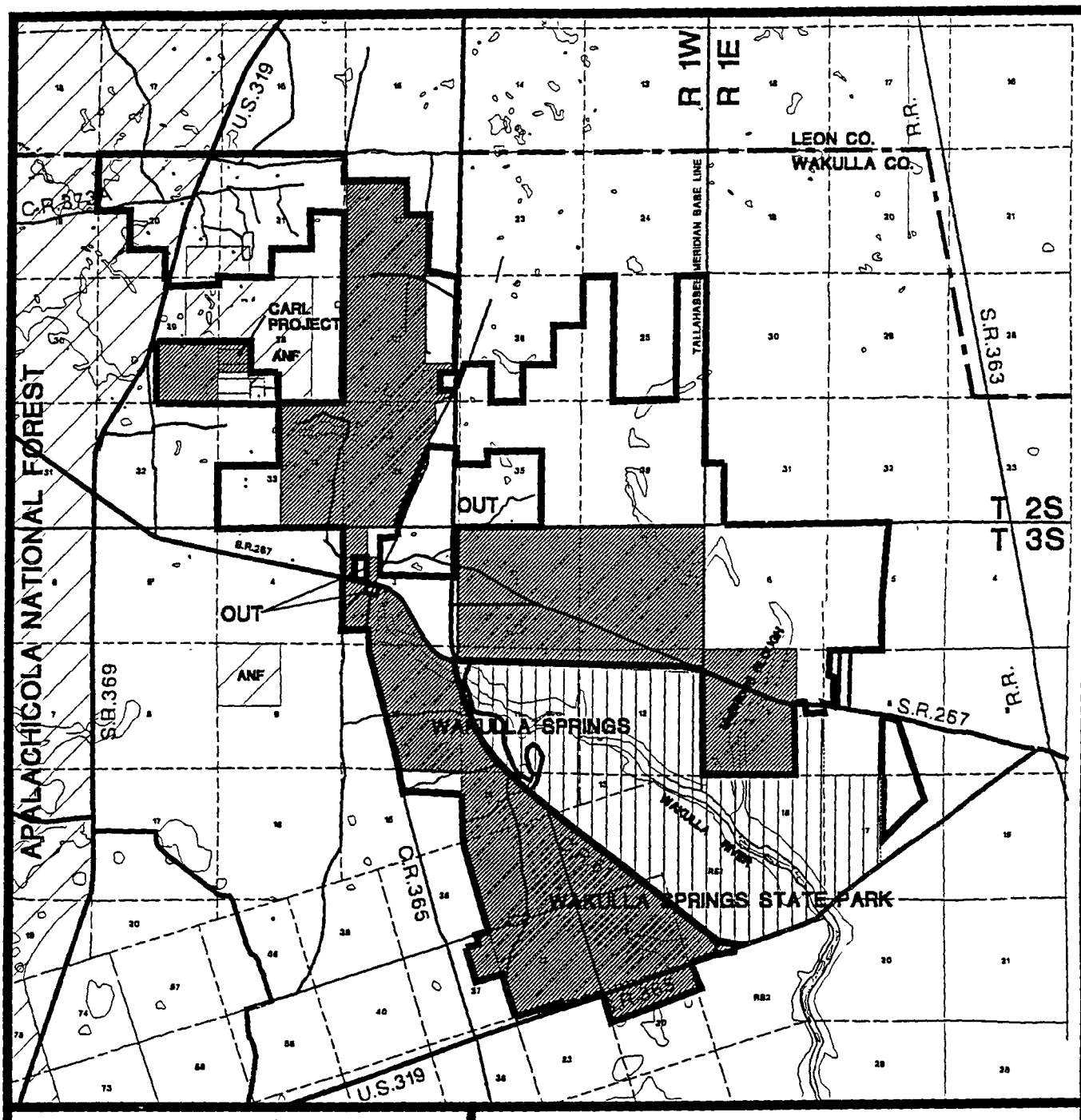
Management Cost Summary/DOF

Category Source of Funds	1995/96 CARL	1996/97 CARL	1997/98 CARL
Salary	\$66,469	\$214,789	\$405,000
OPS	\$20,000	\$11,520	\$13,000
Expense	\$89,946	\$136,608	\$270,000
OCO	\$9,825	\$420,473	\$360,000
FCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$186,240	\$783,390	\$1,048,000



Management Cost Summary/USFS

Category Source of Funds	1994/95 Federal	1995/96 Federal
Salary	\$78,000	\$45,000
OPS	\$0	\$0
Expense	\$3,000	\$2,000
OCO	\$0	\$0
FCO	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$81,000	\$47,000





CONSERVATION AND RECREATION LANDS

-  RESOURCE PLANNING BOUNDARY
-  ESSENTIAL PARCELS

Map



WAKULLA SPRINGS PROTECTION ZONE

LEON/WAKULLA COUNTIES

95\NEW\WAKULLA

10/96

SHEET 1 OF 1

Green Swamp

Priority 20

Lake and Polk Counties

Purpose for State Acquisition

The mosaic of cypress swamps, pine forests, and pastures known as the Green Swamp is a vital part of the water supply of central Florida. It gives rise to four major river systems and, because it has the highest groundwater elevation in the peninsula, is important for maintaining the Floridan Aquifer. By preserving the mosaic of land use in this region, the Green Swamp CARL project will protect the Floridan Aquifer and the several rivers; preserve a large area for wildlife; and provide areas for public recreation in the rapidly growing region between Tampa and Orlando.

Manager

The Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission and the Division of Recreation and Parks, Florida Department of Environmental Protection (area near Lake Louisa State Park).

General Description

The project is a critical hydrological resource; it encompasses the headwaters of four major rivers the Withlacoochee, Oklawaha, Hillsborough, and Peace and has the highest ground water altitude in the Peninsula. It is therefore considered by many to be critical to the recharge of the Floridan Aquifer. For this reason, it has been designated an Area of Critical State Concern.

The area is a complex mosaic of disturbed uplands and wetlands intermixed with higher quality swamps. It is estimated that 90% of the native upland vegetation in the project has been disturbed by agriculture and

development, but the project does contain some uplands with natural communities such as flatwoods and sandhills. The project has a moderate potential for archaeological or historical sites. The wetlands are threatened by sand mining; the uplands are threatened by residential, commercial and high-intensity recreational development.

Public Use

The project will become a wildlife management area and a state park, providing for such activities as hunting, hiking and nature appreciation.

Acquisition Planning and Status

Two non-contiguous Phase I areas have been identified based on relative intactness of their natural communities. In general, priority areas are the relatively large contiguous parcels and strategic smaller parcels. In Lake County, the northern half of the western Phase I area extends south to the county line, less the subdivisions (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 have been mapped and appraised.

On October 30, 1996, the Council added 890 acres to Phase I and 2,708 acres to Phase II. Additionally, 19,000 acres were moved from Phase II to Phase I. The Council also approved the deletion of the priority areas designation within Phase I.

On December 5, 1996, the Jahna and Overstreet ownerships (11,383 acres) were transferred to the Less-Than-Fee category.

FNAI Elements	
<i>Clasping warea</i>	G1/S1
<i>Scrub leatherwood</i>	G1Q/S1
Sand skink	G2/S2
SCRUB	G2/S2
DRY PRAIRIE	G2/S2
SANDHILL	G2G3/S2
<i>Paper-like nail-wort</i>	G2G3/S2S3
<i>Scrub plum</i>	G2G3/S2S3
22 elements known from site	

Placed on list 1992

Project Area (Acres) 135,307*

Acres Acquired 71,878 5,630

at a Cost of \$27,239,900

Acres Remaining 122,489 129,677

With Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of \$143,586,450*

*phase I only

\$1107/a

Coordination

The Green Swamp Land Authority has acquired 5,599 acres within the project boundary and expended \$1,811,130. The SWFWMD and SJRWMD (to lesser degree) are acquisition partners, but will not likely contribute sufficient funds for a "Bargain/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.

Management Policy Statement

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.

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.

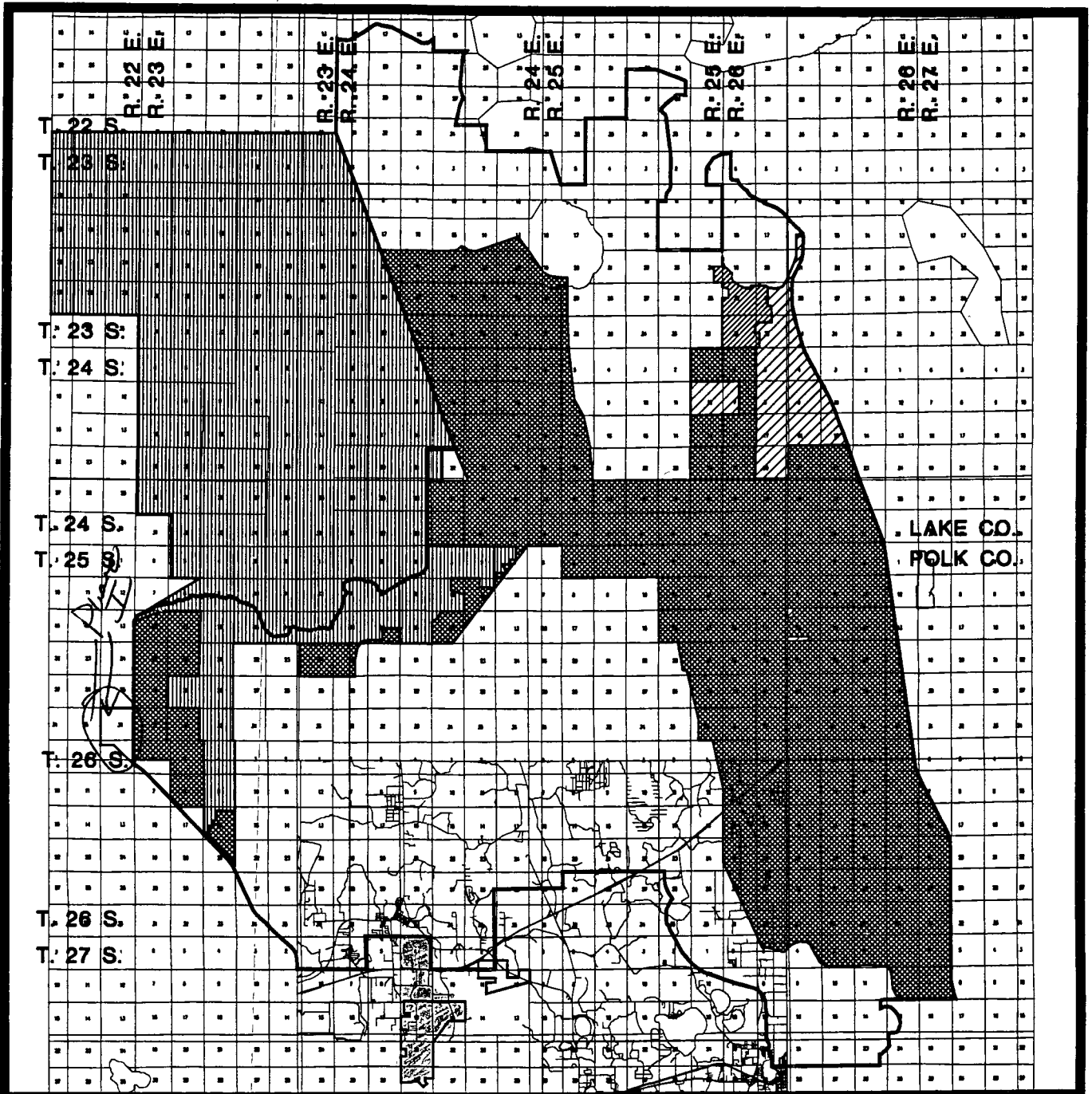
Revenue-generating potential GFC expects no significant revenue from this project initially, but will continue to offer hunting opportunities. For the area next to Lake Louisa State Park, the Division of Recreation and Parks also expects no significant revenue to be generated initially. After acquisition,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

Management Cost Summary/DRP

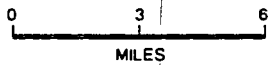
Category	Startup	Recurring
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$22,167	\$441,014
OPS	\$7,280	\$16,000
Expense	\$15,424	\$163,200
OCO	\$8,700	\$1,000
FCO	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$53,571	\$621,214

Management Cost Summary/GFC


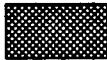


Category	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$4,568	\$20,532	\$21,148
OPS	\$0	\$0	\$0
Expense	\$39,552	\$15,000	\$15,750
OCO	\$29,807	\$0	\$0
FCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$73,927	\$35,532	\$36,898



LAKE CO.
POLK CO.



CONSERVATION AND RECREATION LANDS

-  PROJECT BOUNDARY
-  PHASE 1
-  ACQUIRED
-  PUBLIC LANDS

*map done
had missing
w/ B. Agnew
address*

*map
address
need to
be clear*

GREEN SWAMP

LAKE/POLK CO's

G-SWAMP

1-97

SHEET 1 OF 1

St. Joseph Bay Buffer

Priority 21

Gulf County

Purpose for State Acquisition

The pine flatwoods, swamps, and scrub on the shore of St. Joseph Bay, with their concentration of rare plants, have largely escaped the residential development that is filling the nearby coast with vacation homes. The St. Joseph Bay Buffer project will protect the water quality and productive seagrass beds of the bay by protecting the undeveloped land around and in it, in so doing also ensuring the survival of dozens of rare plants, protecting one of the best preserved archaeological sites in northwest Florida, and giving the public opportunities to enjoy the natural beauty of the bay.

Manager

Division of Marine Resources, Department of Environmental Protection.

General Description

The project includes a narrow strip of uplands and wetlands that 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, in very good to excellent condition, include mesic flatwoods, wet flatwoods, scrub, baygall, shell mounds, saltmarsh (estuarine tidal marsh), and beach dune. Wet flatwoods in the vicinity of Wards Ridge harbor numerous rare plant species. St. Joseph Bay, an

Outstanding Florida Water, supports a diverse, healthy marine ecosystem of statewide significance and is an important nursery ground for many recreational and commercially valuable species.

Richardson Hammock in the project area, a shell midden with human burials, is one of the largest and best preserved of its kind in Northwest Florida. The project is vulnerable to residential development and clearcutting—part was clearcut in 1991.

Public Use

The project will become a buffer reserve, allowing such uses as hiking, fishing, canoeing and swimming.

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 Richardson Hammock, one of the most significant tracts, has been an unwilling seller, but interested in an exchange. Acquisition of the remainder of another large ownership, Treasure Shores has been delayed because of insufficient funding.

On July 14, 1995, the LAAC added Blacks Island (11 acres).

On December 5, 1996, LAAC transferred a portion of the Treasure Shores ownership (2634 acres) to the Less-Than-Fee Category.

FNAI Elements	
<i>Pine-woods aster</i>	G1/S1
<i>Telephus spurge</i>	G1/S1
<i>Florida skullcap</i>	G1/S1
<i>Panhandle spiderlily</i>	G1Q/S1
<i>Chapman's rhododendron</i>	G1G2T1/S1
SCRUB	G2/S2
<i>Gulf coast lupine</i>	G2/S2
<i>Southern milkweed</i>	G2/S2
33 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1990
Project Area (Acres)	5,628
Acres Acquired	1,210
at a Cost of	\$2,025,207
Acres Remaining	4,418
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$1,979,970

Coordination

The Nature Conservancy is an intermediary in the acquisition of the Treasure Shores ownership and will

hold the conservation easement on the portion of Treasure Shores not acquired in fee-simple by the state.

Management Policy Statement

The primary goals of management of the St. Joseph Bay Buffer 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.

of Marine Resources, Bureau of Coastal and Aquatic Managed Areas.

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.

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.

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.

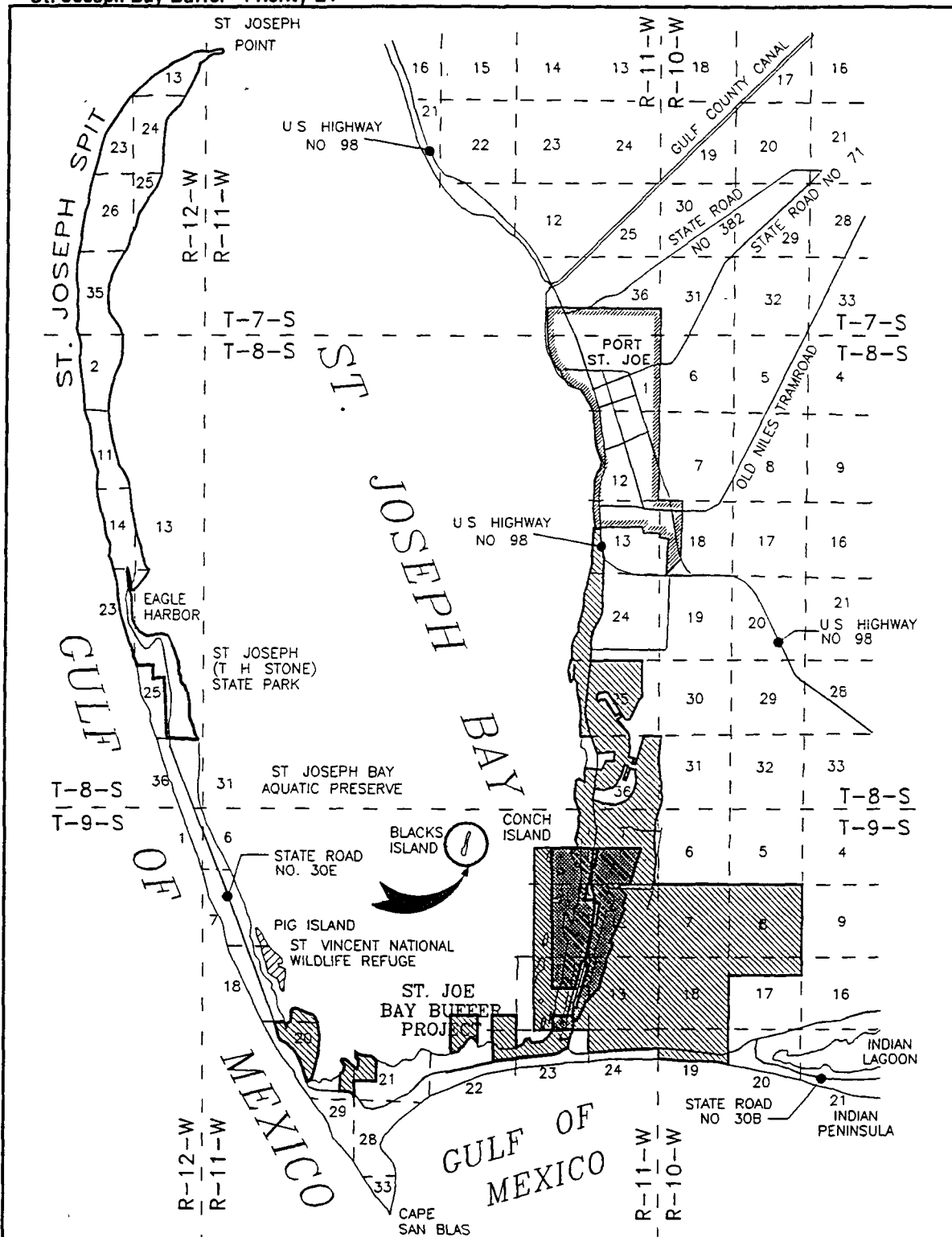
Cooperators in management activities The Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission may be involved in public hunting and fishing on this project.

Manager The recommended manager is the Department of Environmental Protection, Division

Management Cost Summary/DMR

Category	1996/97	1997/98
Source of Funds	CARL/IITF	CARL/IITF
Salary	\$18,750	\$18,750
OPS	\$0	\$0
Expense	\$4,000	\$6,000
OCO	\$14,500	\$4,500
FCO	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$37,250	\$29,250

St. Joseph Bay Buffer - Priority 21



ESSENTIAL PARCELS EQUAL PROJECT AREA MINUS SECTION 23



PROJECT AREA



STATE OWNED



1995 ADDITION



NORTH

SCALE IN FEET



ST. JOSEPH BAY
BUFFER
GULF COUNTY

1-96

Catfish Creek

Priority 22

Polk County

Purpose for State Acquisition

The high, sandy Lake Wales Ridge, stretching south from near Orlando almost to Lake Okeechobee, was originally covered with a mosaic of scrub, flatwoods, wetlands, and lakes. The scrub is unique in the world—it is inhabited by many plants and animals found nowhere else—but it has almost completely been converted to citrus groves and housing developments. The Catfish Creek project, with its scrub ridges overlooking the nearly pristine shore of Lake Pierce, will protect an especially scenic example of Lake Wales Ridge scrub and its associated ecosystems and allow the public to enjoy camping, fishing, and swimming in this unique and beautiful natural area. It will also protect an important archaeological site on Lake Pierce.

Manager

Division of Recreation and Parks, Florida Department of Environmental Protection.

General Description

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

floodplain swamp. The tract harbors at least 12 plant species state listed as endangered or threatened, and is considered an important site for these mostly scrub endemic species. The project is also known to support numerous rare or endangered animal species such as bald eagle, wood stork, gopher tortoise, and scrub jay. The 1993 addition on Snodgrass Island contains a potentially important archaeological site. The project is threatened by agriculture and eventual residential development.

Public Use

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

Acquisition Planning and Status

Phase I: Rolling Meadows (acquired), TNC (acquired) and Palo Alto (acquired); Phase II: Imagination Farms, Progress Homes and K-Rocker (tracts with willing sellers in southeast quadrant have been acquired); Phase III: Section two which is subdivided (state has acquired all of section consolidated by Bowen - less than 50%).

Coordination

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

FNAI Elements	
Woodville karst cave crayfish	G1/S1
River Sinks cave amphipod	G1?/S?
SANDHILL	G2G3/S2
Hobbs' cave amphipod	G2G3/S2S3
Sherman's fox squirrel	G5T2/S2
AQUATIC CAVE	G3/S2
SINKHOLE LAKE	G3/S3
12 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1990
Project Area (Acres)	6,424
Acres Acquired	4,336
at a Cost of	\$8,380,820
Acres Remaining	2,088
Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$2,070,753

Management Policy Statement

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.

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

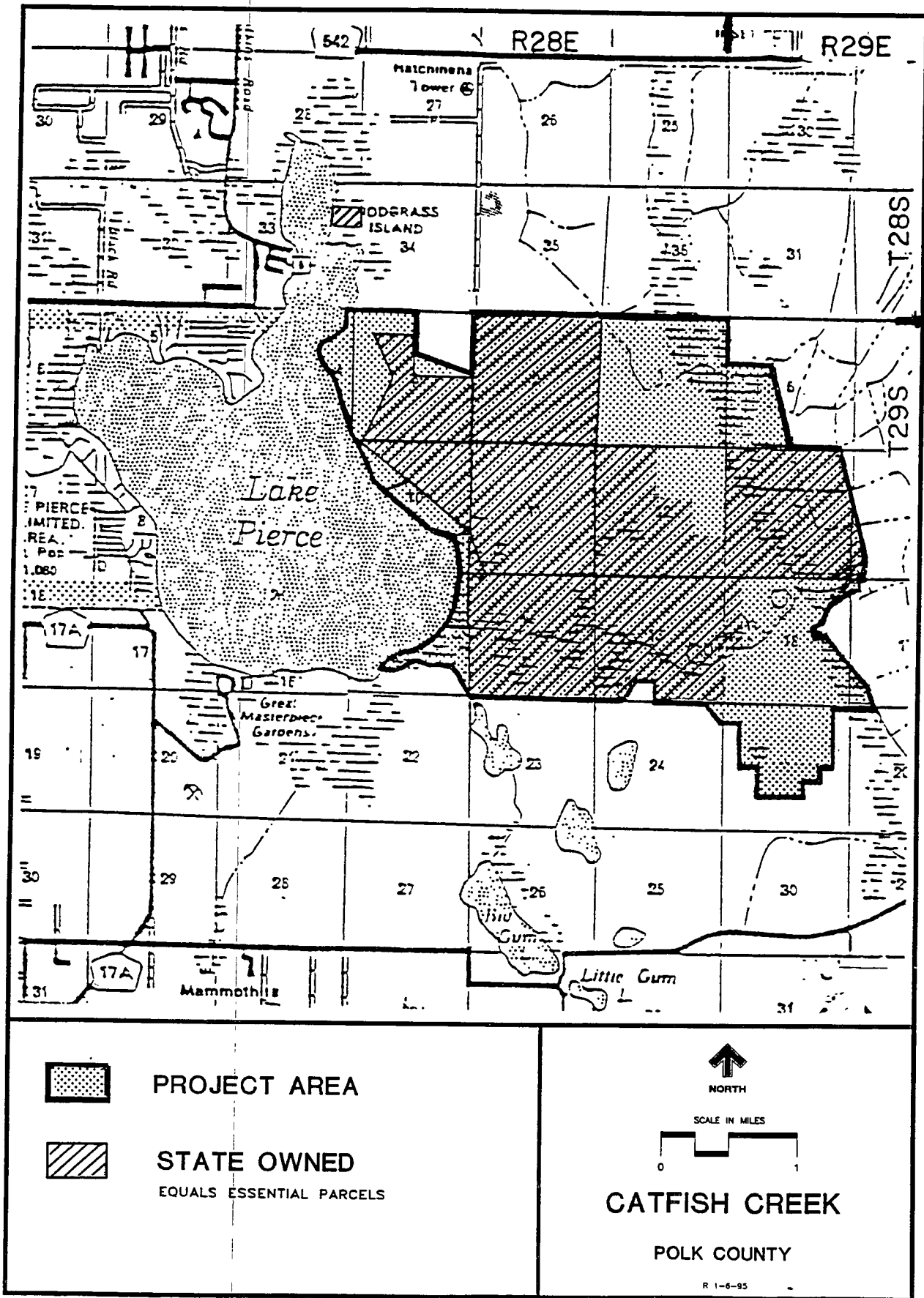
Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure Within the first year after acquisition, management activities will concentrate on site security, natural and cultural resource protection, and the development of a plan for long-term public use and resource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


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

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

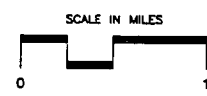
Management Cost Summary

Category	Startup
Source of Funds	CARL
Salary	\$22,167
OPS	0
Expense	\$5,712
OCO	6,978
FCO	\$8,640
TOTAL	\$43,497



 **PROJECT AREA**

 **STATE OWNED**
EQUALS ESSENTIAL PARCELS



CATFISH CREEK

POLK COUNTY

R 1-6-95

Middle Chipola River

Priority 23

Calhoun and Jackson Counties

Purpose for State Acquisition

Flowing through a landscape of farm fields, the Chipola River exposes the limestone bedrock of Jackson and Calhoun counties on its way to join the Apalachicola River in a swampy wilderness. The Middle Chipola River project will protect remnants of the unique hardwood forests of this region for 30 miles along the high banks of the river, maintaining the water quality of the river; providing habitat for several rare plants and many rare animals, from mussels to turtles and cave-dwelling crayfish; helping to preserve the abundant archaeological remains in and along the river; and ensuring that the public will always have access to the river for fishing, swimming, and simple enjoyment of the beauty of this unique stream.

Managers

Division of Recreation and Parks and the Office of Greenways and Trails (interim), Florida Department of Environmental Protection.

General Description

The project encompasses a strip of land on either side of the Chipola River from Florida Caverns State Park to highway 20, totaling almost 8,000 acres of mostly second-growth hardwood forest. The river itself has an interesting combination of alluvial and spring-run characteristics. Its high banks underlain by limestone support several rare plants. Rare animals include mussels proposed for federal listing, fish and

salamanders, and Barbour's map turtle. The river is an important part of the Apalachicola River drainage basin. The project will help protect the water quality of the river (an Outstanding Florida Water and state canoe trail) and preserve public access to the river.

Forty-three archaeological sites, mostly underwater scatters, are known from the project, and the potential for more is high. The scenic riverbanks are attractive for development and the river is vulnerable to intensive agriculture and mining.

Public Use

The project will be managed as an addition to Florida Caverns State Park and as a canoe trail, with opportunities for canoeing, boating, fishing, hiking and camping.

Acquisition Planning and Status

Middle Chipola: Essential tracts are Land, Trammell, and Florida Public Utilities Co (all willing sellers).

Waddells Mill Pond: Essential tracts are Waddell Plantation ownership and smaller archaeologically significant parcels west and adjacent to Waddell Plantation.

In 1996, the LAAC combined the Middle Chipola project with the Waddells Mill Pond Project. Additionally, 170 acres were added to the Middle Chipola boundary.

FNAI Elements	
<i>Dye-flower</i>	G1G3/S1
<i>Marianna columbine</i>	G5T1/S1
Gulf moccasinshell	G2/S?
Shiny-rayed pocketbook	G2/S?
Shoal bass	G2/S1
Georgia blind salamander	G2/S2
SPRING-RUN STREAM	G2/S2
<i>Dougherty Plain cave crayfish</i>	G2/S2
40 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1996*
Project Area (Acres)	1,766
Acres Acquired	0
at a Cost of	\$0
Acres Remaining	1,766
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$1,245,767
*Project combined with Waddells Mill Pond (1991) Dec. 1996	

On December 5, 1996, LAAC transferred the Rex Lumber/Mcrae, Trammell, Myers, Manor, Myrick and Waddell Plantation ownerships (3,633 acres) to the Less-Than-Fee category.

Coordination

The Northwest Florida Water Management District has acquired portions of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York (Waddells Mill Pond project -

approximately 705 acres within the CARL project Phase II boundary), as well as approximately 1,217 acres east/southeast of the project connecting with the Florida Caverns State Park and ultimately the Middle Chipola Project.. This is not a Shared/Bargain project with the water management district. The district will retain title to the Mutual Life Insurance Company parcels.

Management Policy Statement

The primary objectives of management of the Middle Chipola River CARL project are to conserve a corridor of natural communities along the Chipola River and to provide the public with controlled recreational access to the river. Achieving these objectives will protect the unique collection of rare plants and animals, ranging from rare mussels and fish to cave crayfish and gray bats, in this part of the Apalachicola River basin. It will also help to protect the significant archaeological resources of the riverbed and shores.

The project should be managed under the single-use concept: management activities should be directed toward the preservation of resources. Consumptive uses such as hunting or logging should not be permitted immediately adjacent to the river. Managers should control public boat access to the river; thoroughly inventory the natural and archaeological resources of the river; burn fire-dependent pine flatwoods in a pattern mimicking natural lightning-season fires, using natural firebreaks or existing roads for control; reforest pine plantations along the river with original species; strictly limit timbering in natural hardwood forests adjacent to the river; and monitor management activities to ensure that they are actually protecting the water quality and scenic values of the river. Managers should limit the number and size of recreational facilities, such as boat ramps and camp sites, ensure that they do not harm the most sensitive resources, and site them in already disturbed areas when possible.

This project includes all the undeveloped land along the Chipola River from Florida Caverns State Park to State Road 20 and therefore has the configuration, location, and size to achieve its primary objectives.

Management Prospectus

Qualifications for state designation The portion of the Middle Chipola River project lying between the

Florida Caverns State Park and the SR 167 bridge down river from the park would complement the park in its resource and management goals.

Manager The Division of Recreation and Parks proposes to manage the project as a part of the Florida Caverns State Park.

Conditions affecting intensity of management The property will be a high need management area. Protection and perpetuation of the property's resources, particularly as related to caverns, bats and restoration of logged areas, will be the primary emphasis. Compatible resource-based recreation is expected to be emphasized in the long-term.

Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure Upon acquisition and assignment to the Division of Recreation and Parks, short term management efforts will concentrate on site security, control of vehicular access and the development of a resource inventory and public use plan. Public use will be allowed for low intensity, non-facility related outdoor recreation activities in the short term.

Restoration and maintenance of natural communities will be incorporated into long range management efforts and disturbed areas will be restored to conditions that would be expected to occur in natural systems, to the extent practical.

The Division will encourage resource-based recreation and environmental education in conjunction with overall public use in the park. The management plan developed to define resource management and public use of the property will define the extent and placement of compatible infrastructure.

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

Middle Chipola River - Priority 23

identified in the management plan developed the property.

Cooperators in management activities No cooperators are recommended for this tract. However, consultation with the Northwest Florida

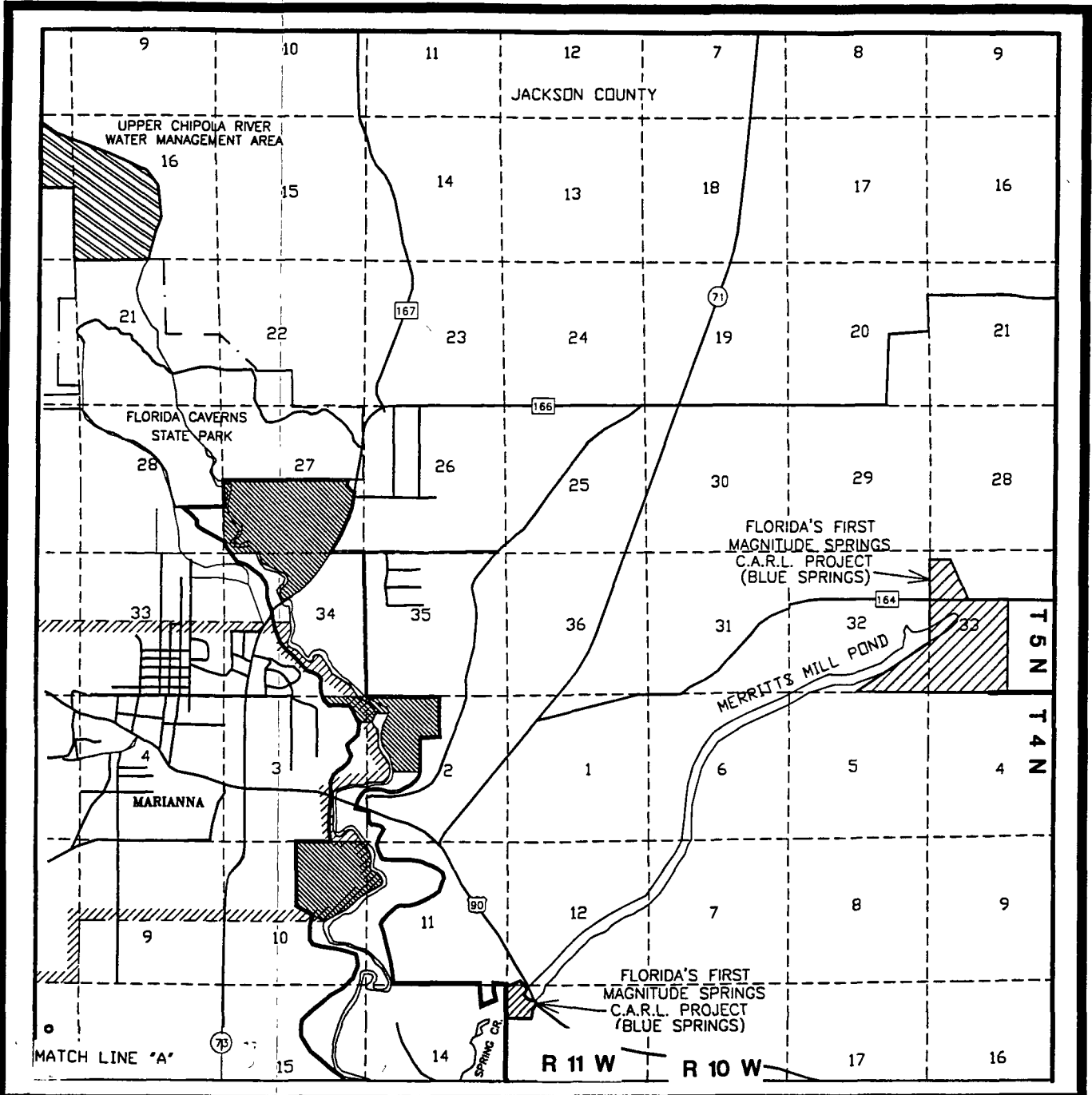
Water Management District on water related matters and the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission on wildlife issues will be enlisted as needed.

Management Cost Summary/DRP

Category Source of Funds	Startup CARL	Recurring CARL
Salary	\$9,750	\$9,750
OPS	\$2,400	\$2,400
Expense	\$6,700	\$6,700
OCO	\$5,600	\$1,000
FCO	\$15,600	\$0
TOTAL	\$40,050	\$19,850

Management Cost Summary/Greenways & Trails

Category Source of Funds	Startup LATF	Recurring LATF
Salary	\$36,380	\$36,380
OPS	\$72,660	\$72,600
Expense	\$62,301	\$46,362
OCO	\$3,167,000	N/A
FCO	\$200,000	N/A
TOTAL	\$374,508	\$205,402



CONSERVATION AND RECREATION LANDS

PROJECT BOUNDARY

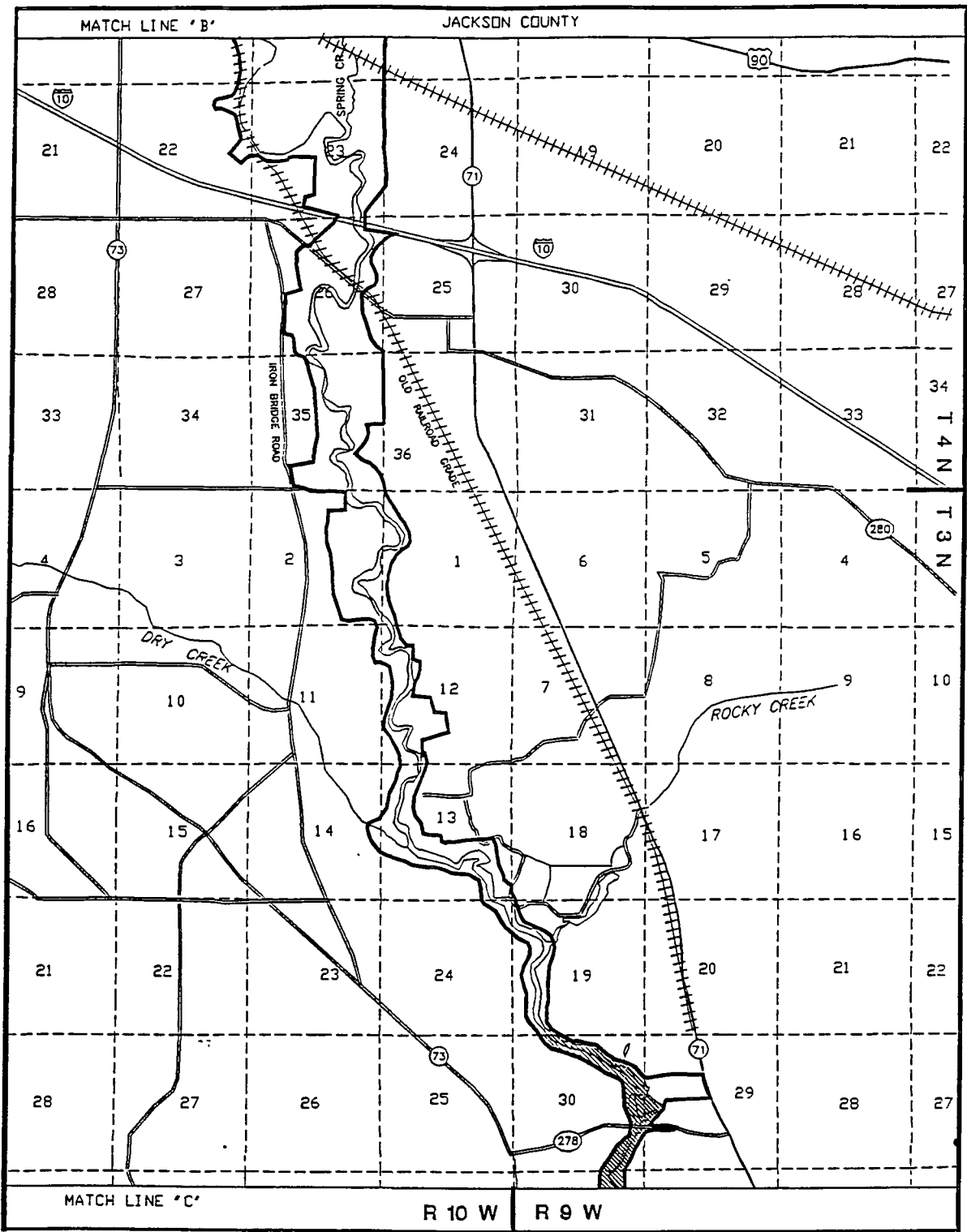
ESSENTIAL PARCELS

NORTH

MIDDLE CHIPOLA RIVER

JACKSON/CALHOUN COUNTIES

CHIPOLA 1-97 SHEET 1 OF 5



MILES (APPROX)



CONSERVATION AND RECREATION LANDS



**PROJECT
BOUNDARY**



ESSENTIAL PARCELS

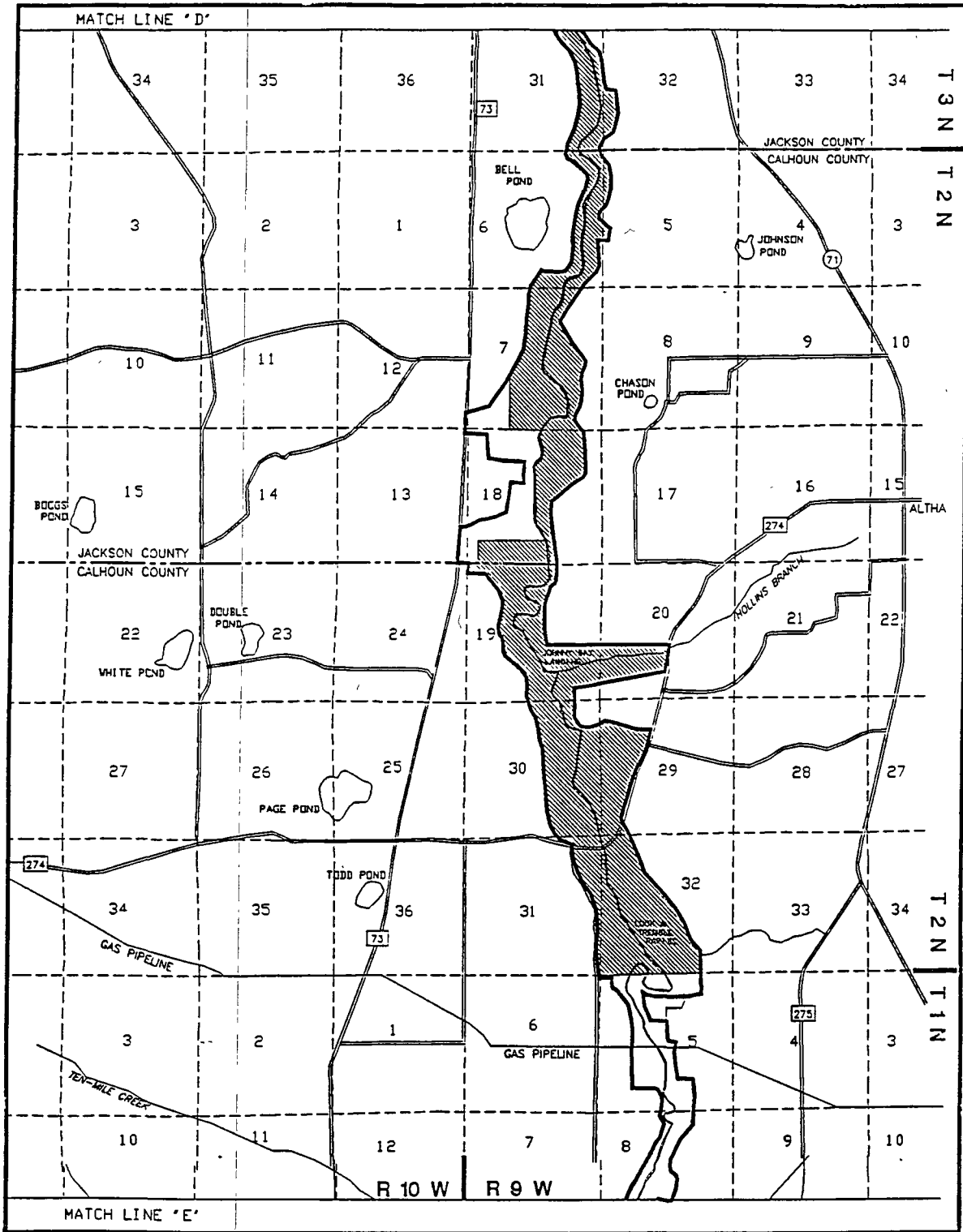
MIDDLE CHIPOLA RIVER

JACKSON/CALHOUN COUNTIES

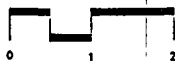
CHIPOLA

1-97

SHEET 2 OF 5



MILES (APPROX)



CONSERVATION AND RECREATION LANDS



PROJECT
BOUNDARY



ESSENTIAL PARCELS

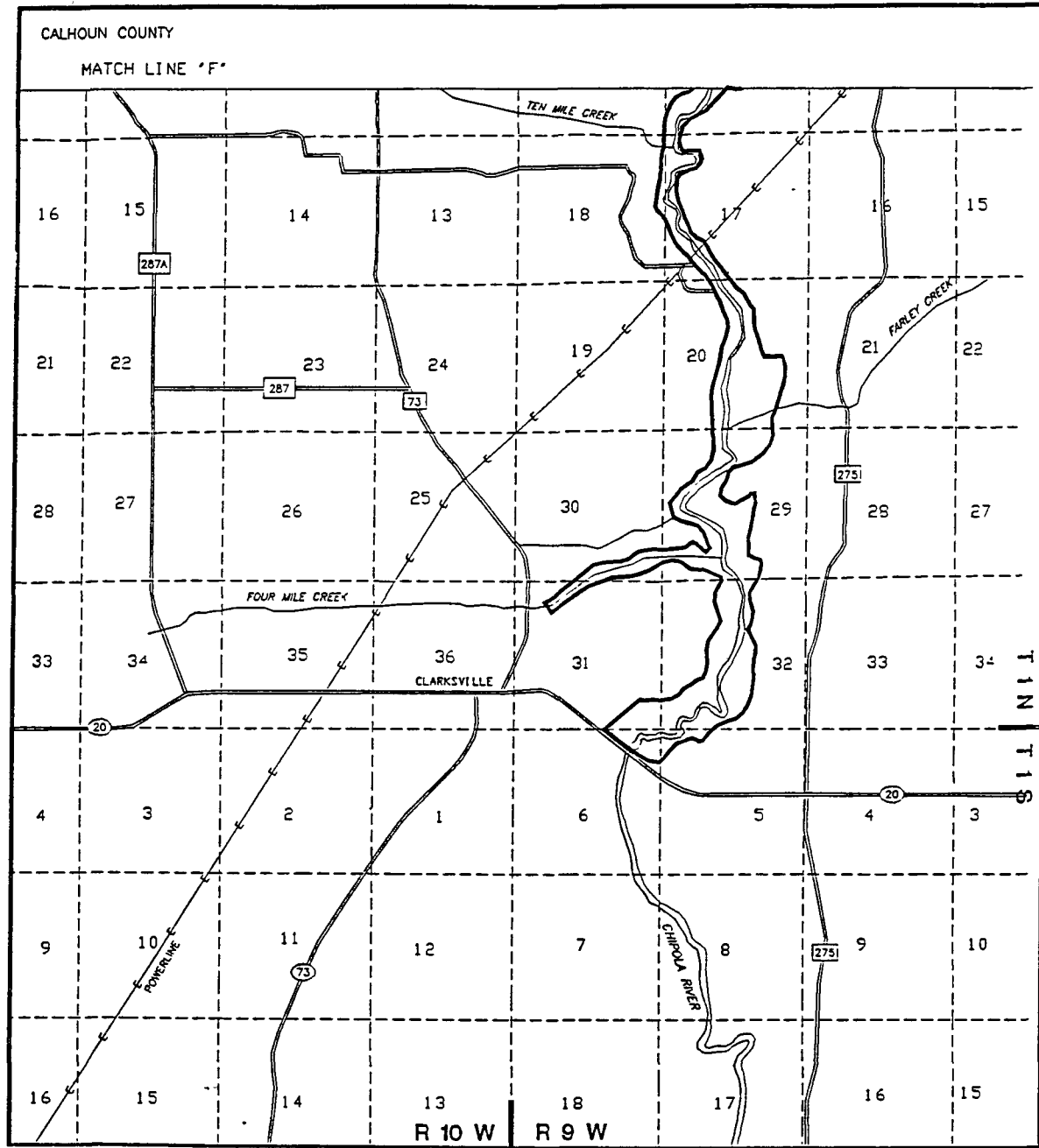
MIDDLE CHIPOLA RIVER

JACKSON/CALHOUN COUNTIES

CHIPOLA

1-97

SHEET 3 OF 5



MILES (APPROX)



CONSERVATION AND RECREATION LANDS

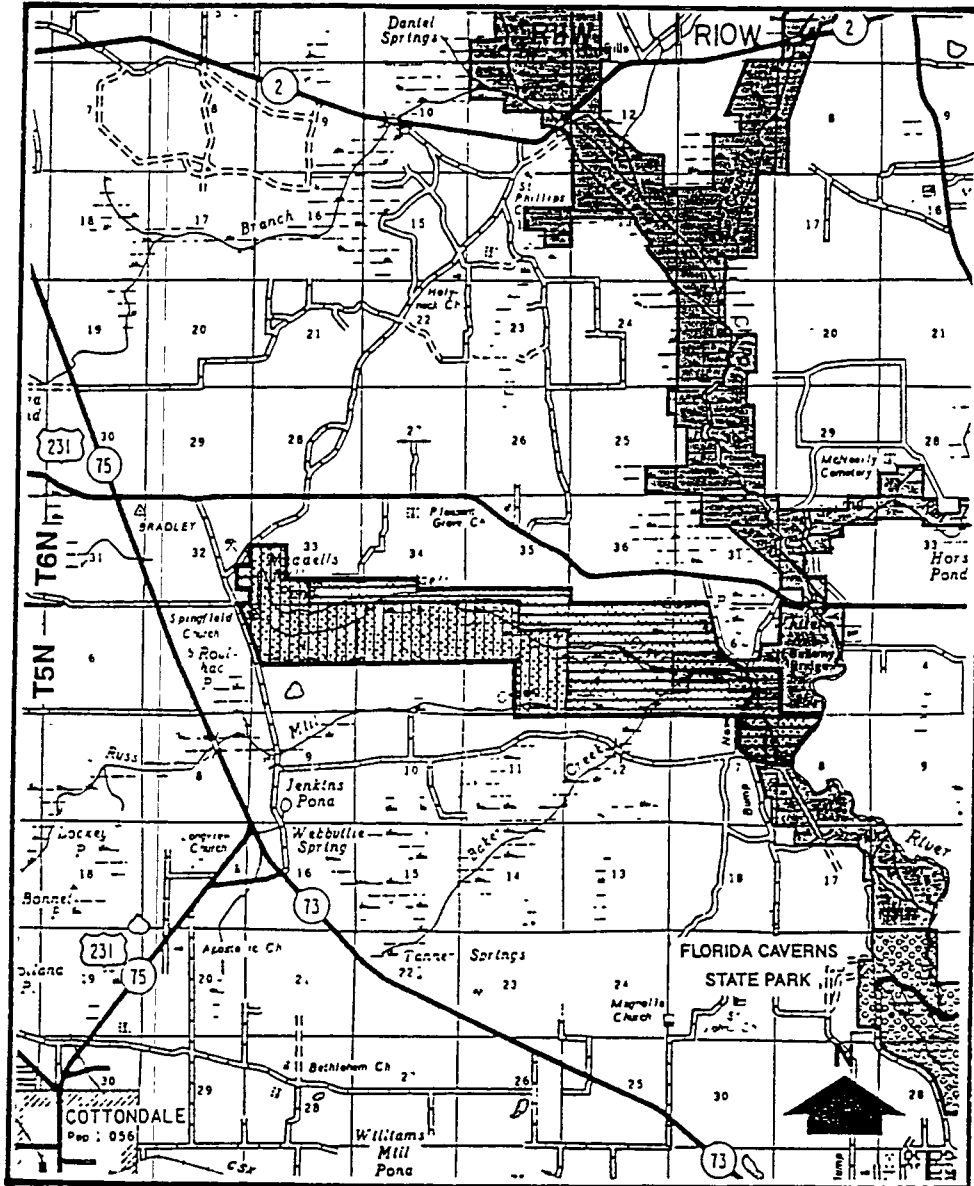


PROJECT
BOUNDARY



MIDDLE CHIPOLA RIVER

JACKSON/CALHOUN COUNTIES

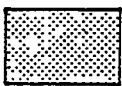


ACQUIRED BY NFWMD

MILES (APPROX)



CONSERVATION AND RECREATION LANDS



PROJECT AREA



PHASE I



PHASE II

PHASE I EQUALS ESSENTIAL PARCELS
STATE OWNED



MIDDLE CHIPOLA RIVER

JACKSON COUNTY

CHIPOLA

1-97

SHEET 5 OF 5

Osceola Pine Savannas

Priority 24

Osceola County

Purpose for State Acquisition

Many kinds of wide-ranging wildlife use the open rangelands—pastures, pine flatwoods, and palmetto prairies—of Osceola County. The Osceola Pine Savannas project will conserve a large part of these lands, maintaining a link of natural lands between the Bull Creek and Three Lakes Wildlife Management Areas, helping to ensure the survival of wildlife like swallow-tailed kites and caracara, and, together with the two wildlife management areas, providing a large area for the public to enjoy hunting, wildlife observation, and other activities.

Manager

Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission.

General Description

The project covers an area of old beach ridges and intervening swales, with high-quality, longleaf-pine flatwoods interrupted by cypress strands, cypress domes, and wet prairies. There are also extensive dry prairies and patches of oak or sand pine scrub. 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 are mainly improved

pastures in the south end. Two archaeological sites are known. Any construction of roads or ditches will destroy the unique character of the project, but development pressure is low.

Public Use

The project will be designated as a wildlife management area, with such uses as hiking, wildlife observation and hunting.

Acquisition Planning and Status

Essential tracts 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.

Coordination

St. Johns River Water Management District and the Game and Fresh Water 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 and McNamara 1,921 acres centrally located within the project boundary.

FNAI Elements	
DRY PRAIRIE	G2/S2
SCRUB	G2/S2
Florida sandhill crane	G5T2T3/S2S3
SCRUBBY FLATWOODS	G3/S3
Bachman's sparrow	G3/S3
Gopher tortoise	G3/S3
Eastern indigo snake	G4T3/S3
22 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1995
Project Area (Acres)	42,291
Acres Acquired	10,338*
at a Cost of	\$6,753,780*
Acres Remaining	31,953
Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$24,502,518
*includes acreage acquired & dollars spent by WMD and GFC	

Management Policy Statement

The primary objective of management of the Osceola Pine Savannas CARL project is to preserve and restore the integrity of the extensive functional ecosystems, ranging from pine flatwoods, dry prairie, and scrub to marshes and cypress swamps, that now extend from the Bull Creek to the Three Lakes Wildlife Management Areas. Achieving this objective will protect habitat for several endangered species of wildlife that need large natural areas to survive, such as Florida grasshopper sparrows, Florida sandhill cranes, Audubon's crested caracaras, and American swallow-tailed kites. It will also provide to the public over 100,000 acres in which to enjoy natural-resource-based recreation, such as hiking and hunting.

The project should be managed under the multiple-use concept: management activities should be directed first toward preservation of resources and second toward integrating carefully controlled consumptive uses such as hunting and logging. Managers should control access to the project; limit public motor vehicles to one or a few main roads; thoroughly inventory the resources; restore hydrological disturbances; burn the fire-dependent pine flatwoods in a pattern mimicking natural lightning-season fires, using natural firebreaks or existing roads for control; reforest pine plantations and improved pastures with original species; prohibit timbering in old-growth stands; and monitor management activities to ensure that they are actually preserving resources. Managers should limit the number and size of recreational facilities, ensure that they avoid the most sensitive resources, and site them in already disturbed areas when possible. This project includes most of the undeveloped land between Bull Creek Wildlife Management Area and Three Lakes Wildlife Management Area and consequently has the size and location to meet its primary objective.

Management Prospectus

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

Manager The Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission is recommended as lead manager.

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

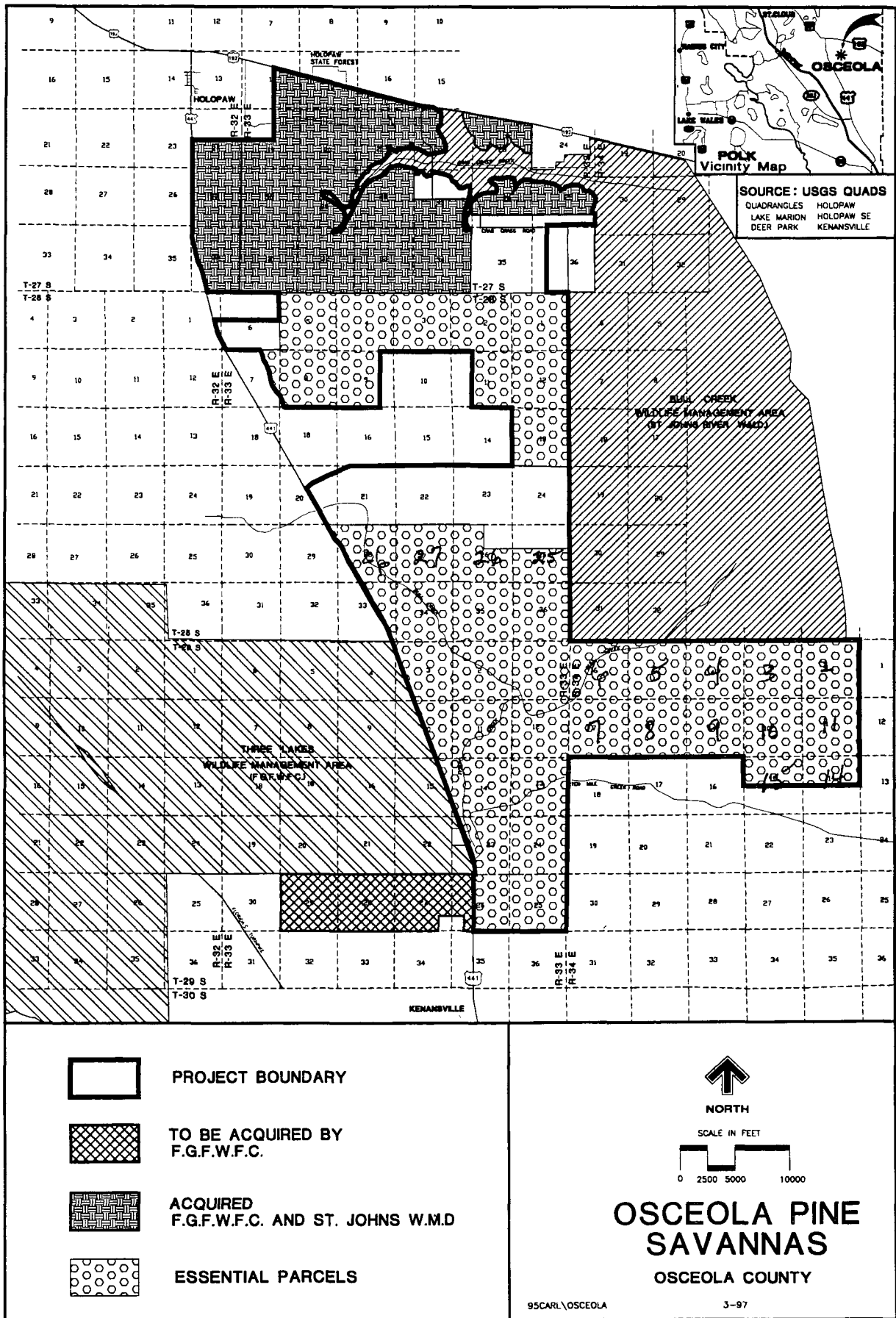
Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure Within the first year after acquisition, activities will concentrate on site security, public access, fire management, resource inventory, and the removal of any existing trash. A conceptual management plan will be developed that describes the goals of future resource management on the site. Long-range plans for this property, beginning one year after acquisition, will stress the protection and management of threatened and endangered species. Programs providing multiple recreational uses will also be implemented. A burn management plan will be developed and implemented using conventional and biologically acceptable guidelines. Management activities will also strive to manage natural plant communities for the benefit of native wildlife. Where appropriate and practical, forest resources will be managed using acceptable silvicultural practices as recommended by the Division of Forestry. A resource inventory will be used to identify sensitive areas that need special attention, protection, or management. Unnecessary roads, firelines and ditches will be abandoned or restored. Infrastructure will be kept to the minimum necessary for public access and management.

Revenue-generating potential While the pinelands have significant economic value, their value to the area's wildlife may be even greater. Quota permits should range between 500 and 550 permits per hunt. A \$25 management area stamp would be required to hunt on the area. A management area stamp could also required for all users. Additional revenue would be generated by sales of hunting licenses and special hunting stamps (i.e., archery stamp, turkey stamp, etc.).

Cooperators in management activities The St. Johns River Water Management District and the Division of Forestry, Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, are recommended as cooperating managers.

Management Cost Summary/GFWFC

Category	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$28,338	\$91,155	\$93,890
OPS	\$0	\$3,205	\$3,365
Expense	\$156,960	\$54,736	\$82,105
OCO	\$293,857	\$3,167	\$1,000
FCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$479,155	\$152,263	\$180,360



Apalachicola River

Priority 25

Gadsden, Liberty, Calhoun and Jackson Counties

Purpose for State Acquisition

The high plateaus, steep bluffs and deep ravines of the northern Apalachicola River valley are some of the most significant natural features of the southeastern Coastal Plain. Covered with rich forests and dotted with unique sedgey glades, the area harbors many northern, rare, and endemic plants and animals, such as the nearly extinct Florida torreya tree. By connecting Torreya State Park with a Nature Conservancy preserve to the south and with limestone glades to the north, and by protecting forests on the west bank of the river, the Apalachicola River project will help preserve the water quality of the river—which feeds the productive Apalachicola Bay—and the unique species and biological communities of the region, as well as provide the public with scenic areas for hiking, boat launching, and other recreational pursuits.

Managers

Division of Recreation and Parks (DRP), Florida Department of Environmental Protection. The Division of Forestry will manage the Sweetwater Creek tract for ten years after acquisition, after which DRP will manage it. The Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission will manage the Atkins tract.

General Description

The project consists of four tracts of land along the

upper Apalachicola River. 1) a large tract on the east bank, running south from near Chattahoochee to Torreya State Park, includes rich upland and floodplain forests and most of the upland glades in the state. It shelters several extremely rare plants such as the Florida torreya. 2) the Land property, west of the former area, contains floodplain forest important for southeastern and gray bats. 3) the Atkins Tract, west of Torreya State Park, contained excellent floodplain forest and sandhills, but has reportedly been timbered recently. 4) the Sweetwater Creek tract, connecting Torreya State Park with a Nature Conservancy preserve, includes some of the deepest steephead ravines in the state, with unique hardwood forests harboring many rare plants and animals. The uplands between the steepheads are a sand pine plantation. The upper Apalachicola has a high potential for archaeological sites; several are already known. All these areas are threatened by timbering and unrestricted vehicular access.

Public Use

Portions of the project will be managed as state parks or preserves, wildlife management areas, and state forests. It will allow such uses as hiking, nature appreciation, limited hunting and fishing, and boat launching.

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

FNAI Elements	
UPLAND GLADE	G1/S1
<i>Apalachicola rosemary</i>	G1/S1
<i>Alabama anglepod</i>	G1/S1
<i>Curtiss' loosestrife</i>	G1/S1
<i>Florida torreya</i>	G1/S1
Red-cockaded woodpecker	G2/S2
<i>Fringed campion</i>	G2/S2
<i>Florida yew</i>	G2/S2
67 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1991
Project Area (Acres)	16,427
Acres Acquired	0
at a Cost of	\$0
Acres Remaining	16,427
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$6,472,895

Apalachicola River - Priority 25

& 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 largest owner in Sweetwater Creek (9,145 acres) is St. Joe.

On July 14, 1995, the LAAC added a 374-acre tract (Land property) to the project boundary. The tract is across the Apalachicola River from the Gadsden Glades tract and almost adjacent to the Sneads Cave site of the SE Bat Maternity Caves project.

Management Policy Statement

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

On December 5, 1996, the LAAC transferred the Atkins/Trammell tract (3,210 acres) and the Hatcher tract (544 acres within the 9,145 acre Sweetwater site) to the Less-Than-Fee category.

Coordination

The Northwest Florida Water Management District and The Nature Conservancy have provided information and assistance with this project. It is not a Bargain/Shared project, however.

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.

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.

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 DRP/Sweetwater

Category Source of Funds	Startup CARL	Recurring CARL
Salary	\$83,306	\$72,319
OPS	\$24,960	\$44,720
Expense	\$16,800	\$49,730
OCO	\$101,252	\$1,000
FCO	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$226,318	\$167,769

Management Cost Summary DRP/ North

Category Source of Funds	Startup CARL	Recurring CARL
Salary	\$72,319	\$72,319
OPS	\$44,720	\$44,720
Expense	\$49,730	\$49,730
OCO	\$81,527	\$1,000
FCO	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$248,296	\$167,769

Management Cost Summary DOF/Sweetwater

Category Source of Funds	Startup CARL	Recurring CARL
Salary	\$105,910	\$105,910
OPS	\$0	\$0
Expense	\$30,000	\$30,000
OCO	\$168,000	\$13,000
FCO	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$303,910	\$148,910

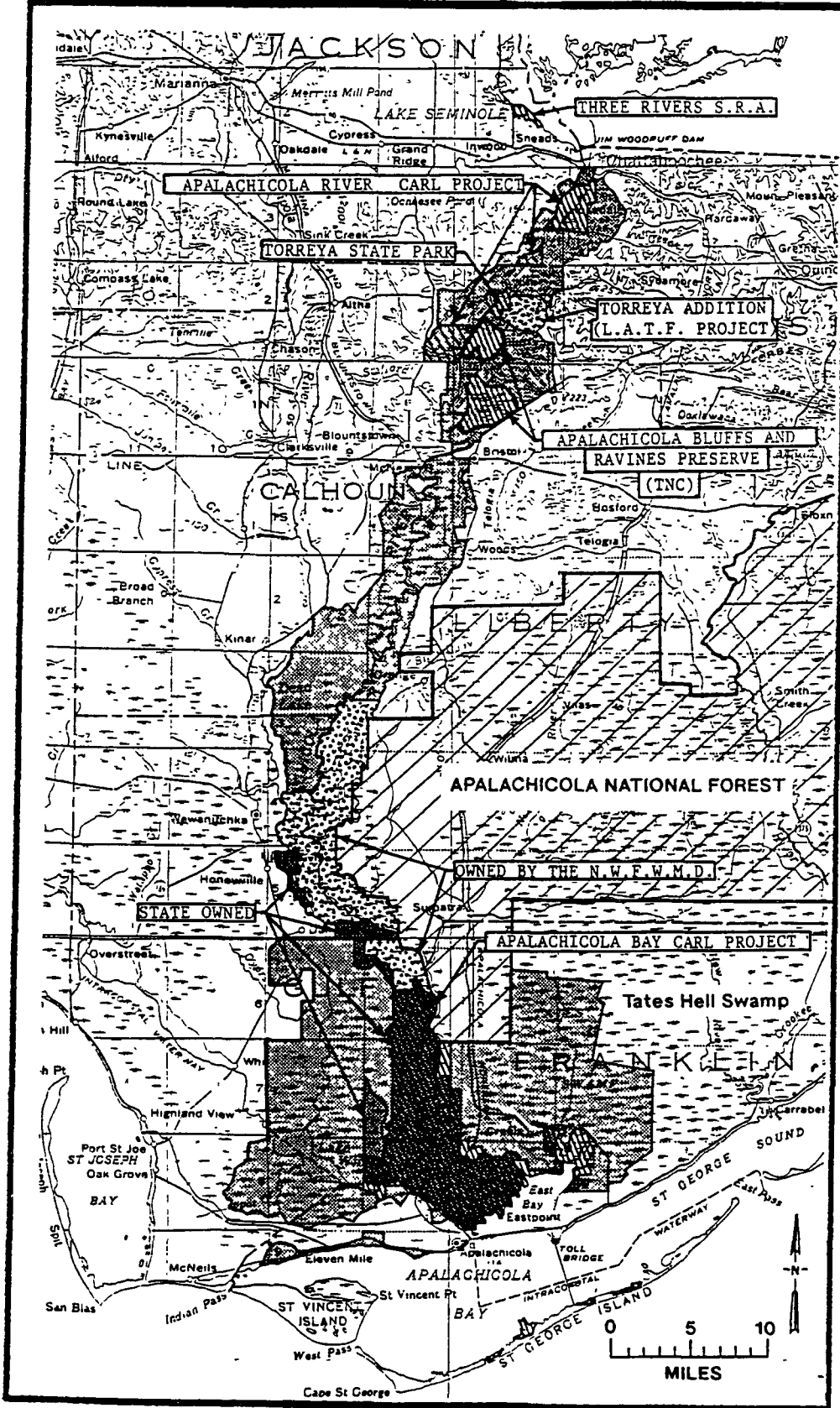
Management Cost Summary GFC

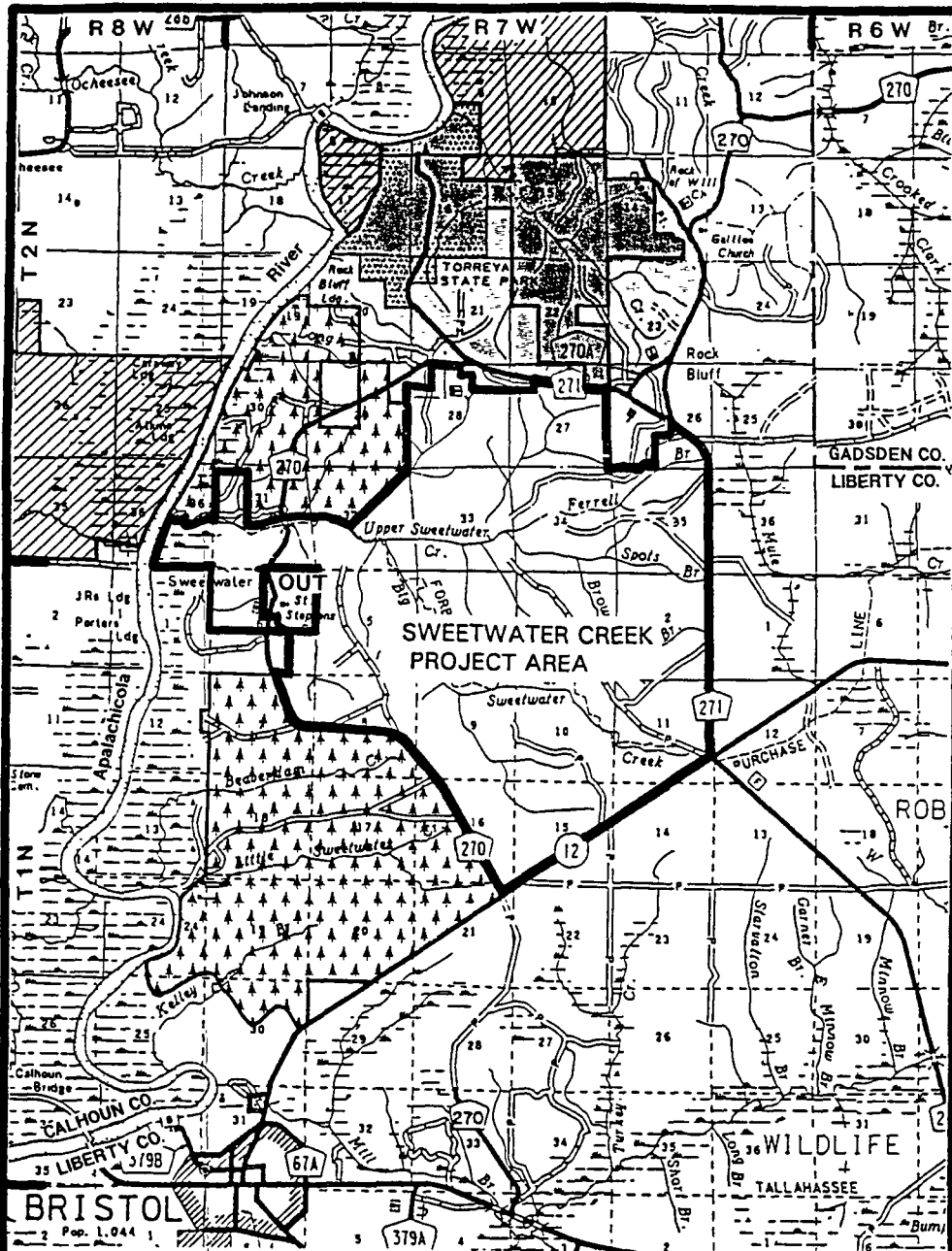
Category Source of Funds	Startup CARL	Recurring CARL
Salary	\$66,950	\$66,950
OPS	\$10,500	\$5,250
Expense	\$52,500	\$42,000
OCO	\$70,000	\$0
FCO	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$206,950	\$114,200

APALACHICOLA RIVER AND BAY ECOSYSTEM

JACKSON/GADSDEN/CALHOUN/LIBERTY
GULF/FRANKLIN COUNTIES

RESOURCE PLANNING
BOUNDARY



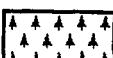
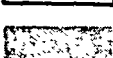




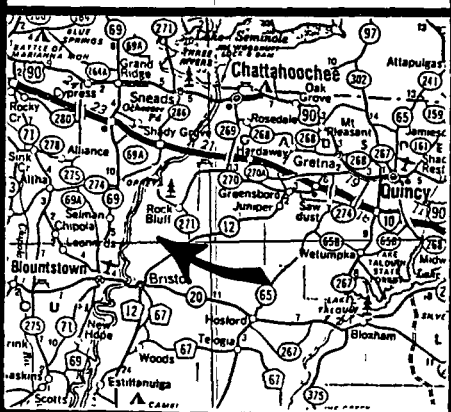
APALACHICOLA RIVER

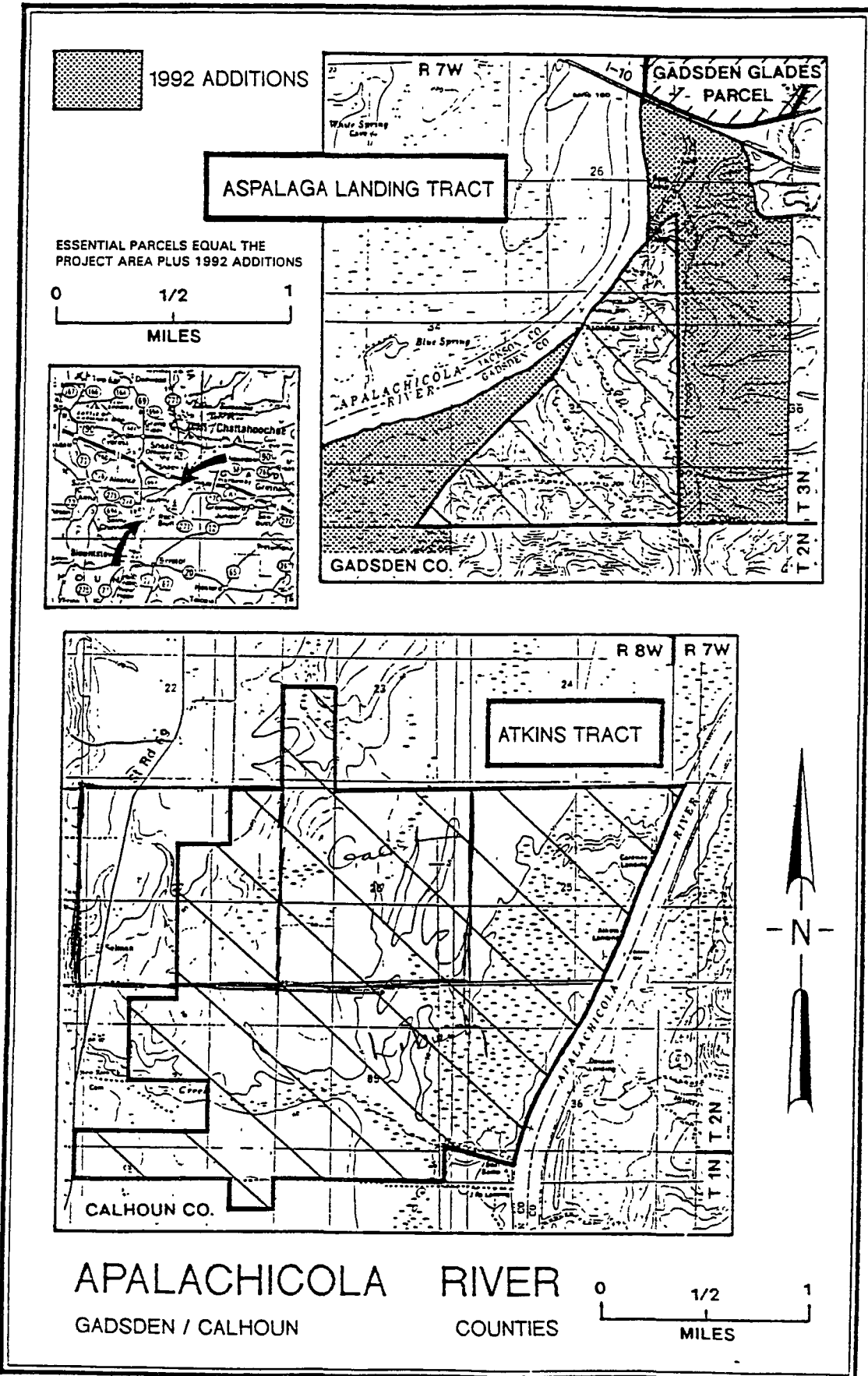
LIBERTY

CO.

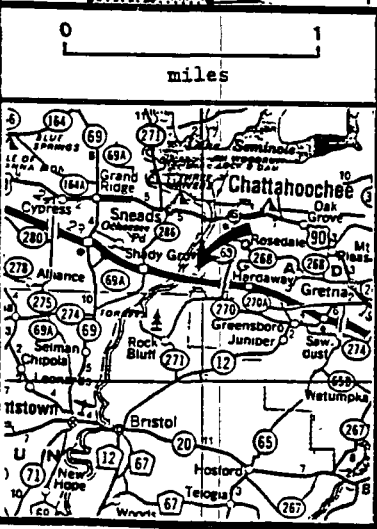
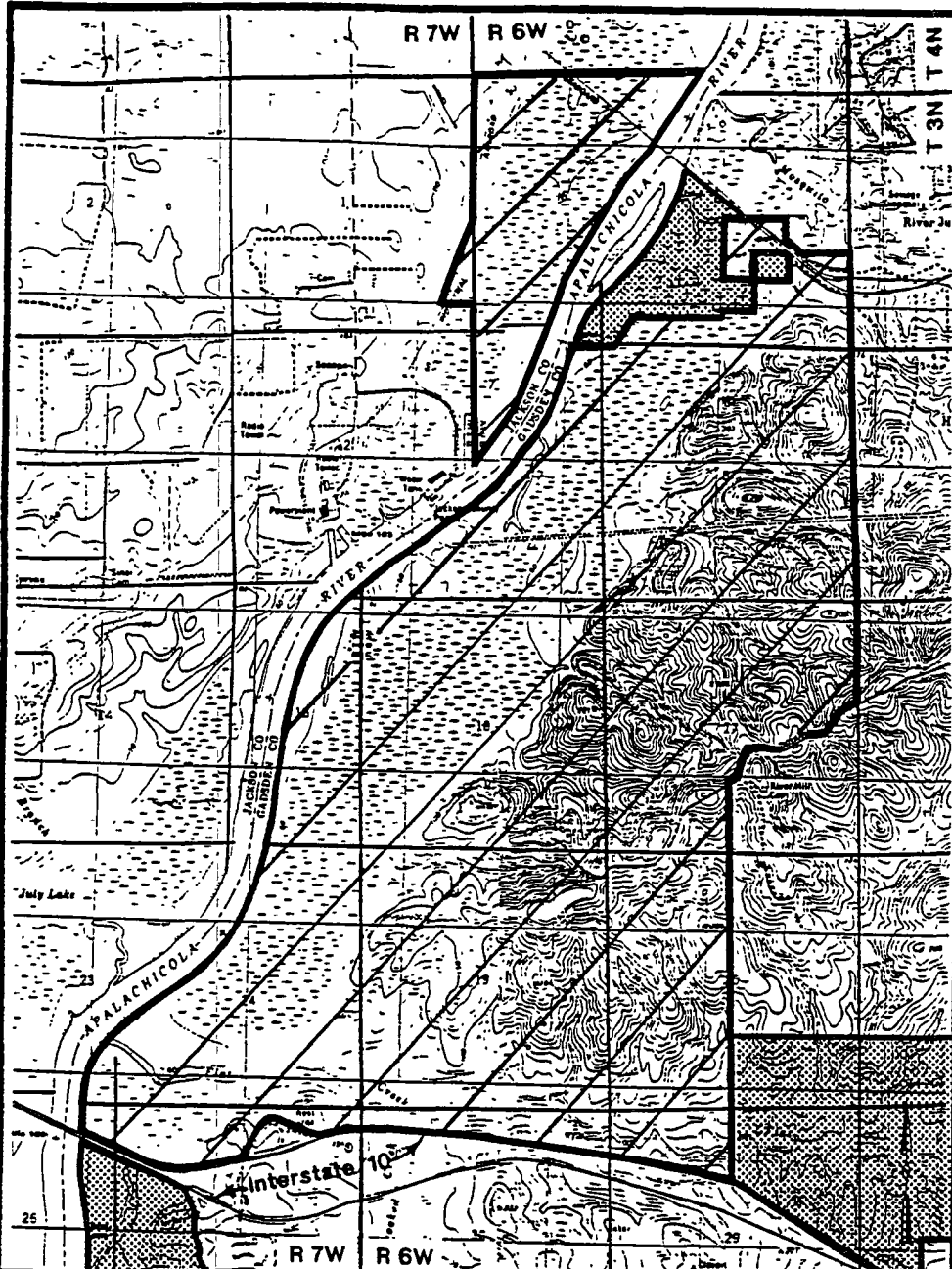
-  SWEETWATER CREEK PROJECT BOUNDARY
-  APALACHICOLA RIVER CARL PROJECT
-  APALACHICOLA BLUFFS & RAVINES PRESERVE (TNC)
-  INHOLDINGS AND ADDITIONS PROJECT (DEP)

ESSENTIAL PARCELS EQUAL THE SWEETWATER CREEK PROJECT BOUNDARY







APALACHICOLA RIVER
GADSDEN / CALHOUN COUNTIES

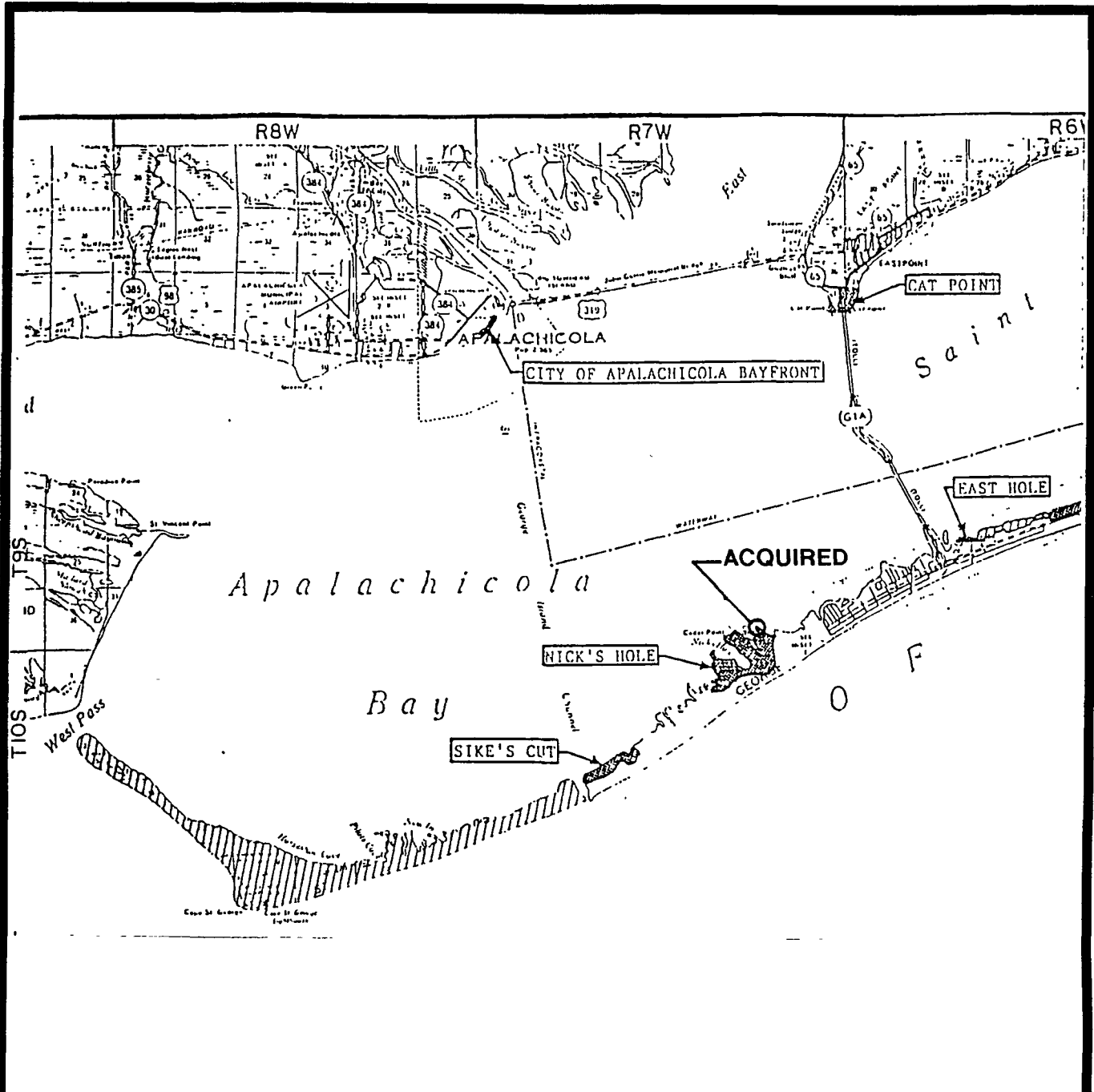


APALACHICOLA RIVER



GADSDEN / CALHOUN COUNTIES


GADSDEN GLADES PARCEL GADSDEN CO.

- ESSENTIAL PARCELS EQUAL THE PROJECT AREA PLUS 1992 ADDITIONS
-  PROJECT AREA
 -  1992 ADDITIONS



CONSERVATION AND RECREATION LANDS

 PROJECT AREA
 STATE OWNED


APALACHICOLA RIVER
 FRANKLIN COUNTY
 APACOLA 1-97

Upper Econ Mosaic

Priority 26

Osceola and Orange Counties

Purpose for State Acquisition

A broad expanse of flatwoods, scrub, swamps, marshes, and lakes east of St. Cloud is important for the survival of such wildlife as scrub jays, caracara, sandhill crane, and wading birds. The Upper Econ Mosaic project, by protecting much of this land, will preserve natural lands around existing conservation areas, maintain habitat that the diverse wildlife here needs to survive, and ensure that the public will still be able to enjoy this natural landscape as Orlando and St. Cloud continue their rapid growth.

Manager

Division of Forestry, Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services.

General Description

This project, together with Split Oak Mitigation Park and Moss Park, will protect about 35,000 acres in a region facing overwhelming threats from residential and commercial growth. The project encompasses the Econlockhatchee River Swamp, an Outstanding Florida Water and headwaters of the Econlockhatchee River, which flows north and east into the St. Johns through Orange and Seminole counties. West of the river swamp the project includes all of four large lakes and has frontage on six others. The mix of xeric uplands, flatwoods, and wetlands provides habitat for

many listed species of wildlife and several rare plants, as well as for wildlife species that are believed to be declining or in some degree of imperilment. One non-significant archaeological site is known from the project. Development is a long-term threat to the area.

Public Use

The project will be managed as a state forest, offering opportunities for fishing, boating, hunting, hiking and camping.

Acquisition Planning and Status

The essential parcels are the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints and Holland Properties. South Florida Water Management District owns 1.58 acres within the project boundary.

Coordination

The Donovan (972 acres) property within the project at the southwestern boundary is a Florida Communities Trust (FCT) project selected for funding during cycle 5A/6A.

The Nature Conservancy has acted as an intermediary between the state and the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints.

FNAI Elements	
SCRUB	G2/S2
Sherman's fox squirrel	G5T2/S2
Florida sandhill crane	G5T2T3/S2S3
Florida scrub jay	G5T3/S3
Red-cockaded woodpecker	G3/S2
Scrub bay	G3/S3
Gopher tortoise	G3/S3
Nodding pinweed	G3/S3
19 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1996
Project Area (Acres)	30,471
Acres Acquired	0
at a Cost of	\$0
Acres Remaining	30,471
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$33,616,465

Management Policy Statement

The primary objectives of management of the Upper Econ Mosaic CARL project are to maintain and restore the mosaic of natural communities, ranging from scrub to flatwoods and marshes, along the upper reaches of the Econlockhatchee River basin and to provide natural-resource-based recreation to the public in the rapidly-growing Orlando area. Preserving the natural communities of the area will preserve one of the largest populations of red-cockaded woodpeckers in Florida, as well as other threatened wildlife such as Sherman's fox squirrels, and will enhance the conservation and recreation value of the adjacent Split Oak Mitigation Park and Moss Park.

The project should be managed under the multiple-use concept: management activities should be directed first toward preservation of resources and second toward integrating carefully controlled consumptive uses such as hunting and logging. Managers should control access to the project; limit public motor vehicles to one or a few main roads; thoroughly inventory the resources; restore hydrological disturbances; burn fire-dependent communities such as pine flatwoods and scrub in a pattern mimicking natural lightning-season fires, using natural firebreaks or existing roads for control; where appropriate, reforest pastures and pine plantations in the project area with original species; strictly limit timbering in old-growth stands and the hardwood swamps; and monitor management activities to ensure that they are actually preserving resources. Managers should limit the number and size of recreational facilities, ensure that they avoid the most sensitive resources, and site them in already disturbed areas when possible.

The project, which is 20 miles or less from Orlando and Kissimmee, includes most of the higher-quality undeveloped land from the Econlockhatchee River Swamp south and west to U.S. Highway 441, and is adjacent to an existing county park. It therefore has the size, configuration, and location to fulfill its primary objectives.

Management Prospectus

Qualifications for State Designation Major communities represented on this project include mesic and wet flatwoods, strand swamp, dome swamp, depression marsh, basin marsh, scrub, scrubby flatwoods, flatwoods lake, xeric hammock,

and blackwater stream. The project's size and diversity makes it desirable for use and management as a state forest. Management by the Division of Forestry as a state forest is contingent upon the state obtaining legal public access to the site and acquiring fee simple title to the core parcels.

Conditions Affecting Intensity of Management There are no known major disturbances that will require extraordinary attention so the level of management intensity and related management costs is expected to be typical for a state forest.

Timetable for Implementing Management Once the core area is acquired and assigned to the Division of Forestry for management, public access will be provided for non-facilities related, low intensity outdoor recreation activities. Until specific positions are provided for the project, public access will be coordinated through the Division of Forestry's Orlando District Headquarters and management activities will be conducted utilizing district personnel. The Division of Forestry will cooperate with and seek the assistance of other state agencies, local government entities and interested parties as appropriate.

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

Prior to collection of necessary resource information, management proposals for this project can only be conceptual in nature. Long-range plans for this property will generally be directed toward the restoration of disturbed areas and maintenance of natural communities. To the greatest extent practical, disturbed sites will be restored to 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. 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

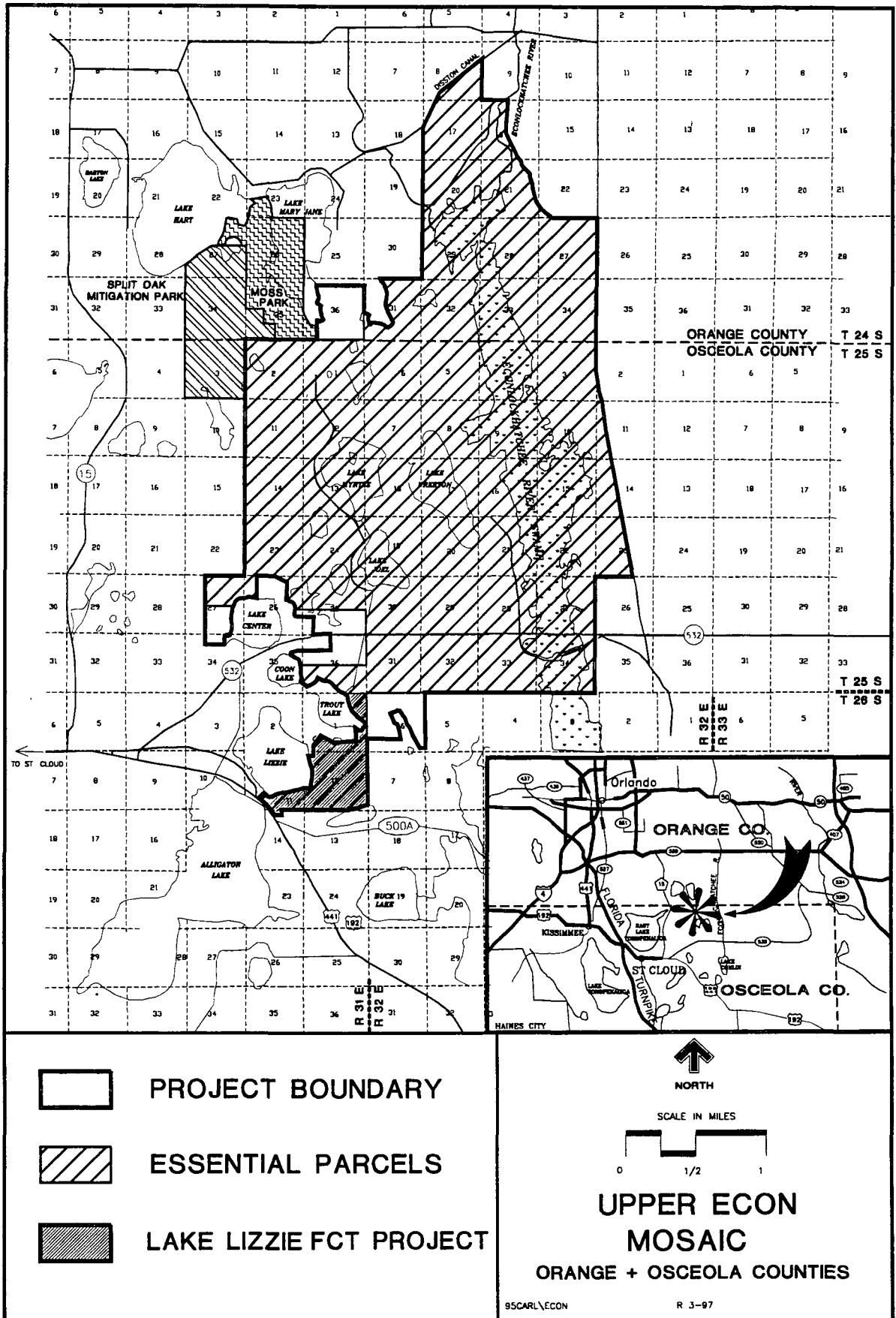
mentioned above, to provide facilities to accommodate public use, and to administer and manage the property.

The Division will promote recreation and environmental education in the natural environment. Due to the wet nature of the project, it is not anticipated that recreational facilities will be developed. However, if it is determined that facilities are needed, the use of low impact, rustic facilities will be stressed. High impact, organized recreation areas will be discouraged because of possible adverse effects on the natural environment. Unnecessary roads, firelines and hydrological disturbances will be abandoned and/or restored to the greatest extent practical.

Revenue Generating Potential As mentioned above, timber sales will be conducted as needed to improve or maintain desirable ecosystem conditions. These sales will primarily take place in upland pine stands and will provide a variable source of revenue dependent upon a variety of factors. Revenue generating potential of this project is expected to be moderate.

Management Cost Summary/DOF

Category Source of Funds	Startup CARL	Recurring CARL
Salary	\$91,580	\$91,580
OPS	\$0	\$0
Expense	\$26,000	\$21,000
OCO	\$134,700	\$5,000
FCO	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$252,280	\$117,580



Newnan's Lake

Priority 27

Alachua County

Purpose for State Acquisition

The complex of large lakes, streams, flatwoods, and prairies south and east of Gainesville, still hardly affected by the growth of that city, is important for wading birds, bald eagles, and other wildlife. The Newnan's Lake project will protect a northern part of this complex, preserving the water quality of the lake, maintaining lands that link the Paynes Prairie State Preserve and the Lochloosa Wildlife Management Area, and giving the public a place to enjoy the beauty of this natural landscape.

Manager

Division of Forestry, Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (north of State Road 20); Division of Recreation and Parks, Department of Environmental Protection (south of State Road 20).

General Description

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. Ten archaeological sites have been identified in the project. The area is threatened by residential development.

Public Use

This project is designated as a state forest, giving the public an area for hiking, biking, horseback riding, camping, picnicking and fishing.

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.

Coordination

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.

FNAI Elements	
SANDHILL	G2G3/S2
Flatwoods salamander	G2G3/S2S3
Striped newt	G2G3/S2S3
Bald eagle	G3/S2S3
Short-tailed snake	G3/S3
SCRUBBY FLATWOODS	G3/S3
FLOODPLAIN FOREST	G?/S3
XERIC HAMMOCK	G?/S3
22 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1994
Project Area (Acres)	12,957
Acres Acquired	372
at a Cost of	\$170,000
Acres Remaining	12,585
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$9,820,906

Management Policy Statement

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

Qualifications for state designation The forests and recreational resources of the Newnan's Lake project, and its location adjacent to Paynes Prairie State Preserve, make it suitable for use as a state forest and a state preserve.

Managers The Division of Forestry is recommended as manager for the area north of State Road 20. The Division of Recreation and Parks is recommended as manager for the area south of State Road 20 adjacent to the Paynes Prairie CARL project.

Conditions affecting intensity of management: The area north of SR 26 has no known major disturbances that will require extraordinary attention so management intensity is expected to be typical for a state forest. 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: 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 DOF 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 DOF will promote environmental education. Within the first year after acquisition, 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.

Estimate of 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. 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.

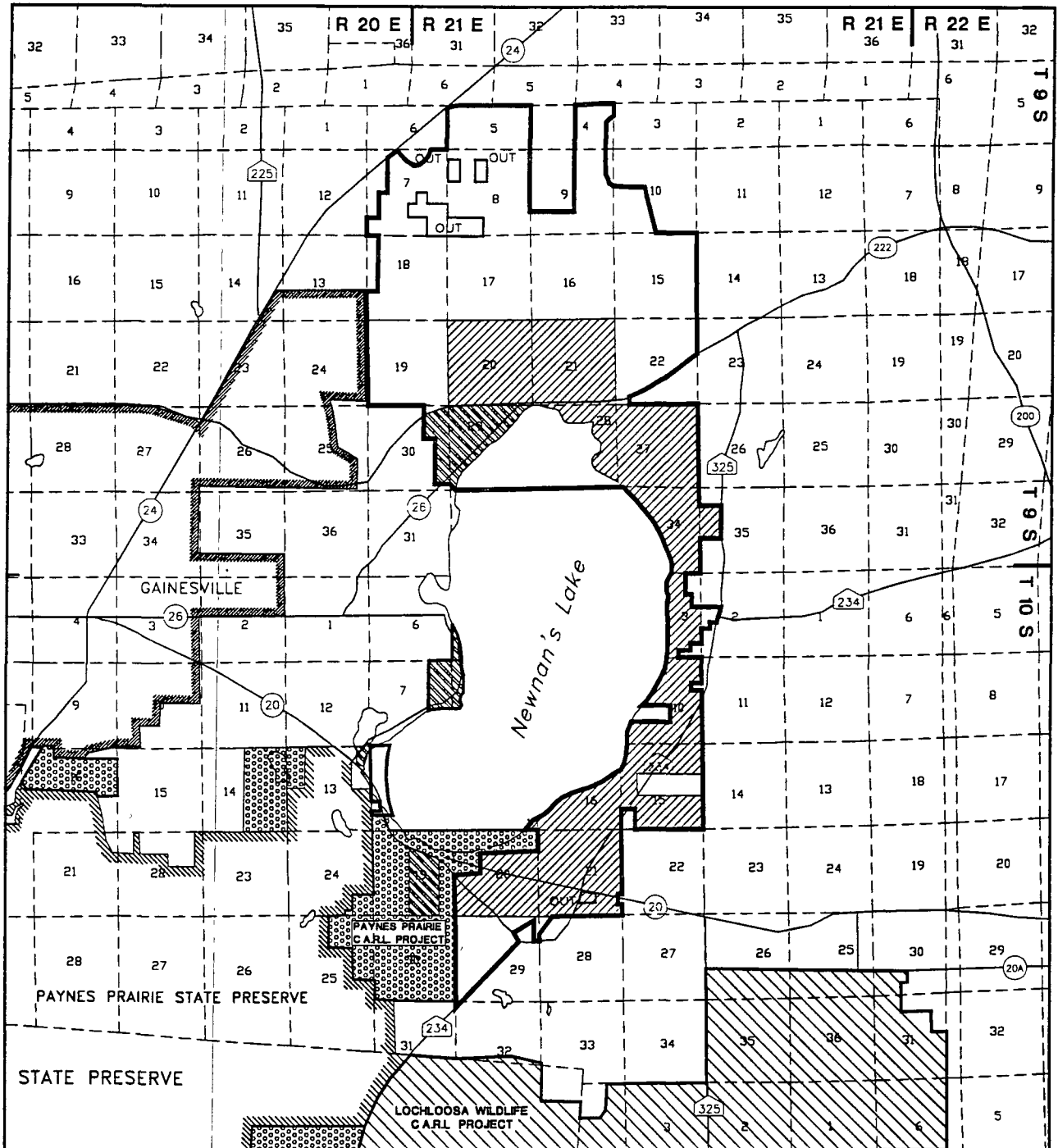
Recommendations whether local governments or others can be involved in management: The Division of Forestry will cooperate with and seek the assistance of other state agencies, local government entities and interested parties as appropriate.





Management Cost Summary/DRP

Category Source of Funds	Startup CARL	Recurring CARL
Salary	\$87,481	\$87,481
OPS	\$12,480	\$12,480
Expense	\$27,000	\$27,000
OCO	\$193,800	\$1,000
FCO	\$78,320	\$0
TOTAL	\$399,081	\$127,961

Management Cost Summary/DOF

Category Source of Funds	Startup CARL	Recurring CARL
Salary	\$61,390	\$61,390
OPS	\$0	\$0
Expense	\$12,000	\$10,000
OCO	\$111,700	\$6,000
FCO	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$185,090	\$77,390



-  PROJECT AREA
-  ACQUIRED BY S.J.R.W.M.D.
-  ESSENTIAL PARCELS
-  ACQUIRED AREAS WITHIN PAYNES PRARIE (CARL PROJECT)



SCALE IN FEET

NEWNAN'S LAKE

ALACHUA COUNTY

95CARL\NEWMAN

R 3-97

SE Bat Maternity Caves

Priority 28

Alachua, Citrus, Jackson, Marion and Sumter Counties

Purpose for State Acquisition

Caves where southeastern bats rear their young also protect several other rare animals, such as the gray bat and cave-dwelling crayfish, and are easily damaged by vandals. The Southeastern Bat Maternity Caves project will limit access to seven of these caves by protecting land around them, helping to ensure the survival of the bats and the other unique denizens of these lightless worlds.

Manager

Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission.

General Description

Every spring, adult female southeastern bats leave their colonies and move to certain caves where they bear and raise their young. For the species to survive, these maternity roosts must be protected from human disturbance. The seven caves in this project are or were used as maternity roosts by the bats. The caves also harbor several other rare and endangered animals and plants, including the federally endangered gray bat and rare cave-dwelling crayfish and amphipods. The sites are generally too small to have important 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. Three archaeological sites are known from Gerome's Cave. Vandalism is the

greatest threat to the caves.

Public Use

The caves will be managed as wildlife and environmental areas. They are generally not suitable for recreation, but some could have nature trails.

Acquisition Planning and Status

Overall, acquisition efforts should concentrate on purchasing occupied caves first. Snead's Cave - Occupied; Catacombs - Occupied; Sumter County Cave - Vacant; Sweet Gum Cave - Vacant; Gerome's Cave - Vacant; Jennings's Cave - Vacant.

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 Grants Cave site (20 acres) was transferred to the less-than-fee list by the LAAC on December 5, 1996.

Coordination

The Northwest Florida Water Management District

FNAI Elements	
Gray bat	G2/S1
SPRING-RUN STREAM	G2/S2
Dougherty Plain cave crayfish	G2/S2
Mclane's cave crayfish	G2/S2
Georgia blind salamander	G2/S2
SANDHILL	G2G3/S2
Hobbs' cave amphipod	G2G3/S2S3
<i>Marianna columbina</i>	G5T1/S1
20 elements known from sites	

Placed on list	1994
Project Area (Acres)	711
Acres Acquired	0
at a Cost of	\$0
Acres Remaining	711
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$1,878,363

will be an acquisition partner on the Gerome's Cave site.

Management Policy Statement

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.

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

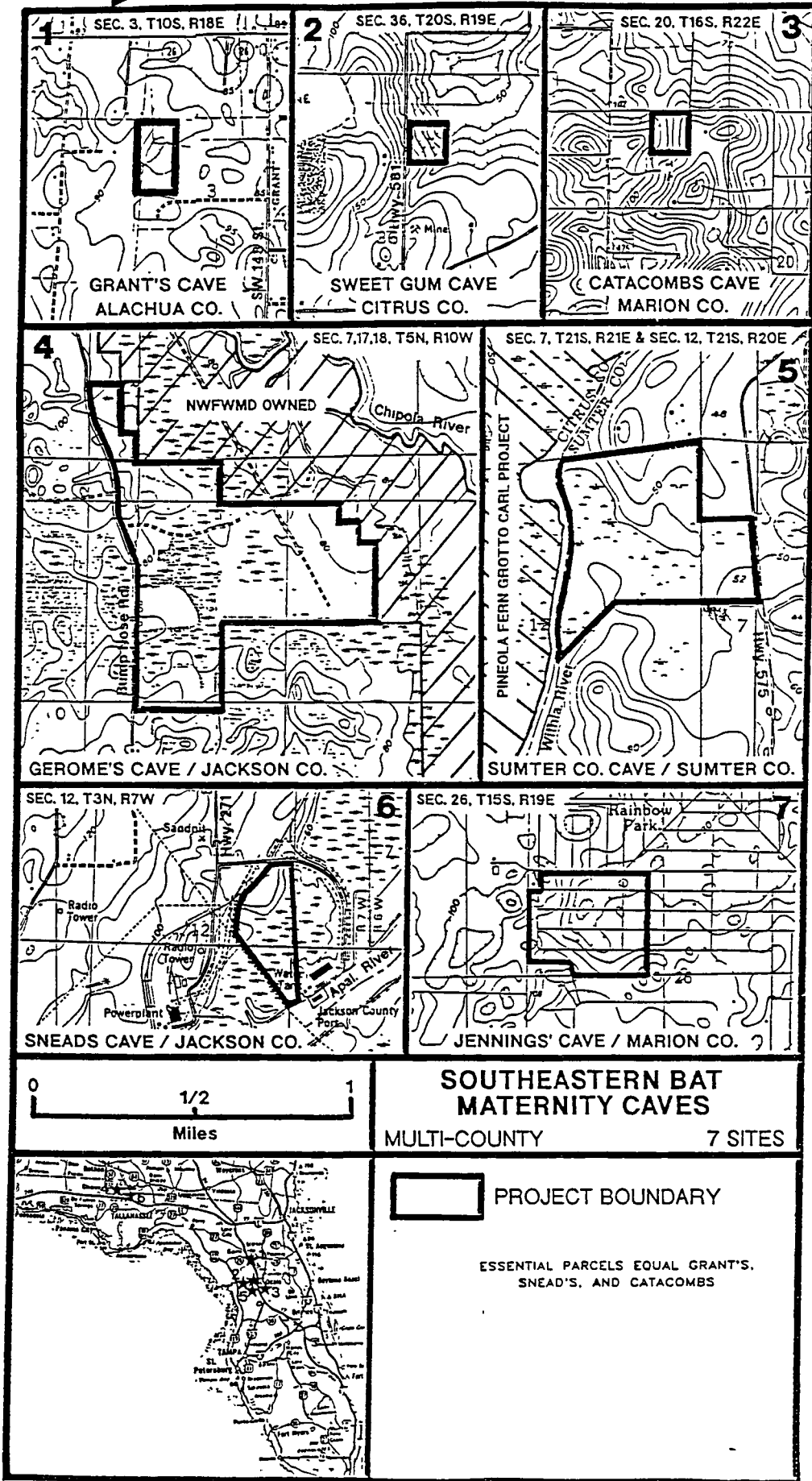
cave also will be monitored to determine its current usage by bats and each site's natural resources, including listed species of flora and fauna, will be inventoried. Current management is based on ongoing and previous monitoring information. A management plan will be developed outlining long-term management 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.

Management Cost Summary/GFWFC

Category	Startup	Recurring
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$0	\$0
OPS	\$14,784	\$14,784
Expense	\$4,725	\$4,725
OCO	\$30,240	\$0
FCO	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$49,749	\$19,509



Ichetucknee Trace Limerock Mines

Priority 29

Columbia County

Purpose for State Acquisition

North and east of Ichetucknee Springs, a dry valley—the Ichetucknee Trace—marks the possible route of the underground conduit supplying the springs' clear water. Though a state park protects the springs and much of the Ichetucknee River that flows from them, active limerock mines in the Trace threaten to disturb the conduit. The Ichetucknee Trace Limerock Mines project will protect the water quality of the springs by removing the threat of further mining and will provide the public with a fishing area.

Manager

Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission.

General Description

The project includes two active limerock mines. Over 80 percent of the 450-acre proposal has no natural communities on it, but a small area of upland mixed forest and floodplain forest remains northeast of the mines. No rare plants or animals are known from the site. The mines possibly lie

over a significant geologic feature, a large conduit to Ichetucknee Springs. The purchase of these mines could help protect the water supply to Ichetucknee Springs; otherwise it will not significantly protect surface or groundwater resources in the area. Any archaeological sites are probably obliterated. The project area is hardly vulnerable to further disturbance.

Public Use

This project qualifies as a fish management area. With appropriate contouring, the water-filled mine pits could serve as a recreational fishery or fish hatchery.

Acquisition Planning and Status

The essential parcels are Anderson Mining and Kirby ownerships. This project was ranked for the first time on December 5, 1996. No acquisition activities have been initiated.

Coordination

CARL has no acquisition partners for this project at this time.

Management Policy Statement

The primary objective of management of the Ichetucknee Trace Limerock Mines CARL project is to preserve the quality and quantity of water flowing into the first-magnitude Ichetucknee Springs by preventing mines from disturbing a major conduit to the springs. Achieving this objective will help to ensure that the public can continue to enjoy recreation in the scenic springs and spring run.

The project should be managed under the multiple-use concept: management activities should be directed first toward conservation and restoration of resources and second toward integrating carefully controlled consumptive uses such as fishing.

Managers should control access to the project; limit public motor vehicles to one or a few main roads; thoroughly inventory the resources; contour the mine pits to provide shallow littoral zones for colonization by aquatic plants and animals, and recontour spoil piles so they can be revegetated with native trees, shrubs, and grasses; reforest cleared, but unmined, areas with original species; control exotic pest plants that may invade the disturbed parts of the site; and monitor

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

Placed on list	1997
Project Area (Acres)	490
Acres Acquired	0
at a Cost of	\$0
Acres Remaining	490
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$403,679

management activities to ensure that they are actually preserving resources. Managers should limit the number and size of recreational facilities, ensure that they avoid the most sensitive resources, and site them in already disturbed areas when possible.

The project includes the two active mines in the Ichetucknee Trace, a dry valley that may indicate the course of the underground conduit to Ichetucknee Springs, and therefore probably has the size and location to achieve its primary objective.

Management Prospectus

Qualifications for state designation The project has the potential for a family fishing park, and the site can be developed for a variety of other compatible recreational activities such as canoeing, hiking, biking, picnicking, environmental education and nature studies. It therefore qualifies as a fish management area.

Manager The Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission (GFC) is recommended as lead manager. The Department of Environmental Protection (Parks and Recreation, Mine Reclamation and Office of Ecosystem Management) is recommended as a cooperating agency.

Conditions affecting intensity of management Habitat restoration will require intense management activities involving extensive earth moving and some actual excavation of quarry pit perimeters to create desired gradual slopes and provide additional shallow littoral zones. Importantly, this excavation work will be vital from a public safety standpoint as existing quarry sides are perpendicular. It is anticipated considerable mining refuse will be present and will need to be removed. Some actual salvage or demolition may be necessary. Earth moving to abolish some roads and to spread any available soil will be extensive but will then allow plant succession to proceed. Because no valuable habitats exist to manage, depending upon succession is the appropriate strategy. Earth moving will allow creation of planned vehicle access/parking, etc., in areas where eventual erosion to lakes can be precluded. Some fencing to prohibit/manipulate vehicular and non-vehicular access will be necessary.

Plant community inventory (80-acre parcel) and restoration of disturbed mined areas by planting (or other techniques) will be secondary to

major initial physical reconfiguration of the landscape and mine pits.

Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure During the first year after acquisition, emphasis will be placed on site security, posting boundaries, fencing, public access, resource inventory and removal of existing refuse. A conceptual management plan will be developed by the GFC describing future resource management. Because of the expense of excavating and earth moving and prerequisite planning/bidding, most of this actual work will not be scheduled for year one. Year two will concentrate on accomplishment of initial phases of conceptual plan (earth moving and excavation). This work will proceed into year three, when some infrastructure work on facilities will commence.

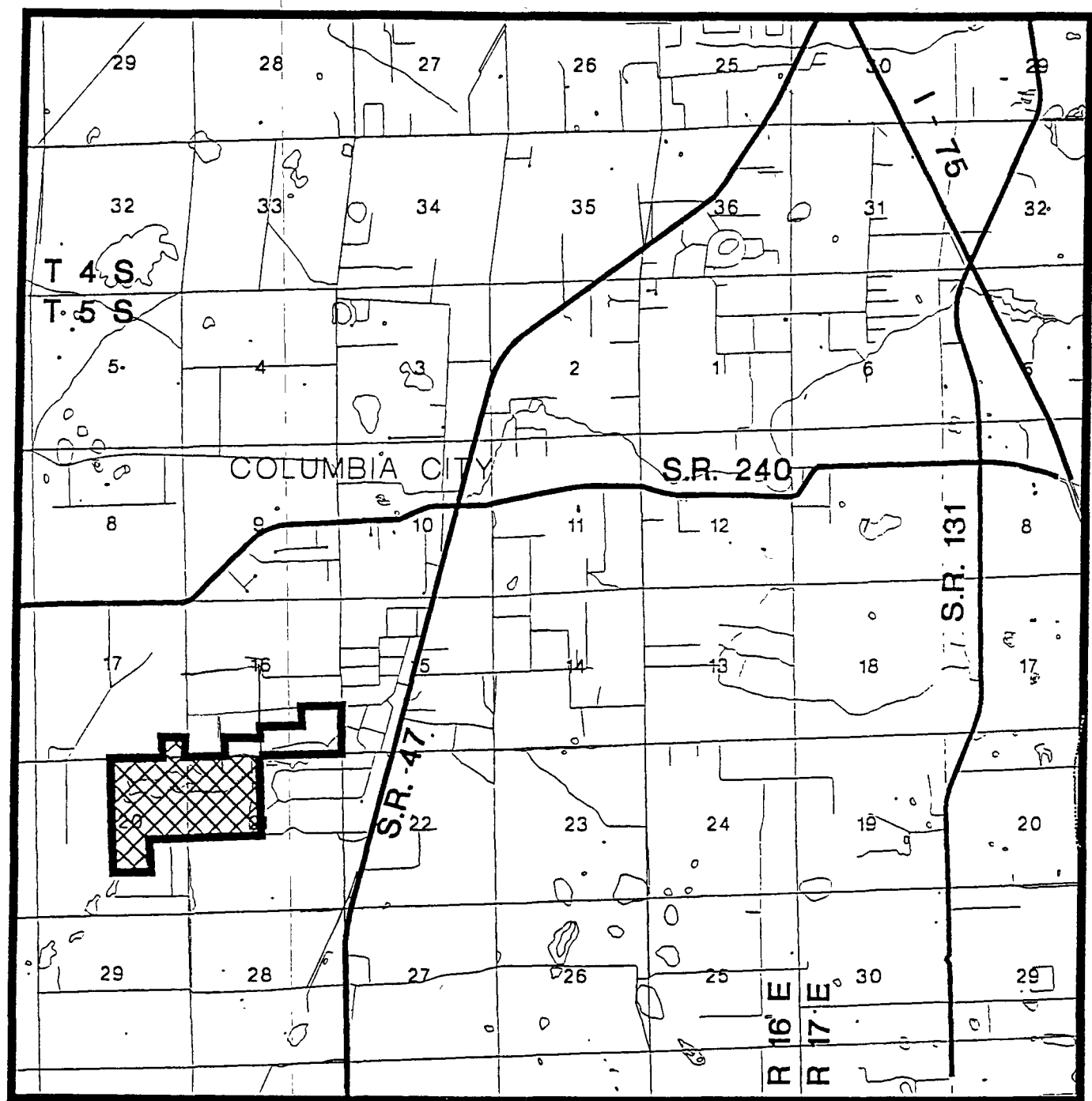
Long-range plans will stress fish and wildlife habitat creation/management and family fishing opportunities. Programs providing multiple recreational uses will also be implemented and all management activities will stress protection of water quality in the mine pits. Future infrastructure may include a handicapped fishing pier, docks for canoes and small boats, an education/information pavilion and designated hiking/biking trails.

Revenue-generating potential No potential for sale of timber exists on this property. The only revenue-generating potential would be the sale of fishing licenses, special use or entrance fees.



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


Management Cost Summary/GFC

Category	Startup	Recurring
Source of Funds	CARL,SGTF	CARL, SGTF
Salary	\$40,000	\$75,000
OPS	\$10,000	\$10,000
Expense	\$20,000	\$200,000
OCO	\$35,000	\$20,000
FCO	\$0	\$20,000
TOTAL	\$105,000	\$325,000



Conservation and Recreation Lands

-  PROJECT BOUNDARY
-  ESSENTIAL PARCELS


ICHETUCKNEE TRACE LIMEROCK MINES
 COLUMBIA COUNTY
 96NEWATUCKNEE 8/23/96 SHEET 1 OF 1

Putnam County Sandhills

Priority 30

Putnam County

Purpose for State Acquisition

The high rolling land northwest of Palatka includes large fragments of the longleaf-pine forests that once spread over north and central Florida. The Putnam County Sandhills project will protect some of these high sandhills, with their rich variety of plants and animals, as well as the fluctuating shallow ponds that fill depressions among the hills, and give the public an area in which to enjoy this disappearing landscape.

Manager

Florida Division of Forestry.

General Description

The project, with its 2000 acres of high longleaf pine/turkey oak sandhills dropping dramatically to shallow sand-bottomed sandhill upland lakes, small depression marshes, and xeric hammocks, includes excellent examples of the karst landscape of northwestern Putnam County. No rare plants are known from the site, but at least four FNAI-listed animals, including gopher frog, gopher tortoise, and eastern indigo snake, are present. Three sandhill

upland lakes are within the project; the area recharges the Floridan Aquifer. No archaeological or historical sites are known, but there is a high likelihood of sites in the area. The natural resources on the site are vulnerable to loss from development or mining and to alteration because of fire suppression; though a sand-mining company owns the site, there are no immediate plans to mine it.

Public Use

The project qualifies as a state forest. Together with the adjacent Ordway Preserve, the project could offer such recreation as hiking, bicycling, horseback riding, picnicking, and fishing.

Acquisition Planning and Status

This project consists of one owner - Florida Rock Industries. The project was ranked for the first time on December 5, 1996. No acquisition activities have been initiated.

Coordination

There are no acquisition partners at this time.

FNAI Elements	
SANDHILL	G2G3/S2
SANDHILL UPLAND LAKE	G3/S2
Gopher frog	G3/S3
Eastern indigo snake	G4T3/S3
Gopher tortoise	G3/S3
Bald eagle	G4/S3
DEPRESSION MARSH	G4?/S3
XERIC HAMMOCK	G?/S3
BASIN MARSH	G?/S4?
9 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1997
Project Area (Acres)	3,554
Acres Acquired	0
at a Cost of	\$0
Acres Remaining	3,554
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$2,957,044

Management Policy Statement

The primary objective of management of the Putnam County Sandhills CARL project is to preserve and restore the sandhills, lakes, and hammocks east of the Ordway Preserve. Achieving this objective will provide, in conjunction with the preserve, a large area of sandhills (a diminishing natural community in Florida), provide a refuge for several rare plants and animals such as gopher tortoises and their associates, and give the public an area for natural-resource-based recreation.

The project should be managed under the multiple-use concept: management activities should be directed first toward preservation of resources and second toward integrating carefully controlled consumptive uses such as hunting. Managers should control access to the project; limit public motor vehicles to one or a few main roads; thoroughly inventory the resources; restore any hydrological disturbances; burn the fire-dependent sandhills in a pattern mimicking natural lightning-season fires, using natural firebreaks or existing roads for control; reforest pine plantations with original species; strictly limit timbering in old-growth stands; and monitor management activities to ensure that they are actually preserving resources. Managers should limit the number and size of recreational facilities, ensure that they avoid the most sensitive resources, and site them in already disturbed areas when possible.

The project includes much of the undeveloped land adjacent to and east of the Ordway Preserve and consequently has the size and location to achieve its primary objective.

Management Prospectus

Qualifications for state designation The project's size and diversity makes it desirable for use and management as a state forest. Management by the Division of Forestry as a state forest is contingent upon the state obtaining legal public access to the site and acquiring fee simple title to the core parcel.

Manager Division of Forestry, Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services.

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

Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure Once the core area is acquired and assigned to the

Division of Forestry, public access will be provided for non-facilities related, low intensity outdoor recreation activities. The Division of Forestry proposes to manage the site as a unit of Etoniah Creek State Forest (ECSF); consequently, management activities will be conducted with district personnel and personnel from ECSF. Until specific positions are provided for the project, public access will be coordinated through the Division of Forestry's Hollister Work Center.

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. Pine plantations will be thinned to achieve a more natural appearance. Off-site species will eventually be replaced with species that would be expected to occur naturally on those specific sites. Management activities will also stress enhancement of the abundance and spatial distribution of threatened and endangered species.

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

Timber management activities will primarily consist of improvement thinnings and regeneration harvests aimed at maintaining and perpetuating forest ecosystems. Stands will not have a targeted rotation age but will be managed to maintain a broad diversity of age classes ranging from young stands to areas with old growth characteristics. This will provide habitat for the full

spectrum of species that would be found in the natural environment.

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

The Division will promote recreation and environmental education in the natural environment. It is not anticipated that recreational facilities will be developed; however, if it is determined that facilities are needed, the use of low impact, rustic facilities will be stressed. High

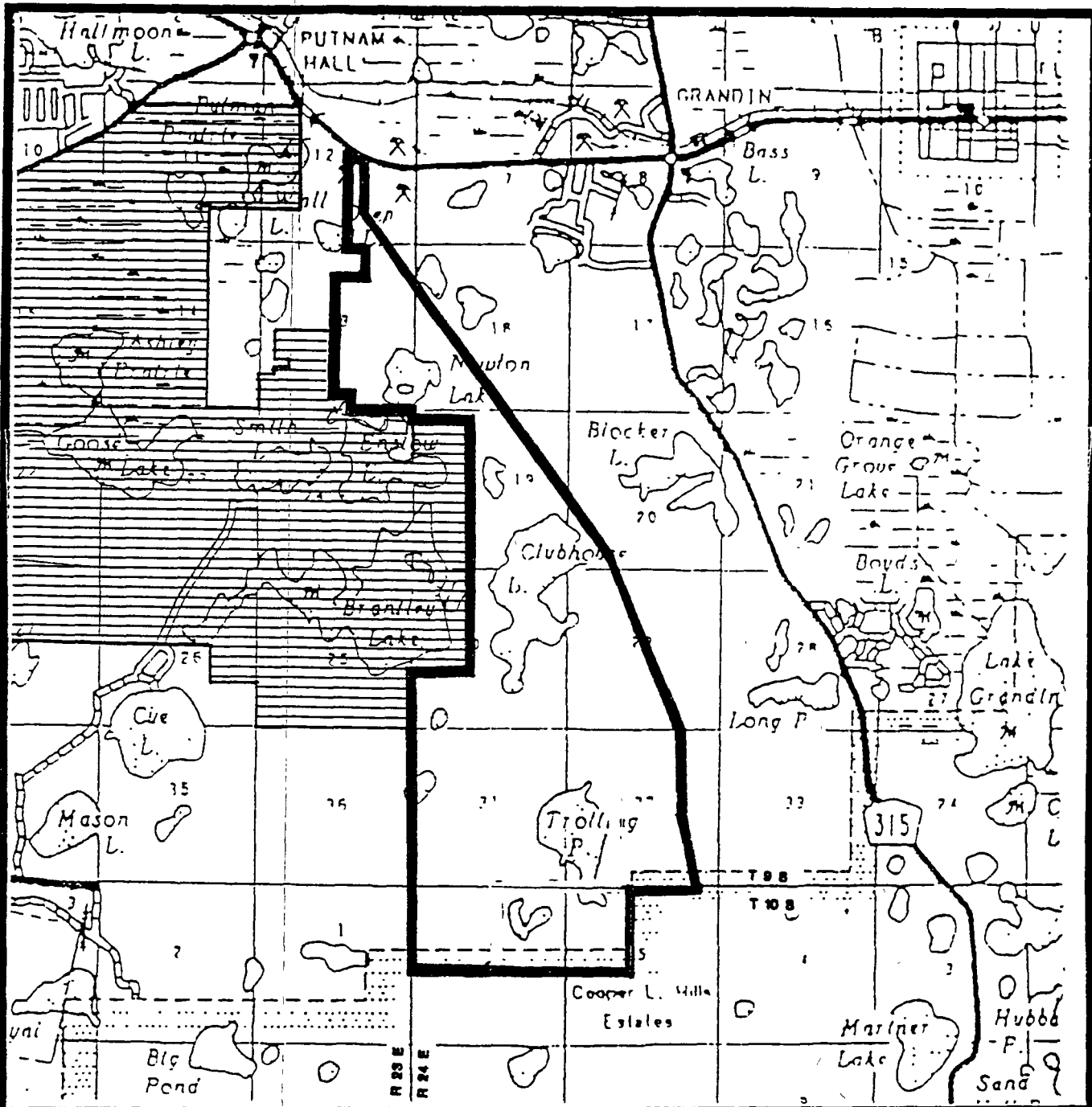
impact, organized recreation areas will be discouraged because of possible adverse effects on the natural environment. Unnecessary roads, firelines and hydrological disturbances will be abandoned and/or restored to the greatest extent practical.

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.

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/DOF

Category Source of Funds	Startup CARL
Salary	\$28,894
OPS	\$0
Expense	\$10,000
OCO	\$33,100
FCO	\$0
TOTAL	\$71,994

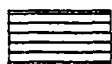


SCALE 1" = 1 MI

Conservation and Recreation Lands



PROJECT BOUNDARY
(EQUALS ESSENTIAL PARCELS)



SWISHER/ORDWAY PRESERVE



PUTNAM COUNTY SANDHILLS

PUTNAM COUNTY

California Swamp

Priority 31

Dixie County

Purpose for State Acquisition

The Big Bend of north Florida, behind the coastal salt marshes, is a region of vast pine plantations and swamps; though modified by timbering, it is still important for wildlife needing large unpopulated areas to survive. The California Swamp project will protect the large hardwood swamp drained by California Creek, preserving natural lands extending to the Lower Suwannee National Wildlife Refuge, helping to ensure the survival of wildlife like the black bear, swallow-tailed kites, and wading birds, and allowing the public to continue to enjoy hunting, fishing, and other recreation in this natural landscape.

Manager

Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission.

General Description

This project adds a large Basin Swamp and chain of Sinkhole Lakes associated with the drainage of California Creek to the northern border of the existing Lower Suwannee River NWR, thereby supplementing one of a string of 31 managed areas and CARL projects stretching along the Big Bend coast from St Joseph State Park in Gulf County to Caladesi State Park in Pinellas County.

The Swamp occupies approximately 63,360 acres. However, the core swamp and hardwood forest area

are considerably smaller. California Swamp is generally flat, having a relief of approximately two to five feet and a general slope to the south. In the area from Station Lake southward some flow is channeled through Fishbone Creek and California Creeks into California Lake. From there, water moves through Sanders Creek to the Gulf. The swamp includes important breeding areas for swallow-tailed kites, short-tailed hawks and wading birds, and shelters black bears. Eight archaeological/historic sites have been identified on the project, and there is a high probability that additional sites are located on this area. Logging is the principal threat to this area.

Public Use

This project is designated for use as and will be managed as a part of the Steinhatchee Wildlife Management Area, with such low-impact uses as hiking, nature appreciation and hunting.

Acquisition Planning and Status

The project consists of two owners. The essential parcel is Four Timber/PCA.

Coordination

CARL has no acquisition partner at this time.

FNAI Elements	
Florida black bear	G5T2/S2
SINKHOLE LAKE	G3/S3
<i>Spoon-flower</i>	G3G4/S3
FLOODPLAIN SWAMP	G?/S4?
HYDRIC HAMMOCK	G?/S4?
BASIN MARSH	G?/S4
Gulf salt marsh mink	G5T3/S3
<i>Texas anemone</i>	G4?/S2
12 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1996
Project Area (Acres)	37,127
Acres Acquired	0
at a Cost of	\$0
Acres Remaining	37,127
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$21,749,828

Management Policy Statement

The primary objective of management of the California Swamp CARL project is to protect and restore the basin swamp drained by California Creek, one of the largest remaining basin swamps in the state. Achieving this objective will preserve breeding and foraging areas for declining bird species, particularly swallow-tailed kites, as well as habitat for black bear and game species, and provide the public with a large area in which to hike, hunt and fish.

The project should be managed under the multiple-use concept: management activities should be directed first toward preservation of resources and second toward integrating carefully controlled consumptive uses such as hunting and logging. Managers should control access to the project; limit public motor vehicles to one or a few main roads; thoroughly inventory the resources; restore hydrological disturbances; burn any fire-dependent pine flatwoods in a pattern mimicking natural lightning-season fires, using natural firebreaks or existing roads for control; reforest the extensive pine plantations in the project area with original species; strictly limit timbering in old-growth stands and the hardwood swamps; and monitor management activities to ensure that they are actually preserving resources. Managers should limit the number and size of recreational facilities, ensure that they avoid the most sensitive resources, and site them in already disturbed areas when possible.

The project includes most of the basin swamp in the basin of California Creek, and is adjacent to the swamps and coastal marshes of the Lower Suwannee National Wildlife Refuge. It therefore has the location and size to achieve its primary objective.

Management Prospectus

Qualifications for State designation The presence of the extensive basin swamp and the importance of this swamp as habitat for game and nongame wildlife species make this property desirable for management as a wildlife management area.

Conditions Affecting Intensity of Management The primary management needed for perpetuation of the natural communities on the area would involve the introduction of prescribed fire and control of human access. Approximately 50% of the tract has been substantially impacted by forestry operations and would thus require intensive restoration efforts: prescribed fire, harvesting off site pine species, and re-establishing native understory and overstory plant communities. Emphasis will be placed on providing old growth forest habitats, but the option

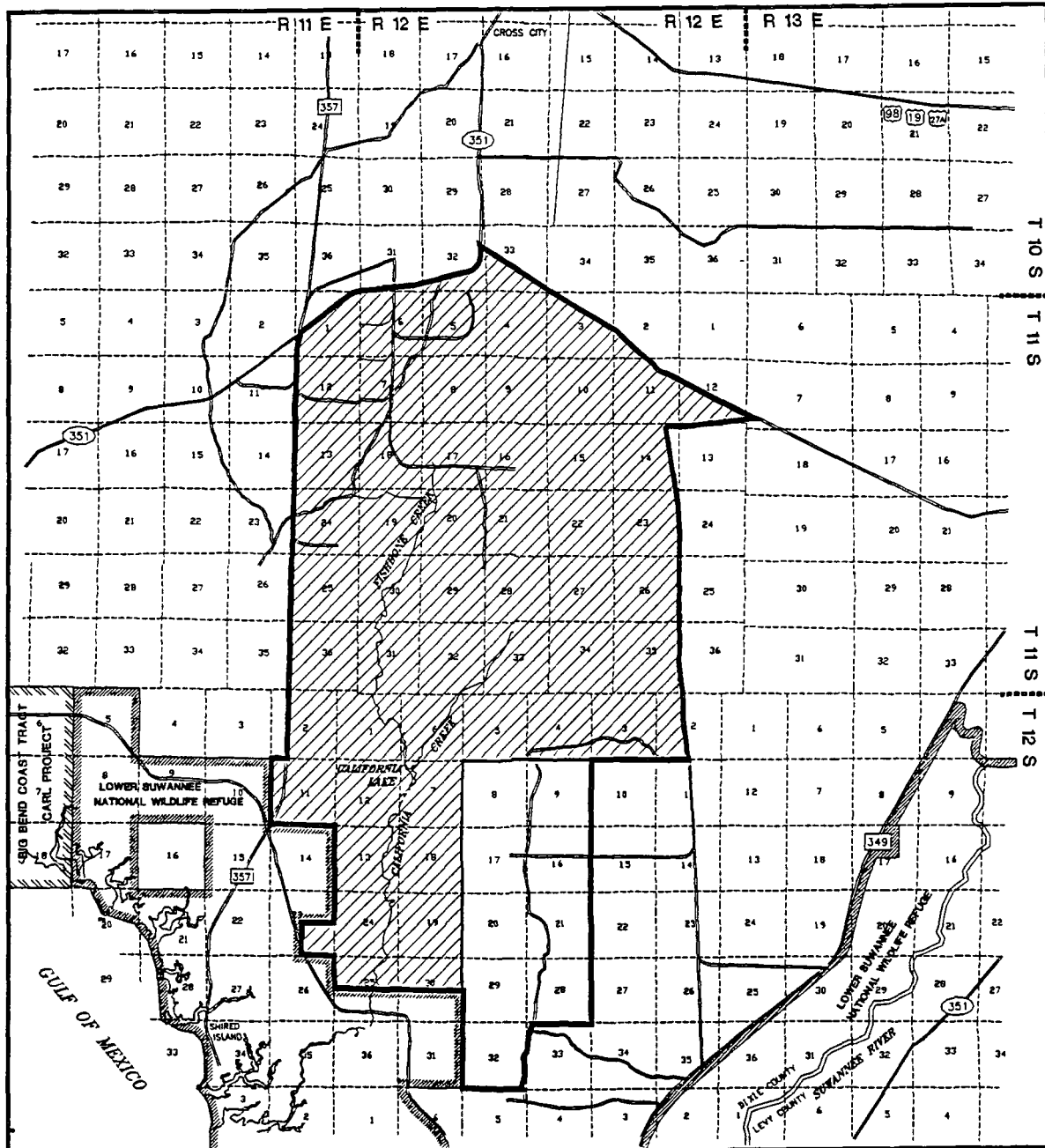
to provide areas of early successional vegetation in pine areas adjacent to wetlands will be important for wild turkey, mourning dove, white-tailed deer, and other species. Development of facilities, as on all wildlife management areas, would be kept to the minimum level necessary to assure a high quality recreational experience for those members of the public interested in less infrastructure and other disturbance factors. Hiking and horseback trails might be considered appropriate for upland areas. Interpretive centers may be appropriate in selected upland and wetland systems. Hunting opportunities will be offered under GFC management, especially for the most popular species such as wild turkey, white-tailed deer, wild hogs, and small game. Surveys of these species will be conducted to regulate and maintain natural population levels. Vehicles would be restricted to designated roads. Fishing and frogging would be permitted throughout the year.

Timetable for Implementing Management During the first year following acquisition, GFC would concentrate management efforts to post and secure the property, inventory natural and cultural resources, and initiate the planning process. Subsequent management efforts would focus upon fire management, establishing public recreational opportunities, restoration of pine flatwoods, and continued natural resource inventories. Under this management concept, GFC would serve as lead managing agency, with the Division of Forestry acting as cooperator on pinelands management and fire.

Revenue Generating Potential Some opportunity for revenue generation through the sale of timber may exist as a result of management efforts to restore pine forest communities, although it may be a number of years before the pine plantations can support a timber harvest. Recreation potential on the property is high, and some potential for revenue exists through the sale of hunting and fishing licenses, Wildlife Management Area stamps, and possibly through the establishment of a recreational user fee for users other than hunters and fishermen.

Management Cost Summary/GFWFC

Category	Startup	Recurring
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$36,050	\$66,950
OPS	\$5,250	\$5,250
Expense	\$21,000	\$42,000
OCO	\$22,000	\$33,000
FCO	\$0	\$
TOTAL	\$84,300	\$147,200



PROJECT BOUNDARY



ESSENTIAL PARCELS



NORTH

SCALE IN MILES



CALIFORNIA SWAMP

DIXIE COUNTY

9/22/95

Wacissa/Aucilla River Sinks

Priority 32

Taylor and Jefferson Counties

Purpose for State Acquisition

The tea-colored Aucilla River and the crystal-clear Wacissa River flow through rich swamps and marshes on their way to meet each other before emptying into the Gulf. The Wacissa/Aucilla River Sinks project will protect the Wacissa River and the lower course of the Aucilla River, thereby maintaining the water quality of these streams, protecting aquatic caves and sinkholes, preserving important archaeological sites, and giving the public the opportunity to enjoy these rivers in their natural state for years to come.

Manager

Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission.

General Description

This project encompasses much of the Aucilla River, a blackwater stream, and the Wacissa River, a spring-fed stream. Both are in good condition and are popular canoe trails. Although the surrounding areas are part of a commercial timber operation, the natural resources at the site remain in good condition. Ten natural communities in the project, some rare in Florida, create a diverse natural area with an abundance of water birds and other wild animals. The project boasts several unique geological features including the Aucilla River Sinks, where the Aucilla River alternately flows through subterranean passageways and reappears at the surface. Numerous

aboriginal sites are known from both rivers. Twelve-thousand-year-old mastodon tusks from the Aucilla are the oldest evidence of butchering in North America. The project is threatened by river-front development.

Public Use

This project is designated for use as a wildlife management area, providing opportunities for canoeing, swimming, fishing, hunting and nature appreciation.

Acquisition Planning and Status

Phase I: 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.

The Suwannee River Water Management District is negotiating the purchase of 4,000 acres in the Wacissa River Basin, including the St. Joe acreage within the CARL project boundary.

Coordination

The Aucilla and Wacissa River Corridors are also projects of the Suwannee River Water Management District.

FNAI Elements	
Horst's cave crayfish	G1/S1
SPRING-RUN STREAM	G2/S2
<i>Florida willow</i>	G2/S2
AQUATIC CAVE	G3/S2
FLOODPLAIN MARSH	G3/S2
Alligator snapping turtle	G3G4/S3
SINKHOLE	G?/S2
FLOODPLAIN FOREST	G?/S3
29 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1985
Project Area (Acres)	23,293
Acres Acquired	13,179
at a Cost of	\$4,637,536
Acres Remaining	10,114
Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$6,051,100

Management Policy Statement

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.

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.

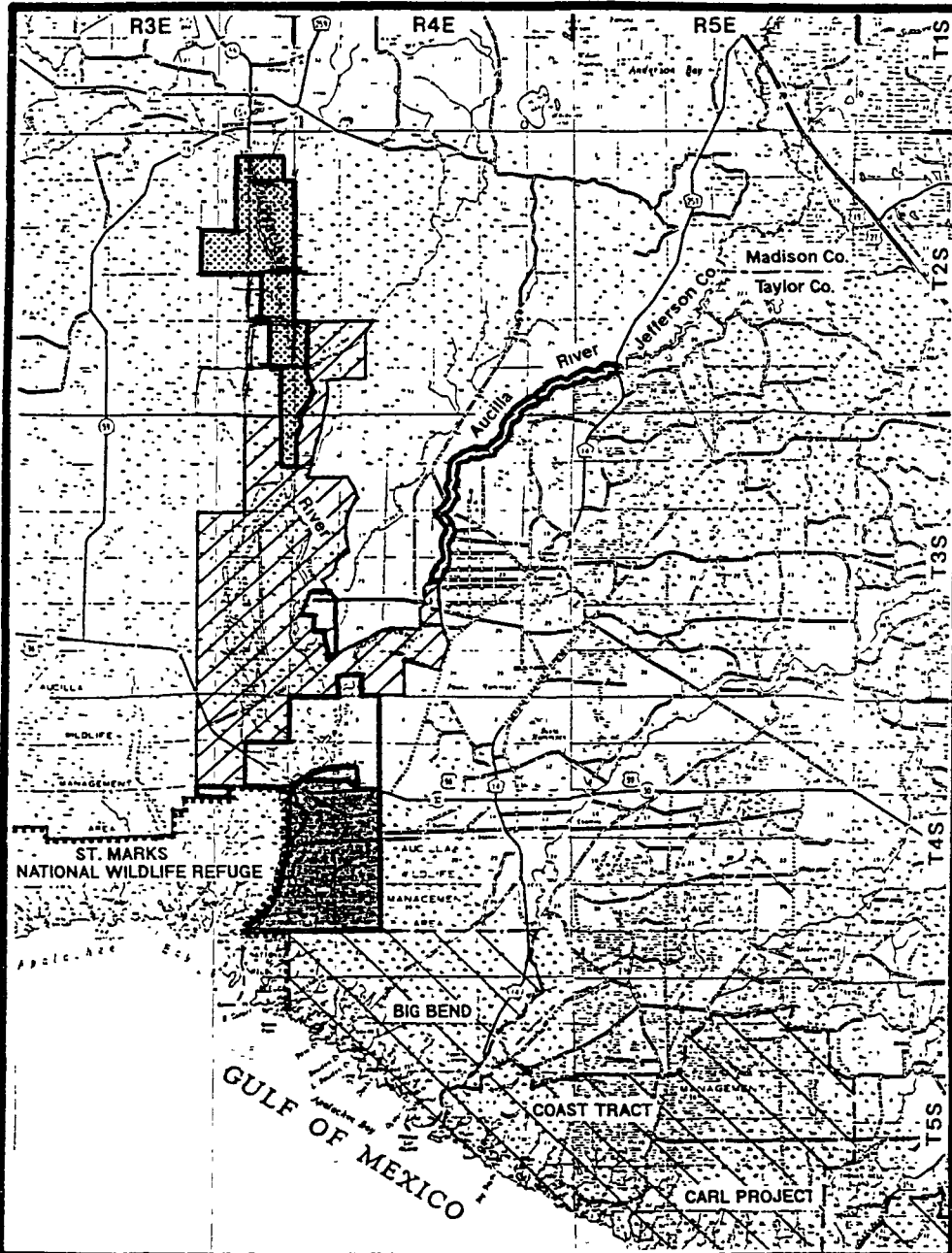
Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure Most public-access points are already in place, including a county park at the head spring of the Wacissa. Therefore, immediate management control could be assumed by GFC. First-year activities would include 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.

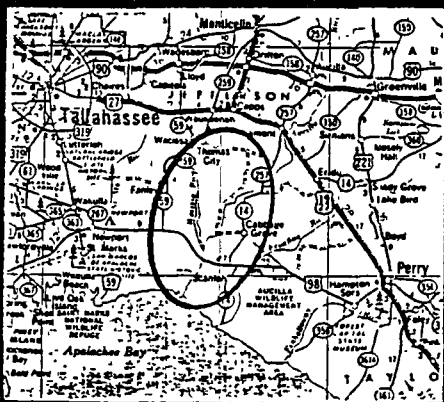
Cooperators in management The Division of Historical Resources and the Division of Forestry are expected to cooperate in the management of this property. Jefferson County may also be involved since it manages a county park at the head spring.



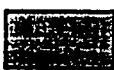
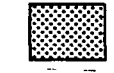
Management Cost Summary/GFWFC

Category	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$0	\$0	\$15,000
OPS	\$0	\$0	\$3,000
Expense	\$0	\$0	\$5,000
OCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
FCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$0	\$0	\$23,000



**WACISSA / AUCILLA
RIVER SINKS**
JEFFERSON/TAYLOR COUNTRIES



-  PROJECT AREA REMAINING TO BE ACQUIRED
 -  STATE OWNED
 -  1992 ADDITION
 -  ESSENTIAL PARCELS
- (STATE OWNED EQUALS ESSENTIAL PARCELS ALSO)

Escribano Point

Priority 33

Santa Rosa County

Purpose for State Acquisition

The marshes, hammocks, flatwoods, and sandhills on the east shore of Pensacola Bay, isolated by Eglin Air Force Base, are still in excellent condition. The Escribano Point project will conserve a link of natural land between Eglin Air Force Base and the bay, protecting habitat for rare plants like the panhandle lily, maintaining the water quality of the bay with its grass beds and oyster bars, and allowing the public to enjoy recreational activities from fishing to hiking in this scenic landscape.

Manager

Division of Marine Resources, Florida Department of Environmental Protection.

General Description

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. Eleven archaeological sites and two historical structures are recorded on the site and there is a moderate to high potential for more. The most immediate threat to the property is intensive logging.

Public Use

This project is designated for use as a buffer preserve to the Yellow River Marsh Aquatic Preserve; it is suitable for such activities as swimming, fishing, hiking, camping and nature appreciation.

Acquisition Planning and Status

Neegotiations should concentrate first on the larger parcels: Champion International, FDIC, White, Rice, and Graybiel.

Coordination

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.

FNAI Elements	
<i>Panhandle lily</i>	G1G2/S1S2
West Indian manatee	G2?/S2?
SANDHILL	G2G3/S2
Atlantic sturgeon	G3/S2
<i>Sweet pitcher-plant</i>	G3/S3
<i>White-top pitcher plant</i>	G3/S3
SEEPAGE SLOPE	G3?/S2
<i>Chapman's butterwort</i>	G3?/S2
21 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1994
Project Area (Acres)	6,914
Acres Acquired	0
at a Cost of	\$0
Acres Remaining	6,914
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$2,878,800

Management Policy Statement

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.

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.

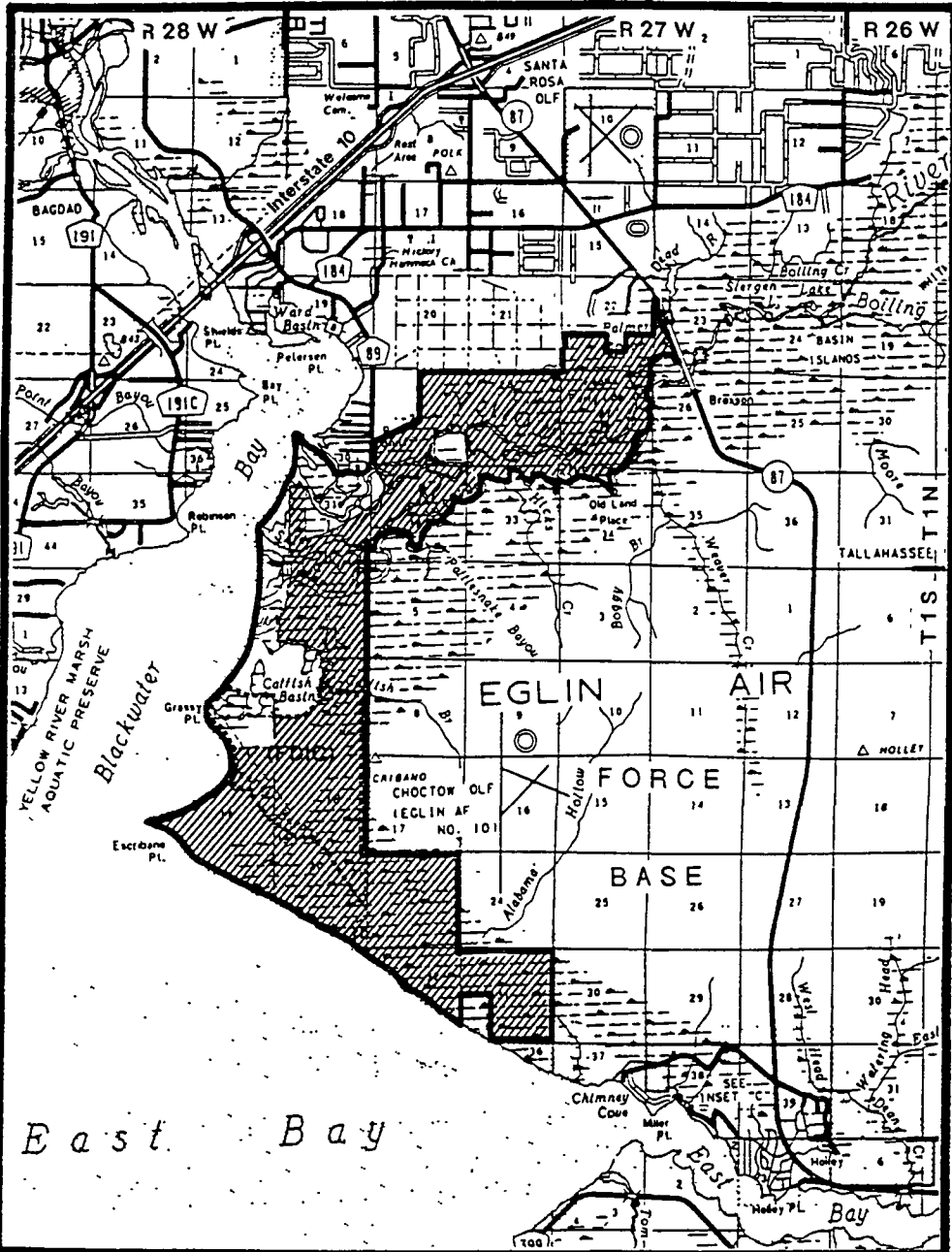
Long-range plans for this property will generally be directed toward the restoration of disturbed areas and the perpetuation of natural communities. Management will also protect threatened and endangered species. An all-season burning program will be established. Interpretive programs will be used to 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.

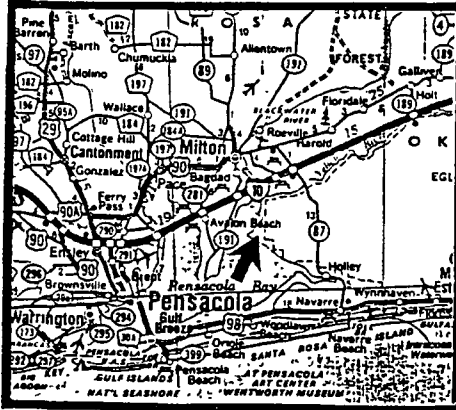
Cooperators in management activities The Division of Forestry and/or Division of Recreation and Parks may help with fire management. Any archeological management will be coordinated with the Division of Historical Resources.



Management Cost Summary/DMR

Category Source of Funds	Startup IITF/CARL	Recurring IITF/CARL
Salary	\$18,750	\$71,375
OPS	\$42,250	\$15,000
Expense	\$25,000	\$25,000
OCO	\$100,000	\$0
FCO	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$186,000	\$111,375



ESCRIBANO POINT
SANTA ROSA CO.



-  PROJECT BOUNDARY
-  ESSENTIAL PARCELS

Pierce Mound Complex

Priority 34

Franklin County

Purpose for State Acquisition

The group of mounds near the salt marsh north of Apalachicola, left by people who lived here for over a thousand years, is one of the most important archaeological sites in Florida. The Pierce Mound Complex project will preserve this site and the pinelands, hammocks, and marshes around it, giving archaeologists opportunities to examine it and the public opportunities to learn about the prehistory of this region and to enjoy the scenic natural landscape.

Manager

Division of Marine Resources, Florida Department of Environmental Protection.

General Description

The Pierce Mound Complex site served as both a secular and ritual center during its centuries of use. It has the potential to yield considerable data to researchers using present-day methodology. An aspect of the site not previously considered is the potential for normally perishable organic artifacts of wood and fibers in the saturated anaerobic wetland soils adjacent to the uplands portion of the site. The

extensive shell midden contains subsistence data and artifacts, and reflects changing environmental conditions over a thousand-year period. Salt marsh covers nearly three fourths of the project. Hydric Hammock and dense Mesic Flatwoods and Scrub, overgrown with shrubs in some places from suppression of fire, cover most of the southern quarter. The upland is threatened by residential development.

Public Use

The project will be designated as an archaeological site. It will give the public an opportunity to learn about the archaeological remains, hike and picnic.

Acquisition Planning and Status

The essential parcel to acquire is the George Mahr tract. The 280 acre tract has been pursued under the emergency archaeological fund. The owner is unwilling to negotiate a sale to the state at this time.

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

FNAI Elements	
SCRUB	G2/S2
SCRUBBY FLATWOODS	G3/S3
MESIC FLATWOODS	G?/S4
HYDRIC HAMMOCK	G?/S4
MARITIME HAMMOCK	G4/S3
ESTUARINE TIDAL MARSH	G4/S4
6 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1994
Project Area (Acres)	559
Acres Acquired	0
at a Cost of	\$0
Acres Remaining	559
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$877,311

Management Policy Statement

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

Management Prospectus

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

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

Manager The 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.

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

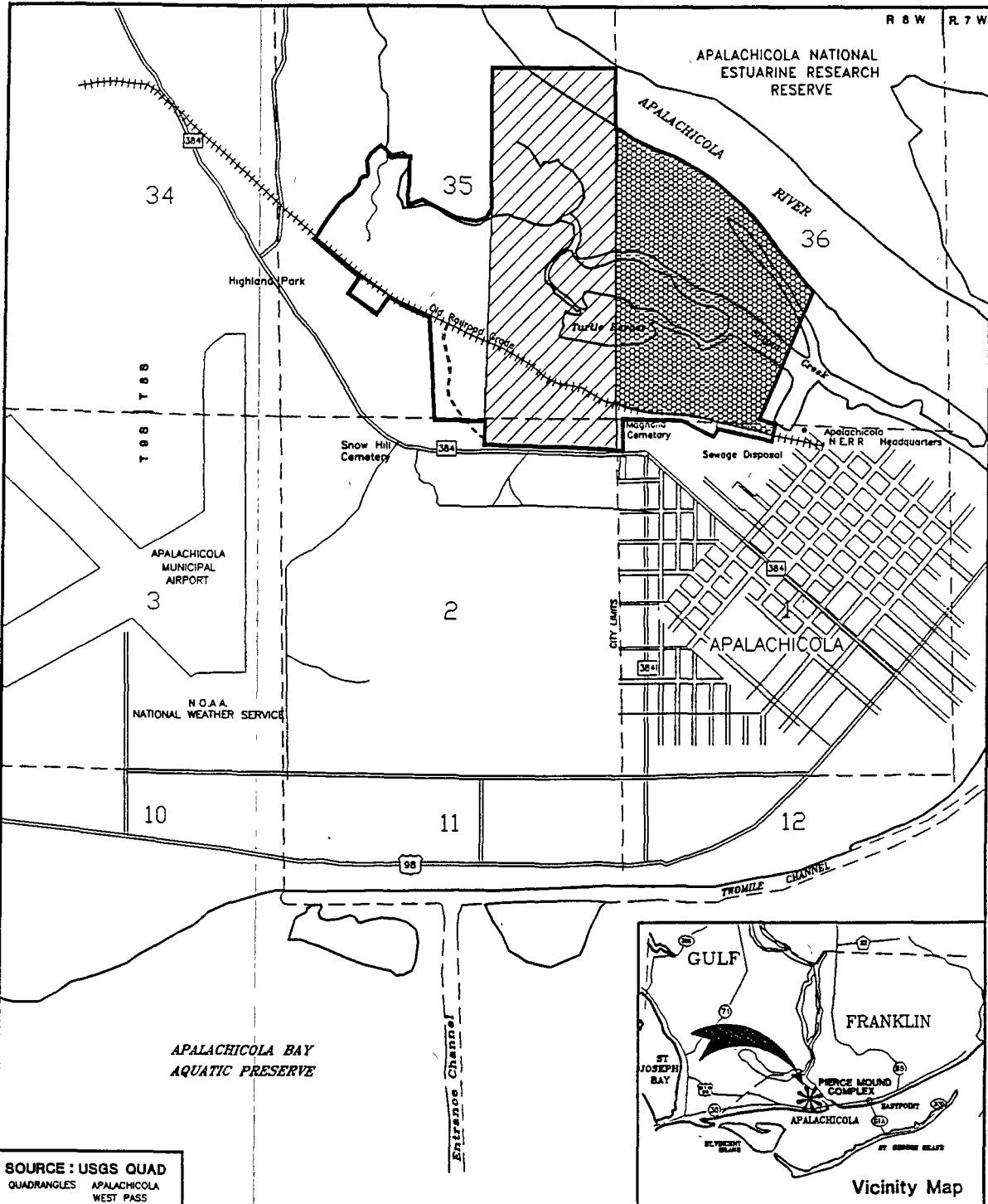
Within the first year after acquisition, initial or intermediate activities will concentrate on site security, resource inventory, and removal of existing trash. The Division of Marine Resources will provide appropriate access to the public while protecting environmental and archaeological resources 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.

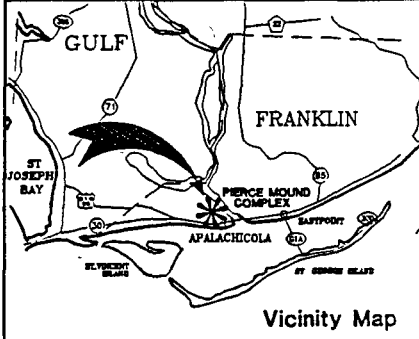
Cooperators in management activities The Division of Historical Resources will cooperate in managing the archaeological resources of the site.



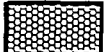
Management Cost Summary/DMR

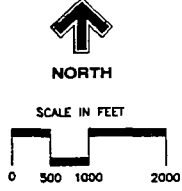
Category	Startup	Recurring	
		CARL/IITF	CARL/IITF
Salary	\$18,750		\$18,750
OPS	\$5,000		\$5,000
Expense	\$4,500		\$3,500
OCO	\$4,000		\$0
FCO	\$0		\$0
TOTAL	\$32,250		\$27,250



SOURCE: USGS QUAD
 QUADRANGLES APALACHICOLA
 WEST PASS



-  PROJECT BOUNDARY
-  ESSENTIAL PARCEL
-  STATE OWNED



**PIERCE MOUND
 COMPLEX**
 FRANKLIN COUNTY 1-29-95

Waccasassa Flats

Priority 35

Gilchrist County

Purpose for State Acquisition

Though logged and planted in pine, the large expanse of flatwoods, cypress ponds, and marshes in Gilchrist County is important as a source of water to three river basins. The Waccasassa Flats project will conserve and restore this area, maintaining the water quality of its wetlands, providing habitat for wildlife, and giving the public an expansive natural area for hunting, fishing, and other pursuits.

Manager

Division of Forestry, Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services.

General Description

Waccasassa Flats is predominantly covered by commercial pine plantation. Originally, flatwoods covered the area, interspersed with numerous cypress ponds, depression marshes, hydric hammocks and other wetlands. Several lakes and small areas of upland hardwood forest and sandhill contribute to the natural diversity of the project. The project is in the watersheds of the Suwannee, Santa Fe, and Waccasassa Rivers. Several archaeological sites, including a significant Paleo-Indian site, are known from the project. The potential for more is high. Residential development is a threat to the area.

Public Use

The project will be managed as a state forest with such public uses as hunting, fishing, boating, camping and nature appreciation.

Acquisition Planning and Status

Phase I: Two largest tracts - former Gilchrist Timber/Brice and ITT Rayonier (unwilling sellers when originally negotiated); Phase II: Other smaller tracts (approximately 41).

Coordination

CARL has no acquisition partners at this time.

FNAI Elements	
SANDHILL	G2G3/S2
Sherman's fox squirrel	G5T2/S2
Bald eagle	G4/S2S3
gopher tortoise	G3/S3
Bachman's sparrow	G3/S?
<i>spoon-flower</i>	G3G4/S3
6 elements known from site	

Placed on list	1988
Project Area (Acres)	44,846
Acres Acquired	0
at a Cost of	\$0
Acres Remaining	44,846
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$6,183,000

Management Policy Statement

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.

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.

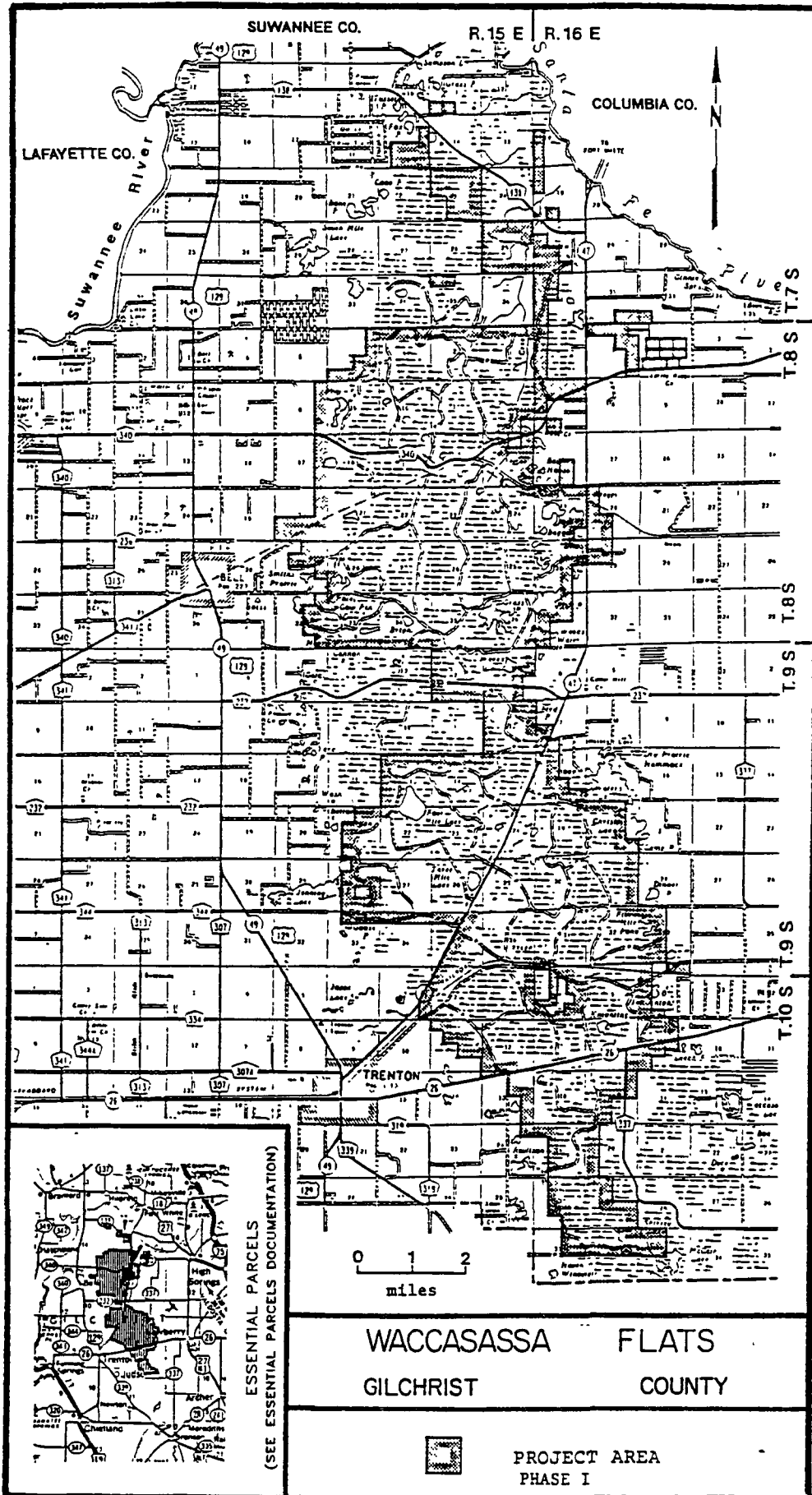
Long-range plans for this project will generally be directed toward restoring disturbed areas to their original conditions, as far as possible, as well as protecting threatened and endangered species. Some of the pinelands have been degraded by timbering and require restoration. An all-season burning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

Revenue-generating potential The Division of Forestry will sell timber as needed to improve or maintain desirable ecosystem conditions. These sales will provide a variable source of revenue, but the revenue-generating potential for 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/DOF

Category	Startup CARL	Recurring CARL
Salary	\$111,670	\$111,670
OPS	\$0	\$0
Expense	\$60,000	\$40,000
OCO	\$138,100	\$15,000
FCO	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$309,770	\$166,670



Letchworth Mounds

Priority 36

Jefferson County

Purpose for State Acquisition

Letchworth Mounds is an important archaeological site east of Tallahassee, in an agricultural landscape that is gradually being covered with housing developments. The Letchworth Mounds project will protect the mounds and village site here and some land around them, giving researchers an opportunity to examine the site and the public a chance to learn the history of this area.

Manager

Division of Recreation and Parks, Florida Department of Environmental Protection.

General Description

Letchworth Mounds consists of a temple mound complex, numerous small burial or house mounds, and an associated village site. The site is relatively undisturbed and is considered to have high archaeological value. Much of the project area has been converted to improved pasture. Natural vegetation is a narrow corridor of floodplain forest along a small blackwater stream, and second-growth upland mixed forest. This area is susceptible to residential development.

Public Use

This project is designated for use as an archaeological site, with opportunities for learning about the archaeological remains, hiking and picnicking.

Acquisition Planning and Status

Project consists of two ownerships. The Letchworth ownership has been acquired. The remaining ownership, Old Field Limited, was an unwilling seller when originally negotiated.

Coordination

There are no acquisition partners at this time.

FNAI Elements	
FLOODPLAIN FOREST	G2/S3
BLACKWATER STREAM	G4/S2
UPLAND MIXED FOREST	G2/S4
FLOODPLAIN SWAMP	G2/S4?
4 elements known from site	

Placed on list	1989
Project Area (Acres)	462
Acres Acquired	79
at a Cost of	\$400,000
Acres Remaining	383
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$180,500

Management Policy Statement

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.

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.

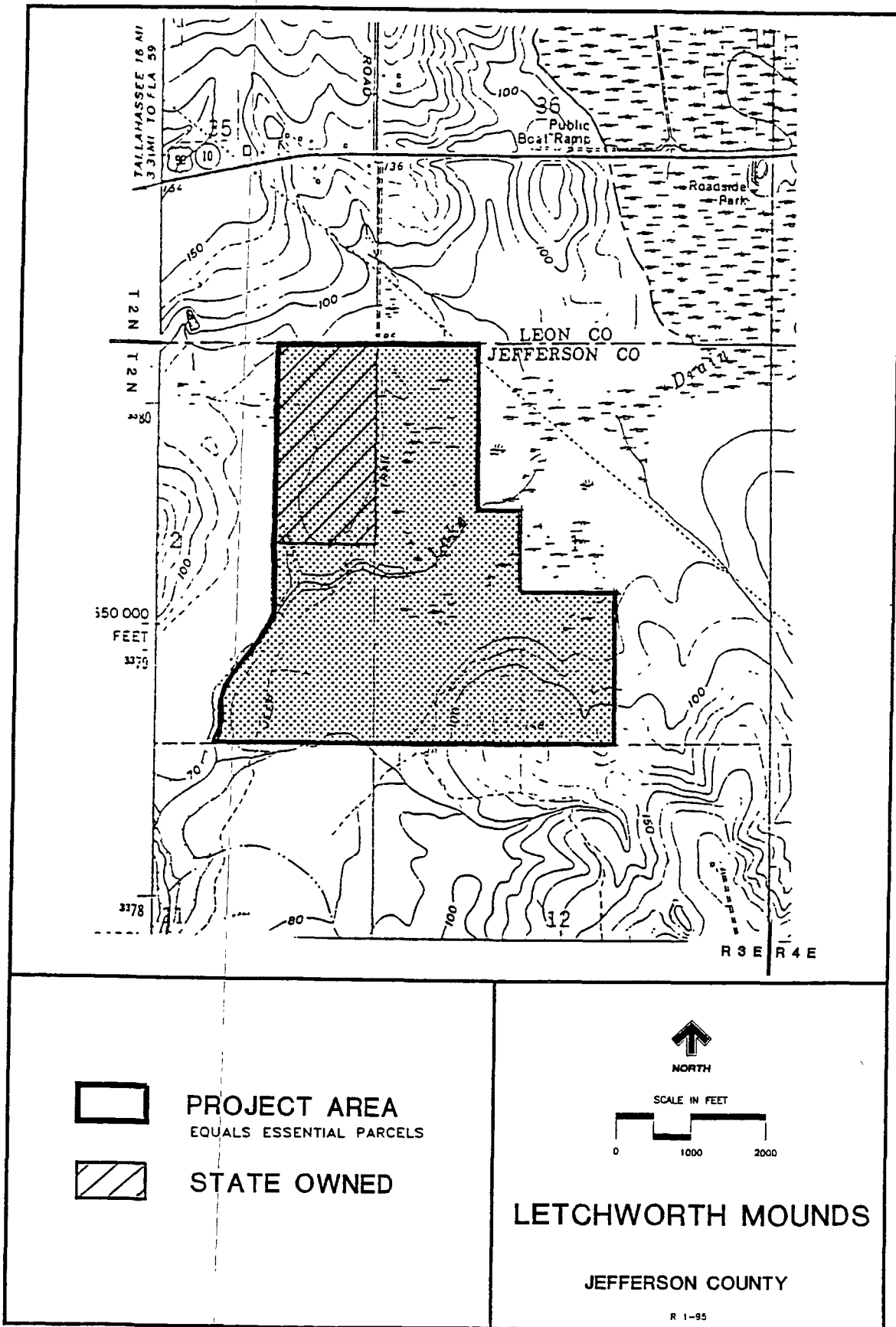
Revenue-generating potential No significant revenue is expected to be generated initially. The amount of any future revenue generated will depend on the nature and extent of public use and facilities.

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

Management Cost Summary

Category	Startup	1995/96
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$20,363	\$20,363
OPS	\$14,560	\$14,560
Expense	\$5,974	\$5,974
OCO	\$66,522	\$1,000
FCO	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$134,767	\$42,094





PROJECT AREA
EQUALS ESSENTIAL PARCELS



STATE OWNED



NORTH

SCALE IN FEET

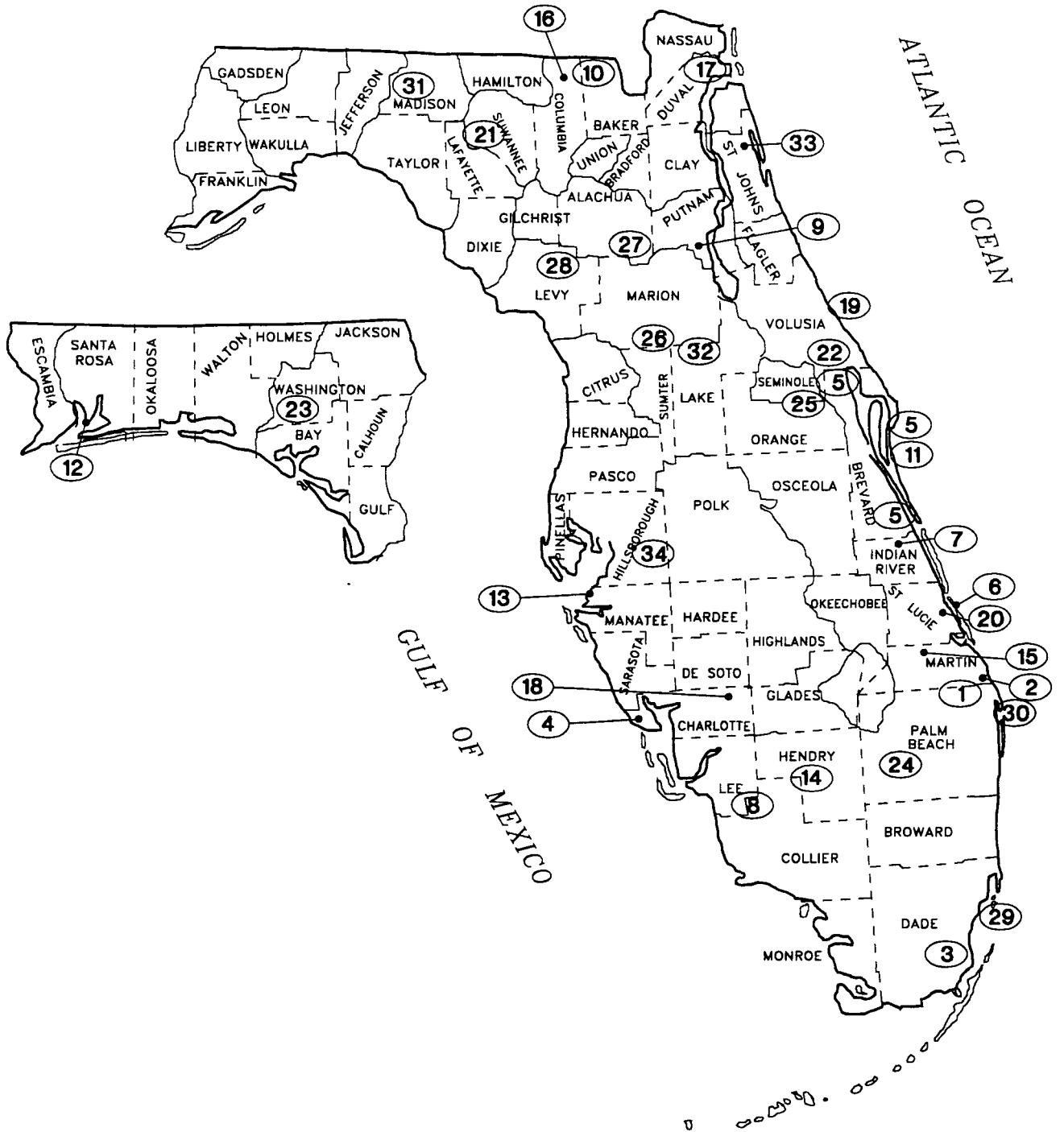


LEITCHWORTH MOUNDS

JEFFERSON COUNTY

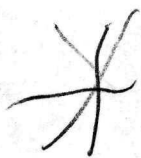
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Bargain/Shared Projects



*Conservation and Recreation Lands
1997 Annual Report
Bargain/Shared Projects*

1	Pal-Mar	213
2	Atlantic Ridge Ecosystem.....	216
3	Dade County Archipelago.....	219
4	Cape Haze/Charlotte Harbor	233
5	Brevard Coastal Scrub Ecosystem.....	236
6	Hutchinson Island/Blind Creek.....	246
7	Sebastian Creek.....	249
8	Corkscrew Regional Ecosystem Watershed	252
9	Dunn's Creek.....	255
10	Pinhook Swamp	258
11	Maritime Hammock Initiative	261
12	Garcon Ecosystem	265
13	Terra Ceia	268
14	Okaloacoochee Slough	271
15	Allapattah Flats.....	275
16	Suwannee Buffers.....	278
17	Pumpkin Hill Creek.....	282
18	Hall Ranch.....	285
19	Spruce Creek.....	288
20	North Fork St. Lucie River	291
21	Peacock Slough	295
22	North Indian River Lagoon	298
23	Sand Mountain.....	301
24	Everglades Agricultural Restoration Area.....	304
25	Econ-St. Johns Ecosystem.....	307
26	Heather Island	311
27	Lochloosa Wildlife.....	314
28	Devils Hammock.....	317
29	Barnacle Addition	320
30	Juno Hills.....	323
31	Hixtown Swamp	326
32	Emeralda Marsh	329
33	Twelve Mile Swamp	332
34	Alderman's Ford Addition	335



Pal-Mar

Bargain 1

Palm Beach and Martin Counties

Purpose for State Acquisition

Agriculture and residential development have reduced natural areas in the interior of southeast Florida to fragments. One of the largest and best fragments, part of what was once a transition zone between pine flatwoods and the sawgrass marshes of the Everglades, will be protected by the Pal-Mar project. This project, by protecting these flatwoods and marshes, will protect habitat for the endangered Florida panther and snail kite, among other kinds of wildlife, will preserve natural lands linking the J. W. Corbett Wildlife Management Area with Jonathan Dickinson State Park, and will provide land to the public of this fast-growing region for hiking, bicycling, camping, hunting, and learning about the original nature of this part of Florida.

Manager

Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission (west of I-95) and Division of Recreation and Parks, Florida Department of Environmental Protection (east of I-95).

General Description

The project includes some of the highest quality pine flatwoods in southern Florida in an ecotone between pine flatwoods and the treeless Everglades and also includes high-quality examples of prairie and savanna. The project provides habitat for the federally

endangered snail kite and wood stork. It is contiguous with the J.W. Corbett Wildlife Management Area and the private Pratt-Whitney Wildlife Refuge - and includes a mile-wide connector to Jonathan Dickinson State Park. The project has low archaeological or historic value. Urbanization is rapidly isolating the State Park and growth pressures on the uplands in this project are intense.

Public Use

Most of this project has been designated for use as a wildlife management area. The easternmost portion of the project area will be added to Jonathan Dickinson State Park. Public uses will include hunting, fishing, hiking, horseback riding and nature appreciation.

Acquisition Planning and Status

Phase I of this project consists of approximately five larger ownerships, including tracts adjacent to J.W. Corbett WMA, FDIC (acquired by South Florida Water Management District and Martin County), MacArthur (acquisition in progress), Pal-Mar Water Control District, Lara and Florida National Bank.

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

Coordination

South Florida Water Management District is a CARL acquisition partner in this project. Portions of this project are also on both the Palm Beach and Martin Counties' acquisition lists. The District is currently negotiating the purchase of several tracts within the project boundary.

FNAI Elements	
Florida panther	G4T1/S1
Snail kite	G4?T1/S1
<i>Florida threeawn</i>	G2/S2
Florida sandhill crane	G5T2T3/S2S3
<i>Piedmont jointgrass</i>	G3/S3
WET FLATWOODS	G?/S4?
HYDRIC HAMMOCK	G?/S4?
WET PRAIRIE	G?/S4?
15 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1992
Project Area (Acres)	34,129
Acres Acquired	1,852
at a Cost of	\$925,000
Acres Remaining	32,277
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$47,159,382

Management Policy Statement

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

Management Prospectus

Qualifications for state designation: Preventing isolation of natural lands is important in enabling genetic interchange among plant and animal populations. This project is a large natural area connecting the J.W. Corbett Wildlife Management Area on the west with 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.

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.

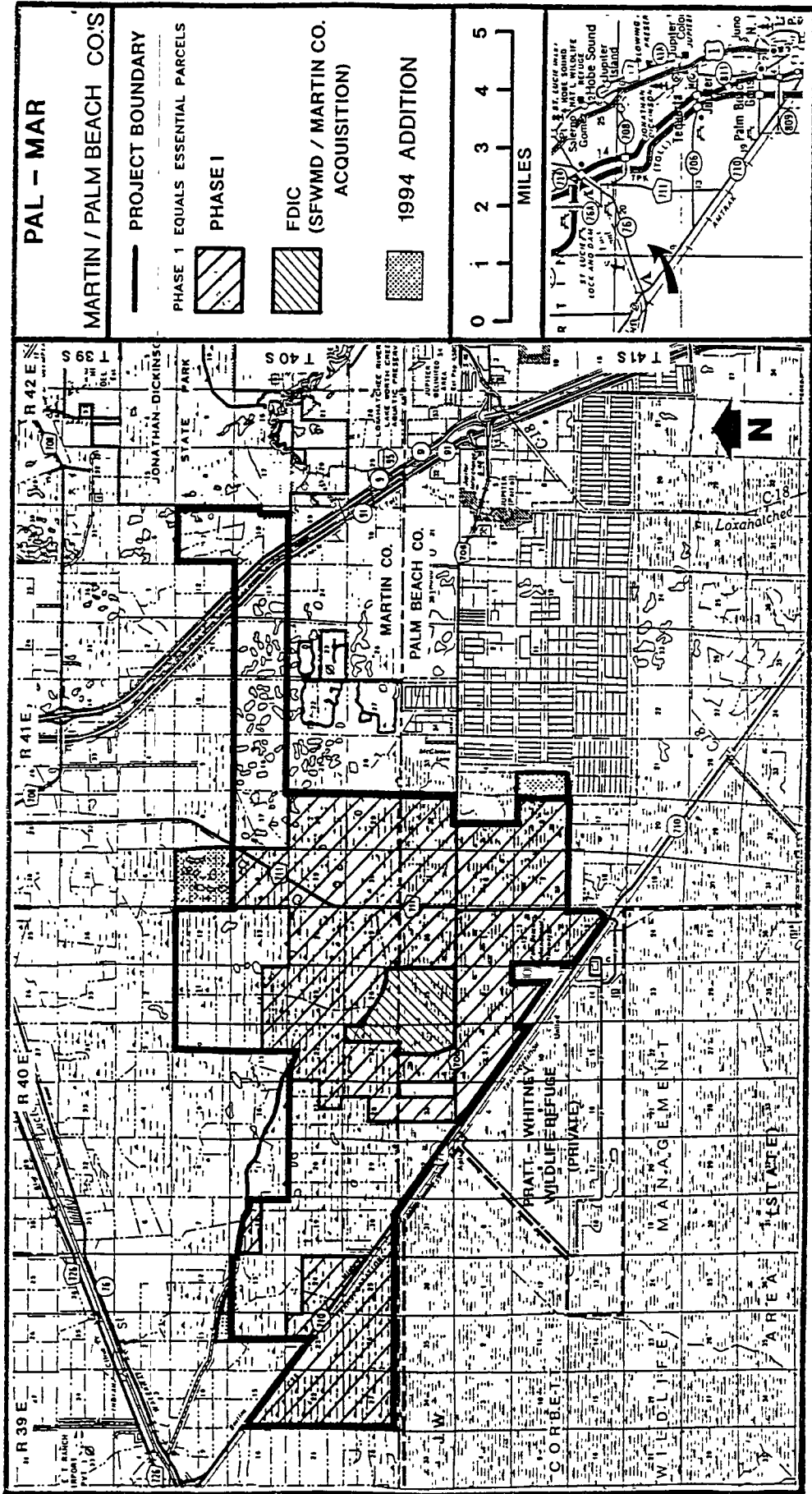
Cooperators in management: No local governments or others are recommended for cooperating in management of this project area.

Management Cost Summary DRP

Category Source of Funds	Startup CARL	Recurring CARL
Salary	\$0	\$0
OPS	\$3,640	\$3,640
Expense	\$0	\$0
OCO	\$58,212	\$1,000
FCO	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$61,852	\$4,640

Management Cost Summary GFC

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



Atlantic Ridge Ecosystem

Bargain 2

Martin County

Purpose for State Acquisition

Cities spreading north from Miami and Fort Lauderdale have all but eliminated natural areas, such as coastal scrub, near the southeast Florida coast. The Atlantic Ridge Ecosystem project will protect one of the largest patches of natural land left on this coast—conserving an important scrub, pine flatwoods, marshes, and the floodplain of the South Fork of the St. Lucie River, protecting the quality of water in the St. Lucie and Loxahatchee River basins, and allowing the public to enjoy the original landscape of this fast-growing area.

Manager

Division of Recreation and Parks, Florida Department of Environmental Protection.

General Description

Mesic to Wet Flatwoods, which cover almost half (43%) of the project, extend from the floodplain forest along the South Fork St. Lucie River east to two ridges. One of the largest remaining islands of Atlantic Coastal Ridge scrub occupies these ridges. Most of the rare plants and animals known from the project inhabit the scrub, including an extremely rare lichen and the Florida scrub jay. The area includes the headwaters of the South Fork St. Lucie River and part of the drainage basin of the Loxahatchee River, an Outstanding Florida Water, and is important for water supply to coastal Martin County. No archaeological sites are known from the project. The scrub, in particular, is being lost to development. Mobil (Seawind) has submitted an application for a residential Development of Regional Impact.

Public Use

This project is designated as a state park with uses

such as picnicking, hiking, fishing and canoeing.

Acquisition Planning and Status

This project consists of approximately 28 ownerships; five relatively large ownerships. Essential parcels are those on the eastern project boundary including Davis, Shaw, and Commerical Bank (Medalist). Mobil (Seawind) is also an essential tract.

On February 14, 1995, 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".

Public meetings were held on June 12, 1995, and October 5, 1995. As a result of the public meetings, the LAAC deleted approximately 480 acres from the project boundary. The tracts had been recently developed.

On July 16, 1996, LAAC added 41 acres to the project boundary and approximately 2,118 acres were delineated as the minimum acceptable acquisition boundary for the Mobil (Seawind) ownership within the project boundary.

Coordination

South Florida Water Management District is an acquisition partner. The District is currently negotiating the purchase of several tracts within the project boundary.

FNAI Elements	
<i>Perforate reindeer lichen</i>	G1/S1
<i>Florida threewain</i>	G2/S2
SCRUB	G2/S2
<i>Pine pinweed</i>	G2/S2
Florida sandhill crane	G5T2T3/
Florida scrub lizard	G3/S3
Scrub jay	G3/S3
SCRUBBY FLATWOODS	G3/S3
10 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1995
Project Area (Acres)	12,514
Acres Acquired	0
at a Cost of	\$0
Acres Remaining	12,514
With Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$88,223,449

Management Policy Statement

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

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.

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

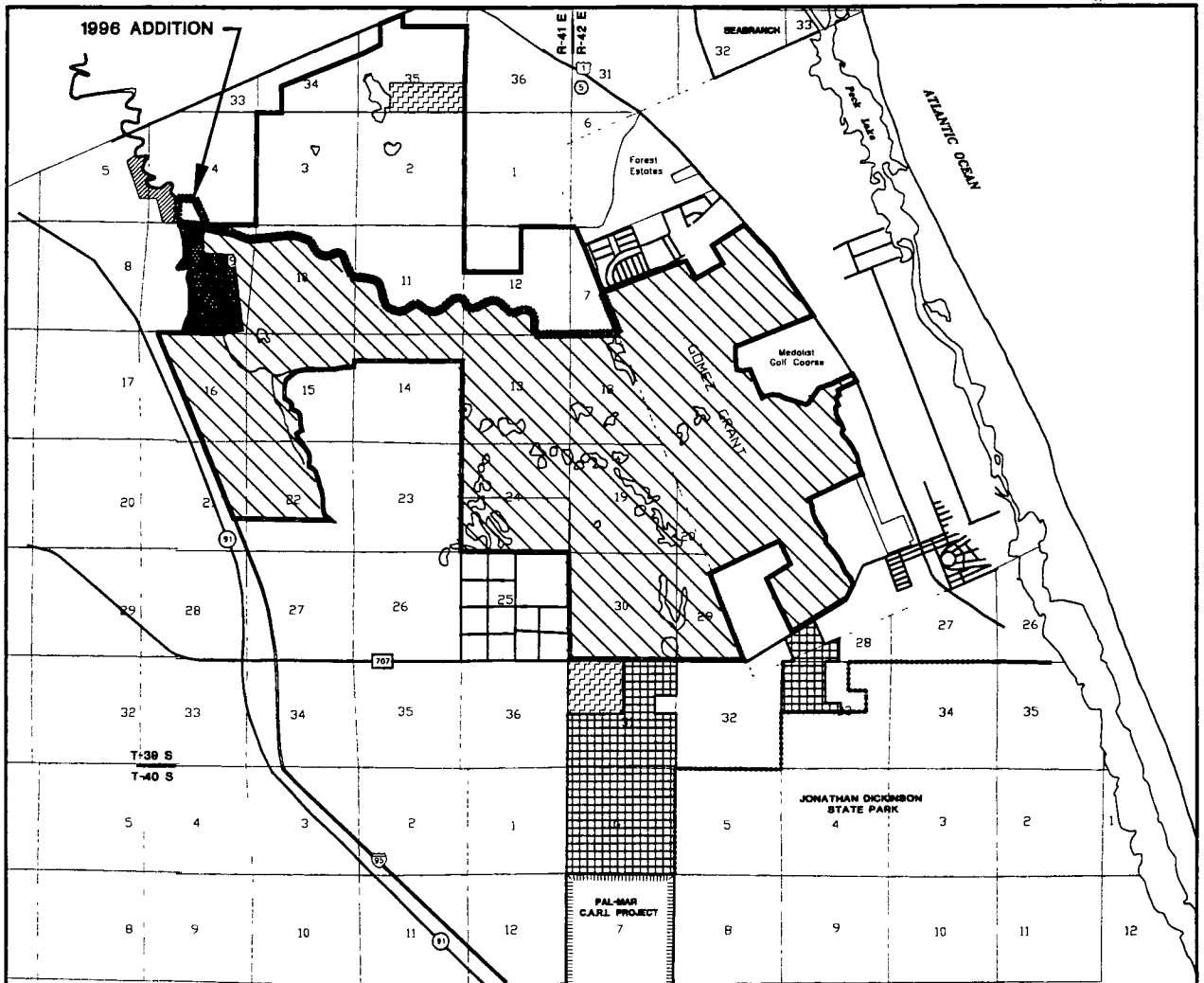
Within the first year after acquisition, management activities will concentrate on site security, natural resource protection, and efforts toward the development of a plan for long-term public use and resource management consistent with the stated goals and objectives of the approved Atlantic Ridge Ecosystem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

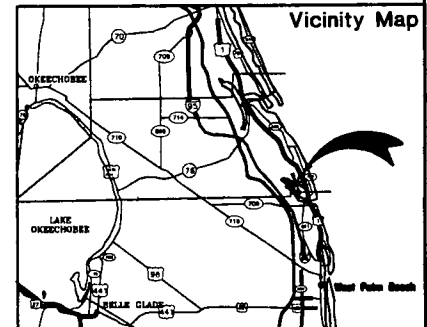
Management Cost Summary


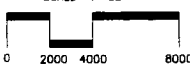
Category Source of Funds	Startup CARL	Recurring CARL
Salary	\$52,994	\$52,994
OPS	\$8,000	\$8,000
Expense	\$26,307	\$26,307
OCO	\$129,212	\$1,000
FCO	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$216,132	\$88,301



SOURCE: USGS QUAD
QUADRANGLE GOMEZ

-  COMPROMISE BOUNDARY WITH MOBIL (SOUTH OF DASHED LINE)
-  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
 ATLANT4 1-97

Dade County Archipelago

Bargain 3

Dade County

Purpose for State Acquisition

On a limestone ridge east of the Everglades, where Miami and Homestead and surrounding farms now stand, were subtropical pinelands and hardwood hammocks unique in the United States. Now only tiny pieces of these forests remain, the best of which the Dade County Archipelago project will protect. In so doing, the project will conserve habitat for rare animals and dozens of rare plants, many found nowhere else in the world, and will provide areas where residents and visitors can learn about and appreciate what was here before the cities.

Manager

Dade County.

General Description

This project contains some of the most outstanding examples of rockland hammock that remain in Florida, as well as the best remaining examples of the highly endangered pine rockland outside Everglades National Park. Numerous rare and endangered plant species, many of which are found nowhere else, and several rare animal species occur within the project. Several of the hammocks contain significant archaeological sites. The urbanization of Dade County has nearly destroyed these ecosystems. The remaining sites are still threatened by agriculture and urban development.

Public Use

The project tracts are designated for use as botanical sites with passive recreational use.

Acquisition Planning and Status

Tropical Hammocks of the Redlands

Phasing of the hammocks in order of priority: Silver Palm (two of three tracts purchased through TNC), Castello Extension, Loveland, Big and Little George, Meissner Ross, Southwest Island, Holiday, Lucille, Ross, 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. The Ludlam Pineland (10 Acres) was added in 1994. The tract has been acquired by Dade County.

During 1995, Dade County proposed the addition of 16 sites to the project area. All of the sites were assessed during the 1995 cycle. The LAAC approved the addition in December, 1995. The sites added are: Boystown, Tamiami Addition, Wilkins-Pierson Addition, Whispering Pines, Castellow Complex #28, Castellow Complex #31, Castellow Complex #33, Goulds, Hardin, Owaissaa Bauer Addition, Fuchs,

FNAI Elements	
<i>Florida thoroughwort brickell-bush</i>	G1/S1
<i>Tiny polygala</i>	G1/S1
PINE ROCKLAND	G1/S1
<i>Small's milkepea</i>	G1Q/S1
<i>Sand flax</i>	G1G2/S1S2
<i>Deltoid spurge</i>	G2T1/S1
<i>Carter's small-flowered flax</i>	G2T1/S1
<i>Rockland painted-leaf</i>	G2/S2
<i>Blodgett's wild-mercury</i>	G2/S2
44 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1994*
Project Area (Acres)	1023
Acres Acquired	432**
at a Cost of	\$20,983,543**
Acres Remaining	591
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$14,104,485
*Miami Rockridge Pinelands and Tropical Hammocks of the Redlands were combined to form Dade County Archipelago in 1994. ** includes acquisitions by Dade County.	

Dade County Archipelago - Bargain 3

Navy Wells #2, Navy Wells #23, Navy Wells #39, Round Hammock, Bauer Drive Pineland.

*Dade County has acquired approximately 317 acres at a cost of \$17,727,121.

Coordination

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 in support of this project include:

A pledge from Dade County Commission to participate in providing 50% of acquisition funds and to manage the acquired sites.

Management Policy Statement

The primary objective of management of the Dade County Archipelago CARL project is to preserve and restore the best of the small areas of pine rockland and rockland hammock left in Dade County. Achieving this objective will protect over fifty rare plant species, several of which are found nowhere else in the world, and allow the public to learn about and appreciate the original landscapes of the Miami Rock Ridge. The project should be managed under the single-use concept: management activities should be directed toward the preservation of resources. Consumptive uses such as hunting or logging should not be permitted. Managers should control public access to the sites; thoroughly inventory the natural and historical resources of the sites; work to eliminate invasive exotic plants; and monitor management activities to ensure that they are actually preserving the natural communities and their constituent species. Managers should limit the number and size of recreational facilities, such as interpretive trails, ensure that they do not harm the most sensitive resources, and site them in already disturbed areas when possible.

This project includes most of the high-quality pine rockland and rockland hammock sites in Dade County and therefore, with intensive management, has the configuration to achieve its primary objective.

Management Prospectus

Qualifications for state designation The Dade County Archipelago includes some of the best rockland hammocks and pine rocklands in Florida. Their rare West Indian and endemic plant species and their small size qualify these areas as state botanical sites.

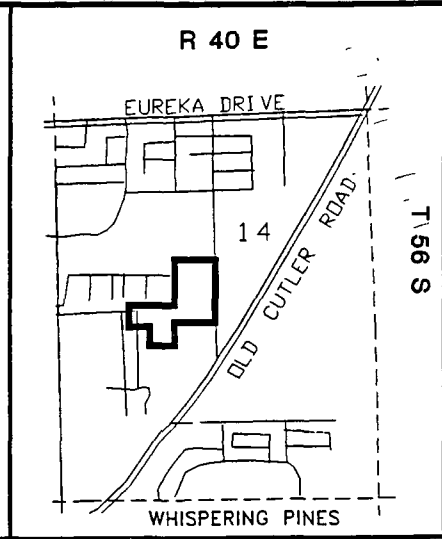
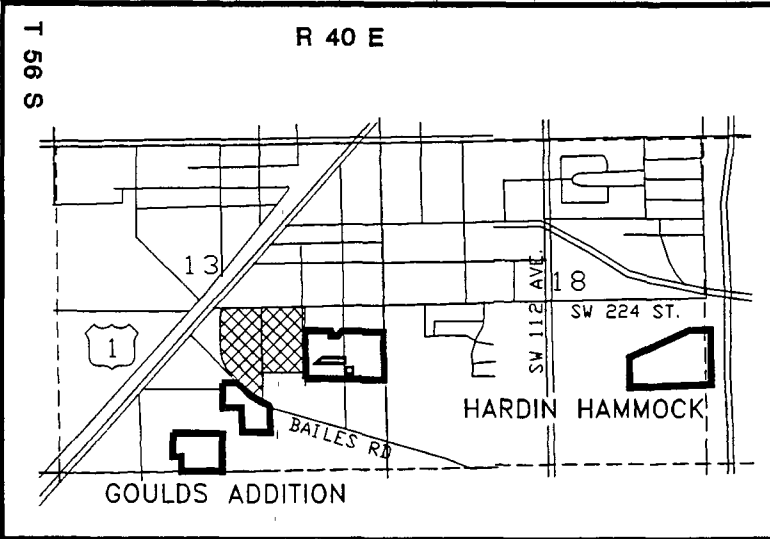
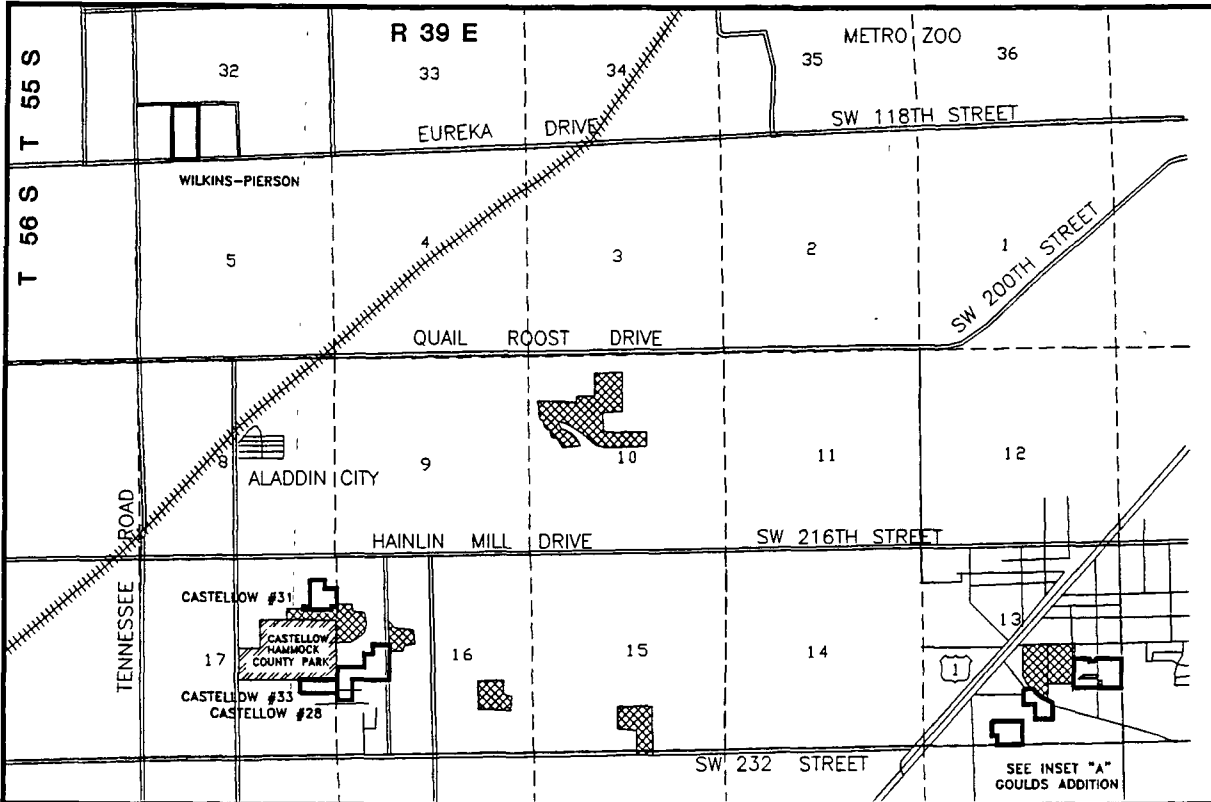
Manager Dade County Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL) Program.

Conditions affecting intensity of management The Dade County Archipelago generally includes lands that are high-need tracts, requiring site-specific resource management and protection.

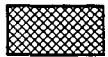
Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure Within the first year after acquisition, initial activities will concentrate on site security; removal of existing trash; public and fire management access; and resource inventory, including areas of special concern: archaeological sites, rare species, fern, vine, and exotic dominated areas. Long-range plans will generally be directed toward the restoration of disturbed areas and the perpetuation and maintenance of natural communities. Management activities will also stress the 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 Cost Summary/Dade County

Category	1996/97	1997/98
Source of Funds	County	County
Salary	\$120,362	\$190,986
OPS	\$57,119	\$140,084
Expense	\$0	\$0
OCO	\$31,320	\$58,424
FCO	\$8,357	\$66,812
TOTAL	\$217,158	\$456,306



PROJECT BOUNDARY



DADE COUNTY ARCHIPELAGO
EXISTING C.A.R.L. SITES



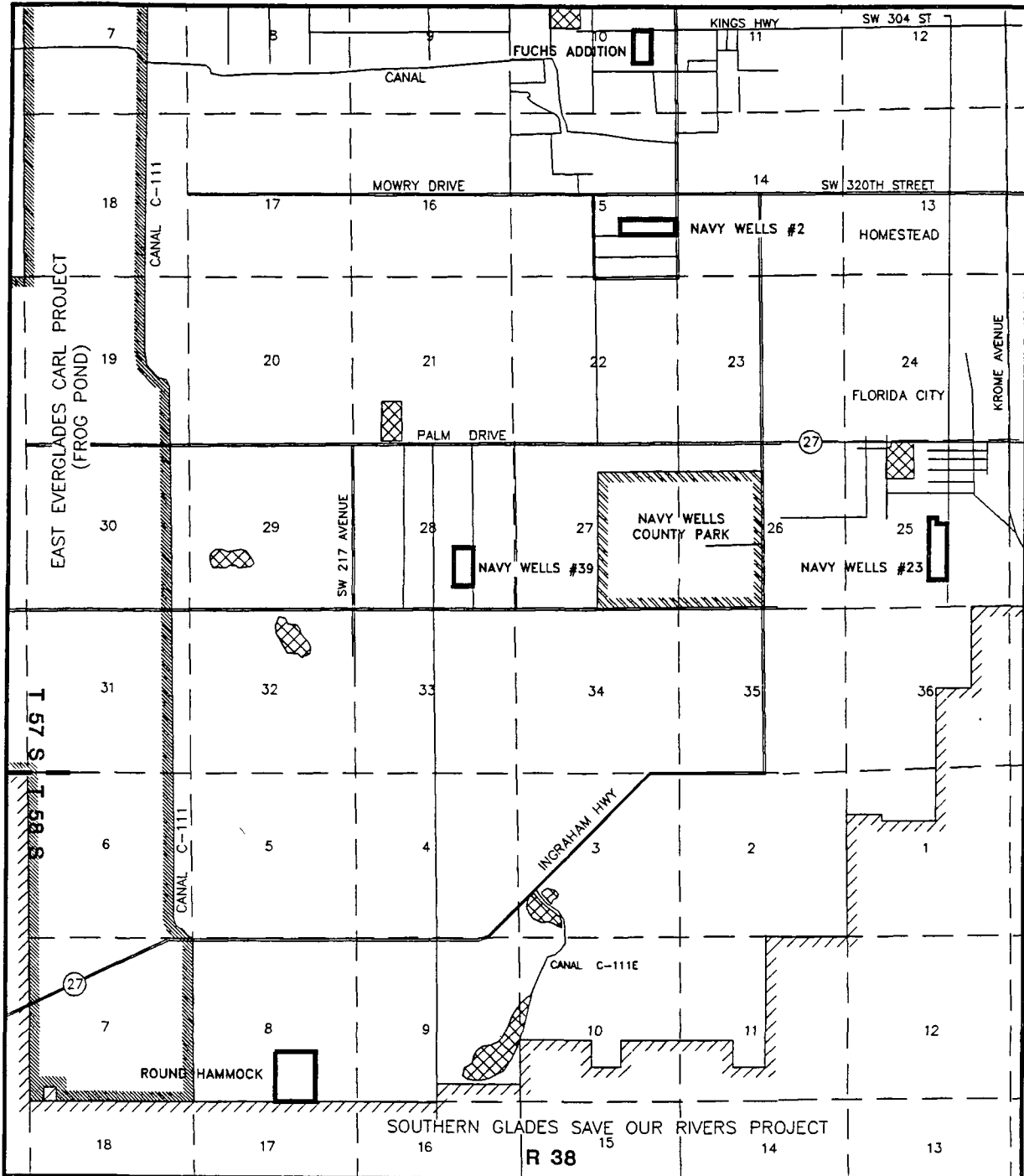
NORTH

SCALE IN MILES



DADE COUNTY
ARCHIPELAGO ADDITION
DADE COUNTY

SHEET 1 OF 3 10-95



PROJECT BOUNDARY



DADE COUNTY ARCHIPELAGO
EXISTING C.A.R.L. SITES



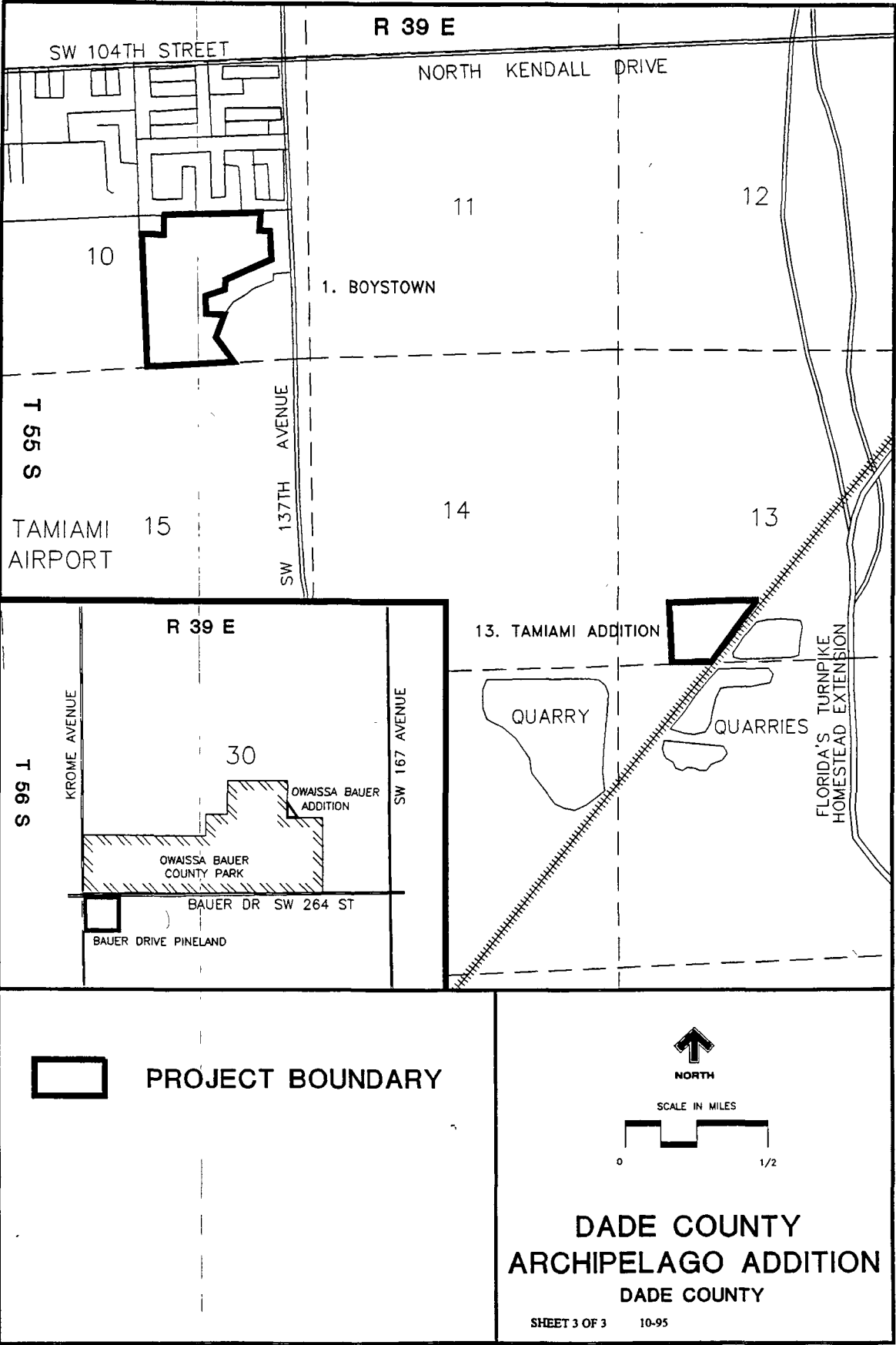
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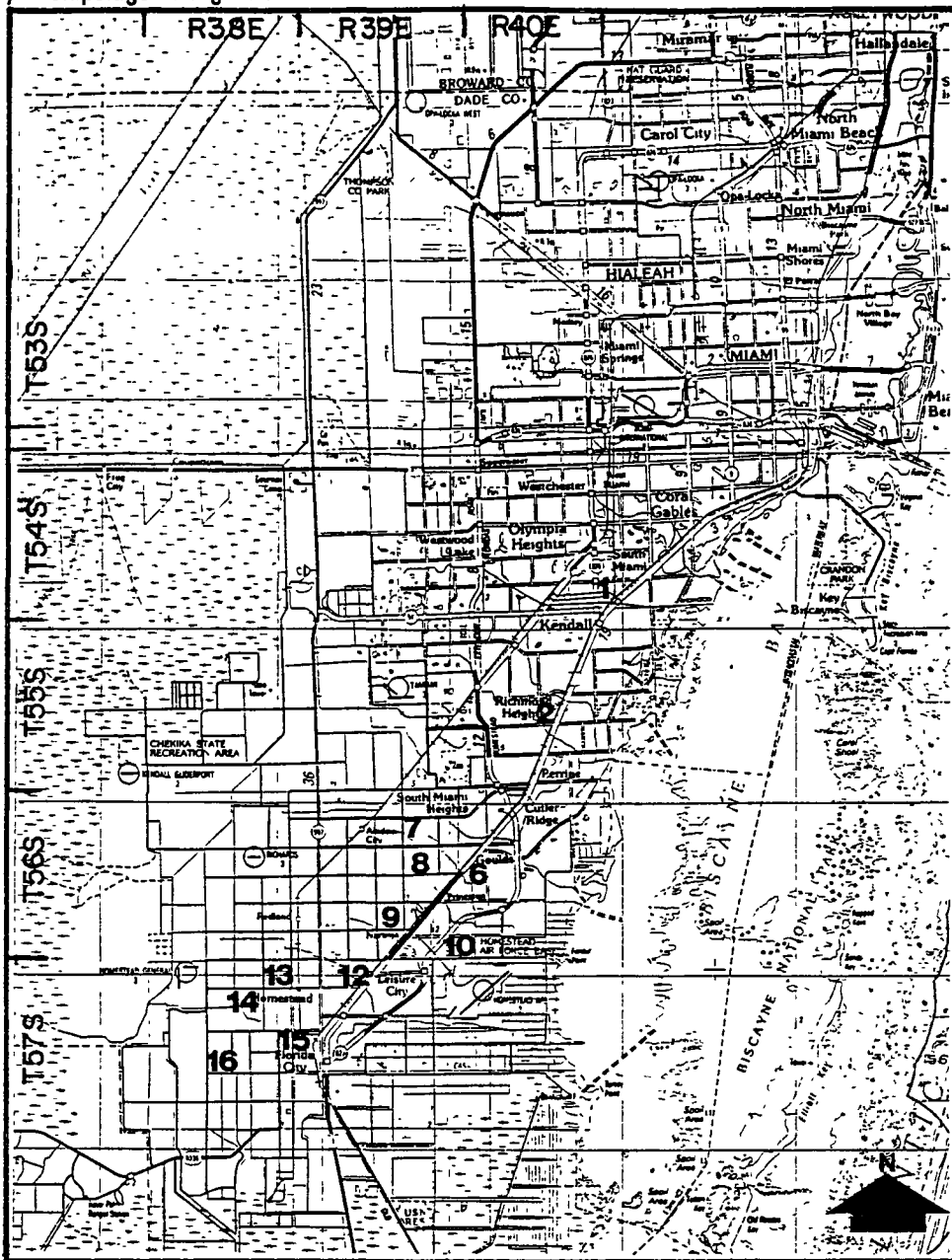
SCALE IN MILES



DADE COUNTY
ARCHIPELAGO ADDITION
DADE COUNTY

SHEET 2 OF 3 10-95

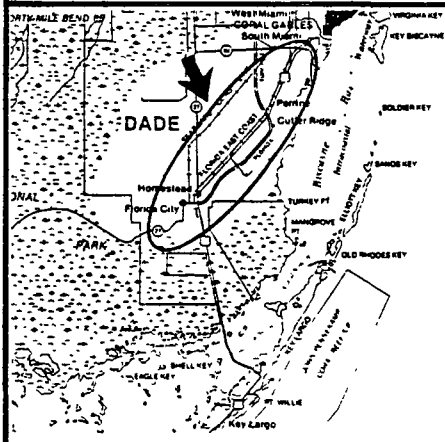




DADE COUNTY
ARCHIPELAGO

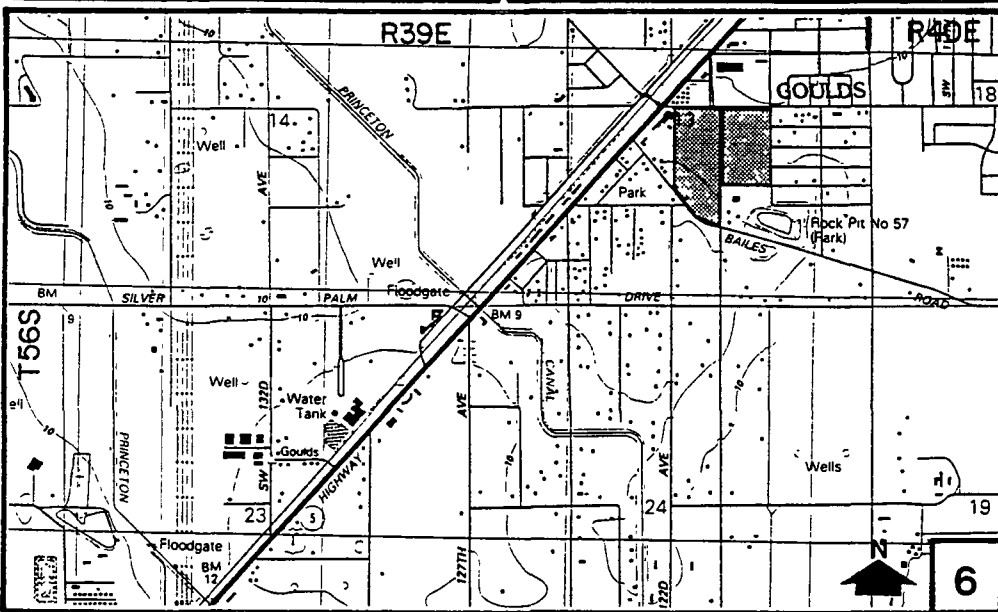
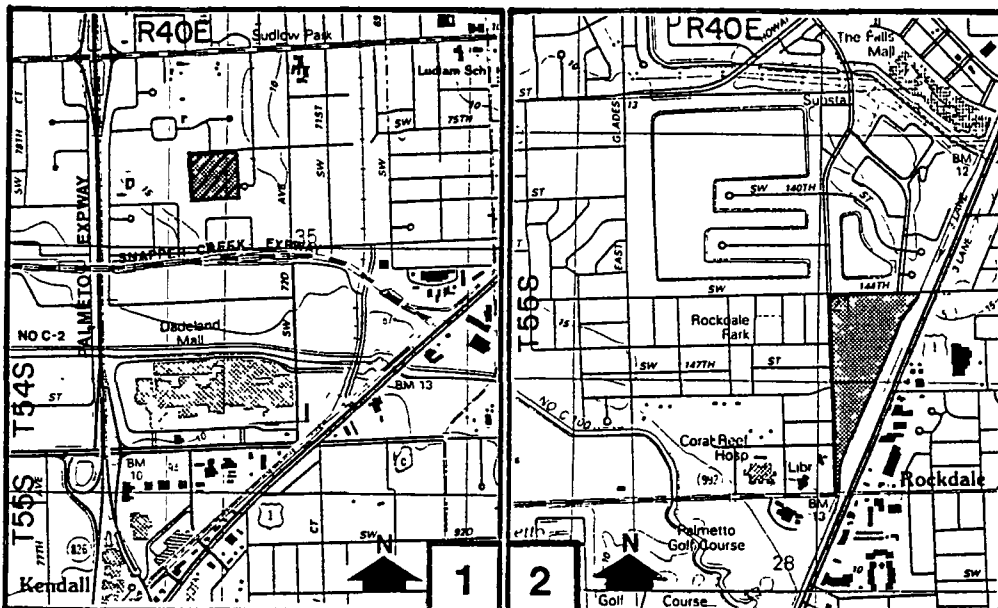
DADE



COUNTY

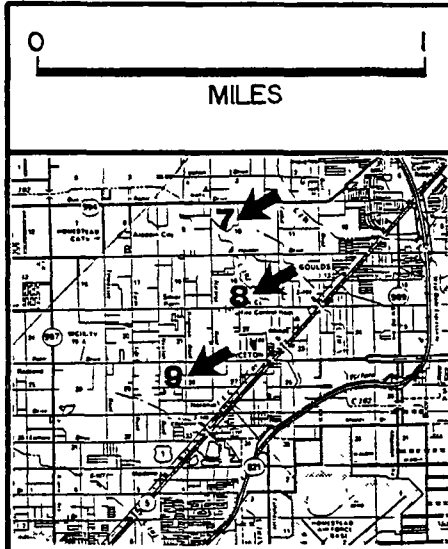
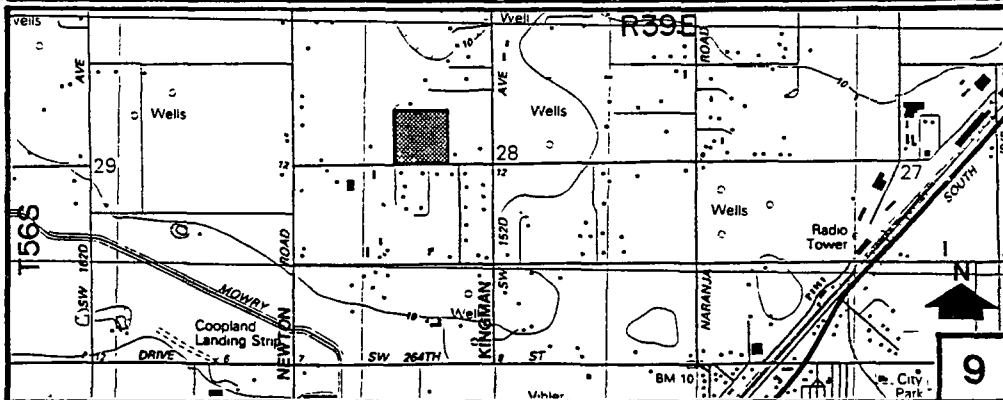
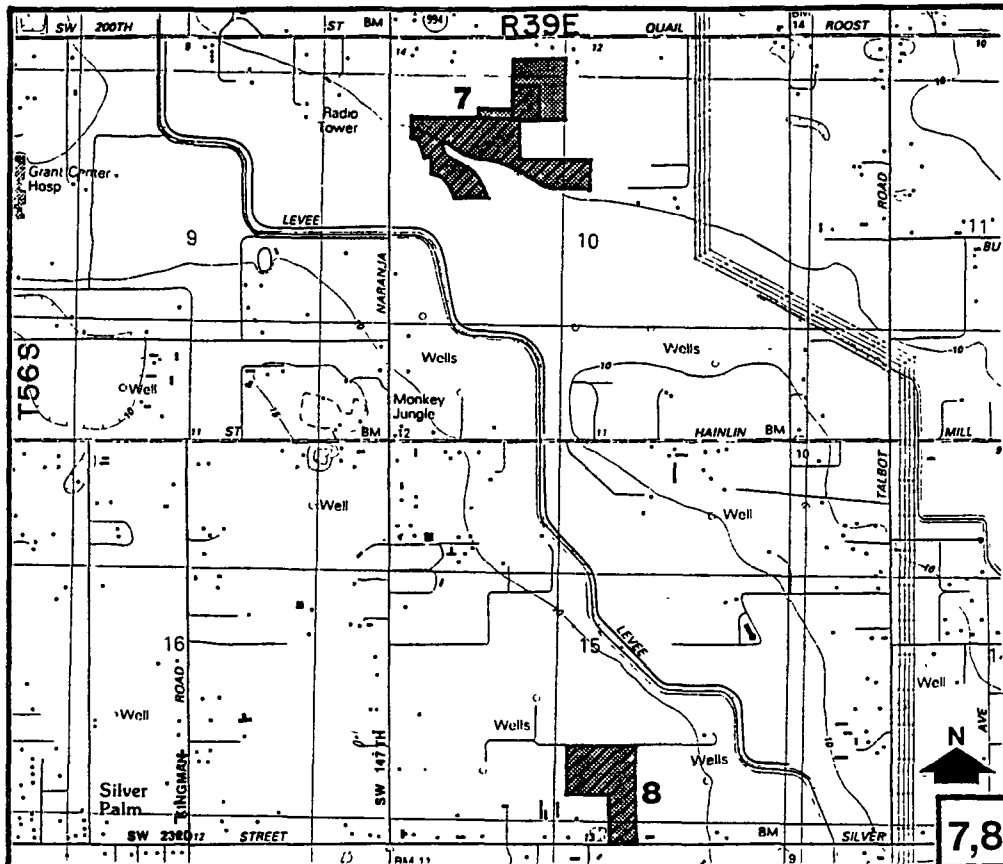


- SITES: 1
2
6
7
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9
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12
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14
15
16

(ALL SITES ARE ESSENTIAL PARCELS)



<p>MILES</p>	<p>DADE COUNTY ARCHIPELAGO</p>
	<p>DADE COUNTY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">  PROJECT AREAS  STATE OWNED <p>(ALL SITES ARE ESSENTIAL PARCELS)</p> <p>SHEET 2 OF 9</p>



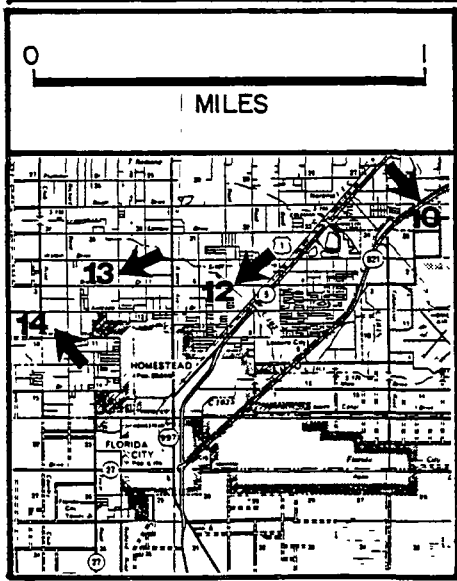
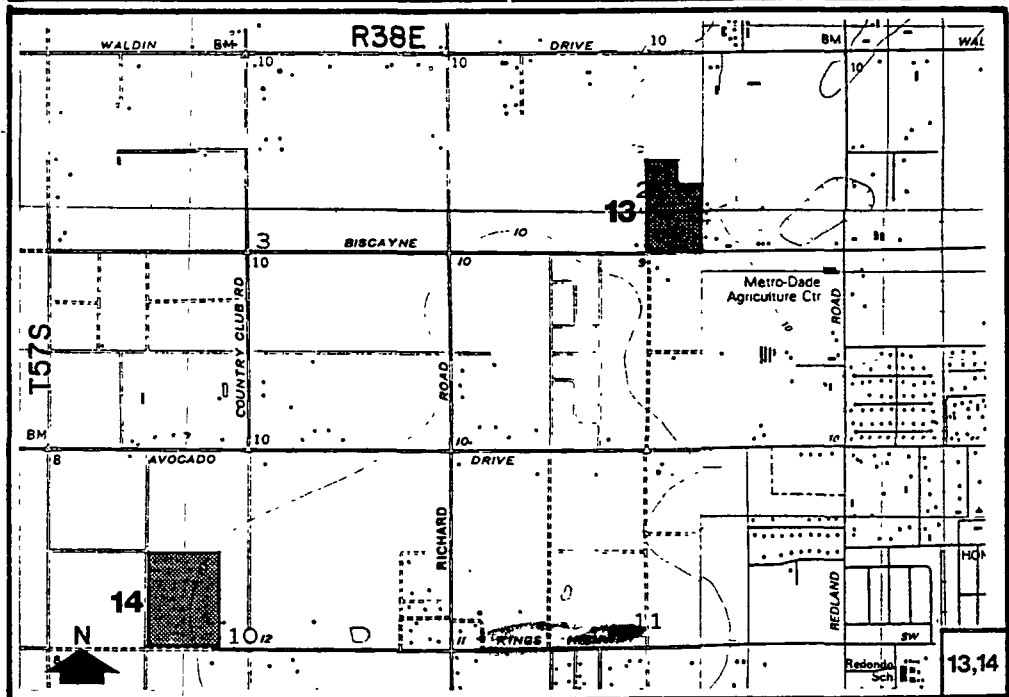
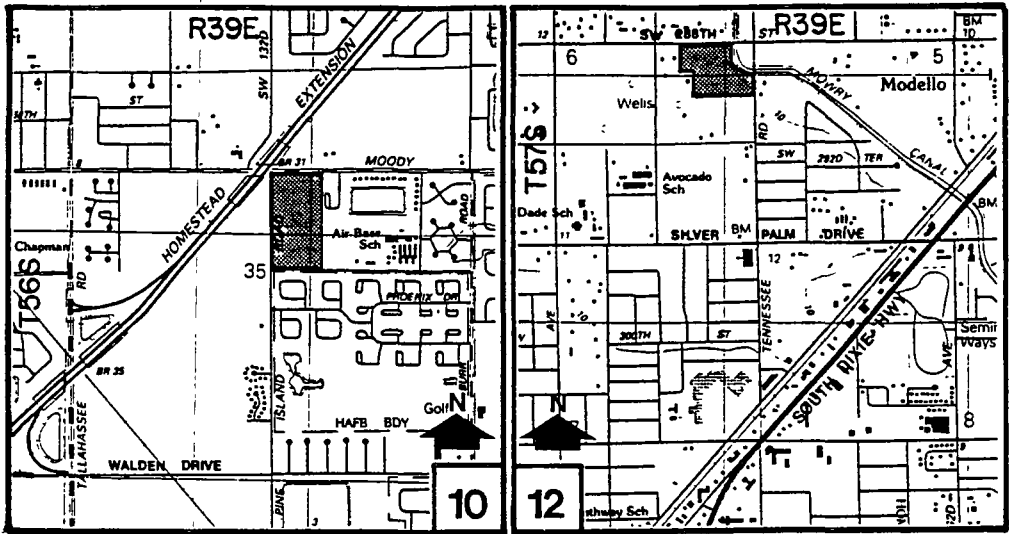
DADE COUNTY ARCHIPELAGO

DADE COUNTY

- PROJECT AREAS
- STATE OWNED

(ALL SITES ARE ESSENTIAL PARCELS)

SHEET 3 OF 9



DADE COUNTY

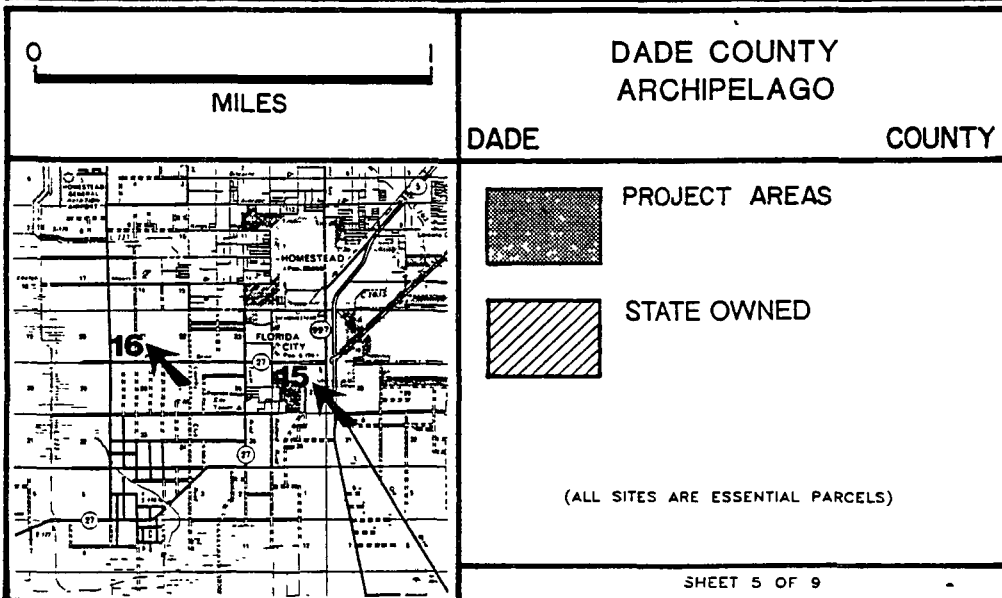
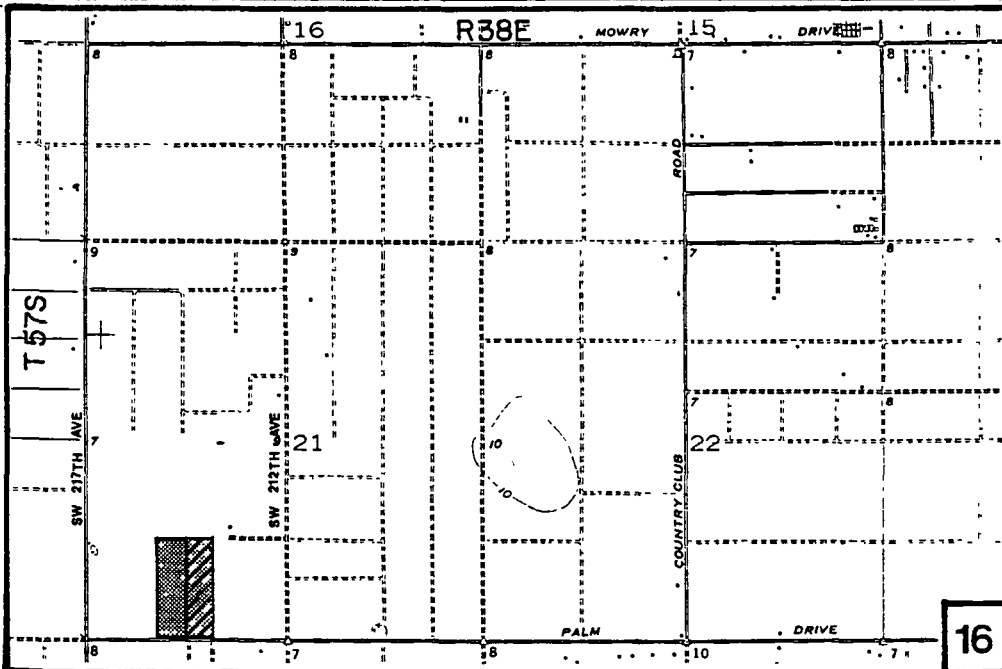
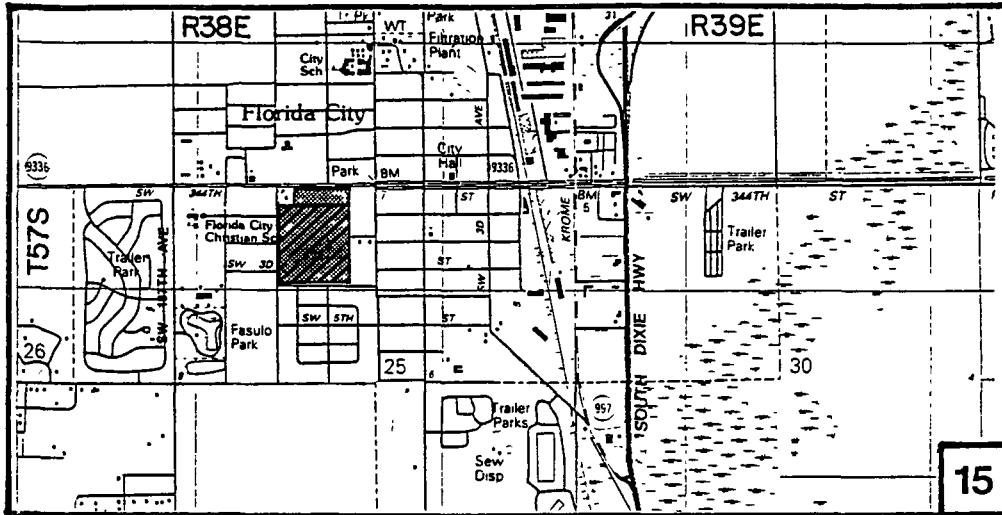
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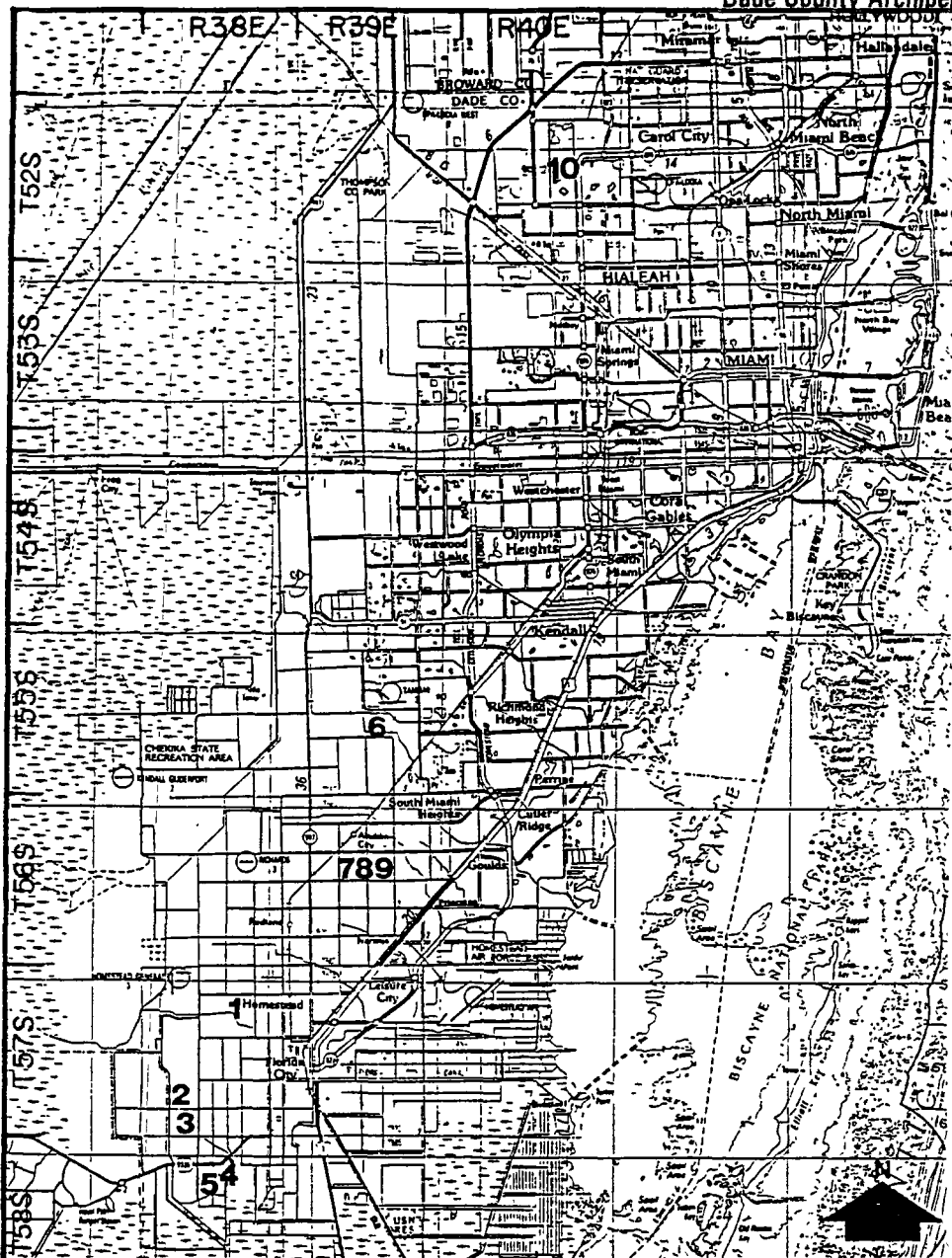
DADE COUNTY

PROJECT AREAS

(ALL SITES ARE ESSENTIAL PARCELS)

SHEET 4 OF 9





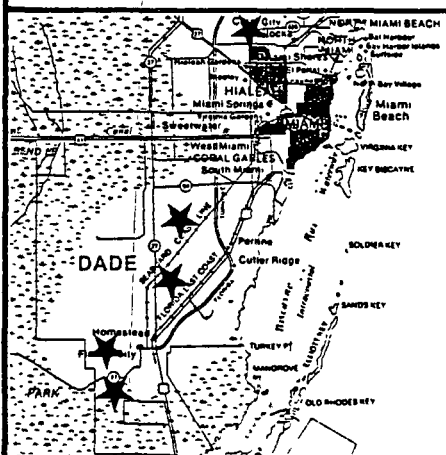
DADE COUNTY
ARCHIPELAGO

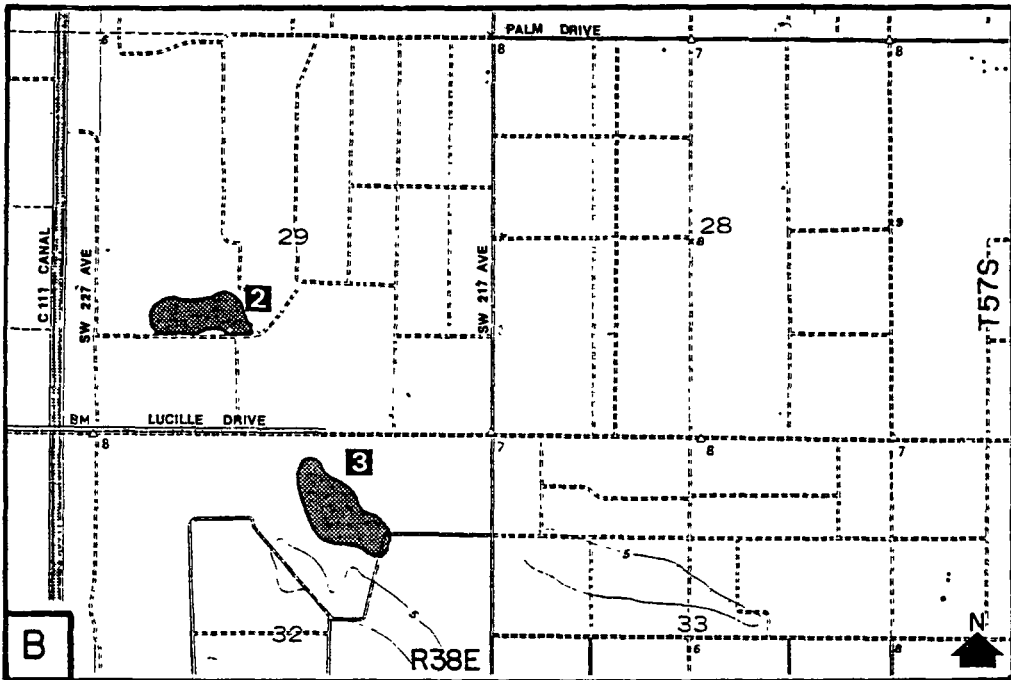
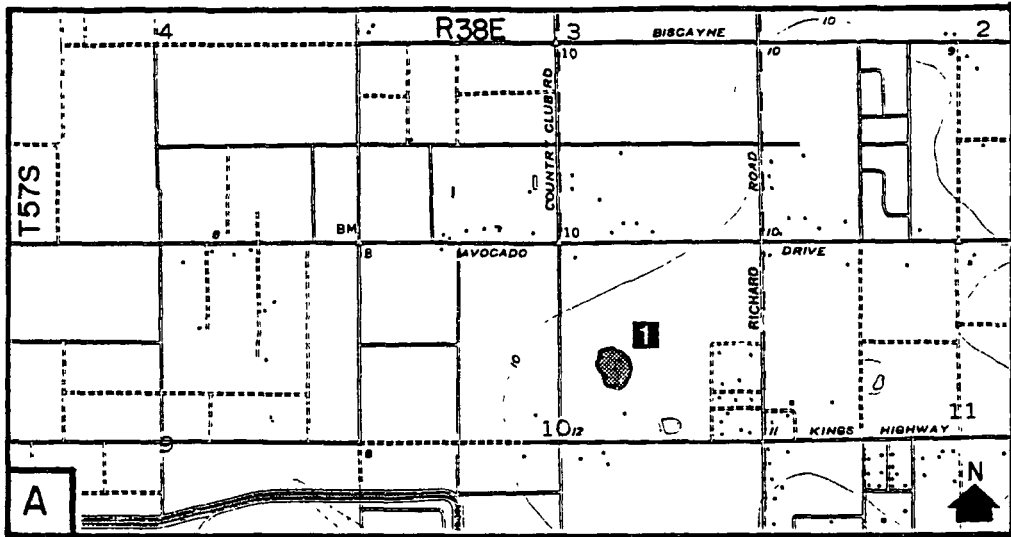
DADE

COUNTY

(ALL SITES ARE ESSENTIAL PARCELS)

1. MEISSNER
2. LUCILLE
3. LOVELAND
4. SOUTHWEST
5. HOLIDAY
6. BIG and LITTLE GEORGE
7. CASTELLO (EXTENSION)
8. ROSS
9. SILVER PALM
10. MADDEN'S





MILES

DADE COUNTY
ARCHIPELAGO

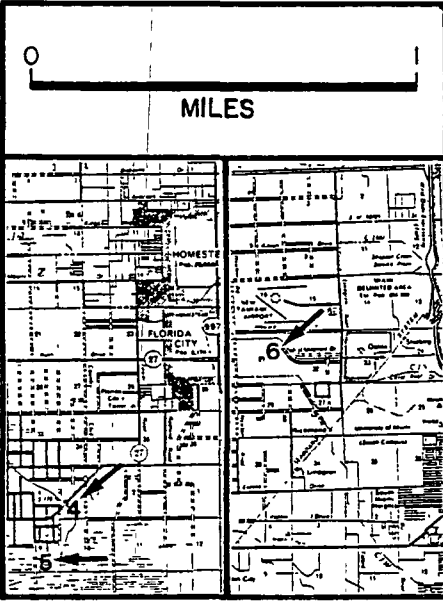
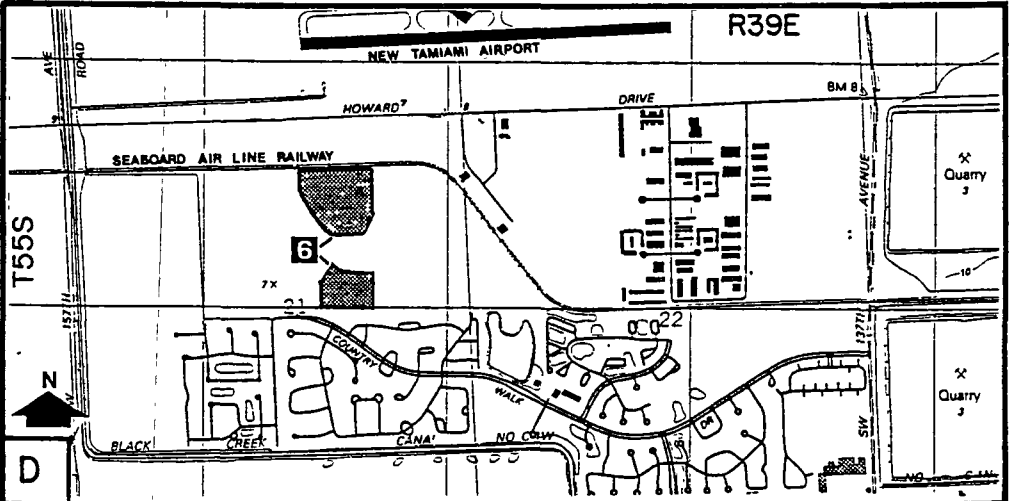
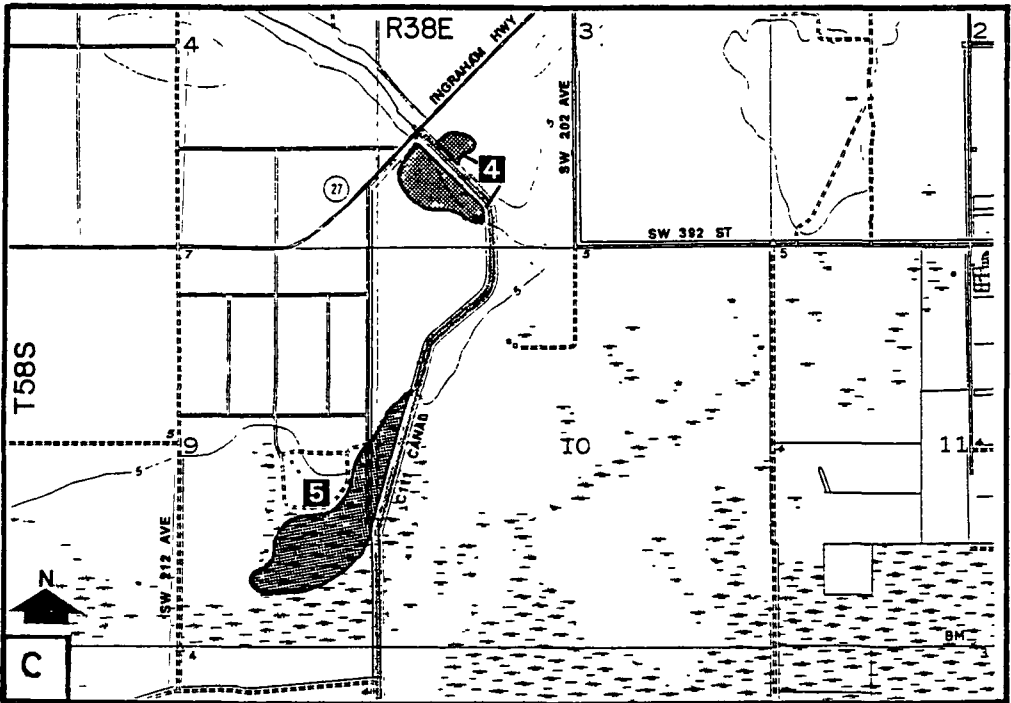
DADE COUNTY

1. MEISSNER
2. LUCILLE
3. LOVELAND

PROJECT AREAS

(ALL SITES ARE ESSENTIAL PARCELS)

SHEET 7 OF 9



DADE COUNTY ARCHIPELAGO

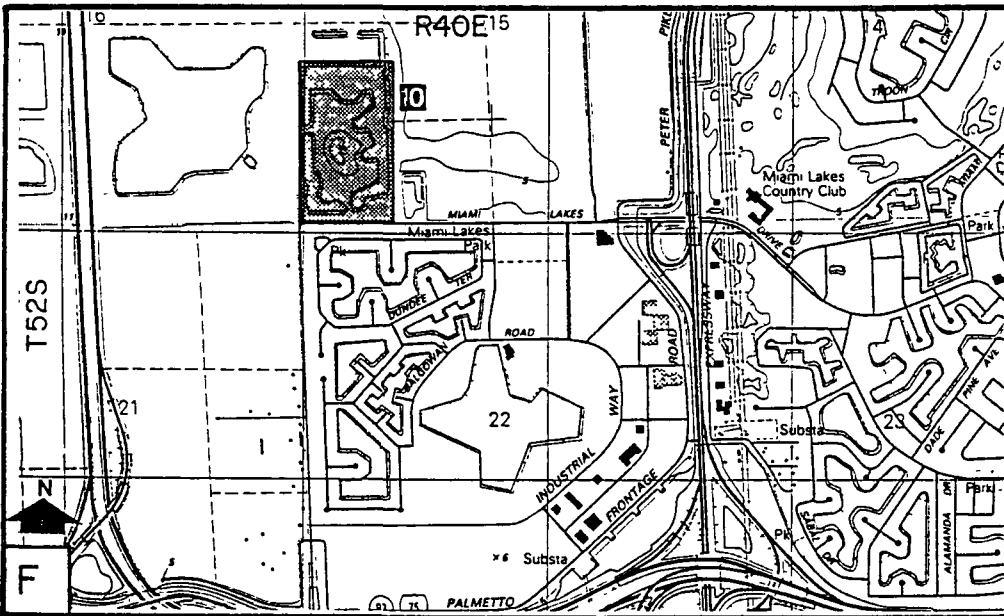
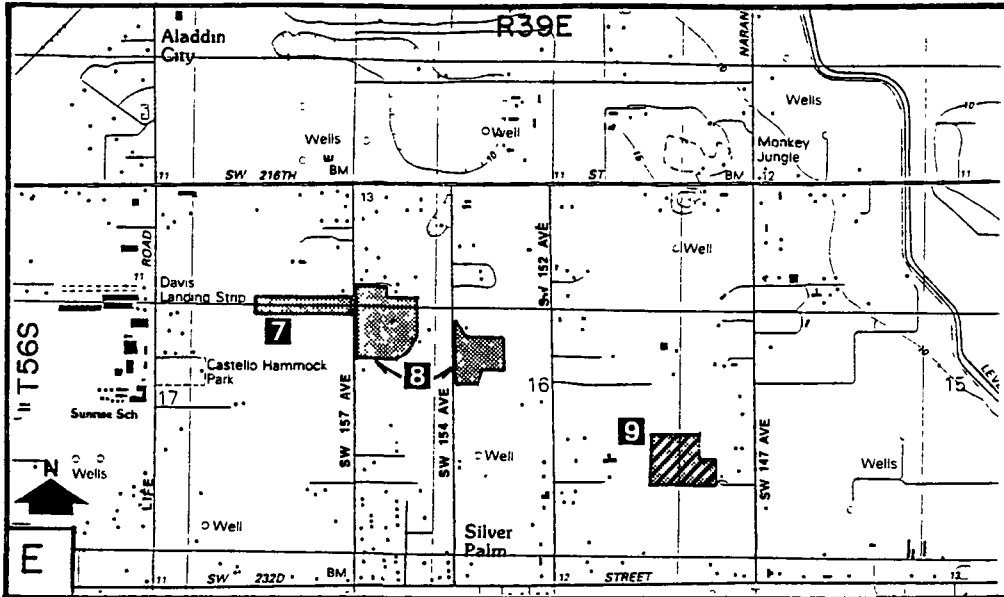
DADE COUNTY

- 4. SOUTHWEST
- 5. HOLIDAY
- 6. BIG and LITTLE GEORGE

PROJECT AREAS

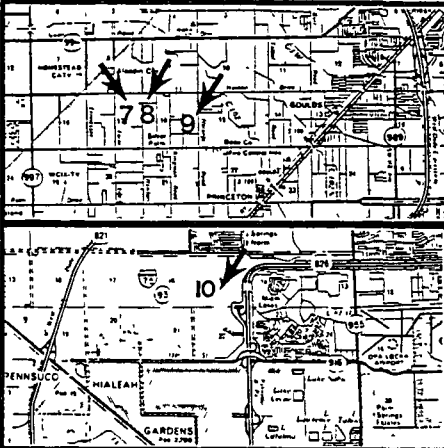
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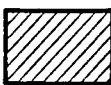
SHEET 8 OF 9



DADE COUNTY
ARCHIPELAGO

DADE COUNTY



- (ALL SITES ARE ESSENTIAL PARCELS)
- 7. CASTELOW
 - 8. ROSS
 - 9. SILVER PALM
 - 10. MADDEN'S
-  PROJECT AREAS
 STATE OWNED

Cape Haze/Charlotte Harbor

Bargain 4

Charlotte County

Purpose for State Acquisition

Charlotte Harbor, one of the largest and most productive estuaries in Florida, supports an important recreational and commercial fishery, but is rapidly being surrounded by cities and residential developments, which could harm this important resource. By conserving flatwoods and prairies behind the mangrove swamps and salt marshes of southwest Charlotte and Placida Harbors, the Cape Haze/Charlotte Harbor project will help preserve the water quality of the estuary, protect habitat for the Florida manatee and other rare wildlife, and provide residents of and visitors to the area with opportunities for boating, fishing, and other recreational pursuits.

Manager

Division of Marine Resources, Department of Environmental Protection.

General Description

The project covers flatwoods and dry prairies behind the estuarine tidal marshes and mangrove swamps along Charlotte Harbor and Placida Harbor. Less than 10 percent of the area is disturbed. The area provides habitat for at least two rare animals—the bald eagle and scrub jay—and influences important manatee habitat offshore. The project could help protect the

Management Policy Statement

The primary objective of management of the Cape Haze/Charlotte Harbor CARL project is to preserve and restore the pine flatwoods, dry prairie, salt marshes and mangrove swamps on the south-

west side of Charlotte Harbor, in conjunction with the existing Charlotte Harbor State Buffer Preserve. Achieving this objective will help to protect the water quality of Charlotte Harbor, its important nursery areas for fish and shellfish, its important recreational and commercial fisheries, and its manatee habitat. It will also provide the public with an additional area for natural-resource-based recreation.

Public Use

This project qualifies as a buffer preserve. Wetlands will limit outdoor recreation to such activities as fishing, canoeing, picnicking, and natural-resource education.

Acquisition Planning and Status

The Rotonda Properties ownership is the essential parcel.

Coordination

Southwest Florida Water Management District is an acquisition partner. The District will likely be negotiating the purchase of the Rotonda Properties ownership under a 161 agreement with DEP.

FNAI Elements	
DRY PRAIRIE	G2/S2
Manatee	G2?/S2?
ESTUARINE TIDAL SWAMP	G3/S3
SCRUBBY FLATWOODS	G3/S3
Florida scrub jay	G5T3/S3
Bald eagle	G4/S3
ESTUARINE TIDAL MARSH	G4/S4
DEPRESSION MARSH	G4?/S3
10 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1997
Project Area (Acres)	7,400
Acres Acquired	0
at a Cost of	\$0
Acres Remaining	7,400
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$9,620,000

The project should be managed under the multiple-use concept: management activities should be directed first toward preservation of resources and second toward integrating carefully controlled consumptive uses such as fishing. Managers should control access to the project; limit public motor vehicles to one or a few main roads; thoroughly inventory the resources; restore hydrological disturbances; burn the fire-dependent pine flatwoods in a pattern mimicking natural lightning-season fires, using natural firebreaks or existing roads for control; strictly limit timbering in old-growth stands; and monitor management activities to ensure that they are actually preserving resources. Managers should limit the number and size of recreational facilities, ensure that they avoid the most sensitive resources, and site them in already disturbed areas when possible.

The project abuts the Charlotte Harbor State Buffer Preserve and includes most of the privately owned, undeveloped land around Cape Haze. It consequently has the size and location to achieve its primary objective.

Management Prospectus

Qualifications for state designation The project provides essential additions to lands previously acquired through the EEL program. Most of the lands are wetlands, including mangrove, salt marsh, and salt flats, with occasional uplands including pine flatwoods, and oak/sabal palm hammocks. These lands will aid in the protection or "buffering" of state waters, primarily the Cape Haze, Charlotte Harbor/Gasparilla Sound, Pine Island Sound, and Matlacha Pass Aquatic Preserves, as well as improve the protection and recreational value of the existing state owned-lands. These lands therefore qualify as an addition to the existing Charlotte Harbor State Buffer Preserve.

Manager The Department of Environmental Protection, Division of Marine Resources.

Conditions affecting intensity of management The project is surrounded by rapidly developing areas. Development in the area may alter the flow of water and nutrients by dredging, filling, and shoreline armoring. Urbanization of surrounding lands is also increasing, thereby justifying the need for an increased patrol and law enforcement presence. Initially the project lands will be "high need," requiring management to control exotic plants and animals and reduce illegal activities such as poaching and trash dumping. Thereafter, routine management activities will be at the "moderate need" level.

Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure Within the first year of appropriate funding, management activities will concentrate on; property security, including fencing, posting, and patrols, public access, staff access for management activities such as prescribed fire and restoration projects, trash removal, and exotic plant and animal eradication. The Division of Marine Resources will provide appropriate resource based public access while protecting critical resources. The site will be biologically inventoried and a management plan will be written within one year.

Long range goals will be established by the management plan and will provide for ecological restoration and habitat maintenance. Prescribed and natural fires will be used to maintain the appropriate communities and associated wildlife populations.

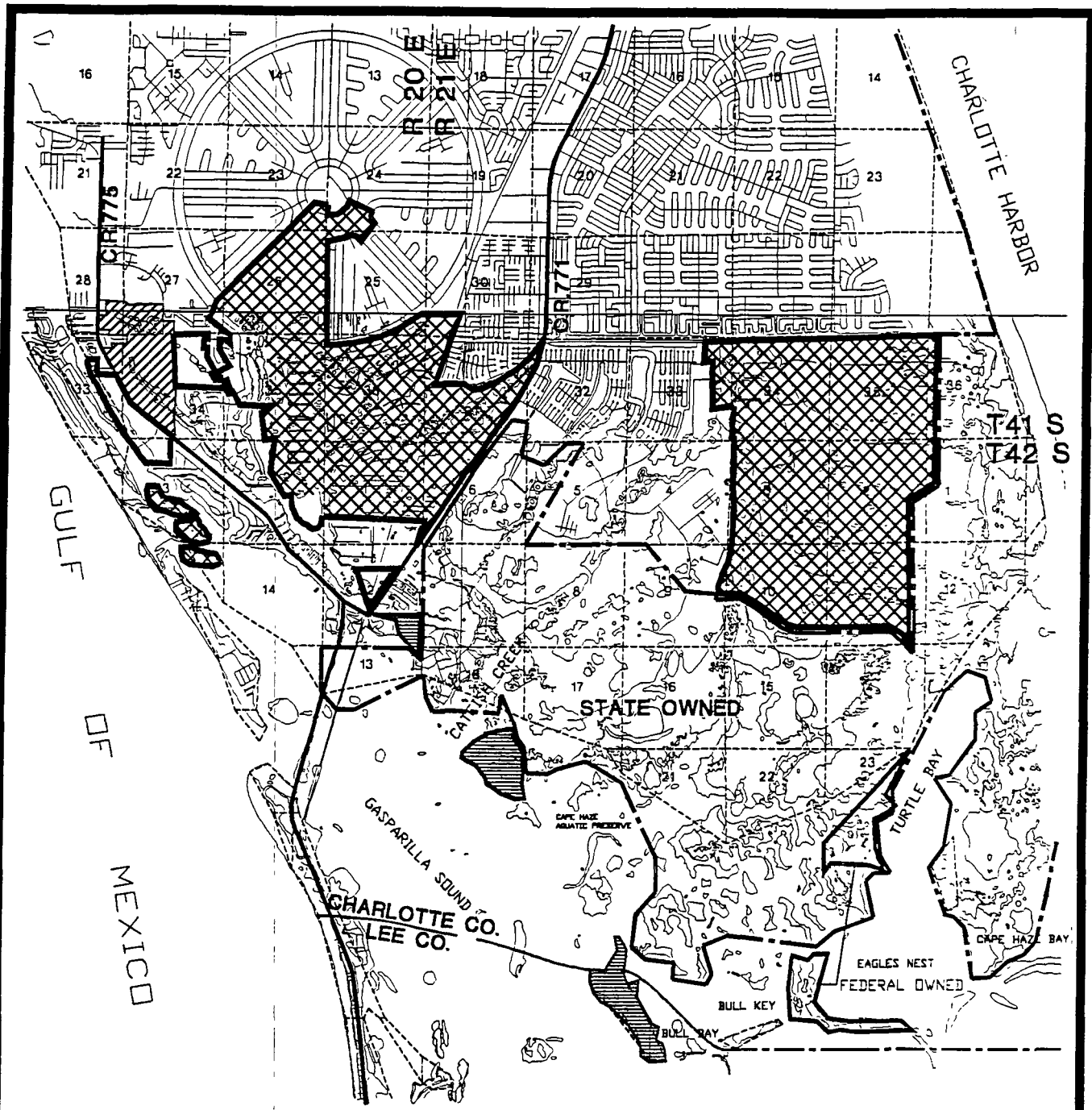
The resource inventory will be used to identify appropriate uses for the property, including, management activities and public use. Areas disturbed by man and exotic plants will be restored to an "as natural as possible" condition. Infrastructure will be kept to a minimum and include only a sufficient amount of structures to provide for management facilities, public access, and resource interpretation.

Revenue-generating potential The project will benefit the state indirectly by enhancing water quality, fisheries and public recreation activities, and preserving natural and historical resources. Future user fees may also contribute limited revenue.

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 to the public and local students.

Management Cost Summary/DMR





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



SCALE IN MILES



Conservation and Recreation Lands

-  PROJECT BOUNDARY
-  ESSENTIAL PARCELS
-  CHARLOTTE HARBOR CARL PROJECT
-  AMBERJACK SCRUB F.C.T. PROJECT
- STATE OWNED

CAPE HAZE, CHARLOTTE HARBOR

CHARLOTTE COUNTY

96NEW\CAPE

8/23/86

SHEET 1 OF 1

Brevard Coastal Scrub Ecosystem

Bargain 5

Brevard County

Purpose for State Acquisition

The strip of coastal scrub that once paralleled the Indian River in Brevard County is now a set of small fragments surrounded by housing developments. The Brevard Coastal Scrub Ecosystem project will preserve a few of the best fragments, thus helping to ensure the survival of the endangered scrub jay and scrub itself in the county, and providing areas where the public can learn about and appreciate this unique landscape.

Manager

Brevard County.

General Description

The project includes sixteen areas considered essential to the preservation of scrub along the Atlantic Coastal Ridge. Acquisition and management of these core areas are imperative for the survival of the Florida Scrub Jay on the East Coast of Florida. All of the tracts in the project are surrounded by development and several peripheral areas are already being destroyed. The rapid encroachment of housing developments is likely to completely eliminate any unprotected scrub and adjacent flatwoods communities of Brevard County in the very near future. No archaeological sites are known from the project.

Public Use

This project is designated as a wildlife and environmental area with limited public use, including picnicking and environmental education.

Acquisition Planning and Status

The original project consisted of six sites. The Valkaria Site is approximately 2,764 acres with multiple owners. Micco site is 1,322 acres. Tico site is 2,421 acres - Gran Central is major owner. Rockledge site is 2,591 acres with three larger ownerships - Barge and Tabacchi and Duda; the remainder is subdivided. Condev site is 529 acres and consists of 52 acres and two owners - Nelson and SR 405 Ltd. The South Babcock site is 529 acres and contains multiple ownerships.

On July 14, 1995, the LAAC approved the addition of four sites to the project boundary - Dicerandra Scrub, Malabar Scrub Sanctuary, Canova Beach Scrub and Jordan Boulevard. Two of the sites have been acquired by the county. They propose using these two sites plus what they have acquired in the Tico site (within current boundary) as a financial match towards the acquisition of the Canova Beach Scrub site. The county will also provide a funding match for the remaining Jordan Boulevard site.

During 1996 six new sites were evaluated and added to the existing project. The Fox Lake Complex is 9,189 acres, The Titusville Wellfield site is 972 acres, Grissom Parkway is 2,962 acres, Wickham Road is 822 acres, Micco Expansion is 1,833 acres and the Ten Mile Ridge site is 529 acres. The project was re-named Brevard Coastal Scrub Ecosystem at the December 5, LAAC meeting.

FNAI Elements	
<i>Scrub mint</i>	G1/S1
<i>Coastal hoary-pea</i>	G1T1/S1
SCRUB	G2/S2
<i>Pine pinweed</i>	G2/S2
<i>Wild coco</i>	G2G3/S2
<i>Sand butterfly pea</i>	G2G3Q/S2S3
<i>Hay scented fern</i>	G4/S1
FLOODPLAIN MARSH	G3?/S2
32 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1993**
Project Area (Acres)	27,745
Acres Acquired	2,061*
at a Cost of	\$7,160,579
Acres Remaining	25,684
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$86,847,875

* Includes acreage acquired by Brevard County

** original project

Coordination

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

Nature Conservancy is under contract to the county to provide assistance with acquisition of the county's CARL projects.

Management Policy Statement

The primary goals of management of the Brevard Coastal Scrub 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; and to conserve and protect significant habitat for native species or endangered and threatened species.

Management Prospectus

Qualifications for state designation Scrub on the Atlantic Coastal Ridge is one of the most endangered natural upland communities in North America. This unique scrub, with its many rare plants and animals, qualifies the Brevard Coastal Scrub Ecosystem CARL project as a wildlife and environmental area.

Manager Brevard County proposes to manage the Brevard Coastal Scrub Ecosystem CARL Project.

Conditions affecting intensity of management The Brevard Coastal Scrub Ecosystem 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 maintenance of links between upland-wetland and estuarine areas. Management will protect biological diversity and listed species. Specific areas will be fenced as needed. Property signs will have appropriate language to enable protection of the property. Unnecessary roads and other 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.

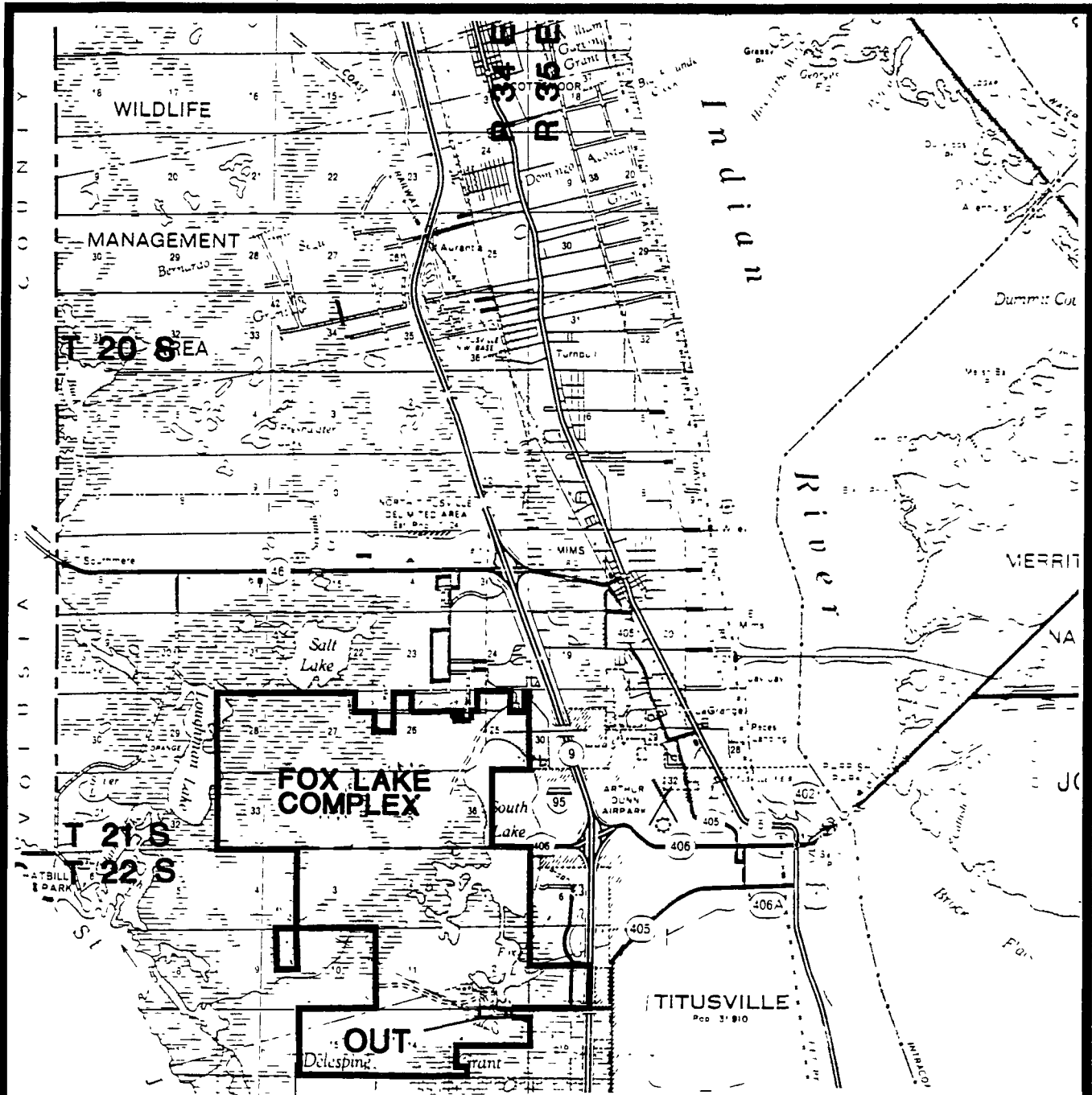
Cooperators in management activities Brevard County will require support from the USFWS and other agencies (The Nature Conservancy, Division of Forestry, FGC, and others) to implement a quality management program for scrub communities.

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.

Brevard Coastal Scrub Ecosystem - Bargain 5

Management Cost Summary

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



SCALE 1" = 2 MILES

CONSERVATION AND RECREATION LANDS

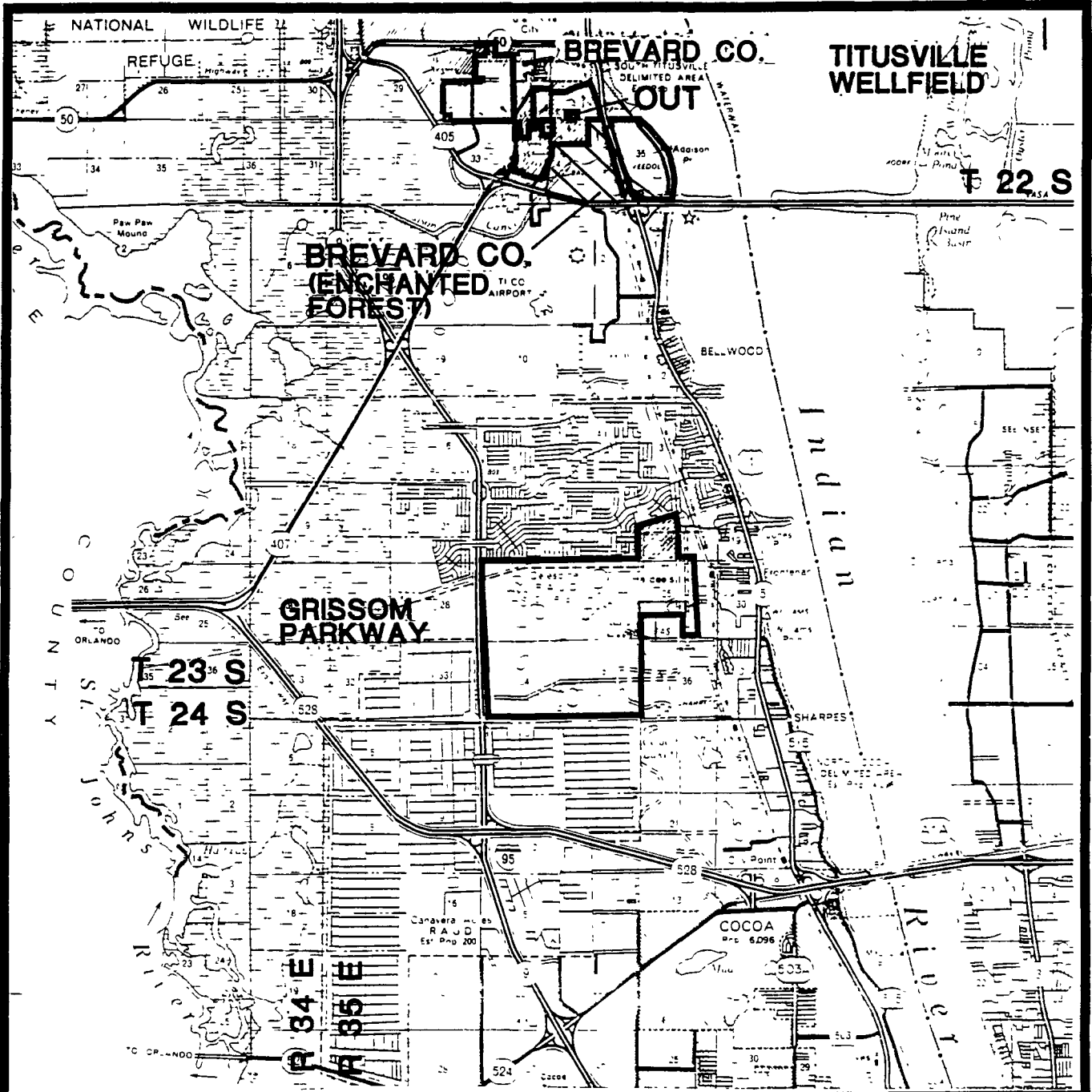


PROJECT BOUNDARY



BREVARD COASTAL ECOSYSTEM

BREVARD COUNTY



SCALE 1" = 2 MILES

CONSERVATION AND RECREATION LANDS

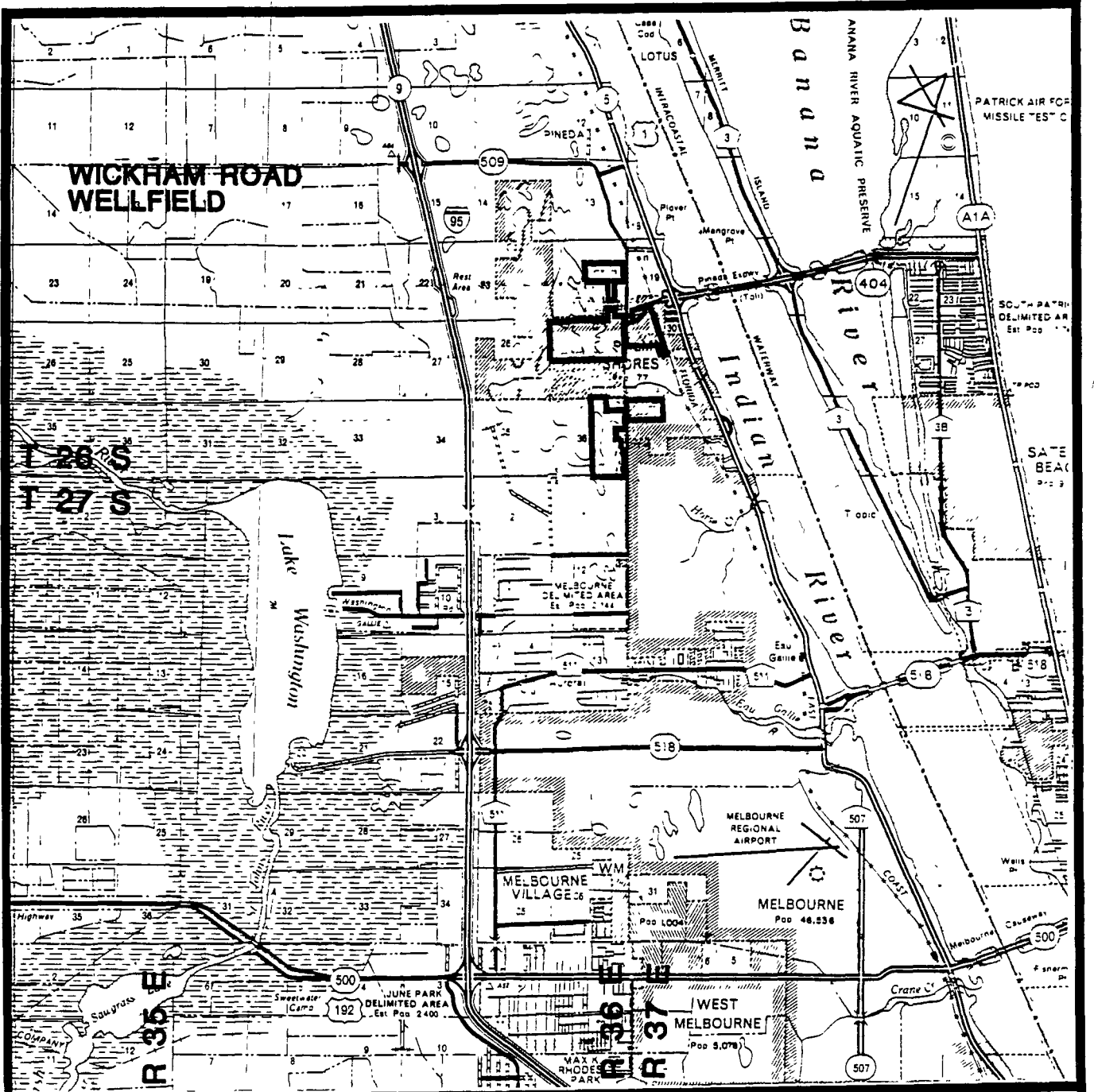


PROJECT BOUNDARY



BREVARD COASTAL ECOSYSTEM

BREVARD COUNTY



SCALE 1" = 2 MILES

CONSERVATION AND RECREATION LANDS

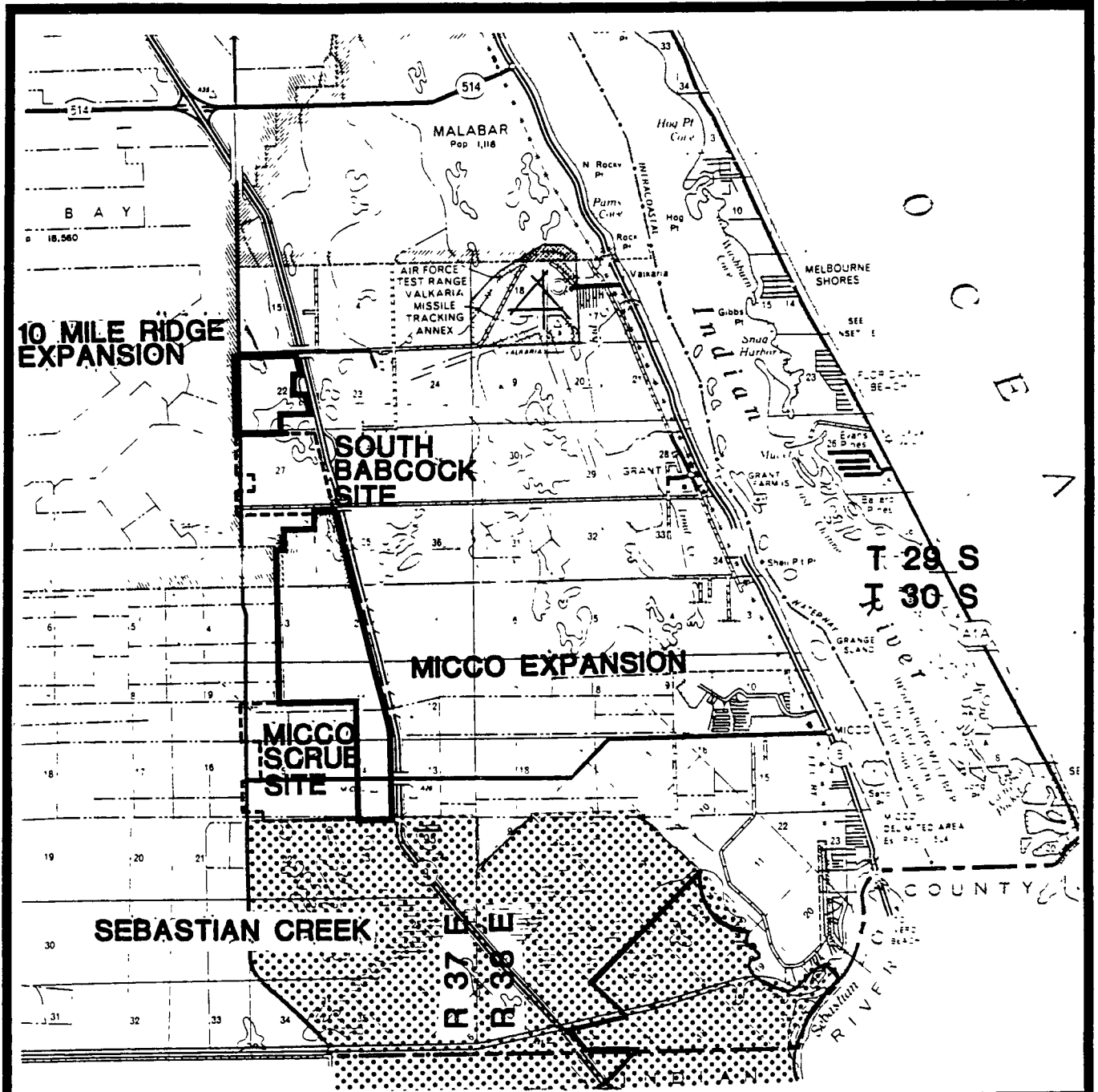


PROJECT BOUNDARY



BREVARD COASTAL ECOSYSTEM

BREVARD COUNTY



SCALE 1" = 2 MILES

CONSERVATION AND RECREATION LANDS

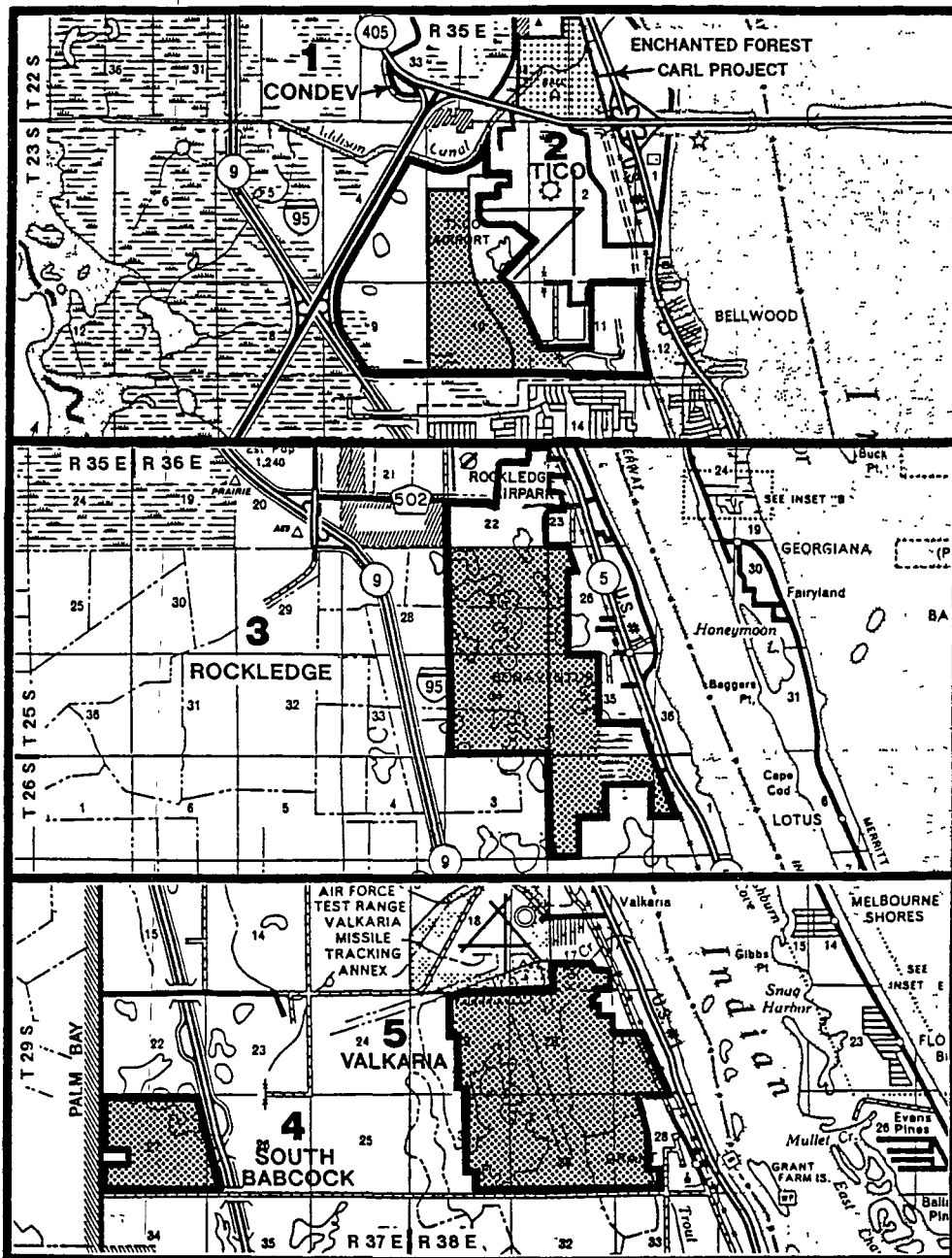


PROJECT BOUNDARY





BREVARD COASTAL ECOSYSTEM

BREVARD COUNTY



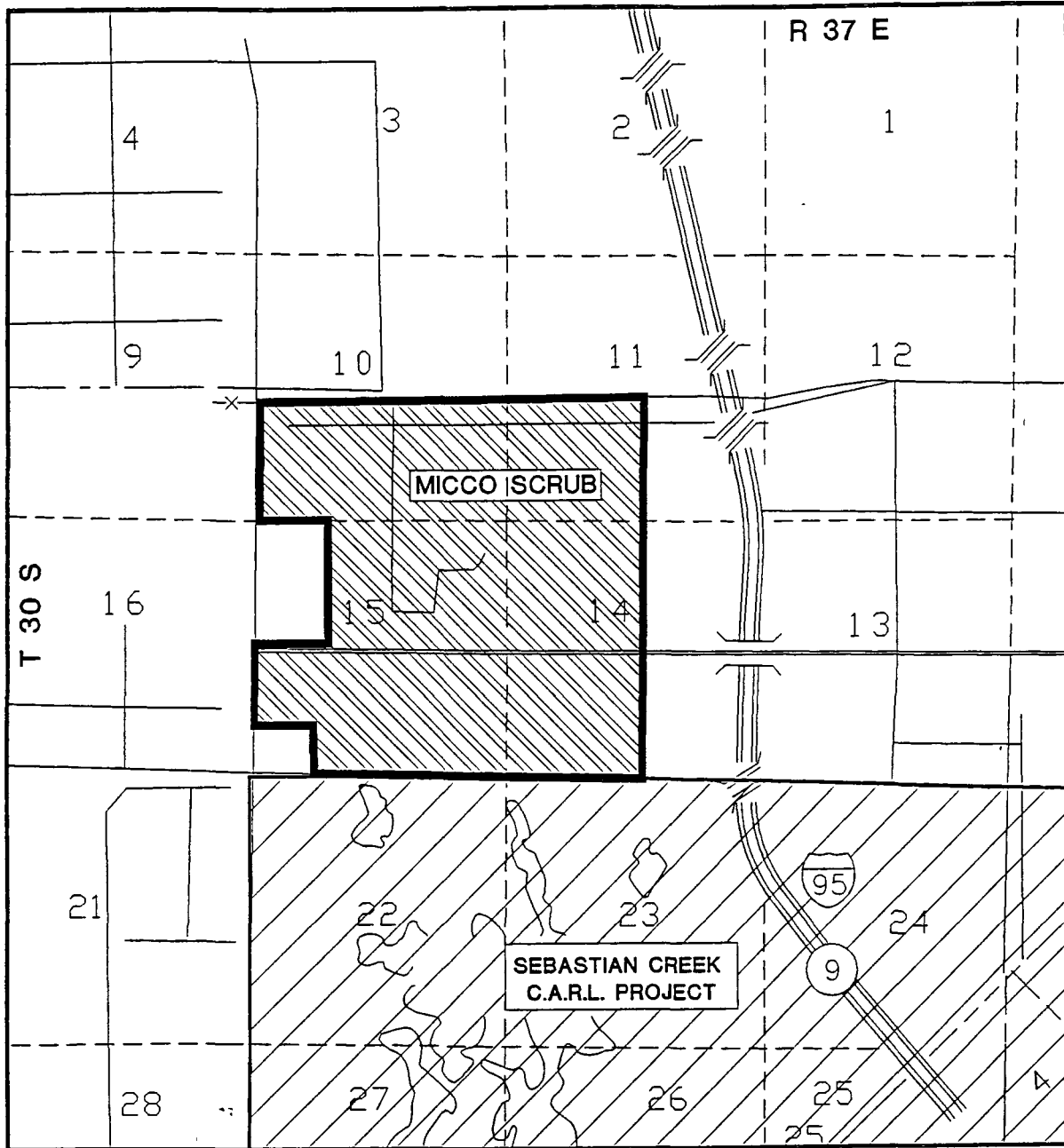
CONSERVATION AND RECREATION LANDS

-  PROJECT AREA
-  ESSENTIAL PARCELS



BREVARD COASTAL ECOSYSTEM

BREVARD COUNTY



SCALE IN FEET



CONSERVATION AND RECREATION LANDS



PROJECT AREA
(EQUALS ESSENTIAL PARCEL)



ACQUIRED BY BREVARD COUNTY



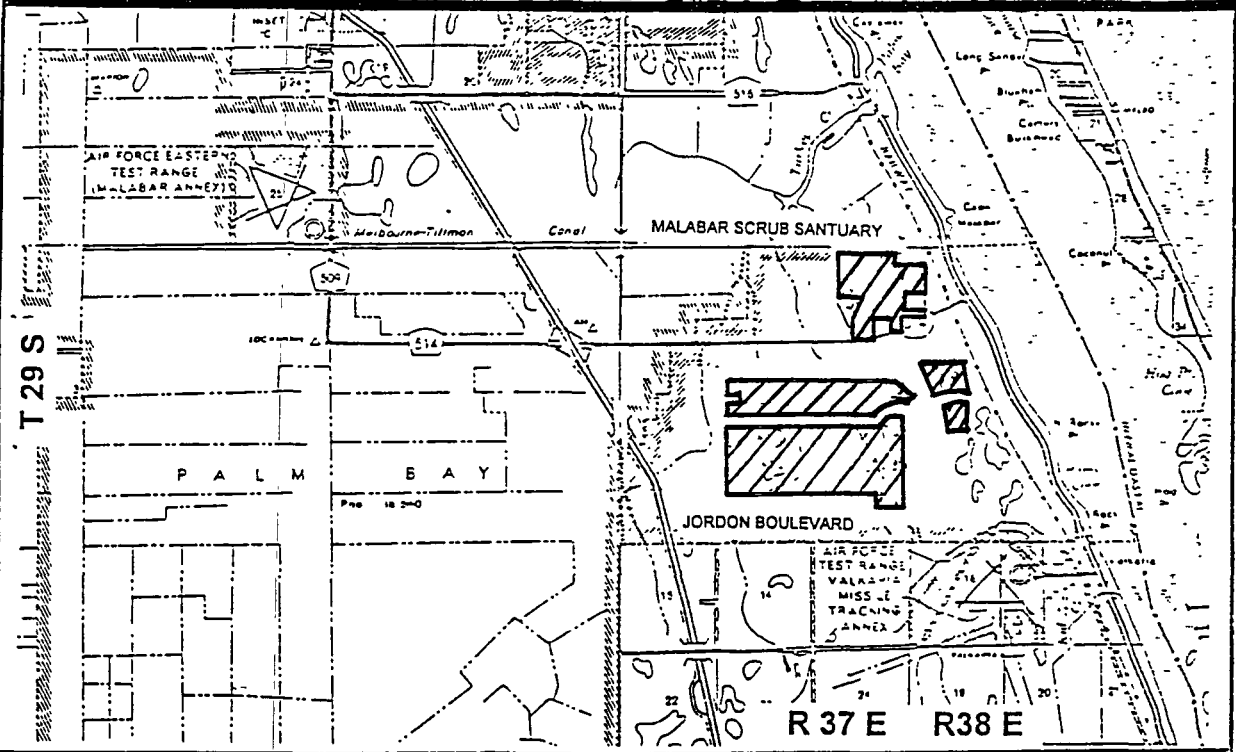
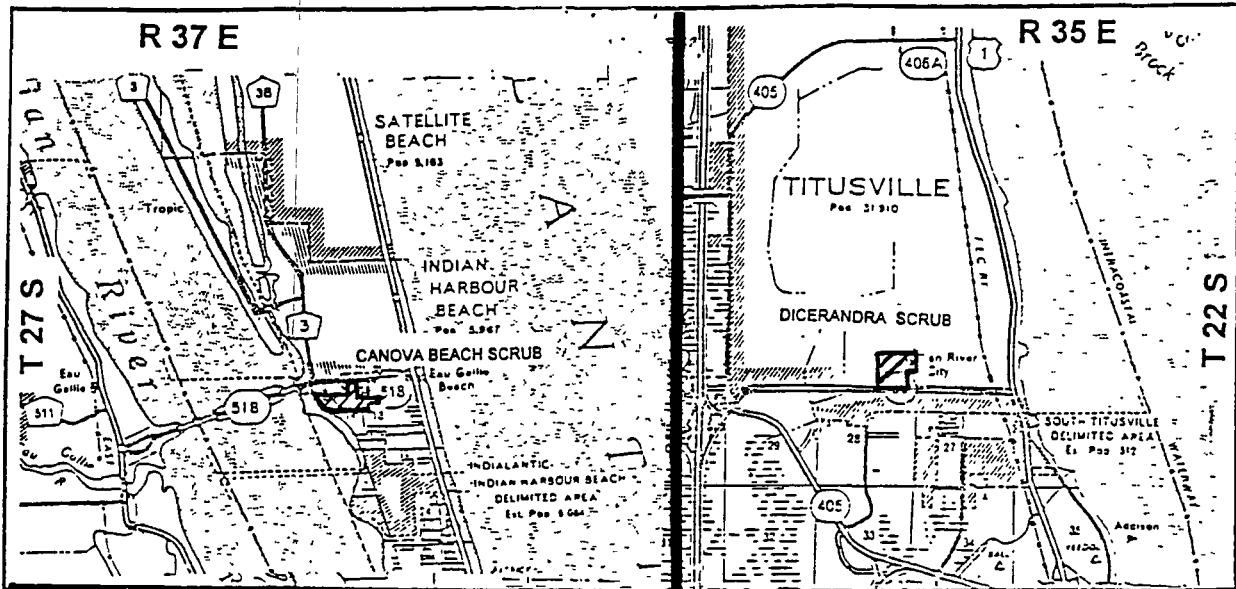
BREVARD COASTAL ECOSYSTEM

BREVARD COUNTY

BREVARD

1-97

6 OF 7



CONSERVATION AND RECREATION LANDS



PROJECT AREA



BREVARD COASTAL ECOSYSTEM

BREVARD COUNTY

Hutchinson Island/Blind Creek

Bargain 6

St. Lucie County

Purpose for State Acquisition

Hutchinson Island is a rapidly developing barrier island on Florida's southeast coast. The Hutchinson Island/Blind Creek project will conserve and restore some of the last open land on the island around Fort Pierce, preserving nesting beaches for several kinds of endangered sea turtles, protecting a tropical hammock and mangrove swamp, and providing a coastal recreation area for the public.

Manager

Division of Recreation and Parks, Florida Department of Environmental Protection.

General Description

With 6,800 feet of ocean frontage, the property has a primary dune with a maximum height of ten feet. Intrusion by exotic plants is substantial on the uplands - 45 percent are covered 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, and mangrove swamp covers the west and north end. The threatened giant leather fern, serpent fern, and

shoestring fern are on the property. The threatened loggerhead turtle and the endangered Atlantic green and leatherback turtles reportedly nest on the beaches in the area.

Public Use

This project is designated as a state park/recreation area with such uses as swimming, fishing, surfing and scuba diving.

Acquisition Planning and Status

The property has five ownerships extending from ocean to bay. Because of higher ranking this year, an acquisition team will be formed soon after Board approval of the CARL Annual Report to initiate acquisition activities.

Coordination

Acquisition partners are South Florida Water Management District and St. Lucie County. The district will contribute 30% and the county 20% toward the acquisition of this project.

FNAI Elements	
<i>Coastal vervain</i>	G2/S2
<i>Beach star</i>	G3/S2
Green turtle	G3/S2
Leatherback turtle	G3/S2
Loggerhead turtle	G3/S3
COASTAL STRAND	G3?/S2
ESTUARINE TIDAL SWAMP	G3/S3
BEACH DUNE	G4?/S2
11 FNAI elements known from site	

Placed on list	1992*
Project Area (Acres)	352
Acres Acquired	0
at a Cost of	\$0
Acres Remaining	352
Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$4,724,200

Management Policy Statement

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.

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.

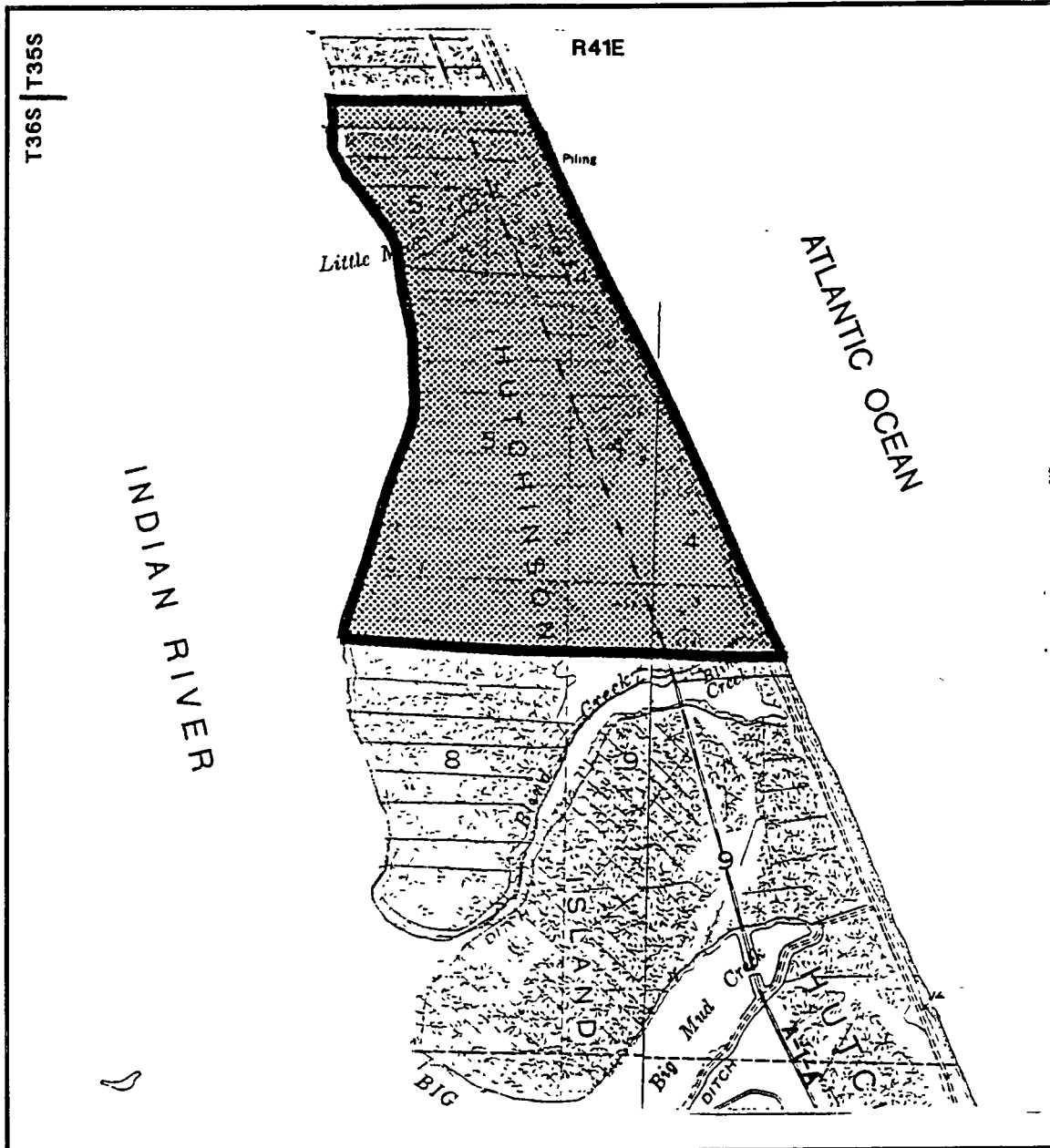
Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure Within the first year after acquisition, management activities will concentrate on site security, natural and cultural resource protection, and efforts toward the development of a plan for long-term public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

Category	Startup	Recurring
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$41,000	\$41,000
OPS	\$10,000	\$10,000
Expense	\$20,000	\$20,000
OCO	\$80,000	\$1,000
FCO	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$151,000	\$72,000



PROJECT AREA
EQUALS ESSENTIAL PARCELS



NORTH

SCALE IN FEET



**HUTCHINSON ISLAND -
BLIND CREEK**

ST. LUCIE COUNTY

R 1-6-95

Sebastian Creek

Bargain 7

Indian River and Brevard Counties

Purpose for State Acquisition

Sebastian Creek, one of the most important aggregation sites for the endangered manatee on Florida's east coast, is surrounded by a large island of natural flatwoods, marshes, swamps, and scrub in a sea of agriculture and housing. The Sebastian Creek CARL project will protect the manatee and the water quality of the creek by protecting the natural lands in the creek basin and will give the residents of the fast-growing cities of Brevard and Indian River counties a large area for fishing, hiking, and other pursuits.

Manager

Division of Marine Resources, Florida Department of Environmental Protection.

General Description

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 while migrating and perhaps 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. One archaeological site is known from the

project. The most immediate threat is residential development.

Public Use

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

Acquisition Planning and Status

Phase I: Larger ownerships - Coraci (acquired with TNC as intermediary) and Corrigan (acquired with St. Johns River Water Management District). Phase II: All other ownerships (Egan and Parrish tracts were acquired in conjunction with SJRWMD in 1996).

On July 14, 1995, the LAAC approved the addition of 6,168 acres (Carson Platt) to the project boundary.

Coordination

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. The Nature Conservancy has worked as intermediary in the acquisition of the Coraci site.

Funds spent by the district are included in the table below.

FNAI Elements	
Slashcheek goby	G2/S1
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
19 elements known from site	

Placed on list	1990
Project Area (Acres)	22,493
Acres Acquired	15,473
at a Cost of	\$35,411,396
Acres Remaining	7,020
Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$12,319,766

Management Policy Statement

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.

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

Management Cost Summary/DMR

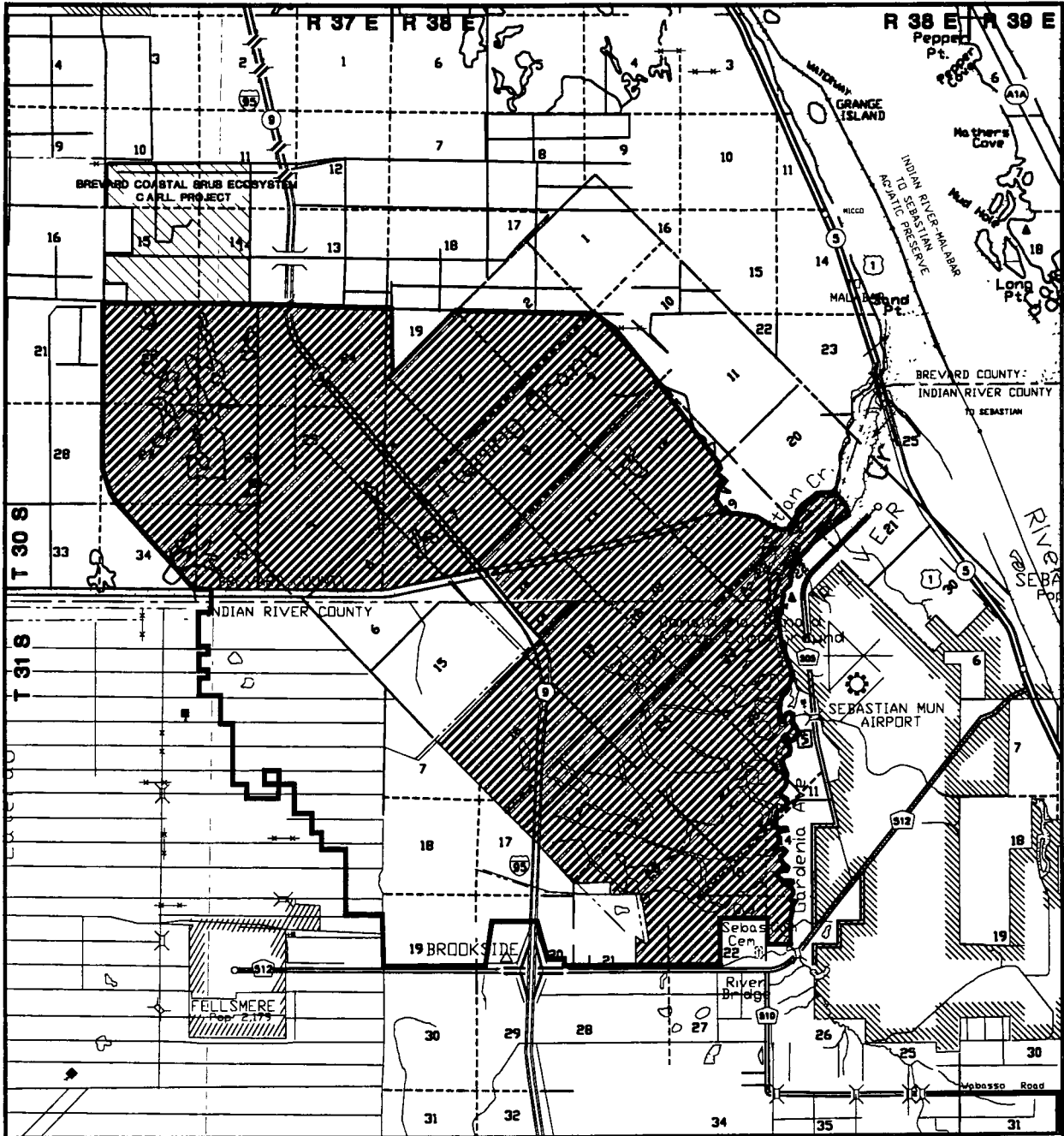
Category	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98
Source of Funds	IITF/CARL	IITF/CARL	IITF/CARL
Salary		\$75,000	\$153,244
OPS	\$44,743	\$43,000	\$49,000
Expense	\$10,383	\$32,000	\$60,500
OCO	\$0	\$4,204	\$16,500
FCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$55,126	\$154,204	\$279,244

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.



PROJECT AREA



STATE OWNED
EQUAL ESSENTIAL PARCELS



NORTH

SCALE IN FEET



SEBASTIAN CREEK

BREVARD/INDIAN RIVER COUNTIES

SEBAST3

R 1-97

Corkscrew Regional Ecosystem Watershed Bargain 8

Lee and Collier Counties

Purpose for State Acquisition

The large, interconnected swamps of southwest Florida must be preserved if such wildlife as the Florida panther and black bear are to survive. The Corkscrew Regional Ecosystem Watershed project will conserve connections between three conservation areas, providing this critical protection for rare wildlife; protecting the flows of water feeding the Florida Panther National Wildlife Refuge, Fakahatchee Strand, and other areas; and providing the public opportunities to learn about and enjoy these natural resources as southwest Florida develops rapidly around them.

Managers

South Florida Water Management District.

General Description

The project, which mostly consists of cypress swamps and marshes, will connect the Florida Panther National Wildlife Refuge and Fakahatchee Strand State Preserve with the National Audubon Society's Corkscrew Swamp Sanctuary, thereby securing important habitat for the Florida panther and Florida black bear. These large expanses of wetlands are believed to be critical to the survival of these critically imperilled species. The project supports at least two species of rare and endangered orchids, and includes an unusual stand of dwarf bald

cypress. No archaeological sites are recorded from the project. Upland areas are vulnerable to agricultural and residential development.

Public Use

This project is designated as a wildlife and environmental area, with such uses as hiking, camping and environmental education.

Acquisition Planning and Status

The initial focus of the CARL Program was on the Camp Keis Strand Corridor consisting of approximately 18,205 acres. 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.

On 10/30/95, the LAAC approved the expansion of the project by 612 acres to match the WMD's boundary between Corkscrew Sanctuary and Lake Trafford. The \$10 million or 25 percent expenditure cap was eliminated. The project is now a shared acquisition with the South Florida Water Management District.

FNAI Elements	
<i>Beautiful parupaw</i>	G1/S1
Florida panther	G4T1/S1
Florida black bear	G5T2/S2
Sherman's fox squirrel	G5T2/S2
Florida sandhill crane	G5T2T3/S2S3
Bald eagle	G3/S2S3
Gopher tortoise	G3/S3
<i>Florida beargrass</i>	G3/S3
24 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1991
Project Area (Acres)	59,008
Acres Acquired	20,055*
at a Cost of	\$22,300,000
Acres Remaining	38,953
Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$29,214,750

The LAAC approved a boundary modification to the project adding 3,040 acres on December 5, 1996.

Coordination

CARL acquisition partners are South Florida Water Management District, Collier and Lee Counties. *Together the district and Lee County have acquired 20,000 acres at a cost of more than \$21

million. Both The Nature Conservancy and the Trust for Public Lands have been intermediaries in the acquisition of some tracts. The District is currently negotiating the purchase of several tracts within the project boundary.

Resolutions in support of this project include:
A pledge from Lee County for \$1.5 million.

Management Policy Statement

The primary goals of management of the Corkscrew Regional Ecosystem Watershed 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 project's size, natural communities, and extremely sensitive wildlife resources qualify it as a wildlife and environmental area.

Manager The South Florida Water Management District is lead manager.

Conditions affecting intensity of management There are various intensities of management required for lands in CREW. There are low-need parcels such as virgin stands of cypress that require little or no management. Also within CREW are moderate-need tracts that need basic resource management such as prescribed burning, and high-need tracts that have been completely altered. Severely altered tracts, such as agricultural fields, must be ecologically restored.

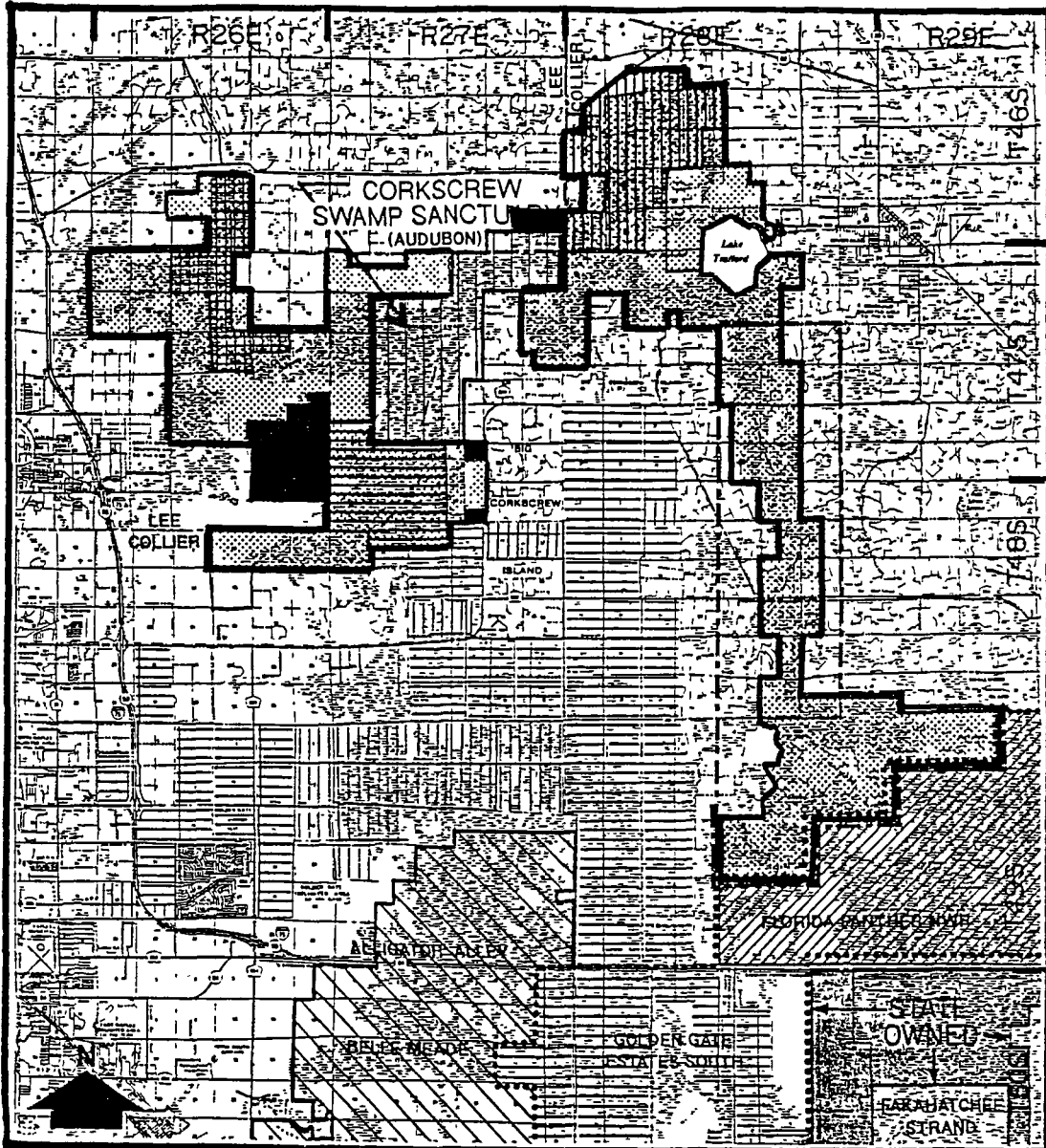
Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure Any additional land added under the CARL program will be included in lands already actively being managed in CREW. The initial land management plan was implemented in February 1991. Planning and operational 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.

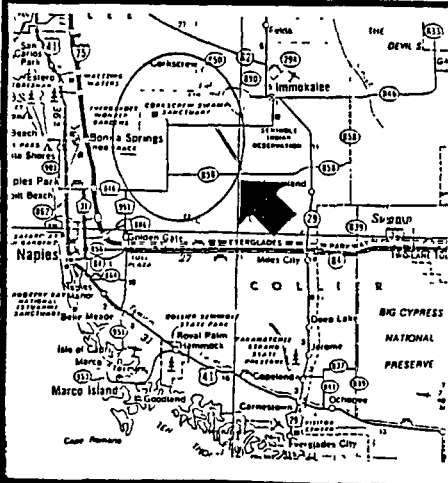
Cooperators in management activities A cooperative management agreement with the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission was executed September 6, 1994. The project now receives regular inspections by SFWMD staff and law enforcement patrol by the FGFWFC Reserve program. Under the agreement, the 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/SFWMD

Category	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98
Source of Funds	WMLTF	WMLTF	WMLTF
Salary	\$97,964	\$107,238	\$117,961
OPS	\$30,000	\$35,000	\$38,500
Expense	\$131,636	\$197,250	\$216,915
OCO	\$23,000	\$0	\$28,000
FCO	\$0	\$0	N/A
TOTAL	\$282,600	\$339,448	\$401,436



CORKSCREW REGIONAL ECOSYSTEM WATERSHED
(C.R.E.W.)
COLLIER/LEE COUNTIES



-  PROJECT AREA 1996 ADDITIONS
-  CARL TARGETED AREA
-  SFWMD PURCHASED
-  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

Dunn's Creek

Bargain 9

Putnam County

Purpose for State Acquisition

Where Crescent Lake feeds the St. Johns River are diverse natural lands ranging from sandhills and scrub, to seepage streams in unusually deep ravines, and swamps along Dunn's Creek. The Dunn's Creek project, by conserving these lands, will protect habitat for such wildlife as manatee—which occasionally use the creek—gopher tortoise and wading birds, and will give the public a scenic area in which to enjoy a host of activities, such as canoeing, camping, and hiking.

Manager

Division of Recreation and Parks, Florida Department of Environmental Protection.

General Description

The 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 of the steephead ravines in the interior of the property is perhaps equaled at only two other places in peninsular Florida (Gold Head Branch and Ravine Gardens). West Indian manatees are occasionally sighted in the creek. One degraded archaeological site is known from the project. The uplands are threatened by timbering and will eventually be threatened by residential development.

Public Use

This project is designated as a state park.

Acquisition Planning and Status

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

Coordination

TNC is consolidating the remaining interests in the former Sam Kaye tract. The St. Johns River Water Management District is an acquisition partner. It acquired the largest ownership (Tilton) on the northeast side of the creek.

The district's acquisition costs and acreage acquired in the project area are reflected in the table below.

FNAI Elements	
SCRUB	G2/S2
West Indian manatee	G2?/S2?
Gopher tortoise	G3/S3
SINKHOLE LAKE	G3/S3
SANDHILL	G?/S2
UPLAND HARDWOOD FOREST	G?/S3
XERIC HAMMOCK	G?/S3
SEEPAGE STREAM	G4/S3
14 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1991
Project Area (Acres)	8,966
Acres Acquired	3,180
at a Cost of	\$1,743,280
Acres Remaining	5,786
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$4,753,600

Management Policy Statement

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.

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.

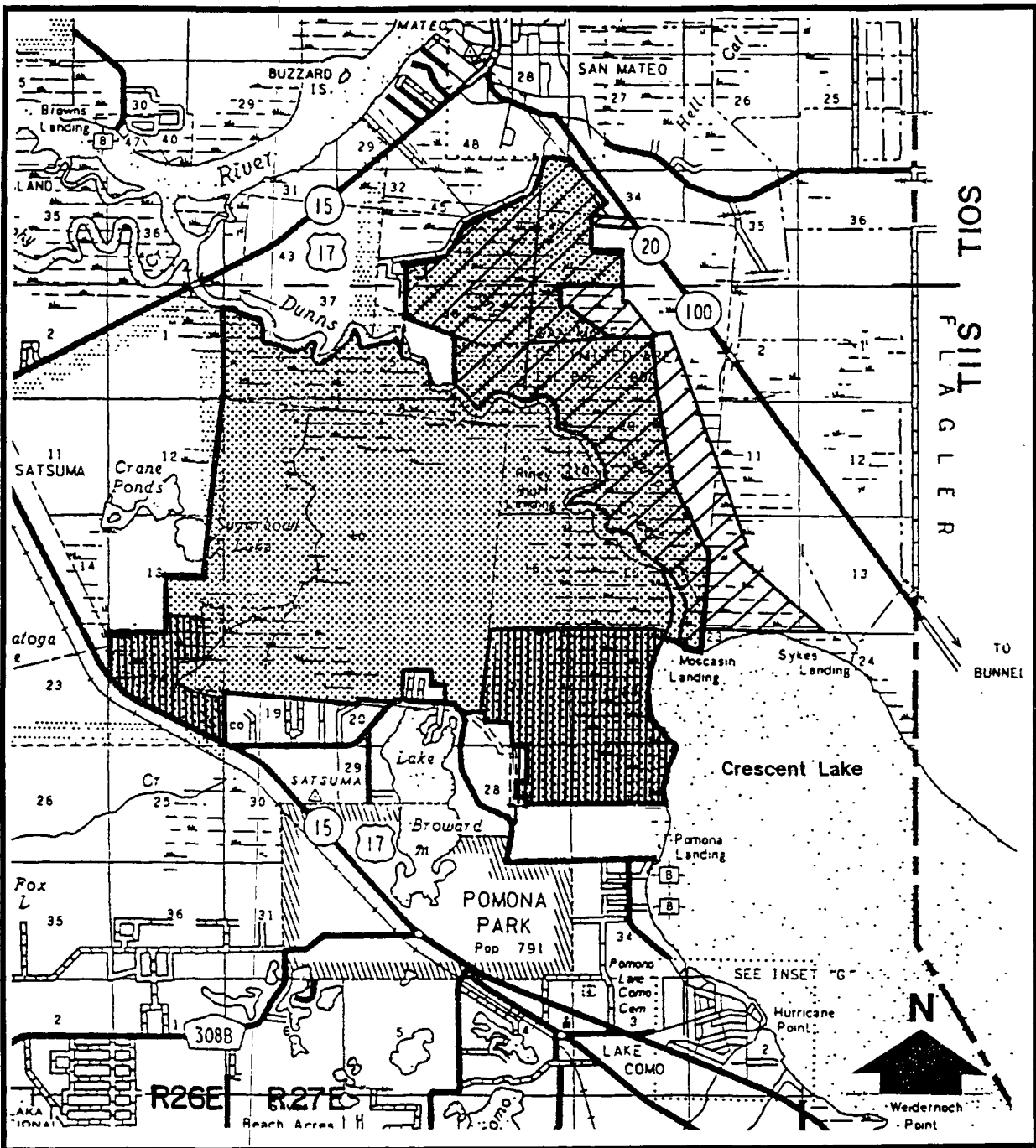
Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure Within the first year after acquisition, management activities will concentrate on site security, natural and cultural resource protection, and efforts toward the development of a plan for long-term public 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 of Funds	Startup CARL	Recurring CARL
Salary	\$69,878	\$124,716
OPS	\$14,560	\$3,000
Expense	\$8,686	\$27,000
OCO	\$73,500	\$1,000
FCO	\$73,500	\$0
TOTAL	\$224,344	\$155,716








SOIL FLA GLER TIONS

TO BUNNEL



Wederhoch Point

 **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

Pinhook Swamp

Bargain 10

Columbia and Baker Counties

Purpose for State Acquisition

The pine flatwoods and swamps between the Osceola National Forest and the Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge have been logged, but are otherwise undisturbed. The Pinhook Swamp project will protect and restore a natural area linking those two conservation lands and the Suwannee River, providing a huge unpopulated tract of land for such wildlife as the Florida black bear and sandhill crane; maintaining the water flows from this area to the Okefenokee Swamp, Suwannee River, and St. Marys River; and giving the public a large, near-wilderness tract in which to enjoy various recreational activities, from simple nature appreciation to active hunting and fishing.

Manager

United States Forest Service (USFS).

General Description

The project consists of a large tract of mostly wet flatwoods, floodplain swamp, and floodplain forest between Osceola National Forest and Okefenokee Swamp National Wildlife Refuge. It provides a linkage between these managed areas as well as protection for the resources of the Pinhook Swamp itself. 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 also

provides excellent habitat for other wetland-dependent species such as the state threatened Florida sandhill crane. The Swamp is connected to the Suwannee River, St. Mary's River and the Okefenokee Swamp. The archaeological and historic value of the project is low to moderate. The greatest threats to the area are intensive silviculture and possibly phosphate mining.

Public Use

This project is designated as a forest with such uses as fishing, hunting, canoeing, camping and hiking.

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 (acquired by USFS through The Nature Conservancy (TNC)) and all remaining owners.

On July, 16, 1996, the LAAC added 18,100 acres to the project boundary. Additionally, the LAAC approved the addition of federal mineral rights under state-owned lands to the Pinhook CARL project for exchange purposes.

Coordination

This is a shared acquisition with the USFS. TNC is an intermediary in the purchase of some tracts for the federal government.

FNAI Elements	
Florida black bear	G5T2/S2
Florida sandhill crane	G5T2T3/S2S3
FLOODPLAIN MARSH?	G3?/S2
FLOODPLAIN FOREST	G?/S3
FLOODPLAIN SWAMP	G?/S4?
WET PRAIRIE?	G?/S4?
BLACKWATER STREAM	G4/S2
Many-lined salamander	G5/S1
11 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1992
Project Area (Acres)	88,108
Acres Acquired	38,585 + 5,214 partially 38,585 30,181
at a Cost of	43,799 \$12,985,440 \$9,584,242
Acres Remaining	49,523 44,209 51,927
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$30,654,737 \$32,155,204 = \$619/a

Management Policy Statement

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.

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 Cost Summary

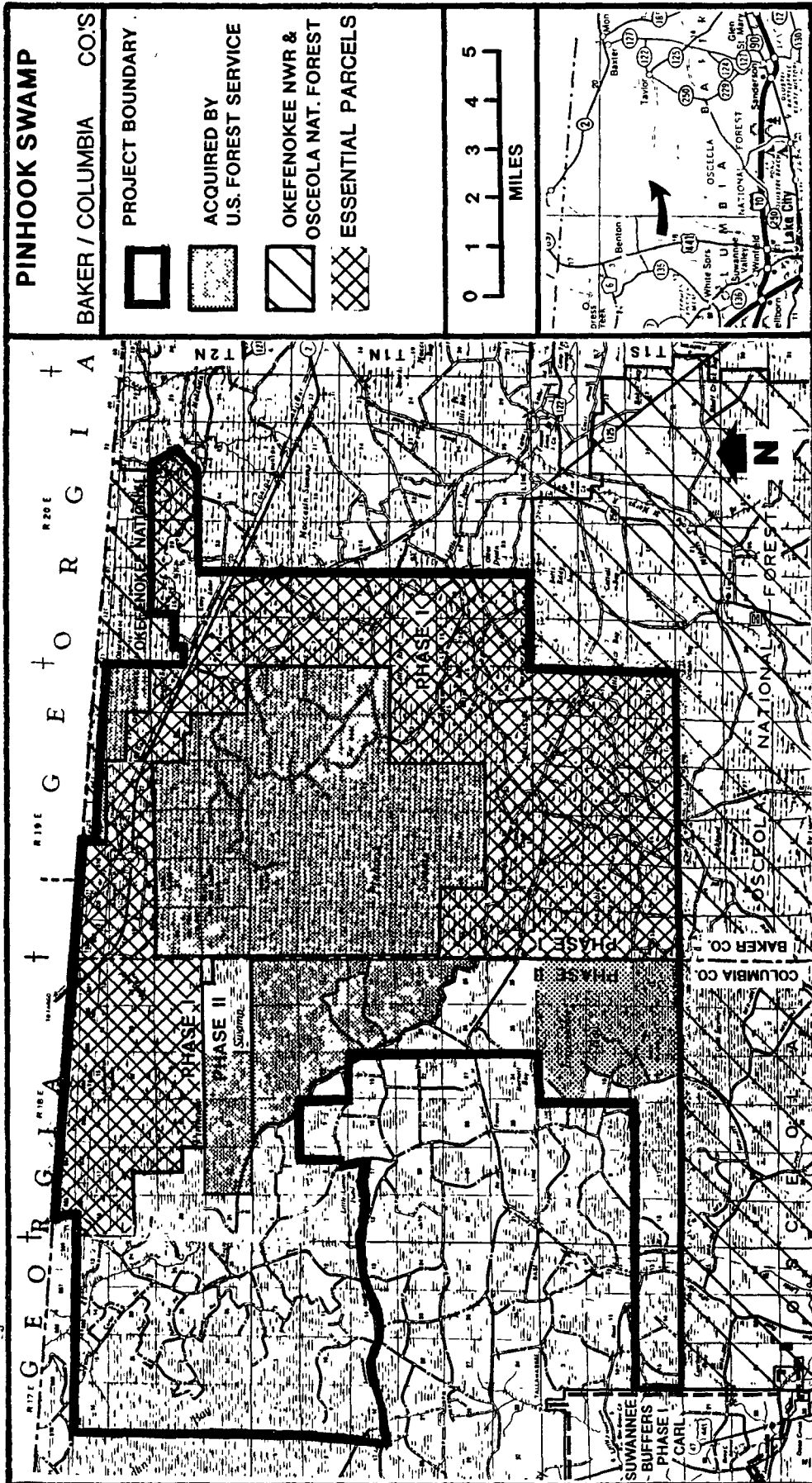
Category	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98
Source of Funds	Federal	Federal	Federal
Salary	\$84,000	\$0	\$0
OPS	\$0	\$0	\$0
Expense	\$3,000	\$0	\$0
OCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
FCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$87,000	\$0	\$0

**No additional funds are expected by the Forest Service. Each district ranger office will manage with their existing staff.

~~43,799~~

~~All your remaining~~

~~51,929~~ 44,309 (\$619) ~~TRU~~ \$ 27,427,271



Maritime Hammock Initiative

Bargain 11

Brevard County

Purpose for State Acquisition

The growth of Brevard County has reduced coastal hardwood hammocks, with their rich mixtures of tropical and temperate plants, to a few isolated remnants. The Maritime Hammock Initiative project will protect several of the best hammocks left, adding to existing conservation areas whenever possible. The project will also protect habitat critical to several rare plants and animals, preserve stepping stones of forest for migrating birds, and allow the public in this urbanizing area to learn about and enjoy these pieces of the original landscape.

Manager

Brevard County.

General Description

The geographic distribution of the seven near-pristine hammock and coastal strand sites in the project ensures a continuum from dense forests with tropical hardwood species to nearly impenetrable stands of saw-palmetto-dominated Coastal Strand. The parcels also connect to significant managed areas, including the proposed Archie Carr National Wildlife Refuge and the Sebastian Inlet State Recreation Area. It is known to harbor six FNAI Special Plants and is reported to harbor two 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 birds.

Public Use

The project sites will be designated as botanical sites and county parks. Public uses will include limited picnicking and environmental education.

Acquisition Planning and Status

The Aquarina (239.75 acres) and Jetty Park South (121.73) sites should 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 Florida Beach (39.70 acres). Several parcels within the above listed sites have been developed or have unwilling sellers.

Coordination

Brevard County is an acquisition partner and will contribute fifty-percent of the funds needed for acquisition. The Nature Conservancy is under contract to the county to provide assistance with acquisition of the county's CARL projects.

Resolutions in support of this project include: 92-18 Brevard County pledging matching acquisition funds.

FNAI Elements	
<i>A devil's shoestring</i>	G1Q/S1
<i>Coastal hoary-pea</i>	G1Q/S1
<i>Coastal vervain</i>	G2/S2
<i>Sand-dune spurge</i>	G2/S2
SCRUB	G2/S2
<i>Prickly-apple</i>	G2G3/S2
<i>Florida lantana</i>	G2T2/S2
Green turtle	G3/S2
22 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1993
Project Area (Acres)	616
Acres Acquired	183*
at a Cost of	\$7,924,800*
Acres Remaining	434
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$21,856,240
* includes acres acquired and funds spent by Brevard County	

Management Policy Statement

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.

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 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.

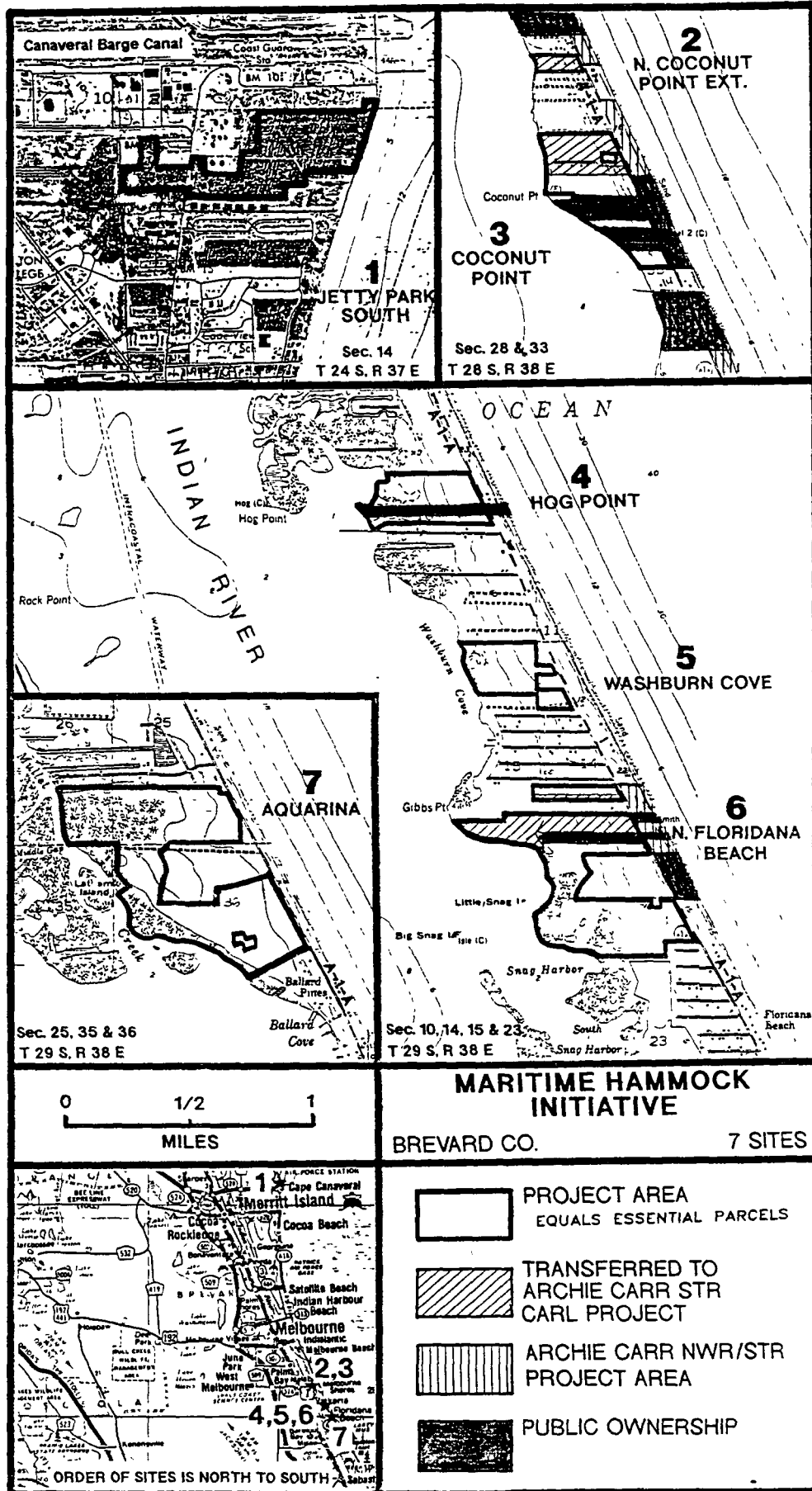
Management costs and sources of revenue The inter-agency partnership among the participating agencies provides opportunities for revenue sharing. The Brevard County EEL Program proposed to set aside \$2.6 million dollars from their excess ad

valorem revenues to begin a management endowment for the EEL Program sanctuary network. The EEL 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 of Funds	1994/95 County	1995/96 County	1996/97 County/Grant
Salary	\$3,500	\$8,750	\$8,750
OPS	\$0	\$0	\$0
Expense	\$500	\$500	\$1,000
OCO	\$0	\$0	\$2,500
FCO	\$0	\$0	\$91,000
TOTAL	\$4,000	\$9,250	\$103,250



Garcon Ecosystem

Bargain 12

Santa Rosa County

Purpose for State Acquisition

The peninsula jutting into the north end of Pensacola Bay is covered with wet grassy prairies dotted with carnivorous pitcher plants and other rare plants—some of the best pitcher-plant prairies left in Florida. The Garcon Ecosystem project will protect these prairies, thereby helping their rare plant and animal inhabitants to survive, maintaining the water quality of Pensacola Bay, and allowing the public to learn about and enjoy this unique natural environment.

Manager

Division of Marine Resources, Florida Department of Environmental Protection.

General Description

Natural communities within this project are in good to excellent condition and include wet prairie, estuarine tidal marsh, and wet flatwoods. The prairie community is species-rich and includes orchids and insectivorous plants such as pitcher plants, sundews, butterworts, and bladderworts. Especially significant is the large population of white-topped pitcher plants (*Sarracenia leucophylla*), state endangered. The tracts harbor several other rare species as well. Four cultural sites are known from the project. The sensitive prairies are threatened by ditching, plant collecting and residential development. Development pressure will increase if the bridge across Pensacola

Bay is completed.

Public Use

This project is designated as a buffer preserve, with such uses as nature study, hiking and fishing.

Acquisition Planning and Status

Garcon Point - consists of approximately 21 owners. Phase I: FDIC (acquired by Northwest Fl Water Management District). Phase II: All other ownerships except in sections 24 and 25. Phase III: Ownerships in sections 24 and 25.

Prairies of Garcon - essential tracts include the larger ownerships of Jenkins (acquired by the Northwest Fl Water Management District), Henzelman, Culpepper, Thompson and other ownerships greater than 160 acres. Phase II tracts include smaller ownerships and lots within Avalon Beach Subdivision.

Work is ongoing to identify priority tracts within the connecting corridor and their acquisition feasibility.

Coordination

In November, 1995, the Northwest Florida Water Management District accepted \$1,025,350 of mitigation funds from the Santa Rosa Bridge Authority to acquire land within the project boundary. See "Acquisition Planning and Status".

FNAI Elements	
<i>Panhandle lily</i>	G1G2/S1S2
<i>Curtiss' sandgrass</i>	G2/S2
Flatwoods salamander	G2G3/S2S3
<i>Pine-woods bluestem</i>	G3/S3
<i>White-top pitcher-plant</i>	G3/S3
Saltmarsh topminnow	G3/S2
<i>Chapman's butterwort</i>	G3?/S2
<i>Kral's yellow-eyed grass</i>	G3?/S1
19 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1995*
Project Area (Acres)	7,601
Acres Acquired	2,909**
at a Cost of	\$1,650,000**
Acres Remaining	4,692
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$4,720,152

*LAAC combined Prairies of Garcon and Garcon Point and renamed Garcon Ecosystem in 1994. **By NFWFMD

Management Policy Statement

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 shell fishing 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.

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.

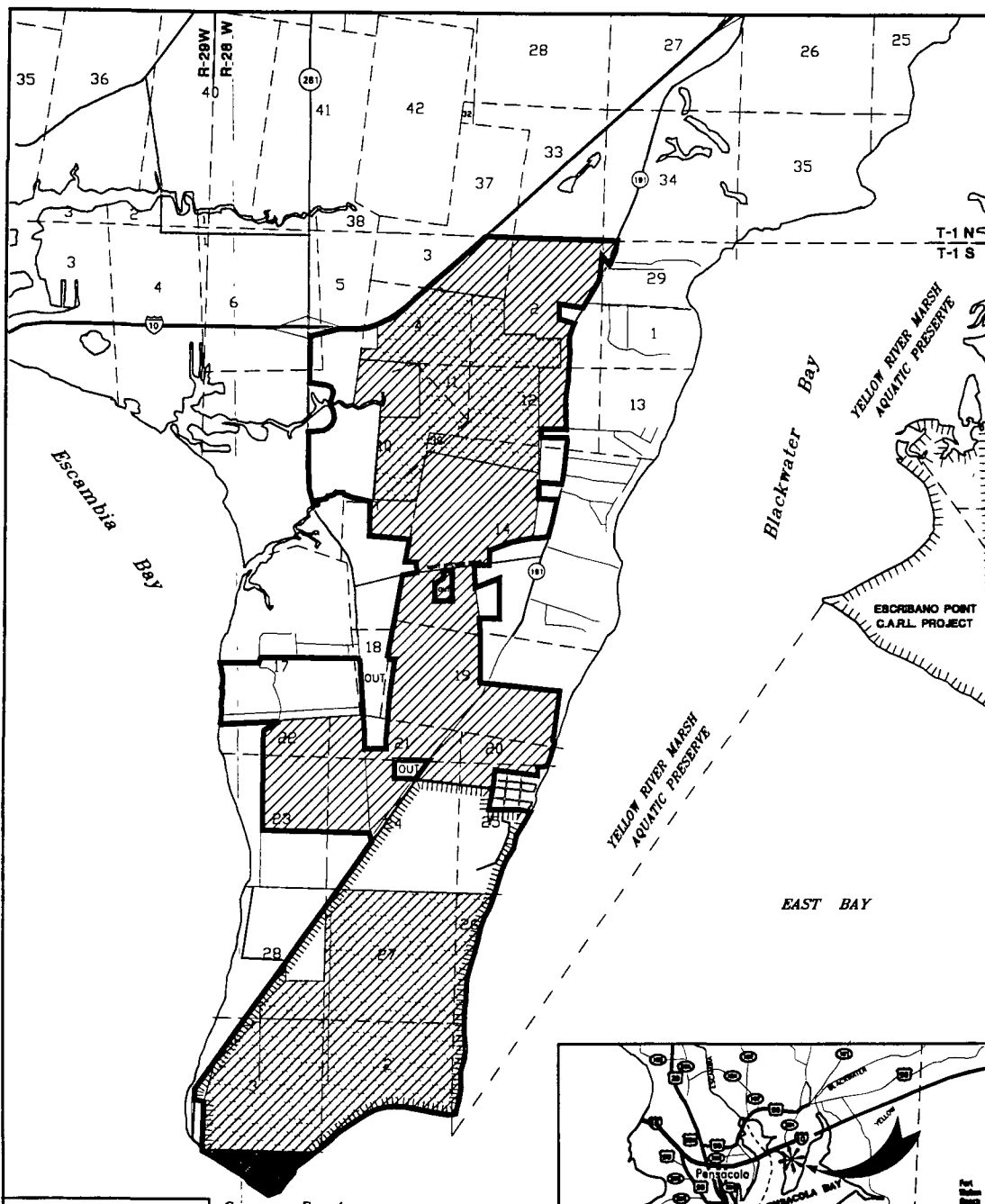
Cooperators in management activities The Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, Division of Forestry, or the Department of Environmental Protection, Division of Recreation and Parks, may help with fire management.

Management Cost Summary/NFWMD

Category	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97
Source of Funds	SOR	SOR	SOR
Salary	\$18,060	\$20,000	\$22,000
OPS	\$7,361	\$5,000	\$5,000
Expense	\$1,961	\$2,000	\$2,100
OCO	\$0	\$3,000	\$0
FCO	\$3,423	\$0	\$4,000
TOTAL	\$30,805	\$30,000	\$33,100

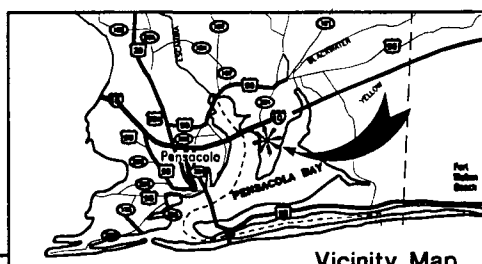
Management Cost Summary/DMR

Category	Startup	Recurring
Source of Funds	CARL/IITF	CARL/IITF
Salary	\$18,750	\$40,375
OPS	\$42,250	\$15,000
Expense	\$25,000	\$25,000
OCO	\$100,000	\$0
FCO	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$186,000	\$113,375



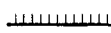

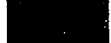




SOURCE: USGS QUAD
 QUADRANGLES GARCON POINT
 MILTON SOUTH

Garcon Point



Vicinity Map

-  PROJECT BOUNDARY
-  ESSENTIAL PARCELS
(LARGE OWNERSHIPS ONLY)
-  FORMER GARCON POINT
C.A.R.L. PROJECT
-  N.W.F.W.M.D. OWNERSHIP
-  50% N.W.F.W.M.D. OWNERSHIP


 NORTH
 SCALE IN FEET

GARCON ECOSYSTEM
 SANTA ROSA COUNTY

Terra Ceia

Bargain 13

Manatee County

Purpose for State Acquisition

The mangrove swamps and flatwoods on the islands and mainland around Terra Ceia Bay are some of the last natural lands left on the southeast shore of Tampa Bay. The Terra Ceia project will protect and restore this natural area, helping to preserve the fishery and manatee feeding grounds in Terra Ceia Aquatic Preserve and giving the public an area in which to fish, boat, and enjoy the original landscape of Tampa Bay.

Manager

Division of Marine Resources, Department of Environmental Protection.

General Description

The Terra Ceia project is two-thirds mangrove swamp and one-third a mix of old fields colonized by Brazilian pepper, xeric hammock, and flatwoods. The area is particularly significant for the protection it offers to bird rookeries (including nearby Bird Island, one of the top two rookeries in Florida) and to the adjacent Terra Ceia Aquatic Preserve (an Outstanding Florida Water), with its seagrass beds used heavily by manatees, its nursery areas for fish and invertebrates, and its important fishery. Sixty-nine archaeological sites, mostly middens, are known from the project,

and more are likely. The natural resources of the project are vulnerable to alteration or destruction by development and invasion by exotic plant species. Growth pressures are intense, so endangerment is high.

Public Use

This project qualifies as a buffer preserve, with uses such as boating and fishing, and—in accessible uplands—activities like picnicking and hiking.

Acquisition Planning and Status

The essential parcels were identified as; Hendry Corp., Reeder, Schater, Huber, Blalock, First Union/Larson. This project was ranked for the first time in December, 1996.

Coordination

Southwest Florida Water Management District (SWFWMD) is CARL's acquisition partner. The District has acquired the Terra Ceia Isles (Frog Creek) tract.

FNAI Elements	
ESTUARINE TIDAL SWAMP	G3/S3
COASTAL STRAND	G3?/S2
<i>Hairy beach sunflower</i>	G5T2/S2
Eastern indigo snake	G4T3/S3
<i>Banded wild-pine</i>	G4/S3
MARITIME HAMMOCK	G4/S3
XERIC HAMMOCK	G?/S3
American alligator	G5/S4
8 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1997
Project Area (Acres)	2,612 + 1,713
Acres Acquired	1,713*
at a Cost of	\$2,588,872.
Acres Remaining	899
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$8,059,357
*by SWFWMD	

Management Policy Statement

The primary objective of management of the Terra Ceia CARL project is to preserve and restore the coastal natural communities, ranging from xeric and maritime hammocks to coastal strand and mangrove swamps, that remain around the Terra Ceia Aquatic Preserve. Achieving this objective will protect the resources of the aquatic preserve: its seagrass beds used heavily by manatees, its nursery areas for fish and invertebrates, and its fishery. It will also play an important part in the protection and restoration of the Tampa Bay estuary, the largest open-water estuary in Florida.

The project should be managed under the multiple-use concept: management activities should be directed first toward preservation of resources and second toward integrating carefully controlled consumptive uses such as fishing. Managers should control access to the project; limit public motor vehicles to one or a few main roads; thoroughly inventory the resources; restore hydrological disturbances; burn any fire-dependent communities in a pattern mimicking natural lightning-season fires, using natural firebreaks or existing roads for control; strictly limit timbering; and monitor management activities to ensure that they are actually preserving the resources of the aquatic preserve. Managers should limit the number and size of recreational facilities, ensure that they avoid the most sensitive resources, and site them in already disturbed areas when possible.

The project includes nearly all the coastal undeveloped land south of Port Manatee and around Terra Ceia Bay, and consequently has the size and location to achieve its primary objective.

Management Prospectus

Qualifications for state designation The Terra Ceia CARL Project qualifies as a state buffer preserve to protect the resources of the Terra Ceia Aquatic Preserve.

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

Conditions affecting intensity of management The Terra Ceia 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

The goals of management of the Terra Ceia CARL Project are: 1) to protect the water quality and the highly productive marine habitat of the aquatic preserve by maintaining the project area in a substantially natural condition; 2) to preserve and protect significant endangered and threatened species which include the West Indian manatee, Roseate Spoonbill, Little Blue Heron, Tricolored Heron, Least Tern, Snowy Egret, Reddish Egret, American Oystercatcher; 3) to preserve and protect significant archaeological sites; 4) to restore islands to a natural state which will include removal of exotic vegetation and habitat restoration activities; and 5) to establish a self-guided canoe trail between the islands for use by the general public.

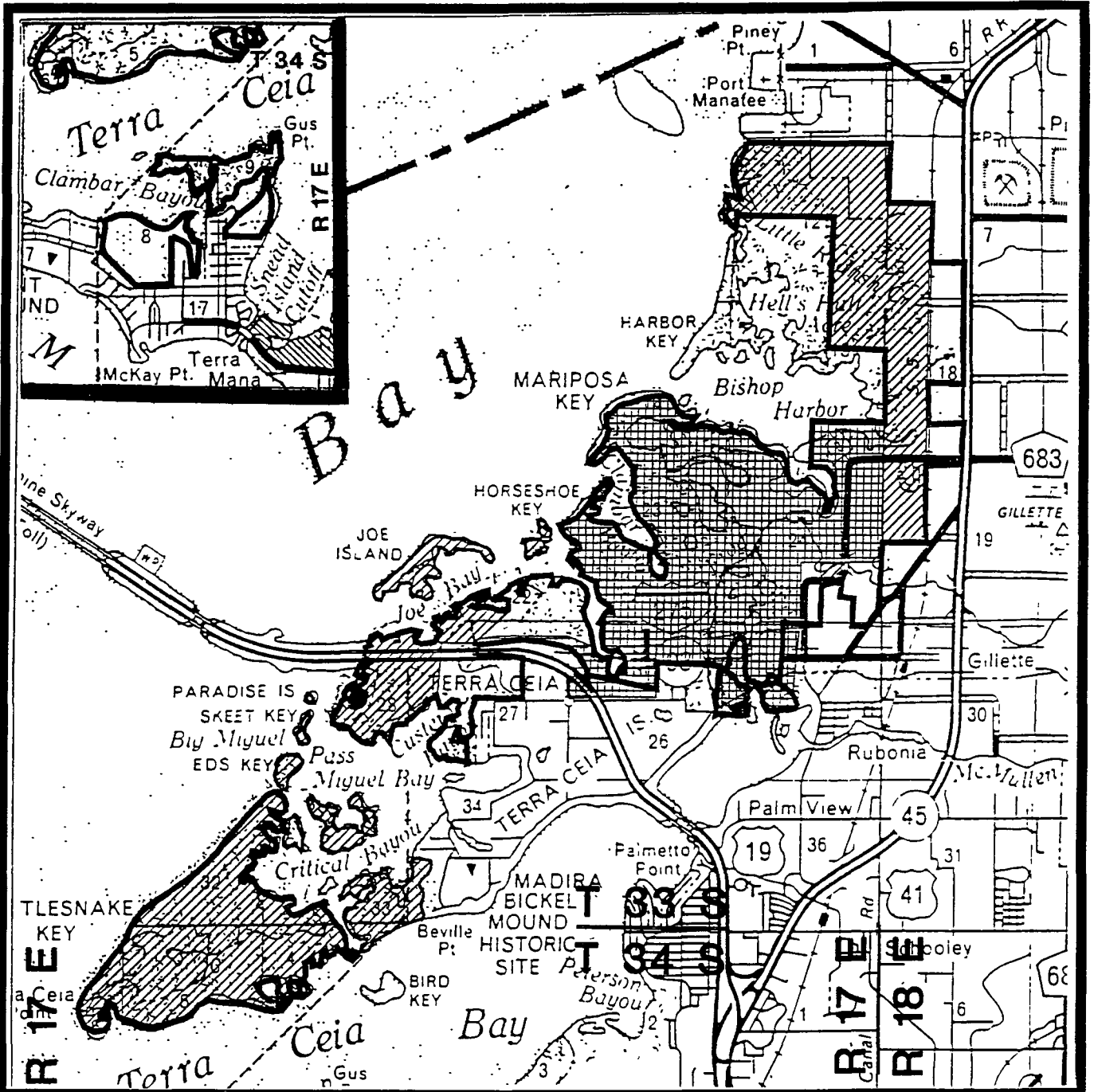
Within the first year after state acquisition, initial and intermediate activities will concentrate on the site security of the mainland property and resource inventory. The site's natural resources will be inventoried and a management plan will be formulated.

Long-range plans for this property will be directed toward exotic plant removal/restoration of disturbed areas and the perpetuation and maintenance of natural communities. Management practices will also stress the protection of the water quality of the aquatic preserve by maintaining the project area in a substantially natural condition, the protection of threatened and endangered species and the preservation of the significant archaeological sites for professional investigation.

Revenue-generating potential No revenue is expected to be generated from this property.


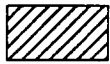
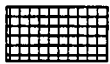
Management Cost Summary

Category	Startup
Source of Funds	CARL
Salary	\$33,836
OPS	\$16,928
Expense	\$16,550
OCO	\$25,000
FCO	\$0
TOTAL	\$92,314



1" = 1 mile

CONSERVATION AND RECREATION LANDS

-  PROJECT BOUNDARY
-  ESSENTIAL PARCELS
-  ACQUIRED BY SFWMD
(Equals Essential Parcels)



TERRA CEIA

MANATEE COUNTY

Okaloacoochee Slough

Bargain 14

Hendry and Collier Counties

Purpose for State Acquisition

The most significant natural area in agricultural Hendry County may be the large, nearly pristine sawgrass marsh known as Okaloacoochee Slough, which forms the head of the flow of water that eventually supplies the Fakahatchee Strand and the mangrove swamps of the Ten Thousand Islands. The Okaloacoochee Slough project will conserve a large part of the slough and the surrounding pinelands and hammocks, protecting habitat critical to the survival of the Florida panther and other wildlife, ensuring a continued supply of water to natural areas downstream, and providing the public an area in which to hike, hunt, and camp.

Manager

Division of Forestry, Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services.

General Description

The core of the tract includes a large diverse sawgrass marsh in exceptionally good condition, together with other wetlands such as sloughs and depression marshes. The uplands, located mostly along the edges of the project, have been degraded by timbering and conversion to Bahia-grass pasture. The type of disturbance in the project allows for considerable

recovery over a relatively short time, if the disturbance is discontinued. The only major structural improvements on-site are a few canals that connect some of the deeper wetlands on the northern end of the project and a paved road (County Road 832). The location, size, and condition of the project make it vitally important to the preservation of the Florida panther. No archaeological sites are known from the project. Conversion to agriculture is the greatest threat to the area.

Public Use

This project is designated as a wildlife management area with such uses as hiking, fishing, picnicking and primitive camping. Wetlands will limit public access.

Acquisition Planning and Status

No phasing is recommended. The project consists of approximately 66 parcels and two owners, Alico and Roberts Ranch. The Alico ownership is considered the essential parcel.

Coordination

This will be a shared acquisition with South Florida Water Management District. The District is currently negotiating the purchase of 11,000 acres with Alico.

FNAI Elements	
Florida panther	G5T1/S1
Eastern indigo snake	G4T3/S3
Florida sandhill crane	G5T2/S2S3
MESIC FLATWOODS	G?/S4
WET PRAIRIE	G?/S4?
WET FLATWOODS	G?/S4?
HYDRIC HAMMOCK	G?/S4?
BASIN MARSH	G?/S4?
18 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1996
Project Area (Acres)	29,495
Acres Acquired	0
at a Cost of	\$0
Acres Remaining	29,495
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$20,745,454

Management Policy Statement

The primary objective of management of the Okaloacoochee Slough CARL project is to maintain and restore the Okaloacoochee Slough sawgrass marsh and the swamps, hammocks, and pine flatwoods associated with it. Achieving this objective is extremely important for the survival of several declining animals in south Florida, especially the Florida panther, but also the Florida black bear, wood stork, Audubon's crested caracara, snail kite, American swallow-tailed kite, and sandhill crane. Protecting this area will also help to preserve the unique Fakahatchee Strand, into which the slough ultimately flows.

The project should be managed under the multiple-use concept: management activities should be directed first toward preservation of resources and second toward integrating carefully controlled consumptive uses such as hunting and logging. Managers should control access to the project; limit public motor vehicles to one or a few main roads; thoroughly inventory the resources; restore hydrological disturbances; burn any fire-dependent communities, such as pine flatwoods, in a pattern mimicking natural lightning-season fires, using natural firebreaks or existing roads for control; reforest the cutover flatwoods in the project area with original species; strictly limit timbering in old-growth stands and the hardwood swamps; and monitor management activities to ensure that they are actually preserving the natural communities, hydrology, and water quality of the slough. Managers should limit the number and size of recreational facilities, ensure that they avoid the most sensitive resources, and site them in already disturbed areas when possible.

This project includes almost the entire less-disturbed part of the slough and adjacent communities in Hendry County and has a size and configuration adequate to achieve its primary objective. The slough extends for miles to the south of this proposal, however, and the southern part should be included in any plan to protect the natural communities and wildlife of southwest Florida.

Management Prospectus

Qualifications for State Designation The Okaloacoochee Slough project has the resource diversity to qualify as a wildlife management area and will provide the public with a large tract for

activities such as hunting, hiking and wildlife observation.

Manager Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission with the Division of Forestry, Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services as cooperating agency.

Conditions Affecting Intensity of Management The Okaloacoochee Slough proposal generally includes lands that are low-need tracts, requiring basic resource management including the frequent use of prescribed fire. The primary management needed for perpetuation of the natural communities on the area would involve the introduction of prescribed fire and control of human access. Development of facilities, as on all wildlife management areas, would be kept to the minimum level necessary to assure a high quality recreational experience for those members of the public interested in less infrastructure and other disturbance factors.

Timetable for Implementing Management Provisions During the first year after acquisition, emphasis will be placed on site security, posting boundaries, public access, fire management, resource inventory and removal of existing refuse. A conceptual management plan will be developed by the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, describing the goals and objectives of future resource management.

Long range plans will stress ecosystem management and the protection and management of threatened and endangered species. Essential roads will be stabilized to provide all weather public access and management operations. Programs providing multiple recreational uses will also be implemented. Programs providing multiple recreational uses will also be implemented. An all-season prescribed burning management plan will be developed and implemented using conventional and biologically acceptable guidelines. Management activities will strive to manage natural plant communities to benefit native wildlife resources.

Timber resources include pine flatwoods (15%), cypress domes/strands (5%) and hydric hammock (15%). Where appropriate and practical, these resources will be managed using acceptable silvicultural practices as recommended by the Division of Forestry.

Environmentally sensitive areas will be identified and appropriate protective measures will be implemented to those areas. Unnecessary roads,

fire lanes and hydrological disturbances will be abandoned or restored as practical. Minimal infrastructure development will be required to allow public access, provide facilities for the public, provide security and management of the property.

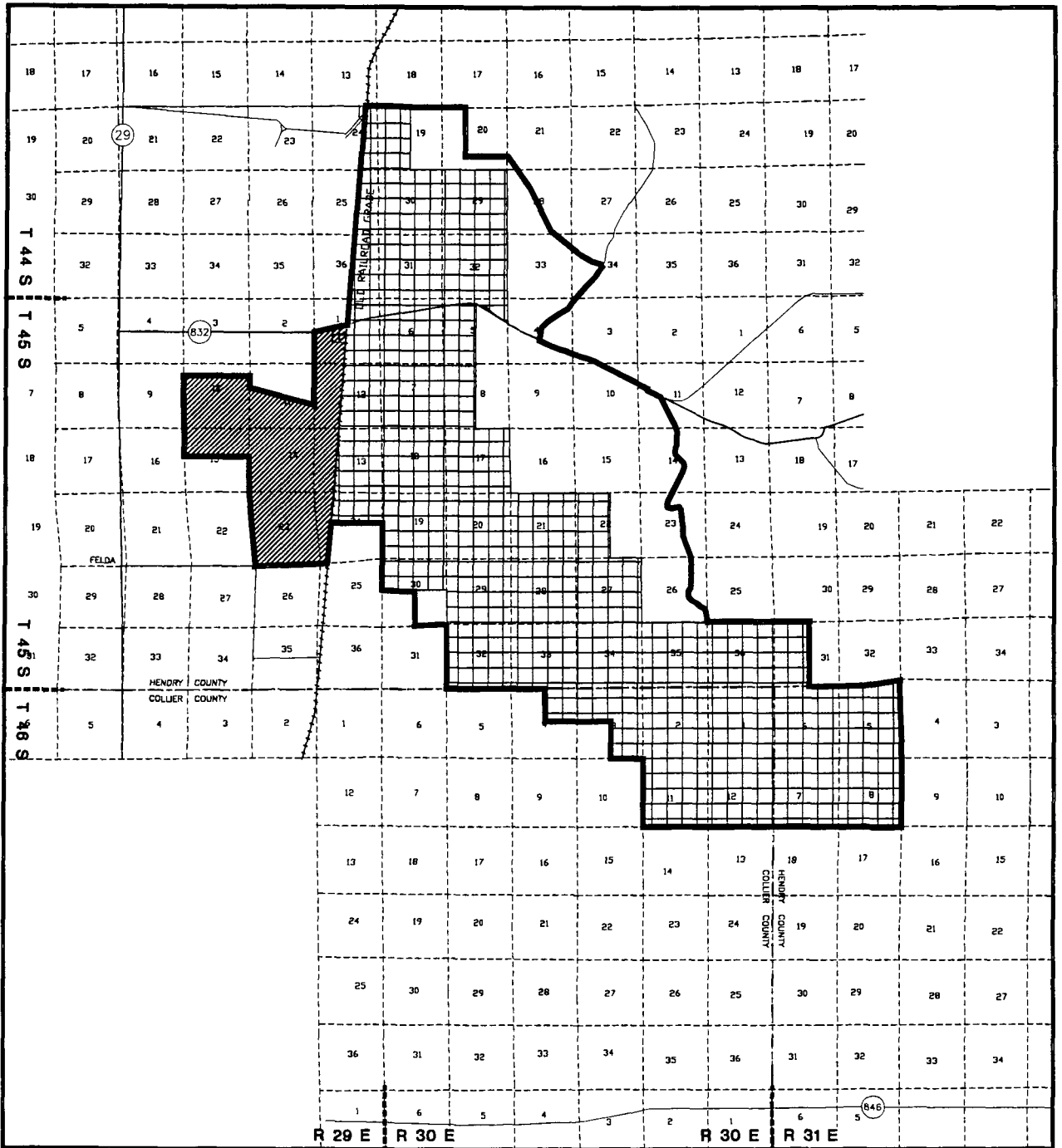
Estimate of Revenue-generating Potential
 Approximately 15% of the Okaloacoochee Slough consists of pine flatwoods that could be managed to offset operational costs. Future revenue from timber resources will depend on successful

reforestation and management of recently cutover areas. Additional revenue would be generated from sales of hunting licenses, fishing licenses, wildlife management area stamps and other special hunting stamps.

Recommendations as to Other Governmental Agency involvement The Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission will cooperate with other state and local governmental agencies in managing the area.

Management Cost Summary/DOF

Category Source of Funds	Startup CARL	Recurring CARL
Salary	\$63,400	\$63,400
OPS	\$0	\$0
Expense	\$8,000	\$7,000
OCO	\$109,000	\$2,500
FCO	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$180,440	\$72,940



PROJECT BOUNDARY
(EQUALS ESSENTIAL PARCELS)



TWELVE MILE SLOUGH
(S.O.R. PROJECT)

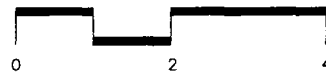


ACQUIRED BY SFWMD



NORTH

SCALE IN MILES



OKALOACOOCHEE SLOUGH

HENDRY + COLLIER COUNTIES

Allapattah Flats

Bargain 15

Martin County

Purpose for State Acquisition

The vast area of marshes and flatwoods that once extended from the upper St. Johns River basin to the heads of the St. Lucie River, the Allapattah Flats, has become cattle ranches and citrus groves. The Allapattah Flats project will protect and restore a large part of this area, protecting habitat for rare wildlife like sandhill crane and game animals like deer and turkey, and providing the public with an area for hunting, hiking, and other recreational pursuits.

Manager

Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission.

General Description

The project is a large expanse of Bahia-grass pastures (making up over half the project area), South Florida slash pine flatwoods, and marshes, with a forested wetland on the west side. Two rare plants are known from this wetland, but the project is more important to rare animals, particularly sandhill cranes, wading birds, and raptors, and to game species such as white-

tailed deer and wild turkey. Canals drain the wetlands on much of the area. No archaeological sites are known. The natural communities in the project are vulnerable to further drainage and conversion to improved pasture; growth pressures are low in this part of the county, so endangerment is low.

Public Use

This project qualifies as a wildlife management area, with uses such as hiking, horseback riding, bicycling, and hunting, and possibly fishing and canoeing.

Acquisition Planning and Status

The essential parcels are Allapattah Properties, Bessemer, Stuart 2000, and Bar-B Ranch tracts. The Land Acquisition Advisory Council Ranked this project for the first time in December, 1996.

Coordination

South Florida Water Management District will be CARL's acquisition partner. The District is evaluating the potential acquisition of the Allapattah Properties ownership (22,500 acres).

Management Policy Statement

The primary objective of management of the Allapattah Flats CARL project is to preserve and restore the mosaic of pine flatwoods and wetlands in northwestern Martin County. Achieving this objective will provide a refuge for threatened animals like the Florida sandhill crane, wood stork, and crested caracara, protect habitat for game species like white-tailed deer and turkey, and provide the public with a large area for natural-resource-based recreation.

The project should be managed under the multiple-use concept: management activities should be directed first toward preservation of resources and second toward integrating carefully controlled consumptive uses such as hunting. Managers should control access to the project; limit public motor vehicles to one or a few main roads; thoroughly inventory the resources; restore hydrological disturbances as much as possible; burn the fire-dependent pine flatwoods in a pattern mimicking natural lightning-season fires, using natural firebreaks or existing roads for control; attempt to restore the groundcover of the extensive Bahia-grass pastures; strictly limit timbering in old-growth stands; and

FNAI Elements	
Florida sandhill crane	G5T2T3/S2S3
Wood stork	G4/S2
Crested caracara	G5/S2
Florida tree fern	G5/S2
Florida peperomia	G5/S2
SCRUBBY FLATWOODS	G3/S3
Cooper's hawk	G4/S3?
21 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1997
Project Area (Acres)	34,221
Acres Acquired	0
at a Cost of	\$0
Acres Remaining	34,221
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$75,594,990

275

= 88,935,282.85

monitor management activities to ensure that the resources are being preserved. Managers should limit the number and size of recreational facilities, avoiding the most sensitive resources and siting them in already disturbed areas when possible.

The project includes almost all the land in northern Martin County not already planted in citrus. It consequently has the size and location to achieve its primary objective.

Management Prospectus

Qualifications for state designation The Allapattah Flats project has the resource diversity to qualify as a wildlife management area. Priority will be given to the conservation and protection of environmentally unique native habitats and threatened and endangered species. The tract will also provide opportunities for hunting, fishing, camping, hiking and other natural resource-based recreational activities. Fisheries management activities will be confined to the artificially created 80-acre lake and surrounding dike. Management programs will strive to provide access and opportunity for quality fishing.

Manager The Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission (GFC) is recommended as lead manager. The Division of Forestry, Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, is recommended as a cooperating agency.

Conditions affecting intensity of management The Allapattah Flats proposal generally includes lands which have been impacted by improving them for grazing cattle. Restoration of these areas will range from the introduction of a summer burning program to active planting and managing of Florida slash pines and saw palmettos to develop the basic structure for restoration. On portions of existing disturbed areas, native and non-native agronomic plantings will be used to benefit both game and nongame wildlife on the area and to promote special hunting and wildlife viewing opportunities for the general public. Development of facilities, as on all wildlife management areas, would be kept to the minimum level necessary to assure a high quality recreational experience for those members of the public interested in less infrastructure and other disturbance factors.

The Allapattah Flats floodplain supplies the lake with low-nutrient water. Natural fish productivity is expected to be low and therefore inadequate to meet the needs of anglers. An intense fisheries management program will be necessary to provide a quality fishing experience to multiple users.

Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure During the first year after acquisition, emphasis will be placed on site security, posting boundaries, public access, fire management, exotic plant control, resource inventory and removal of existing refuse.

A conceptual management plan will be developed by the GFC describing the goals and objectives of future resource management.

Long range plans will stress ecosystem management and the protection and management of threatened and endangered species. Essential roads will be stabilized to provide for all-weather public access and management operations. Programs providing multiple recreational uses will also be implemented. An all-season prescribed burning management plan will be developed and implemented using conventional and biologically acceptable guidelines. Management activities will strive to manage plant communities to benefit natural wildlife values.

Timber resources include pine flatwoods (19%) and variously impacted historical flatwood communities (up to 54%). Where appropriate and practical, these resources will be managed using acceptable silvicultural practices as recommended by the Division of Forestry, including extensive efforts to re-establish the basic pineland structural habitat to the impacted areas.

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

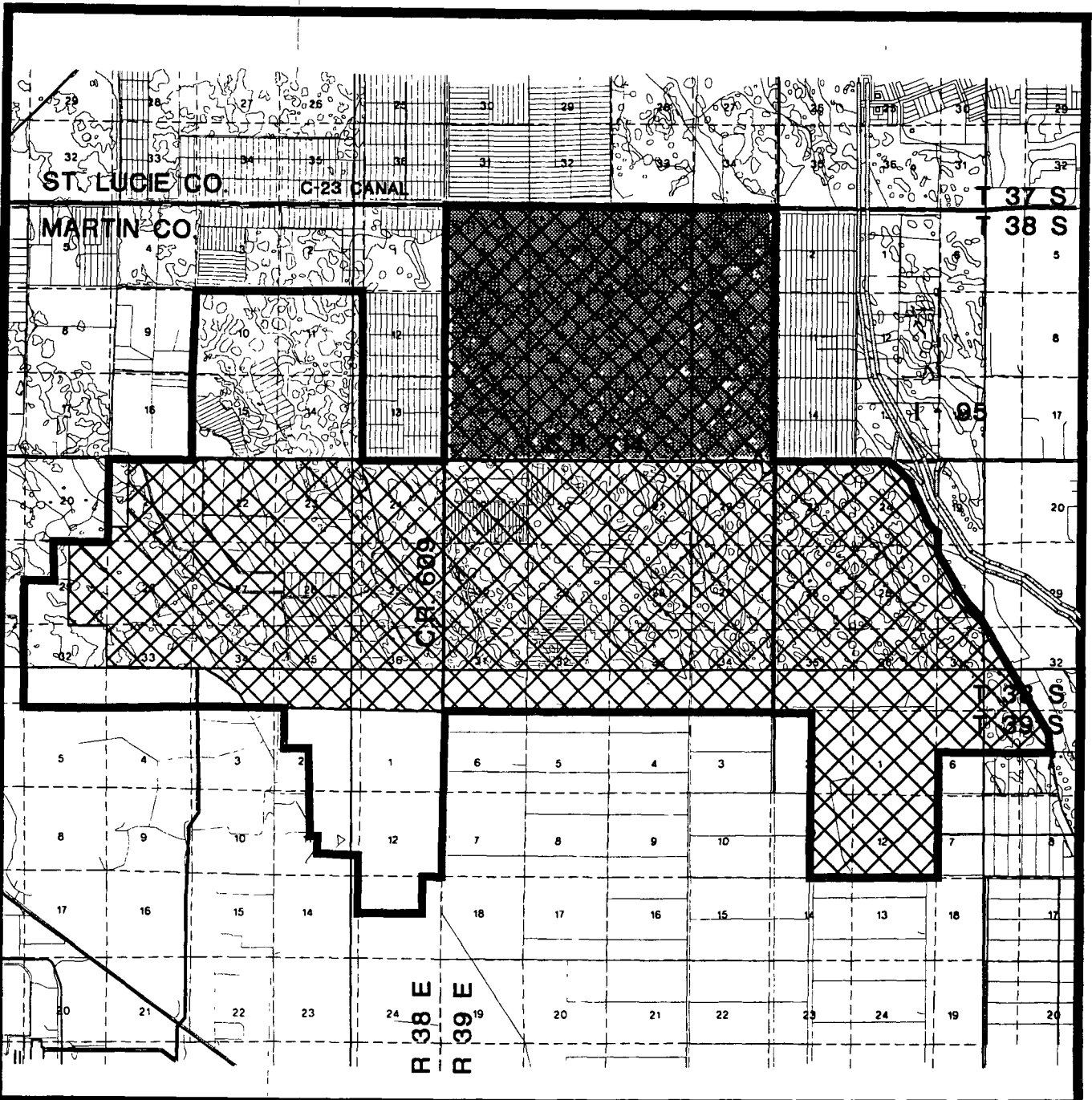
Infrastructure development for fisheries improvement will be limited to the artificial lake or nearby disturbed sites.

Revenue-generating potential Up to 94% of Allapattah Flats consists of pine flatwoods, depression marshes or disturbed areas that could be managed to offset operational costs, including limited timber management and light cattle grazing. Future revenue from timber resources will depend on successful reforestation and management of deforested areas. Additional revenue would be generated from sales of special opportunity access permits, hunting licenses, fishing licenses, wildlife management area stamps and other special hunting stamps.

Cooperators in management activities The GFC will cooperate with other state and local governmental agencies in managing the area.

Management Cost Summary/GFC

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



MILES



Conservation and Recreation Lands



PROJECT BOUNDARY



ESSENTIAL PARCELS



POTENTIAL SFWMD ACQUISITION



ALLAPATTAH FLATS

MARTIN COUNTY

96NEW\FLATS

9/23/96

SHEET 1 OF 1

Suwannee Buffers

Bargain 16

Suwannee and Columbia Counties

Purpose for State Acquisition

The Suwannee River, for all its beauty, flows through pine plantations and farms for much of its course, and only its high limestone banks are in close to a natural state—and they are prime sites for residential development. The Suwannee Buffers project will protect three natural areas along the river or its tributaries, maintaining a link of undeveloped land between the Osceola National Forest and the river, and protecting the highest waterfall in the peninsula and the highest bluffs on the river. In doing so, the project will help protect the water quality of the river and its tributaries; protect northern plants that grow along the river and rare fish that live in the river; and give the public scenic areas to enjoy for years to come.

Manager

Division of Recreation and Parks, Florida Department of Environmental Protection (Falling Creek Falls and southern Deep Creek); the Division of Forestry, Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (northern Deep Creek, Trillium Slopes/Nobles Ferry).

General Description

This project 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** will 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) will protect the highest bluffs on the entire Suwannee River and a host of plant species more typical of northern climes. Seven archaeological sites are known from the project and the potential for more is high. Agriculture, timbering and development along the river threaten this area.

Public Use

The project sites will be designated for use as state parks and a state forest, with such public uses as fishing, boating, hunting, camping, hiking and environmental education.

Acquisition Planning and Status

This project consists of three tracts. Essential parcels include all of **Falling Creek Falls** (264 acres). Large ownerships are Rayonier 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. The essential

FNAI Elements	
SLOPE FOREST	G3/S2
Bannerfin shiner	G3/S2
SINKHOLE LAKE	G3/S3
Gopher tortoise	G3/S3
Spotted bullhead	G3/S3
BLUFF	G?/S2
XERIC HAMMOCK	G?/S3
Suwannee cooter	G5T3/S3
23 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1992
Project Area (Acres)	16,354
Acres Acquired	60
at a Cost of	\$36,126
Acres Remaining	16,294
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$13,073,300

parcels in Deep Creek (12,407 acres) consist of the larger ownerships of Nekoosa Packing, Rayionier and Champion International (before any acquisition activity is begun on the Deep Creek site, the boundary re-design should be completed).

Coordination

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, utilizing preliminary acquisition information from the Division of State Lands on the Trillium Slopes site.

Management Policy Statement

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.

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 thinning and regeneration harvests. Plantations will be thinned and, where appropriate, reforested with species found in natural ecosystems. Stands will not have a targeted rotation age. Infrastructure will primarily be located in disturbed areas and will be the minimum required for management and public access. The Division will promote environmental education.

Estimate of revenue-generating potential The Division of Recreation and Parks expects no significant revenue to be generated initially. After acquisition, it will probably be several years before any significant public facilities are developed. The amount of any future revenue generated would depend on the nature and extent of public use and facilities.

The 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.

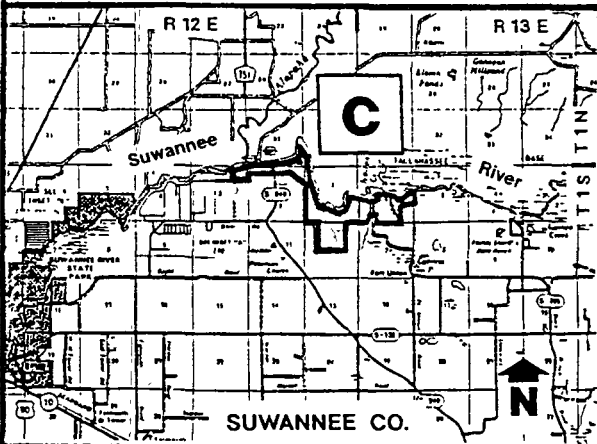
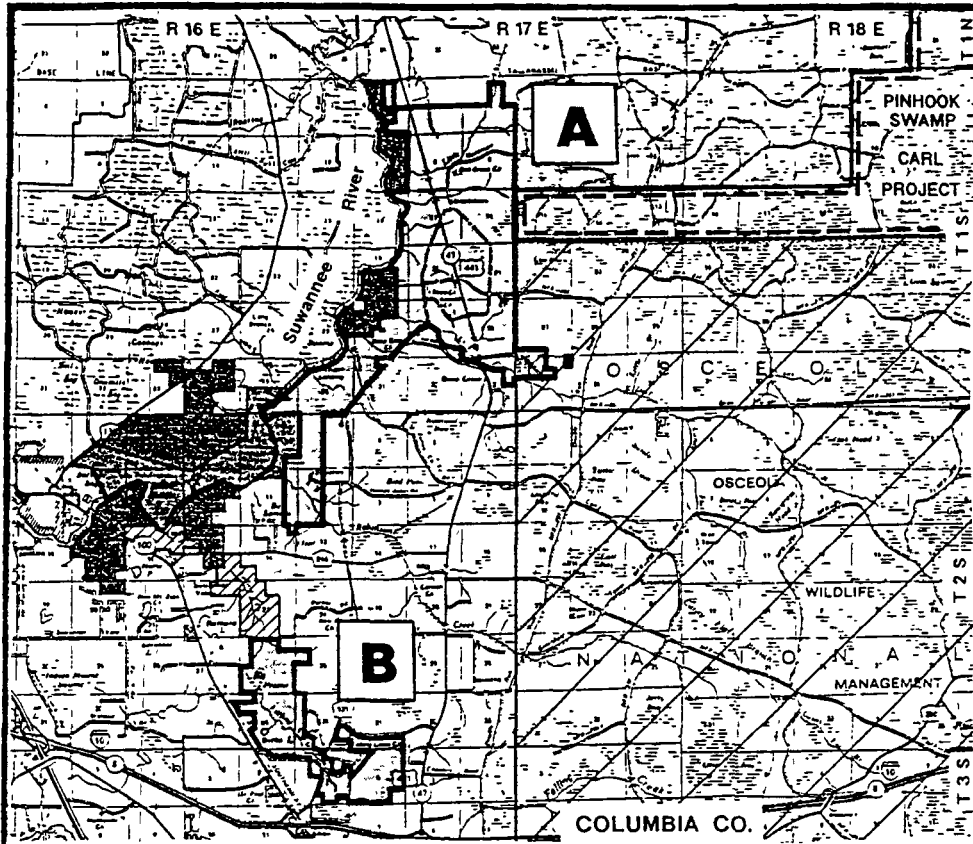
Suwannee Buffers - Bargain 16

Management Cost Summary/DRP

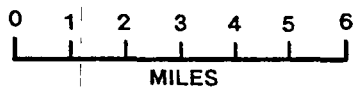
Category Source of Funds	Startup CARL	Recurring CARL
Salary	\$22,167	\$22,167
OPS	\$14,560	\$14,560
Expense	\$11,400	\$11,400
OCO	\$55,000	\$1,000
FCO	\$85,000	\$0
TOTAL	\$188,127	\$49,127

Management Cost Summary/DOF

Category Source of Funds	Startup CARL	Recurring CARL
Salary	\$28,140	\$28,140
OPS	\$0	\$0
Expense	\$13,000	\$5,000
OCO	\$81,100	\$2,000
FCO	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$122,140	\$35,140

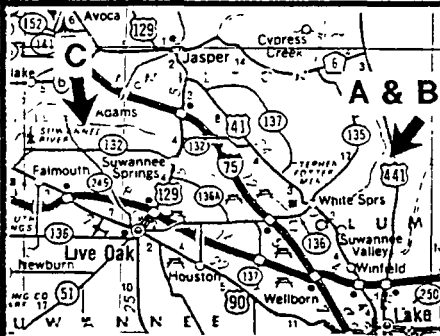


- A. DEEP CREEK DRAINAGE TRACT
- B. FALLING CREEK FALLS TRACT
- C. TRILLIUM SLOPES / NOBLES FERRY BLUFFS TRACT



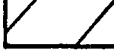



SUWANNEE BUFFERS PHASE I

COLUMBIA / SUWANNEE CO.'S



ESSENTIAL PARCELS
(SEE ESSENTIAL PARCELS DOCUMENTATION)

-  PROJECT AREA
-  STATE & WMD OWNED
-  FEDERAL LANDS
-  PROPOSED FUTURE ADDITION

Pumpkin Hill Creek

Bargain 17

Duval County

Purpose for State Acquisition

The growth of the city of Jacksonville and its outlying developed areas has inevitably reduced the natural lands in Duval County to a fraction of their original extent. The Pumpkin Hill Creek project will protect one of the larger natural uplands left in the county, helping to maintain the water quality of the Nassau and St. Johns Rivers and their fringing marshes—the foundation of an important fishery—protecting wading bird rookeries, and giving the public in this urban area opportunities to fish, hunt, hike, and canoe.

Manager

Division of Marine Resources, Florida Department of Environmental Protection.

General Description

As a remnant of relatively intact natural communities in the urban landscape of Duval County, the Pumpkin Hill Creek project will protect upland buffer to the Nassau River - St. Johns River Marshes Aquatic Preserve, an Outstanding Florida Water that supports a significant commercial and recreational fishery. Besides 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. Fourteen archaeological sites are known from the project, including the ruins of the early 19th century Fitzpatrick Plantation house. The cultural resource value of the project is high. The area is threatened by urban development.

Public Use

This project is designated as a buffer preserve.

Acquisition Planning and Status

This project consists of several large tracts including North Shore (acquired by TNC using Cedar Bay Cogeneration Project mitigation funds), Verdi Forest (acquired jointly with SJRWMD), Tison and Birchfield.

Coordination

St. Johns River Water Management District is CARL's acquisition partner and has taken the lead role in mapping, appraising and negotiating this project under a "161" agreement. The district's expenditures are included in the table below.

Resolutions in support of this project include:

93-23 from St. Johns River Water Management District in support of a shared acquisition.

FNAI Elements	
SANDHILL	G2G3/S2
SCRUBBY FLATWOODS	G3/S3
WET FLATWOODS	G2/S4?
Wood stork	G4/S2
MARITIME HAMMOCK	G4/S3
ESTUARINE TIDAL MARSH	G4/S4
DOME SWAMP	G4/S3?
Black-crowned night-heron	G5/S3?
10 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1994
Project Area (Acres)	6,292
Acres Acquired	3,720*
at a Cost of	\$9,167,230*
Acres Remaining	2,572
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$2,924,364
*includes expenditures of SJRWMD	

Management Policy Statement

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, Division of Marine Resources, Bureau of Coastal and Aquatic Managed Areas, is recommended as the lead manager.

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.

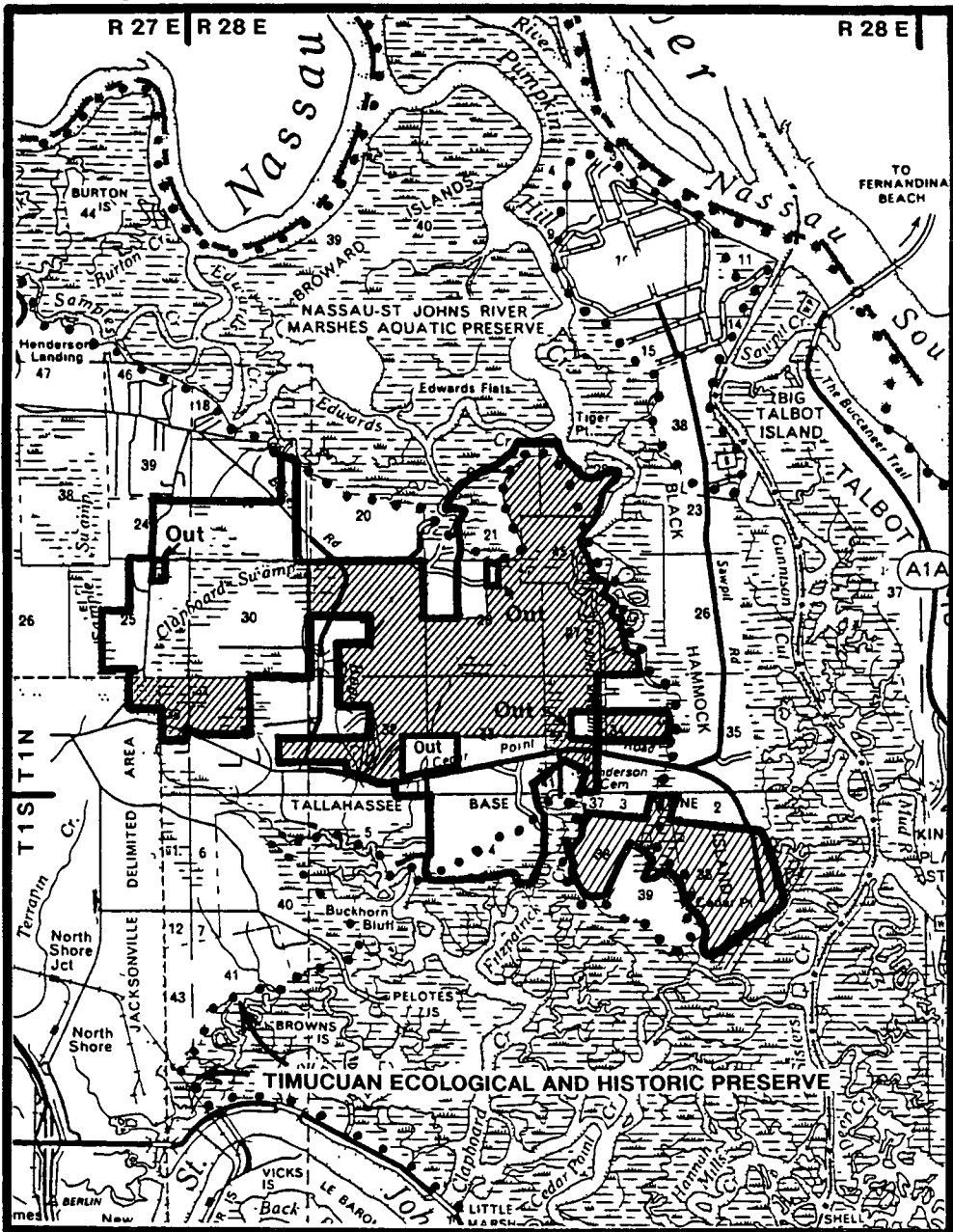
Long-range plans for this project will generally be directed toward restoring disturbed areas to their original conditions, as far as possible, as well as protecting threatened and endangered species. An all-season burning program will use, whenever possible, existing roads, black lines, foam lines and 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.

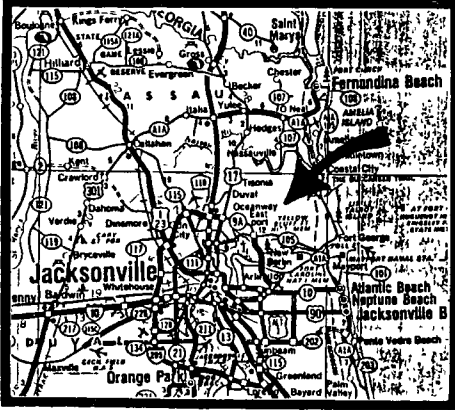
Management Cost Summary/DMR



Category	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98
Source of Funds	CARL/IITF	CARL/IITF	CARL/IITF
Salary	\$18,750	\$34,375	\$42,700
OPS	\$21,426	\$26,000	\$26,000
Expense	\$8,851	\$16,000	\$16,000
OCO	\$0	\$13,167	\$0
FCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
Special			
TOTAL	\$49,027	\$89,542	\$84,700



PUMPKIN HILL CREEK

DUVAL CO.



-  PROJECT BOUNDARY
-  STATE OWNED

Hall Ranch

Bargain 18

Charlotte County

Purpose for State Acquisition

Inland from the rapidly-growing coast of southwest Florida are expanses of rangeland still in essentially natural condition. By adding some of this rangeland to the Babcock-Webb Wildlife Management Area, the Hall Ranch project will help preserve a corridor of natural land—slash pine flatwoods, marshes, and cypress swamps—from Charlotte Harbor to Telegraph Swamp, protect habitat for Florida black bear, and enlarge the area in which the public can hunt, hike, and camp.

Manager

Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission.

General Description

Hall Ranch, adjacent to Babcock-Webb Wildlife Management Area, includes South Florida slash pine flatwoods and depression marshes, with a few other natural communities. The area is more significant for rare animals like black bear than for plants (no rare plants are known). It includes part of Shell Creek (the water supply for Punta Gorda) and the head of

the important Telegraph Swamp. No archaeological sites are known. The area is vulnerable to development and conversion to intensive agriculture; since development pressures are low, endangerment is moderate.

Public Use

This project qualifies as a wildlife management area, with uses such as hunting, various sorts of trails, camping, and picnicking, among other activities.

Acquisition Planning and Status

This project consists of one major owner - the Hall Ranch Corporation. The essential parcel is the Hall ownership south of State Road 74. There are multiple small ownerships scattered throughout the Hall ownership north of SR 74. This project was ranked for the first time in December, 1996.

Coordination

The Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission is CARL's acquisition partner.

Management Policy Statement

The primary objective of management of the Hall Ranch CARL project is to preserve and restore the mosaic of pine flatwoods, hammocks, and wetlands between the Babcock-Webb Wildlife Management Area and Telegraph Swamp. Achieving this objective will provide a refuge for threatened animals like the Florida black bear and red-cockaded woodpecker, preserve an area of natural

lands extending from Charlotte Harbor to Telegraph Swamp, and, by expanding the wildlife management area, provide the public with a large area for natural-resource-based recreation.

The project should be managed under the multiple-use concept: management activities should be directed first toward preservation of resources and second toward integrating carefully controlled consumptive uses such as hunting and timber harvesting. Managers should control access to the project; limit public motor vehicles to one or a few main roads; thoroughly inventory the resources; restore hydrological disturbances; burn the fire-

FNAI Elements	
DRY PRAIRIE	G1/S1
Florida black bear	G5T2/S2
Sherman's fox squirrel	G5T2/S2
DEPRESSION MARSH	G4?/S3
BASIN SWAMP	G4?/S3
MESIC FLATWOODS	G?/S4
WET PRAIRIE	G?/S4?
XERIC HAMMOCK	G?/S3
8 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1997
Project Area (Acres)	6,484
Acres Acquired	0*
at a Cost of	\$0
Acres Remaining	6,484
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$4,997,720

dependent pine flatwoods in a pattern mimicking natural lightning-season fires, using natural firebreaks or existing roads for control; reforest pine plantations with original species; strictly limit timbering in old-growth stands; and monitor management activities to ensure that they are actually preserving resources. Managers should limit the number and size of recreational facilities, ensure that they avoid the most sensitive resources, and site them in already disturbed areas when possible.

The project includes much of the undeveloped land between the Babcock-Webb Wildlife Management Area and Telegraph Swamp and consequently has the size and location to achieve its primary objective.

Management Prospectus

Qualifications for state designation The Hall Ranch project has the resource diversity to qualify as a wildlife management area and will provide the public with a large tract for activities such as hunting, fishing, hiking and wildlife observation.

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

Conditions affecting intensity of management The Hall Ranch proposal generally includes lands that will require moderate to intensive resource management including frequent fire, roller chopping and some timber management to open the thicker pine stands. The primary management needed for the perpetuation of the natural communities on the area would involve continuing the frequent fire regime already established and control of human access. Additional management projects will involve gradual restoration of improved pasture and agricultural fields into native habitat. On portions of existing disturbed areas, native and non-native agronomic plantings may be used to benefit both game and nongame wildlife on the area and to promote special hunting and wildlife viewing opportunities for the general public. Development of facilities, as on all wildlife management areas, would be kept to the minimum level necessary to assure quality recreational experience for those members of the public interested in less infrastructure and other disturbance factors.

Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure During the first year after acquisition, emphasis will be placed on site security, posting boundaries, public access, fire management, resource inventory and removal of existing refuse.

A conceptual management plan will be developed by the GFC, describing the goals and objectives of future resource management.

Long-range plans will stress ecosystem management and the protection and management of threatened and endangered species. Essential roads will be stabilized to provided all weather public access and management operations. Programs providing multiple recreational uses will also be implemented. An all-season prescribed burning management plan will be developed and implemented using conventional and biologically acceptable guidelines. Management activities will strive to manage natural plant communities to benefit native wildlife resources.

Timber resources include pine flatwoods (62%), cypress domes/strands (4%) and xeric hammock (2%). Where appropriate and practical, these resources will be managed using acceptable silvicultural practices as recommended by the Division of Forestry.

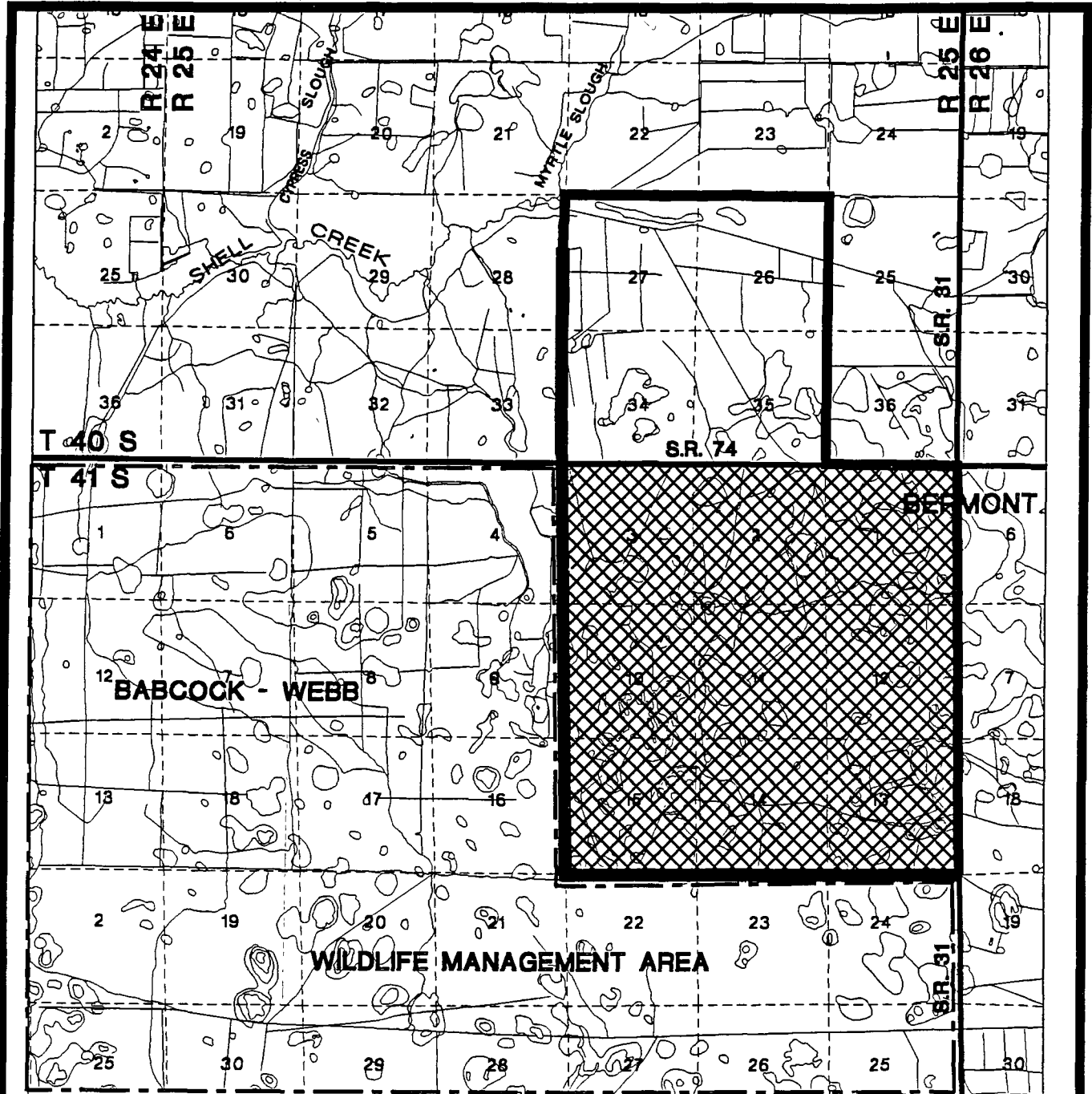
Environmentally sensitive areas will be identified and appropriate protective measures will be implemented to those areas. Unnecessary roads, fire lanes and hydrological disturbances will be abandoned or restored as practical. Minimal infrastructure development will be required to allow public access,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

Revenue-generating potential About 62% of the Hall Ranch consists of pine flatwoods that could be managed to offset operational costs. Future revenue from timber resources will depend on successful reforestation and management of already existing pine stands. Another revenue source would include cattle grazing which would help reduce fuel loads and provide fire line maintenance by the lessee. Additional revenue would be generated from sales of hunting licenses, fishing licenses, wildlife management area stamps and other special hunting stamps and other user fees.

Cooperators in management activities The GFC will cooperate with other state and local government agencies in managing the area.

Management Cost Summary/GFC

Category	Startup	Recurring
Source of Funds	CARL, SGTF	CARL, SGTF
Salary	\$59,415	\$59,415
OPS	\$5,000	\$5,000
Expense	\$32,000	\$32,000
OCO	\$48,128	\$0
FCO	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$139,543	\$86,415



MILES



Conservation and Recreation Lands



PROJECT BOUNDARY



ESSENTIAL PARCELS



HALL RANCH

CHARLOTTE COUNTY

96NEW\HALL

9/9/86

SHEET 1 OF 1

Spruce Creek

Bargain 19

Volusia County

Purpose for State Acquisition

Natural areas along the coast of Volusia County are becoming scarce as residential developments expand from Daytona Beach and New Smyrna Beach. The Spruce Creek project will protect one of the largest tracts of undeveloped land left in this region, along the estuary of Spruce Creek; help to maintain the water quality of the creeks and bays here, thus protecting a fishery; conserve what may be the site of Andrew Turnbull's 18-century plantation; and provide a recreational area where people can do anything from hiking and fishing to simply learning about the plants and animals of this scenic landscape.

Manager

Volusia County.

General Description

The original Spruce Creek project area, north and west of Strickland Bay, contains good estuarine tidal swamps, hammocks, scrub, and flatwoods. It protects habitat for such endangered or threatened species as bald eagles, wood storks and manatees. The addition, between U.S. 1 and Turnbull Bay, contains good Maritime or Xeric Hammock, with live oaks, cabbage palms, and several tropical shrubs near their northern limits. Flatwoods also cover a large part of the addition and Tidal Marsh with remnants of black mangrove fringes it. Disturbed areas include an historic house at the north end and the remains of a

fish camp and marina east of U.S. 1. No FNAI-listed plants are known from the addition; of FNAI-listed animals, gopher tortoises have been found. The area is adjacent to several Outstanding Florida Waters, and the aquatic resources are important to both recreational and commercial fisheries.

Public Use

This project is designated as a recreation area with uses such as cultural and environmental education, hiking, fishing, camping and picnicking.

Acquisition Planning and Status

Larger important tracts include the Diocese of Orlando and Bolt tracts.

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.

Coordination

Volusia County is an acquisition partner in the acquisition of this tract and has committed to manage it.

FNAI Elements	
SCRUB	G2/S2
SCRUBBY FLATWOODS	G3/S3
Gopher tortoise	G3/S3
MESIC FLATWOODS	G?/S4
XERIC HAMMOCK	G?/S3
ESTUARINE TIDAL MARSH	G4/S4
MARITIME HAMMOCK	G4/S3
Florida scrub jay	G5T3/S3
8 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1990*
Project Area (Acres)	2,107
Acres Acquired	1,788
at a Cost of	\$5,470,714
Acres Remaining	319
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$1,289,076
* Combined with Spruce Creek Addition in 1994	

Management Policy Statement

The primary goals of management of the Spruce 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 Spruce Creek Recreation Area has the size, natural, cultural, and recreational resources, and surrounding population density to qualify as a State Recreation Area.

Manager Volusia County in cooperation with the State of Florida.

Conditions affecting intensity of management The project includes moderate-need tracts requiring more than basic resource management and protection. These lands will contain more highly developed resource-related recreation facilities. Large portions of the property, however, would be considered low-need tracts requiring only basic resource management and protection. Recreation use will be incorporated but in a more dispersed and less intensive manner.

Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure Within the first year after acquisition, management activities will concentrate on site security and resource inventory. Volusia County will provide appropriate access to the site to maintain existing and historic uses while protecting 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.

Management Cost Summary

Category	Startup
Source of Funds	Volusia County
Salary	\$25,544
OPS	\$0
Expense	\$3,262
OCO	\$64,544
FCO	\$0
TOTAL	\$93,350

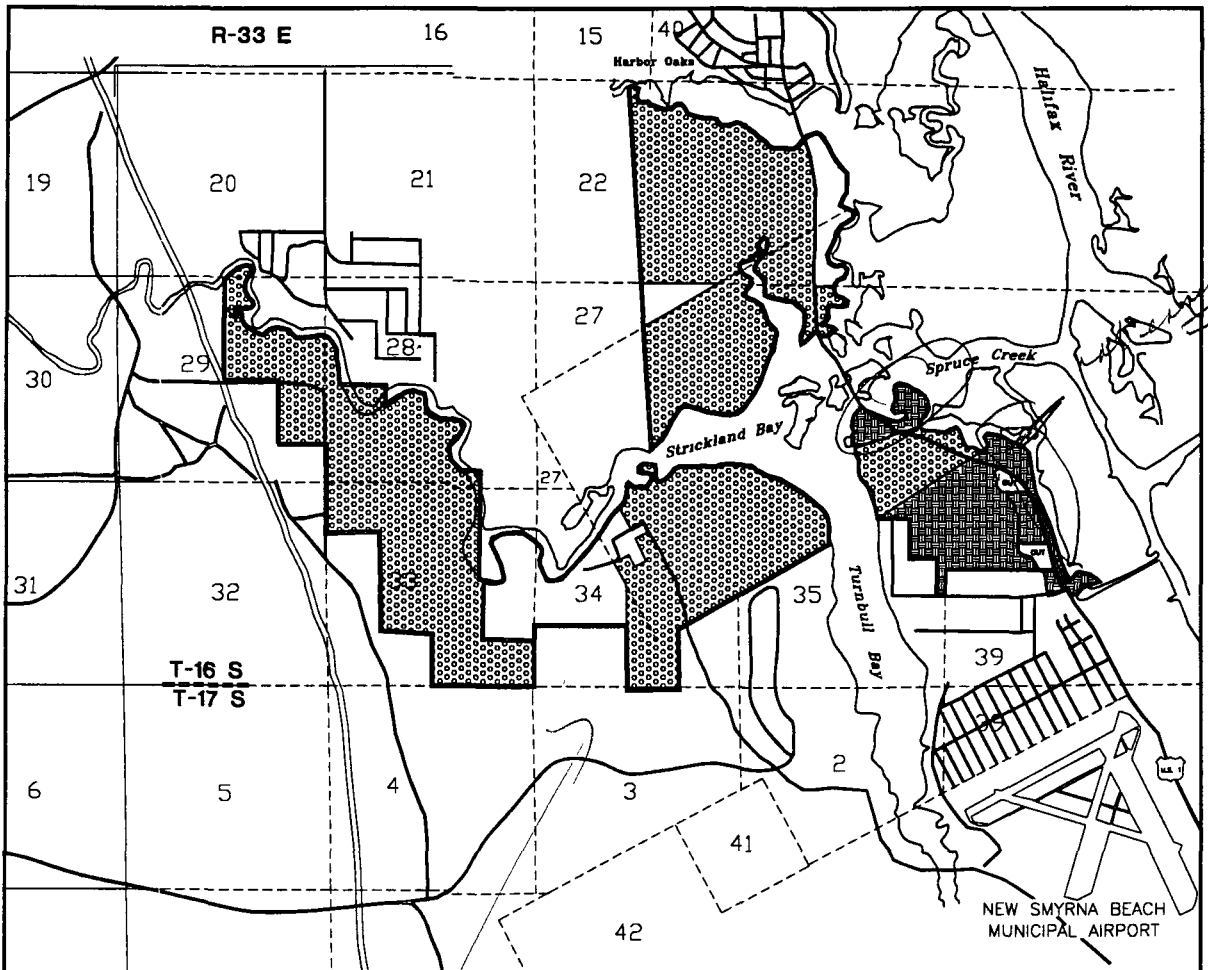
Long-range plans for Spruce Creek will be specified in the management plan and will generally be directed as follows: Development of recreational facilities, a comprehensive trail management program, a comprehensive educational and interpretive program, and a comprehensive historic resource management program; restoration of disturbed areas; maintenance of natural communities through a program of selected harvest and fire management; and habitat enhancement for listed species.

Revenue-generating potential will be determined by the concepts in the Management Plan. Some revenues will probably be generated by user and concession fees at recreation sites. Some revenues may be generated through sale of forest products, but any such revenues will be minimal. Use of small portions of the area as mitigation for development elsewhere would not only restore damaged areas on-site, but would yield revenue as well. It will be several years before potential revenue sources could be fully developed.

Cooperators in management activities Port Orange and New Smyrna Beach both will be involved in the planning of the project.

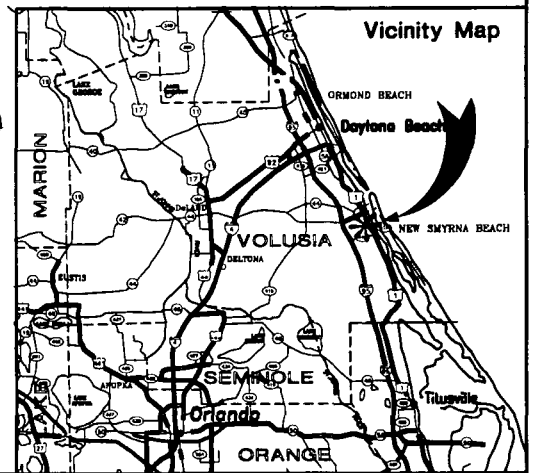
The Museum of Arts and Sciences and the Atlantic Center for the Arts may prove to be valuable partners in optimizing the educational and interpretive opportunities on this site.

The Nature Conservancy still owns the 150 acres that is managed by the Museum of Arts and Sciences. The Environmental Council and Sierra Club have played important roles in the early 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.






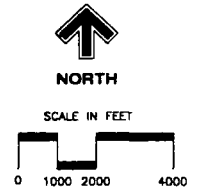
Dicee Ball

*in chart
Dicee August
orig - 981*



SOURCE: USGS QUAD
QUADRANGLES SAMSULA
NEW SMYRNA BEACH

-  PROJECT BOUNDARY
-  STATE OR COUNTY OWNED
-  ESSENTIAL PARCELS



SPRUCE CREEK
VOLUSIA COUNTY

SPRUCE2 R 1-97

North Fork St. Lucie River

Bargain 20

St. Lucie County

Purpose for State Acquisition

Through the middle of growing Port St. Lucie the North Fork of the St. Lucie River flows in a corridor of hardwood swamps and scrub. The North Fork St. Lucie River project will conserve this corridor, helping to protect the water quality of the river—an Aquatic Preserve—and providing residents of and visitors to this area with a place to enjoy boating, fishing, hiking, and other activities.

Manager

Division of Marine Resources, Florida Department of Environmental Protection.

General Description

This project forms a narrow 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 composed largely of wetlands but some developable uplands such as scrub are also present. Rare and threatened plants and animals occur within the project. The project area has a direct influence on the water quality of the North Fork St. Lucie River Aquatic Preserve. No archaeological sites are known from the project. The river flows through the center of Port St. Lucie and is vulnerable to development of adjacent uplands.

Public Use

This project is designated as a buffer preserve, with such public uses as boating and fishing, camping,

FNAI Elements	
SCRUB	G2/S2
West Indian manatee	G2?/S2?
SANDHILL	G2G3/S2
ESTUARINE TIDAL SWAMP	G3/S3
BLACKWATER STREAM	G4/S2
FLOODPLAIN FOREST	G?/S3
MESIC FLATWOODS	G?/S4
HYDRIC HAMMOCK	G?/S4?
12 elements known from project	

picnicking and hiking.

Acquisition Planning and Status

LAAC evaluated and added a new project, North Fork St. Lucie River Addition, to the existing North Fork St. Lucie River project in 1996. The project was then ranked within the Bargain/shared category on December 5, 1996 (previous project had been included in the Substantially Complete category).

Phase I of the original project consists of the City of Port St. Lucie ownership (1,350 acres) formally GDC (acquired) and two other minor owners, Evans and Winn. Phase II consists of the ownerships within the Sharette DRI.

The addition consists of 1,534 acres. Essential parcels in the addition are: Atlantic Gulf, Wild, Miller, Strazulla, Petravice, Becker, Terpening, Evans, Childers, Terrain, and Geiger.

Coordination

St. Lucie County and South Florida Water Management District are CARL's acquisition partners. The former GDC tract was acquired by the City of Port St. Lucie, through the Trust for Public Lands (TPL), for subsequent sale to the state. TPL conveyed the 12.7 acre marina property to the county.

Placed on list	1988*
Project Area (Acres)	2,869
Acres Acquired	981
at a Cost of	\$1,387,400
Acres Remaining	1,888
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of *original North Fork St. Lucie project	\$9,741,721

Management Policy Statement

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.

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.

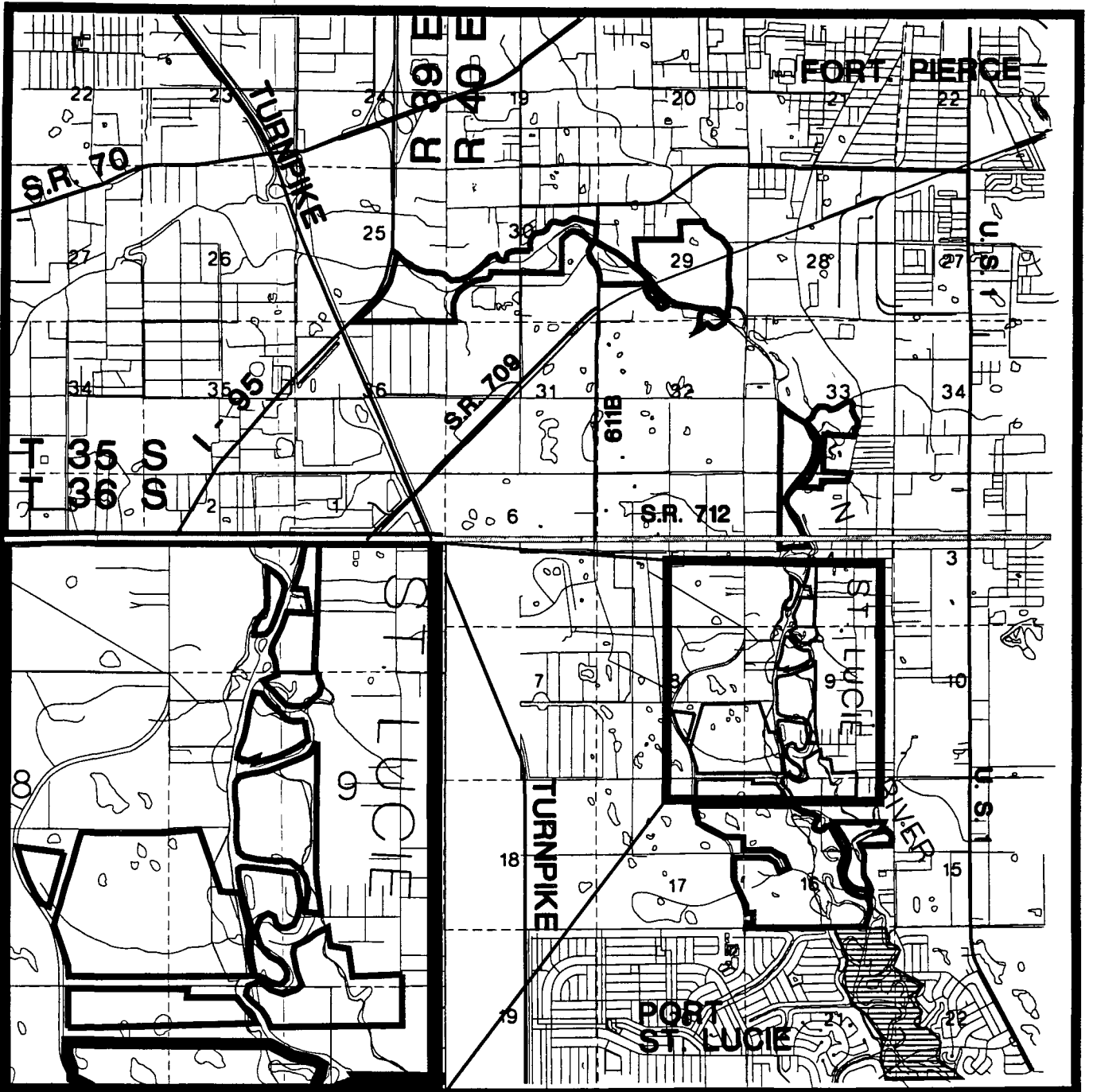
Long-range plans for this property, beginning one year after acquisition, will generally be directed toward the removal of exotic species, restoration of disturbed areas, and the maintenance of natural communities. Management will also protect threatened and endangered species. The resource inventory 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.

Cooperators in management activities St. Lucie County is managing a marina within the project.

Management Cost Summary/DMR

Category	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98
Source of Funds	CARL/IITF	CARL/IITF	CARL/IITF
Salary	\$18,750	\$18,750	\$18,750
OPS	\$16,886	\$28,100	\$28,100
Expense	\$9,358	\$11,000	\$11,000
OCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
FCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$44,994	\$57,850	\$57,850



MILES



CONSERVATION AND RECREATION LANDS

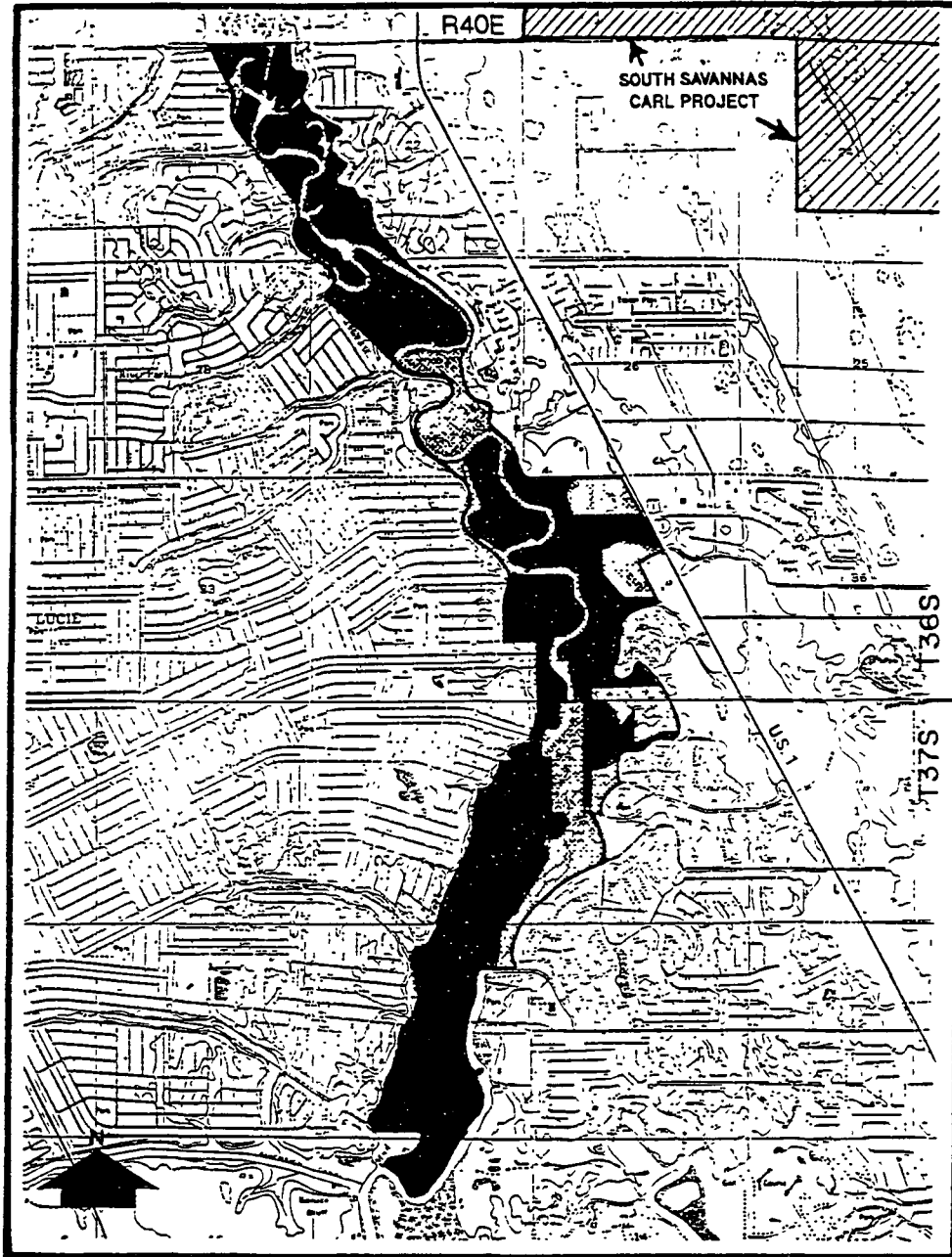


PROJECT BOUNDARY

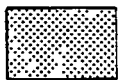


NORTH FORK ST. LUCIE RIVER

ST. LUCIE CO.



CONSERVATION AND RECREATION LANDS



PROJECT AREA



STATE OWNED
EQUALS ESSENTIAL PARCELS



NORTH FORK ST. LUCIE RIVER

ST. LUCIE CO.

Peacock Slough

Bargain 21

Suwannee County

Purpose for State Acquisition

The Suwannee River, for all its beauty, flows through a heavily agricultural area for much of its course, and only its high limestone banks are in close to a natural state. The Peacock Slough project will protect a natural area along the river, with springs, sinks, and siphons dotting a landscape of wetlands, sandhills, and other natural vegetation. By conserving this land, the project will protect an underwater cave system critical for the survival of several rare animals, preserve several rich archaeological sites, and give the public a scenic area for such activities as fishing and scuba diving

Manager

Division of Recreation and Parks, Florida Department of Environmental Protection.

General Description

The project includes 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.

The expanded project contains mature, second growth and old growth forest stands - including a substantial area of sandhill/upland pine forest. 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. The greatest threats to the project are unrestricted public use of the springs and residential development.

Public Use

This project is designated as a state park/geological site with uses such as scuba diving and fishing.

Acquisition Planning and Status

LAAC approved a major expansion of the project boundary in 1992. The expanded, unacquired portion of the project is comprised of approximately 12 ownerships (two major owners), and 75 lots within a subdivision.

Coordination

The Suwannee River Water Management District is an acquisition partner in this project and has acquired 365 acres within the boundary and Suwannee County has acquired 1.7 acres. The District is currently negotiating the purchase of several other tracts.

FNAI Elements	
Florida cave amphipod	G2/S2
SPRING-RUN STREAM	G2/S2
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
Gopher tortoise	G3/S3
18 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1984
Project Area (Acres)	3,033
Acres Acquired	647
at a Cost of	\$989,754
Acres Remaining	2,386
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$1,755,200

*Acquire
Executive Panel
= original project area*

Management Policy Statement

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.

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.

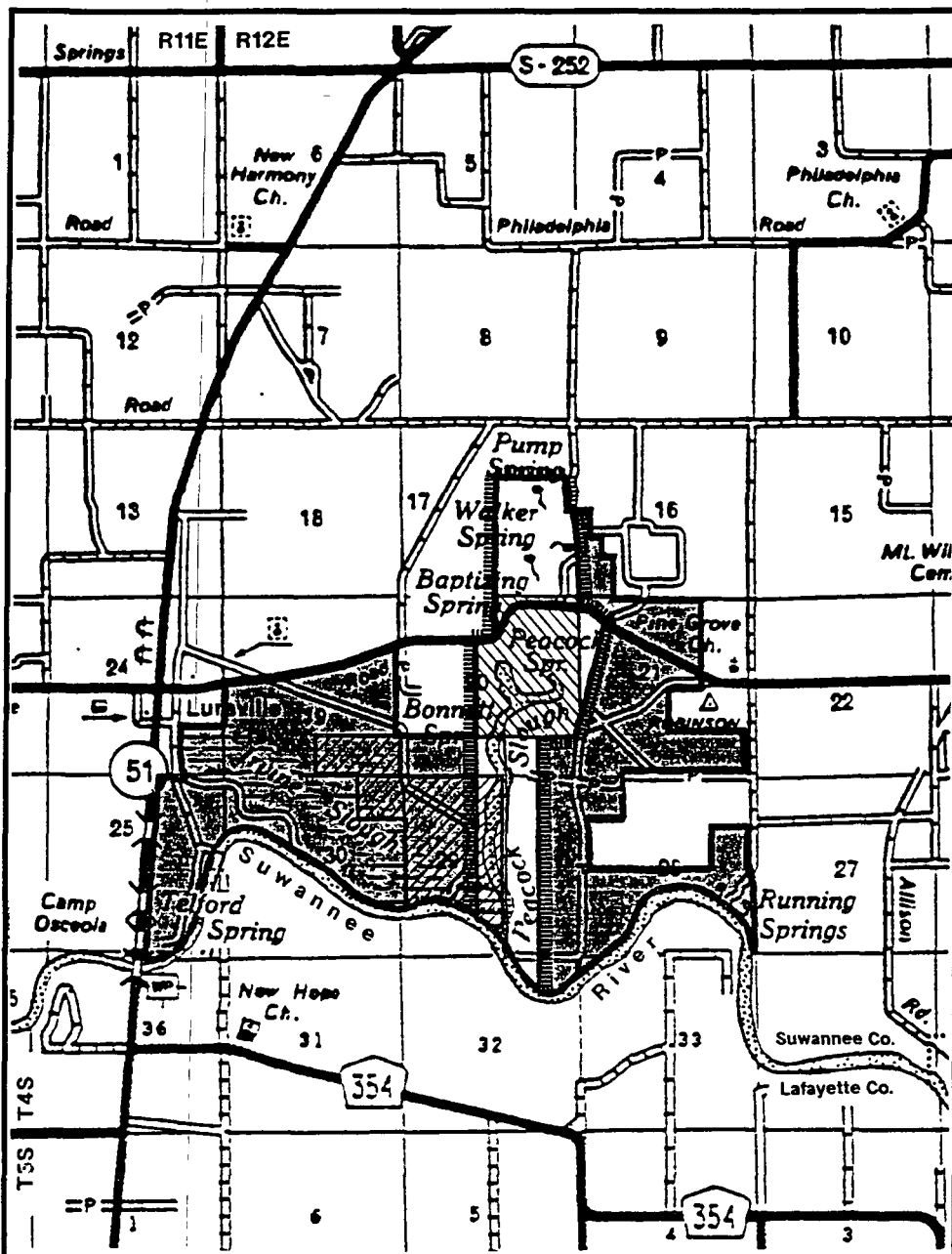
Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure Within the first year after acquisition, management activities will concentrate on site security, natural and cultural resource protection, and efforts toward the development of a plan for long-term public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


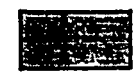

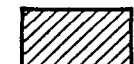
Cooperators in management activities No local governments or others are recommended for management of this project area.

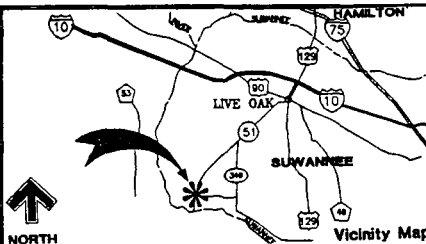
Management Cost Summary

Category	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97
	CARL/SPTF	CARL/SPTF	CARL/SPTF
Salary	\$27,909	\$28,467	\$29,036
OPS	\$4,000	\$4,000	\$4,000
Expense	\$7,613	\$8,125	\$8,125
OCO	\$8,503	\$0	\$0
FCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$48,025	\$40,592	\$41,151



ALL OF THE BELOW EQUAL ESSENTIAL PARCELS

-  PREVIOUS PROJECT AREA
-  1992 ADDITIONS
-  STATE OWNED
-  SUWANNEE RIVER WMD OWNED



SCALE IN MILES



PEACOCK SLOUGH
SUWANNEE COUNTY

12-22-94

North Indian River Lagoon

Bargain 22

Volusia and Brevard Counties

Purpose for State Acquisition

In southeast Volusia County lies a large forested wetland that drains into the northernmost point of the Indian River, with its extensive pristine grass beds and shellfishery. The North Indian River Lagoon project will conserve this area, as well as coastal hammocks farther south, thereby helping to maintain the high water quality and productivity of the Indian River, preserving habitat for the endangered manatee, and giving the public a natural area in which to observe wildlife, hike, hunt, and pursue other recreational activities.

Manager

Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission (north of U.S. 1) and the US Fish and Wildlife Service (south of U.S. 1).

General Description

The project will protect a vast area of high quality basin swamp/hydric hammock that buffers the Indian River Lagoon and its watershed. It is a nearly continuous north-south corridor of high quality natural communities connecting temperate and subtropical plant associations. Natural communities include basin swamp, hydric hammock, upland hardwood forest, and mesic/wet flatwoods. 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 extensive and nearly pristine, and the Lagoon contains one of the few remaining areas approved for shellfish

harvesting on Florida's Atlantic Coast. Ten archaeological sites are known from the project, with moderate potential for more. The shoreline areas in the project are threatened by intense growth and residential development.

Public Use

This project is designated as a wildlife management area, with such uses as hiking, hunting, wildlife observation and environmental education. The southern part will be added to the Merritt Island National Wildlife Refuge.

Acquisition Planning and Status

This project consists of tracts in both Volusia and Brevard Counties. In Volusia County, the larger ownerships include Bennett, Tropical Valley, Rankis, Suplee, Ginsburg, Stewart, Hart and Register. Over 300 other smaller ownerships exist.

Brevard 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.

Coordination

The St. Johns River Water Management District is an acquisition partner on the Volusia County tracts. On the Brevard tracts, the Brevard County EEL Program committed \$5 million in acquisition funds and \$2.6 million for site management.

The North American Wetlands Conservation Council committed \$1.5 million for land acquisition of marshes and hammocks within this project.

FNAI Elements	
<i>Tampa vervain</i>	G1/S1
ESTUARINE GRASS BED	G2/S2
SCRUB	G2/S2
SANDHILL	G2G3/S2
SHELL MOUND	G3/S2
SCRUBBY FLATWOODS	G3/S3
Wood stork	G4/S2
UPLAND HARDWOOD FOREST	G?/S3
20 FNAI elements known from site	

Placed on list	1993
Project Area (Acres)	20,167
Acres Acquired	1,167
at a Cost of	\$146,000
Acres Remaining	19,000
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$7,924,300

Management Policy Statement

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.

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 Cost Summary for GFC

Category	Startup	Recurring
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$90,000	\$90,000
OPS	\$4,200	\$4,200
Expense	\$42,000	\$42,000
OCO	\$78,750	\$1,000
FCO	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$214,950	\$137,200

Management Cost Summary Brevard County

Category	1995/96	1996/97
Source of Funds	County	CARL
Salary	\$8,700	\$8,700
OPS	\$0	\$0
Expense	\$0	\$1,000
OCO	\$0	\$0
FCO	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$8,700	\$9,700



NORTH INDIAN RIVER
(TURNBULL - SCOTTSMOOR)

VOLUSIA / BREVARD CO.'S



PROJECT AREA



SJRWMD OWNERSHIP

PHASE 1 EQUALS ESSENTIAL PARCELS
(SEE ESSENTIAL PARCELS DOCUMENTATION)



Sand Mountain

Bargain 23

Bay and Washington Counties

Purpose for State Acquisition

Until the early part of this century, the country north of St. Andrews Bay was a high longleaf-pine sandhill interrupted by deep depressions holding shallow sand-bottomed lakes. The lakes still pock the area, but most of the sandhill has been replaced by pine plantations and residential developments. The Sand Mountain project will conserve and restore part of this land, still one of the largest tracts of sandhill in the Florida panhandle; protect the watersheds of the lakes and of Econfina Creek (the source of Panama City's water); maintain habitat critical to the survival of several rare plants that grow only around these lakes; and provide a large scenic area where the public can enjoy many recreational activities, from hiking to hunting.

Manager

Division of Forestry, Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services.

General Description

The high rolling pinelands of the project 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. Three archaeological sites are known from the project and there is moderate potential for more. Development threatens the northern part and the lakes in the southern part.

Public Use

This project is designated as a state forest with such uses as hiking, hunting, fishing, swimming, camping and environmental education.

Acquisition Planning and Status

The larger longleaf pine sandhill tracts - Deltona, St. Joe and John Hancock Mutual Life Ins. Co. - should be acquired first. The Rosewood ownership in Phase II could also be acquired as part of Phase I if as a Bargain/Shared acquisition with the Northwest Florida Water Management District.

Coordination

The Northwest Florida Water Management District is CARL's acquisition partner and made an unsuccessful attempt to acquire the primary tract, Deltona, on the CARL Program's behalf.

FNAI Elements	
Rock Springs cave isopod	G1/S1
Shaggy ghostsnail	G1/S1
<i>Karst pond xyris</i>	G2/S2
<i>Smooth-barked St. John's wort</i>	G2/S2
<i>Panhandle meadowbeauty</i>	G2/S2
<i>Gulf coast lupine</i>	G2/S2
<i>Baltzell's sedge</i>	G2/S2
<i>Coville's rush</i>	G2G3/S1
41 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1994
Project Area (Acres)	31,056
Acres Acquired	0
at a Cost of	\$0
Acres Remaining	31,056
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$15,797,200

Management Policy Statement

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.

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.

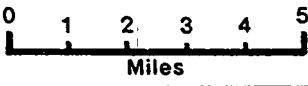
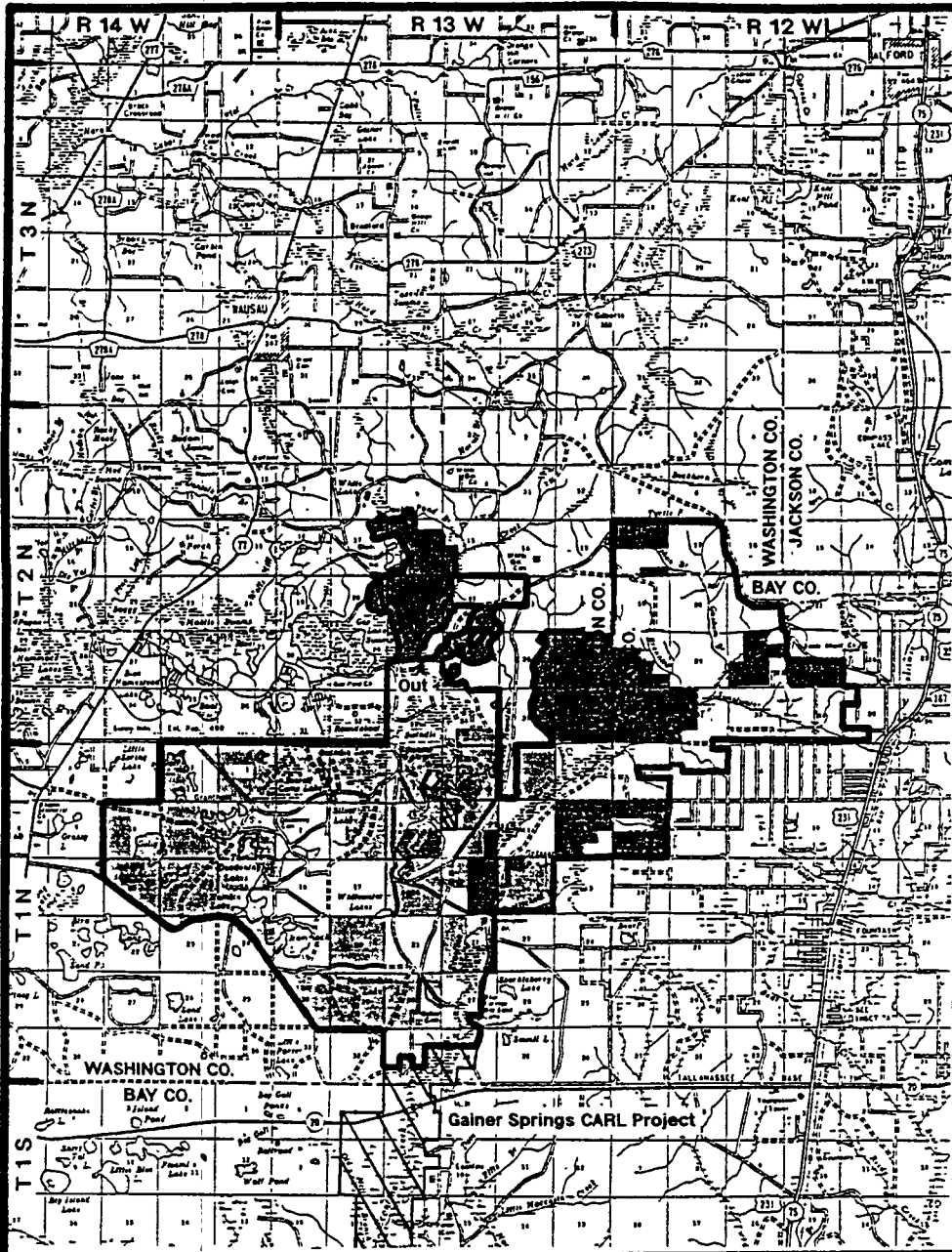
Long-range plans for this project will generally be directed toward restoring disturbed areas to their original conditions, as far as possible, as well as protecting threatened and endangered species. Much of the pinelands have been cleared and planted in sand pine and require restoration. An all-season 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.

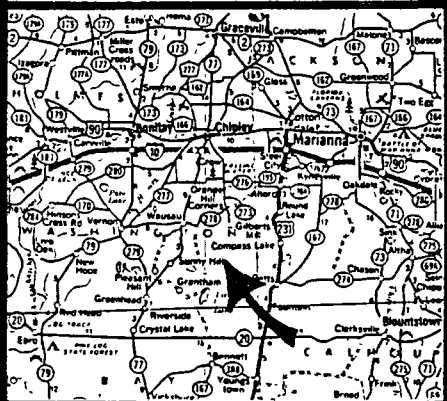
Management Cost Summary/DOF

Category	Startup	Recurring
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$148,370	\$148,370
OPS	\$0	\$0
Expense	\$70,000	\$50,000
OCO	\$234,900	\$15,000
FCO	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$453,270	\$213,370



SAND MOUNTAIN
WASHINGTON/BAY CO.'S

-  PROJECT BOUNDARY
-  PHASE I
EQUALS ESSENTIAL PARCELS
-  ROSEWOOD TIMBER
COMPANY
-  PORTER POND
STATE FOREST



Everglades Agricultural Restoration Area Bargain 24

Palm Beach County

Purpose for State Acquisition

Where once the vast sawgrass marsh of the northern Everglades spread south from Lake Okeechobee, there now spread canals and productive sugar-cane fields, preventing a natural flow of clean water into the Everglades to the south. The Everglades Agricultural Restoration Area project will use one of these large sugar-cane farms to help restore a more natural flow of cleaner water into the southern Glades, ultimately improving the health of the marshes, mangrove swamps, and offshore seagrass beds downstream.

Manager

South Florida Water Management District.

General Description

The property is ditched, cleared, and planted in sugar cane. There is a large sugar mill on the property. It has no natural communities or listed species. Its hydrology has been considerably altered, but could possibly be restored to a more natural condition. There are no significant geological, archaeological, or

cultural features known from the proposal area. Vulnerability to any further degradation is low.

Public Use

This project is designated as a water conservation area and its recreation potential will be limited, except possibly for hiking, camping and fishing from the raised canal banks.

Acquisition Planning and Status

This project consists of one major owner - Talisman Sugar Corporation.

Coordination

This will be a shared acquisition with South Florida Water Management District and the Department of the Interior.

FNAI Elements
No elements known from project

Placed on list	1996
Project Area (Acres)	34,768
Acres Acquired	0
at a Cost of	\$0
Acres Remaining	34,768
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$82,400,593

Management Policy Statement

The primary objective of management of the Everglades Agricultural Restoration Area (Talisman Sugar Company) CARL project is to restore more natural timing, distribution, and quality of water flows from the Everglades Agricultural Area into the marshes to the south. Achieving this objective will help to preserve the remaining Everglades, especially those areas historically fed by flows through the project area, such as the Holey Land Wildlife Management Area, Water Conservation Area 3, and Shark Valley Slough and the gulf coastal mangroves in Everglades National Park.

The project should be managed under the multiple-use concept: management activities should be directed first toward restoration of hydrological and, if possible, biological resources and second toward integrating carefully controlled consumptive uses such as fishing. Managers should control access to the project; thoroughly inventory the present biological and hydrological resources; restore hydrological disturbances; and monitor management activities to ensure that they are actually restoring resources. Managers should limit the number and size of recreational facilities, ensure that they avoid the most sensitive resources, and site them in already disturbed areas when possible.

The property includes 34,000 acres adjacent to the Holey Land Wildlife Management Area and consequently has the size and location to achieve its primary objective. Any management of this property, however, should be regarded as only part of a more comprehensive plan for restoring the hydrology of the Everglades.

Management Cost Summary

Property will undergo transition from private to public over a number of years; therefore, a management cost summary is not available at this time.

Category	1996/97
Source of Funds	CARL
Salary	\$0
OPS	\$0
Expense	\$0
OCO	\$0
FCO	\$0
TOTAL	\$0

Management Prospectus

Qualifications for state designation Consideration for purchase of these properties is not based on their current resource value, but rather on their future potential to aid in environmental enhancement and water supply augmentation for the South Florida ecosystem. The major problem facing the Everglades today is the loss of historic long term water storage. While large quantities of water are pumped from the EAA into the Everglades, the time, distribution and hydrograph does not match the historic natural pattern. Additional storage areas would allow some modification of the current need for immediate discharge from the EAA into the Water Conservation Areas. Conditions such as the current flooding of those areas could also be reduced.

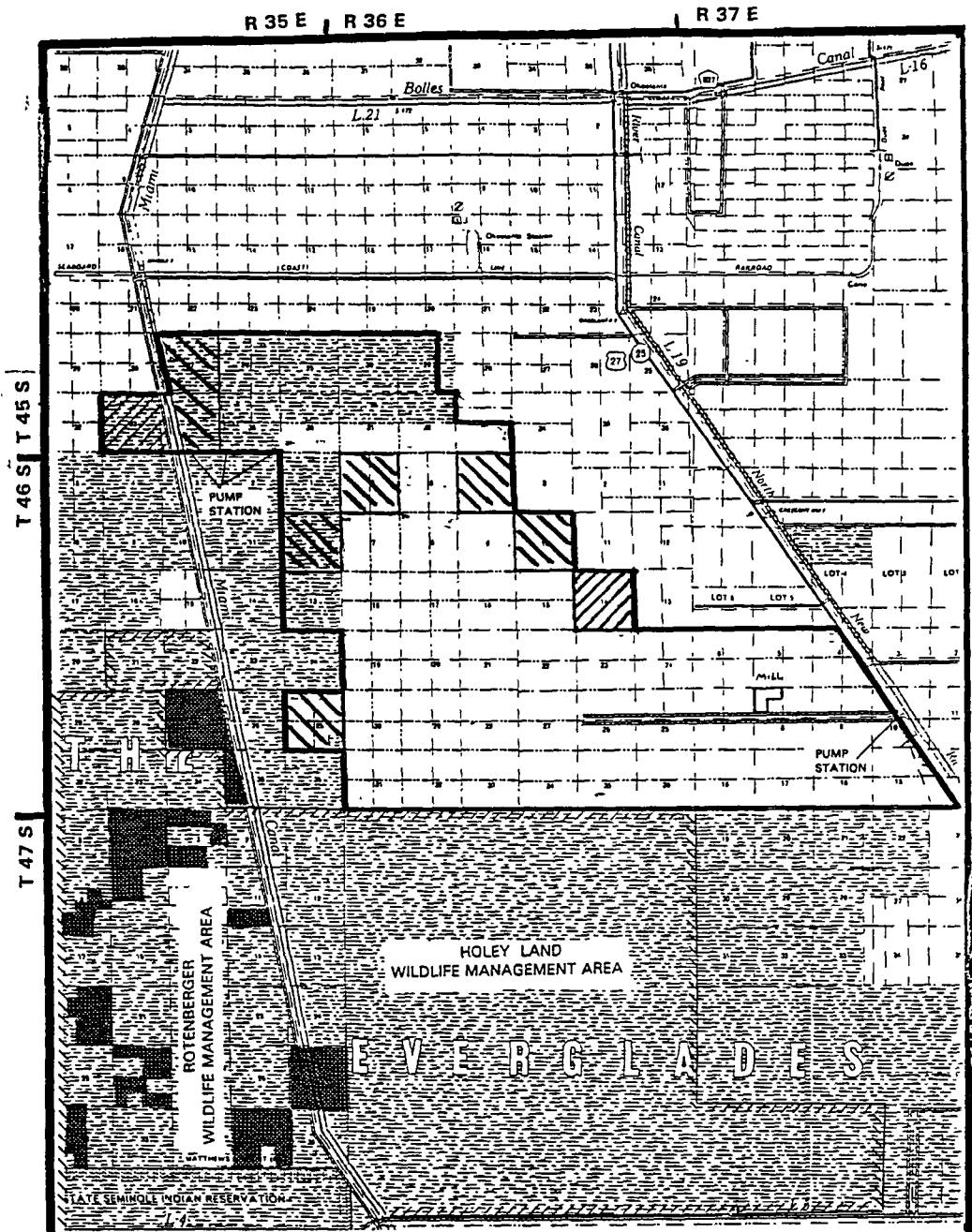
Manager South Florida Water Management District
Conditions affecting intensity of management The property will require major capital expenditures to achieve objectives of acquisition. Long range operations and maintenance costs are expected to be substantial.

Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure It is anticipated that there would be a 3-5 year phase out of agricultural activities, during which site securing, exotic control and other matters can be addressed. Long range plans and designs would be developed during this period.

Revenue-generating potential It is likely that substantial revenue could be generated during the phasedown of agricultural usage. In addition, swaps involving the northern 12,000-14,000 acres would avoid large acquisition expenditures elsewhere. It is not yet known whether significant revenue opportunities would exist long term.

Cooperators in management activities To be determined.

Everglades Agricultural Restoration Area - Bargain 24



Everglades Agricultural Restoration Area
 (Talisman Sugar Company)

Palm Beach County

STATE OWNED LAND

ROTENBERGER /SEMINOLE C.A.R.L. PROJECT

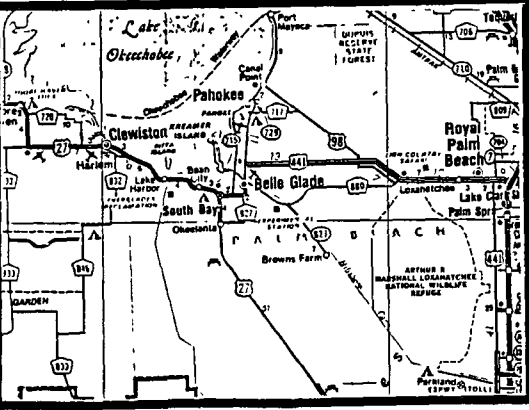
RESOURCE PLANNING BOUNDARY

Owned

Leased to Others

Leased from Others

Subleased to Others



Econ-St. Johns Ecosystem

Bargain 25

Orange and Seminole Counties

Purpose for State Acquisition

Between the growing cities of Orlando and Titusville is a near wilderness through which the middle St. Johns River flows. The Econ-St. Johns Ecosystem project will protect part of this undeveloped area along Puzzle Lake where the Econlockhatchee River flows into the St. Johns, adding to conservation lands already on the river, protecting habitat for bald eagle and other wildlife and rare plants, preserving several archaeological sites, and providing the public of this urbanizing region opportunities for canoeing, fishing, hunting, and other recreation.

Manager

Division of Forestry, Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services.

General Description

The Econ-St. Johns Ecosystem project will protect wetlands associated with the Econlockhatchee (a blackwater stream) and St. Johns Rivers, extensive hydric hammocks, and over nine miles of frontage on the St. Johns River. Other communities within the project include baygall, mesic/wet flatwoods, floodplain marsh, and scrub/scrubby flatwoods. Much of the uplands have been converted to improved pasture; natural areas have also been impacted by grazing and clearcutting. This project, adjacent to the Seminole Ranch Save Our Rivers project, could ultimately be part of public land protecting a riparian corridor nearly 54 miles long

along the Econlockhatchee and St. Johns Rivers. Fourteen archaeological sites are known from the project, with good potential for more. The area is threatened by unrestricted logging and residential development.

Public Use

The project will provide a state forest, with such uses as fishing, canoeing, hiking, camping, cultural education and nature appreciation.

Acquisition Planning and Status

Econ-St. Johns - Phase I: Hunters Development Fund; Lee Ranch (SJRWMD negotiations unsuccessful); Ray Fore (acquired by Seminole County). Phase II: Northernmost large ownership and remaining inholdings including Clonts, Henning, McLeod, Baker and Ritcher.

Lower Econlockhatchee - Phase 1: Demetree, the largest ownership buffering portions of both sides of river (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.

Coordination

The St. Johns River Water Management District is an acquisition partner in this project as are both Seminole and Orange Counties. The district's expenditures are reflected in the table below.

FNAI Elements	
<i>Chapman's sedge</i>	G2G3/S2
SCRUB	G2/S2
<i>Curtiss' milkweed</i>	G3/S3
Bald eagle	G3/S2S3
<i>Decurrent beak-rush</i>	G3G4/S2
SHELL MOUND	G3/S2
SCRUBBY FLATWOODS	G3/S3
HYDRIC HAMMOCK	G?/S4?
16 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1994*
Project Area (Acres)	27,652**
Acres Acquired	5,833**
at a Cost of	\$15,702,597
Acres Remaining	21,819
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$18,144,702

* Econ-St Johns and Lower Econlockhatchee projects were combined to create Econ-St. Johns Ecosystem in 1994

** includes acreage acquired and funds expended by SJRWMD.

Management Policy Statement

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 natural resource 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.

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.

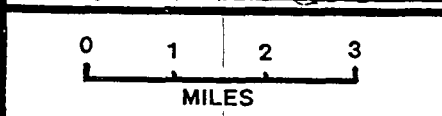
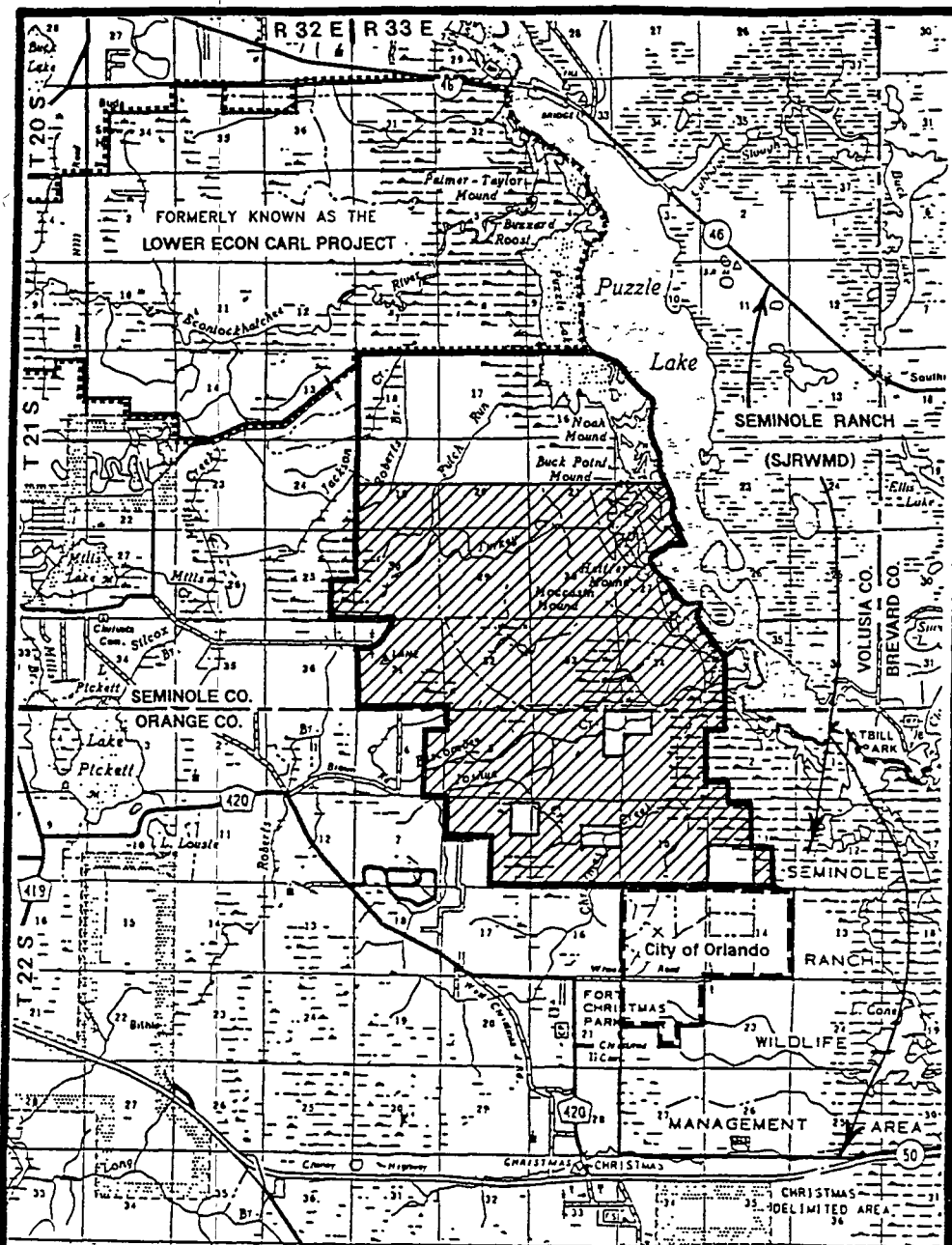
Long-range plans for this project will generally be directed toward restoring disturbed areas to their original conditions, as far as possible, as well as protecting threatened and endangered species. The project contains a considerable acreage of pasture and range that is suitable for reforestation. 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 thinning and regeneration harvests. Plantations will be thinned and, where appropriate, reforested with species found in natural ecosystems. Stands will not have a targeted rotation age. Infrastructure will primarily be located in disturbed areas and will be the minimum required for management and public access. The Division will promote environmental education.

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

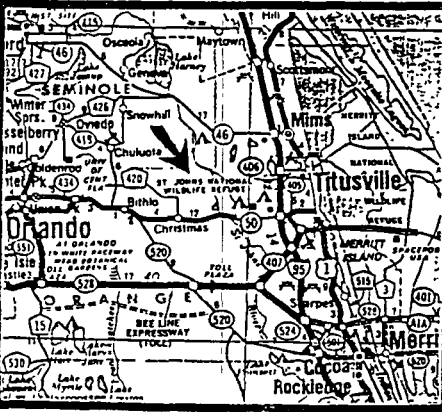
Cooperators in management activities The Division is cooperating with other state agencies, local government entities and other interested parties.

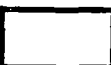

Management Cost Summary/DOF

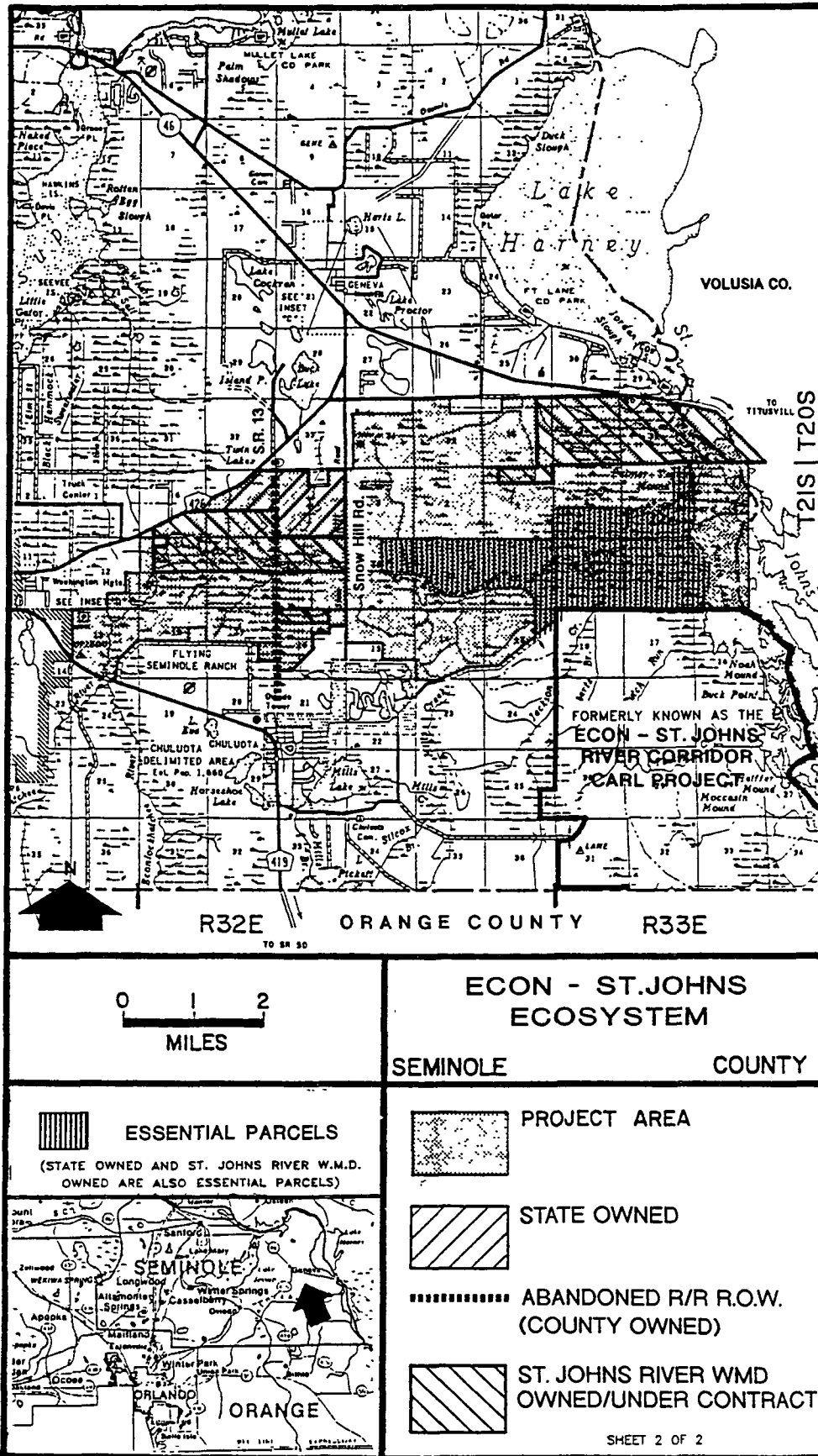
Category	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$39,373	\$40,554	\$43,000
OPS	\$0	\$4,320	\$0
Expense	\$28,487	\$24,841	\$25,000
OCO	\$2,860	\$6,500	\$5,000
FCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$70,720	\$76,215	\$73,000



ECON - ST. JOHNS ECOSYSTEM
 SEMINOLE / ORANGE CO.'S




-  PROJECT AREA
 -  PHASE I
- PHASE I EQUALS ESSENTIAL PARCELS



**ECON - ST. JOHNS
ECOSYSTEM**

SEMINOLE COUNTY

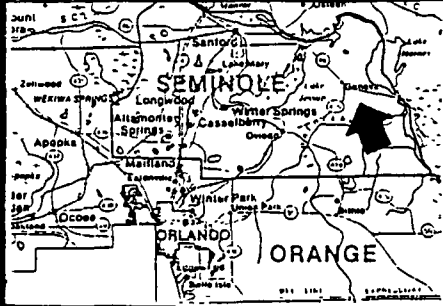
 **ESSENTIAL PARCELS**
(STATE OWNED AND ST. JOHNS RIVER W.M.D. OWNED ARE ALSO ESSENTIAL PARCELS)

 **PROJECT AREA**

 **STATE OWNED**

 **ABANDONED R/R R.O.W.
(COUNTY OWNED)**

 **ST. JOHNS RIVER WMD
OWNED/UNDER CONTRACT**



Heather Island

Bargain 26

Marion County

Purpose for State Acquisition

Near Ocala, the Oklawaha River on its northward journey to the St. Johns leaves muck farms and passes through rich swamps backed by pine and mixed pine-hardwood forests. The Heather Island project will protect and restore part of this floodplain and the old-growth forests beside it (as well as an historic house) and will restore the river to its original channel where muck farmers have diverted it into a canal. By doing so, the project will conserve a natural area linking the Ocala National Forest, the Cross-Florida Greenway, and Silver River State Park, preserving habitat for rare plants such as the pinkroot and wildlife such as black bear, and providing the people of this fast-growing area with opportunities to enjoy this scenic natural landscape.

Managers

Division of Recreation and Parks, Florida Department of Environmental Protection (north of Sharps Ferry Road); the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission (south of Sharps Ferry Road); and Marion County (historic house and grounds).

General Description

The project includes an outstanding example of old growth upland mixed forest dominated by very large loblolly pines as well as floodplain swamp, bottomland forest and flatwoods. 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. About half of the project, including much of the Oklawaha River, will require restoration. Two cultural sites are known, including a 1910 Colonial Revival residence. Any uplands on the tract, including the historic residence, are threatened by residential development.

Public Use

This project is designated as a wildlife management area and park, with such uses as fishing, hunting, canoeing and camping.

Acquisition Planning and Status

Essential tracts in this project consist of three primary ownerships, including the former Oklawaha Farms (acquired by SJRWMD), Wachovia Pension Fund and St. Joe Corp.

The Board of Trustees owns acreage within the project area which was transferred from the Canal Authority.

Coordination

The St. Johns River Water Management District is an acquisition partner. The district's expenditure is reflected in the table below. The Nature Conservancy is an intermediary in the acquisition of the Container Corp./Wachovia tract.

Resolutions in support of this project include: St. Johns River Water Management District pledging 50% funding. A general resolution of support was received from the Marion County Commission.

FNAI Elements	
<i>Pinkroot</i>	G1G2/S1S2
<i>Coastal vervain</i>	G2/S2
SANDHILL	G2G3/S2
SHELL MOUND	G3/S2
FLOODPLAIN MARSH	G3?/S2
<i>Wild coco</i>	G3G4/S2
<i>Night-scented orchid</i>	G?/S2
<i>Ghost orchid</i>	G?/S2
29 FNAI elements known from project	

Placed on list	1990
Project Area (Acres)	14,358
Acres Acquired	4,400*
at a Cost of	\$8,200,000*
Acres Remaining	9,958
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of *by SJRWMD	\$13,997,000

Management Policy Statement

The primary goals of management 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).

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 Cost Summary/DRP

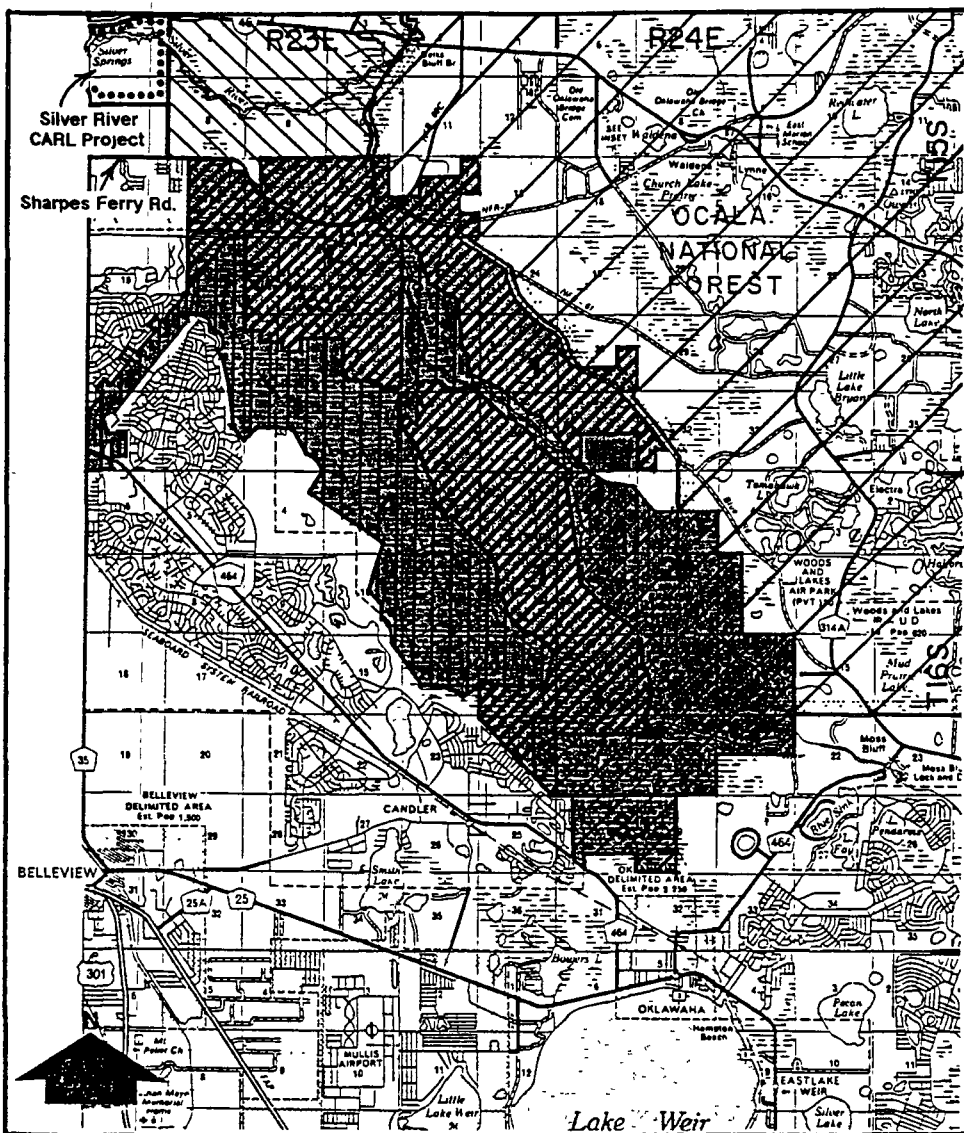
Category	Startup	Recurring
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$0	\$0
OPS	\$3,640	\$3,640
Expense	\$10,000	\$10,000
OCO	\$0	\$1,000
FCO	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$13,640	\$14,640

Management Cost Summary/County

Category	Startup	Recurring
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$35,000	\$35,000
OPS	\$0	\$0
Expense	\$15,000	\$15,000
OCO	\$15,000	\$0
FCO	\$75,000	\$0
TOTAL	\$140,000	\$50,000

Management Summary Cost/GFWFC

Category	Startup	Recurring
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$45,000	\$45,000
OPS	\$0	\$0
Expense	\$20,000	\$20,000
OCO	\$31,200	\$1,000
FCO	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$96,200	\$67,000

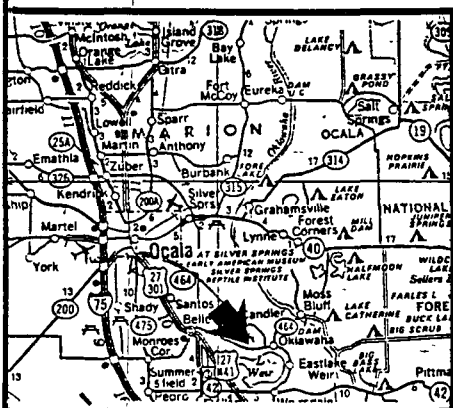



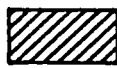



HEATHER ISLAND

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

Lochloosa Wildlife

Bargain 27

Alachua County

Purpose for State Acquisition

The large lakes, flatwoods, and prairies in southeast Alachua County are still in good condition, though much of the flatwoods is now pine plantation and Gainesville and Ocala are growing. The Lochloosa Wildlife project will conserve a large part of this area, protecting forested lands linking Newnan's Lake, Lochloosa Lake, Orange Lake, and Paynes Prairie; protecting habitat for many kinds of wildlife, especially black bear, osprey, and wood storks; maintaining the high water quality of the lakes, streams, and marshes here; and providing a scenic natural area for people to boat, fish, hike, or hunt in.

Manager

Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission.

General Description

The project encompasses the significant resources associated with Lochloosa Lake (particularly large populations of birds of prey), a bird rookery used by wood storks, and possibly the largest intact Mesic Flatwoods remaining in Alachua County. Tracts in intensive timber production account for more than half the project acreage. Magnesia Springs in the project supports the only known population in the world of the loose-coiled snail, *Aphaestracon 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 and the project will also buffer several Outstanding Florida Waters in the vicinity.

Public Use

The project is designated as a wildlife management area.

Acquisition Planning and Status

Essential tracts within this project include: Georgia Pacific - the St. Johns River Water Management District has acquired a conservation easement over 10,300 acres surrounding Lake Lochloosa, future district plans include negotiation of conservation easements on remainder; Franklin Crates; Concora (Container Corp./Wachovia); Goethe; and Brown.

Coordination

The St. Johns River Water Management District is CARL's acquisition partner. The district's expenditures are reflected in the table below.

Resolutions in support of this project include:

93023 St. Johns River Water Management District pledging up to 50% of the acquisition cost.

FNAI Elements	
Loose-coiled snail	G1/S1
SANDHILL	G2G3/S2
Striped newt	G2G3/S2S3
Florida black bear	G5T2/S2
Sherman's fox squirrel	G5T2/S2
Florida sandhill crane	G5T2T3/S2S3
Bald eagle	G3/S2S3
Gopher tortoise	G3/S3
27 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1994
Project Area (Acres)	33,793
Acres Acquired	10,334*
at a Cost of	\$7,400,000*
Acres Remaining	23,459
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$13,642,632
*by SJRWMD	

Management Policy Statement

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.

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.

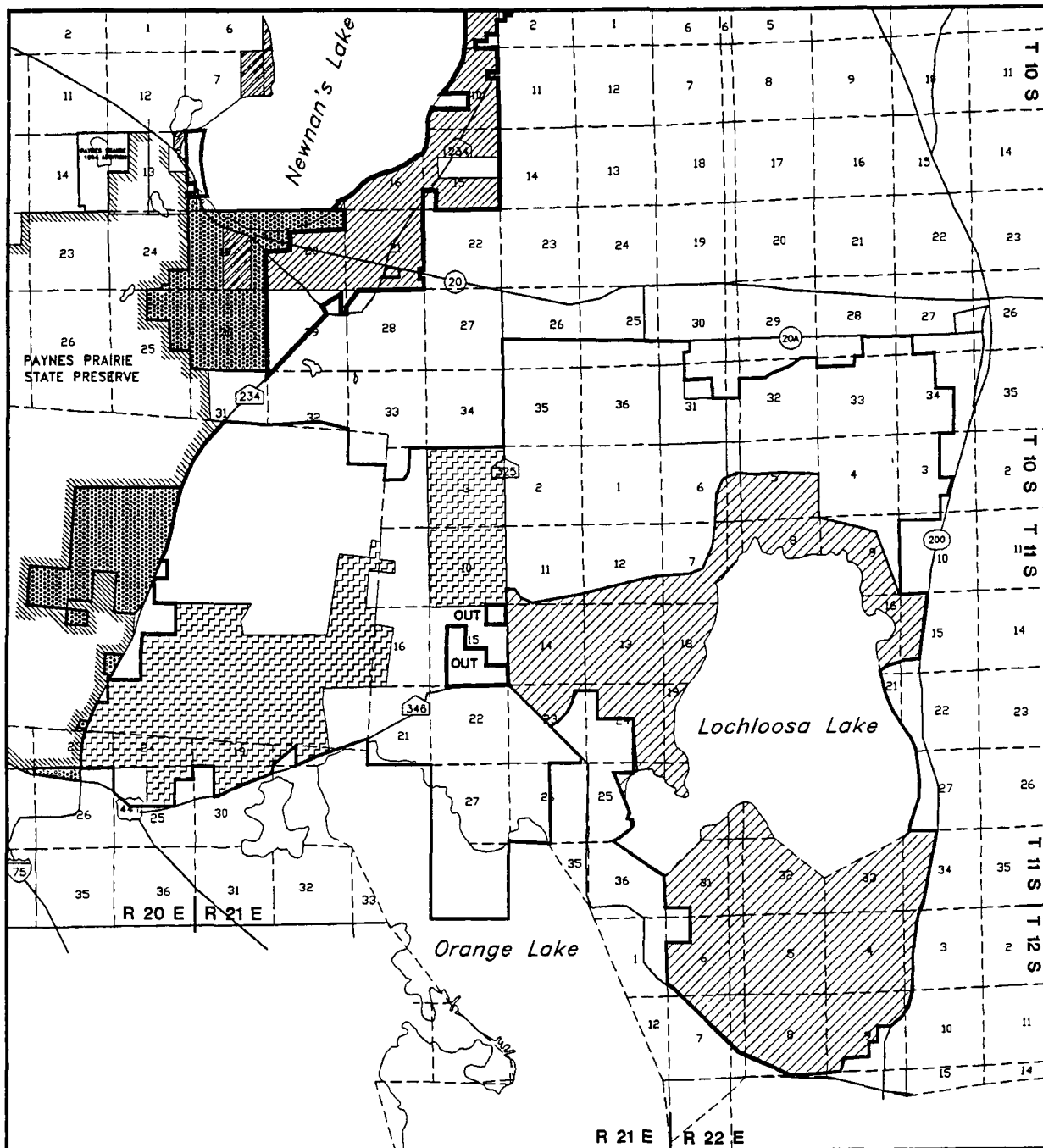
Revenue-generating potential No significant revenue is expected to be generated initially. As public use is increased, modest revenue may be generated.






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	1996/97	1997/98
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$0	\$ 135,000
OPS	\$0	\$5,250
Expense	\$0	\$34,200
OCO	\$0	\$93,500
FCO	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$0	\$ 267,950



-  PROJECT AREA
-  PAYNES PRAIRIE C.A.R.L. PROJECT
-  NEWMAN'S LAKE C.A.R.L. PROJECT
-  ACQUIRED BY S.J.R.W.M.D.
(ALSO EQUALS ESSENTIAL PARCELS)
-  ESSENTIAL PARCELS



SCALE IN MILES



LOCHLOOSA WILDLIFE

ALACHUA COUNTY

R 5-95

Devils Hammock

Bargain 28

Levy County

Purpose for State Acquisition

The Gulf Hammock region of Florida was once a land of flatwoods and rich hardwood swamps, but now is mostly pine plantation. The Devil's Hammock project will conserve a remnant hardwood forest on the upper Waccasassa River, maintaining the water quality of the river, protecting habitat for wading birds and the black bear, among other kinds of wildlife, and adding a large area to a county park at Blue Springs for the public to enjoy hunting, hiking, and other recreational pursuits in the now-rare natural landscape.

Manager

Division of Forestry, Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services.

General Description

Devil's Hammock is a large area of approximately 40-year-old floodplain forest and hydric hammock surrounded by a fringe of slash pine flatwoods. Its resources stand in sharp contrast to the intensive

silviculture that completely surrounds it. The forests in the project provide habitat for swallow-tailed kites and wading birds, and support several species of game animals. It includes a large area of wetlands and the upper course of the Waccasassa River. No archaeological or historic sites are known from the project. Logging is the greatest threat to this area.

Public Use

This project is designated for use as a state forest with public access to the drier upland areas for hiking, camping and hunting.

Acquisition Planning and Status

The project consists of two owners. The larger ownership should be acquired before the smaller 80-acre tract.

Coordination

The Suwannee River Water Management District is an acquisition partner in this project and is negotiating the purchase of the larger ownership.

FNAI Elements	
SPRING-RUN STREAM	G2/S2
<i>Variable-leaved Indian plantain</i>	G2/S2
Gopher tortoise	G3/S3
Florida black bear	G5T2/S2
Eastern indigo snake	G4T3/S3
BLACKWATER STREAM	G4/S2
DOMES SWAMP	G4?/S3?
DEPRESSION MARSH	G4?/S3
11 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1996
Project Area (Acres)	7,680
Acres Acquired	0
at a Cost of	\$0
Acres Remaining	7,680
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$2,058,681

Management Policy Statement

The primary objective of management of the Devil's Hammock CARL project is to preserve the natural floodplain forests and hydric hammocks along the upper reaches of the Waccasassa River. Achieving this objective will protect habitat for several species of wading birds and game animals and provide the public with a large area for natural-resource-based recreation. The project should be managed under the multiple-use concept: management activities should be directed first toward conservation of resources and second toward integrating public recreation and carefully controlled consumptive uses such as hunting and timber harvest. Managers should control public access to the project; limit public motor vehicles to one or a few main roadside the drier areas; remove the structures in the few hunt camps if they are not required for management; thoroughly inventory the resources; burn the fire-dependent pine flatwoods in a pattern mimicking natural lightning-season fires, using natural firebreaks or existing roads for control; design timber harvests to maintain or improve the existing quality of the forests, strictly limiting harvests in the hardwood forests and in old-growth stands; and monitor management activities to ensure that they are actually preserving resources. Managers should provide appropriate recreational facilities, ensure that they avoid the most sensitive resources, and site them in already disturbed areas when possible. The project includes nearly all the land in the upper Waccasassa River basin that is not being intensively managed for pine production and can therefore achieve its primary objective.

Management Prospectus

Qualifications for State Designation The project's size and diversity of forest communities make it desirable for use and management as a state forest.

Manager The Division of Forestry is recommended as manager.

Conditions Affecting Intensity of Management

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

Timetable for Implementing Management

Once the core area is acquired, the Division of Forestry will provide public access for low

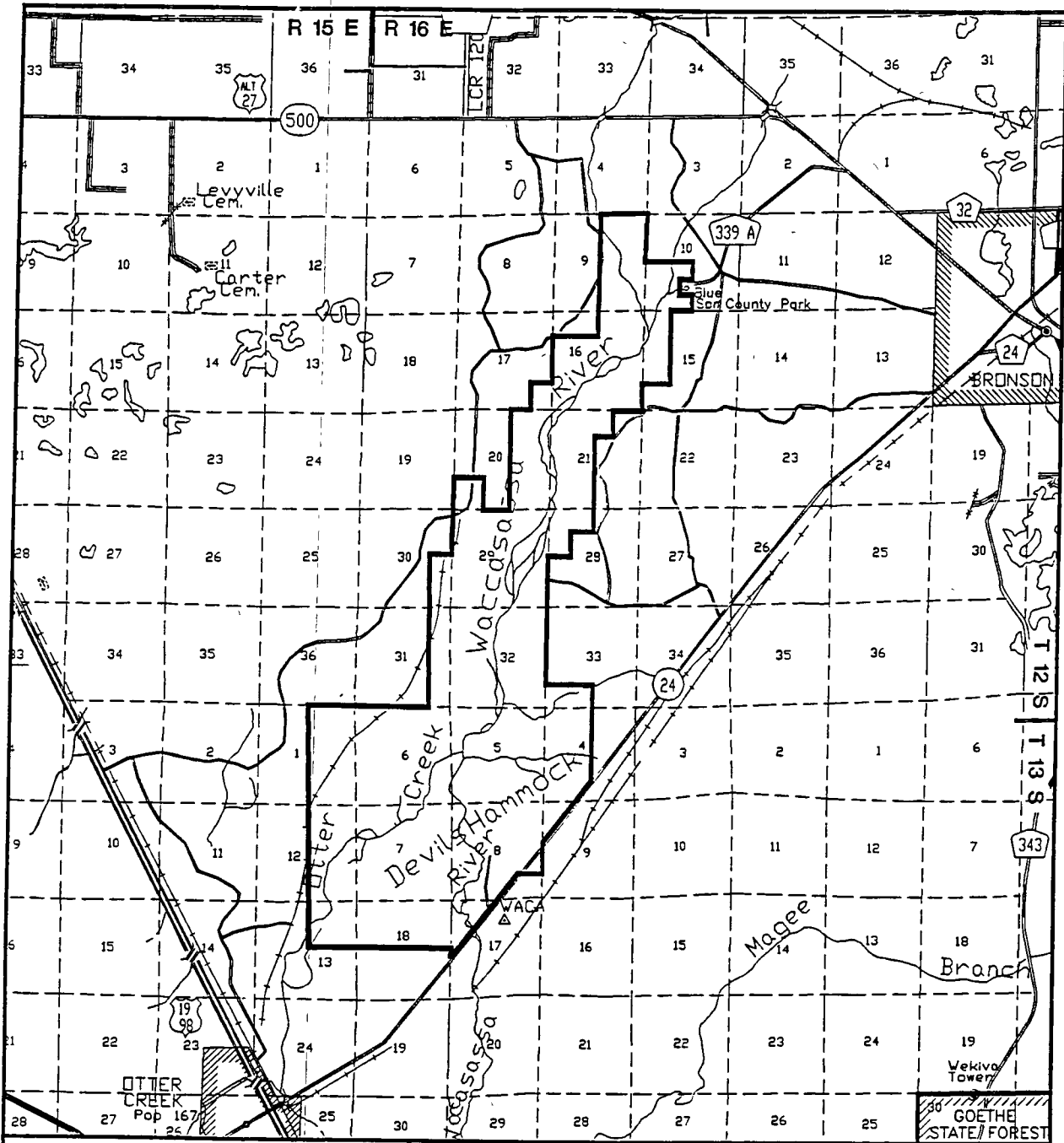
intensity, non-facilities-related outdoor recreation. Initial activities will include securing the site, providing public and fire management access, inventorying resources, and removing trash. The Division will provide access to the public while protecting sensitive resources. The sites' natural resources 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 thinning and regeneration harvests. Plantations will be thinned and, where appropriate, reforested with species found in natural ecosystems. Stands will not have a targeted rotation age. Infrastructure will primarily be located in disturbed areas and will be the minimum required for management and public access. The Division will promote environmental education.

Revenue-generating potential The Division of Forestry will sell timber as needed to improve or maintain desirable ecosystem conditions. These sales will provide a variable source of revenue, but the revenue-generating potential for 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 Cost Summary/GFWFC

Category	Startup	Recurring
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$36,050	\$66,950
OPS	\$5,250	\$5,250
Expense	\$21,000	\$36,750
OCO	\$27,500	\$27,500
FCO	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$89,800	\$136,450



PROJECT BOUNDARY



NORTH

SCALE IN FEET



DEVIL'S HAMMOCK

LEVY COUNTY

R 2-27-95

Barnacle Addition

Bargain 29

Dade County

Purpose for State Acquisition

A partially natural area in the center of Miami is unusual and significant. The Barnacle Addition project will conserve a remnant of tropical hammock along Biscayne Bay, adding an area for the public to learn about the history of the Barnacle and of Coconut Grove.

Manager

Division of Recreation and Parks, Florida Department of Environmental Protection.

General Description

This project occupies a narrow lot between the Barnacle Historic Site and the city-owned Peacock Park and 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. It contains a historic site and a prehistoric archaeological site. The property's desirable location makes it a prime candidate for residential development.

Public Use

This project is designated as an addition to the state historic site, providing an area for interpretive trails.

Acquisition Planning and Status

This project consists of one ownership.

The five adjacent acres, now the Barnacle State Historic Site, were purchased (\$525,000) with LATF funds in 1973.

Coordination

Dade County and the City of Miami are 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.

FNAI Elements	
<i>Worm-vine orchid</i>	G3/S2
<i>Silver palm</i>	G3G4/S3
ROCKLAND HAMMOCK	G?/S2
<i>Florida thatch palm</i>	G4G5/S2
<i>Brittle thatch palm</i>	G4G5/S3
5 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1986
Project Area (Acres)	7
Acres Acquired	0
at a Cost of	\$0
Acres Remaining	7
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$3,463,000

Management Policy Statement

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.

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 of Funds	Startup CARL	Recurring CARL
Salary	\$0	\$0
OPS	\$9,140	\$9,140
Expense	\$0	\$0
OCO	\$44,000	\$0
FCO	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$53,140	\$9,140



PROJECT AREA
EQUALS ESSENTIAL PARCELS



COUNTY PARK



STATE OWNED



NORTH

SCALE IN FEET



**THE BARNACLE
ADDITION**

DADE COUNTY

R 1-6-95

Juno Hills

Bargain 30

Palm Beach County

Purpose for State Acquisition

Growing cities have almost completely eliminated natural areas on the coast of southeast Florida. The Juno Hills project will preserve one of the largest remnants of coastal scrub in Palm Beach County, protecting habitat critical to the survival of several rare plants like the four-petal pawpaw and animals such as the scrub jay, and providing the public with a place to learn about and enjoy the original landscape of this urbanized area.

Manager

Palm Beach County.

General Description

The project 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. No archaeological or historic sites are known from the project. If not purchased, this property will almost certainly be developed.

Public Use

This project is designated as a park and botanical site, with such uses as environmental education, hiking on nature trails, picnicking and fishing.

Acquisition Planning and Status

This project consists of approximately five ownerships. MacArthur is the largest and most essential (under contract).

Coordination

Palm Beach County is CARL's Acquisition partner.

FNAI Elements	
<i>Beach jacquemontia</i>	G1/S1
<i>Four-petal pawpaw</i>	G1/S1
SCRUB	G2/S2
<i>Pine pinweed</i>	G2/S2
ESTUARINE TIDAL SWAMP	G3/S3
<i>Scrub bay</i>	G3/S3
SCRUBBY FLATWOODS	G3/S3
Gopher tortoise	G3/S3
15 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1994
Project Area (Acres)	440
Acres Acquired	334
at a Cost of	\$28,950,860*
Acres Remaining	106
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$4,479,343
*includes funds spent by Palm Beach Co.	

Management Policy Statement

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.

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.

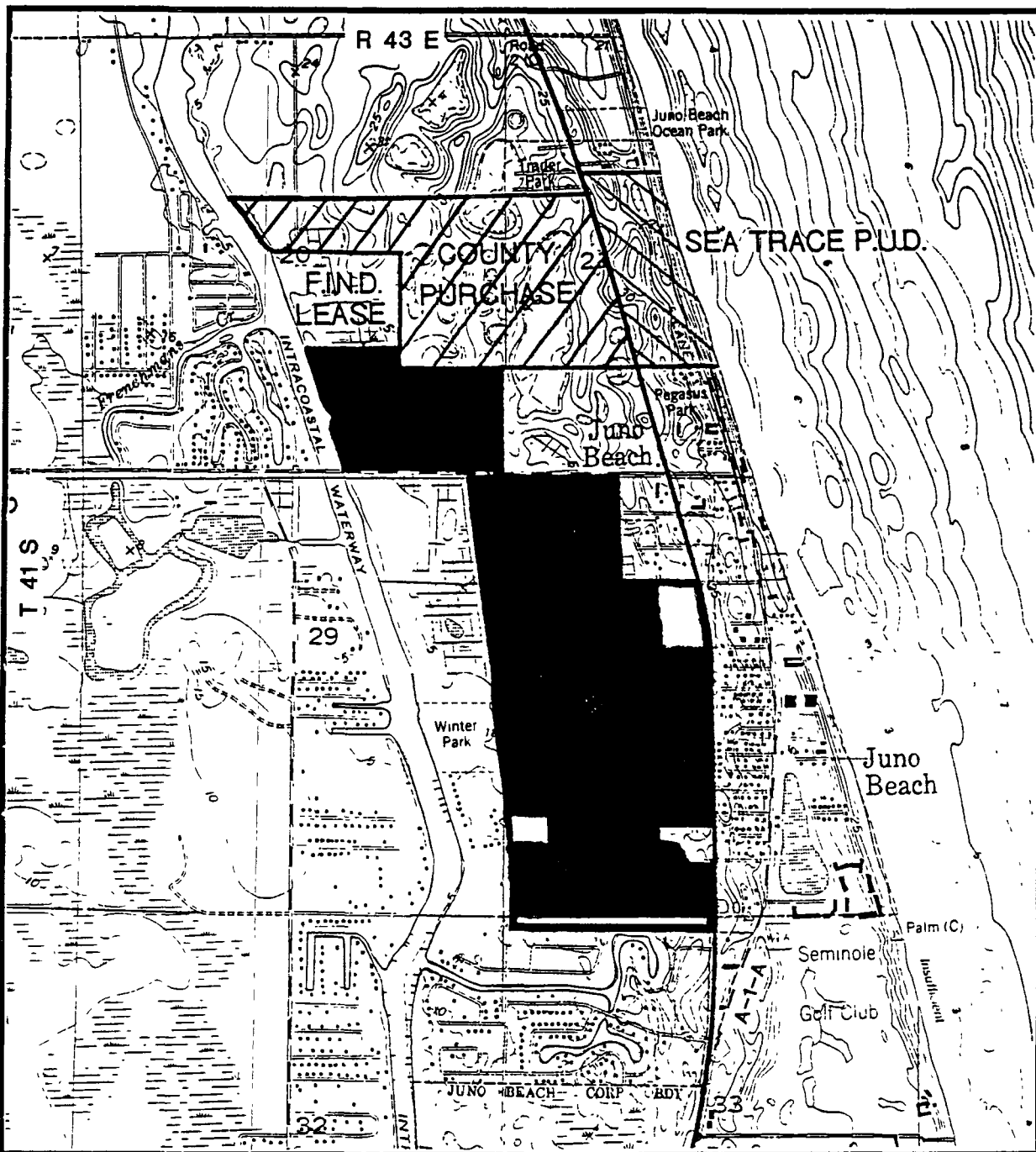
Within one year of the execution of a management lease, the County will complete a management plan describing how the natural resources of the site will be protected, how altered areas will be restored, and how public use will be accommodated. As a part of management planning, the County will inventory 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 Cost Summary

Category	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98
Source of Funds	County	County	County
Salary	\$12,033	\$18,772	\$19,524
OPS	\$1,860	\$26,934	\$47,011
Expense	\$0	\$500	\$1,000
OCO	\$2,353	\$0	\$0
FCO	\$58,627	\$0	\$66,100
TOTAL	\$74,873	\$46,206	\$133,635



PROJECT AREA



STATE OWNED
EQUALS ESSENTIAL PARCELS



NORTH

SCALE IN MILES



JUNO HILLS

PALM BEACH COUNTY

R 1-6-95

Hixtown Swamp

Bargain 31

Madison County

Purpose for State Acquisition

The complex of cypress swamps, marshes, and ponds called Hixtown Swamp, an important overwintering and nesting site for wading birds, has been spared the intensive tree-farming practices of the surrounding uplands. The Hixtown Swamp project will conserve these swamps and marshes, thereby protecting wading-bird rookeries and wildlife habitat as well as a possible Spanish mission site and other important archeological remains, and giving the public a large area in which to hunt, hike, or simply observe wildlife.

Manager

Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission.

General Description

Hixtown Swamp is one of the largest, relatively undisturbed, cypress-dominated basin swamps in northern Florida. The core swamp is a mixture of cypress swamp, freshwater marsh, and open marsh ponds (50%), as well as shrub swamp (20%), and disturbed uplands, which are mostly silvicultural/agricultural land. There are no well-defined channels or streams associated with the swamp. At least during high water, the waters of Hixtown Swamp flow

slowly southward, and the swamp is functionally a part of the much larger San Pedro Bay ecosystem.

Hixtown Swamp is regionally significant as habitat for both game and nongame wildlife. It is particularly important as an overwintering area for waterfowl. It supports large numbers of sandhill cranes, some perhaps residents. Twenty-one archaeological or historical sites have been recorded within this project, including perhaps a Spanish mission site. The project has high cultural-resource value. Timber harvesting is the greatest current threat to the area.

Public Use

This project is designated as a wildlife management area, with uses such as hiking, picnicking, camping and wildlife observation.

Acquisition Planning and Status

Phase I: Musselwhite, G&G, Miller, Collins, Genecer, Muggee and Gillman (contingent upon 50% donation).

Coordination

Suwannee River Water Management District is CARL's acquisition partner. Its negotiations have been unsuccessful to date on the Musselwhite ownership.

FNAI Elements	
<i>Incised groove-bur</i>	G3/S2
BOG	G2/S3
UPLAND HARDWOOD FOREST	G2/S3
BASIN SWAMP	G2/S4?
BASIN MARSH	G4?/S3
BAYGALL	G4?/S4?
Canebrake rattlesnake	G5/S3
Great egret	G5/S4
11 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1993
Project Area (Acres)	23,057
Acres Acquired	1,512*
at a Cost of	\$200,331
Acres Remaining	21,545
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$9,542,800

* Acquired by SRWMD

Management Policy Statement

The primary goals of management of the Hixtown Swamp 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.

Conditions affecting intensity of management This natural wetlands system now generally requires basic resource management and protection,

but is in danger of being modified hydrologically in order to drain the area for timber and agricultural production. Pine plantations and agricultural areas on the uplands will require restoration. Depending on the nature and extent of public recreational use determined by the management planning process, there may be additional needs for management of public-use facilities.

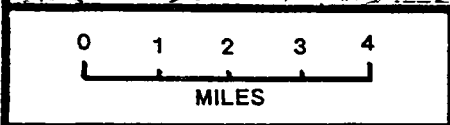
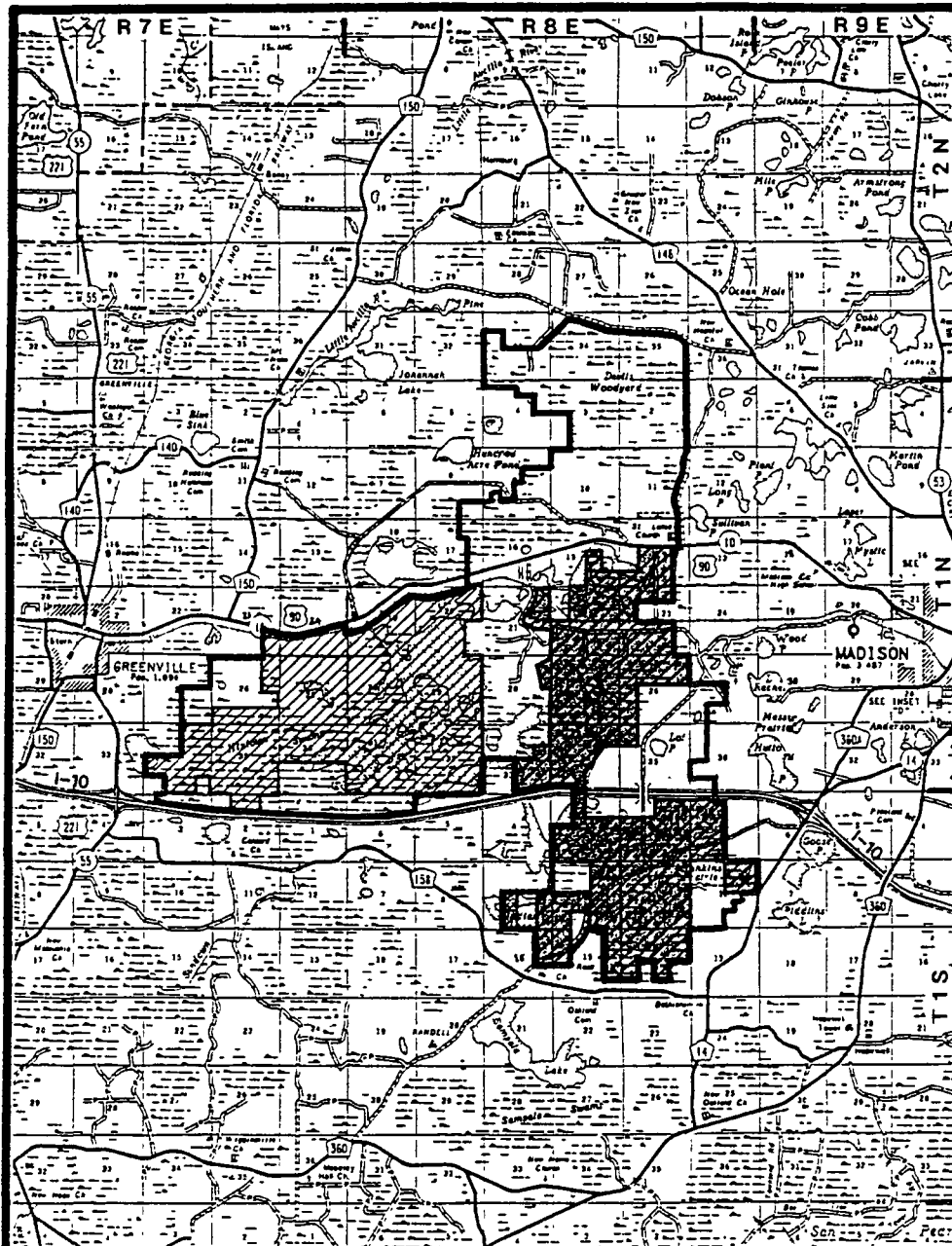
Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure Within the first year after acquisition, management activities will concentrate on site security, natural resource management and conceptual planning. Public-use facilities will be developed in succeeding years.

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

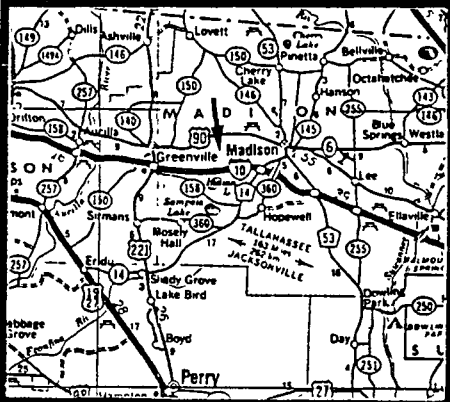
Cooperators in management activities The Division of Forestry is recommended as a cooperator to assist in reforestation of the upland areas.




Management Cost Summary/GFWFC

Category Source of Funds	Startup CARL	Recurring CARL
Salary	\$180,000	\$180,000
OPS	\$5,000	\$5,000
Expense	\$45,500	\$40,000
OCO	\$124,800	\$1,000
FCO	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$355,300	\$226,000



HIXTOWN SWAMP
MADISON CO.



-  PROJECT AREA
-  PHASE I
EQUALS ESSENTIAL PARCELS
-  PHASE I CONTINGENT
UPON 50% DONATION
(GILMAN OWNERSHIP)

Emeralda Marsh

Bargain 32

Lake and Marion Counties

Purpose for State Acquisition

The Oklawaha River, flowing out of Lake Griffin on its journey to the St. Johns River far to the north, once passed by expanses of sawgrass marsh important for wildlife such as bald eagles and wading birds, but only parts of this marsh are left. The Emeralda Marsh project will protect this remnant and restore several muck farms to marsh, improving the water quality of Lake Griffin and the Oklawaha River, increasing wildlife habitat, and giving the public in this region of spreading housing developments a natural area for hunting, fishing, and other recreational pursuits.

Manager

Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission.

General Description

This project consists predominantly of marshes and agricultural land along the east side of Lake Griffin and the Oklawaha River. Although much wetland acreage within the project area has been converted to muck farmland, the remainder of Emeralda Marsh is a largely undisturbed freshwater marsh system. It harbors numerous rare and endangered animal species including bald eagle, wood stork, limpkin, and Florida black bear. The region is especially important as a major nesting/overwintering area for sandhill crane. At least one-third of the eastern greater sandhill crane population heavily uses this marsh and adjacent agricultural lands during the winter. No archaeological sites are known from the project.

Current farming practices, dependent on chemicals, are a continuing threat to the marsh.

Public Use

This project is designated as a wildlife and environmental area, with such uses as wildlife observation, fishing, camping and hiking.

Acquisition Planning and Status

This project has three phases. Phase I: jurisdictional wetlands, not in agricultural production, adjacent to Emeralda Marsh/Bull and Buck Hammocks; Phase II: large holdings in agricultural production (less-than-fee - conservation easements etc.); Phase III: parcels below ordinary high water (less-than-fee - donations). The majority of the original project was composed of four major owners. The 1992 addition included an additional six ownerships.

Coordination

St. Johns River Water Management District is an acquisition partner with the state and has acquired substantial acreage within the project area. The district's expenditures are reflected in the table below. Relatively low ranking has precluded any CARL acquisition.

Resolutions in support of this project include:

St. Johns River Water Management District declaring support for the shared acquisition.

FNAI Elements	
Lake Eustis pupfish	G5T2/S2
Florida sandhill crane	G5T2T3/S2S3
Bald eagle	G3/S2S3
FLOODPLAIN MARSH	G3?/S2
DEPRESSION MARSH	G4?/S3
Wood stork	G5/S2
Limpkin	G5/S3
Snowy egret	G5/S4
17 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1985
Project Area (Acres)	12,002
Acres Acquired	6,783*
at a Cost of	\$16,196,500*
Acres Remaining	5,219
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$5,506,690
*by SJRWMD	

Management Policy Statement

The primary goals of management of the Emeralda 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 Emeralda Marsh project has the wildlife resources, particularly sandhill cranes, wood storks, bald eagles, and waterfowl, to qualify as a wildlife management area.

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

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.

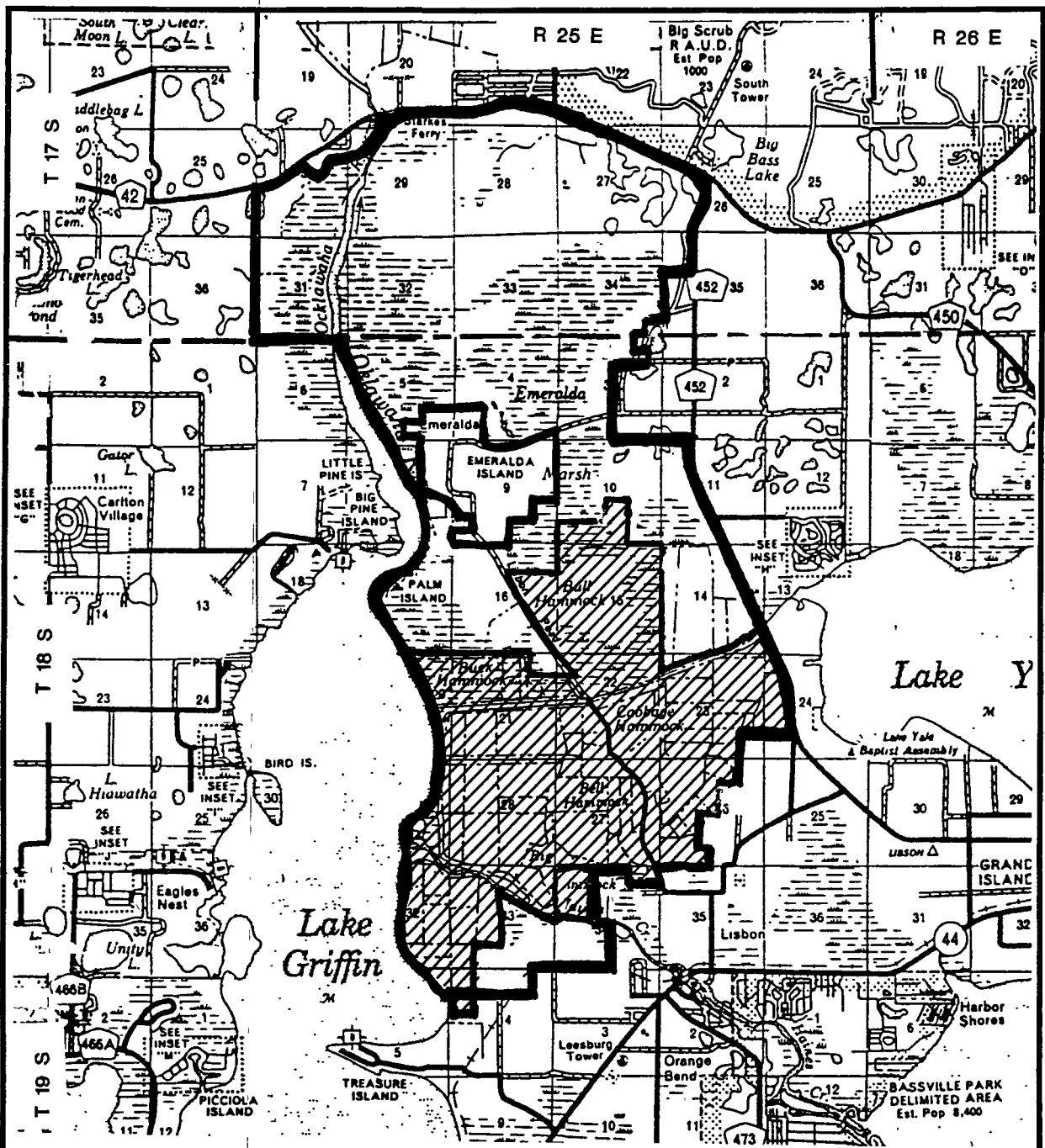
Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure The first year of management would consist of posting the area, working out agreements with agricultural cooperators, initiating the planning process and developing regulations for the area. Subsequent 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 Cost Summary

Category	1996/97	1997/98
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$0	\$45,000
OPS	\$0	\$5,000
Expense	\$0	\$15,000
OCO	\$0	\$31,200
FCO	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$0	\$96,200



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

R 1-6-95

Twelve Mile Swamp

Bargain 33

St. Johns County

Purpose for State Acquisition

Between Jacksonville and St. Augustine a large swamp, though logged, has escaped the development spreading from those cities. The Twelve Mile Swamp project will protect this swamp, conserving a large area for such wildlife as black bear and wading birds, and ensuring that the people of this growing region will have a natural area to enjoy for years to come.

Manager

Division of Forestry, Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services.

General Description

The project consists of a large wetland basin surrounded largely by pine plantation. Natural communities present include: bottomland forest, floodplain swamp, mesic flatwoods, depression marsh, dome swamp and scrubby flatwoods. Much of the tract has been altered by extensive silvicultural activities. The large expanse of relatively undisturbed wetlands near the center is known to support many species of wildlife including the Florida black bear

(state threatened). A bird rookery has been documented from the project. Twelve archaeological or historic sites or structures are known from the project. Logging and particularly residential development are threats to this area. It is surrounded by large developments of regional impact.

Public Use

This project is designated as a state forest, with such uses as camping, hiking, hunting and horseback riding.

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.

Coordination

The St. Johns River Water Management District is an acquisition partner.

FNAI Elements	
<i>Bartram's ixia</i>	G1/S1
Florida black bear	G2G3T1/S1
WET FLATWOODS	G?/S4?
FLOODPLAIN SWAMP	G?/S4?
HYDRIC HAMMOCK	G?/S4?
DEPRESSION MARSH	G4?/S3
BOTTOMLAND FOREST	G4/S4
Great egret	G5/S4
11 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1992
Project Area (Acres)	26,315
Acres Acquired	0
at a Cost of	\$0
Acres Remaining	26,315
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$12,754,400

Management Policy Statement

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.

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

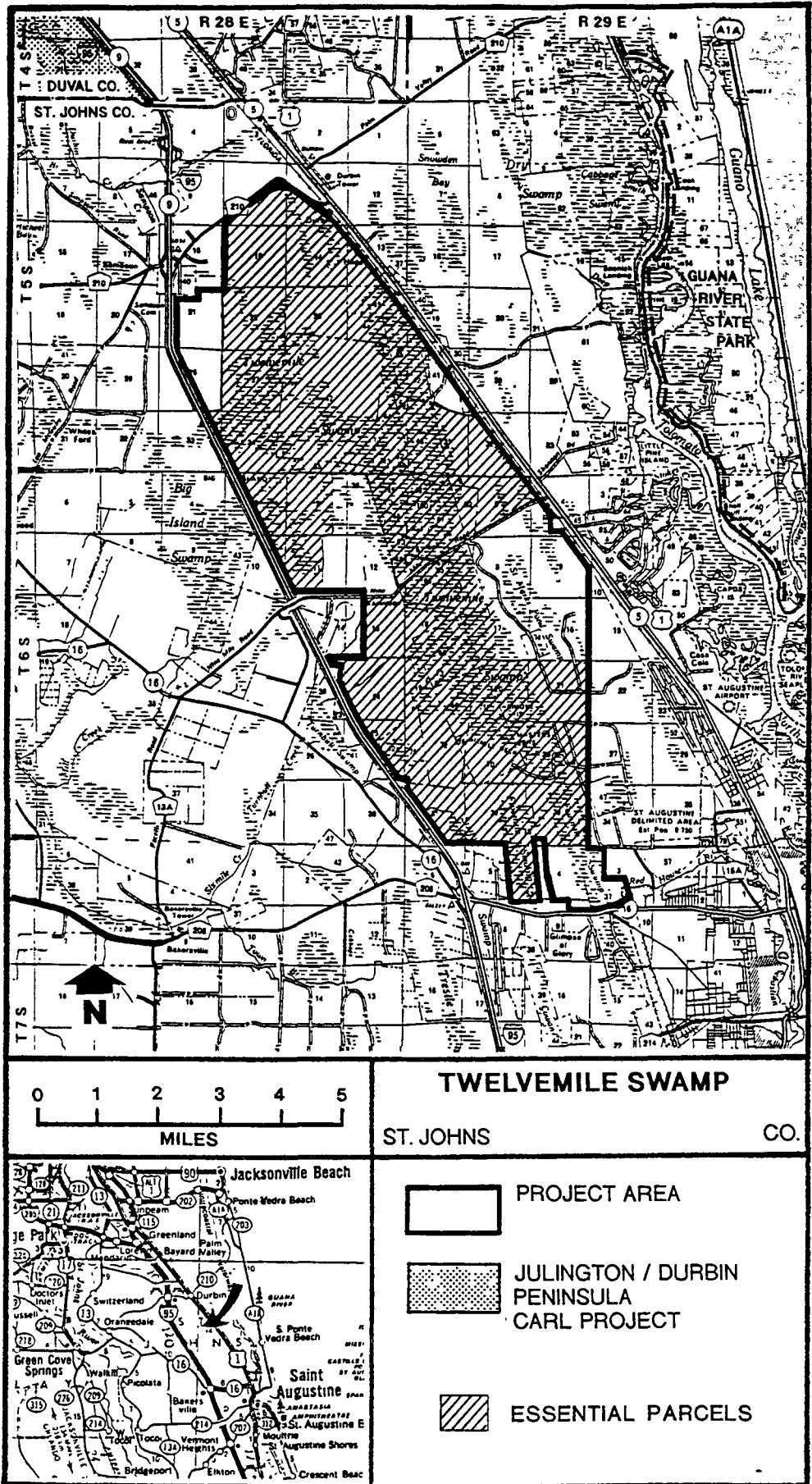
protecting sensitive resources. The sites' natural resources and threatened and endangered plants and animals will be inventoried to provide the basis for a management plan. Long-range plans for this project will generally be directed toward restoring disturbed areas to their original conditions, as 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 thinning and regeneration harvests. Plantations will be thinned and, where appropriate, reforested with species found in natural ecosystems. Stands will not have a targeted rotation age. Infrastructure will primarily be located in disturbed areas and will be the minimum required for management and public access. The Division will promote environmental education.

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

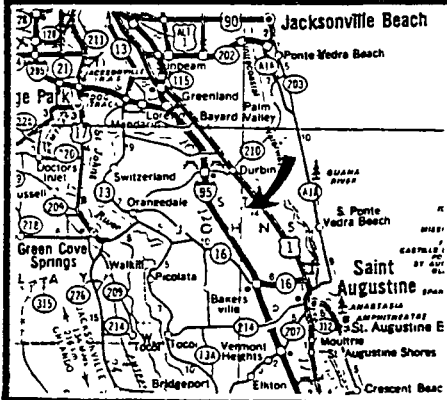
Management Cost Summary/DOF




Category Source of Funds	Startup CARL	Recurring CARL
Salary	\$28,240	\$28,240
OPS	\$0	\$0
Expense	\$21,000	\$13,000
OCO	\$85,900	\$2,500
FCO	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$135,140	\$43,740



TWELVEMILE SWAMP

ST. JOHNS CO.



-  PROJECT AREA
-  JULINGTON / DURBIN PENINSULA CARL PROJECT
-  ESSENTIAL PARCELS

Alderman's Ford Addition

Bargain 34

Hillsborough County

Purpose for State Acquisition

Eastern Hillsborough County, in the growing Tampa Bay area, is a region of agriculture and phosphate mines, with few natural areas left. The Alderman's Ford Addition project will add one of these natural areas—hardwood forests and flatwoods along the Alafia River—to a county park, protecting habitat for wildlife and the extremely rare Florida golden aster, helping to maintain the water quality of the river, and providing more areas for the public to enjoy anything from nature study to hiking and horseback riding.

Manager

Hillsborough County.

General Description

The project will add several hundred acres of hardwood forest and several miles of Alafia River frontage to the existing Alderman's Ford County Park. The river and associated hardwood forests provide habitat for 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. There is one archaeological site recorded from the project. Timbering, phosphate mining and residential development all threaten this area.

Public Use

This project is designated as a county park and recreation area, with such uses as hiking, bicycling, camping and nature study.

Acquisition Planning and Status

This project consists of approximately nine parcels and five owners. Two large ownerships, Sheldon and Joo, are the essential parcels - both have been purchased by Hillsborough County. In total, the county has acquired approximately 716 acres. Because of its relatively low ranking, however, this project has not received CARL funding.

Coordination

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

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

Placed on list	1991
Project Area (Acres)	1,079
Acres Acquired	716*
at a Cost of	\$6,424,600*
Acres Remaining	363
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$2,419,600
* by Hillsborough Co.	

Management Policy Statement

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

Qualifications for state designation This project has the size and resource diversity to qualify as a State Preserve.

Manager Hillsborough County Parks and Recreation Department is recommended as the lead manager.

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

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

Portions of the Alderman's Ford Addition CARL project have been under County ownership since 1990. The Parks and Recreation Department's Resource Management Office has been initiating management activities including securing the site, providing public access for recreational use, fire management, access and prescribed burning, exotic nuisance plant eradication, resource inventory, removal of man-made structures and trash, and habitat restoration. The site's natural resources and listed flora and fauna are being prepared. Within the first year after acquisition, the above activities will be continued, and a revised management plan will be prepared to meet CARL Program criteria.

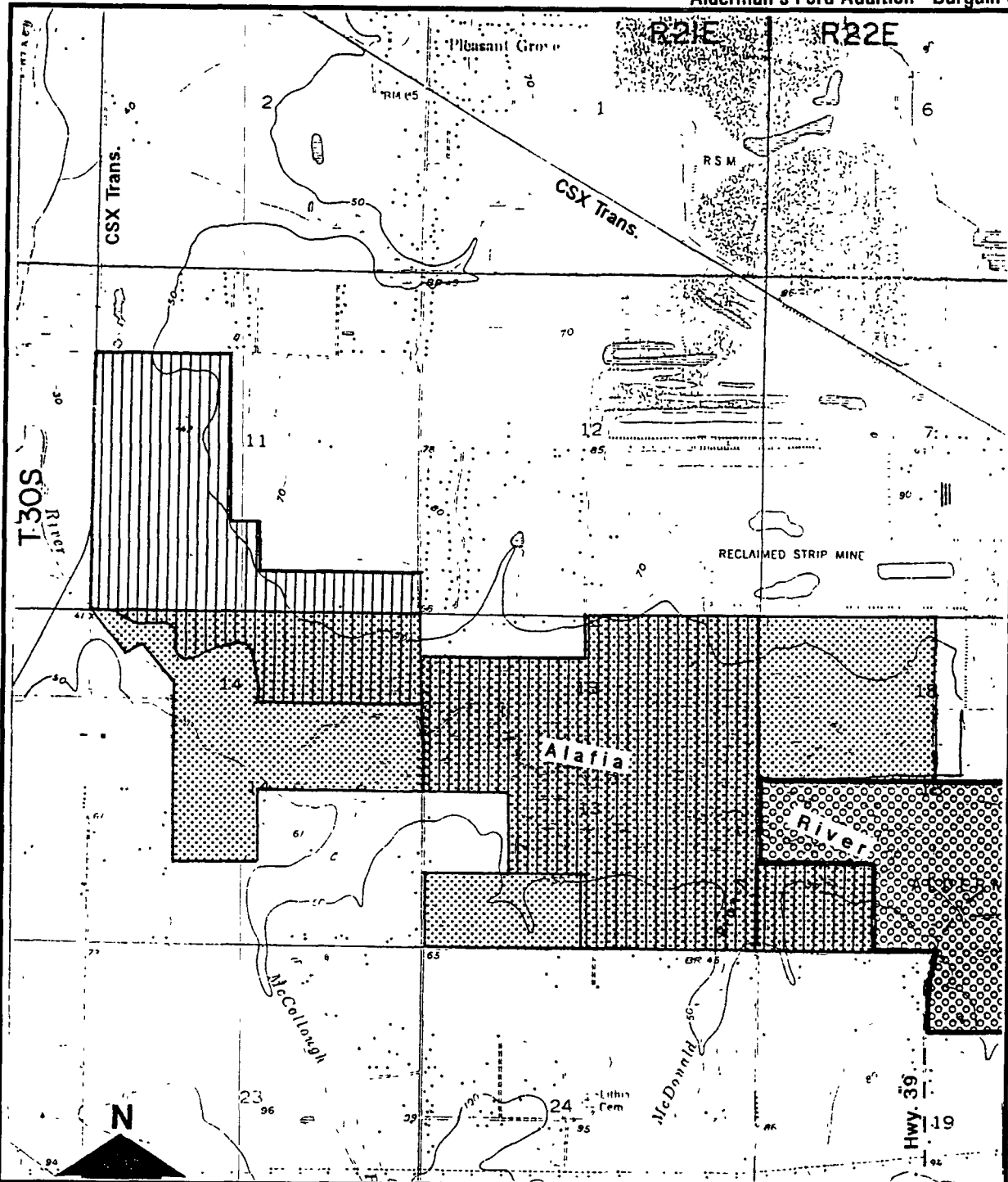
Long-range plans for this property are being directed toward restoration of disturbed areas and the perpetuation and maintenance of natural plant communities. Current management activities include prescribed burning and planting of longleaf pine trees in pasture areas.

Revenue-generating potential This property is not expected to generate revenue in the near future.

Cooperators in management activities The Division of Forestry has cooperated in management of the site by assisting the county with prescribed burning.

Management Cost Summary

Category	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97
Source of Funds	County	County	County
Salary	\$3,556	\$10,600	\$10,600
OPS	\$0	\$0	\$0
Expense	\$3,200	\$4,500	\$4,000
OCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
FCO	\$2,500	\$1,500	\$2,000
TOTAL	\$9,256	\$16,600	\$16,600



PROJECT AREA



ACQUIRED BY COUNTY



ALDERMAN'S FORD
COUNTY PARK



NORTH

SCALE IN FEET



**ALDERMAN'S FORD
ADDITION**

HILLSBOUROUGH COUNTY

R 1-6-95

Substantially Complete Projects

North Key Largo Hammocks

Substantial 1

Monroe County

Purpose for State Acquisition

The West Indian hardwood forest of the Florida Keys, unique in the United States, is shrinking as development intensifies. The North Key Largo Hammocks project will protect the largest stand of this forest left, with its many tropical plants and rare animals; help protect the irreplaceable coral reef in John Pennekamp Coral Reef State Park and the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary from the effects of uncontrolled development; and conserve an area where the public can enjoy the original landscape of these subtropical islands.

Manager (Monitor)

Division of Recreation and Parks, Florida Department of Environmental Protection.

General Description

The hammocks of North Key Largo form the largest stand of West Indian tropical forest in the United States, with numerous plant and animal species that are rare and endangered. The project also has over ten miles of shoreline that directly influence the adjacent waters of John Pennekamp Coral Reef State Park. Natural communities include marine tidal swamp, coastal rock barren, and rockland hammock. The majority of the project is hammock or upland. No archaeological sites are known from the project. As

in other parts of the Keys, development seriously threatens this area.

Public Use

This project is designated for use as a botanical site, with such uses as hiking and nature appreciation.

Acquisition Planning and Status

In general, Phase I consists of all tracts in the project area before 1986 project design additions. Phase II consists of contiguous tracts in the addition from north to south. Phase III consists of the northernmost islands - Palo Alto being the largest and most ecologically valuable. Phase IV consists of privately owned submerged tracts. Phase V consists of Port Bougainville/Garden Cove.

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.

On March 10, 1995, LAAC approved the addition of 3.25 acres to the project boundary.

On December 5, 1996, LAAC transferred the Sea Critters ownership (4.7 acres) to the Less-Than-Fee category.

Coordination

CARL has no acquisition partners at this time.

FNAI Elements	
PINE ROCKLAND	G1/S1
<i>Mahogany mistletoe</i>	G2/S1
<i>Inkwood</i>	G2/S1
<i>Prickly-apple</i>	G2G3/S2
Key Largo woodrat	G5T1/S1
Key Largo cotton mouse	G5T1/S1
Florida Keys mole skink	G4T2/S2
Rimrock crowned snake	G1G2Q/S1S2
ROCKLAND HAMMOCK	G2/S2
42 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1983
Project Area (Acres)	3,210
Acres Acquired	2,907
at a Cost of	\$66,366,128
Acres Remaining	303
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$2,733,841

Management Policy Statement

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.

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.

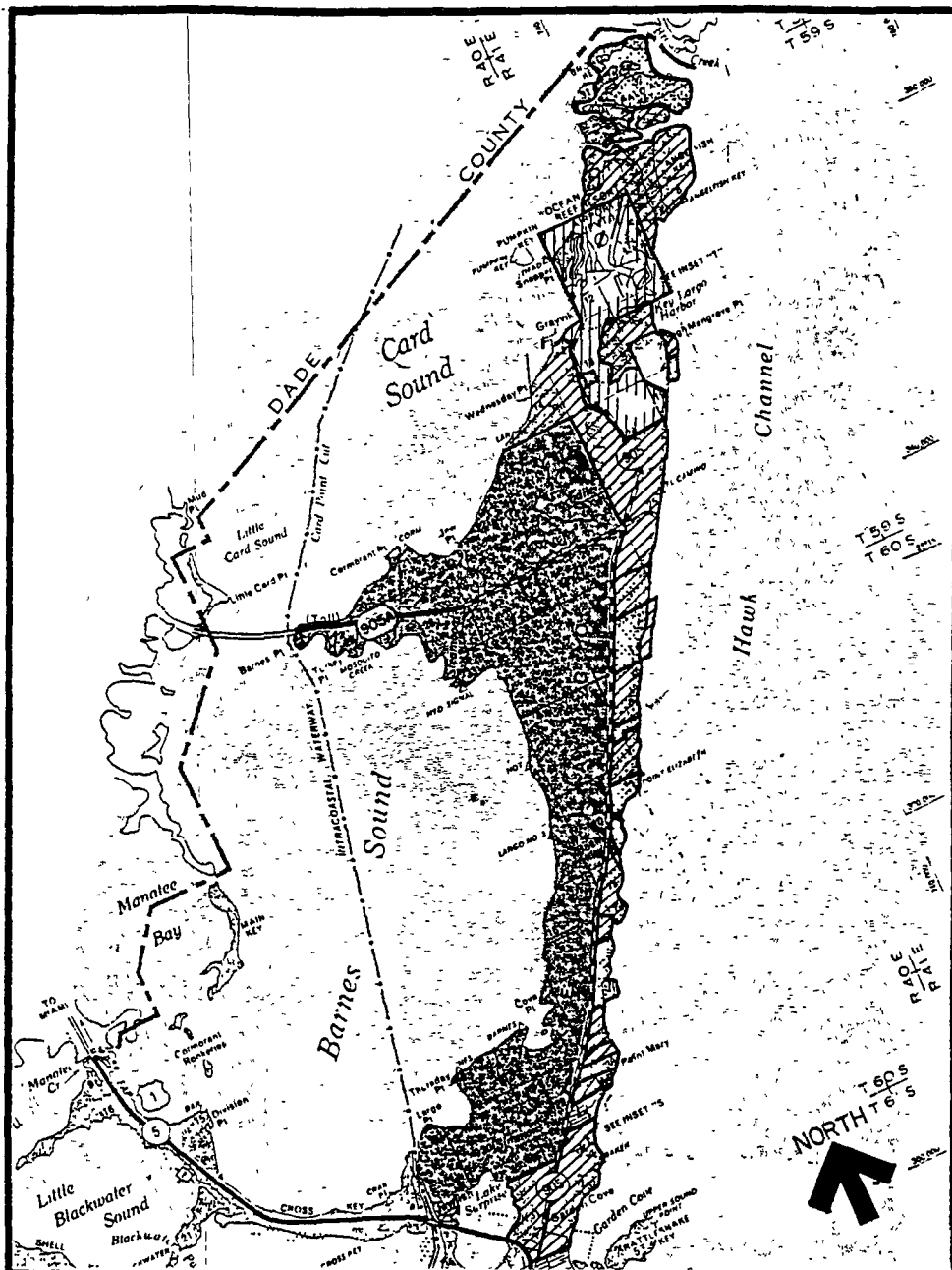
Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure Future acquisitions will be incorporated into the Key Largo Hammock State Botanical Site. When the Division of Recreation and Parks brings each parcel under its management, it will concentrate on site security, natural and cultural resource protection, and inclusion of the parcel 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.

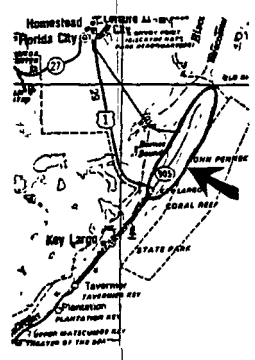
Cooperators in management activities No local governments or others are recommended for management of this project area.

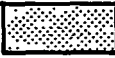


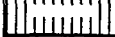
Management Cost Summary

Category	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97
Source of Funds	CARL/SPTF	CARL/SPTF	CARL/SPTF
Salary	\$73,832	\$77,541	\$77,541
OPS	\$0	\$0	\$0
Expense	\$23,382	\$29,638	\$29,688
OCO	\$9,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
FCO	\$169,500	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$275,714	\$217,268	\$216,458



NORTH KEY LARGO HAMMOCKS
MONROE COUNTY



-  PROJECT AREA
EQUALS ESSENTIAL PARCELS
-  STATE OWNED OR
UNDER OPTION
-  CROCODILE LAKE
NAT. WILDLIFE REFUGE
-  OCEAN REEF RESORT

South Walton County Ecosystem

Substantial 2

Walton County

Purpose for State Acquisition

Where the Gulf of Mexico meets the coast of Walton County is a line of some of the most beautiful beaches and dunes in the World, backed by sparkling freshwater lakes and pine flatwoods and marshes spreading to Choctawhatchee Bay—one of the largest natural areas on the northern Gulf coast. The South Walton County Ecosystem project will conserve a part of this unique coast and the forests behind it, linking three state parks; protecting several rare plants and rare animals such as the Choctawhatchee beach mouse and red-cockaded woodpecker; and providing residents and tourists a scenic area in which to enjoy many recreational activities, ranging from hunting and fishing to hiking, picnicking, and sunbathing.

Managers

Division of Recreation and Parks, Florida Department of Environmental Protection (Topsail Hill, Grayton Beach and Deer Lake), and Division of Forestry, Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (Point Washington).

General Description

This project includes much of the undeveloped land in Walton County south of Choctawhatchee Bay. This land is covered with a diverse mix of flatwoods, sandhills, and wetlands in the interior and superb sand-pine scrub, unique coastal dune lakes, and beach dunes on the Gulf Coast. Most of the interior has been logged and planted in slash pine, but is

restorable. The Topsail Hill and Deer Lake tracts are some of the most scenic and ecologically intact coastal areas in the panhandle, and shelter the endangered Choctawhatchee beach mouse and red-cockaded woodpecker, as well as several other rare plants and animals. Seven archaeological sites are known from the project. The explosive coastal development of Walton County is a serious threat to this project, particularly the sensitive coastal areas.

Public Use

The interior will be managed as a state forest, and the Topsail Hill and Deer Lake tracts will become state parks. The project will provide many recreational opportunities, including hiking, hunting, freshwater and saltwater fishing, camping, picnicking, nature appreciation and beach activities.

Acquisition Planning and Status

On July 16, 1996, LAAC directed staff to hold two public hearings to receive public input on the potential revision of the South Walton County Ecosystem project boundary. Public hearings were held on August 23, 1996, and August 30, 1996. As a result of the public hearings and input from other interested parties and managing agencies, LAAC modified the project boundary on December 5, 1996, by adding approximately 41 acres and removing 820 acres from the project boundary.

Point Washington Inholdings (approximately 1150 acres) within the State forest and parcels connecting Topsail to the Choctawhatchee Bay remain to be acquired. Acquisition of parcels (approximately 210

FNAI Elements	
<i>Panhandle spiderlily</i>	G1Q/S1
Southern milkweed	G2/S2
<i>Curtiss' sandgrass</i>	G2/S2
<i>Godfrey's golden aster</i>	G2/S2
COASTAL DUNE LAKE	G2/S1
<i>Gulf coast lupine</i>	G2/S2
<i>Large-leaved jointweed</i>	G2/S2
SCRUB	G2/S2
35 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1995*
Project Area (Acres)	21,212
Acres Acquired	19,549
at a Cost of	\$156,393,285
Acres Remaining	1,663
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$7,349,462

* Point Washington and Topsail Hill projects combined in 1995

acres) along the State Forest to State Park trail/greenway is needed to better connect portions of the trail/greenway.

Topsail Most tracts have been acquired but the remainder are extremely vulnerable. Acquisition of the 198 acre addition approved by the LAAC in 1991 is all that remains to be acquired in this portion of the project. Several ownerships were acquired through eminent domain.

Deer Lake A 172 acre tract was acquired through eminent domain. The remainder of the Deer Lake project was removed from the overall project boundary as part of the court settlement.

Grayton Dunes a small 20 acre inholding remains to be acquired in the Grayton Dunes State Recreation Area. Not included in the totals below are the acres acquired (1,129) and funds spent (\$38,709, 943) for the acquisition of the State Recreation Area.

A project team will be established and acquisition activities on the remaining tracts should begin in early 1997.

Coordination

The Nature Conservancy (TNC) was an intermediary in the acquisition of the RTC tract.

Management Policy Statement

The primary goals of management of the South Walton County 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; and to provide areas, including recreational trails, for natural-resource-based recreation.

Management Prospectus

Qualifications for state designation The Point Washington project has the large size and forest resources—flatwoods and sandhills, some cutover but restorable—to qualify as a state forest. The exceptional flatwoods, dunes, and coastal dune lakes of the areas around Deer Lake, Grayton Beach and Topsail Hill have the diversity of resources and recreational opportunities to qualify as units of the state park system.

Manager The 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, areas next to Grayton Beach State Recreation Area and Topsail Hill.

Conditions affecting intensity of management Large cutover areas in the project will require reforestation and restoration efforts beyond the

level typical for a state forest. Consequently, management intensity and related management costs might be slightly higher than normal for a state forest. The portions to be managed by the 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 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

South Walton County Ecosystem - Substantial 2

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, Grayton Beach or Topsail Hill tracts.

Management Cost Summary/DRP

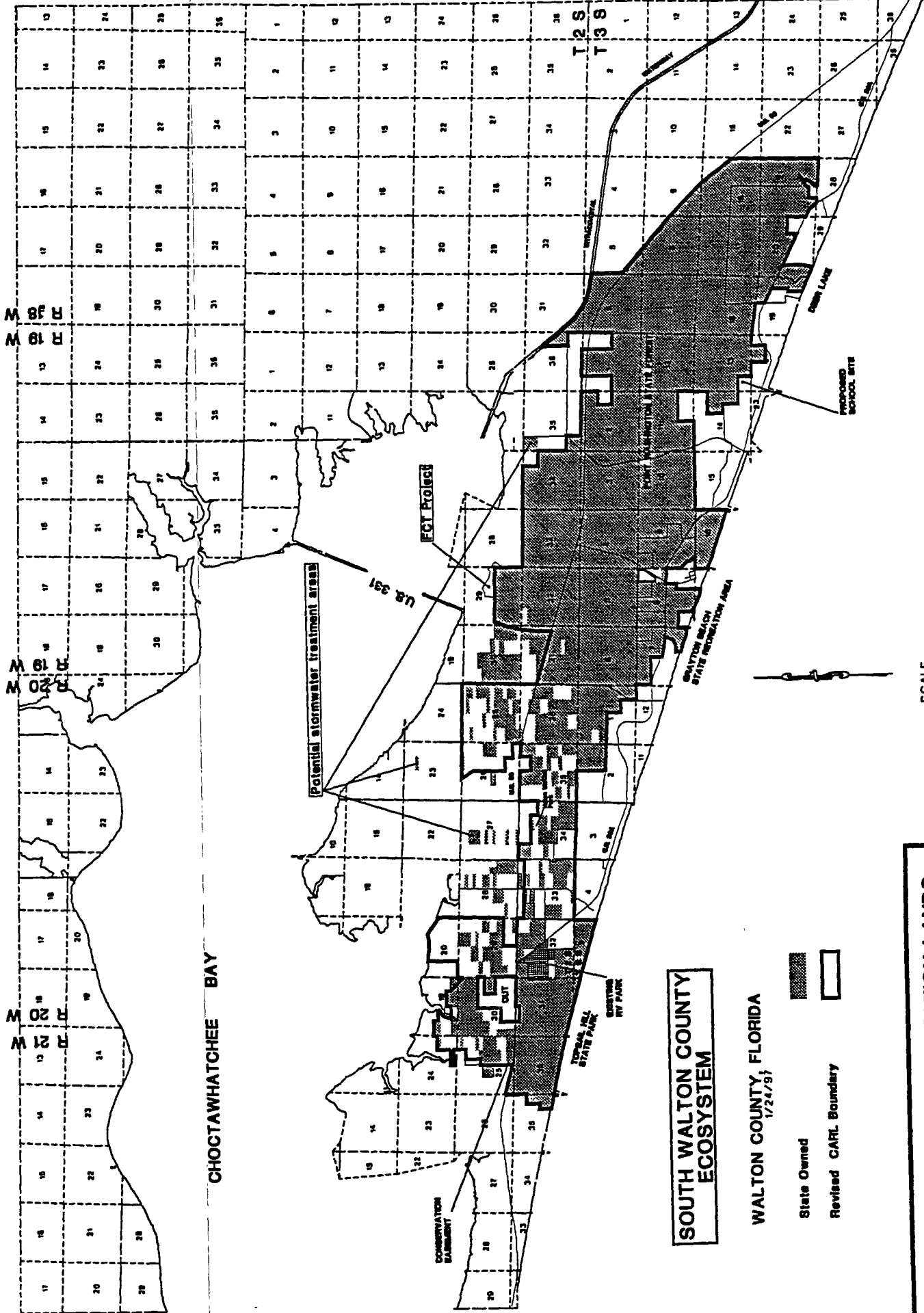
Category Source of Funds	Startup CARL	Recurring CARL
Salary	\$47,711	\$47,711
OPS	\$24,500	\$24,500
Expense	\$6,000	\$6,000
OCO	\$15,000	\$1,000
FCO	\$44,000	\$0
TOTAL	\$137,271	\$195,277

Management Cost Summary/DOF

Category Source of Funds	1994/95 CARL/GR
Salary	\$61,016
OPS	\$0
Expense	\$48,550
OCO	\$89,702
FCO	\$0
TOTAL	\$199,348

Management Cost Summary/DOF

Category Source of Funds	1995/96 CARL	1996/97 CARL
Salary	\$99,676	\$102,667
OPS	\$0	\$0
Expense	\$68,152	\$45,777
OCO	\$11,500	\$0
FCO	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$179,328	\$148,444



CHOCTAWHATCHEE BAY

SOUTH WALTON COUNTY ECOSYSTEM

WALTON COUNTY, FLORIDA
1/24/91

- State Owned
- Revised CARL Boundary

CONSERVATION AND RECREATION LANDS

Charlotte Harbor

Substantial 3

Charlotte and Lee Counties

Purpose for State Acquisition

Charlotte Harbor, one of the largest and most productive estuaries in Florida, supports an important recreational and commercial fishery, but is rapidly being surrounded by cities and residential developments, which could harm this important resource. By conserving mangrove swamps and salt marshes, the Charlotte Harbor project will help preserve the water quality of the estuary, protect habitat for the Florida manatee and other rare wildlife, and provide residents of and visitors to the area with opportunities for boating, fishing, and other recreational pursuits.

Manager

Division of Marine Resources, Florida Department of Environmental Protection.

General Description

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. The project area contains two recorded archaeological sites, both of which are shell midden mounds. Notwithstanding regulations, the area is threatened by dredging and filling from residential development.

Public Use

This project is designated as a buffer preserve, providing such uses as boating, fishing and nature appreciation.

Acquisition Planning and Status

Approximately 16,000 acres were acquired with EEL funds (\$5,115,956) and 936 acres through donations. Nine ownerships were added in the June, 1988, Project Design. On July 14, 1995, LAAC approved two separate additions totally 980 acres. Acquisition is in progress on remaining essential parcels.

Coordination

The Southwest Florida Water Management District is an acquisition partner on a portion of this project. The Trust for Public Lands has been an intermediary in the state's acquisition of two large tracts.

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

FNAI Elements	
West Indian manatee	G2?/S2?
Florida sandhill crane	G4T2T3/S2S3
Bald eagle	G3/S2S3
ESTUARINE TIDAL SWAMP	G3/S3
Florida long-tailed weasel	G5T3/S3?
MESIC FLATWOODS	G?/S4
ESTUARINE TIDAL MARSH	G4/S4
Southern mink	G5T5/S2
13 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1986
Project Area (Acres)	25,552
Acres Acquired	20,920
at a Cost of	\$11,135,407
Acres Remaining	4,632
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$4,380,112

Management Policy Statement

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.

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.

Management Cost Summary

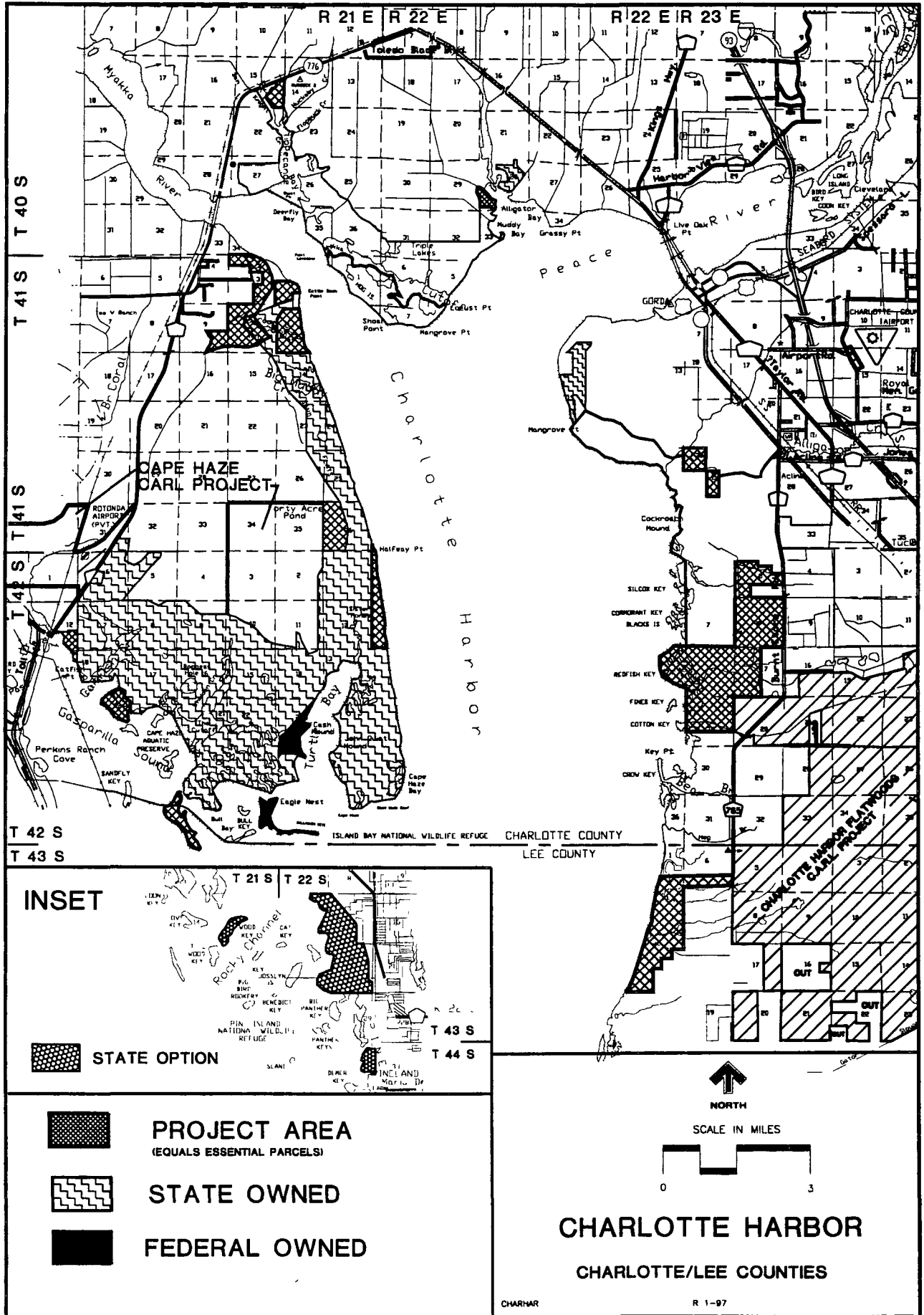
Category	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98
	CARL/IITF	CARL/IITF	CARL/IITF
Salary	\$106,326	\$106,326	\$106,326
OPS	\$46,973	\$35,340	\$35,340
Expense	\$56,896	\$55,100	\$55,100
OCO	\$39,611	\$27,300	\$27,300
FCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$249,806	\$224,066	\$224,066

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.



Florida Springs Coastal Greenway

Substantial 4

Citrus County

Purpose for State Acquisition

The ragged coastline of Citrus County, with its salt marshes, clear spring runs, hammocks, and flatwoods, is being affected by the explosive growth of this part of the state. The Florida Springs Coastal Greenway project will conserve the natural landscape of this coast, protecting the water quality of the spring runs and estuaries where endangered manatees congregate, preserving natural lands that link with conservation lands to the south, and providing scenic areas in which the public can enjoy fishing, hiking, or learning about the natural world of this coast.

Manager

Division of Marine Resources (Crystal River and St. Martins River); Division of Forestry (Homosassa Reserve/Walker Property).

General Description

The project includes three tracts along the karst coastline of Citrus County. The Crystal River tract, a significant part of the headwaters of the Crystal River, protects a major winter refuge for the endangered West Indian manatee; it is also a prime nesting location for bald eagles and ospreys. Natural communities within the tract include: floodplain marsh, freshwater tidal swamp, tidal marsh, and upland hammock. It also contains some pine plantations. The St. Martins River tract is predominantly hydric hammock, bottomland forest,

salt marsh, mangrove islands, and spring-run streams, all in good to excellent condition. It borders the St. Martins Marsh Aquatic Preserve. Though much of its timber has been harvested, and one-quarter is pasture, the Homosassa Reserve/Walker Property is important as a corridor between Chassahowitzka Water Management District and Chassahowitzka National Wildlife Refuge and the conservation lands to the north. The archaeological significance of this area is high. Citrus County is one of the fastest growing in the state, and residential development is a serious threat to this project.

Public Use

The project will be managed as buffer preserves and a state forest, providing such recreational opportunities as fishing, canoeing, hiking and camping.

Acquisition Planning and Status

Crystal River (~14,758 acres) Phase I: Crystal River II; Phase II: Crystal Cove - major owner is Burnip and Sims (acquired); Phase III: Crystal River State Reserve - major owner is Hollins (acquired). St. Martins (~14,040 acres) Phase I: Large ownerships within Area I as identified in Project Design; Phase II: Other ownerships within Area I and large ownerships within Area II; Phase III: Other ownerships within Area II; and, Phase IV: ownerships in Area III. Major tracts have been acquired. Only smaller strategic tracts and off shore islands remain. Acquisition

FNAI Elements	
SCRUB	G2/S2
SPRING-RUN STREAM	G2/S2
Manatee	G2?/S2?
Sherman's fox squirrel	G5T2/S2
Florida sandhill crane	G5T2T3/S2S3
Gopher tortoise	G3/S3
Bald eagle	G3/S2S3
MARINE TIDAL SWAMP	G3/S3
39 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1995*
Project Area (Acres)	40,886
Acres Acquired	27,527
at a Cost of	\$41,776,386
Acres Remaining	13,359
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$7,763,291

* Crystal River and St Martins projects combined in 1995.

581.26/a TAD

Florida Springs Coastal Greenway - Substantial 4

activity to complete the acquisition of remaining essential parcels with willing sellers continues.

Homosassa Reserve (~8,577 acres) Phase I: Rooks tract (acquired); the Walker tract (acquired by the Southwest Florida Water Management District) and other ownerships except in Sections 28, 33, 34 and 7; Phase II: minor ownerships in Sections 28 and 33, the 160 acres Villa Sites Add. 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. This portion of the project is, in effect, complete.

On March 10, 1995, LAAC approved a 424-acre addition to the project boundary (former Crystal

River project) and on October 30, 1995, LAAC approved a 200-acre addition to the boundary (also in former Crystal River project).

On 10/30/96, LAAC transferred this project to the Substantially Complete Category.

Coordination

Although the CARL program has no 50% partners at this time, the Southwest Florida Water Management District has acquired a major ownership within a portion of the overall project, as well as tracts adjacent and south of the project area.

Management Policy Statement

The primary goals of management of the Florida Springs Coastal Greenway 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 Green way 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.

Conditions affecting intensity of management Portions of the Florida Springs Coastal Green way include lands that would be considered "low-need" tracts requiring basic resource management and

protection. However, increasing public pressure for recreational access and a developing ecotourism industry may push portions of this project into the "moderate to high-need" category.

Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure Within the first year after acquisition, management will concentrate on site security, public and fire management access, resource inventory, and exotic removal. 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, fire lines, and hydrological disturbances will be restored to the greatest extent practical. Infrastructure will be located in disturbed areas and will be the minimum needed for public access and management.

Revenue-generating potential Initially, no revenue is expected to be generated. During restoration of pine plantations, some revenue to offset the cost of management may be generated from the sale of timber. Any estimate of revenue from this harvest depends upon a detailed 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.

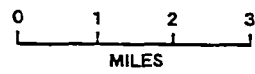
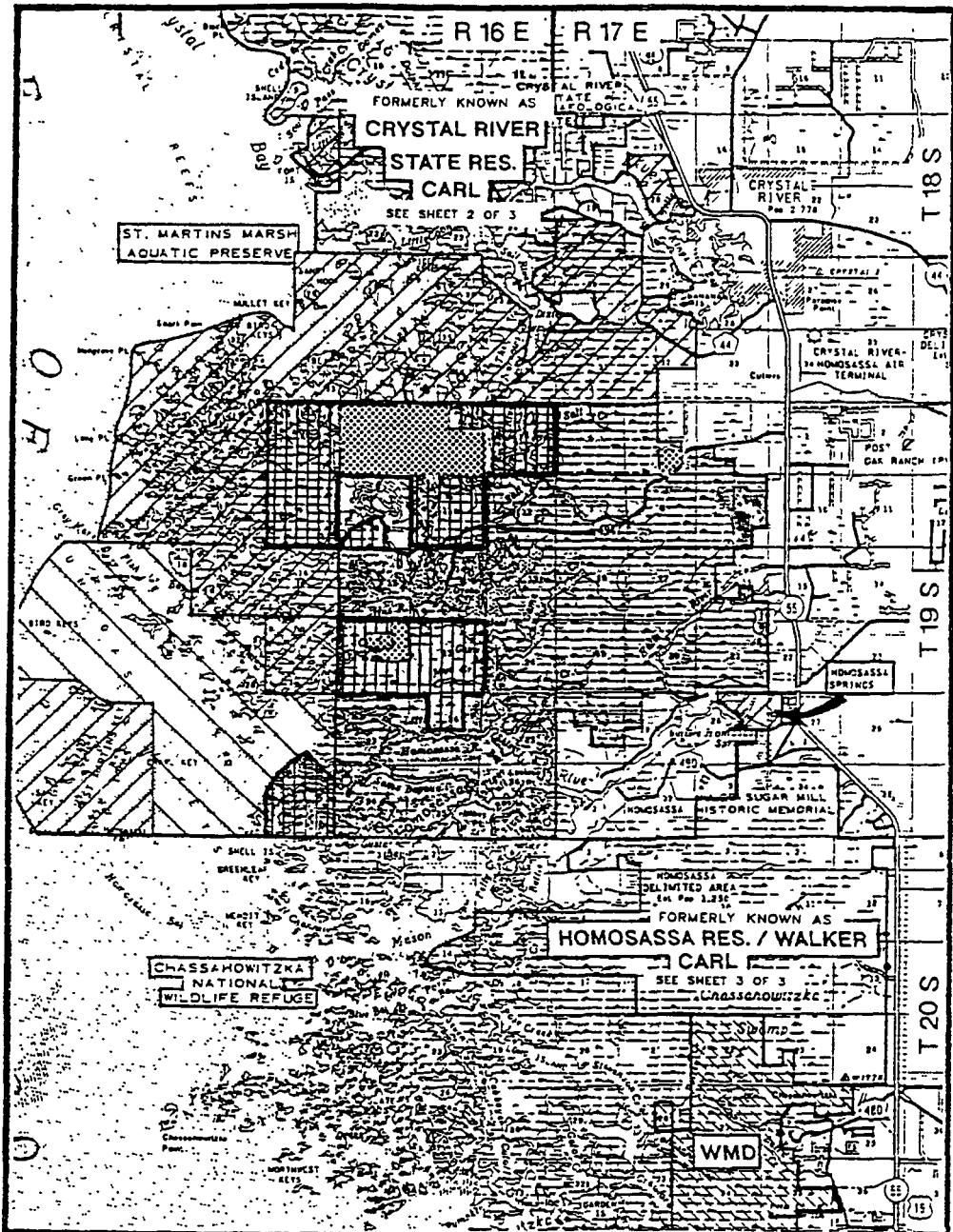
Cooperators in management activities The Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission is

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 Green way 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.

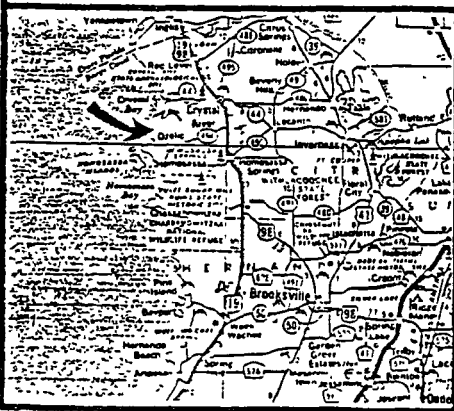
The Division of Forestry is managing the Homosassa Reserve tract as an addition to the Withlacoochee State Forest. Please see Management Cost Summary for the Withlacoochee State Forest CARL project for these projections.






Management Cost Summary/DMR

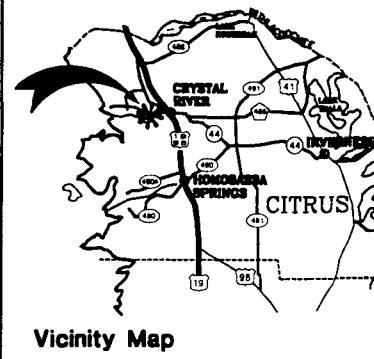
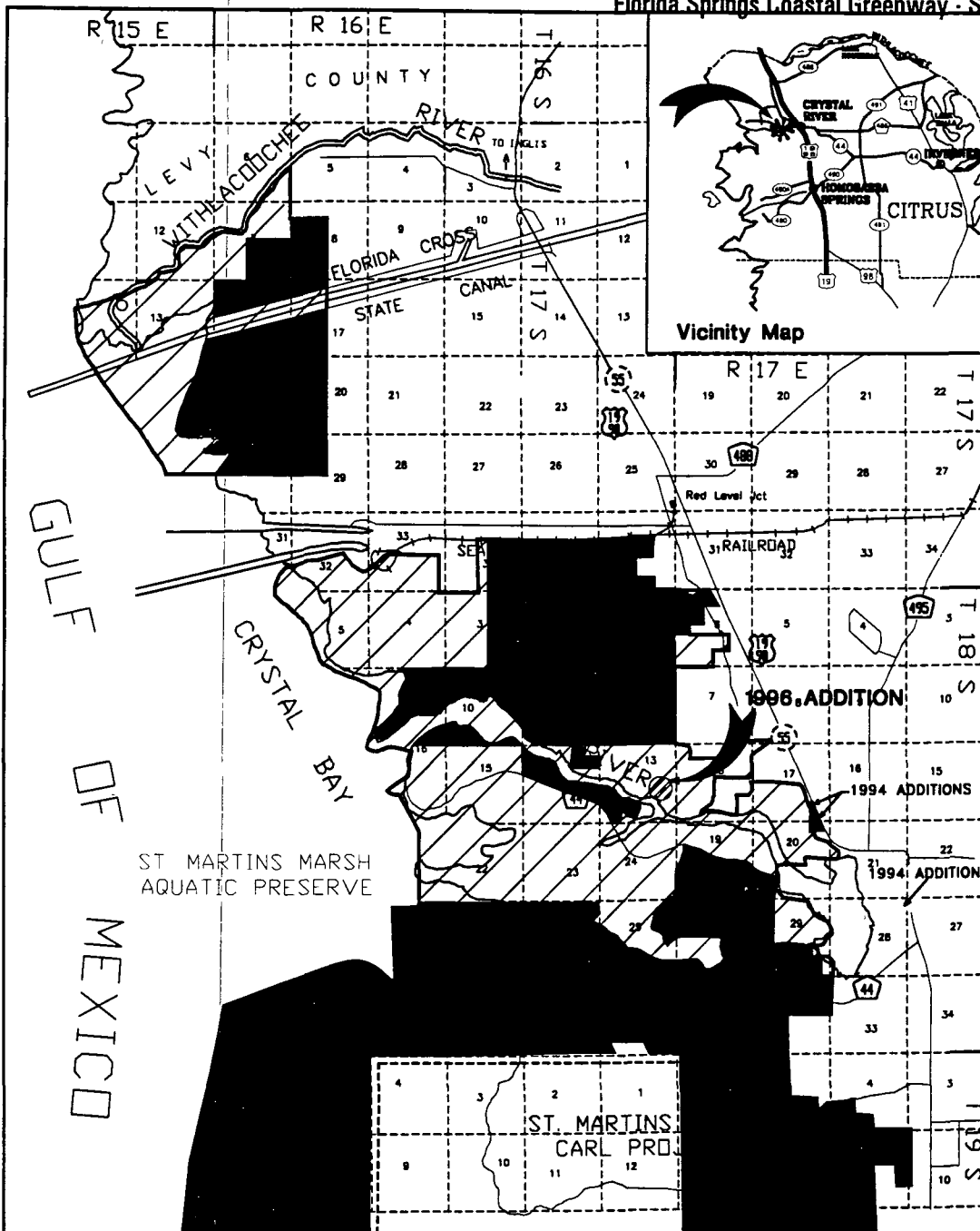
Category	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98
Source of Funds	CARL/IITF	CARL/IITF	CARL/IITF
Salary	\$140,202	\$165,202	\$173,527
OPS	\$47,301	\$62,581	\$62,581
Expense	\$104,210	\$103,468	\$118,468
OCO	\$0	\$10,000	\$10,000
FCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$291,713	\$341,251	\$364,576



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



GULF OF MEXICO

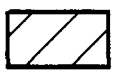
ST MARTINS MARSH AQUATIC PRESERVE

ST. MARTINS CARL PROJ.

1996 ADDITION

1994 ADDITIONS

1994 ADDITION



PROJECT AREA



STATE/FED/TNC OWNED
(EQUALS ESSENTIAL PARCELS)

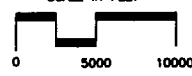


1996 ADDITION



NORTH

SCALE IN FEET



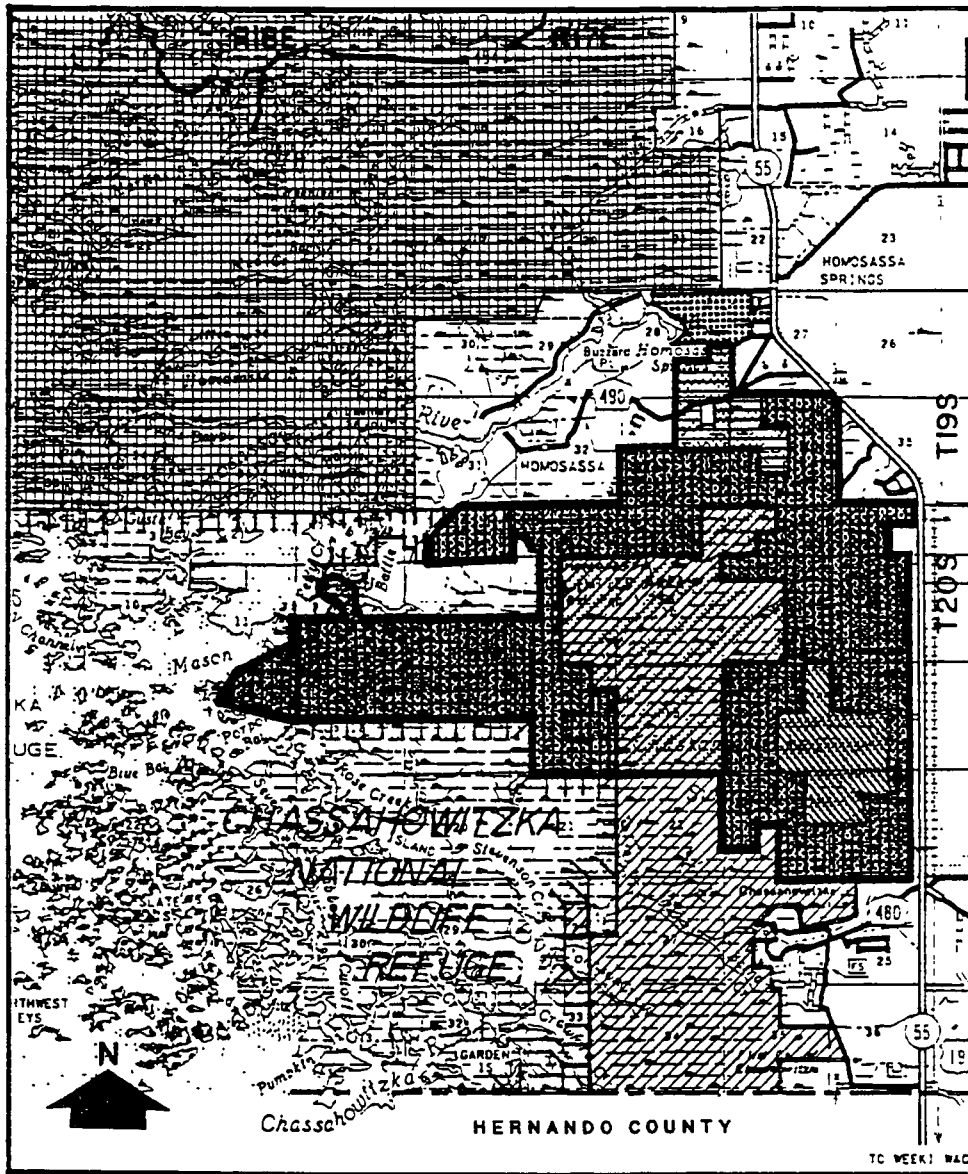
FLORIDA SPRINGS COASTAL GREENWAY

SHEET 2 OF 3

CITRUS COUNTY

CRYST-2

1-97



TC WEEK 1 WAC



**FLORIDA SPRINGS
COASTAL GREENWAY**

CITRUS SHEET 3 OF 3 COUNTY

 **ESSENTIAL PARCELS**
PHASE 1 EQUALS ESSENTIAL PARCELS ALSO

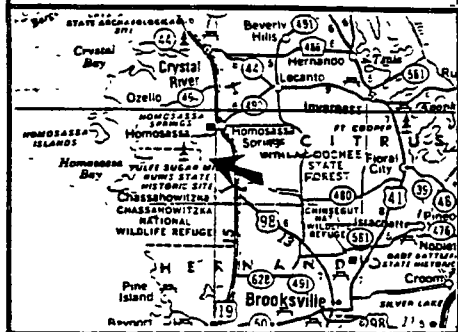
 **PROJECT AREA**

 **PHASE I (ACQUIRED)**  **PHASE II**

 **SWFWMD OWNERSHIP**

 **ST. MARTINS RIVER
CARL PROJECT**

 **HOMOSASSA SPRINGS
STATE PARK**



South Savannas

Substantial 5

Martin and St. Lucie Counties

Purpose for State Acquisition

Around Fort Pierce a chain of marshes and lakes separating inland pine flatwoods from the coastal scrub on the high Atlantic Ridge has survived the rapid development of St. Lucie and Martin counties like a visitor from another time. The South Savannas project will conserve these coastal freshwater marshes and the nearby flatwoods and scrub so that the wildlife and plants of this area, some extremely rare, will continue to survive and the public can learn about and enjoy this scenic remnant of the original southeast Florida.

Manager

Division of Recreation and Parks, Florida Department of Environmental Protection.

General Description

South Savannas comprises the last relatively undisturbed example of coastal freshwater marsh in southeastern Florida. It also includes extensive flatwoods, 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. No archaeological sites are known from the project. The drier perimeter of the Savannas is threatened by residential development.

Public Use

This project is designated as an addition to Savannas State Reserve, with public uses such as hiking, canoeing and nature appreciation.

Acquisition Planning and Status

No phasing, however, the sand mine area should not be appraised nor negotiated until mining activities are completed. Negotiations are continuing on the remaining tracts.

EEL funds (\$5,065,492.40) were used in the acquisition of approximately 3,491 acres within this project (included in table below).

Coordination

The South Florida Water Management District acquired the 77-acre Spices DRI tract in 1993.

FNAI Elements	
<i>Four-petal pawpaw</i>	G1/S1
<i>Fragrant prickly-apple</i>	G2G3T1/S1
<i>Sand-dune spurge</i>	G2/S2
SCRUB	G2/S2
MESIC FLATWOODS	G2/S2
DEPRESSION MARSH	G2/S3
<i>Florida threearn</i>	G3/S3
<i>Large-flowered rosemary</i>	G3/S3
19 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1980
Project Area (Acres)	6,046
Acres Acquired	4,844
at a Cost of	\$12,918,054
Acres Remaining	1,202
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$6,836,476

Management Policy Statement

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.

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.

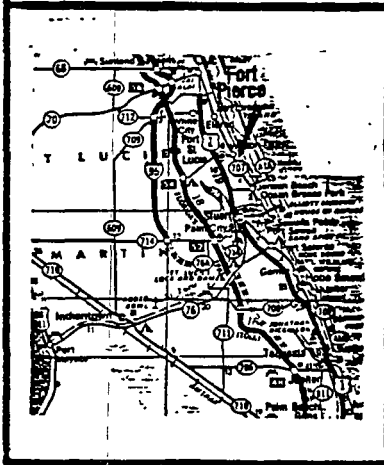
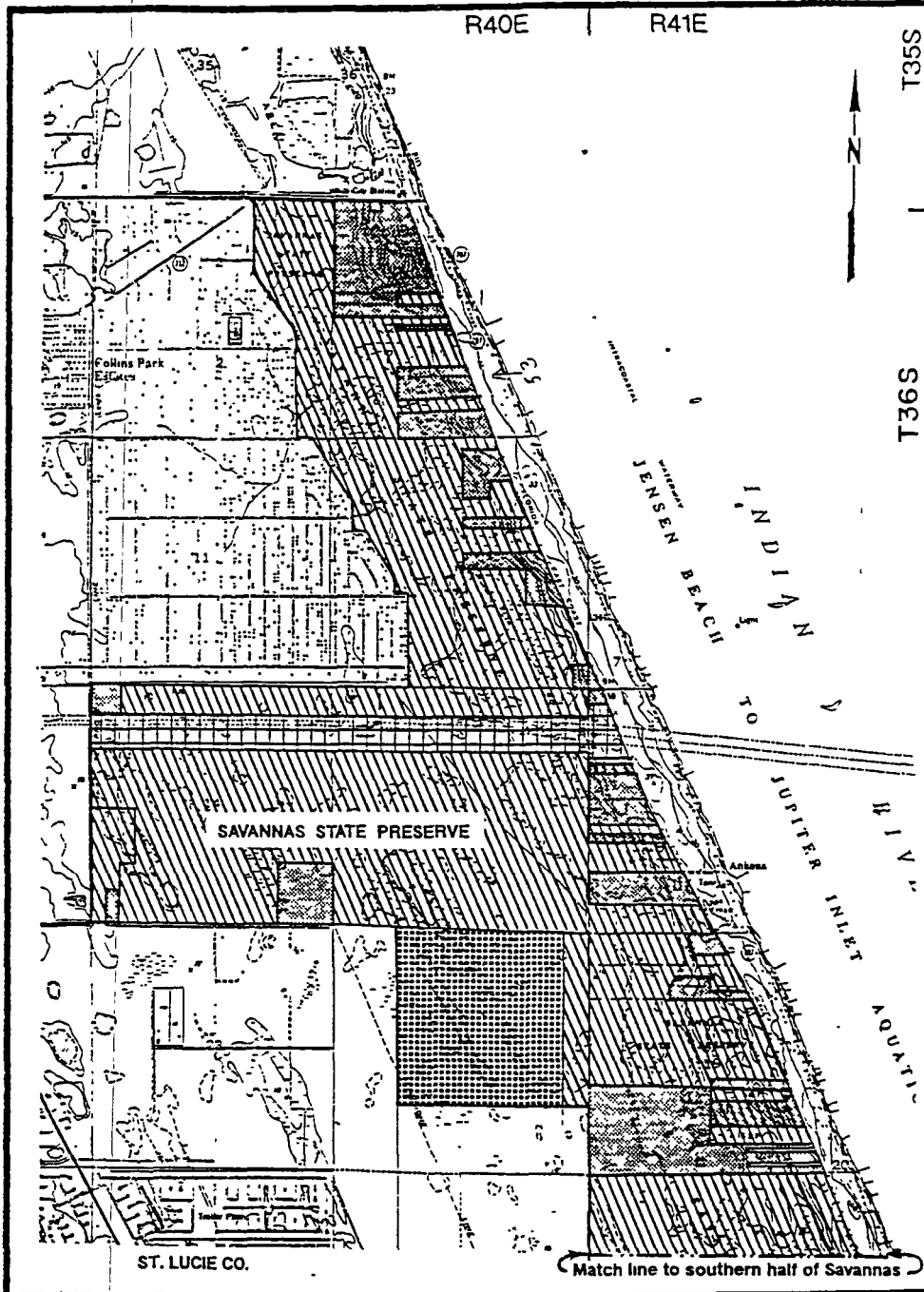
Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure As the Division incorporates each parcel into the reserve, its management activities will concentrate on site security, natural and cultural resource protection, and inclusion in a plan for long-term public 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	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97
Source of Funds	SPTF/CARL	SPTF/CARL	SPTF/CARL
Salary	\$27,933	\$28,200	\$28,764
OPS	\$0	\$0	\$0
Expense	\$26,018	\$23,000	\$23,000
OCO	\$0	\$3,500	\$3,500
FCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$53,951	54,700	\$55,264

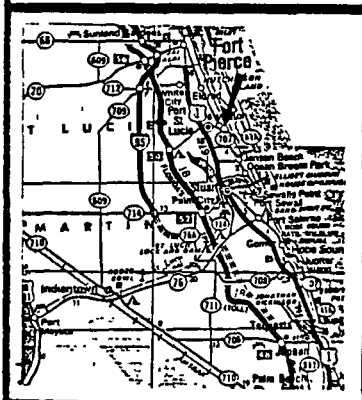
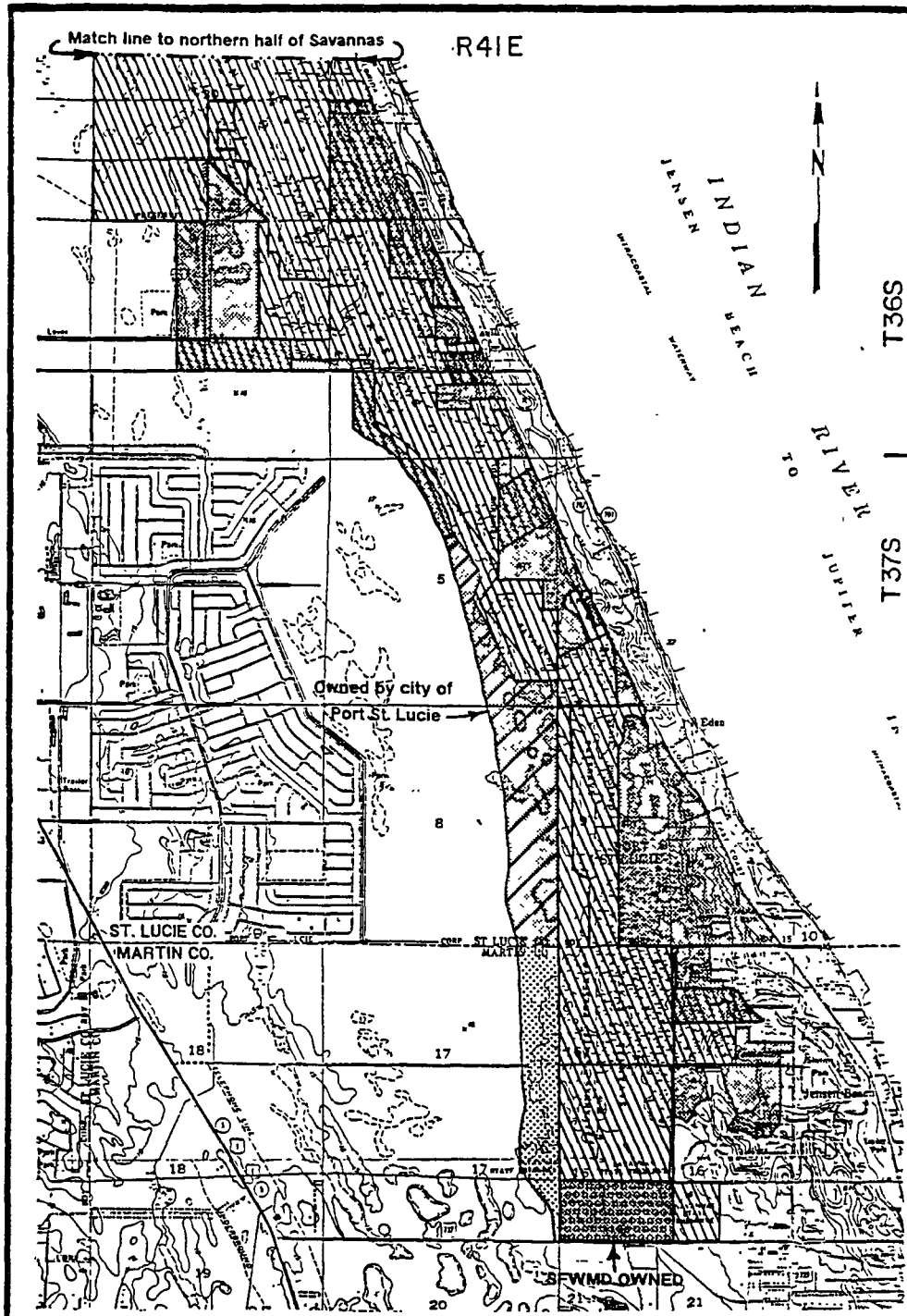


SOUTH SAVANNAS
(NORTHERN HALF)
MARTIN/ST. LUCIE COUNTIES

-  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	DRI MITIGATION
STATE OWNED	

0 1/2
miles

Map 2 of 2

Paynes Prairie

Substantial 6

Alachua County

Purpose for State Acquisition

The marshlands of Paynes Prairie, surrounded by higher live-oak hammocks and pine woods, have been known as a beautiful natural area since William Bartram described "the great Alachua savanna" over 200 years ago. The Paynes Prairie project, by adding wetlands, creeks, and uplands to the Paynes Prairie State Preserve (a National Natural Landmark), will protect the amount and quality of water that feeds the prairie, conserve habitat for several rare animals, including sandhill cranes and bald eagles, and allow the public to see and enjoy this land much as Bartram did long ago.

Manager

Division of Recreation and Parks, Florida Department of Environmental Protection.

General Description

The project includes wetlands that are an integral part of the Paynes Prairie basin; Prairie Creek and associated wetlands, which drain into the prairie; and an upland buffer. The diversity of natural communities supports an array of wildlife, including several rare and endangered animal species (e.g., bald eagle, woodstork and sandhill crane).

There are numerous aboriginal sites located on this project and the area is considered to have excellent potential for archaeological investigations. 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.

Public Use

This project is designated for use as an addition to Paynes Prairie State Preserve, with uses such as nature study, hiking and horseback riding.

Acquisition Planning and Status

The Division of Recreation and Parks ranked 23 tracts in order of priority in the 7/12/91 Project Design. Over 70 ownerships remain to be acquired. Negotiations with landowners are ongoing.

* EEL, LWCF and LATF funds have been used (as well as CARLand P2000 funds) in the acquisition of this project and are included in the table below.

Coordination

The Alachua Conservation Trust (ACT) is an intermediary in the acquisition of this project.

FNAI Elements	
Sherman's fox squirrel	G5T2/S2
Florida sandhill crane	G5T2T3/S2S3
SANDHILL UPLAND LAKE	G3/S2
Bald eagle	G3/S2S3
SCRUBBY FLATWOODS	G3/S3
Gopher tortoise	G3/S3
Red-tailed muskrat	G3/S3
Florida mouse	G3/S3
44 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1980
Project Area (Acres)	23,936
Acres Acquired	20,441*
at a Cost of	\$12,222,238*
Acres Remaining	3,495
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$2,910,391

Management Policy Statement

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.

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.

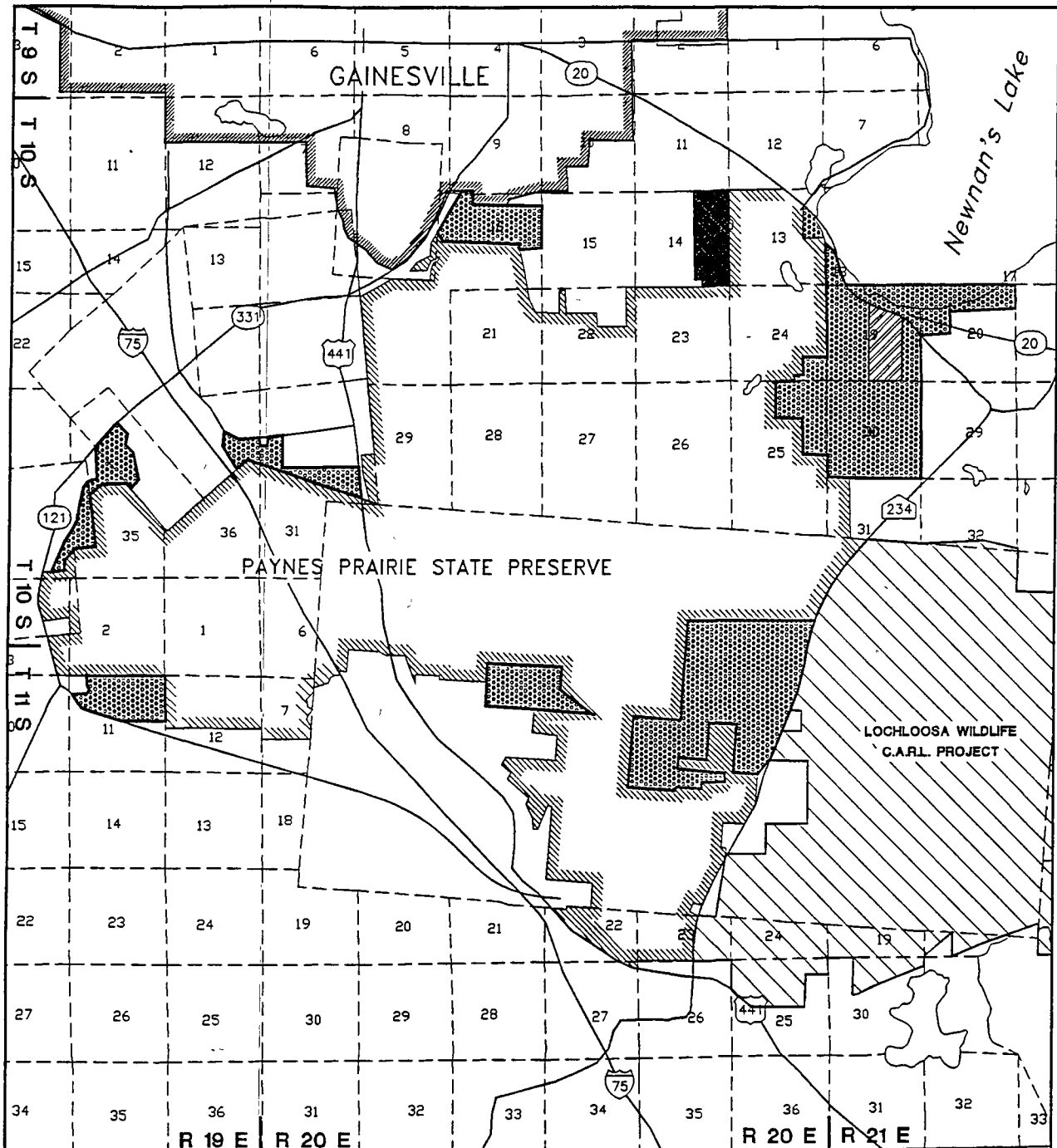
Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure As the Division incorporates each parcel into the preserve, its management activities will concentrate on site security, natural and cultural resource protection, and inclusion in a plan for long-term public 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	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97
Source of Funds	SPTF	SPTF/CARL	SPTF/CARL
Salary	\$385,035	\$385,572	\$393,283
OPS	\$6,239	\$9,750	\$9,750
Expense	\$141,481	\$124,100	\$124,100
OCO	\$6,337	\$0	\$0
FCO	\$22,040	\$32,455	\$0
TOTAL	\$561,132	\$551,877	\$527,133



PROJECT AREA
EQUALS ESSENTIAL PARCELS



ACQUIRED BY S.J.R.W.M.D.



1994 ADDITION



NORTH

SCALE IN FEET



PAYNES PRAIRIE

ALACHUA COUNTY

1-30-95

Lake George

Substantial 7

Putnam and Volusia Counties

Purpose for State Acquisition

The hammocks, swamps, and pine plantations east and south of Lake George are important habitat for bald eagles, black bear, and other wildlife. They are also important in maintaining the water quality of the lake, one of the most popular in the state for recreation. The Lake George CARL project will protect and restore the natural communities of this area; preserve a large area for wildlife, together with the Ocala National Forest and Lake Woodruff National Wildlife Refuge; and ensure that the public will be able to enjoy the recreational and scenic values of Lake George in the future.

Manager

Division of Forestry, Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services.

General Description

Most of the original pine flatwoods in the 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. This project would protect

a wildlife movement corridor more than 20 miles long 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. Five archaeological/historical sites are known within the boundaries of this project and the potential for additional sites is considered high. The growth of this area is low, but the uplands are developable.

Public Use

This project is designated as a forest, with such public uses as fishing, swimming, hiking, bicycling and horseback riding.

Acquisition Planning and Status

On November 22, 1991, 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. and DSC of Newark (Coraci) - acquired with The Nature Conservancy (TNC) as the intermediary.

Coordination

SJRWMD and Volusia County are both acquisition partners in this project and have collectively acquired over 21,000 acres. TNC has been an intermediary.

FNAI Elements	
<i>Star anise</i>	G1G2/S1
SANDHILL	G2G3/S2
Florida sandhill crane	G5T2T3/S2S3
Bald eagle	G3/S2S3
Gopher tortoise	G3/S3
Eastern indigo snake	G4T3/S3
FLOODPLAIN SWAMP	G?/S4?
HYDRIC HAMMOCK	G?/S4?
21 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1991
Project Area (Acres)	47,164
Acres Acquired	38,547
at a Cost of	\$32,772,912
Acres Remaining	8,617
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$4,722,521

Management Policy Statement

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.

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 Over 21,000 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.

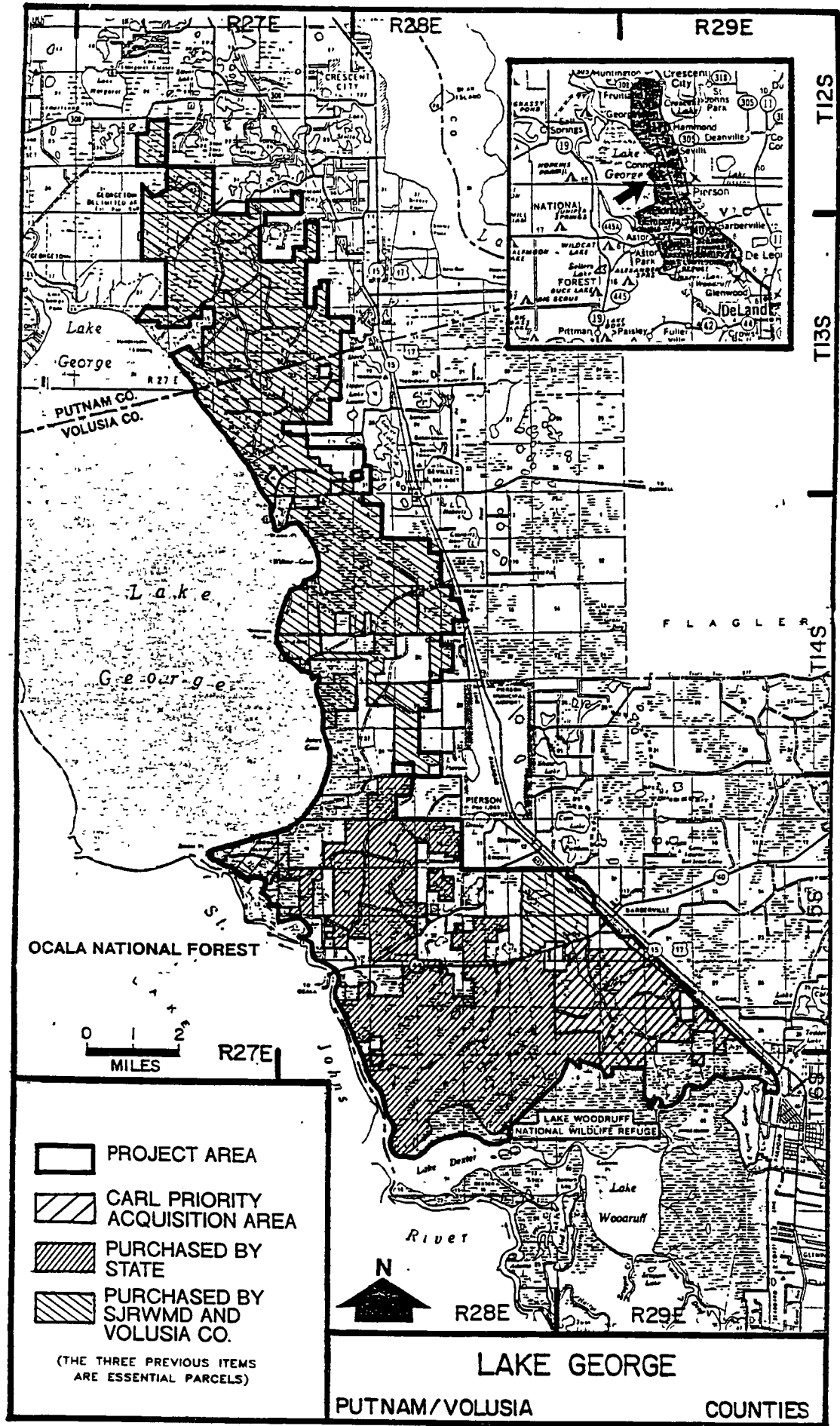
Long-range plans for this project will generally be directed toward restoring disturbed areas to their original conditions, as far as possible, as well as protecting threatened and endangered species. Some of the pinelands have been degraded by timbering and require restoration. An all-season burning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

Revenue-generating potential The Division of Forestry will sell timber as needed to improve or maintain desirable ecosystem conditions. These sales will provide a variable source of revenue, but the revenue-generating potential for 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 Cost Summary/DOF

Category	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$39,373	\$99,350	\$152,000
OPS	\$5,344	\$11,360	\$7,000
Expense	\$36,297	\$66,519	\$85,000
OCO	\$36,500	\$154,310	\$106,000
FCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$117,514	\$331,539	\$350,000



Myakka Estuary

Sarasota and Charlotte Counties

Substantial 8

Purpose for State Acquisition

Charlotte Harbor is one of the largest and most productive estuaries in Florida. The Myakka Estuary project will protect the largest natural area left around northern Charlotte Harbor, conserving flatwoods, scrub, and salt marshes that support bald eagles, sandhill cranes, scrub jays, and manatees. The project will also help protect an important fishery and provide residents of and visitors to the rapidly growing Charlotte Harbor area with opportunities for hiking, camping, and other recreational pursuits.

Manager

Division of Forestry, Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (west side) and Division of Marine Resources, Florida Department of Environmental Protection (east side).

General Description

The nearly intact uplands in the project are primarily Mesic Flatwoods like those in the Charlotte Harbor Flatwoods project, 15 miles to the south, but differ in that they include Scrub and the Florida scrub jay. The project provides habitat for nesting bald eagles and sandhill cranes and buffers the Tidal Marsh and

waters of the Myakka River and Sam Knight Creek. Manatees use the adjacent waters heavily all year. The Myakka River estuary and the coastal wetlands associated with this project support valuable commercial and recreational fisheries. The Florida Site File records five archaeological sites in the project. The project is surrounded by development and its uplands will inevitably be developed if not purchased.

Public Use

The project is designated as a forest and buffer preserve, with such public uses as hiking, picnicking, camping and nature appreciation.

Acquisition Planning and Status

Essential tracts within this project include Atlantic Gulf Communities (acquired) and Mariner Properties.

Coordination

CARL's acquisition partner in the 1995 acquisition of the Atlantic Gulf Communities tract was the Southwest Florida Water Management District. The district's land costs are included in the table below.

Management Policy Statement

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.

FNAI Elements	
SCRUB	G2/S2
West Indian manatee	G2/S2?
Florida sandhill crane	G5T2T3/S2S3
SHELL MOUND	G3/S2
Bald eagle	G3/S2S3
ESTUARINE TIDAL SWAMP	G3/S3
Gopher tortoise	G3/S3
MESIC FLATWOODS	G?/S4
12 elements known from site	

Placed on list	1994
Project Area (Acres)	13,800
Acres Acquired	9,264
at a Cost of	\$6,666,650
Acres Remaining	4,536
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$17,552,100

over cost → *double*

Myakka Estuary - Substantial 8

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.

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 thinning and regeneration harvests. Stands will not have a targeted rotation age. Infrastructure will primarily be located in disturbed areas and will be the minimum required for management and public access. The Division will promote environmental education.

For the 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 Cost Summary/DMR

Category	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98
Source of Funds	CARL/IITF	CARL/IITF	CARL/IITF
Salary	\$106,326	\$106,326	\$106,326
OPS	\$46,973	\$35,340	\$35,340
Expense	\$56,896	\$55,100	\$55,100
OCO	\$39,611	\$27,300	\$27,300
FCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$249,806	\$224,066	\$224,066

Management Cost Summary/DOF

Category	1996/97	1997/98
Source of Funds	CARL/IITF	CARL/IITF
Salary	\$22,000	\$62,000
OPS	\$0	\$0
Expense	\$26,372	\$45,000
OCO	\$92,770	\$60,000
FCO	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$141,142	\$167,000

Levy County Forest/Sandhills

Substantial 9

Levy County

Purpose for State Acquisition

In the northern peninsula of Florida, the timber industry has converted most of the natural pine flatwoods into pine plantations, while residential developments have eliminated much of the sandhill communities. The Levy County Forest/Sandhills project will conserve one of the largest stands of old-growth longleaf-pine flatwoods left in the state as well as fine sandhills, protecting red-cockaded woodpeckers and other rare plants and animals, and giving to the public a large area for hunting, fishing, camping, and other recreation.

Manager

Division of Forestry, Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services.

General Description

This project includes planted slash pine forest and a large tract of mesic-to-wet flatwoods with 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 natural community. 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. No archaeological sites are known from

the project area. A major portion of the sandhills in the project is being lost to agricultural conversion or subdivision and ranchette development; the flatwoods are less threatened.

Public Use

This project is designated for use as the Goethe State Forest with such public uses as fishing, hunting, camping, canoeing and hiking.

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. All willing sellers of manageable tracts within the "sandhills" portion have been acquired.

The Nature Conservancy, on behalf of the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, made the initial contact with the major owner, Goethe.

Coordination

CARL has no acquisition partners able to assist in funding at this time.

FNAI Elements	
<i>Georgia beak-rush</i>	G1/S1
<i>Pinkroot</i>	G1G2/S1S2
SCRUB	G2/S2
Red-cockaded woodpecker	G2/S2
SANDHILL	G2G3/S2
<i>Pine-wood dainties</i>	G3G5/S2
Sherman's fox squirrel	G5T2/S2
<i>Florida water-parsnip</i>	G1Q/S1
12 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1986
Project Area (Acres)	54,544
Acres Acquired	43,036
at a Cost of	\$65,109,626
Acres Remaining	11,508
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$4,234,149

Management Policy Statement

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 Division of Forestry.

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.

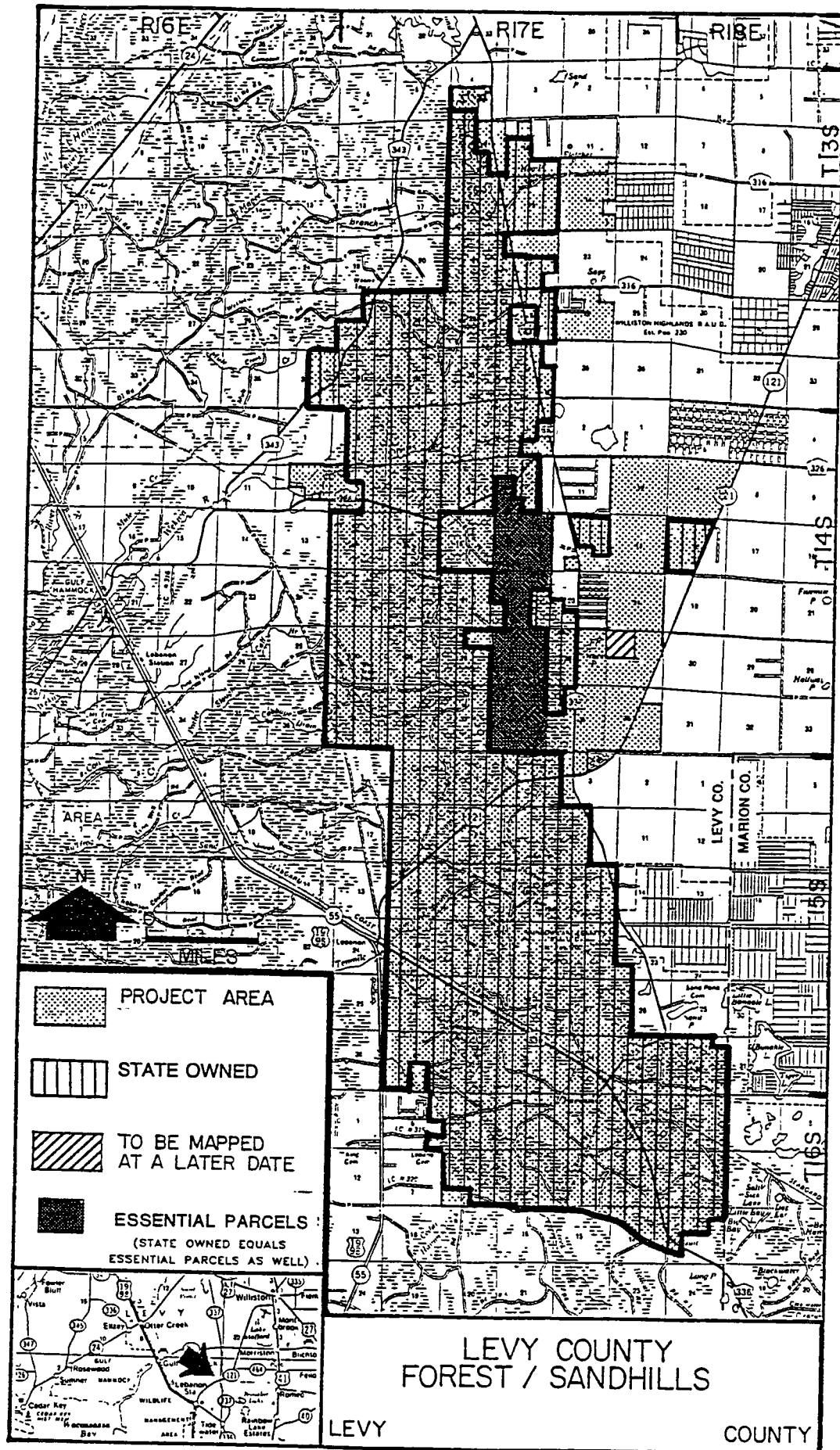
Long-range plans for this project will generally be directed toward restoring disturbed areas to their original conditions, as far as possible, as well as protecting threatened and endangered species. An all-season burning program will use, whenever possible, existing roads, black lines, foam lines and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

Revenue-generating potential The Division of Forestry will sell timber as needed to improve or maintain desirable ecosystem conditions. These sales will provide a variable source of revenue, but the revenue-generating potential for 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 Cost Summary/DOF

Category	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98
Source of Funds	CARL/	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$285,393	\$385,120	\$402,000
OPS	\$0	\$6,400	\$8,000
Expense	\$131,829	\$189,309	\$200,00
OCO	\$5,300	\$35,470	\$20,000
FCO	N/A	N/A	N/A
TOTAL	\$422,522	\$616,299	\$630,000



Withlacoochee State Forest Addition Substantial 10

Sumter County

Purpose for State Acquisition

Large swamps and marshes line the Withlacoochee River for much of its course. The Withlacoochee State Forest Addition project will add some of these wetlands and a few upland islands to the Withlacoochee State Forest, conserving a large storage area for surface water and a natural area for wildlife, and providing land for wildlife observation, hiking, and other recreation to the public.

Manager

Division of Forestry, Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services.

General Description

Much of this tract is freshwater wetlands - hydric hammocks, basin and depression marshes, and floodplain swamp - which provide a storage area for surface water and buffer the land from storm waters. Higher elevations appear as islands among generally low, wet terrain. The natural communities of the project provide habitat for numerous wildlife species. No archaeological sites are known from the project. Wetlands in the project would be threatened by development, which is likely in the future.

Public Use

This project is designated as a forest, with such public uses as hiking, camping, nature study and limited hunting.

Acquisition Planning and Status

Phase I: Original proposals - Mondello and Cacciatore/Jumper Creek and C.B. Jones tract in Section 4, T22S, R21E; 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 which is reflected in the table below. There are approximately 45 ownerships within the project area.

Due to low ranking, acquisition activities have not been initiated.

Coordination

CARL has no acquisition partners at this time.

FNAI Elements	
<i>Asplenium x plenum</i>	G1/S1
UPLAND HARDWOOD FOREST	G2/S3
2 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1982
Project Area (Acres)	14,048
Acres Acquired	10,148
at a Cost of	\$2,150,000
Acres Remaining	3,900
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$5,604,000

Management Policy Statement

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.

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 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 thinning and regeneration harvests. Plantations will be thinned and, where appropriate, reforested with species found in natural ecosystems. Stands will not have a targeted rotation age. Infrastructure will primarily be located in disturbed areas and will be the minimum required for management and public access. The Division will promote environmental education.

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

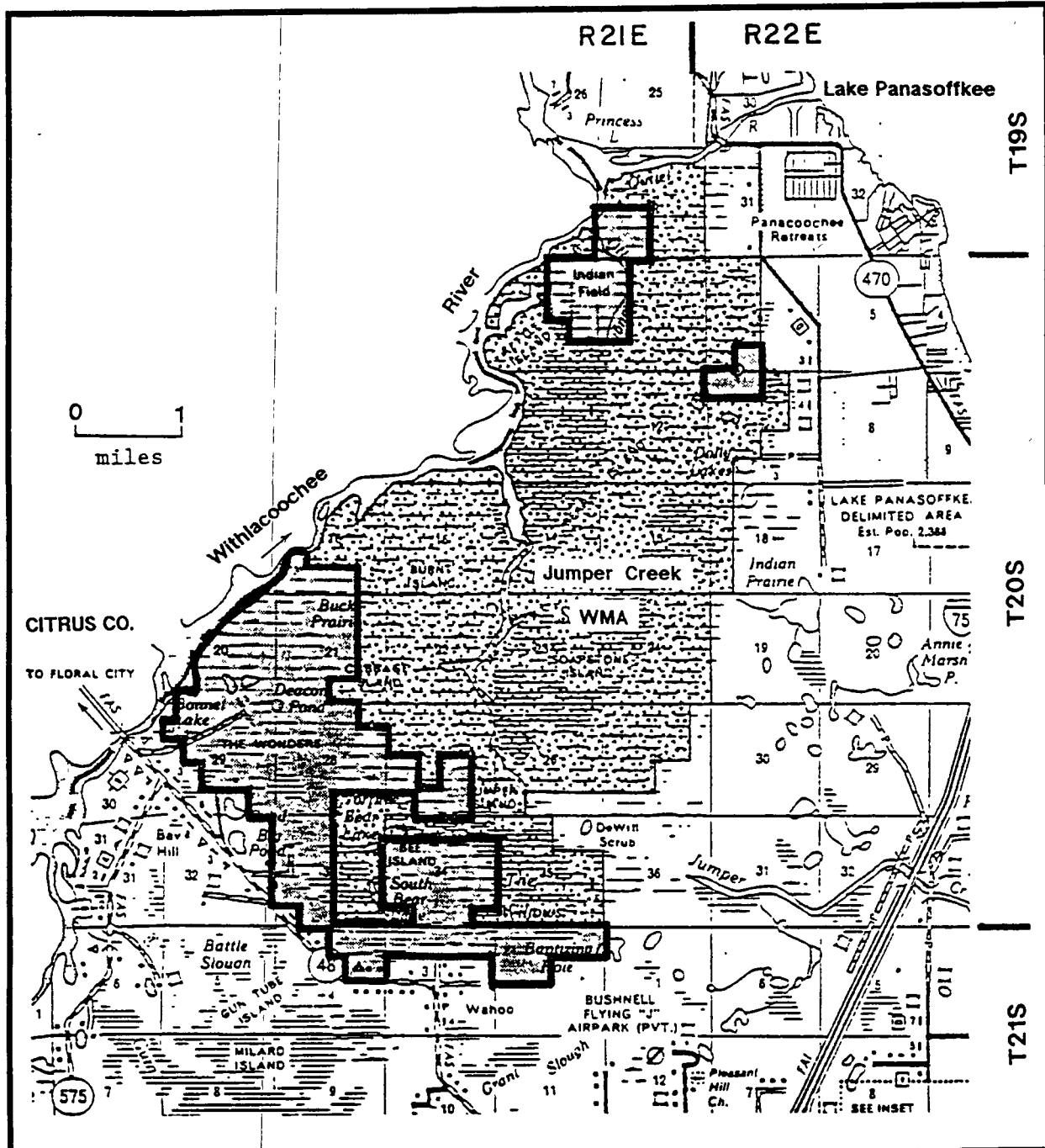
Cooperators in management activities The Division will cooperate with and seek the assistance of other state agencies, local government entities and interested parties as appropriate.

Management Cost Summary/DOF

Category	Startup	Recurring
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$28,140	\$28,140
OPS	\$0	\$0
Expense	\$8,000	\$7,000
OCO	\$81,000	\$3,000
FCO	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$117,140	\$38,140

(Jumper Creek, Homosassa, Baird, etc.)

Category	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$0	\$52,117	\$118,900
OPS	\$0	\$8,500	\$16,000
Expense	\$44,925	\$96,685	\$131,000
OCO	\$56,700	\$106,440	\$136,000
FCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$101,625	\$263,742	\$401,900



0 1
miles

CITRUS CO.
TO FLORAL CITY

575



PROJECT AREA
EQUALS ESSENTIAL PARCELS

STATE OWNED



NORTH

SCALE IN FEET



WITHLACOOCHEE

SUMTER COUNTY

R 1-6-95

Big Bend Coast Tract

Substantial 11

Taylor and Dixie Counties

Purpose for State Acquisition

Much of Florida's Gulf coast from Levy County around Apalachee Bay to Franklin County is a wilderness of seagrass beds, salt marshes, oak and palm hammocks, and pine flatwoods instead of the sandy beaches so popular in tourist brochures. The Big Bend Coast Tract project will conserve sixty miles of this coast, protecting the recreational fishery that depends on healthy seagrass beds, providing habitat for wildlife from black bear to bald eagles, and giving to the public an area for canoeing, camping, hiking, and hunting, as well as fishing.

Manager

Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission.

General Description

This project, part of a larger state acquisition begun under the Save Our Coast program, includes salt marshes, hydric hammocks, 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. Several archaeological sites are known within the project, and the potential for additional sites is high. Timbering is the most immediate threat to the area. A long-term sea-level rise may inundate the area eventually.

Public Use

This project is designated as a wildlife management area, with such uses as fishing, hunting, canoeing and camping.

Acquisition Planning and Status

The Nature Conservancy was an intermediary in the acquisition of 68,009 acres through the Save Our Coast program. The remaining 11,202 acres consist of three major ownerships and approximately 30 smaller tracts varying from one to 480 acres each. Project is over 70% complete.

Coordination

CARL has no acquisition partners at this time.

FNAI Elements	
West Indian manatee	G2?/S2?
SANDHILL	G2G3/S2
Piping plover	G3/S2
Florida black bear	G5T2/S2
Bald eagle	G3/S2S3
Gopher tortoise	G3/S3
FRESHWATER TIDAL SWAMP	G3/S3
Corkwood	G3G4/S3
27 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1989
Project Area (Acres)	79,685
Acres Acquired	68,483
at a Cost of	\$21,757,855
Acres Remaining	11,202
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	123,870,356

2/26/97

3/3/20/97

Management Policy Statement

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

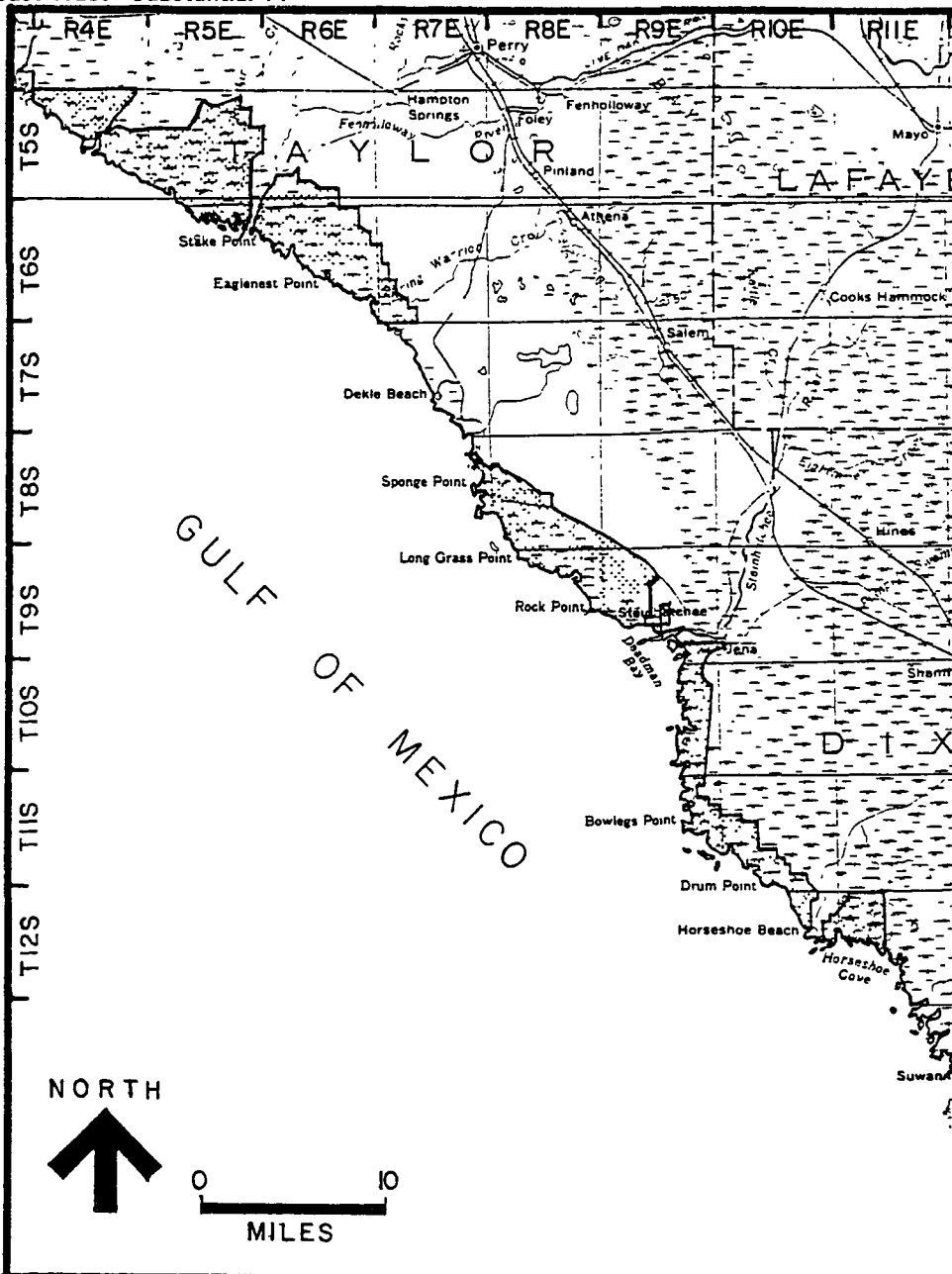
Prospectus not available. The Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission manages the area under the multiple use concept as part of the Big Bend Wildlife Management Area.

Management Cost Summary/GFWFC

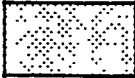
Category Source of Funds	1995/96 CARL	1996/97 CARL	1997/98 CARL
Salary	\$153,735	\$251,517	\$259,063
OPS	\$23,585	\$29,007	\$30,000
Expense	\$262,773	\$130,414	\$150,000
OCO	\$16,824	\$96,549	\$75,000
FCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$456,917	\$567,487	\$514,063

Management Cost Summary/DOF

Category Source of Funds	1995/96 CARL	1996/97 CARL	1997/98 CARL
Salary	\$0	\$0	\$0
OPS	\$0	\$0	\$0
Expense	\$11,548	\$21,970	\$22,000
OCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
FCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$11,548	\$21,970	\$22,000

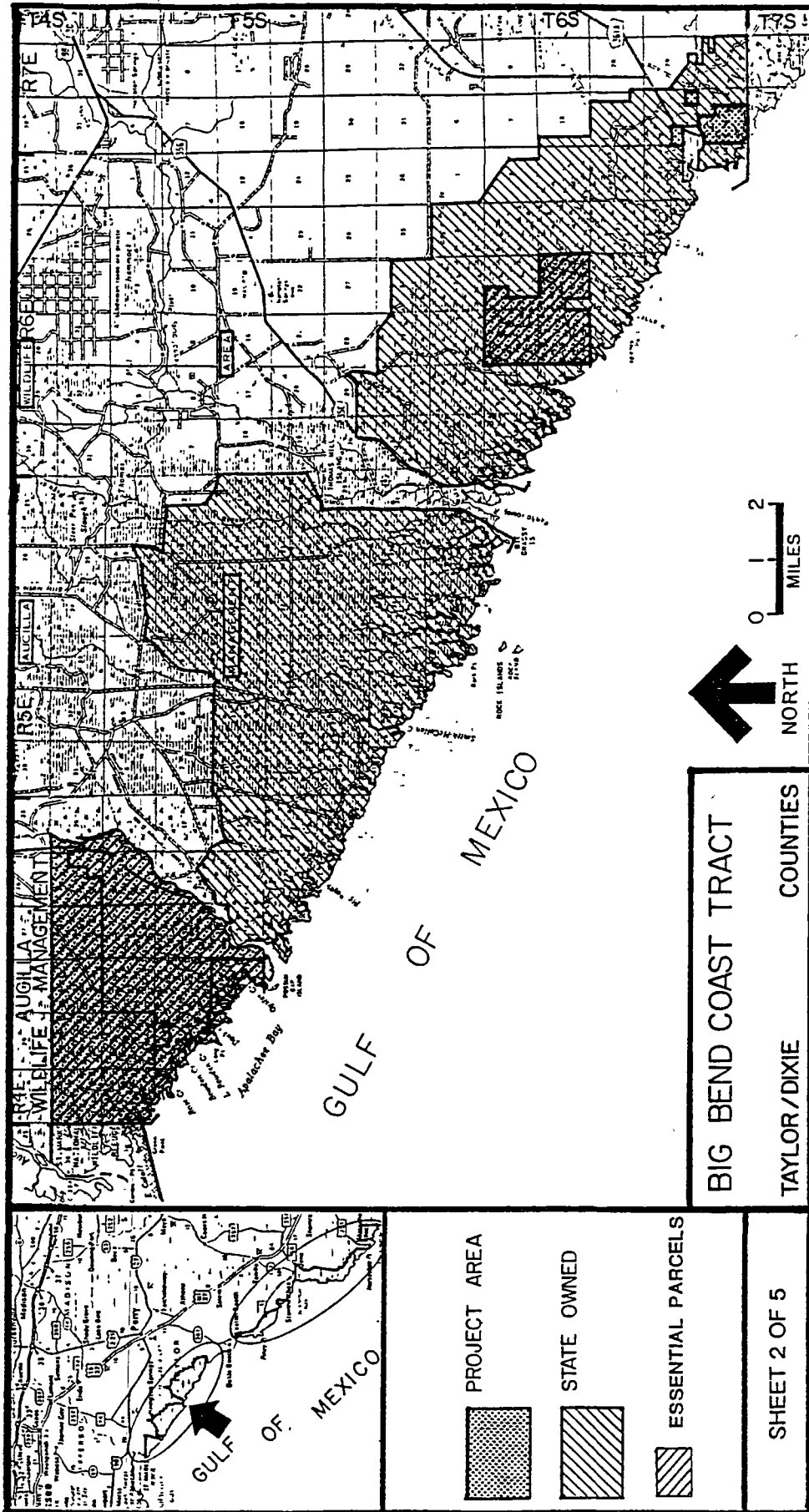


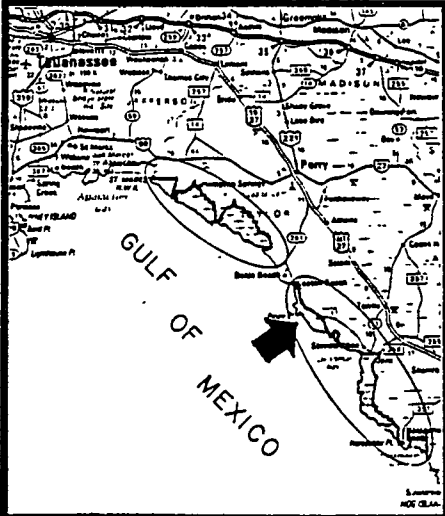
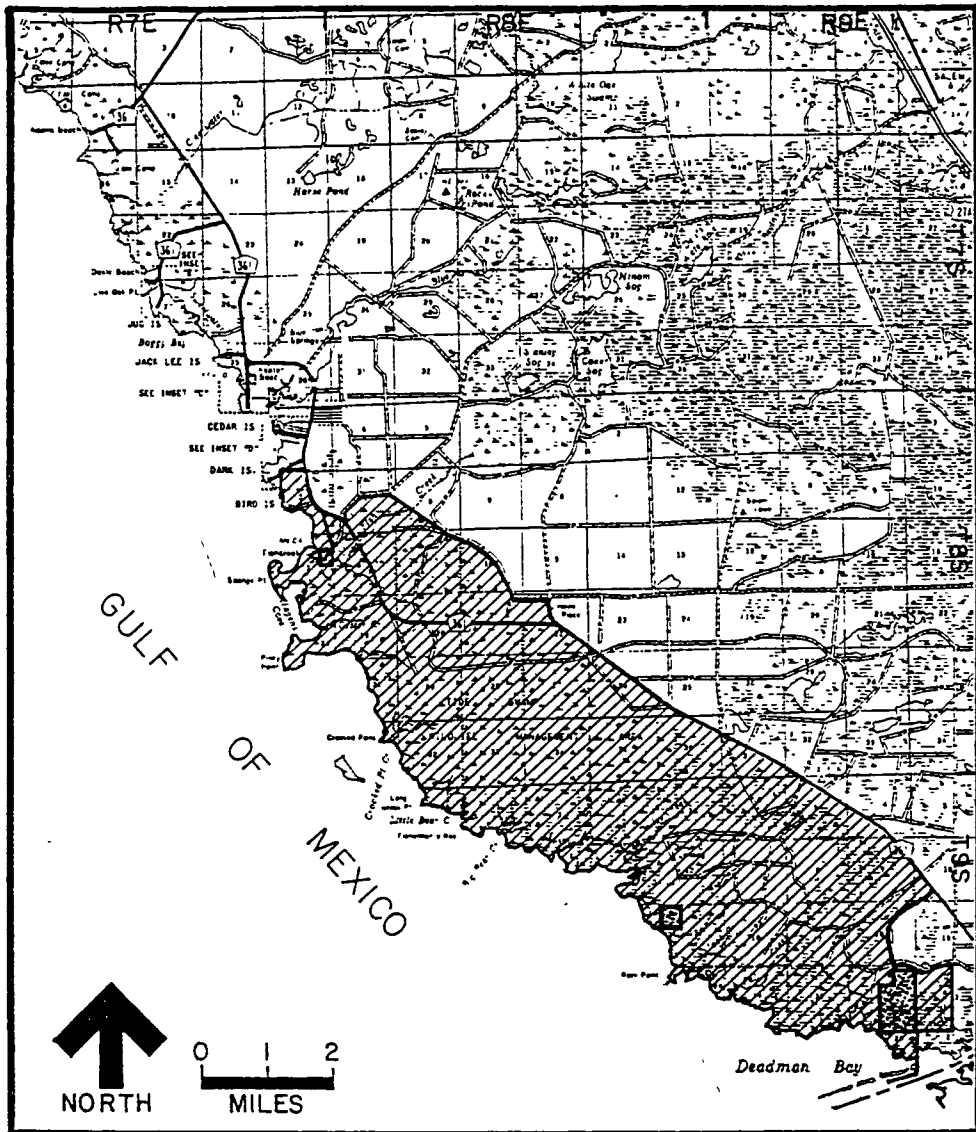
BIG BEND COAST TRACT
TAYLOR/DIXIE COUNTIES

 PROJECT AREA

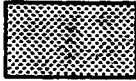
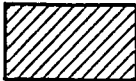
SEE FOLLOWING SHEETS FOR DETAILS

SHEET 1 OF 5

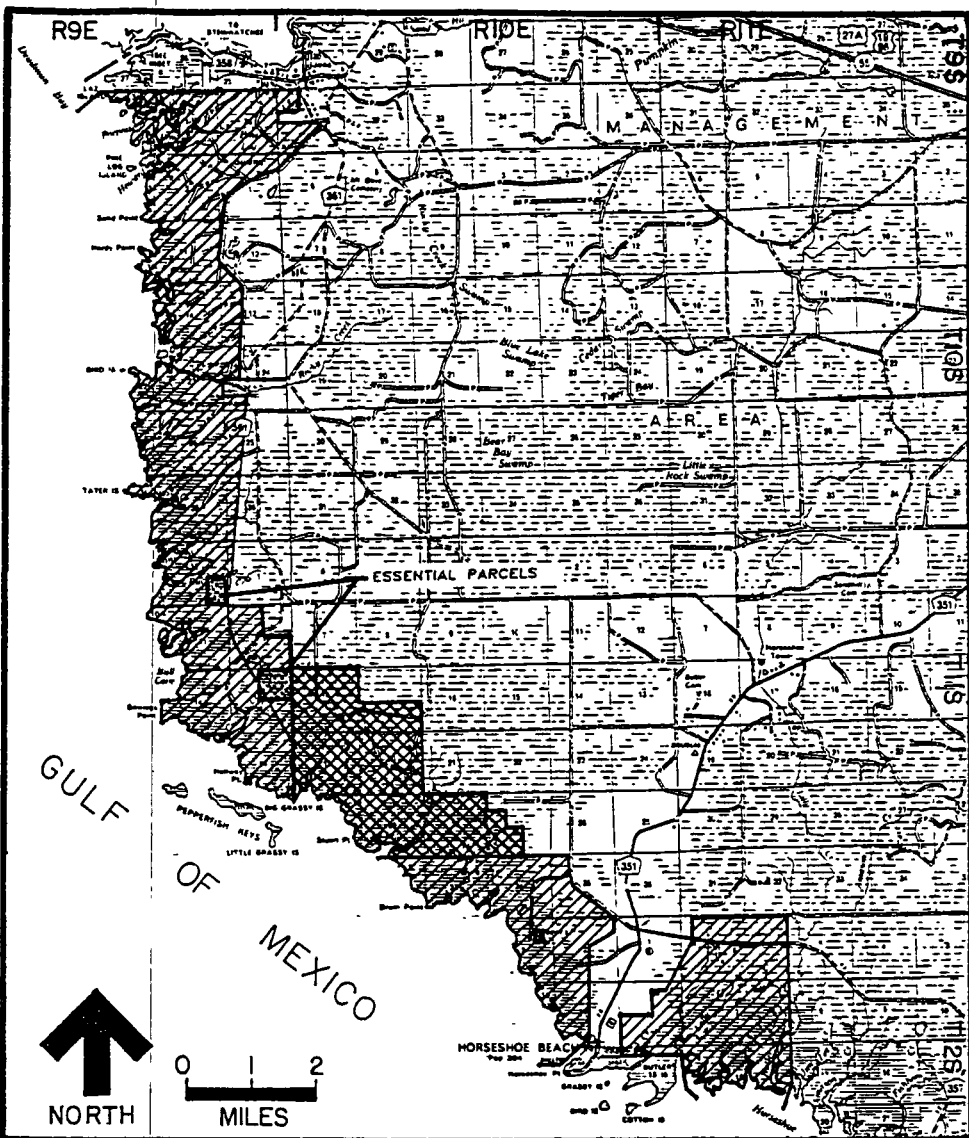




BIG BEND COAST TRACT
 TAYLOR/DIXIE COUNTIES

-  PROJECT AREA
EQUALS ESSENTIAL PARCELS
-  STATE OWNED

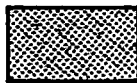
SHEET 3 OF 5



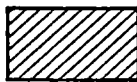
BIG BEND COAST TRACT

TAYLOR/DIXIE

COUNTIES



PROJECT AREA

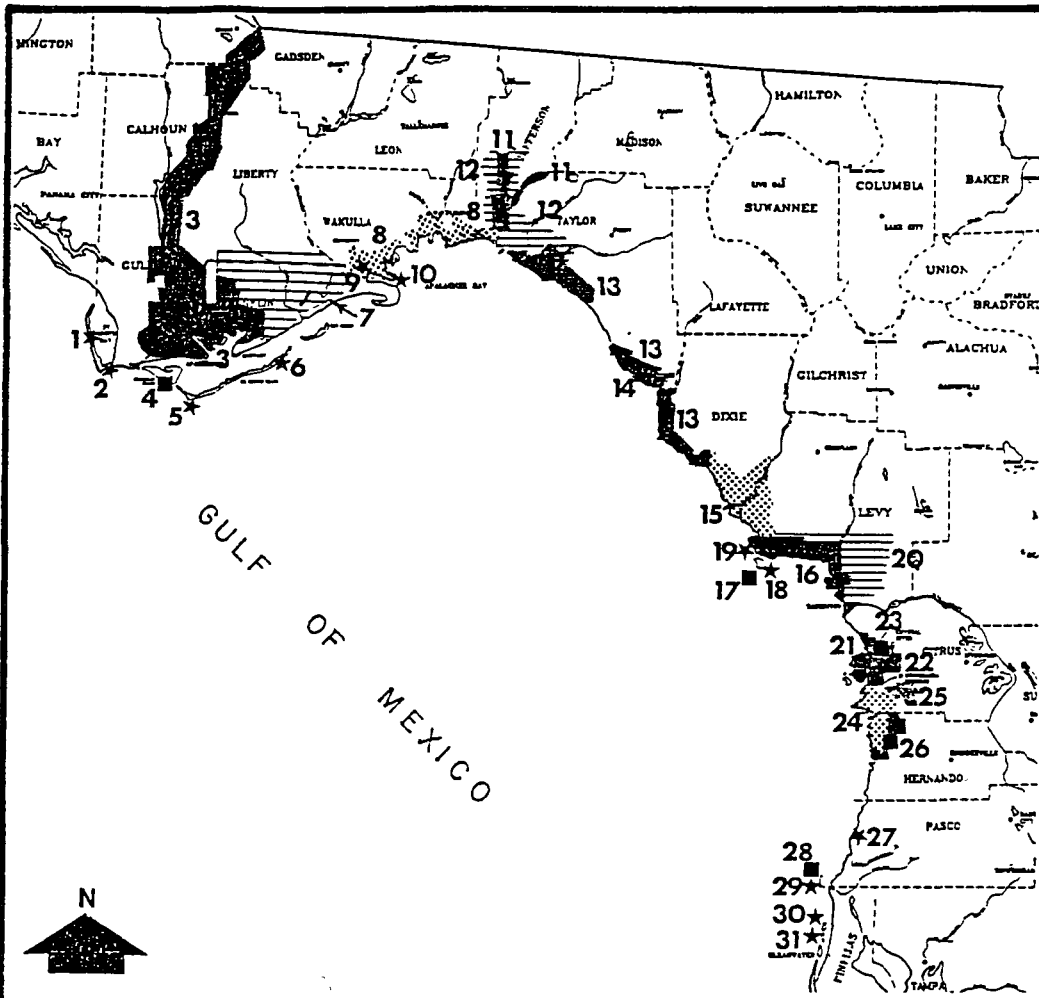


STATE OWNED



ESSENTIAL PARCELS
(STATE OWNED)

SHEET 4 OF 5



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. OCHLOCKONEE 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. CHASSAHOWITZKA NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE*
- 25. HOMOSASSA RESERVE/WALKER PROPERTY

HERNANDO COUNTY

- 26. CHASSAHOWITZKA WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AREA (GFC)

PASCO COUNTY

- 27. WETSTONE/BERKOVITZ (CARL)
- 28. ANCLOTE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

PIKELLAS COUNTY

- 29. ANCLOTE KEY STATE PRESERVE
- 30. HONEYMOON ISLAND STATE RECREATION AREA
- 31. CALADESISTATE PARK

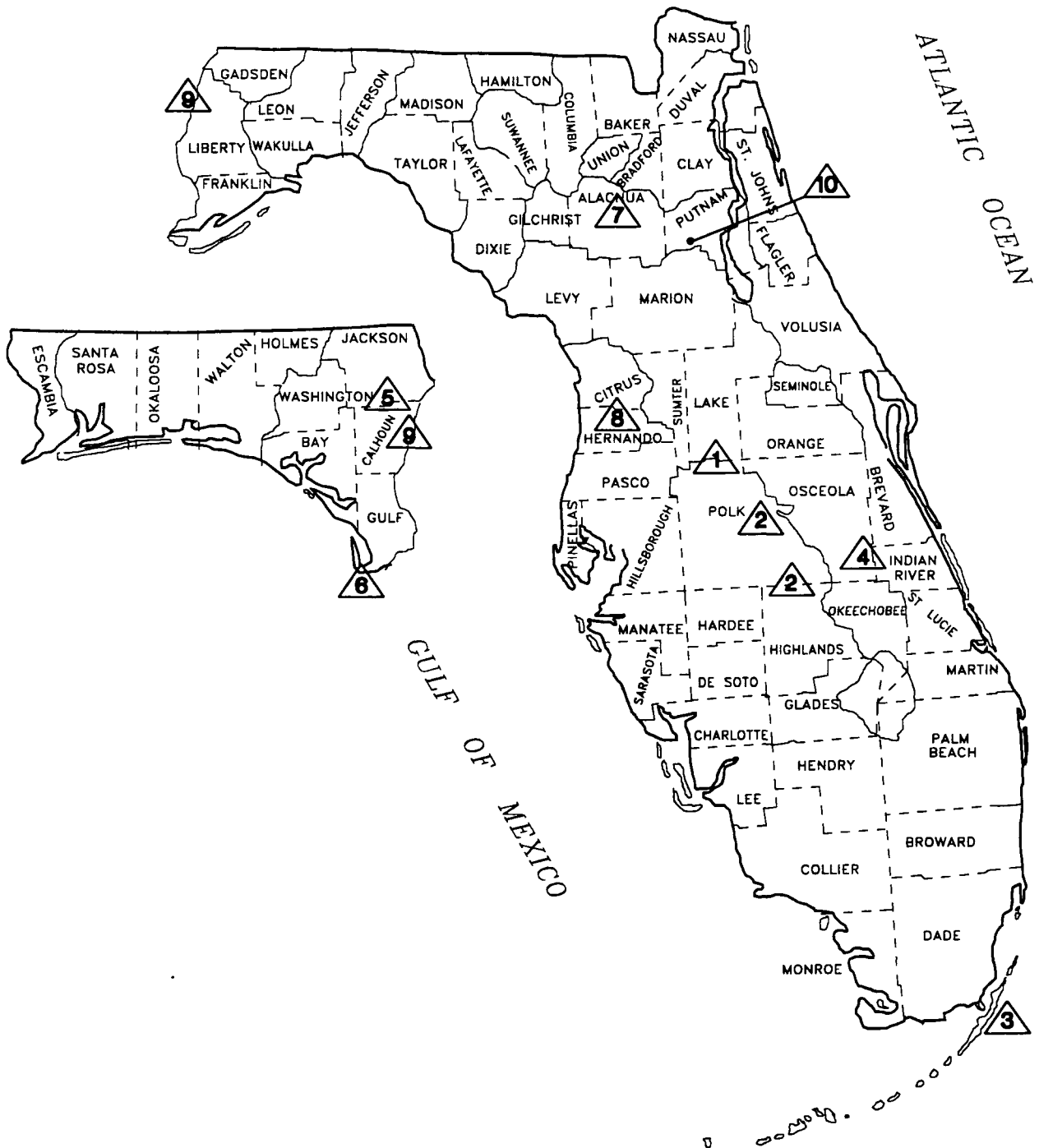
* Extends to Hernando County

★ State Owned/Project

■ Federal Owned

SHEET 5 OF 5

Less-Than-Fee Projects



*Conservation and Recreation Lands
1997 Annual Report
Less-than-fee Projects*

1	Green Swamp.....	389
2	Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem.....	392
3	North Key Largo Hammocks.....	396
4	Ranch Reserve	399
5	Middle Chipola River.....	402
6	St. Joseph Bay Buffer	409
7	Se Bat Maternity Caves	412
8	Annutteliga Hammock	415
9	Apalachicola River	419
10	Etoniah/Cross Florida Greenway.....	423

Green Swamp

Less-than-fee 1

Polk County

Purpose for State Acquisition

The mosaic of cypress swamps, pine forests, and pastures known as the Green Swamp is a vital part of the water supply of central Florida. It gives rise to four major river systems and, because it has the highest groundwater elevation in the peninsula, is important for maintaining the Floridan Aquifer. By acquiring certain rights to the large Overstreet and Jahna properties, the CARL program will help protect the Floridan Aquifer and the several rivers, and will preserve a large area for wildlife in the rapidly growing region between Tampa and Orlando.

Manager (Monitor)

The Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission will monitor compliance with any less-than-fee purchase agreement.

General Description

The Green Swamp is a critical hydrological resource. It encompasses the headwaters of four major rivers—the Withlacoochee, Oklawaha, Hillsborough, and Peace—and has the highest ground-water elevation in the Peninsula. It is therefore considered by many to be critical to the recharge of the Floridan Aquifer. For this reason, it has been designated an Area of Critical State Concern.

The area is a complex mosaic of disturbed uplands and wetlands intermixed with higher quality swamps. It is estimated that 90% of the native upland vegetation in the Green Swamp project as a whole has been disturbed by agriculture and development, but the project does contain some uplands with natural communities such as flatwoods and sandhills. The parcels have a moderate potential for archaeological or

historical sites. The wetlands are threatened by sand mining; the uplands are threatened by residential, commercial and high-intensity recreational development.

Public Use

The parcels qualify as a wildlife management area. The amount and nature of public use will be negotiated with the landowners.

Acquisition Planning and Status

On October 30, 1996, LAAC adopted criteria for establishing a Less-Than-Fee acquisition category: 1) resource value of the project/tract can be adequately protected through a less-than-fee instrument; 2) seller is willing to accept a less-than-fee-simple instrument and LAAC has determined that the project's or site's acquisition objectives can be met by acquiring a less-than-fee interest; and, 3) manager is willing to oversee less-than-fee-simple instrument.

On December 5, 1996, LAAC transferred two ownerships in the Green Swamp project, Jahana and Overstreet, to the Less-Than-Fee category.

Coordination

The SWFWMD, SJRWMD, GFC, and the Bureau of Mine Reclamation, DEP are CARL's acquisition partners in the Jahna negotiation.

Placed on list	1997
Project Area (Acres)	11,383
Acres Acquired	0
at a Cost of	\$0
Acres Remaining	11,383
Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$5,691,600

FNAI Elements
No elements known from parcels

Not consistent with ST workshd - should be

Management Policy Statement

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 monitor of any less-than-fee purchase agreements on the Overstreet and Jahna parcels.

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

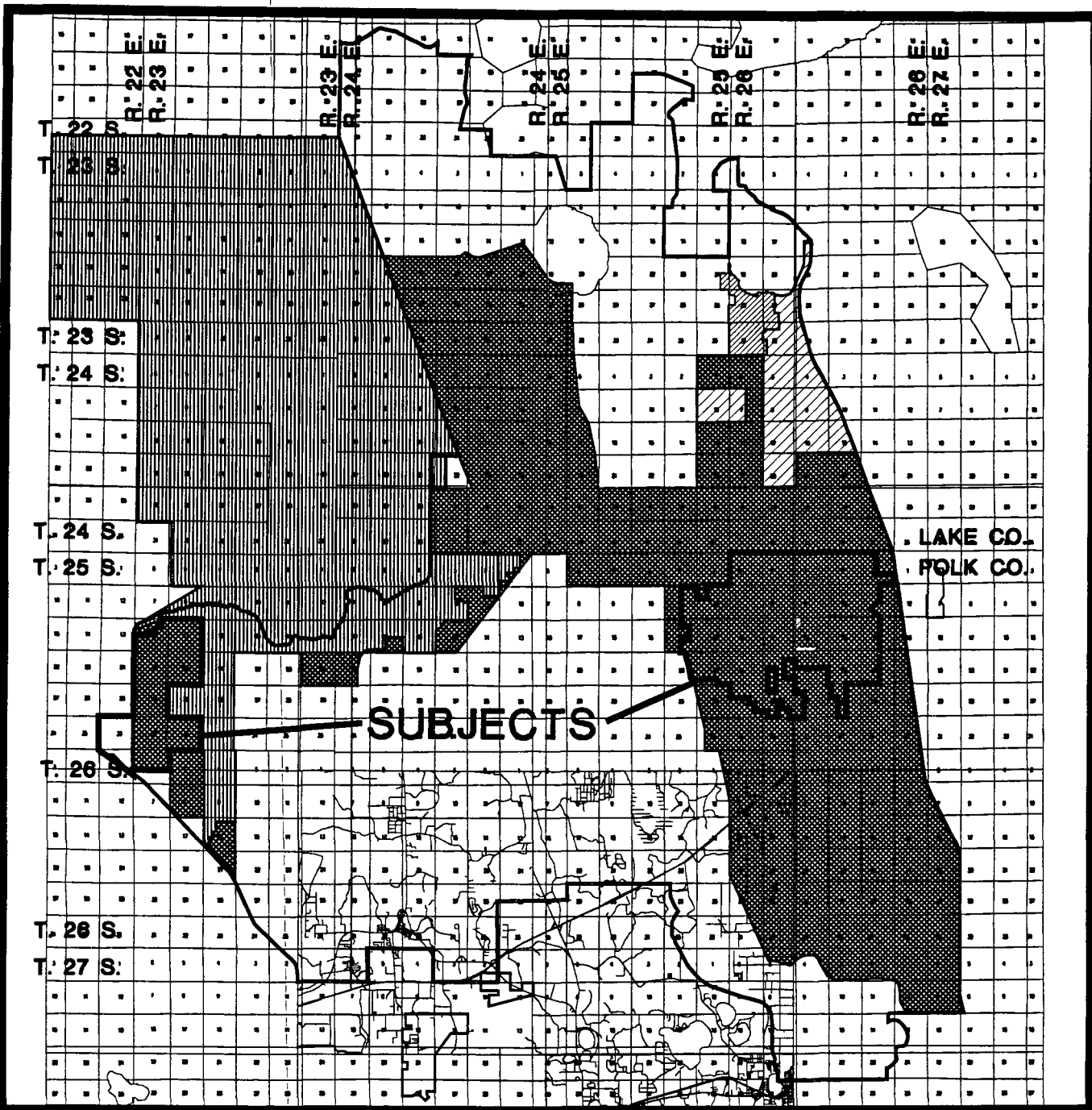
Within the first year after acquisition, management activities will concentrate on site security, natural and cultural resource protection, and the development of a plan for long-term public use and resource management that is consistent with the goals and objectives stated for this project. Long-term 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.

Management Cost Summary/GFC

Category	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$4,568	\$20,532	\$21,148
OPS	\$0	\$0	\$0
Expense	\$39,552	\$15,000	\$15,750
OCO	\$29,807	\$0	\$0
FCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$73,927	\$35,532	\$36,898



CONSERVATION AND RECREATION LANDS

-  PROJECT BOUNDARY
-  PHASE 1
-  ACQUIRED
-  PUBLIC LANDS



GREEN SWAMP

LAKE/POLK CO's

Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem

Less-than-fee 2

Polk County

Purpose for State Acquisition

The high, sandy Lake Wales Ridge, stretching south from near Orlando almost to Lake Okeechobee, was originally covered with a mosaic of scrub, flatwoods, wetlands, and lakes. The scrub is unique in the world—it is inhabited by many plants and animals found nowhere else—but it has almost completely been converted to citrus groves and housing developments. By acquiring certain rights to the Boy Scouts and Morgan parcels, the CARL program will help protect some of the best remaining tracts of this scrub and the ecosystems associated with it, thereby preserving several endangered species and conserving the natural landscape adjacent to the Lake Arbuckle State Forest.

Manager (Monitor)

Division of Forestry, Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services.

General Description

Its many unique species suggest that Central Florida Ridge scrub is among the oldest of Florida's upland ecosystems. The Boy Scouts parcel in the Hesperides tract contains one of the better remaining examples of this ancient scrub, which supports a large number of Florida endemics, particularly plants, with many rapidly nearing extinction. The Morgan parcel in the Lake Walk-in-Water site includes flatwoods and wetlands, including a large part of Jordan Swamp that drains into Lake Arbuckle. The parcel also connects

two parts of the Lake Arbuckle State Forest. No archaeological or historical sites are known from the parcels. All the sites are fragments that are vulnerable to mismanagement and disturbance. They are seriously threatened by conversion to citrus groves or housing developments. See the Lake Wales Ridge priority project summary for more information on the Lake Wales Ridge.

Public Use

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

Acquisition Planning and Status

On October 30, 1996, LAAC adopted criteria for establishing a Less-Than-Fee acquisition category: 1) resource value of the project/tract can be adequately protected through a less-than-fee instrument; 2) seller is willing to accept a less-than-fee-simple instrument and LAAC has determined that the project's or site's acquisition objectives can be met by acquiring a less-than-fee interest; and, 3) manager is willing to oversee less-than-fee-simple instrument.

On December 5, 1996, LAAC transferred two ownerships, Morgan (Lake Walk in Water) and The Boy Scouts of America (Hesperides) in the Lake Wales Ridge project to the Less-Than-Fee acquisition category.

Coordination

CARL has no acquisition partners at this time. The

FNAI Elements	
<i>Scrub bluestem</i>	G1/S1
SCRUB	G2/S2
Sand skink	G2/S2
<i>Britton's beargrass</i>	G2/S2
<i>Scrub plum</i>	G2G3/S2S3
<i>Scrub holly</i>	G3/S?
<i>Paper-like nail-wort</i>	G3/S2
<i>Scrub bay</i>	G3/S3
20 elements known from Boy Scouts parcel, 1 (bald eagle) from Morgan parcel	

Placed on list	1997
Project Area (Acres)	2,407
Acres Acquired	0
at a Cost of	\$0
Acres Remaining	2,407
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$2,407,000

Nature Conservancy is an intermediary in the acquisition of the parcels in the Lake Wales Ridge project.

The CARL Lake Wales Ridge sites are included within the USF&WS'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.

Management Policy Statement

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 Areas because of their high concentration of threatened or endangered species, particularly plants. The forest resources of the Lake Walk-in-Water, Hesperides and Warea sites make them desirable for use as state forests. The natural and recreational resources of the Lake June West parcel qualify it as a unit of the state park system.

Manager Division of Recreation and Parks is the recommended manager for the Lake June West site,

Division of Forestry is the recommended manager for Lake Walk-in-Water, Hesperides and the Warea sites and The Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission (GFC) is the recommended manager for the remaining sites.

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

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

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

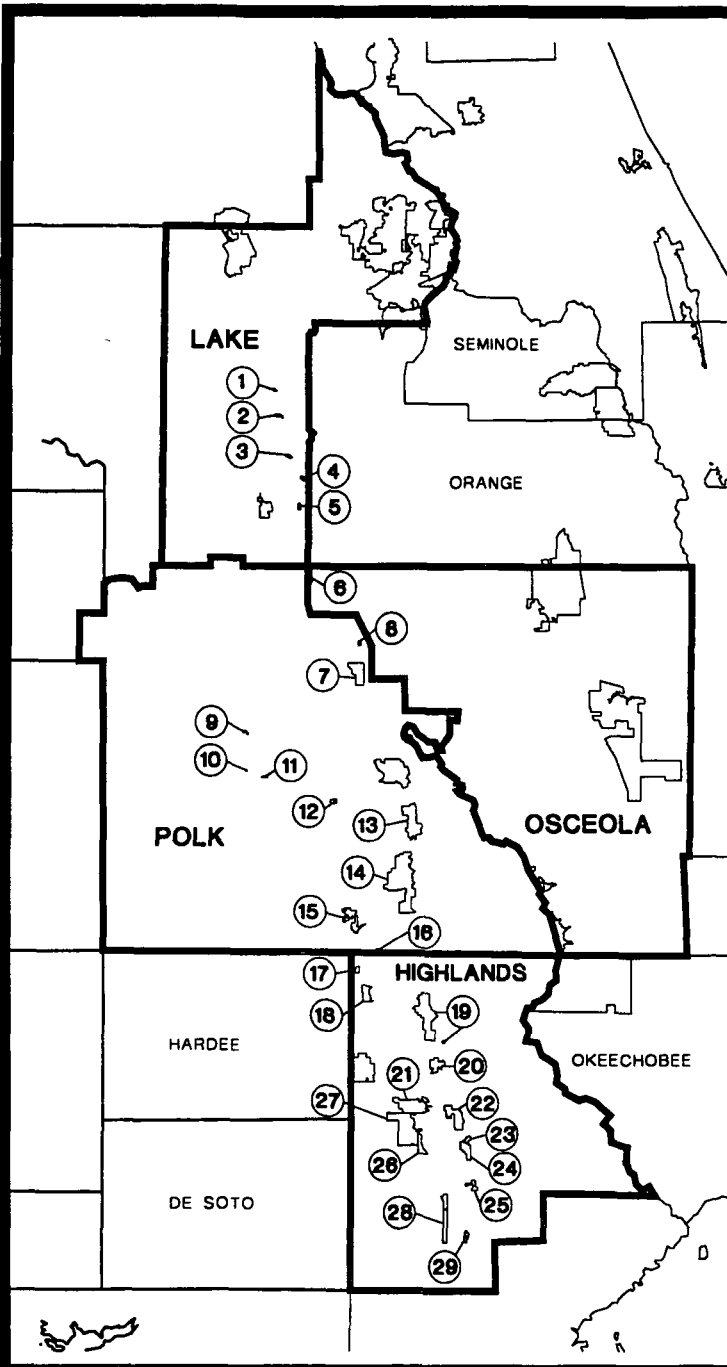
Cooperators in management activities It is recommended that the Archbold Biological Station and the Nature Conservancy serve as cooperators in the managing of some of the sites.

Management Cost Summary/DOF(Hesperides)

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

Management Cost Summary/DOF

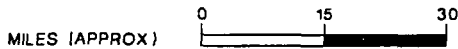
Category	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98
Source of Funds	CARL&IT	CARL&IT	CARL
Salary	\$34,382	\$64,539	\$100,000
OPS	\$15,000	\$15,000	N/A
Expense	\$34,775	\$35,080	\$54,000
OCO	\$775	\$39,020	\$45,000
FCO	N/A	N/A	N/A
TOTAL	\$84,932	\$153,639	\$199,000



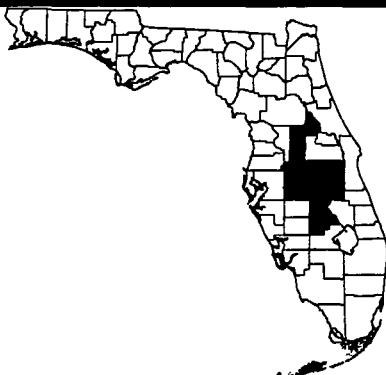
PROJECT LOCATION KEY

- 1-SUGARLOAF MOUNTAIN
- 2-FERNDALE RIDGE
- 3-CASTLE HILL
- 4-FLAT LAKE
- 5-SCHOFIELD SANDHILL
- 6-LAKE DAVENPORT
- 7-HORSE CREEK SCRUB
- 8-RIDGE SCRUB
- 9-LAKE BLUE
- 10-EAGLE LAKE
- 11-LAKE McLEOD
- 12-MOUNTAIN LAKE CUTOFF
- 13-HESPERIDES
- 14-LAKE WALK-IN-THE-WATER
- 15-SUNRAY/HICKORY LAKE SOUTH
- 16-TROUT LAKE
- 17-AVON PARK LAKES
- 18-SILVER LAKE
- 19-CARTER CREEK
- 20-FLAMINGO VILLAS
- 21-HENSCRATCH ROAD/JACK CREEK
- 22-LAKE APTHORPE
- 23-HIGHLANDS PARK ESTATES
- 24-HOLMES AVENUE
- 25-SUN 'N LAKES SOUTH
- 26-LAKE JUNE WEST
- 27-HIGHLANDS RIDGE SITE
- 28-McJUNKIN RANCH
- 29-GOULD ROAD

□ - LESS-THAN-FEE
 ● - MEGA-MULTI

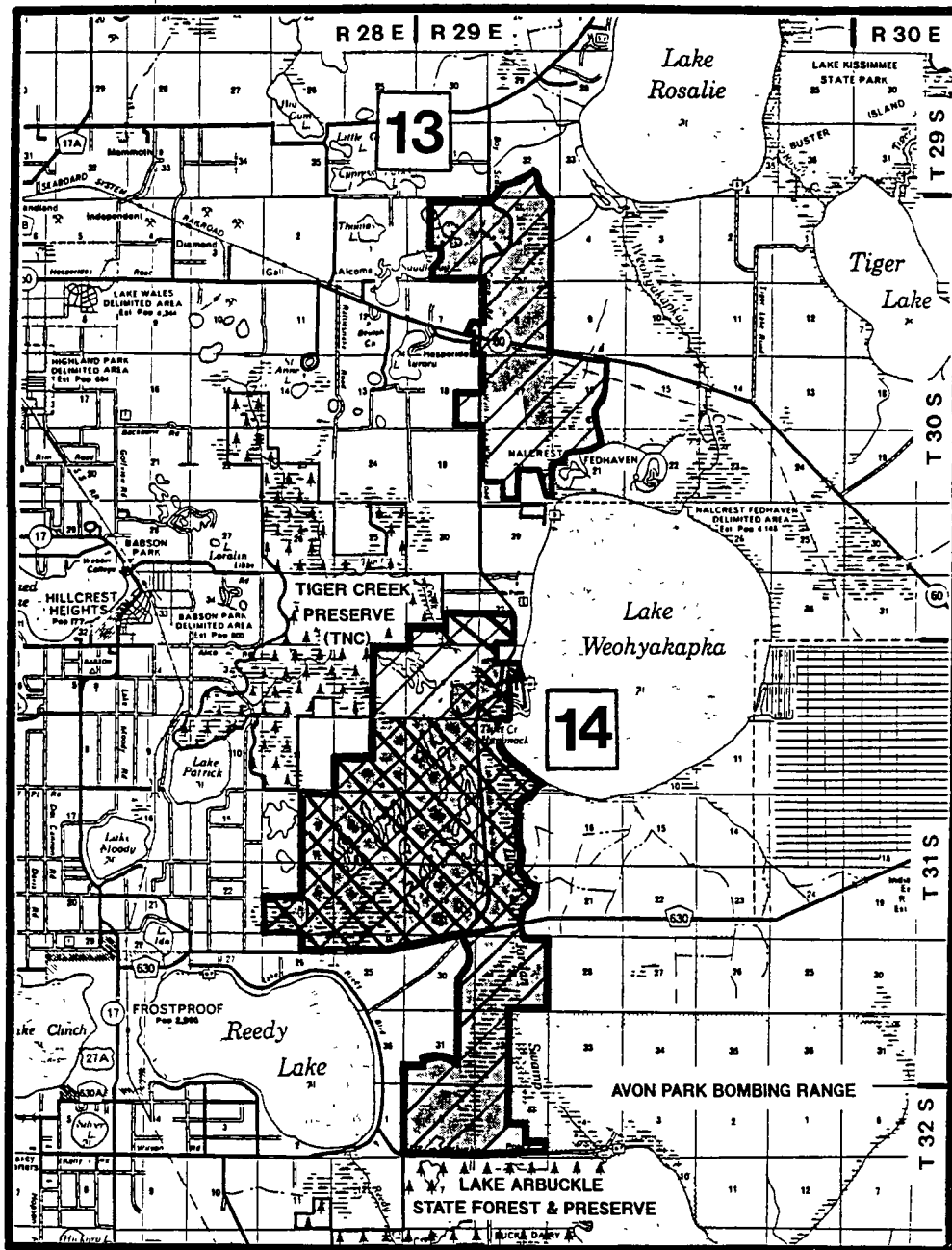


CONSERVATION AND RECREATION LANDS



LAKE WALES RIDGE ECOSYSTEM

HIGHLANDS/LAKE/POLK/OSCEOLA



MILES (APPROX)



CONSERVATION AND RECREATION LANDS



PROJECT AREA



ACQUIRED OR UNDER CONTRACT



ESSENTIAL PARCELS

LAKE WALES RIDGE ECOSYSTEM

- SITES:
- 13-HESPERIDES
- 14-LAKE WALK-IN-THE-WATER

HIGHLANDS COUNTY

North Key Largo Hammocks

Less-than-fee 3

Monroe County

Purpose for State Acquisition

The West Indian hardwood forest of the Florida Keys, unique in the United States, is shrinking as development intensifies. The acquisition of certain rights to the Kaufman (Sea Critters) parcel within the North Key Largo Hammocks project will help protect part of the largest stand of this forest left, and the irreplaceable coral reef in John Pennekamp Coral Reef State Park and the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary, from the effects of development.

Manager

Division of Recreation and Parks, Florida Department of Environmental Protection.

General Description

The Kaufman parcel occupies a small part of North Key Largo, which supports the largest stand of West Indian tropical forest in the United States, with numerous plant and animal species that are rare and endangered. The parcel fronts on State Road 905 and is surrounded on three sides by the North Key Largo State Botanical Site. The property is developed as a shrimp farm. See North Key Largo Hammocks substantially complete project summary for more information on the area.

Public Use

This parcel qualifies as part of a state botanical site. The amount and nature of public use will be negotiated with the landowner.

Acquisition Planning and Status

On October 30, 1996, LAAC adopted criteria for establishing a Less-Than-Fee acquisition category: 1) resource value of the project/tract can be adequately protected through a less-than-fee instrument; 2) seller is willing to accept a less-than-fee-simple instrument and LAAC has determined that the project's or site's acquisition objectives can be met by acquiring a less-than-fee interest; and, 3) manager is willing to oversee a less-than-fee-simple instrument.

On December 5, 1996, LAAC transferred one ownership of 4.7 acres within the North Key Largo Hammocks project, Sea Critters (Kaufman/Maxwell), to the Less-Than-Fee acquisition category. Negotiations are ongoing on the portion of the tract containing tropical hammock, approximately 2.5 acres.

Coordination

CARL has no acquisition partners at this time.

FNAI Elements
No elements known from parcel

Placed on list	1997
Project Area (Acres)	4.7
Acres Acquired	0
at a Cost of	\$0
Acres Remaining	4.7
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$22,593

Management Policy Statement

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.

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.

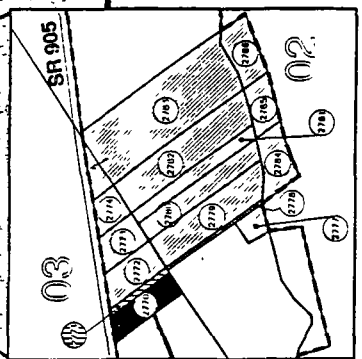
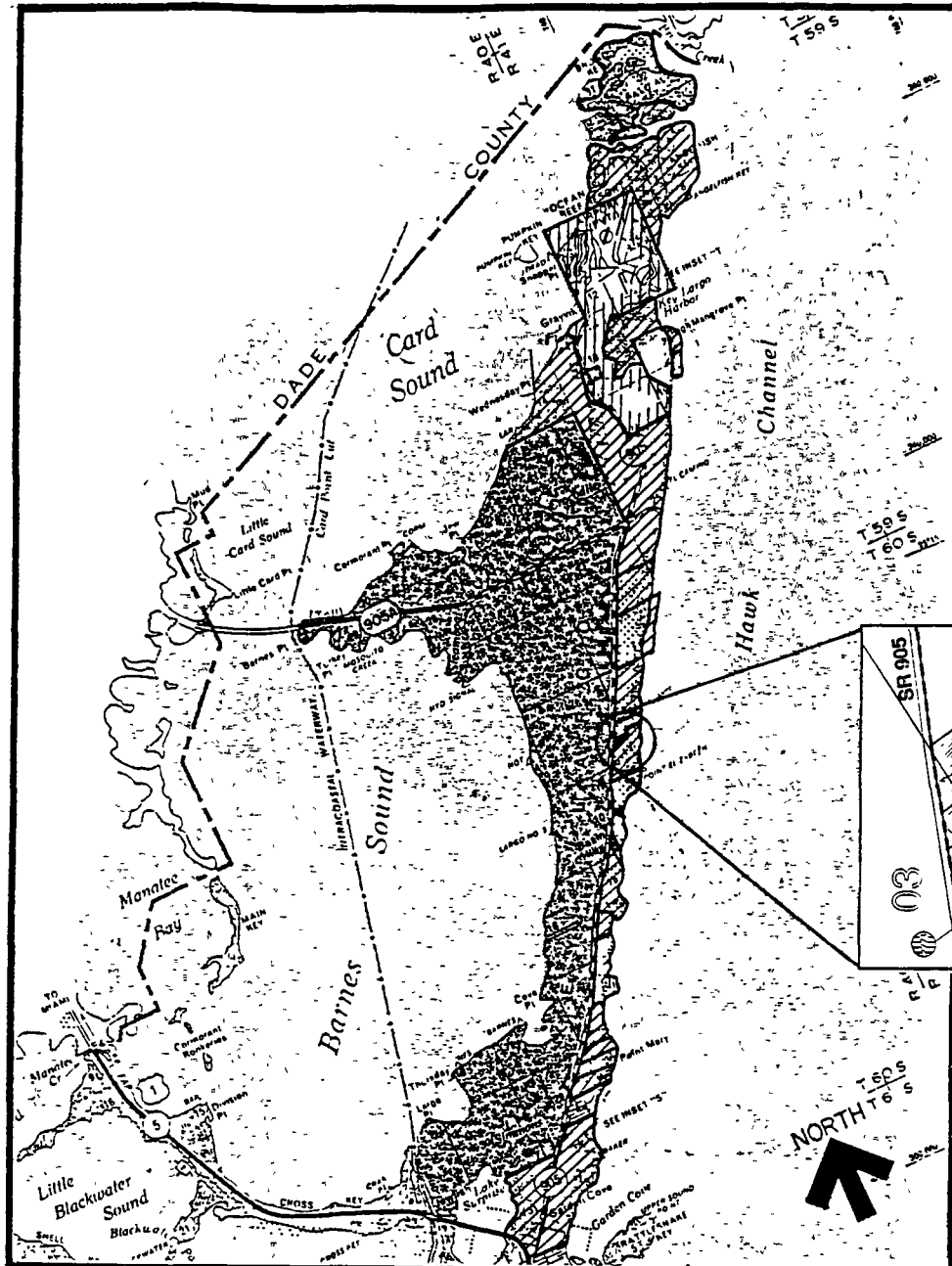
Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure Future acquisitions will be incorporated into the Key Largo Hammock State Botanical Site. When the Division of Recreation and Parks brings each parcel under its management, it will concentrate on site security, natural and cultural resource protection, and inclusion of the parcel 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

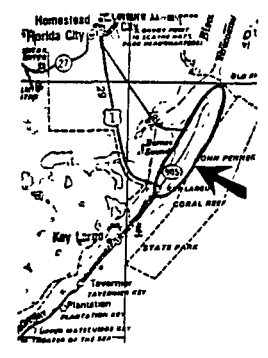
Category	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97
Source of Funds	CARL/SPTF	CARL/SPTF	CARL/SPTF
Salary	\$73,832	\$77,541	\$77,541
OPS	\$0	\$0	\$0
Expense	\$23,382	\$29,638	\$29,688
OCO	\$9,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
FCO	\$169,500	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$275,714	\$217,268	\$216,458







SUBJECT



NORTH KEY LARGO HAMMOCKS
MONROE COUNTY



-  PROJECT AREA
EQUALS ESSENTIAL PARCELS
-  STATE OWNED OR
UNDER OPTION
-  CROCODILE LAKE
NAT. WILDLIFE REFUGE
-  OCEAN REEF RESORT

Ranch Reserve

Less-than-fee 4

Brevard and Osceola Counties

Purpose for State Acquisition

Large cattle ranches in Osceola County conserve a vast area of open lands—pastures, pine flatwoods, palmetto prairies, and marshes—west of the St. Johns River. These flatlands are important for wildlife like sandhill cranes, caracara, red-cockaded woodpeckers, and an experimental group of extremely rare whooping cranes. The Ranch Reserve project will acquire certain rights from ranch owners to ensure that a large part of these lands will remain as they are today, to preserve a connection of open land with public lands to the north and east, and to maintain or increase the diversity of wildlife on this wide plain.

Manager (Monitor)

The St. Johns River Water Management District will monitor compliance with the terms of the less-than-fee-simple purchase.

General Description

The four cattle ranches in the project lie on the Osceola Plain west of and above the St. Johns River marshes. Mesic flatwoods interrupted by depression marshes cover about 40% of the area; swamps and hammocks make up much of the remaining natural communities. Improved pastures cover about 30% of the area. At least 24 FNAI-listed animals are known or reported from the project, including red-cockaded woodpeckers and one of the best populations of sandhill cranes in Florida. The Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission has released whooping cranes

on Escape Ranch in an attempt to reestablish the species in Florida. The project includes the headwaters of several streams that flow into the St. Johns River marsh. No archaeological sites are known. The wildlife habitat in the project is threatened by harvest of old-growth pines and conversion to more intensive agriculture or to non-agricultural use.

Public Use

This project qualifies as a wildlife management area; the amount and type of public use will be negotiated with the landowners.

Acquisition Planning and Status

On October 30, 1996, LAAC adopted criteria for establishing a Less-Than-Fee acquisition category: 1) resource value of the project/tract can be adequately protected through a less-than-fee instrument; 2) seller is willing to accept a less-than-fee-simple instrument and LAAC has determined that the project's or site's acquisition objectives can be met by acquiring a less-than-fee interest; and, 3) manager is willing to oversee a less-than-fee-simple instrument.

The St. Johns River Water Management District has acquired the large central tract - Escape Ranch. On December 5, 1996, LAAC transferred the remaining ownerships within the Ranch Reserve project boundary - Campbell, Mills, Kelly/Bronson and Kaup to the Less-Than-Fee acquisition category.

FNAI Elements	
SCRUB	G2/S2
Red-cockaded woodpecker	G3/S2
Bachman's sparrow	G3/S3
Gopher tortoise	G3/S3
Sherman's fox squirrel	G5T2/S2
Florida sandhill crane	G5T2T3/S2S3
Florida burrowing owl	G4T3/S3
<i>Southern red lily</i>	G4/S3
19 FNAI elements known from project	

Placed on list	1997
Project Area (Acres)	35,300
Acres Acquired	11,768*
at a Cost of	\$5,860,000*
Acres Remaining	23,532
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$13,573,384
*by SJRWMD	

Coordination

St. Johns River Water Management District is an acquisition partner with the state and has acquired substantial acreage within the project area.

Management Policy Statement

The primary objective of management of the Ranch Reserve CARL project is to preserve and restore the mosaic of pine flatwoods and wetlands in southeastern Osceola County (and contiguous portions of Brevard and Indian River counties), along with the populations of wildlife that use these lands. Achieving this objective will provide a refuge for threatened animals like the red-cockaded woodpecker, sandhill crane, and many others, and provide the public with a large area for natural-resource-based recreation.

The project should be managed under the multiple-use concept: management activities should be directed first toward preservation of resources and second toward integrating carefully controlled consumptive uses such as hunting. Managers should control access to the project; limit public motor vehicles to one or a few main roads; thoroughly inventory the resources; restore hydrological disturbances; burn the fire-dependent pine flatwoods in a pattern mimicking natural lightning-season fires, using natural firebreaks or existing roads for control; strictly limit timbering in old-growth stands; and monitor management activities to ensure that they are actually preserving resources. Managers should limit the number and size of recreational facilities, ensure that they avoid the most sensitive resources, and site them in already disturbed areas when possible.

The project includes 34,950 acres of contiguous property, including nearly 23,800 acres of the highest-quality land in southeastern Osceola and adjacent areas of Brevard and Indian River counties. Consequently, it has the size and location to achieve its primary objective.

Management Prospectus

Qualifications for state designation The size of the Ranch Reserve project and its importance to

wildlife, particularly to birds such as sandhill cranes and red-cockaded woodpeckers, qualify it as a wildlife management area.

Manager The St. Johns River Water Management District will monitor to ensure compliance with the conservation easement.

Conditions affecting intensity of management The project generally includes lands requiring monitoring only and minimum-intensity management.

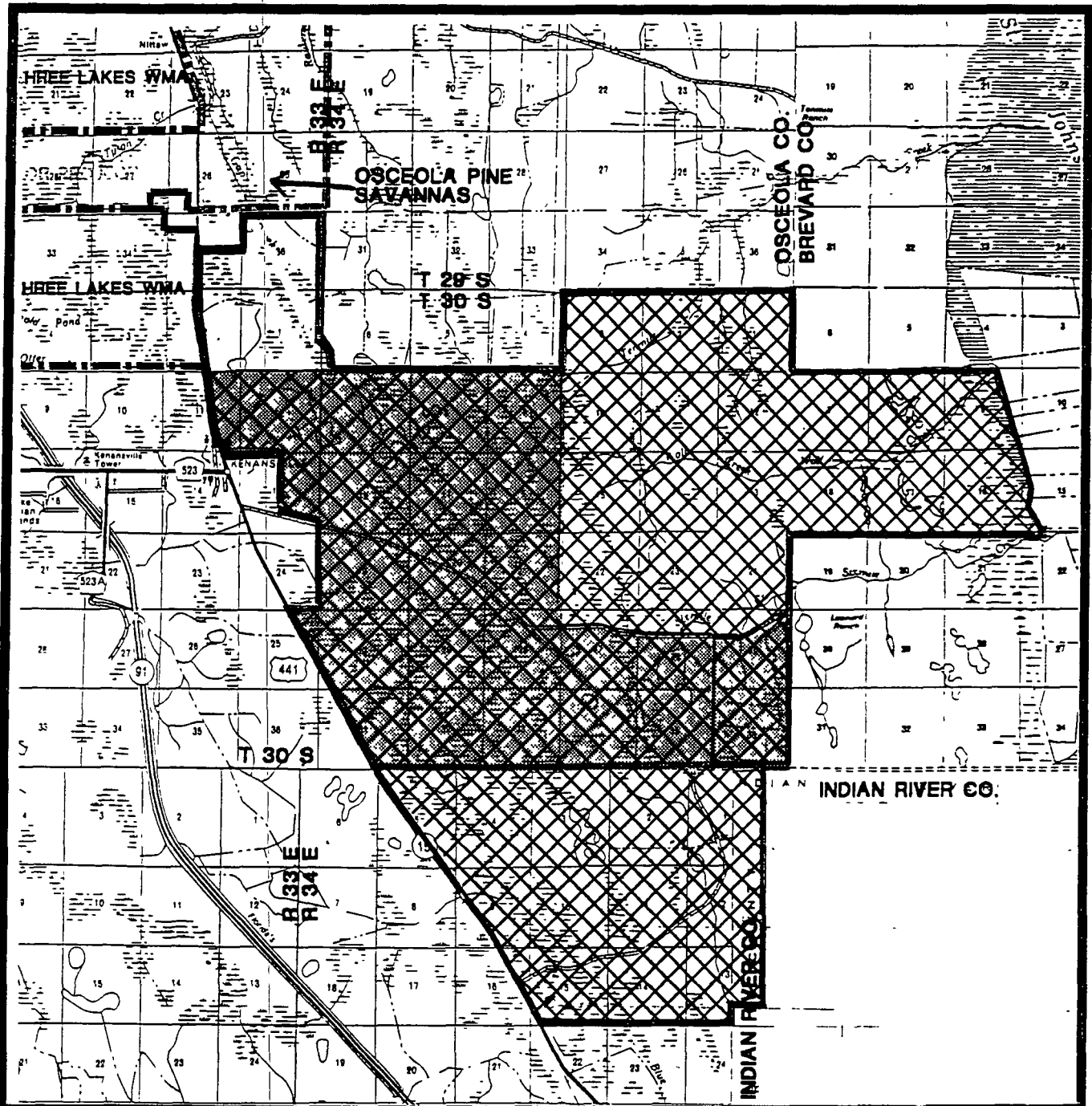
Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure Within the first year after acquisition, the District will take aerial photographs to record the condition of each ranch and begin to inventory natural resources on site. Landowners will develop management and monitoring plans to address site security, monitor and control public access, and implement fire management. Long-range plans will stress ecosystem management and the protection and management of rare species. Forest communities will be managed using techniques recommended by the Division of Forestry. Appropriate protections will be provided to environmentally sensitive areas. Minimal infrastructure development will be required.

Revenue-generating potential The underlying fee ownership will remain with the present landowners, so no public revenue is anticipated from this area.

Cooperators in management activities The District will cooperate with other state and local government agencies in monitoring land in the project.

Management Cost Summary

Water Management District funding is available to develop detailed management plans and to monitor compliance with those plans.



SCALE 1" = 2 MI

Conservation and Recreation Lands



PROJECT BOUNDARY



ESSENTIAL PARCELS



ACQUIRED BY ST. JOHNS RIVER WATER MANAGEMENT DISTRICT



RANCH RESERVE

BREVARD/INDIAN RIVER/OSCEOLA CO'S

Middle Chipola River

Less-than-fee 5

Calhoun and Jackson Counties

Purpose for State Acquisition

Flowing through a landscape of farm fields, the Chipola River exposes the limestone bedrock of Jackson and Calhoun counties on its way to join the Apalachicola River in a swampy wilderness. The Middle Chipola River project will protect remnants of the unique hardwood forests of this region for 30 miles along the high banks of the river, maintaining the water quality of the river; providing habitat for several rare plants and many rare animals, from mussels to turtles and cave-dwelling crayfish; helping to preserve the abundant archaeological remains in and along the river; and ensuring that the public will always have access to the river for fishing, swimming, and simple enjoyment of the beauty of this unique stream.

Managers

Division of Recreation and Parks and the Office of Greenways and Trails (interim), Florida Department of Environmental Protection.

General Description

The project encompasses a strip of land on either side of the Chipola River from Florida Caverns State Park to highway 20, totaling almost 8,000 acres of mostly second-growth hardwood forest. The river itself has an interesting combination of alluvial and spring-run characteristics. Its high banks underlain by limestone support several rare plants. Rare animals include mussels proposed for federal listing, fish and salamanders, and Barbour's map turtle. The river is an important part of the Apalachicola River drainage basin. The project will

help protect the water quality of the river (an Outstanding Florida Water and state canoe trail) and preserve public access to the river.

Forty-three archaeological sites, mostly underwater scatters, are known from the project, and the potential for more is high. The scenic riverbanks are attractive for development and the river is vulnerable to intensive agriculture and mining.

Public Use

The project will be managed as an addition to Florida Caverns State Park and as a canoe trail, with opportunities for canoeing, boating, fishing, hiking and camping.

Acquisition Planning and Status

On October 30, 1996, LAAC adopted criteria for establishing a Less-Than-Fee acquisition category: 1) resource value of the project/tract can be adequately protected through a less-than-fee instrument; 2) seller is willing to accept a less-than-fee-simple instrument and LAAC has determined that the project's or site's acquisition objectives can be met by acquiring a less-than-fee interest; and, 3) manager is willing to oversee a less-than-fee-simple instrument.

On December 5, 1996, LAAC transferred six ownerships within the Middle Chipola/Waddells Mill Pond project boundary; Rex Lumber/McRae, Trammell, Myers, Mannor, Myrick and Waddell Plantation to the Less-Than-Fee category.

Coordination

The CARL program has no acquisition partners at this time.

FNAI Elements	
<i>Dye-flower</i>	G1G3/S1
<i>Marianna columbine</i>	G5T1/S1
Gulf moccasinshell	G2/S?
Shiny-rayed pocketbook	G2/S?
Shoal bass	G2/S1
Georgia blind salamander	G2/S2
SPRING-RUN STREAM	G2/S2
<i>Dougherty Plain cave crayfish</i>	G2/S2
40 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1996*
Project Area (Acres)	3,633
Acres Acquired	0
at a Cost of	\$0
Acres Remaining	3,633
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$2,201,090
* Middle Chipola and Waddells Mill Pond combined in 1996.	

Management Policy Statement

The primary objectives of management of the Middle Chipola River CARL project are to conserve a corridor of natural communities along the Chipola River and to provide the public with controlled recreational access to the river. Achieving these objectives will protect the unique collection of rare plants and animals, ranging from rare mussels and fish to cave crayfish and gray bats, in this part of the Apalachicola River basin. It will also help to protect the significant archaeological resources of the riverbed and shores.

The project should be managed under the single-use concept: management activities should be directed toward the preservation of resources. Consumptive uses such as hunting or logging should not be permitted immediately adjacent to the river. Managers should control public boat access to the river; thoroughly inventory the natural and archaeological resources of the river; burn fire-dependent pine flatwoods in a pattern mimicking natural lightning-season fires, using natural firebreaks or existing roads for control; reforest pine plantations along the river with original species; strictly limit timbering in natural hardwood forests adjacent to the river; and monitor management activities to ensure that they are actually protecting the water quality and scenic values of the river. Managers should limit the number and size of recreational facilities, such as boat ramps and camp sites, ensure that they do not harm the most sensitive resources, and site them in already disturbed areas when possible.

This project includes all the undeveloped land along the Chipola River from Florida Caverns State Park to State Road 20 and therefore has the configuration, location, and size to achieve its primary objectives.

Management Prospectus

Qualifications for state designation The portion of the Middle Chipola River project lying between the Florida Caverns State Park and the SR 167 bridge down river from the park would complement the park in its resource and management goals.

Manager The Division of Recreation and Parks proposes to manage the project as a part of the Florida Caverns State Park.

Management Cost Summary/DRP

Category	Startup	Recurring
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$9,750	\$9,750
OPS	\$2,400	\$2,400
Expense	\$6,700	\$6,700
OCO	\$5,600	\$1,000
FCO	\$15,600	\$0
TOTAL	\$40,050	\$19,850

Conditions affecting intensity of management The property will be a high need management area. Protection and perpetuation of the property's resources, particularly as related to caverns, bats and restoration of logged areas, will be the primary emphasis. Compatible resource-based recreation is expected to be emphasized in the long-term.

Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure Upon acquisition and assignment to the Division of Recreation and Parks, short term management efforts will concentrate on site security, control of vehicular access and the development of a resource inventory and public use plan. Public use will be allowed for low intensity, non-facility related outdoor recreation activities in the short term.

Restoration and maintenance of natural communities will be incorporated into long range management efforts and disturbed areas will be restored to conditions that would be expected to occur in natural systems, to the extent practical.

The Division will encourage resource-based recreation and environmental education in conjunction with overall public use in the park. The management plan developed to define resource management and public use of the property will define the extent and placement of compatible infrastructure.

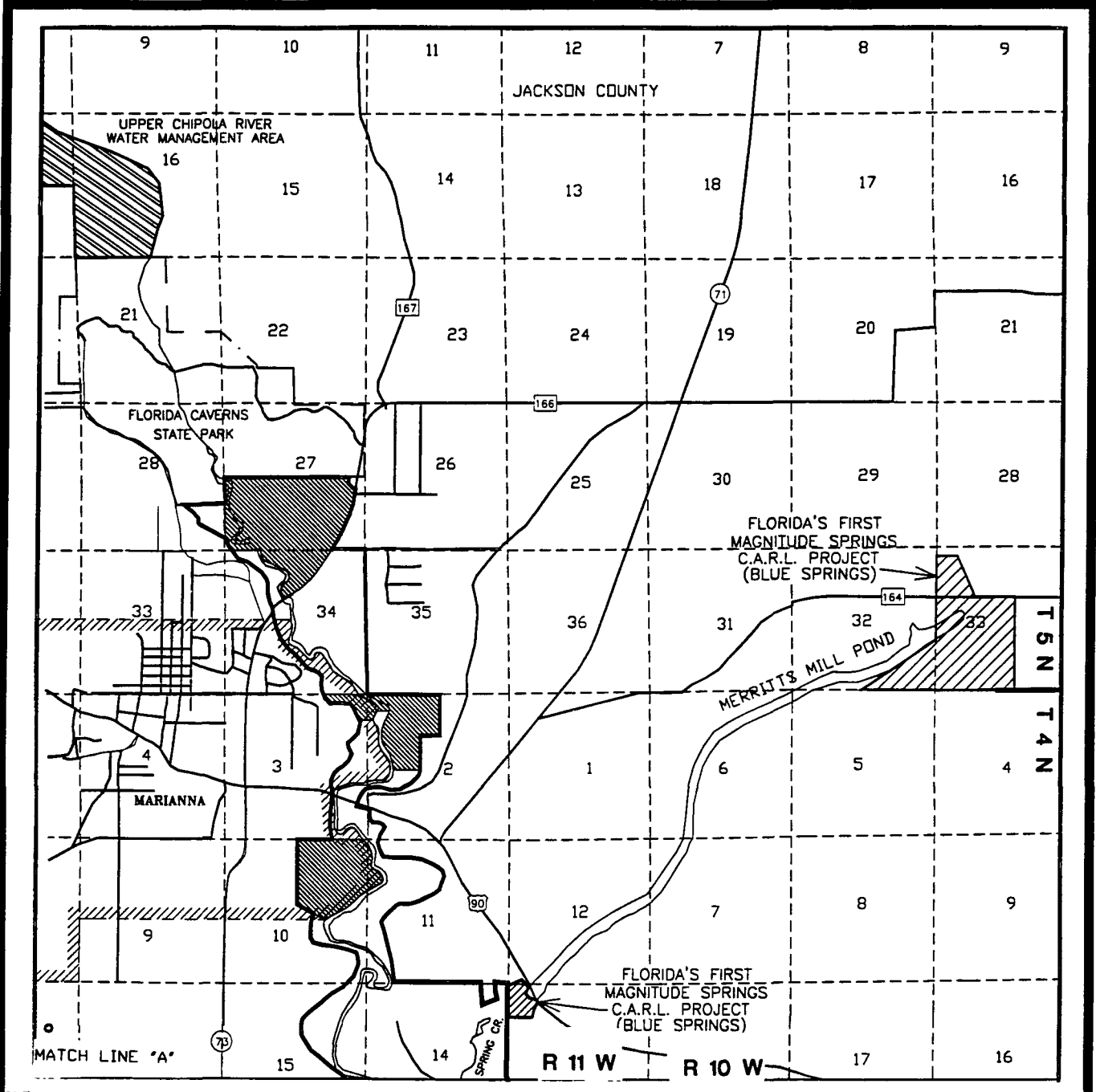
Revenue generating potential No significant revenue is expected to be generated from this addition initially. After acquisition, it will probably be several years before any significant public facilities might be developed. The amount of any future revenue will depend on the nature and extent of public use identified in the management plan developed the property.

Cooperators in management activities No cooperators are recommended for this tract. However, consultation with the Northwest Florida Water Management District on water related matters and the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission on wildlife issues will be enlisted as needed.

Management Cost Summary/Greenway & Trails

Category	Startup	Recurring
Source of Funds	LATF	LATF
Salary	\$36,380	\$36,380
OPS	\$72,660	\$72,600
Expense	\$62,301	\$46,362
OCO	\$3,167,000	N/A
FCO	\$200,000	N/A
TOTAL	\$374,508	\$205,402

Middle Chipola River - Less-Than-Fee 5



MILES (APPROX)



CONSERVATION AND RECREATION LANDS



PROJECT
BOUNDARY

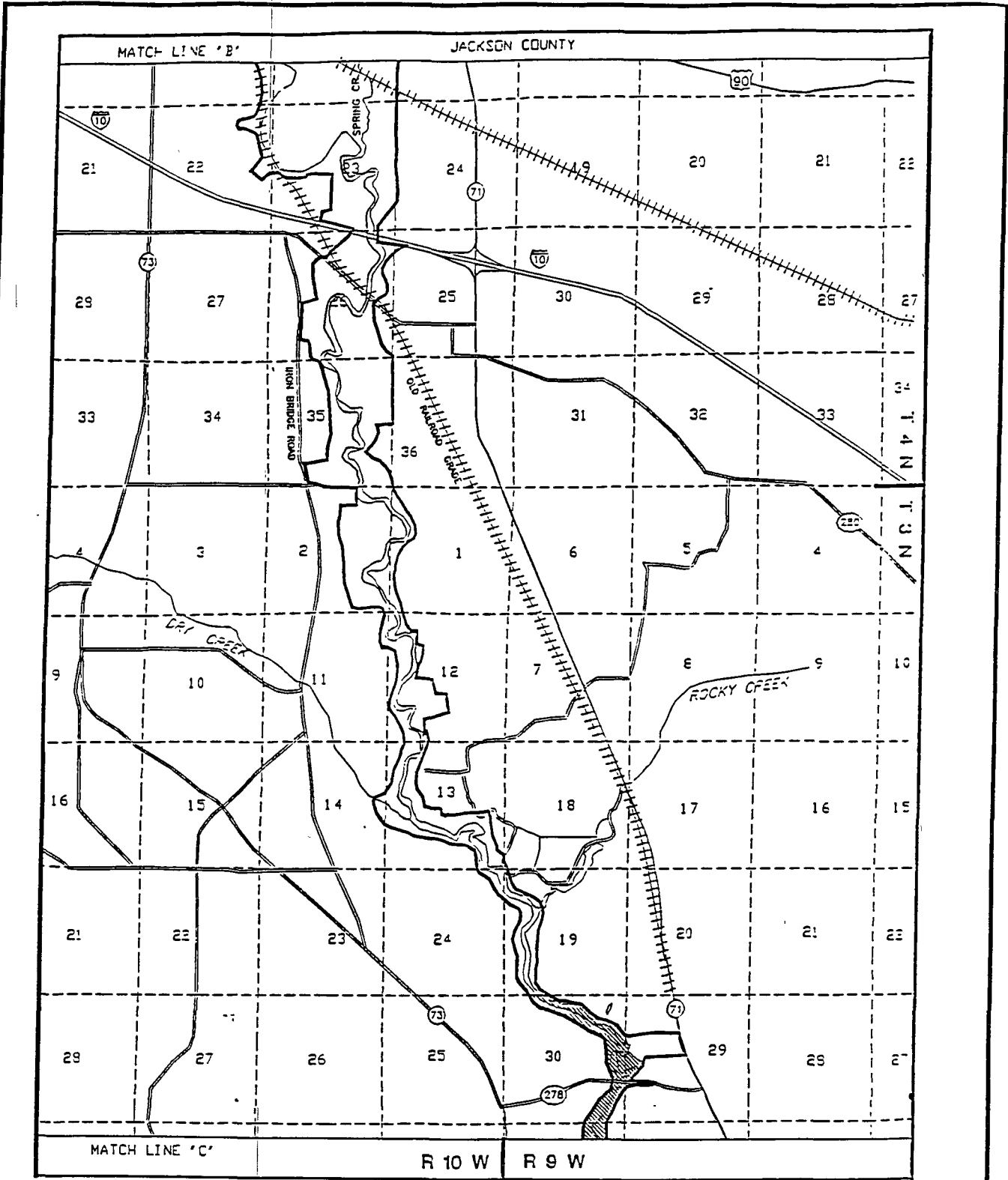


ESSENTIAL PARCELS



MIDDLE CHIPOLA RIVER

JACKSON/CALHOUN COUNTIES



MILES (APPROX)



CONSERVATION AND RECREATION LANDS



PROJECT BOUNDARY

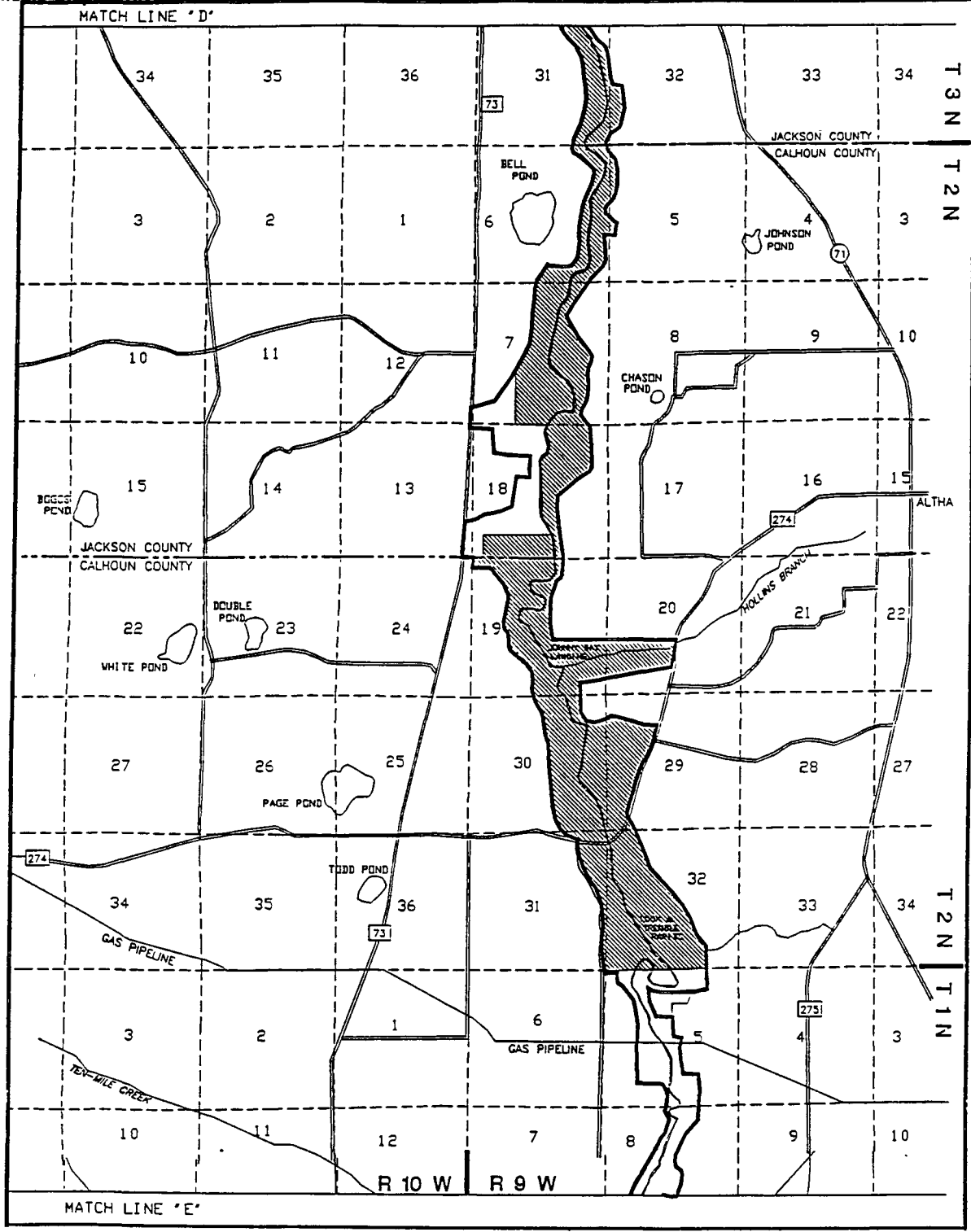


ESSENTIAL PARCELS

MIDDLE CHIPOLA RIVER

JACKSON/CALHOUN COUNTIES

Middle Chipola River - Less-Than-Fee 5



MILES (APPROX)

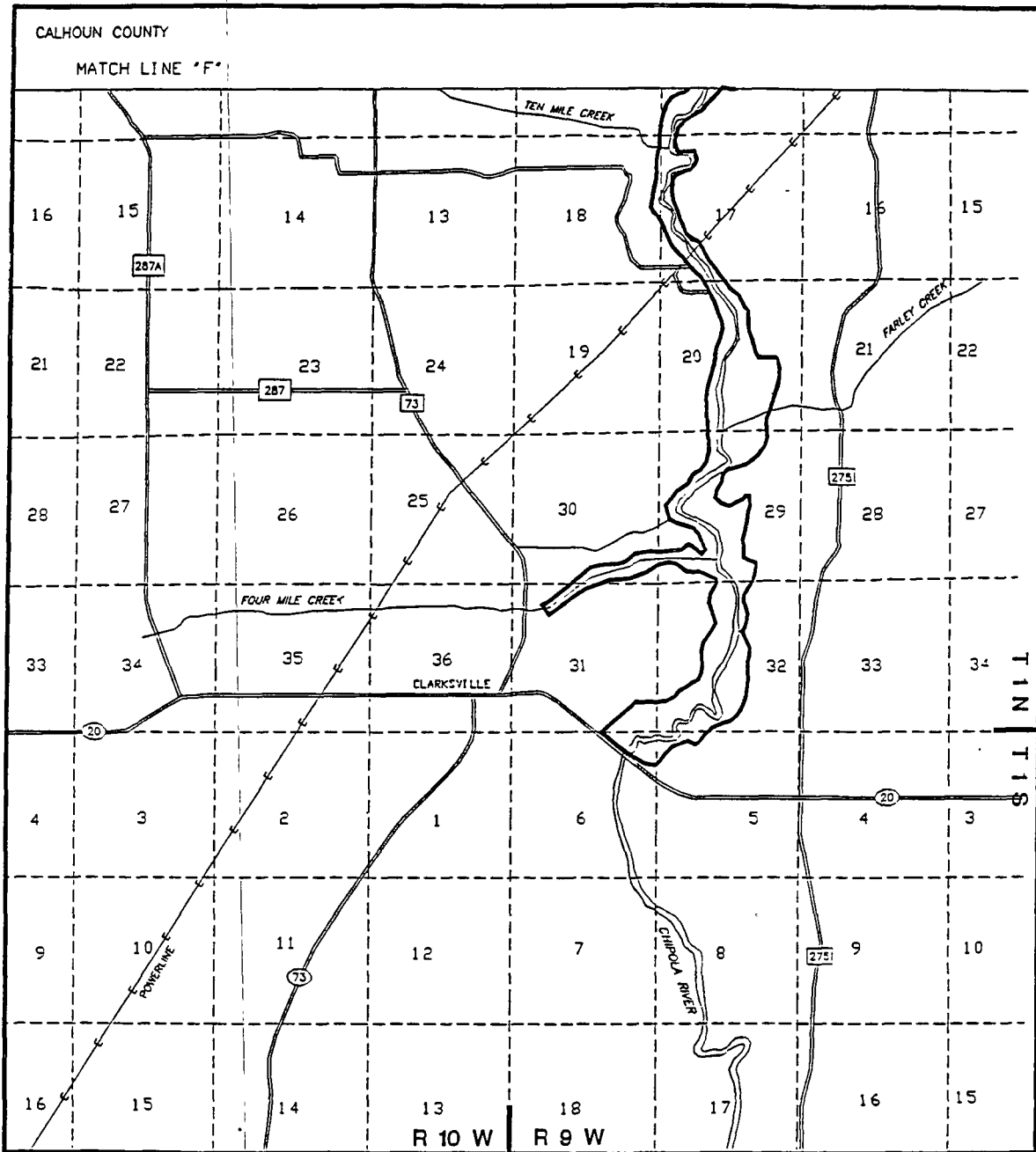
PROJECT BOUNDARY
ESSENTIAL PARCELS

CONSERVATION AND RECREATION LANDS

MIDDLE CHIPOLA RIVER

JACKSON/CALHOUN COUNTIES

CHIPOLA 1-97 SHEET 3 OF 5



CONSERVATION AND RECREATION LANDS

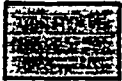
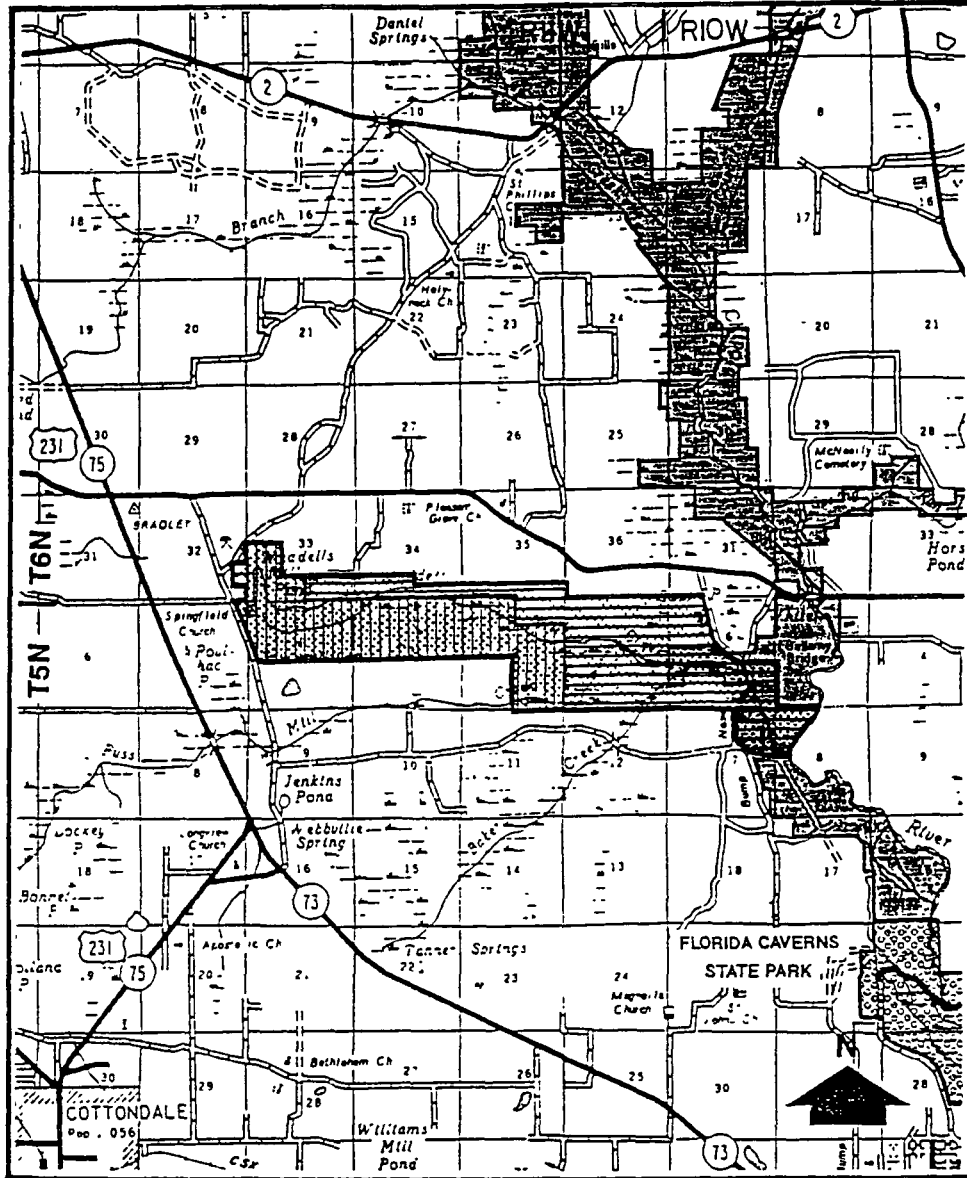


PROJECT BOUNDARY



MIDDLE CHIPOLA RIVER

JACKSON/CALHOUN COUNTIES

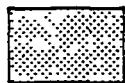


ACQUIRED BY NFWMD

MILES (APPROX)



CONSERVATION AND RECREATION LANDS



PROJECT AREA



PHASE I



PHASE II



PHASE 1 EQUALS ESSENTIAL PARCELS
STATE OWNED



MIDDLE CHIPOLA RIVER

JACKSON COUNTY

St. Joseph Bay Buffer

Gulf County

Less-than-fee 6

Purpose for State Acquisition

The Treasure Shores parcel contains some of the largest remnants of the pine flatwoods, swamps, and scrub on the shore of St. Joseph Bay, with their concentration of rare plants. By acquiring certain rights to this parcel, the CARL program will help protect the water quality and productive seagrass beds of the bay from the effects of intensive development, and will also help ensure the survival of dozens of rare plants, some found nowhere else in the world.

Manager (Monitor)

Division of Marine Resources, Department of Environmental Protection.

General Description

The parcel includes a block of uplands and wetlands of great botanical significance near the southeast shore of St. Joseph Bay. Natural communities, in very good to excellent condition, include mesic flatwoods, wet flatwoods, scrub, and baygall. The wet flatwoods and scrub harbor numerous rare plant species, including one of the largest known populations of telephus spurge and the extremely rare Chapman's rhododendron. The parcel is vulnerable to residential development and clearcutting.

Public Use

The tract qualifies as a buffer preserve. The amount and nature of public use will be negotiated with the landowner.

Acquisition Planning and Status

On October 30, 1996, LAAC adopted criteria for establishing a Less-Than-Fee acquisition category: 1) resource value of the project/tract can be adequately protected through a less-than-fee instrument; 2) seller is willing to accept a less-than-fee-simple instrument and LAAC has determined that the project's or site's acquisition objectives can be met by acquiring a less-than-fee interest; and, 3) manager is willing to oversee a less-than-fee-simple instrument.

On December 5, 1996, LAAC transferred one ownership within the St. Joseph Bay Buffer project boundary, Treasure Shores Ltd., to the Less-Than-Fee acquisition category.

Coordination

The Nature Conservancy has been an intermediary in the previous attempts at negotiation of a conservation easement on portions of the Treasure Shores, Ltd. ownership.

FNAI Elements	
<i>Telephus spurge</i>	G1/S1
<i>Florida skullcap</i>	G1/S1
<i>Panhandle spiderlily</i>	G1Q/S1
<i>Chapman's rhododendron</i>	G1G2/S1
<i>Violet-flowered butterwort</i>	G2/S2
SCRUB	G2/S2
<i>Tropical waxweed</i>	G2?/S2
COASTAL GRASSLAND	G3/S2
13 elements known from parcel	

Placed on list	1997
Project Area (Acres)	2,634
Acres Acquired	0
at a Cost of	\$0
Acres Remaining	2,634
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$1,461,870

Management Policy Statement

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.

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.

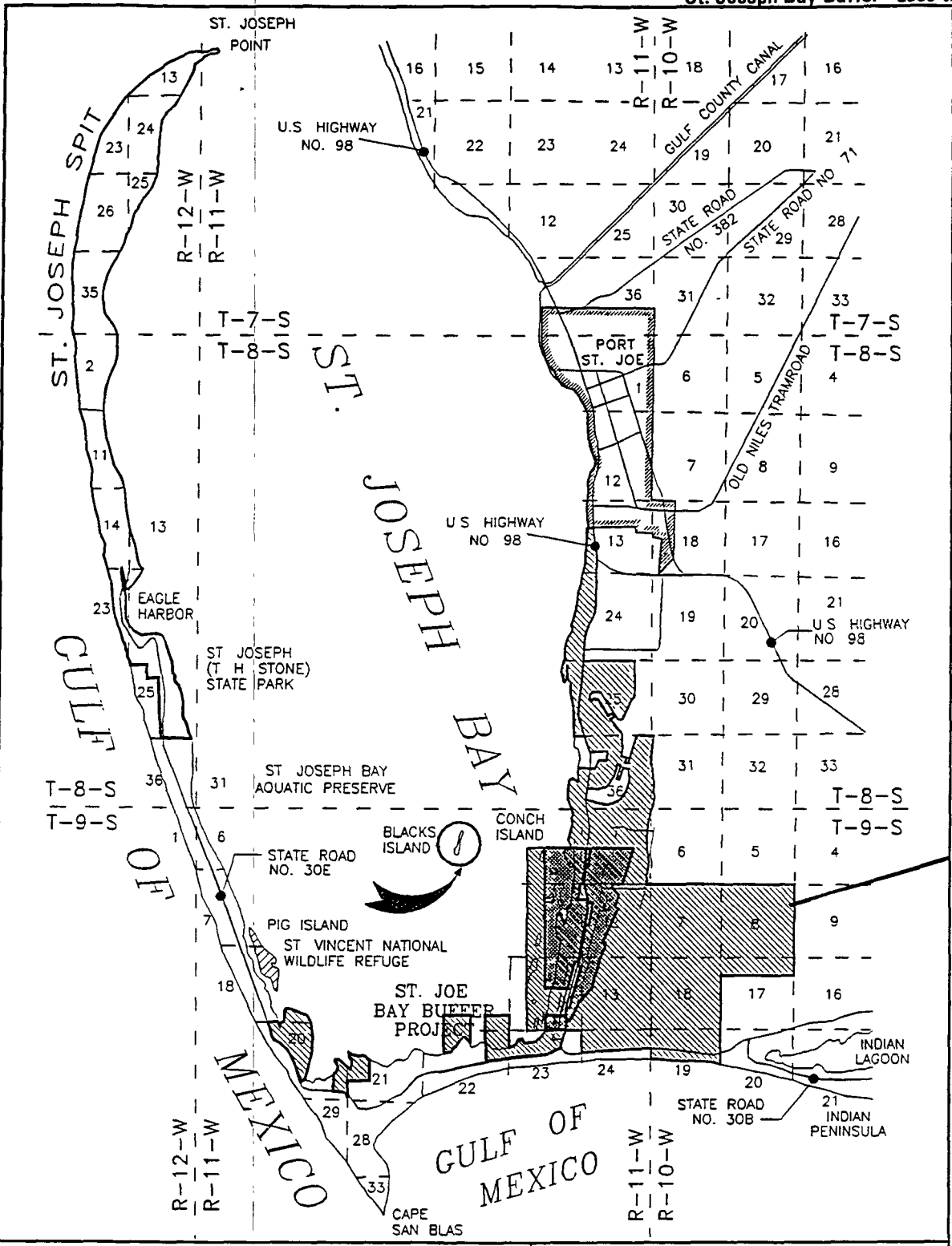
Long-range plans for this property involve its use for research and education and the fulfillment of the management requirements determined by first-year analysis.

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 Cost Summary/DMR

Category	1996/97	1997/98
Source of Funds	CARL/IITF	CARL/IITF
Salary	\$18,750	\$18,750
OPS	\$0	\$0
Expense	\$4,000	\$6,000
OCO	\$14,500	\$4,500
FCO	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$37,250	\$29,250



SUBJECT

ESSENTIAL PARCELS EQUAL PROJECT AREA MINUS SECTION 23



PROJECT AREA



STATE OWNED



1995 ADDITION



NORTH

SCALE IN FEET



ST. JOSEPH BAY
BUFFER
GULF COUNTY

SE Bat Maternity Caves

Less-than-fee 7

Alachua County

Purpose for State Acquisition

Caves where southeastern bats rear their young also protect several other rare animals, such as the gray bat and cave-dwelling crayfish, and are easily damaged by vandals. Acquisition of certain rights to one such cave, Grant's Cave, will help to ensure the survival of the bats and the other unique denizens of these lightless worlds.

Manager (Monitor)

Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission.

General Description

Every spring, adult female southeastern bats leave their colonies and move to certain caves where they bear and raise their young. For the species to survive, these maternity roosts must be protected from human disturbance. Grant's Cave is one of these maternity caves, with probably the largest population of bats in the Florida peninsula—over 100,000 in summer. These caves also harbor several other rare and endangered animals and plants, including the federally endangered gray bat and rare cave-dwelling crayfish and amphipods. The Grant's Cave site is too small to have important vegetative communities. Vandalism is the greatest threat to the caves in general.

Public Use

Grant's Cave qualifies as a wildlife and environmental area. Any public use will be negotiated with the landowner, but this cave is probably not suitable for public recreation.

Acquisition Planning and Status

On October 30, 1996, LAAC adopted criteria for establishing a Less-Than-Fee category: 1) resource value of the project/tract can be adequately protected through a less-than-fee instrument; 2) seller is willing to accept a less-than-fee-simple instrument and LAAC has determined that the project's or site's acquisition objectives can be met by acquiring a less-than-fee interest; and, 3) manager is willing to oversee a less-than-fee-simple instrument.

On December 5, 1996, LAAC transferred Grant's Cave (Alachu Co.), a site within the Southeast Maternity Bat Cave project consisting of two ownerships, to the Less-Than-Fee category.

Coordination

CARL has no acquisition partner at this time.

FNAI Elements	
TERRESTRIAL CAVE	G3/S1
Southeastern bat	G4/S?
2 elements known from parcel	

Placed on list	1997
Project Area (Acres)	20
Acres Acquired	0
at a Cost of	\$0
Acres Remaining	20
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$52,837

Management Policy Statement

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.

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.

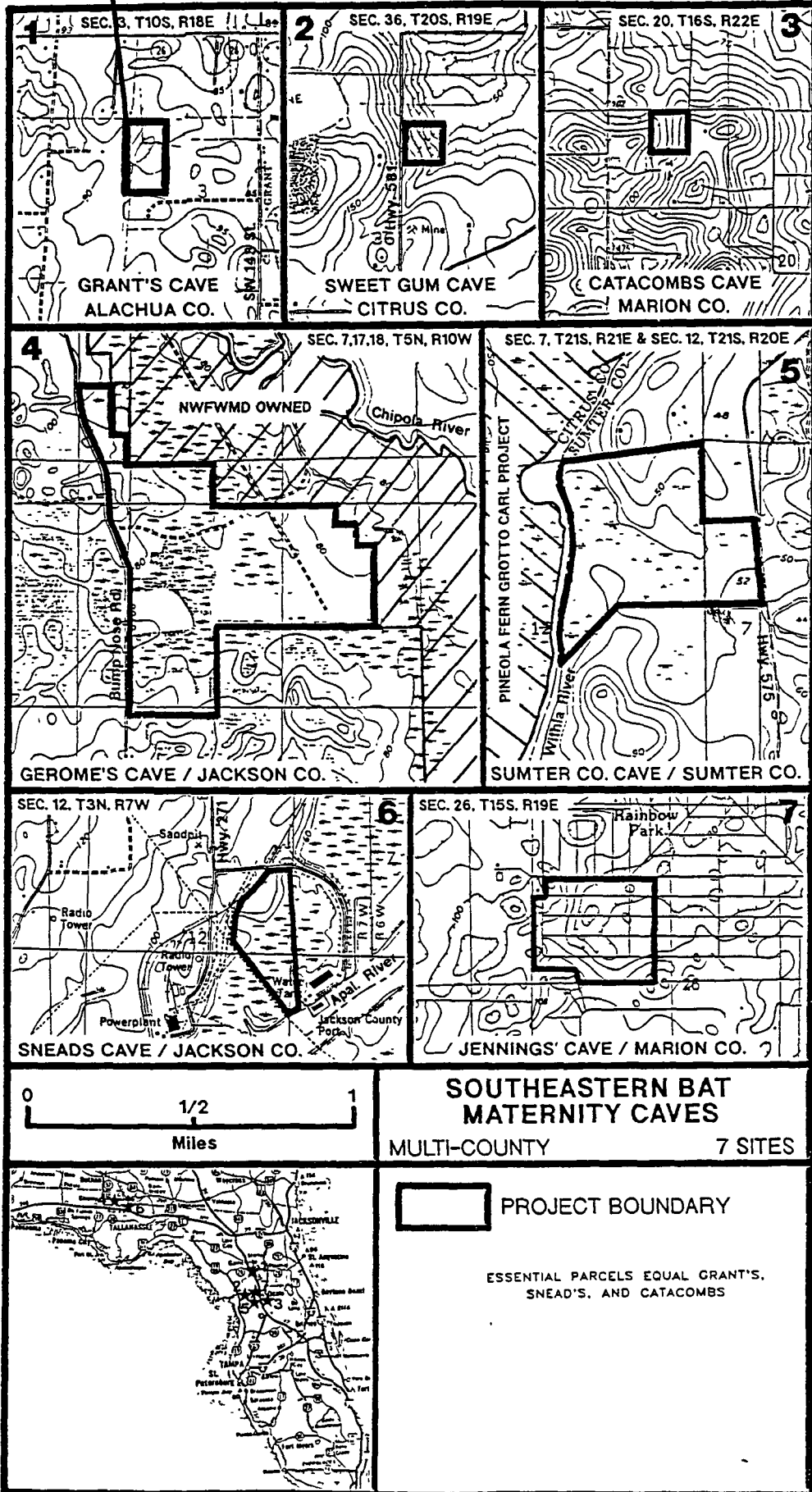
Revenue-generating potential No significant revenue is currently being generated. However, future management activities will include educational and recreational opportunities that could possibly generate revenue.

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.

Management Cost Summary/GFWFC

Category Source of Funds	Startup CARL	Recurring CARL
Salary	\$0	\$0
OPS	\$14,784	\$14,784
Expense	\$4,725	\$4,725
OCO	\$30,240	\$0
FCO	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$49,749	\$19,509

SUBJECT



Annutteliga Hammock

Less-than-fee 8

Hernando County

Purpose for State Acquisition

The Brooksville Ridge in west-central Florida supports unique forests full of northern hardwood trees, some of the last large tracts of longleaf-pine sandhills in Florida, and many archaeological sites. The Oravec ownership in the Annutteliga Hammock project conserves a large part of the hardwood forest in this region. By acquiring certain rights from the landowner, the state will help ensure that the unique forests of this area and the wildlife in them will survive.

Manager (Monitor)

Hernando County may monitor compliance with the terms of any less-than-fee purchase.

General Description

Remnants of Annutteliga Hammock cover most of the Oravec parcel. This hardwood forest resembles forests far to the north; in fact, several northern trees reach their southern limits near this area. Limerock mines, golf courses, and residential developments now seriously fragment the hammock and the sandhill forests to the west, but excellent examples of the original vegetation, including this parcel, remain. See the Annutteliga Hammock priority project summary for more information about the general area.

Public Use

This area qualifies as a wildlife management area. Any public use will be negotiated with the owner.

Acquisition Planning and Status

On October 30, 1996, LAAC adopted criteria for establishing a Less-Than-Fee acquisition category: 1) resource value of the project/tract can be adequately protected through a less-than-fee instrument; 2) seller is willing to accept a less-than-fee-simple instrument and LAAC has determined that the project's or site's acquisition objectives can be met by acquiring a less-than-fee interest; and, 3) manager is willing to oversee a less-than-fee-simple instrument.

On December 5, 1996, LAAC transferred one ownership within the Annutteliga Hammock project boundary, Oravec, to the Less-Than-Fee acquisition category.

Coordination

The Southwest Florida Water Management District has added the Annutteliga Hammock project to its Five-Year Plan. Discussions are ongoing with the district on coordination opportunities.

FNAI Elements
No FNAI elements known from parcel

Placed on list	1997
Project Area (Acres)	773
Acres Acquired	0
at a Cost of	\$0
Acres Remaining	773
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$1,497,301

Management Policy Statement

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

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

Manager The Division of Forestry proposes to manage approximately 14,336 acres in the northeastern and southeastern portions of the project. The Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission is recommended to be lead manager on the southwestern 14,048 acres next to the Chassahowitzka Wildlife Management Area.

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

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

B. Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission

Harvest of pinelands could help offset operational costs. Any estimate of revenue from harvest of the pinelands will depend on a detailed timber cruise. Revenue may also be generated from the sale of Wildlife Management Area stamps to recreational users of the property.

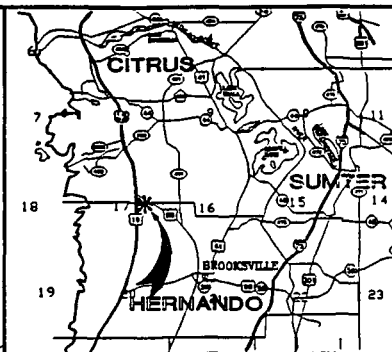
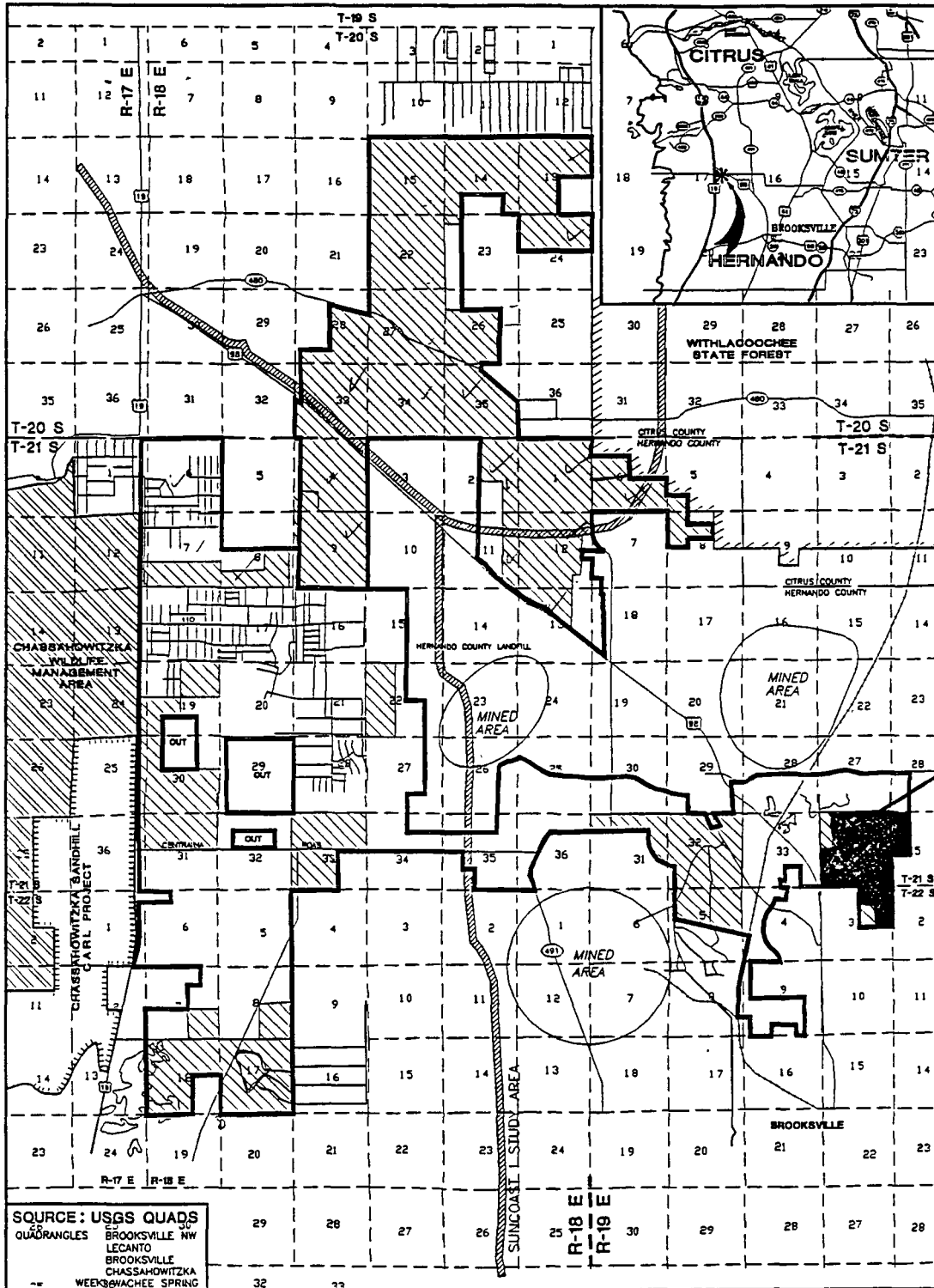
Management Cost Summary/DOF

Category Source of Funds	Startup CARL	Recurring CARL
Salary	\$85,020	\$85,020
OPS	\$0	\$0
Expense	\$25,000	\$25,000
OCO	\$116,800	\$10,000
FCO	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$226,820	\$120,020

Management Cost Summary/GFC

Category Source of Funds	Startup CARL	Recurring CARL
Salary	\$66,900	\$66,900
OPS	\$10,500	\$5,250
Expense	\$52,500	\$42,000
OCO	\$77,000	\$0
FCO	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$206,950	\$114,200

Annutteliga Hammock - Less-than-fee 8



SUBJECT

SOURCE: USGS QUADS
 QUADRANGLES BROOKSVILLE NW
 LECANTO
 BROOKSVILLE
 CHASSAHOWITZKA
 WEEKAWACHEE SPRING



PROJECT BOUNDARY



ESSENTIAL PARCELS



SUNCOAST II STUDY AREA



NORTH

SCALE IN FEET



ANNUTTELIGA HAMMOCK

HERNANDO COUNTY
 CITRUS COUNTY

Apalachicola River

Less-than-fee 9

Liberty and Calhoun Counties

Purpose for State Acquisition

The high plateaus, steep bluffs and deep ravines of the northern Apalachicola River valley are some of the most significant natural features of the southeastern Coastal Plain. Covered with rich forests, the area harbors many northern, rare, and endemic plants and animals, such as the nearly extinct Florida torreyia tree. By acquiring rights to the Atkins and Hatcher parcels, the state will help to protect the west bank of the river from development and preserve a connection of undeveloped land between Torreya State Park and a Nature Conservancy preserve to the south, thereby helping to preserve the water quality of the river—which feeds the productive Apalachicola Bay—and the unique species and biological communities of the region.

Manager (Monitor)

Atkins: DMR?? The Nature Conservancy will monitor compliance with any less-than-fee agreement on the Hatcher tract.

General Description

The Atkins Tract, west of Torreya State Park, contained excellent floodplain forest and sandhills, but has been timbered recently. The Hatcher parcel is part of the Sweetwater Creek tract connecting Torreya State Park with the Apalachicola Bluffs and Ravines Preserve of the Nature Conservancy. It includes part of the lower valley of Sweetwater Creek, one of the largest steephead streams in the state, with unique hardwood forests harboring many rare plants

and animals. The upper Apalachicola has a high potential for archaeological sites; several are already known. Timbering is the major threat to these two areas. See the Apalachicola River priority project description for more information on this area.

Public Use

The Atkins tract qualifies as a wildlife management areas; the Hatcher tract qualifies as a state forest or state park. The amount and type of public use will be negotiated with the landowners.

Acquisition Planning and Status

On October 30, 1996, the LAAC adopted criteria for the creation of a Less-Than-Fee category: 1) resource value of the project/tract can be adequately protected through a less-than-fee instrument; 2) seller is willing to accept a less-than-fee instrument and LAAC has determined that the project/site's acquisition objectives can be met by acquiring a less-than-fee interest; and, 3) manager is willing to oversee a less-than-fee instrument.

On December 5, 1996, LAAC transferred two ownerships within the Apalachicola River project boundary to the Less-Than-Fee category: the Atkins/Trammel tract (3,210 acres) and the Hatcher ownership (544 acres), part of the Sweetwater site.

Coordination

CARL has no acquisition partner at this time.

FNAI Elements	
One-toed amphiuma	G3/S3
Goldstripe darter	G4G5/S2
Copperhead	G5/S2
3 elements known from Hatcher parcel, 0 from Atkins	

Placed on list	1997
Project Area (Acres)	3,754
Acres Acquired	0
at a Cost of	\$0
Acres Remaining	3,754
Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$1,479,226

Management Policy Statement

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.

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.

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 DRP/Sweetwater

Category	Startup	Recurring
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$83,306	\$72,319
OPS	\$24,960	\$44,720
Expense	\$16,800	\$49,730
OCO	\$101,252	\$1,000
FCO	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$226,318	\$167,769

Management Cost Summary DRP/ North

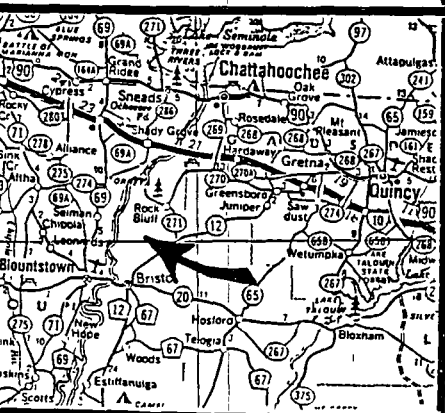
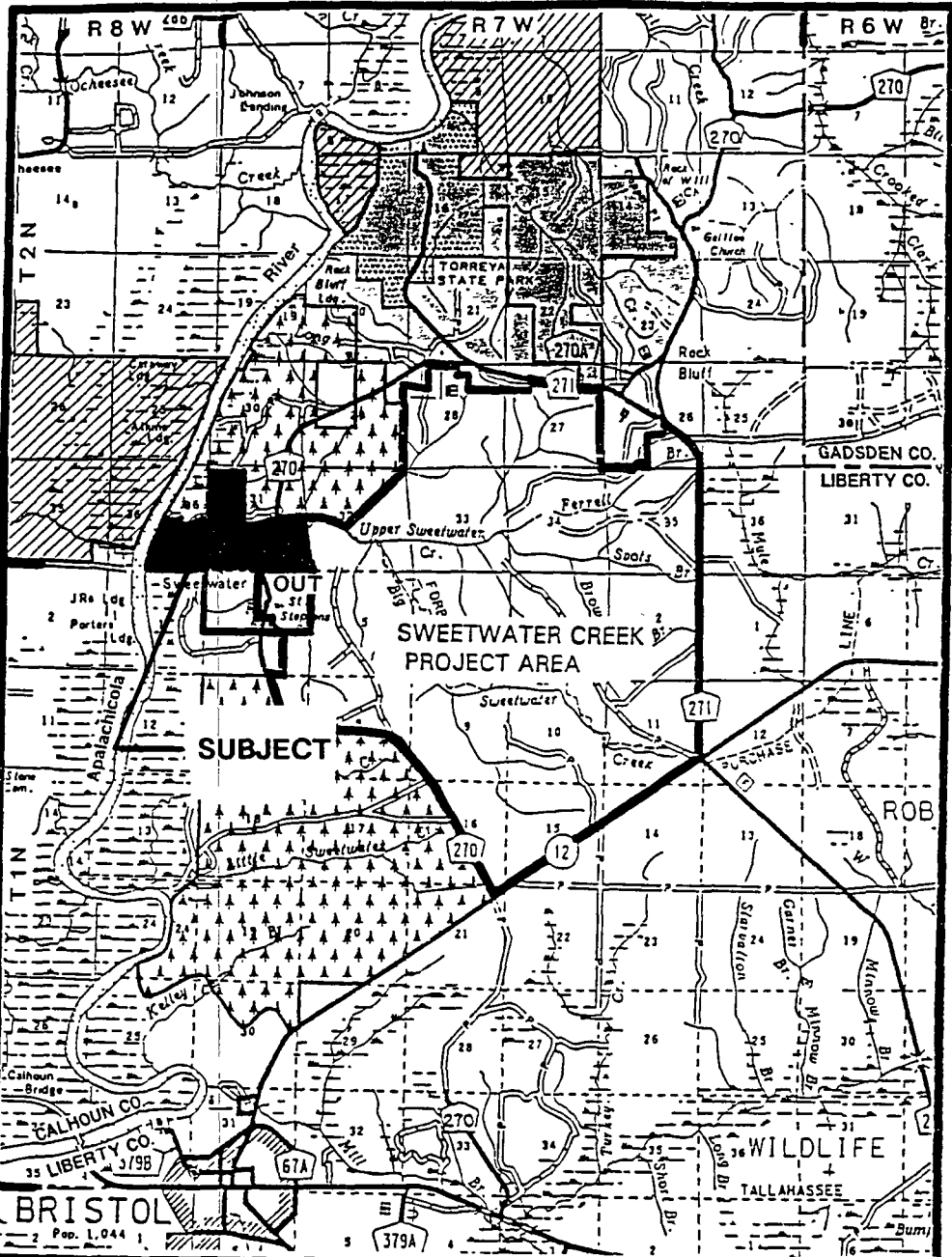
Category	Startup	Recurring
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$72,319	\$72,319
OPS	\$44,720	\$44,720
Expense	\$49,730	\$49,730



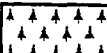
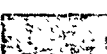
Management Cost Summary DOF/Sweetwater

Category	Startup	Recurring
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$105,910	\$105,910
OPS	\$0	\$0
Expense	\$30,000	\$30,000
OCO	\$168,000	\$13,000
FCO	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$303,910	\$148,910

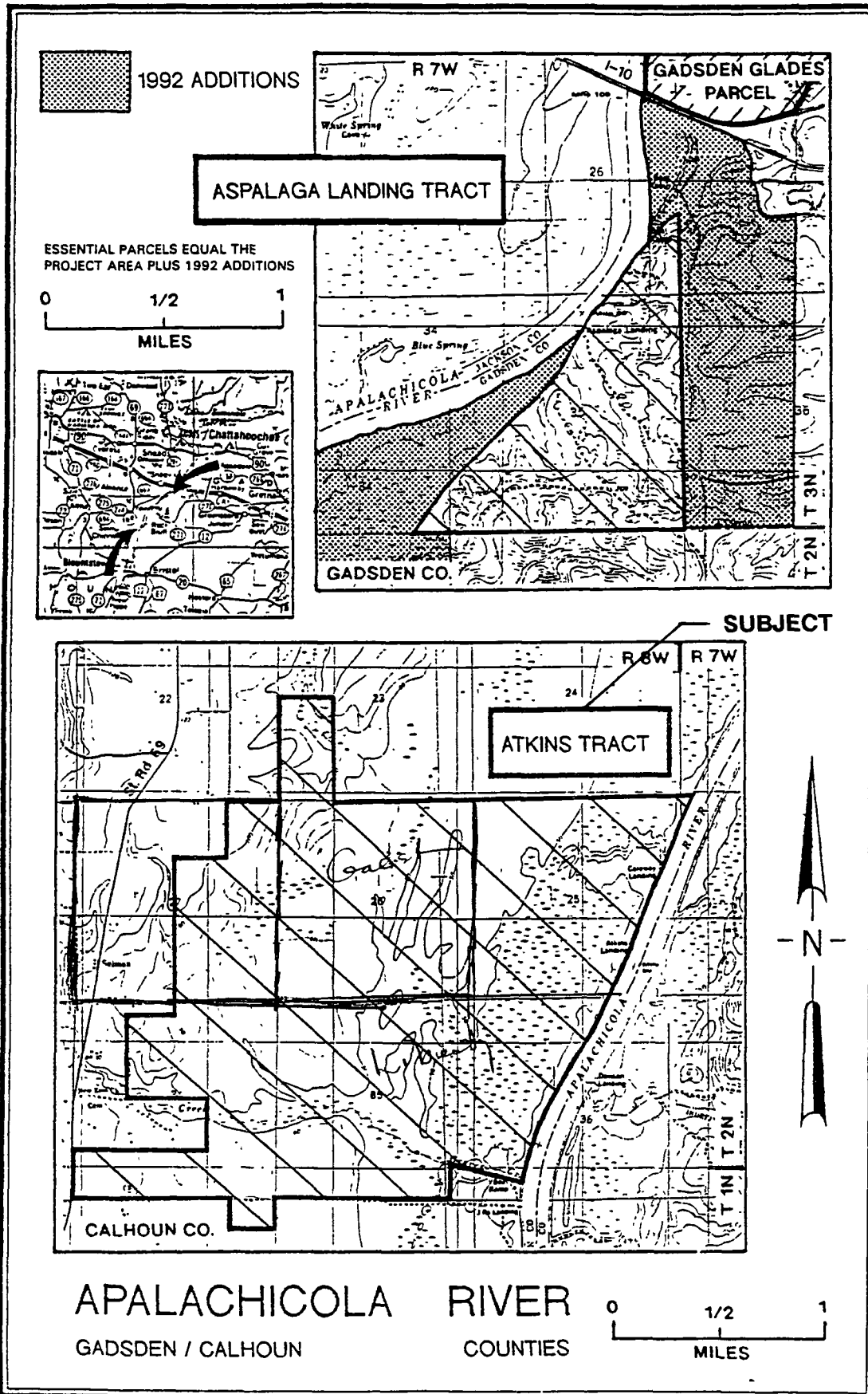
Management Cost Summary GFC

Category	Startup	Recurring
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$66,950	\$66,950
OPS	\$10,500	\$5,250
Expense	\$52,500	\$42,000



-  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



Etoniah/Cross Florida Greenway

Less-than-fee 10

Putnam County

Purpose for State Acquisition

Though some is logged and planted in pine, the large expanse of flatwoods, sandhills, and scrub in central Putnam County, extending to the Cross-Florida Greenway along the Oklawaha River, is important for the survival of many kinds of wildlife and plants. By acquiring certain rights to the large Georgia-Pacific parcel, the state will help to conserve the Putnam County land, maintain a corridor of open land between the Ocala National Forest and Camp Blanding, and ensure that wildlife such as Florida black bear will have lands in which to live.

Manager (Monitor)

Division of Forestry, Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Affairs, will monitor compliance with the terms of any less-than-fee purchase agreement.

General Description

The Georgia-Pacific parcel is a large tract east of land of the Etoniah Creek State Forest. It forms part of a large tract of pine plantation and cut-over flatwoods important for the survival of black bear in northeast Florida. The greatest threat to the area is more

intensive logging, but the uplands are suitable for residential development.

Public Use

The Georgia-Pacific tract qualifies as a state forest. Any public use will be negotiated with the landowner.

Acquisition Planning and Status

On October 30, 1996, LAAC adopted criteria for establishing a Less-Than-Fee acquisition category: 1) resource value of the project/tract can be adequately protected through a less-than-fee instrument; 2) seller is willing to accept a less-than-fee-simple instrument and LAAC has determined that the project's or site's acquisition objectives can be met by acquiring a less-than-fee interest, and 3) manager is willing to oversee a less-than-fee-simple instrument.

On December 5, 1996, LAAC transferred one ownership within the Etoniah/Cross Florida Greenway project boundary, Georgia-Pacific, to the Less-Than-Fee acquisition category.

Coordination

The St. Johns River Water Management District may facilitate acquisition of this ownership.

Management Policy Statement

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

FNAI Elements	
SCRUB	G2/S2
Sherman's fox squirrel	G5T2/S2
SLOPE FOREST	G3/S2
Gopher tortoise	G3/S3
SEEPAGE STREAM	G4/S2
Bald eagle	G4/S2S3
6 elements known from parcel	

Placed on list	1997
Project Area (Acres)	18,146
Acres Acquired	0
at a Cost of	\$0
Acres Remaining	18,146
Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$12,410,237

Etoniah/Cross FL Greenway - Less-than-fee 10

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.

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.

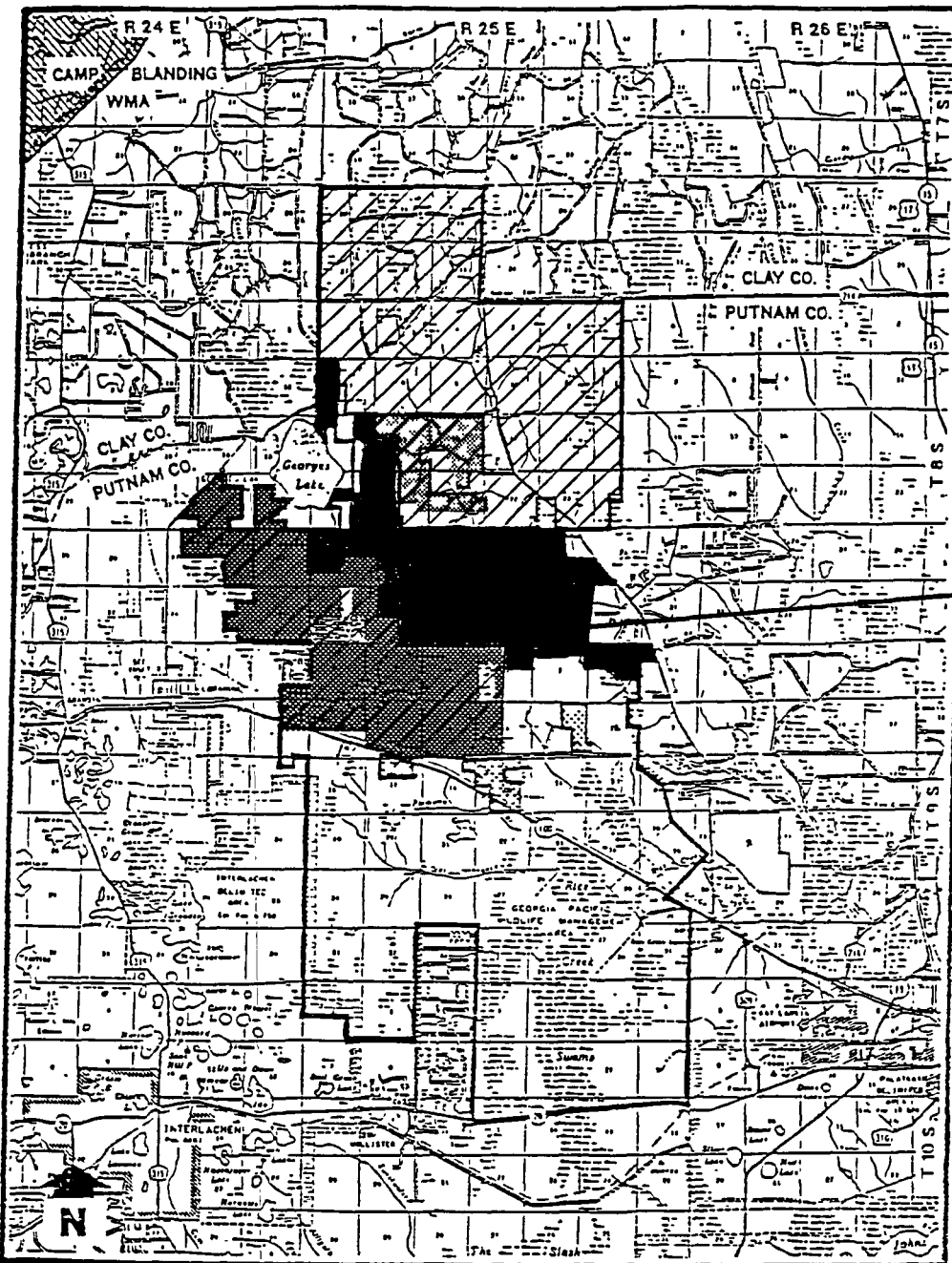
For the Greenway portion, activities within the first year after acquisition will primarily consist of site security, resource inventory, removal of trash, and resource-management planning. Long-range activities proposed include a multipurpose trail and facilities for public access.

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 Cost Summary - DOF

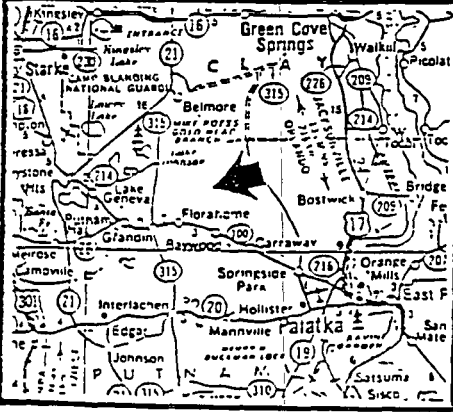
Category	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$0	\$40,000	\$72,000
OPS	\$0	\$0	\$0
Expense	\$2,733	\$11,225	\$19,000
OCO	\$1,750	\$66,490	\$20,000
FCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$4,483	\$117,715	\$111,000







SUBJECT



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



-  PROJECT AREA
-  ACQUIRED
-  PHASE I
EQUALS ESSENTIAL PARCELS
-  OUT PARCELS

*Conservation and Recreation Lands
1997 Annual Report
Mega/Multiparcel Projects*

1	Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem.....	431
2	Coupon Bight/Key Deer.....	437
3	Save Our Everglades	441
4	East Everglades.....	448
5	Fakahatchee Strand.....	452
6	Cayo Costa Island	455
7	Rotenberger/Seminole Indian Lands	458

Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem

Mega/Multi 1

Highlands County

Purpose for State Acquisition

The high, sandy Lake Wales Ridge, stretching south from near Orlando almost to Lake Okeechobee, was originally covered with a mosaic of scrub, flatwoods, wetlands, and lakes. The scrub is unique in the world—it is inhabited by many plants and animals found nowhere else—but it has almost completely been converted to citrus groves and housing developments. The Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystems CARL project is designed to protect the best remaining tracts of this scrub and the ecosystems associated with it, thereby preserving many endangered species and allowing the public to see examples of the unique original landscape of the ridge.

Manager

Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission.

General Description

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. No archaeological sites are known from the project site. All these tracts are fragments that are vulnerable to mismanagement and disturbance. They are threatened with conversion to citrus groves or residential developments.

Public Use

The project sites are designated for use as wildlife and environmental areas. They will allow such uses as camping, hiking, resource education, limited fishing and hunting.

Acquisition Planning and Status

Carter Creek (4,630 acres) consists of several large ownerships but is partially subdivided, as well. Over 400 lots are under contract and the major ownership is under re-appraisal. A large portion of Flamingo Villas (1,420 acres) is subdivided with multiple owners. USF&W has 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 the Holmes Avenue (1,269 acres) tract has been acquired by the state, with The Nature Conservancy (TNC) as intermediary. Multiple ownerships 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). The TNC ownership has been acquired by the state in the Lake Apthorpe (2,502 acres) site, TNC is negotiating with the owner of an additional 521 acres. Appraisal mapping of remainder is underway.

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

On December 7, 1995, LAAC approved the project design and added the Highlands Ridge site (6,318 acres) to the project boundary. The largest ownership within this site has been acquired through TNC as an intermediary.

FNAI Elements	
Scrub bluestem	G1/S1
Garrett's scrub balm	G1/S1
Scrub mint	G1/S1
Wedge-leaved button-snakeroot	G1/S1
Lake Wales Ridge tiger beetle	G1/S1
Carter's warea	G1/S1
Avon Park rabbit-bells	G1/S1
Highlands scrub hypericum	G2/S2
41 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1992
Project Area (Acres)	18,989
Acres Acquired	2,764
at a Cost of	\$8,701,878
Acres Remaining	16,225
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$21,671,265

Wlands Disruption

18,989

Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem - Mega/Multi 1

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, Hesperides and McJunkin Ranch as well as the former Warea sites are described under the "Priority" category. The former "Bargain/Share" sites, Henscratch and Horse Creek

Scrub, are also now included within the "Priority Category".

Coordination

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.

Management Policy Statement

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.

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 megaparcels—to be managed by the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission.

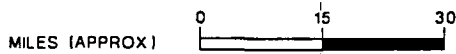
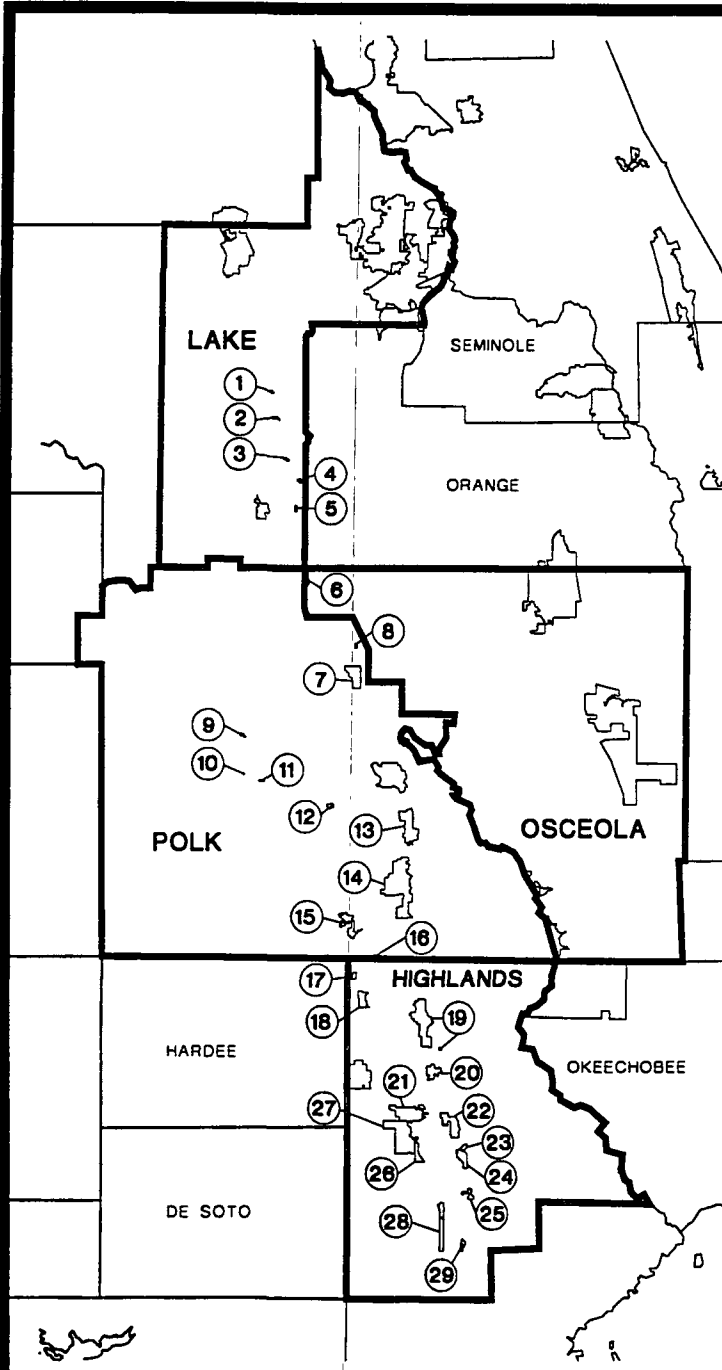
Management Cost Summary/ GFWFC

Category	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$2,829	\$16,461	\$61,500
OPS	\$59,270	\$17,500	\$17,500
Expense	\$687	\$5,095	\$5,350
OCO	\$7,380	\$81,305	\$0
FCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$70,165	\$120,361	\$84,350

PROJECT LOCATION KEY

- 1-SUGARLOAF MOUNTAIN
- 2-FERNDALE RIDGE
- 3-CASTLE HILL
- 4-FLAT LAKE
- 5-SCHOFIELD SANDHILL
- 6-LAKE DAVENPORT
- 7-HORSE CREEK SCRUB
- 8-RIDGE SCRUB
- 9-LAKE BLUE
- 10-EAGLE LAKE
- 11-LAKE McLEOD
- 12-MOUNTAIN LAKE CUTOFF
- 13-HESPERIDES
- 14-LAKE WALK-IN-THE-WATER
- 15-SUNRAY/HICKORY LAKE SOUTH
- 16-TROUT LAKE
- 17-AVON PARK LAKES
- 18-SILVER LAKE
- 19-CARTER CREEK
- 20-FLAMINGO VILLAS
- 21-HENSCRATCH ROAD/JACK CREEK
- 22-LAKE APTHORPE
- 23-HIGHLANDS PARK ESTATES
- 24-HOLMES AVENUE
- 25-SUN 'N LAKES SOUTH
- 26-LAKE JUNE WEST
- 27-HIGHLANDS RIDGE SITE
- 28-McJUNKIN RANCH
- 29-GOULD ROAD

• - MEGA-MULTI

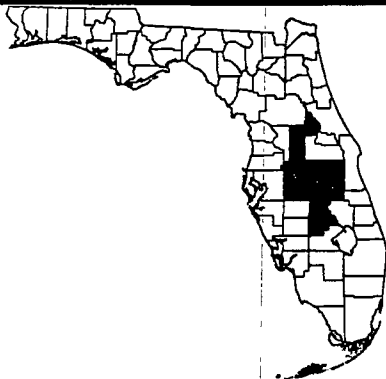


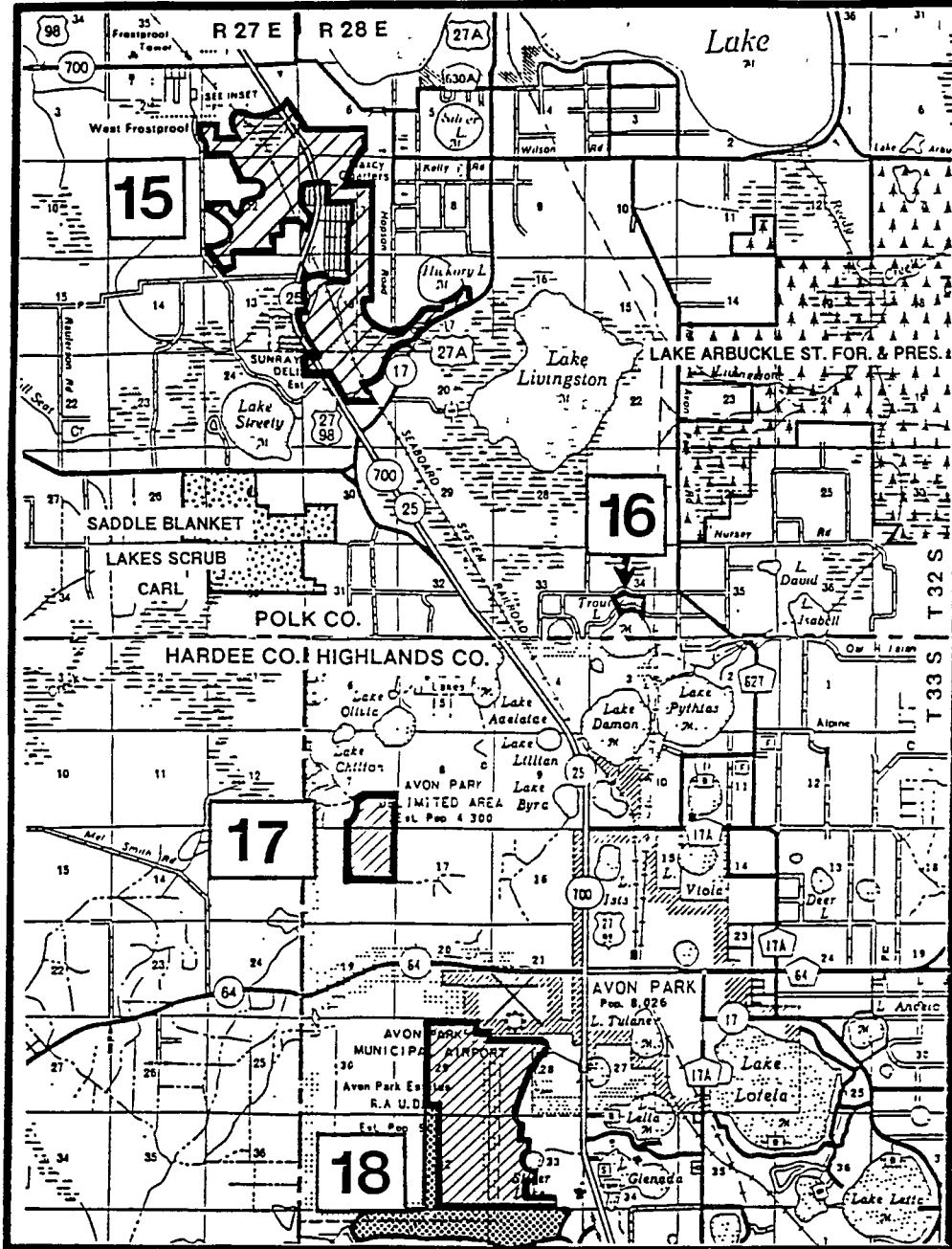
CONSERVATION AND RECREATION LANDS



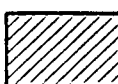

LAKE WALES RIDGE ECOSYSTEM

HIGHLANDS/LAKE/POLK/OSCEOLA





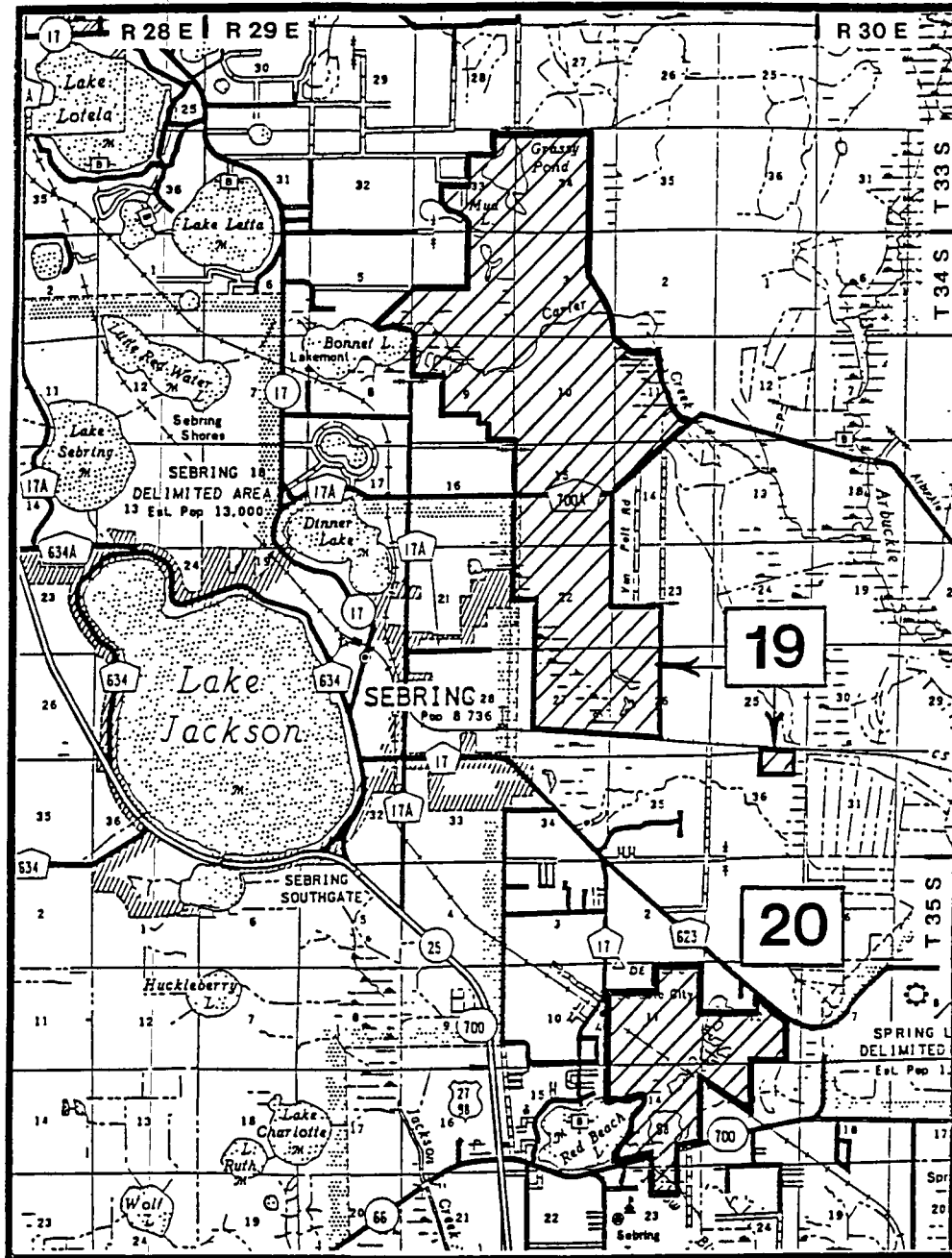
CONSERVATION AND RECREATION LANDS

-  PROJECT AREA
-  STATE OWNED

LAKE WALES RIDGE ECOSYSTEM

- SITES:
- 15-SUNRAY/HICKORY LAKE SOUTH
 - 16-TROUT LAKE
 - 17-AVON PARK LAKES
 - 18-SILVER LAKE

POLK/HIGHLANDS COUNTIES



CONSERVATION AND RECREATION LANDS

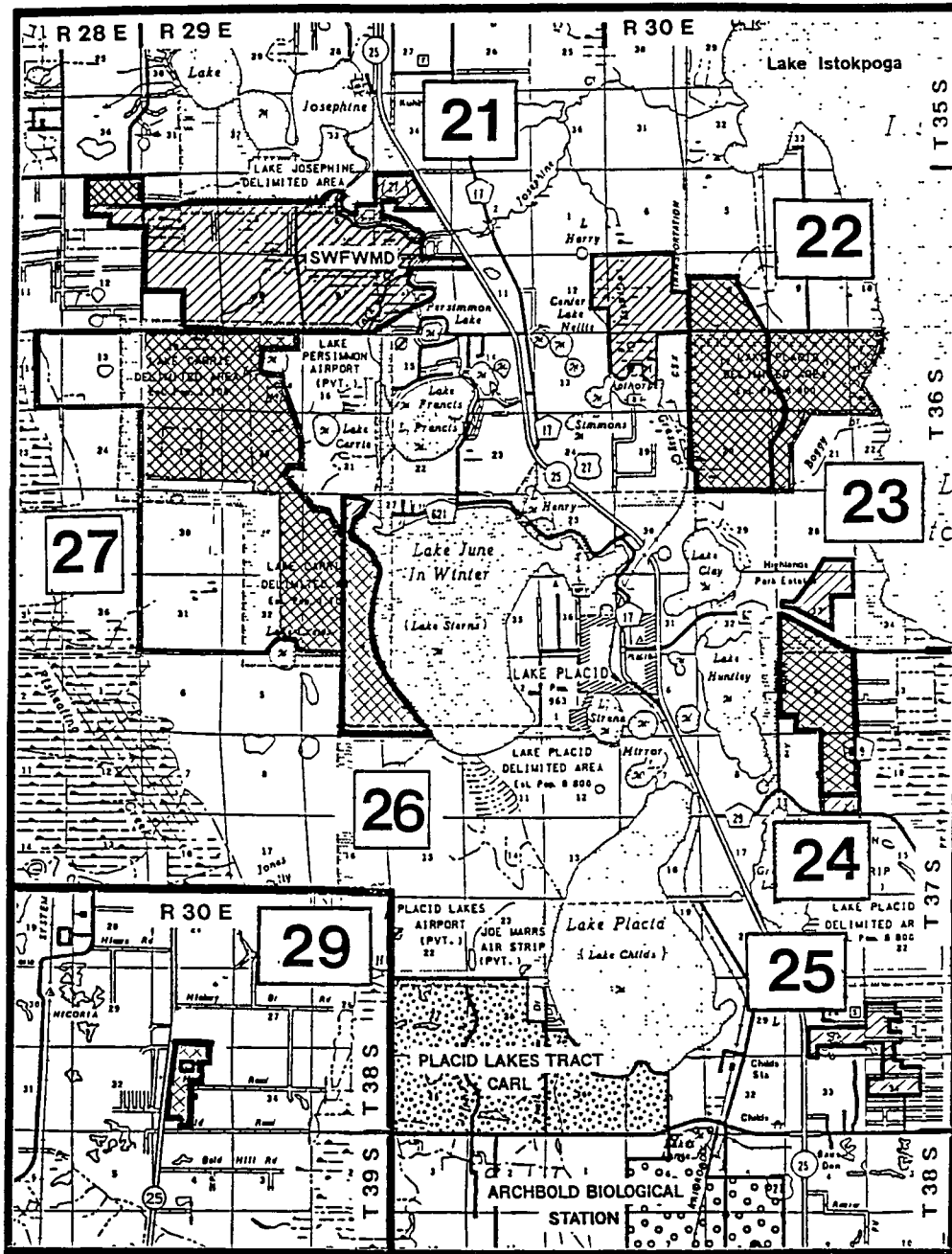


PROJECT AREA

LAKE WALES RIDGE ECOSYSTEM

SITES:
 19-CARTER CREEK
 20-FLAMINGO VILLAS

HIGHLANDS COUNTY



MILES (APPROX)



CONSERVATION AND RECREATION LANDS

LAKE WALES RIDGE ECOSYSTEM

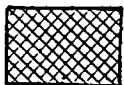
SITES:

- 21-HENSCRATCH ROAD/JACK CREEK
- 22-LAKE APTHORPE
- 23-HIGHLANDS PARK ESTATES
- 24-HOLMES AVENUE
- 25-SUN 'N' LAKES SOUTH
- 26-LAKE JUNE WEST
- 27-HIGHLANDS RIDGE SITE
- 29-GOULD ROAD

HIGHLANDS COUNTY



PROJECT AREA



ACQUIRED



ESSENTIAL PARCELS

Coupon Bight/Key Deer

Mega/Multi 2

Monroe County

Purpose for State Acquisition

The subtropical pine forests of rapidly developing Big Pine Key and the islands around it are the home of the endangered Key deer as well as of many Caribbean plants found nowhere else in the country. Rich coral reefs and other hardbottom communities flourish in the shallow water around the islands. The Coupon Bight/Key Deer CARL project will protect the remaining undeveloped land on Big Pine and No Name Keys, without which the Key deer will not survive, protect the water quality of the Coupon Bight Aquatic Preserve and the other waters surrounding the islands, and provide the public an area to appreciate the unique natural world of this part of Florida.

Manager

U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service (north of U.S. 1) and Division of Marine Resources, Department of Environmental Protection (south of U.S. 1).

General Description

The project, within the Florida Keys Area of Critical State Concern, encompasses virtually all of the undeveloped land between the Coupon Bight Aquatic Preserve and the National Key Deer Refuge on Big Pine Key. It includes the only significant sources of fresh water in the lower keys, which are critical to the survival of the endangered Key Deer. The pine rocklands and associated communities in this project are the largest and the best remaining anywhere. No fewer than 24 FNAI special plant species (mostly

West Indian, 14 of which are state-listed as endangered or threatened) are known from the project. Several will probably go extinct if this area is developed for residential uses. At least 41 FNAI-listed animal species (21 state-listed as endangered, threatened, or special concern) are known or strongly suspected from the project area. No cultural sites are known from the project. Residential development of Big Pine Key threatens this area.

Public Use

This project is designated as a buffer preserve, and a wildlife and environmental area. It will allow such uses as photography, nature appreciation and hiking.

Acquisition Planning and Status

Coupon Bight

Phase I: the Strachley Tract (acquired by the US Fish and Wildlife Service through the Trust for Public Lands) and the Brothers tract; Phase II: developable uplands (a few larger acreage tracts have been acquired by the state - the Pepper and Papps tracts, as well as some subdivision lots in Piney Point, Tropical park and Kinercha north of the bight); Phase III: jurisdictional wetlands. The Division of State Lands further refined acquisition phasing as follows: I: Large acreage tracts and recorded subdivisions; II: Unrecorded subdivisions; III: Improved or commercial properties.

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

FNAI Elements	
PINE ROCKLAND	G1/S1
<i>Garber's spurge</i>	G1/S1
<i>Big Pine tree-cactus</i>	G1T1/S1
<i>Sand flax</i>	G1G2/S1S2
<i>Wedge spurge</i>	G2T1/S1
<i>Bahama sachsia</i>	G2/S1
<i>Inkwood</i>	G2/S1
<i>Blodgett's wild-mercury</i>	G2/S2
74 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1985
Project Area (Acres)	1,827
Acres Acquired	442
at a Cost of	\$3,466,506
Acres Remaining	1,385
Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value	\$15,805,464

Coupon Bight/Key Deer - Mega/Multi 2

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.

Coordination

South Florida Water Management District and US Fish and Wildlife Service are CARL acquisition partners in this site. The Nature Conservancy acted as intermediary in the negotiation of over 520 acres, expending approximately \$5,124,000 on behalf of the South Florida Water Management District and US Fish and Wildlife Service (USF&WS). The USF&WS has included this project as an addition to the Key Deer National Wildlife Refuge.

Management Policy Statement

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

Qualifications for state designation The property will be managed as a state buffer preserve to the Coupon Bight Aquatic Preserve and sovereign submerged lands.

Manager The Department of Environmental Protection, 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. USFWS is recommended as the lead manager north of US Highway 1. Areas south of US 1 would be managed by the Division of Marine Resources' Bureau of Coastal and Aquatic Managed Areas

Conditions affecting intensity of management 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. The USFWS land would be open to the public but because of minimum facilities development would be classes under 259.032 Florida Statutes as a low-need tract requiring basic resource management and protection.

Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure Within the first year after acquisition, the area north of US 1 would be posted in the same manner as existing National Key Deer Refuge (NKDR) lands and provided protection under Title 50 of the Code of Federal Regulations. The area would be routinely 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 focused on perpetuation and maintenance of natural communities. A structured prescribed burning plan would be formulated in pine rockland habitat; long-term monitoring and an active research program would be part of this program. An in-depth resource inventory would be carried out to identify and map all sensitive areas that warrant special consideration and management. There will be no infrastructure development in natural areas; unnecessary roads will be abandoned or removed.

Within the first year of acquisition for the area of south of US 1 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.

Revenue-generating potential Given the sensitivity of the natural resources of the preserve, large scale

use by the public or private sector is not recommended. Low impact recreational and/or private commercial activities, such as canoe/kayak concessions, wildlife photography/filming may potentially generate some revenue.

Cooperators in management activities Security of the project area will depend upon the assistance and cooperation of Department, other state and local law enforcement. Regular patrols by preserve staff will assist detection of potential encroachments and/or violations.

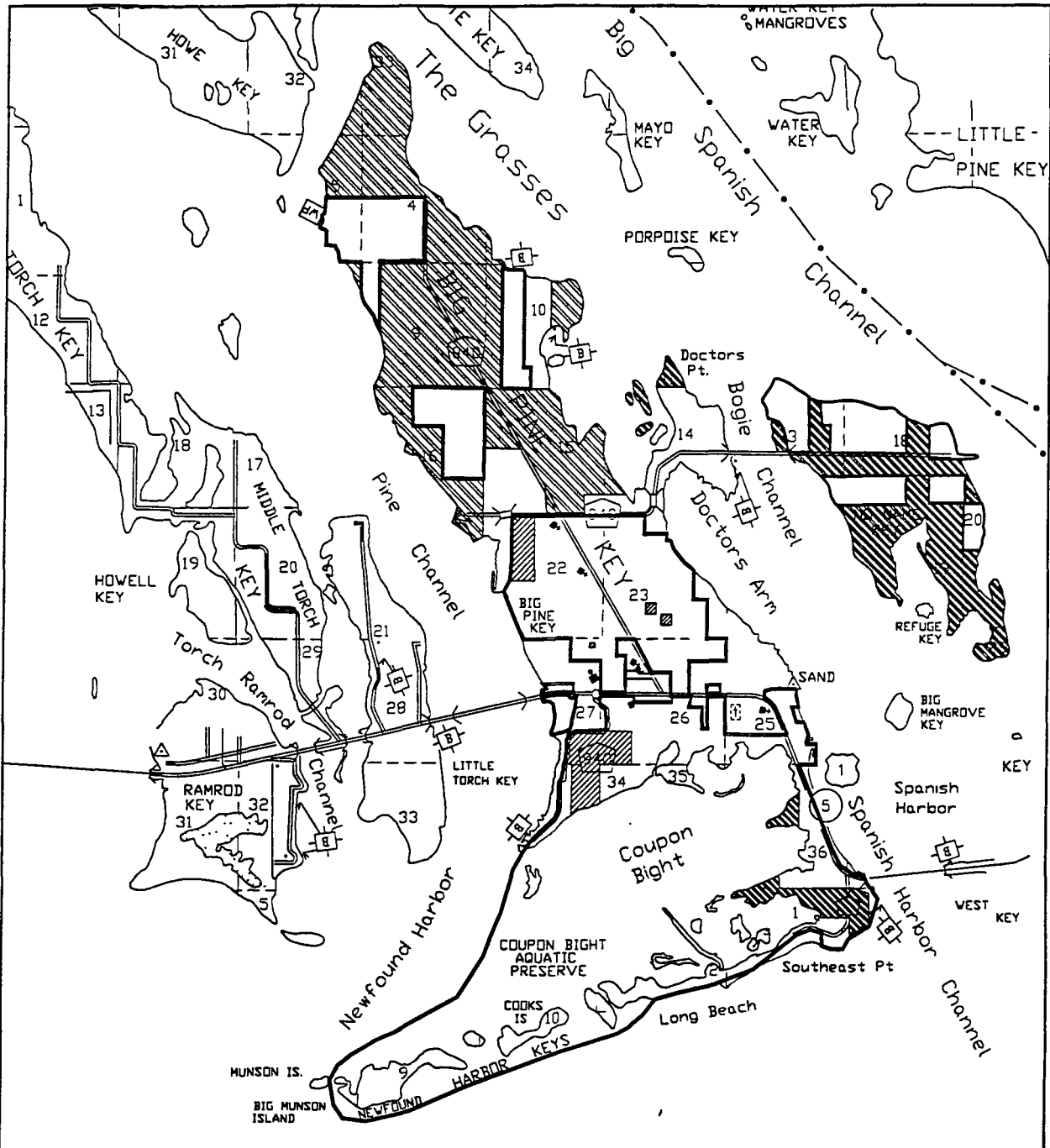
Management Cost Summary/DMR

Category	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98
Source of Funds	CARL/IITF	CARL/IITF	CARL/IITF
Salary	\$9,375	\$9,375	\$9,375
OPS	\$20,273	\$20,462	\$20,462
Expense	\$8,407	\$10,250	\$10,250
OCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
FCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$38,055	\$40,087	\$40,087

Management Cost Summary/USFWS

Category	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98
Source of Funds	USFWS	USFWS	USFWS
Salary	\$4,000	\$12,000	\$16,000
OPS	\$0	\$0	\$0
Expense	\$0	\$0	\$0
OCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
FCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$4,000	\$12,000	\$16,000

Coupon Bight/Key Deer - Mega/Multi 2



PROJECT AREA
 ESSENTIAL PARCELS EQUAL THE PROJECT AREA



STATE OWNED



U.S.F.W.S. ACQUIRED



NORTH

SCALE IN FEET



**COUPON BIGHT/
 KEY DEER**

MONROE COUNTY

COUPON

1-97

Save Our Everglades

Mega/Multi 3

Collier County

Purpose for State Acquisition

West of the huge sawgrass marsh of the central Everglades spreads a landscape of cypress swamps, marshes, slash-pine flatwoods, and tropical hammocks, through which water slowly flows to the mangrove swamps of the Ten Thousand Islands. The Save Our Everglades project will conserve three large pieces of this landscape, connecting and extending existing conservation lands, helping to save the last of the Florida panthers and a host of other rare animals and tropical plants, preserving the flow of water to the rich estuaries of the Gulf coast, and allowing the public to enjoy this unique landscape for years to come.

Managers

National Park Service (Big Cypress Addition), US Fish and Wildlife Service (Florida Panther National Wildlife Refuge), and Division of Forestry (Golden Gate Estates South).

General Description

This project includes important hydrological connections among Big Cypress National Preserve, Fakahatchee Strand State Preserve, and Everglades National Park. It serves as the headwaters of the largest strand swamp in the nation - the Fakahatchee Strand. It is also an excellent natural area in its own right. Natural communities on the property include

cypress forest, pine forest, hammock, mixed swamp forest, wet and dry prairies and freshwater marsh. The area is known to support many endangered, threatened or rare species including a large variety of rare orchids and other epiphytes, as well as the endangered Florida panther. There is believed to be good potential for archaeological sites here. The project is threatened by drainage and other changes in water flow through the area, by oil and gas exploration, and perhaps by limerock mining.

Public Use

The project will provide a preserve/reserve, wildlife and environmental area, and a forest, allowing such uses as fishing, hunting, hiking, camping and nature appreciation.

Acquisition Planning and Status

The finalization of the Collier Exchange on December 18, 1996, resulted in public protection of an additional 83,070 acres in the Big Cypress Addition and an additional 4,110 acres in the Florida Panther National Wildlife Refuge.

The National Park Service continues to pursue consolidation efforts in the Big Cypress Preserve Addition. The CARL Program continues to focus on acquiring land in Golden Gate Estates South. The US Fish and Wildlife Service has acquired and manages 28,410 acres (including Collier Exchange lands).

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

Placed on list	1984
Project Area (Acres)	222,691
Acres Acquired	165,572
at a Cost of	\$47,492,596
Acres Remaining	34,705
Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$30,879,790

Save Our Everglades - Mega/Multi 3

The CARL Program has applied for Federal "Farm Bill" funds for the Golden Gate portion of this project (as well as for Belle Meade and Fakahatchee Strand). Final approval and distribution of funds are pending.

Coordination

The NPS, USF&W and FDOT are all CARL acquisition partners in this project area.

Resolutions in support of this project include:

88-25: Governor's Executive Directive for Interagency Joint Participation Agreement.

Management Policy Statement

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.

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 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 Cost Summary/DOF

Category Source of Funds	1995/96 CARL	1996/97 CARL	1997/98 CARL
Salary	\$35,376	\$50,658	\$85,000
OPS	\$0	\$0	\$0
Expense	\$24,975	\$34,125	\$60,000
OCO	\$4,190	\$40,000	\$46,000
FCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$64,541	\$124,783	\$191,000

Management Cost Summary/NPS

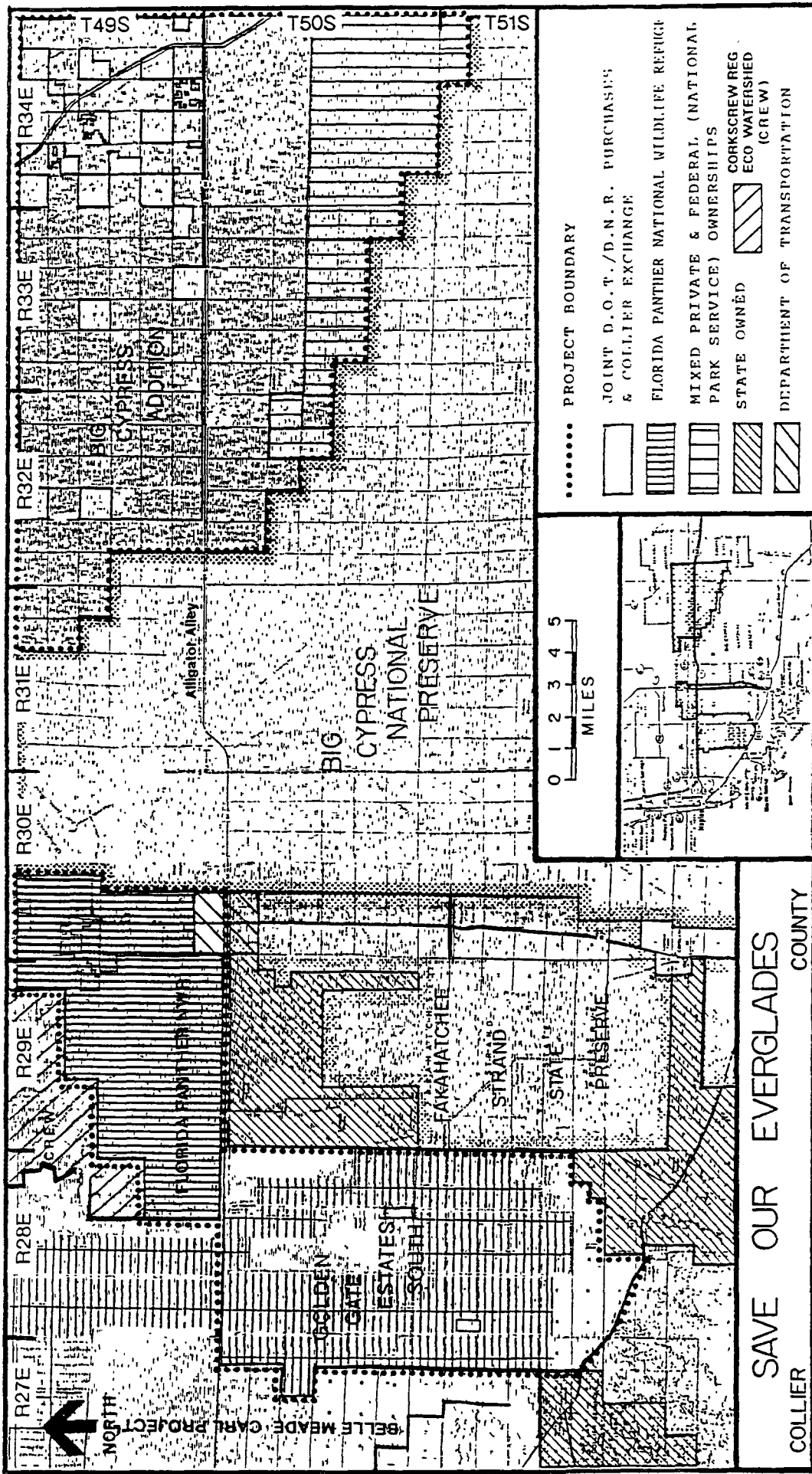
Category Source of Funds	Startup NPS	Recurring NPS
Salary	\$110,000	\$110,000
OPS	\$0	\$0
Expense	\$115,000	\$70,000
OCO	\$0	\$0
FCO	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$225,000	\$180,000

Management Cost Summary/SFWMD

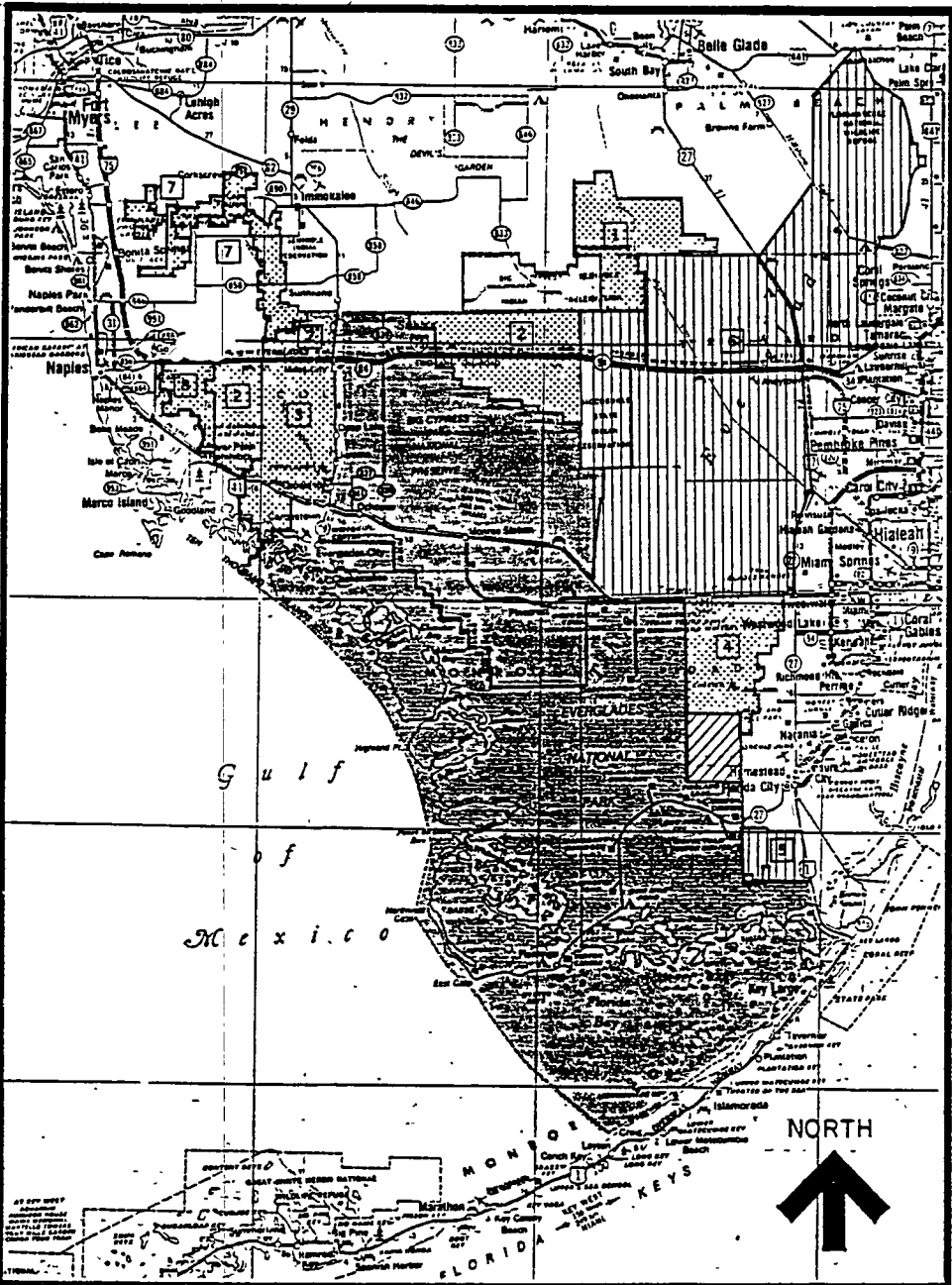
Category Source of Funds	Startup WMLTF	Recurring WMLTF
Salary	\$3,265	\$3,265
OPS	\$0	\$0
Expense	\$0	\$0
OCO	\$0	\$0
FCO	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$3,265	\$3,265

Management Cost Summary/USFWS

Category Source of Funds	1995/96 FEDERAL	1996/97 FEDERAL	1997/98 FEDERAL
Salary	N/A	N/A	N/A
OPS	N/A	N/A	N/A
Expense	N/A	N/A	N/A
OCO	N/A	N/A	N/A
FCO	N/A	N/A	N/A
TOTAL	\$697,700	\$642,600	N/A

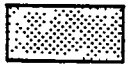


ESSENTIAL PARCELS EQUAL THE PROJECT BOUNDARY



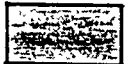
0 5 10
MILES

THE
EVERGLADES SYSTEM



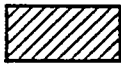
CARL PROJECTS:

- 1 ROTENBERGER/
HOLEY LAND
- 2 SAVE OUR EVERGLADES
- 3 FAKAHATCHEE STRAND
- 4 EAST EVERGLADES

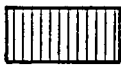


BIG CYPRESS NATIONAL
PRESERVE / EVERGLADES
NATIONAL PARK

- 8 BELLE MEADE

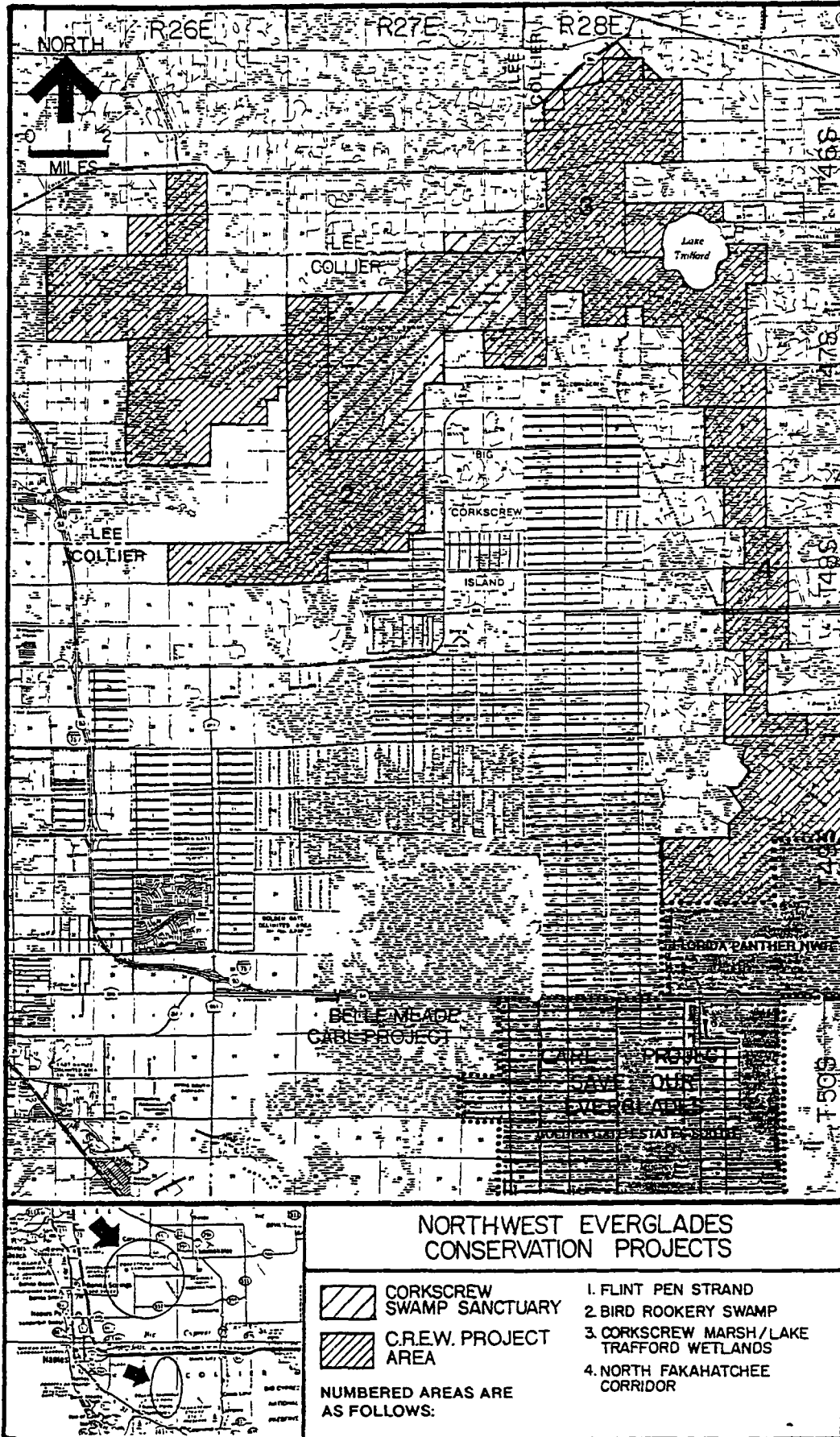


AEROJET WMA - STATE &
WMA OWNED
(TRANSFERRED TO NAT. PARK SVC.)




OTHER PUBLIC LANDS:

- 5 SOUTH FLORIDA WATER
MANAGEMENT DISTRICT -
CIII
- 6 WATER CONSERVATION
AREAS
- 7 CORKSCREW REGIONAL
ECOSYSTEM WATERSHED
CARL PROJECT



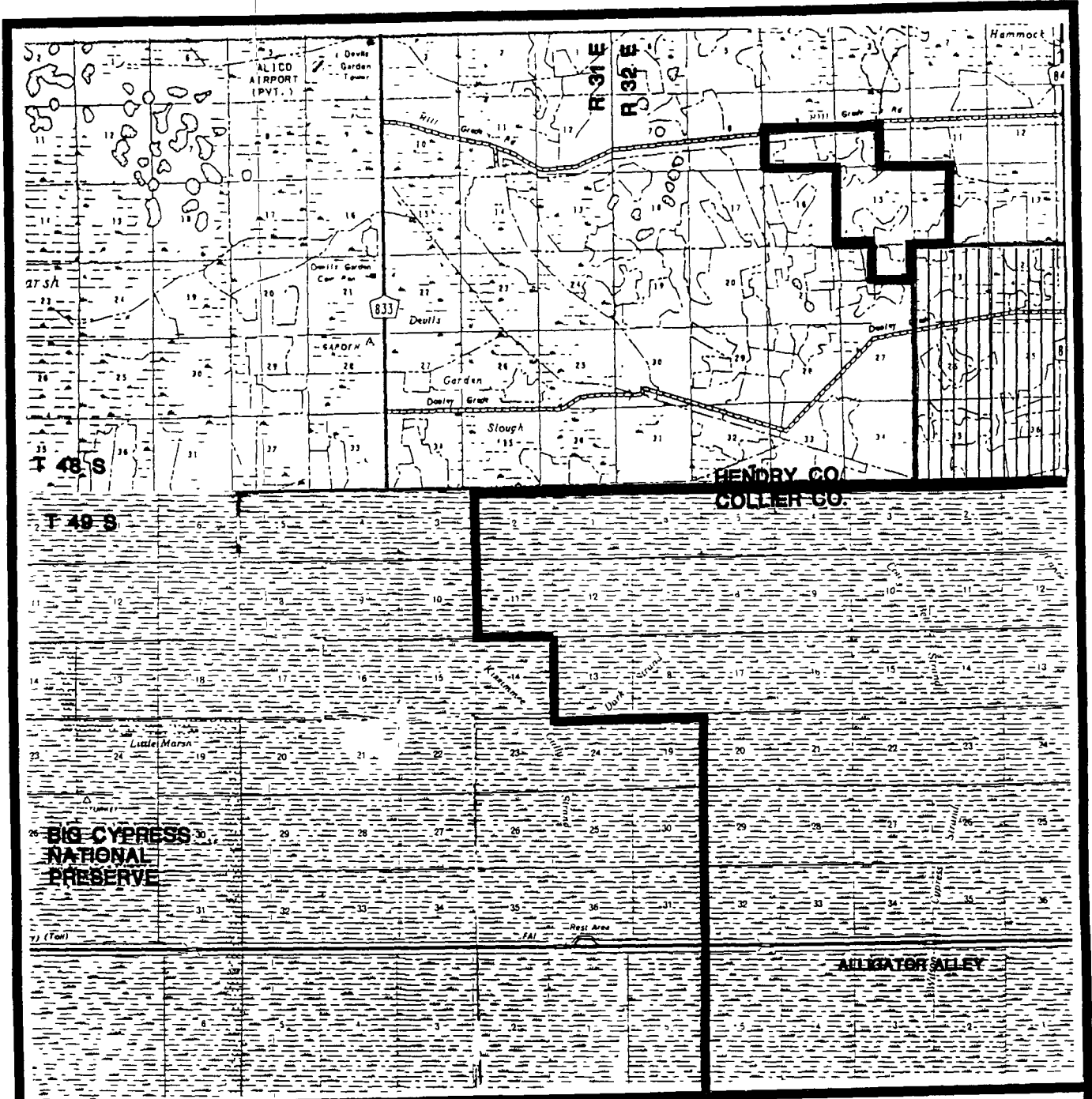
NORTHWEST EVERGLADES
CONSERVATION PROJECTS

 CORKSCREW SWAMP SANCTUARY

 C.R.E.W. PROJECT AREA

NUMBERED AREAS ARE AS FOLLOWS:

1. FLINT PEN STRAND
2. BIRD ROOKERY SWAMP
3. CORKSCREW MARSH/LAKE TRAFFORD WETLANDS
4. NORTH FAKAHATCHEE CORRIDOR



SCALE - 1" = 2 MI

CONSERVATION AND RECREATION LANDS



PROJECT BOUNDARY



BIG CYPRESS SEMINOLE INDIAN RESERVATION



SAVE OUR EVERGLADES

COLLIER/HENDRY COUNTIES

SOE

1-97

East Everglades

Mega/Multi 4

Dade and Broward Counties

Purpose for State Acquisition

Cities and farms have damaged the eastern edge of the huge sawgrass marsh of the Everglades, threatening the health of Everglades National Park and Florida Bay. The East Everglades project will conserve and restore part of this eastern edge, adding land to the National Park, improving the quality and timing of the flow of water through Taylor Slough to Florida Bay, protecting the habitat of many rare tropical plants, helping to prevent flooding of the developed areas to the east, and giving the public large areas in which to observe wildlife, hunt, and fish.

Manager

National Park Service (Everglades National Park Addition); South Florida Water Management District (remainder).

General Description

The project is divided into two major areas: a northern area of about 70,000 acres to be added to Everglades National Park, and a southern area (the C-111 Canal lands) of about 30,563 acres. These areas are connected by the strip comprising the Frog Pond and Rocky Glades (or L-31N Transition Lands). These areas border the Everglades National Park and are considered critical to the park's ecosystems. The project's water storage capacity helps to prevent excessive flooding and serves as a recharge area for well fields in south Dade County. The project encompasses the habitats of numerous rare and endangered species. The project is considered to have

potential for archaeological investigations. It has already been disturbed by drainage and flood-control projects and is vulnerable to development for farms and houses.

Public Use

This project is designated for a wildlife and environmental area. Public uses could include camping, hiking, and nature appreciation.

Acquisition Planning and Status

The legislative approved 25 million from the CARL program to be used as a match for SFWMD to acquire the Frog Pond/ I31- N Buffer area. The district has acquired the major ownerships in this area. The National Park Service is continuing to acquire acreage in northern most 70,000 acres, which was added to the Everglades National Park, by the Everglades expansion act. The SFWMD has acquired all but approximately 500 acres in the original CARL boundary.

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

Coordination

South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD) and the National Park Service are CARL acquisition partners.

Resolutions in support of this project include: Joint federal/state acquisition was received from the Governor and Cabinet.

FNAI Elements	
<i>Carter's large-flowered flax</i>	G2T2/S2
Florida panther	G4T1/S1
<i>Florida royal palm</i>	G2Q/S2
<i>Coastal vervain</i>	G2/S2
<i>Blodgett's ironweed</i>	G2/S2
ROCKLAND HAMMOCK	G?/S2
<i>Ghost orchid</i>	G?/S2
<i>Banded wild-pine</i>	G4/S3
21 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1982
Project Area (Acres)	208,542
Acres Acquired	74,363
at a Cost of	\$126,876,353
Acres Remaining	139,588
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$91,214,720

Management Policy Statement

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

The Everglades National Park Management Plan has been approved by the LAAC as the Prospectus for the northern portion of this project to be managed by The National Park Service. The management cost summary for the park service is listed below.

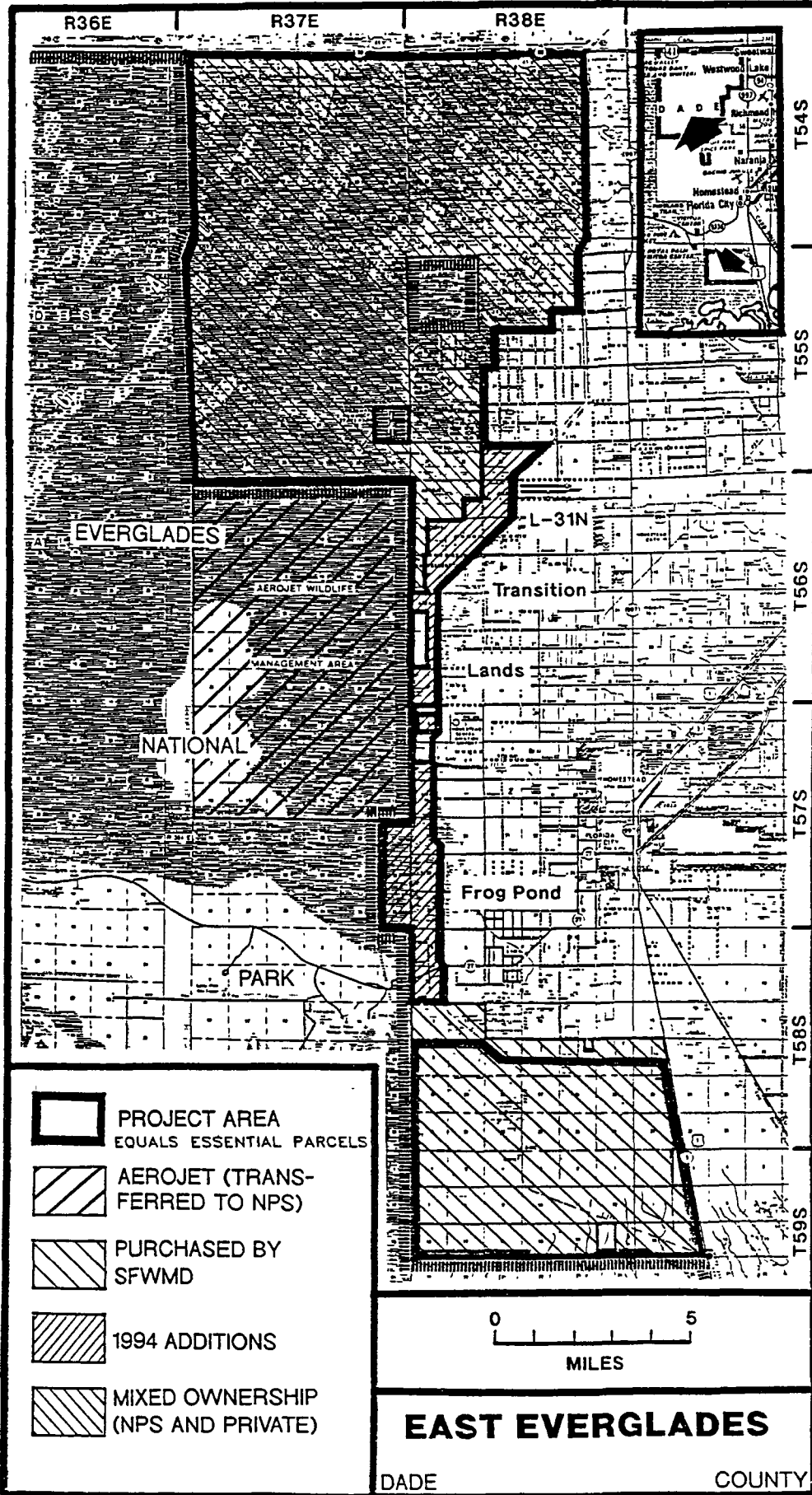
The southern portion of this project is to be managed by the South Florida Water Management District. This prospectus is not available at this time; the management cost summary follows.

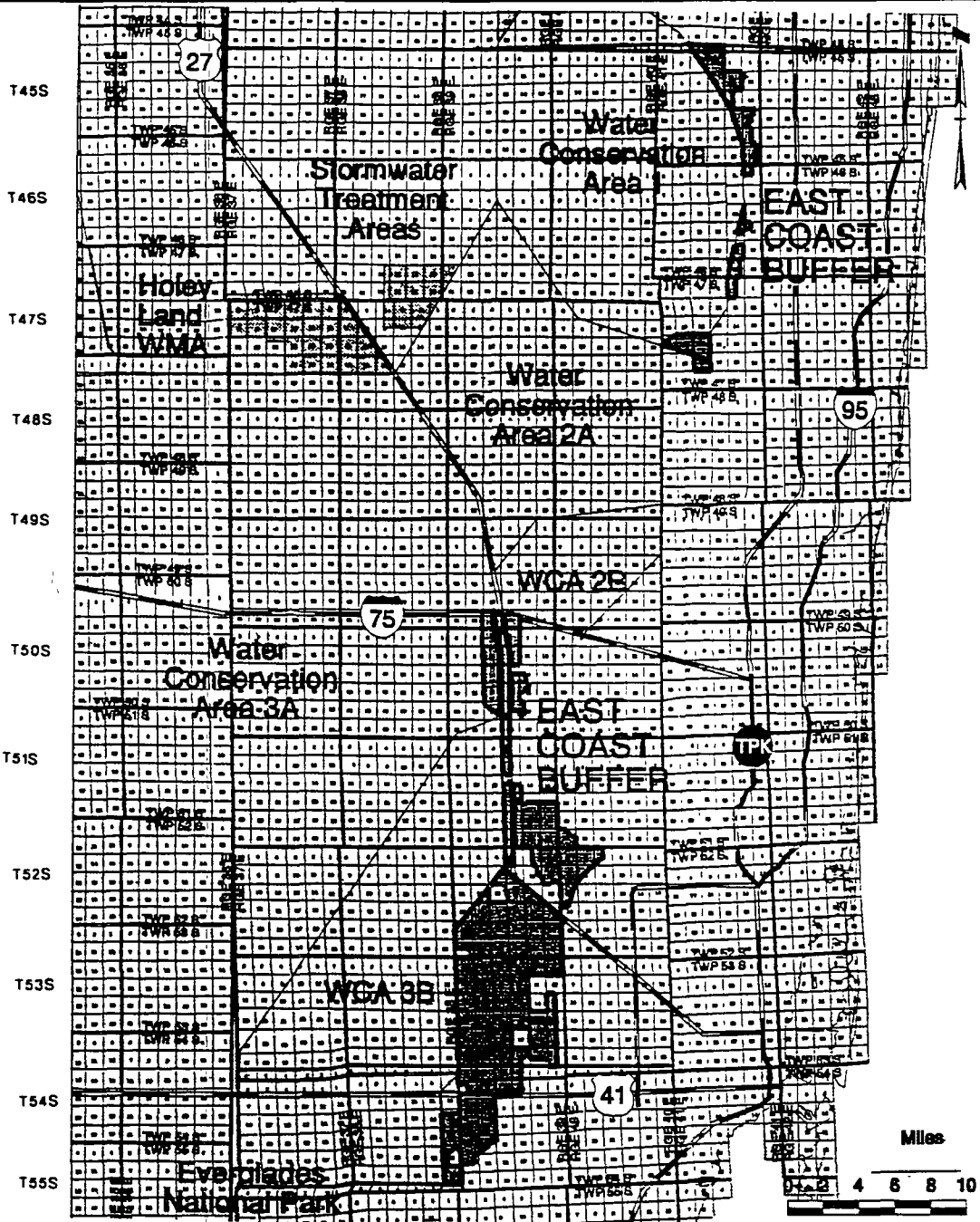
Management Cost Summary/NPS

Category Source of Funds	1995/96 Federal
Salary	\$355,500
OPS	\$141,300
Expense	\$0
OCO	\$14,200
FCO	\$39,000
TOTAL	\$550,000

Management Cost Summary/SFWMD

Category Source of Funds	1995/96 CARL	1996/97 CARL	1997/98 CARL
Salary	\$165,000	\$165,000	\$165,000
OPS	\$0	\$0	\$0
Expense	\$61,500	\$61,500	\$61,500
OCO	\$1,500	\$0	\$0
FCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$228,000	\$226,500	\$226,500





SCALE - AS SHOWN

CONSERVATION AND RECREATION LANDS



PROJECT BOUNDARY



EAST EVERGLADES

DADE COUNTY

EASTEVER

1-97

Fakahatchee Strand

Mega/Multi 5

Collier County

Purpose for State Acquisition

Of the subtropical swamps in south Florida, the Fakahatchee Strand is perhaps the most significant—the richest in orchids and other rare tropical plants, the most critical to the survival of the Florida panther, and the most important for the mangrove swamps of the Ten Thousand Islands. The Fakahatchee Strand project, by preserving this ecosystem, will help to save the last of the panthers, protect the Ten Thousand Islands, and give the public an opportunity to learn about this unique part of Florida.

Manager

Division of Recreation and Parks, Florida Department of Environmental Protection.

General Description

Fakahatchee Strand is probably the best example of strand swamp found in the United States. Strand swamp is a shallow, forested depression that accumulates standing water, usually linear to oblong in shape, and usually dominated by cypress trees. The unique physical character of the Fakahatchee Strand creates a habitat that supports profuse populations of rare tropical plant species, many of which are found nowhere else in this country. The Strand harbors the largest concentration and the greatest diversity of native orchids in North America. The area also supports several rare and endangered animal species,

and is one of the core areas of the current range of the Florida panther. The Fakahatchee Strand is linked hydrologically to the Everglades system and is particularly important to the estuarine ecosystem of the Ten Thousand Islands area. It has several archaeological sites and has excellent potential for future archaeological investigations. It is threatened by unnatural patterns of water flow and unrestricted use in the private ownership's in the project.

Public Use

This project is designated as a state preserve, allowing passive recreational uses.

Acquisition Planning and Status

Approximately 34,727 acres, now managed as the Fakahatchee State Preserve, were acquired with EEL funds (\$8,173,951). Approximately 9,523 acres were acquired in 1972 through litigation. Some tracts, adjacent to SR 29, have been acquired in conjunction with the Department of Transportation.

This project is part of the Save Our Everglades initiative. Negotiations are ongoing.

Coordination

CARL has no acquisition partners at this time. The CARL program, however, has applied for Federal "Farm Bill" funds for this project (as well as for Belle Meade and Golden Gate Estates South). Final approval and distribution of funds is pending

FNAI Elements	
<i>Tiny orchid</i>	G1G3/S1
<i>Hanging clubmoss</i>	G2/S1
<i>Nodding catopsis</i>	G2G3/S1
<i>Hand fern</i>	G2/S2
Florida panther	G4T1/S1
Florida black bear	G5T2/S2
<i>Florida royal palm</i>	G2Q/S2
SHELL MOUND	G3/S2
32 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1980
Project Area (Acres)	74,374
Acres Acquired	65,925
at a Cost of	\$19,280,432
Acres Remaining	8,449
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value	\$3,802,050

Management Policy Statement

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.

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

Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure Immediately after being brought under the management of the Division of Recreation and Parks, each parcel management activities will concentrate on site security, natural and cultural resource protection, and inclusion in a plan for long-term public use and resource management of the overall preserve.

Revenue-generating potential No significant revenue is expected to be generated for individual parcels. The amount of future revenue generated will depend on the nature and extent of public use and facilities for the preserve. Management emphasis is on resource protection, with minimal public use, so future generated revenues are expected to be low. The preserve does not now generate any significant amount of revenue.

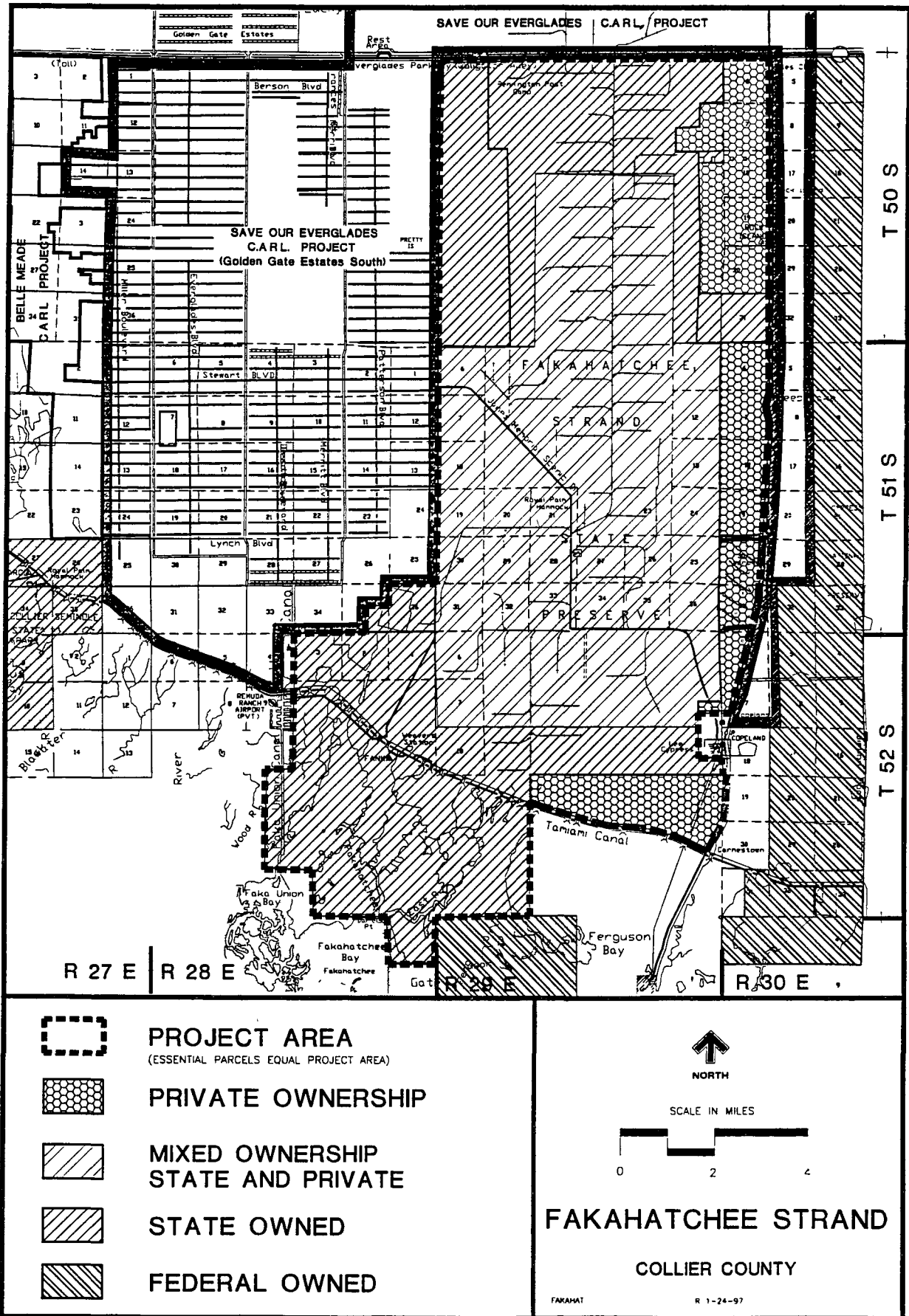
Cooperators in management activities No local governments or others are recommended for management of this project area.

Management Cost Summary

Category	1994/95
Source of Funds	CARL/SPTF
Salary	\$132,754
OPS	\$7,114
Expense	\$36,551
OCO	\$0
FCO	\$7,359
Int. Mgmt	\$35,779
TOTAL	\$219,557

Management Cost Summary

Category	1995/96	1996/97
Source of Funds	CARL/SPTF	CARL/SPTF
Salary	\$140,000	\$142,800
OPS	\$6,000	\$6,000
Expense	\$12,000	\$44,000
OCO	\$0	\$0
FCO	\$0	\$0
Int. Mgmt	\$1,284	\$35,779
TOTAL	\$228,579	\$228,479



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

FAKAHAT

R 1-24-97

Cayo Costa Island

Mega/Multi 6

Lee County

Purpose for State Acquisition

A chain of sandy barrier islands, including Cayo Costa and North Captiva, protects the entrance to Charlotte Harbor, one of the largest and most productive estuaries in Florida. The Cayo Costa Island project will protect the beaches, dunes, and hammocks of these islands—the largest barrier islands in natural condition in southwest Florida—while giving residents and tourists a beautiful natural shore to enjoy for years to come.

Manager

Division of Recreation and Parks, Florida Department of Environmental Protection; U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Buck Key).

General Description

Cayo Costa and North Captiva Islands are part of a small chain of barrier islands that provide protection for Charlotte Harbor, one of Florida's most productive estuaries. The natural communities within the project are in excellent condition and have high species diversity; some may be unique to these islands. This project contains several archaeological and

historical sites. Cayo Costa Island is subdivided into small lots and is threatened by rapid residential development.

Public Use

This project is designated as a state park. It will allow such activities as swimming, fishing, boating, hiking and camping.

Buck Key will become an addition to the J.N. "Ding" Darling National Wildlife Refuge.

Acquisition Planning and Status

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. Negotiations are ongoing.

This project is within a Chapter 380 Resource Planning and Management Area with management plans adopted.

Coordination

CARL has no acquisition partners at this time.

Management Policy Statement

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

FNAI Elements	
<i>Florida lantana</i>	G2/S2
Piping plover	G2/S2
<i>Sambel lovegrass</i>	G2/S2
<i>Aboriginal prickly-apple</i>	G2G3T2/S2
Loggerhead	G3/S2
SHELL MOUND	G3/S2
COASTAL GRASSLAND	G3/S2
Bald eagle	G3/S2S3
23 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1980
Project Area (Acres)	1,932
Acres Acquired	1,692
at a Cost of	\$20,436,061
Acres Remaining	240
With Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value	\$3,795,120

Cayo Costa Island - Mega/Multi 6

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.

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.

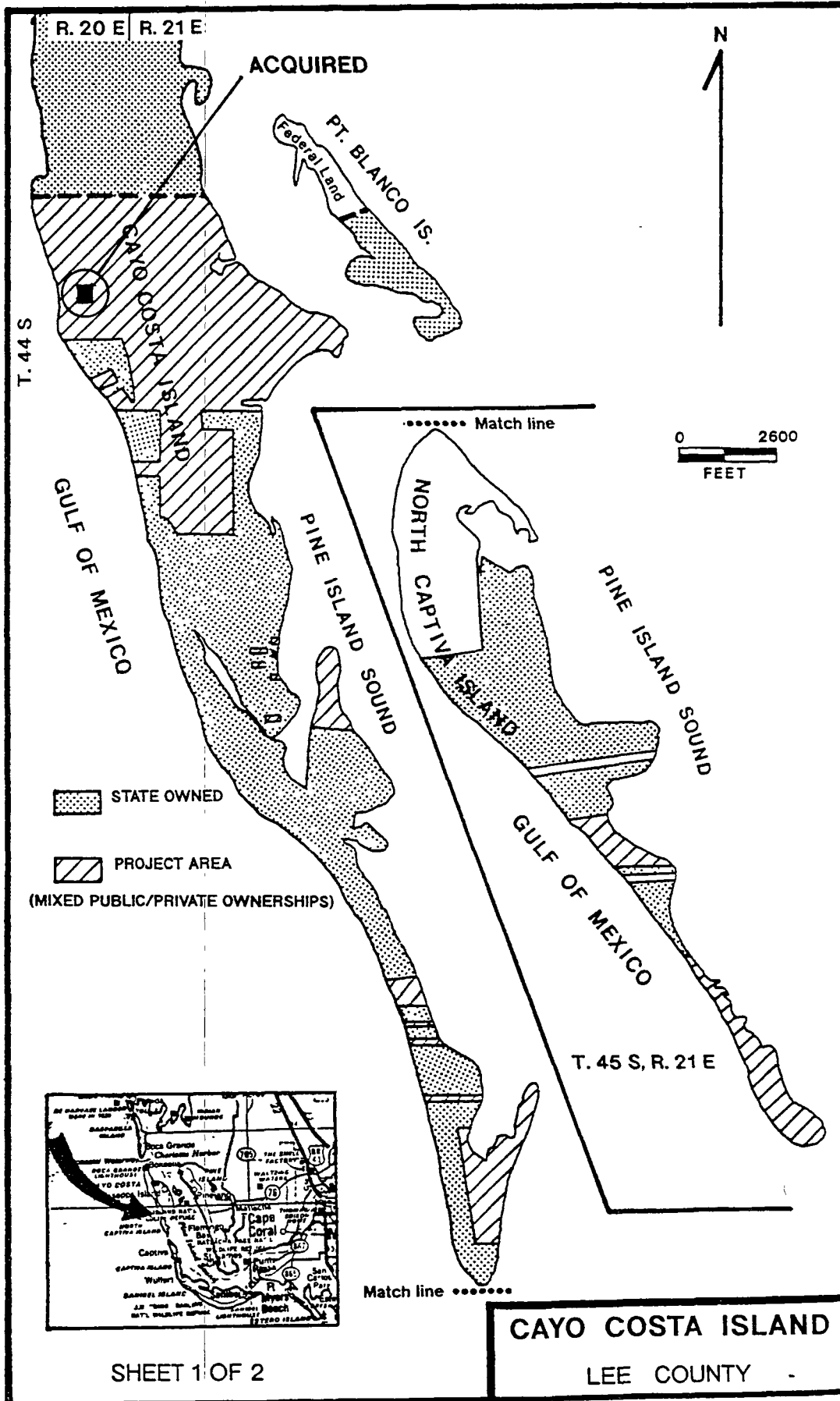
Cooperators in management activities No local governments or others are recommended for management of this project area.

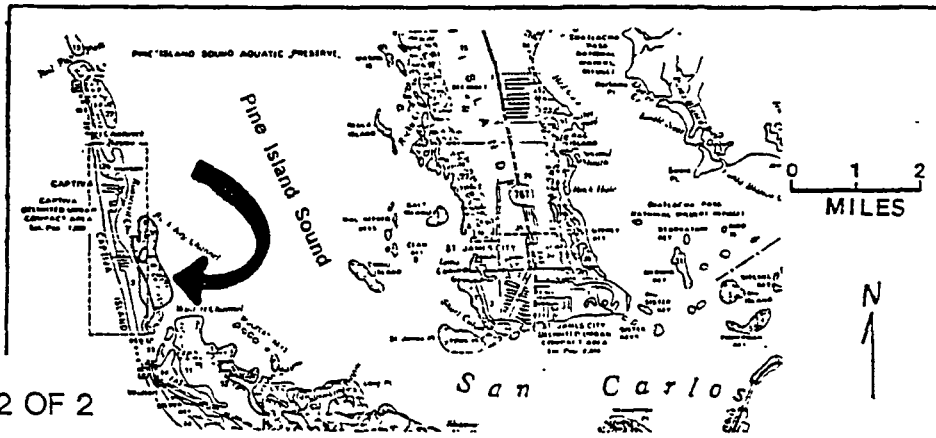
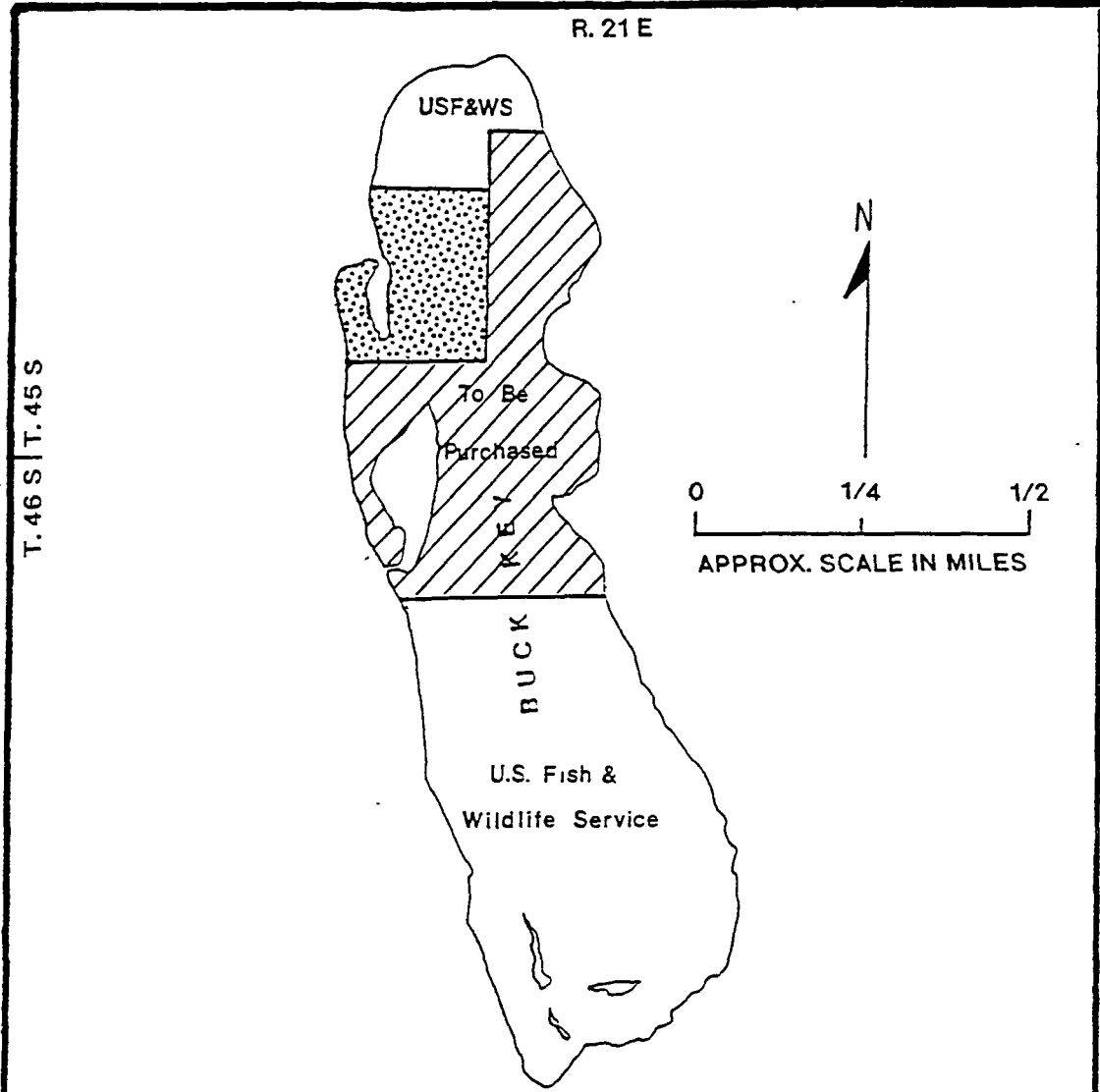
Management Cost Summary/DRP

Category	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97
Source of Funds		SPTF/CARL	SPTF/CARL
Salary	\$0	\$0	\$0
OPS	\$22,000	\$12,500	\$12,500
Expense	\$70,499	\$61,950	\$61,950
OCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
FCO	\$101,315	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$193,814	\$76,250	\$76,250

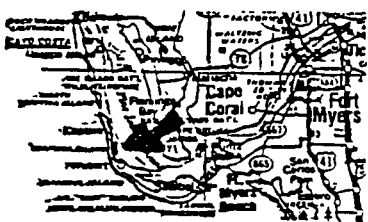
Management Cost Summary/USFWS



Category	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98
Source of Funds	SPTF/CARL	Federal	Federal
Salary	\$7,000	\$15,000	\$30,000
OPS	N/A	N/A	N/A
Expense	\$1,000	\$2,500	\$5,000
OCO	N/A	N/A	N/A
FCO	N/A	N/A	N/A
TOTAL	\$8,000	\$17,500	\$35,000





SHEET 2 OF 2



-  STATE OWNED
-  PROJECT AREA
- EQUALS ESSENTIAL PARCELS

CAYO COSTA - BUCK KEY
LEE COUNTY

Rotenberger/Seminole Indian Lands Mega/Multi 7

Broward and Palm Beach Counties

Purpose for State Acquisition

Once a huge sawgrass marsh—the Everglades—sent its water south from Lake Okeechobee to the mangrove swamps north of Cape Sable. Now the northern part of that marsh is drained by large canals and planted in sugar cane and other crops, threatening the health of the more natural Everglades to the south. The disturbed, but restorable, marsh of the Rotenberger/Seminole Indian Lands, lying between the agricultural area and the more natural Everglades, will play a major part in the plan to restore more natural water flows to the Everglades ecosystem, and will give the public a large area for hunting, fishing, and wildlife observation.

Manager

Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission

General Description

The Rotenberger/Holey Lands were historically an integral part of the Everglades hydrological system. Water-control engineering and agriculture have disrupted this function and have consequently damaged the Everglades system. The natural

communities of the project consisted of shallow sawgrass marshes with tree islands interspersed; however, most of the project is now in a disturbed condition. No archaeological sites are known from the area. The project is vulnerable to drainage, unnatural patterns of water flow and agricultural runoff.

Public Use

This project is designated as a wildlife management area. It will allow such uses as hunting, fishing, canoeing, hiking and nature appreciation.

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 approximately 14,720 acres acquired in the Seminole Indian Land settlement.

Coordination

The South Florida Water Management District was a partner in the acquisition of the Seminole Indian Lands, an addition to the Rotenberger project.

FNAI Elements	
Coastal vervain	G2/S2
Florida panther	G4T1/S1
2 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1984
Project Area (Acres)	39,739
Acres Acquired	30,570
at a Cost of	\$11,703,198
Acres Remaining	9,169
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$4,584,500

Management Policy Statement

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.

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 Cost Summary

Category	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$44,833	\$68,145	\$70,190
OPS	\$0	\$10,945	\$11,490
Expense.	\$33,513	\$88,843	\$93,285
DCO	\$0	\$21,132	\$22,190
FCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$78,346	\$189,065	\$197,155

ADDENDA

Addendum 1: Ranking History for All CARL Projects (1985-1997) (continued)

Project Name	Priority Rank by Year												
	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95 ^C	96 ^C	97 ^C
DeSoto Site ^D	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Devils Hammock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37P	28B
Dickerson Bay	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15P
Dog Island ^A	ranked #32 in 1982												
Dunn's Creek	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	53	38	38	23B	13B	9B
East Everglades ^A	-	59	53	35	46	43	44	54	64	74	6M	3M	4M
Econ-St. Johns Corridor (added to Econ-St. Johns Ecosys.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	34	-	-	-
Econ-St. Johns Ecosystem	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15B	27B	25B
El Destino ^B	-	-	-	32	64	86	84	-	-	-	-	-	-
Emerald Springs (added to Fl. 1st Magnitude Springs in 1991) ^A	16	15	56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Emeralda Marsh ^B	59	53	46	63	78	84	88	63	60	58	28B	-	32B
Emerson Point ^D	-	-	-	-	15	26	60	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enchanted Forest	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	45	74	83	-	-	-
Escambia Bay Bluffs ^A	12	11	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Escribano Point	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	72	37P	38P	33P
Estero Bay Aquatic Preserve Buffer ^B	52	47	32	45	58	62	62	74	69	65	22P	19P	6P
Etoniah Creek (added to Etoniah / Cross Florida Greenway)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	24	25	-	-	-
Etoniah / Cross Florida Greenway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11P	12P	7P 10L
Everglades Agricultural Restoration Area	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16B	24B
Fakahatchee Strand ^A	3	3	2	4	6	4	17	26	45	56	3M	5M	5M
Fechtel Ranch (added to St. Johns River Forrest Estates)	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Florida Keys Ecosystem	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5P	4P
Florida Springs Coastal Greenway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2S	20P	4P
Florida's First Magnitude Springs	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	15	10	11	14P 10B	13P 10B	13P
Fort George Island ^B	-	-	-	7	7	49	86	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fort San Luis ^{A, D}	ranked #16 in 1982												
Gadsden County Glades (added to Apalachicola River)	-	-	19	28	43	59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Galt Island	53	48	52	69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Garcon Ecosystem	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27P	12P	12B
Garcon Point (added to Garcon Ecosystem)	-	-	-	31	38	40	42	51	54	60	-	-	-
Gasparilla Island Port Property	44	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gateway ^{A, D}	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gills Tract ^D	-	-	-	-	55	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Golden Aster Scrub	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	33B	-	-
Goldhead Branch Addition	-	-	-	-	-	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Goldy / Bellemead ^B	-	-	-	49	59	60	71	62	-	-	-	-	-
Goodwood	37	35	54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grayton Dunes ^{A, D}	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Green Swamp ^A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	20	18P	15P	20P 1L
Grove, The (a.k.a. Governor Collins' Mansion) ^A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guana River	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hall Ranch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18B
Hammocks of Lower Keys (added to Fl. Keys Ecosystem)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	31	27	16P 2B	-	-
Heather Island	-	-	-	-	-	24	31	34	40	42	16B	25B	26B
Highlands Hammock Addition	-	-	-	27	14	13	16	18	32	33	24P	27P	-
Hixtown Swamp	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	56	54	27B	28B	31B
Holmes Avenue Scrub (added to Lake Wales Ridge Ecosys.) ^B	-	-	-	-	70	81	81	-	-	-	-	-	-
Homosassa Reserve / Walker Property (added to Florida Springs Coastal Greenway)	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	17	58	77	-	-	-
Homosassa Springs ^D	56	51	40	66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Horr's Island / Barfield Bay	27	25	30	41	76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Addendum 1: Ranking History for All CARL Projects (1985-1997) (continued)

Project Name	Priority Rank by Year												
	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95 ^C	96 ^C	97 ^C
Horse Creek Scrub (added to Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem)	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	42	25	23	3B	-	-
Horton Property ^A	ranked #26 in 1980												
Hutchinson Island-Blind Creek ^A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	78	77	86	41P	19B	6B
Ichetucknee Trace Limerock Mines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29P
ITT Hammock ^{A, D}	ranked #5 in 1980												
Jordan Ranch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24B	8B	-
Josslyn Island ^{A, D}	19	17	39	53	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Julington / Durbin (Creeks) Peninsula ^{A, B}	17	16	36	51	63	61	70	-	61	82	38P	44P	-
Juniper Creek Watershed (a.k.a Blackwater River)	-	-	-	-	-	12	58	56	13	14	13P	24P	-
Juno Hills	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	26B	30B	30B
Jupiter Ridge	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49	41	-	-	-	-
Key West Customs House ^D	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-
Key West Salt Ponds ^B	-	-	34	55	75	89	87	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kissimmee Prairie / River	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6B	-
Lake Arbuckle ^A	20	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lake Forest	61	56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lake George	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	29	29	32	7S	7S	7S
Lake Powell	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25P	6P	8P
Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystems	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	4	3	1M 1B 2P	1P 1M 1P	1P 1M 2L
Largo Narrows ^A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Latt Maxcy Tract ^A	ranked #8 in 1980												
Letchworth Mounds	-	-	-	-	60	19	13	68	82	91	42P	43P	36P
Levy County Forest / Sandhills	-	-	-	-	-	16	6	4	57	71	8S	9S	9S
Little Gator Creek / Wood Stork Rookery ^A	ranked #13 in 1980 and #10 in 1982												
Lochloosa Wildlife ^B	28	26	12	22	32	67	79	-	-	61	20B	24B	27B
Longleaf Pine Ecosystem	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7	6B	9P	11P
Lower Apalachicola (added to Apalachicola Bay) ^A	5	5	4	21	24	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lower Econlockhatchee R. (added to Econ-St. Johns Ecosystem)	-	-	-	-	44	39	35	39	53	55	-	-	-
Manatee Estech	49	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maritime Hammock Initiative	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	35	13B	11B	11B
Mashes Sands ^A	ranked #27 in 1982 and #29 in 1983												
M.K. Ranch (added to Apalachicola Bay) ^A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mondello / Cacciatore / Jumper Creek (added to Withlacoochee EEL Additions)	58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miami Rockridge Pinelands (added to Dade Co Archipelago)	-	-	21	29	28	27	22	28	79	79	-	-	-
Middle Chipola River	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23P 5L
Mullet Creek Islands ^B	-	-	43	62	74	65	76	-	-	-	-	-	-
Myakka Estuary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	11B	8S	8S
Myakka Prairies / MacArthur Tract ^A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	39	68	-	-	-
New Mahogany Hammock (added to N Key Largo Hmks.) ^A	ranked #22 in 1980, #15 in 1982 & #8 in 1983												
Newnan's Lake	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	67	36P	32P	27P
North Beach ^A	ranked #29 in 1982												
North Fork St. Lucie River / North Port Marina	-	-	-	20	29	29	52	81	83	92	11S	2S	-
North Indian River Lagoon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	41	17B	20B	22B
North Key Largo Hammocks ^A	8	7	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	1S	1S	1S 3L
North Key Largo Hammocks Additions	ranked #47 in 1985; added to North Key Largo Hammocks												
N. Layton Hammock (added to Hammocks of Lower Keys)	-	-	-	33	40	48	53	76	-	-	-	-	-
North Peninsula ^{A, D}	10	9	24	54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oaks, The ^A	ranked #25 in 1980												
Ohio Key South ^B	-	-	-	42	65	76	85	-	-	-	-	-	-

Addendum 1: Ranking History for All CARL Projects (1985-1997) (continued)

Project Name	Priority Rank by Year												
	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95 ^C	96 ^C	97 ^C
Okaloacoochee Slough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21B	14B
Old Leon Moss Ranch ^B	-	-	51	65	83	87	93	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oscar Scherer Addition ^D	-	-	-	-	-	25	37	-	-	-	-	-	-
Osceola Pine Savannas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23P	22P	24P
Owens-Illinois Property	43	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pal-Mar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48	47	24	9B	3B	1B
Paynes Prairie (Additions) ^A	22	20	48	52	35	54	43	50	26	39	3S	3S	6S
Peacock Slough ^B	33	31	29	38	49	63	57	58	30	37	18B	23B	21B
Perdido Pitcher Plant Prairie	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28P	28P	9P
Pierce Mound Complex	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19P	36P	34P
Pineland Site Complex	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10P
Pine Island Ridge ^D	-	-	-	25	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pineola Fern Grotto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	63	64	34P	33P	-
Pinhook Swamp	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	35	48	25B	15B	10B
Placid Lakes Tract (added to Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem) ^D	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	19	-	-	-	-	-
Point Washington (added to South Walton County Ecosystem)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55	34	29	6S	-	-
Ponce de Leon ^A	ranked #24 in 1980												
Princess Place ^B	-	-	-	44	79	85	90	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pumpkin Hill Creek	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	19B	22B	17B
Putnam County Sandhills	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30P
Rainbow River ^B	-	-	-	13	10	8	77	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ranch Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4L
Rookery Bay (Additions II added to Rookery Bay in 1983) ^A	2	2	6	19	30	32	19	9	9	9	8P	8P	16P
Rotenberger / Holey Land / Seminole Indian Lands	38	36	42	59	56	58	65	64	67	75	7M	7M	7M
Saddle Blanket Lakes Scrub	62	57	17	8	8	5	7	8	14	80	-	-	-
St. Augustine Beach ^B	-	-	-	-	66	78	83	-	-	-	-	-	-
St. George Island, Unit 4 ^A	ranked #9 in 1980 and #7 in 1982												
St. Johns River (added to Wekiva-Ocala Greenway) ^{A, B}	21	19	27	48	50	64	67	72	75	81	-	-	-
St. Johns River Marshes (a.k.a. Canaveral Industrial Park) ^B	57	52	47	68	77	88	91	-	-	-	-	-	-
St. Joseph Bay Buffer	-	-	-	-	-	23	27	16	16	18	21P	17P	21P 6L
St. Martins River (added to Florida Springs Coastal Greenway)	-	-	-	24	33	7	11	11	50	52	-	-	-
St. Michael's Landing ^B	-	-	-	-	72	80	72	67	68	73	39P	40P	-
Samson Point	64	58	59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Felasco Hammock (Addition) ^{A, D}	-	-	-	-	-	45	45	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sand Mountain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51	7B	17B	23B
Sandpiper Cove	63	54	58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Save Our Everglades	31	29	18	26	22	21	29	35	52	62	4M	4M	3M
Scrub Jay Refugia (added to Brevard Coastal Scrub Ecosys.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	30	5B	7B	-
Seabranck ^D	-	-	-	-	41	44	23	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sebastian Creek	-	-	-	-	-	15	10	14	12	16	4B	4B	7B
Seminole Springs/Woods (added to Wekiva-Ocala Greenway)	-	-	20	1	2	1	1	2	3	5	-	-	-
Shell Island ^A	ranked #10 in 1980, #35 in 1982 & #30 in 1983												
Silver Glen Springs ^B	-	-	-	-	71	83	92	-	-	-	-	-	-
Silver River ^D	29	27	25	58	47	52	47	47	59	-	-	-	-
Six Mile Cypress Swamp ^A	ranked #20 in 1980												
South Savannas ^A	7	6	10	16	20	30	28	33	42	43	4S	4S	5S
Southeastern Bat Maternity Caves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	26P	29P	28P 7L
South Walton County Ecosystem	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6S	2S
Spring Hammock ^{A, B}	9	8	15	57	36	70	64	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spruce Creek	-	-	-	-	-	28	46	46	-	-	6B	18B	19B
Stark Tract	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stoney-Lane ^D	40	38	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Addendum 1: Ranking History for All CARL Projects (1985-1997) (continued)

Project Name	Priority Rank by Year													
	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95 ^C	96 ^C	97 ^C	
Sugarloaf Hammock (added to Hammocks of Lower Keys) ^B	-	-	-	-	62	68	69	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Suwannee Buffers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	21	15	8B	14B	16B	
Tate's Hell Carrabelle Tract	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	19	17	9P	10P	18P	
Terra Ceia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13B	
Three Lakes / Prairie Lakes Addition ^{A, D}	-	-	-	23	25	31	38	57	-	-	-	-	-	
Topsail Hill (added to South Walton County Ecosystem)	-	-	-	-	17	47	4	3	2	2	1P	-	-	
Tree-Of-Life Tract (added to Tropical Flyways)	-	-	-	-	67	79	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Tropical Flyways (added to Florida Keys Ecosystem)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	10	5P	-	-	
Tropical Hammocks of the Redlands (added to Dade County Archipelago)	51	46	16	34	45	57	51	65	46	47	-	-	-	
Tsala Apopka Lake	35	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Twelve Mile Swamp	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70	72	76	30B	31B	33B	
Upper Black Creek	-	-	-	-	-	37	21	27	-	-	-	-	-	
Upper Econ Mosaic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23P	26P	
Wabasso Beach (added to Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge)	-	-	-	15	21	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Waccasassa Flats	-	-	-	9	11	6	20	31	33	85	40P	41P	35P	
Wacissa / Aucilla Rivers Sinks	46	43	9	30	27	18	34	22	23	66	35P	34P	32P	
Waddell's Mill Pond ^B	-	-	-	-	-	-	61	41	62	63	30P	39P	-	
Wakulla Springs (added to Wakulla Springs Protection Zone) ^B	11	10	13	47	42	75	89	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Wakulla Springs Protection Zone	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19P	
Warea Archipelago	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55	59	-	-	-	
Warm Mineral Springs	-	-	33	56	54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Watermelon Pond	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	12P	14P	12P	
Wekiva-Ocala Connector (added to Wekiva-Ocala Greenway)	-	-	-	-	-	36	30	23	18	19	-	-	-	
Wekiva-Ocala Greenway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7P	7P	7P	
Wekiva River Buffers ^B	-	-	-	-	-	77	78	79	27	-	-	-	-	
West Lake ^{A, D}	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Wetstone / Berkovitz ^B	-	-	-	36	51	51	55	75	-	-	-	-	-	
White Belt Ranch	50	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Windley Key Quarry ^{A, D}	30	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Withlacoochee EEL Additions ^{A, B}	23	21	35	46	53	66	74	59	71	78	9S	11S	10S	
Woody Property ^B	-	-	49	67	73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Yamato Scrub	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	76	90	32B	33B	-	
Ybor City Addition ^{B, D}	-	-	-	-	18	82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Yellow River Ravines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49	49	33P	35P	-	

Footnotes:

- ^A Ranked on 1980, 1982 and/or 1983 CARL priority lists. If ranking not indicated, see 1994 CARL Annual Report - Addendum I. No priority list prepared in 1981.
- ^B Projects ranked greater than 60 in 1989, 1990, and 1991 were not included on the priority list approved by the Board of Trustees.
- ^C Projects ranked in one or more of four groups in 1995-1997:
 P = Priority Project;
 B = Bargain / Shared Project;
 M = Mega-Multiparcel Project; and
 S = Substantially Complete Project.
 L = Less than Fee
- ^D Project 90% or more complete and qualifies for funding pursuant to §259.032(8), F.S.

Notes: [1] Projects sometimes have other names by which they are more commonly known than the CARL Project name. Some of these included: Snapper Creek (ITT Hammock), Rock Springs Run (Consolidated Ranch), Double Branch Bay (Bower Tract), St. Johns River Forrest Estates (St. Johns River), Camp Helen (Lake Powell), Gainer Springs (Emerald Springs), and Talisman Sugar (Everglades Agricultural Restoration Area). [2] Apalachicola Historic Working Waterfront was considered for listing in 1986, but a project design was never approved by the Council. [3] Madden's Hammock was proposed for listing in 1986, but it was added to the Tropical Hammocks of the Redlands in 1987.

Addendum 2: Summaries of LAAC Meetings — 1996 Evaluation Cycle

Date	Major Actions Taken
3/15/96	Selected acquisition proposals to receive full review and assessment. Considered modifications to the project designs and or boundanes of the following projects: Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem, Etoniah/Cross Florida Greenway, Florida Springs Coastal Greenway; Charlotte Harbor, and East Everglades. Discussed procedures for determining when projects, or portions thereof, could be acquired with less-than-fee-simple techniques. Discussed procedures for selecting projects to be removed from the 1997 CARL priority list. Received a preliminary analysis of the State Lands CARL Acquisition Workplan for 1996-97.
7/10/96	Ft. Pierce, Florida - 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.
7/11/96	Live Oak Florida - 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.
7/16/96	Received a legislative update on Senate Bill 770 and its effects on the CARL Program. Assessment of all CARL projects was approved unanimously, and 10 of the 12 projects were selected to receive project design analysis for potential inclusion on the 1997 CARL priority list (see Addendum 2). Voted to consider modifications to the project designs/boundaries of the following CARL projects: Belle Meade, Wekiva/Ocala Greenway, Green Swamp, Atlantic Ridge, Pinhook Swamp, Save Our Everglades, and South Walton County Ecosystem. Identified projects, or portions thereof, that could be acquired with less-than-fee-simple techniques. Voted on projects to be removed from the CARL 1997 Priority List: Cedar Key Scrub, Pineal Fern Grotto, Yellow River Ravines, and St. Michael's Landing.
8/23/96	Santa Rosa, Florida - Received public testimony on the South Walton County Ecosystem CARL project. Contact Office of Environmental Services, Division of State Lands to obtain a list of speakers or tapes of public hearing.
8/30/96	Received public testimony on the proposed boundary of the South Walton County Ecosystem CARL project. Contact Office of Environmental Services, Division of State Lands to obtain a list of speakers or tapes of public hearing.
10/30/96	Considered modifications to the project design/boundaries of the following CARL projects, Belle Meade, Wekiva/Ocala Greenway, Green Swamp, Florida Springs-Coastal Greenway, Middle Chipola River, and South Walton County Ecosystem. Considered the removal of Julington/Durbin Creeks Peninsula, Juniper Creek Watershed, the Atkins parcel within the Apalachicola River project, and Atsena Otie Key projects from the CARL priority list. Staff was directed to find managers for those projects identified as needing managers. Determination of less-than-fee-simple criteria and identification of projects, or portions thereof, that meet these criteria. Staff developed the following criteria for a less-than-fee-simple acquisition group: 1. Resource values of project can be adequately protected through a less-than-fee-simple instrument; 2. Seller is willing to accept a less-than-fee-simple instrument; and LAAC has determined that the project's or site's acquisition objectives can be met by acquiring a less-than-fee interest, and 3. Manager is willing to oversee less-than-fee-simple instrument (see Addendum 3 for less-than-fee-simple list). <i>deletion</i>
12/05/96	Considered project designs for the following projects: Allapattah Flats (Martin); Cape Haze (Charlotte); Brevard Coastal Scrub Ecosystem (Brevard); Ranch Reserve (Brevard/Osceola/Indian River); Hall Ranch (Charlotte); Ichetucknee Trace (Columbia); Putnam County Sandhills (Putnam); North Fork of St. Lucie River Addition (St. Lucie); Terra Ceia (Manatee); and Wakulla Springs Protection Zone (Wakulla). Considered modifications to the project designs/boundaries of the following CARL projects: Corkscrew Regional Ecosystem Watershed, and South Walton County Ecosystem. Identified projects and parcels that are suitable for the less-than-fee-simple acquisition list (see Addendum 3). Voted to remove the following projects from the priority list: Kissimmee Prairie/River, Jordan Ranch, Yamato Scrub, Juniper Creek Watershed, Cedar Key Scrub, Highlands Hammock Addition, Pineola Fern Grotto, Yellow River Ravines, St. Michael's Landing, Atsena Otie Key, Julington/Durbin Peninsula. Combined the following projects with other projects: Waddell's Mill Pond combined with Middle Chipola River, Scrub Jay Refugia combined with Brevard Coastal Scrub Ecosystem (a new project). Moved the following projects from one group to another: Florida Springs Coastal Greenway (from Priority to Substantially Complete), Devil's Hammock (from Priority to Bargain/Shared), North Fork St. Lucie (from Substantially Complete to Bargain/Shared). Ranked the CARL projects in priority order within five separate groups (see Addendum 3 for ranking results).

Addendum 3: Voting Records of Land Acquisition Advisory Council — 1996

1st Four-Vote for Initiation of Project Assessment — March 15, 1996

Proposal Name	County	DEP ¹	DOF	GFC	DCA	DHR	DEP ²	Total	Select
1. Levy Lake	Alachua	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO
2. Sandy Creek Bogs	Bay	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	2	NO
3. Coastal Scrub Ecosys. Initv.	Brevard	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6	YES
4. Kanter Corporation Prop.	Broward	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO
5. Cape Haze/Charlotte Harb.	Charlotte	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6	YES
6. Hall Ranch	Charlotte	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	4	YES
7. Lecanto Sandhill	Citrus	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	2	NO
8. Ichetucknee Trace	Columbia	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6	YES
9. Rancho Aripeka	Hernando	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	2	NO
10. Lake Wimauma Property	Hillsborough	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO
11. Terra Ceia Property	Manatee	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6	YES
12. Allapattah Flats	Martin	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6	YES
13. Indiantown Airport	Martin	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO
14. American Beach	Nassau	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO
15. Escape Ranch	Osceola	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6	YES
16. Aripeka Coastal Greenway	Pasco	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	3	NO
17. Lane Pasco Property	Pasco	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO
18. Pasco Coastal Ecosys.	Pasco	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO
19. Bombing Range Ridge	Polk	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	2	NO
20. Florida Rock Sandhills ³	Putnam	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6	YES
21. Cypress Creek	St. Lucie	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	4	YES
22. N. Fork St. Lucie Riv. Add.	St. Lucie	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6	YES
23. Round Hammock	St. Lucie	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO
24. St. Lucie Pinelands	St. Lucie	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO
25. New Riv./N. Fl. Stream's	Union	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	4	YES
26. Wakulla Longleaf Geosite	Wakulla	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	2	NO
27. Wakulla Springs Prot'n	Wakulla	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6	YES
28. Split-Estate Property	Multiple	Approved through project design amendment							

2nd Four-Vote for Initiation of Project Design — July 16, 1996

Proposal Name	County	DEP ¹	DOF	GFC	DCA	DHR	DEP ²	Total	Select
1. Coastal Scrub Ecosystem Initiative	Brevard	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6	YES
2. Cape Haze/Charlotte Harbor	Charlotte	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6	YES
3. Hall Ranch	Charlotte	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	5	YES
4. Ichetucknee Trace Limerock Mines	Columbia	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	5	YES
5. Terra Ceia Property	Manatee	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6	YES
6. Allapattah Flats	Martin	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6	YES
7. Escape Ranch	Osceola	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	4	YES
8. Putnam County Sandhills ³	Putnam	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	4	YES
9. Cypress Creek	St. Lucie	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	3	NO
10. North Fork St. Lucie River Addition	St. Lucie	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6	YES
11. New River	Union/Bradford	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	2	NO
12. Wakulla Springs Protection Zone	Wakulla	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6	YES

DEP¹ = Department of Environmental Protection - Regulation

DEP² = Department of Environmental Protection - Programs

³ Florida Rock Sandhills Ecosystem renamed Putnam County Sandhills

Addendum 3: Voting Records of LAAC — 1996 (continued)

Ranking of Priority Projects — December 5, 1996

Project Name	County	DEP	DOF	GFC	DCA	DNR	DEP ²	Total	Rank
Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem	multi-counties	1	5	7	3	1	1	18	1
Archie Carr Sea Turtle Ref. (Ind. Riv.)	Brevard	12	10	3	6	4	2	37	2
Belle Meade	Collier	11	7	2	7	5	6	38	3
Florida Keys Ecosystem	Monroe	14	15	6	1	6	3	45	4
Annutteliga Hammock (Citrus)	Hernando	7	1	13	8	10	7	46	5
Estero Bay	Lee	3	11	9	11	9	14	57.1	6
Wekiva-Ocala Greenway (Orng./Vol.)	Lake	13	6	18	4	12	4	57.2	7
Lake Powell (Walton)	Bay	10	8	11	9	2	18	58	8
Perdido Pitcher Plant Prairie	Escambia	9	12	5	12	18	5	61	9
Pineland Site Complex	Lee	20	13	19	10	3	12	77	10
Longleaf Pine Ecosystem	multi-counties	17	4	16	16	14	11	78	11
Watermelon Pond (Alachua)	Levy	18	3	12	14	19	16	82	12
Florida First Magnitude Springs	multi-counties	5	18	20	21	11	9	84	13
Charlotte Harbor Flatwoods (Charlotte)	Lee	16	20	1	17	23	8	85.1	14
Dickerson Bay	Wakulla	23	9	10	13	8	22	85.2	15
Rookery Bay	Collier	2	16	24	5	21	17	85.3	16
Etoniah/Cross Fla. Greenway	multi-counties	21	2	15	22	17	15	92	17
Tates Hell / Carrabelle Tract	Franklin	4	19	22	15	22	13	95	18
Wakulla Springs Protection Zone	Wakulla	19	14	8	23	16	19	99	19
Green Swamp (Lake)	Polk	15	24	21	2	20	23	105	20
St. Joseph Bay Buffer	Gulf	6	17	26	20	13	24	106	21
Catfish Creek	Polk	8	22	25	18	15	31	119	22
Middle Chipola River (Calhoun)	Jackson	29	23	23	19	7	20	121	23
Osceola Pine Savannas	Osceola	22	27	4	24	27	21	125	24
Apalachicola River (Lib./Cal./Gad.)	Jackson	25	26	31	25	25	10	142	25
Upper Econ Mosaic (Orange)	Osceola	24	21	17	28	26	27	143	26
Newnan's Lake	Alachua	27	28	14	29	32	34	164	27
Southeastern Bat Maternity Caves	multi-counties	30	25	32	27	29	26	169	28
Ichetucknee Trace Limerock Mines	Columbia	32	31	29	30	24	25	171	29
Putnam County Sandhills	Putnam	31	30	27	26	30	29	173	30
California Swamp	Dixie	26	29	28	31	33	32	179	31
Wacissa/Aucilla River Sinks (Taylor)	Jefferson	34	33	30	35	31	28	191	32
Escribano Point	Santa Rosa	28	32	34	32	34	33	193	33
Pierce Mound Complex	Franklin	33	34	33	36	28	30	194	34
Waccasassa Flats	Gilchrist	35	35	35	33	35	35	208	35
Letchworth Mounds	Jefferson	36	36	36	34	36	36	214	36

Ranking of Substantially Complete Projects — December 5, 1996

Project Name	County	DEP	DOF	GFC	DCA	DNR	DEP ²	Total	Rank
North Key Largo Hammocks	Monroe	1	2	1	1	1	1	7	1
South Walton County Ecosystem	Walton	2	1	2	2	2	3	12	2
Charlotte Harbor (Lee)	Charlotte	4	6	3	5	3	2	23	3
Florida Springs Coastal Greenway	Citrus	3	5	4	6	6	5	29.1	4
South Savannas (Martin)	Saint Lucie	5	3	6	7	4	4	29.2	5
Paynes Prairie	Alachua	7	4	5	3	5	6	30	6
Lake George (Putnam)	Volusia	6	8	9	4	8	9	44	7
Myakka Estuary (Charlotte)	Sarasota	8	7	8	8	9	7	47	8
Levy County Forest/Sandhills	Levy	9	10	7	10	7	10	53	9
Withlacoochee State Forest Add.	Sumter	10	9	11	9	10	11	60	10
Big Bend Coast Tract (Dixie)	Taylor	11	11	10	11	11	8	62	11

Addendum 3: Voting Records of LAAC — 1996 (continued)

Ranking of Bargain/Shared Projects — December 5, 1996

Project Name	County	DEP	DOF	GFC	DCA	DHR	DEP	Total	Rank
Pal-Mar (Palm Beach)	Martin	15	6	1	3	1	13	39.1	1
Atlantic Ridge Ecosystem	Martin	3	12	6	7	8	3	39.2	2
Dade County Archipelago	Dade	9	2	13	6	9	1	40	3
Cape Haze/Charlotte Harbor	Charlotte	16	10	4	1	4	7	42	4
Brevard Coastal Scrub Ecosystem	Brevard	12	8	7	11	11	2	51	5
Hutchinson Island-Blind Creek	Saint Lucie	10	13	10	9	3	8	53	6
Sebastian Creek (Brevard)	Indian River	5	11	12	4	10	16	58	7
Corkscrew R. E. W. (Lee)	Collier	4	5	19	15	12	4	59	8
Dunn's Creek	Putnam	8	7	14	2	19	10	60	9
Pinhook Swamp (Columbia)	Baker	1	17	9	10	5	25	67	10
Maritime Hammock Initiative	Brevard	14	9	8	5	14	18	68	11
Garcon Ecosystem	Santa Rosa	13	4	21	12	18	6	74	12
Terra Ceia	Manatee	18	14	18	8	7	11	76.1	13
Okaloacoochee Slough (Collier)	Hendry	17	1	5	17	13	23	76.2	14
Allapattah Flats	Martin	22	22	2	21	2	20	89	15
Suwannee Buffers (Suwannee)	Columbia	2	18	24	18	16	15	93	16
Pumpkin Hill Creek	Duval	7	16	17	20	24	12	96	17
Hall Ranch	Charlotte	24	20	3	14	15	22	98	18
Spruce Creek	Volusia	30	15	15	16	6	17	99	19
North Fork St. Lucie River	Saint Lucie	21	19	11	13	22	14	100.1	20
Peacock Slough	Suwannee	6	21	22	19	23	9	100.2	21
North Indian Riv. Lagoon (Brevard)	Volusia	11	27	28	23	21	19	129	22
Sand Mountain (Bay)	Washington	20	25	16	33	20	21	135	23
Everglades Ag. Restoration Area	Palm Beach	25	34	32	24	17	5	137	24
Econ-St. Johns Ecosystem (Orange)	Seminole	23	3	29	31	28	28	142	25
Heather Island	Marion	29	23	26	22	27	29	156	26
Lochloosa Wildlife	Alachua	27	31	25	26	26	24	159	27
Devil's Hammock	Levy	26	28	23	27	33	27	164	28
Barnacle Addition	Dade	28	32	34	25	25	26	170	29
Juno Hills	Palm Beach	19	24	30	32	34	34	173	30
Hixtown Swamp	Madison	31	29	27	28	29	31	175.1	31
Emeralda Marsh (Marion)	Lake	32	30	20	30	30	33	175.2	32
Twelve Mile Swamp	Saint Johns	33	26	31	29	31	30	180	33
Alderman's Ford Addition	Hillsborough	34	33	33	34	32	32	198	34

Ranking of Mega-Multiparcel Projects — December 5, 1996

Project Name	County	DEP	DOF	GFC	DCA	DHR	DEP	Total	Rank
Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem	Highlands	1	1	1	2	1	1	7	1
Coupon Bight/Key Deer	Monroe	4	2	2	1	2	2	13	2
Save Our Everglades	Collier	3	4	4	4	4	4	23	3
East Everglades	Dade	2	6	3	5	3	6	25	4
Fakahatchee Strand	Collier	6	3	5	6	5	3	28	5
Cayo Costa Island	Lee	5	5	7	3	6	5	31	6
Rotenberger (Broward)	Palm Beach	7	7	6	7	7	7	41	7

Ranking of Less-Than-Fee Projects — December 5, 1996

Project Name	County	DEP	DOF	GFC	DCA	DHR	DEP	Total	Rank
Green Swamp	Polk	5	2	1	1	6	6	21	1
Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem	Polk	1	8	5	7	1	1	23	2
North Key Largo Hammocks	Monroe	2	7	6	8	2	2	27.1	3
Ranch Reserve (Brevard/Indian River)	Osceola	4	1	3	3	9	7	27.2	4
Middle Chipola River (Calhoun)	Jackson	7	5	4	2	3	8	29	5
St. Joseph Bay Buffer	Gulf	3	4	8	4	7	5	31	6
Southeastern Bat Maternity Caves	Alachua	10	3	2	6	8	4	33	7
Annutteliga Hammock	Hernando	6	6	10	5	4	3	34	8
Apalachicola River (Liberty)	Calhoun	8	10	9	10	5	10	52	9
Etoniah/Cross Florida Greenway	Putnam	9	9	7	9	10	9	53	10

Addendum 4: Florida Statewide Land Acquisition Plan

Excerpted Objectives, Guidelines, and Measures *

ACQUISITION OBJECTIVES:

A. Natural Communities *GFC/FNAI*

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. *GFC / FNAI*

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. *GFC*

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. *WMA, 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. *Springs*
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. *Lake*
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. *recharge*
5. Acquire lands necessary for water conservation or water management when such lands also preserve or protect other significant natural resources.

F. Coastal Resources ? FNAI

1. Acquire undeveloped coastal islands, spits, peninsulas, coral or limerock keys, and mainland seashores to conserve their significant natural, recreational, and aes-

thetic attributes, giving priority to projects that:

- a. Contain representative examples of various physiographic coastal forms;
 - b. Include entire islands, long stretches of 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.

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.

Addendum 4: Florida Statewide Land Acquisition Plan *(continued)*

LAND ACQUISITION GUIDELINES:

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>(1) Prefer projects with resources of statewide or regional importance. ✓</p> <p>(2) Prefer the more endangered and vulnerable projects which are in immediate danger of loss to some other use. ✓</p> <p>(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. ✓</p> <p>(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. ✓</p> <p>(5) Prefer projects with significant resource values that satisfy specific regional concerns, giving special consideration to projects that are accessible to urban areas. }</p> <p>(6) Prefer projects that have sufficient size and resource diversity to support multiple-use management and resource-based outdoor recreation. ✓</p> | <p>(7) Give special consideration to habitat corridors or landscape linkages that serve a demonstrated conservation or recreation purpose. ✓</p> <p>(8) Give special consideration to large projects that exhibit wilderness characteristics.</p> <p>(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.</p> |
|---|--|

*** 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*.

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 nine FSLAP guidelines.

The primary responsibilities for determining the initial degrees of conformance with FSLAP will be divided among the agencies as follows:

<u>Objectives/Guidelines</u>	<u>Primary/Secondary Agencies</u>
Natural Communities	FNAI
Forest Resources	DOF
Vascular Plants	FNAI
Fish and Wildlife	GFC / FNAI
Fresh Water Resources	DEP
Coastal Resources	DEP/DCA
Geological Resources	Fl. Geological Survey (DEP)
Historic Resources	DHR
Outdoor Recreation	DEP / GFC
Statewide or Regional Significance	DEP
Endangerment and Vulnerability	DEP / DCA
Ecological Integrity	FNAI
Inholdings or Additions	DEP
Proximity to Urban Areas	DEP / DCA
Size, Resource Diversity, etc.	DEP
Corridors & Landscape Linkage	DEP
Wilderness Characteristics	DEP
Partnerships	DEP
Local Support	DEP

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.

H=1 M=2 L=3

Addendum 4: Florida Statewide Land Acquisition Plan (continued)

Evaluation Matrix for 1997 CARL Projects in Ranking Order

(Note: Number/letter for category columns correspond to excerpts of FSLAP text on the previous pages)

Project Name	Natural Communities		Forest Resources			Vascular Plants			Fish & Wildlife			Fresh Water Resources				
	1	2	1	2a	2b	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5
Priority Projects																
Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem	H	H	H	L	M	H	H	H	H	N	N	N	N	L	H	L
Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge	M	M	L	N	L	L	L	M	M	N	M	L	N	N	L	L
Belle Meade	H	M	M	M	M	M	H	M	M	H	H	M	N	N	M	H
Florida Keys Ecosystem	H	H	H	N	L	M	N	M	H	H	H	M	N	N	N	L
Annutteliga Hammock	H	H	H	H	H	M	L	H	H	L	H	N	N	L	M	M
Estero Bay	L	M	N	N	N	N	N	L	M	L	M	M	N	N	N	M
Wekiva-Ocala Greenway	M	H	H	M	H	M	M	L	H	M	M	H	M	L	M	H
Lake Powell	M	M	L	M	H	M	M	M	M	L	M	M	N	H	N	H
Perdido Pitcher Plant Prairie	H	H	L	L	L	M	M	H	M	M	M	N	N	N	L	H
Pineand Site Complex	L	L	H	M	H	L	L	L	L	L	L	H	N	N	N	H
Longleaf Pine Ecosystem	H	H	H	H	H	H	M	H	M	L	H	N	N	L	M	M
Watermelon Pond	M	M	H	M	H	L	L	M	M	N	M	N	N	H	H	H
Florida First Magnitude Springs	M	M	H	L	H	M	M	M	H	N	M	L	H	N	M	H
Charlotte Harbor Flatwoods	M	M	M	L	L	H	L	H	M	N	M	L	N	N	L	M
Dickerson Bay	M	M	L	L	M	M	L	L	H	M	M	M	N	N	N	H
Rookery Bay	M	H	L	N	L	N	L	M	M	L	M	M	N	N	N	H
Etoniah/Cross Florida Greenway	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	L	H	N	N	L	H	H
Tates Hell/Carrabelle Tract	L	L	M	M	L	L	M	M	M	L	L	M	N	N	L	H
Wakulla Springs Protection Zone	M	M	M	H	H	L	L	M	H	L	H	L	L	M	H	H
Green Swamp	M	N	M	L	L	H	L	H	M	N	M	L	N	N	M	M
St. Joseph Bay Buffer	H	H	H	L	M	H	H	H	M	M	M	M	N	N	N	H
Catfish Creek	H	H	H	L	M	H	H	M	M	L	M	N	N	M	H	M
Middle Chipola River	M	M	M	L	H	H	M	M	H	L	H	H	L	N	L	H
Osceola Pine Savannas	H	H	L	M	M	L	L	M	H	M	H	N	N	N	N	H
Apalachicola River	H	H	H	L	L	M	H	H	L	N	M	M	N	N	L	M
Upper Econ Mosaic	H	M	H	M	H	L	L	M	H	H	H	H	N	H	N	H
Newnan's Lake	L	M	H	H	M	N	L	M	M	M	M	N	N	M	N	H
Southeast Bat Maternity Caves	L	M	M	L	L	L	L	L	H	H	M	L	N	N	L	L
Ichetucknee Trace Limerock Mines	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	N	N	N	M	L
Putnam County Sandhills	H	N	M	H	H	L	L	M	M	L	M	N	N	H	M	L
California Swamp	M	H	M	M	L	L	L	M	M	H	H	M	N	M	N	H
Wacissa/Aucilla River Sinks	M	H	H	L	M	N	L	L	H	N	M	H	H	N	M	H
Escribano Point	M	M	H	L	L	L	M	M	M	N	M	H	N	N	L	H
Pierce Mound Complex	L	M	L	N	N	L	L	M	L	L	M	L	N	N	N	M
Waccasassa Flats	L	L	H	H	H	N	N	L	L	N	L	N	N	H	M	M
Letchworth Mounds	N	N	L	N	L	N	N	L	L	N	L	N	N	N	L	H
Mega-Multiparcel	1	2	1	2a	2b	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5
Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem	H	H	H	L	M	H	H	H	H	N	N	N	N	L	H	L
Coupon Bight/Key Deer	H	H	H	L	L	H	H	H	H	N	H	M	N	N	L	H
Save Our Everglades	M	M	M	L	L	M	M	H	H	L	H	L	N	N	L	H
East Everglades	L	M	L	L	L	N	N	M	H	N	H	N	N	N	N	H
Fakahatchee Strand	H	H	L	L	L	H	H	H	H	N	M	L	N	N	L	H
Cayo Costa Island	M	M	L	N	M	N	H	H	M	L	L	N	N	N	N	N
Rotenberger/Holey Lands	N	L	N	N	N	N	N	L	L	N	L	N	N	N	N	H
Less-Than-Fee-Simple	1	2	1	2a	2b	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5
Green Swamp	M	N	M	L	L	H	L	H	M	N	M	L	N	N	L	M
Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem	H	H	H	L	M	H	H	H	H	N	N	N	N	L	H	L
North Key Largo Hammocks	H	H	M	N	L	H	H	H	H	N	H	M	N	N	N	N
Ranch Reserve	M	M	H	H	H	L	L	M	H	M	H	N	N	N	N	L
Middle Chipola River	M	M	M	L	H	H	M	M	H	L	H	H	L	N	L	H
St. Joseph Bay Buffer	H	H	H	L	M	H	H	H	M	M	M	M	N	N	N	H
Southeast Bat Maternity Caves	L	M	M	L	L	L	L	L	H	H	M	N	N	N	L	N
Annutteliga Hammock	H	H	H	H	H	M	L	H	H	L	H	N	N	L	M	M
Apalachicola River	H	H	H	L	L	M	H	H	L	N	M	L	N	N	N	L
Etoniah/Cross Fl. Greenway	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	L	H	N	N	N	H	M

Addendum 4: Evaluation Matrix for 1997 CARL Projects in Ranking Order (continued)

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

Addendum 4: Evaluation Matrix for 1997 CARL Projects in Ranking Order (continued)

Project Name	Natural Communities		Forest Resources			Vascular Plants			Fish & Wildlife			Fresh Water Resources				
	1	2	1	2a	2b	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5
Bargain/Shared Projects																
Pal-Mar	M	H	M	L	M	L	L	H	M	H	L	N	N	N	L	H
Atlantic Ridge Ecosystem	M	H	M	L	L	M	L	M	M	L	M	L	N	N	H	H
Dade County Archipelago	H	M	H	N	L	H	H	H	L	N	L	N	N	N	N	N
Cape Haze/Charlotte Harbor	H	N	M	L	L	L	L	M	H	H	H	M	N	N	N	H
Brevard Coastal Scrub Ecosystem	H	M	H	L	M	H	M	H	H	N	H	N	N	M	M	M
Hutchinson Island-Blind Creek	L	L	L	N	M	N	N	L	M	N	L	L	N	N	N	L
Sebastian Creek	M	M	M	L	M	M	N	M	H	M	M	L	N	N	L	M
Corkscrew R.E.W.	M	M	M	L	L	M	H	L	H	H	H	N	N	M	L	H
Dunn's Creek	L	L	H	M	H	N	N	L	L	N	M	N	N	M	M	M
Pinhook Swamp	L	L	M	L	L	N	N	L	M	L	M	L	N	N	M	H
Maritime Hammock Initiative	H	H	H	L	L	H	H	H	L	N	L	N	N	N	N	L
Garcon Ecosystem	H	H	L	L	L	L	M	M	L	L	M	M	N	N	L	H
Terra Ceia	L	M	L	L	L	L	L	M	M	H	M	M	N	N	N	H
Okaloocoochee Slough	M	M	L	L	L	L	L	M	H	H	H	L	N	N	N	H
Allapattah Flats	L	M	M	L	M	L	L	M	H	M	M	N	N	N	N	L
Suwannee Buffers	M	H	H	M	H	N	N	M	L	N	L	H	N	L	M	H
Pumpkin Hill Creek	L	M	H	M	H	N	N	L	M	M	M	H	N	N	N	H
Hall Ranch	L	L	M	H	H	L	L	M	H	M	H	N	N	N	L	L
Spruce Creek	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	M	H	N	N	N	H
North Fork St. Lucie River	L	L	L	L	L	L	N	L	L	N	L	N	N	N	N	H
Peacock Slough	M	H	M	L	L	N	L	M	M	N	L	M	M	N	M	H
North Indian River Lagoon	M	M	M	M	L	M	M	M	H	M	H	M	N	N	N	H
Sand Mountain	M	M	H	M	H	H	H	H	M	N	M	N	L	H	H	M
Everglades Ag. Restoration Area	L	L	L	N	L	N	L	L	N	N	L	N	N	N	N	N
Econ-St. Johns Ecosystem	H	H	H	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	N	N	N	N	H
Heather Island	M	M	H	M	M	L	M	M	M	L	M	L	N	N	L	M
Lochloosa Wildlife	L	M	H	H	M	N	L	M	H	M	M	H	L	H	L	H
Devil's Hammock	M	M	H	L	L	L	L	M	M	H	M	M	L	N	N	H
Barnacle Addition	L	L	L	N	L	N	L	L	N	N	L	N	N	N	N	N
Juno Hills	H	H	L	N	L	H	H	M	M	N	M	N	N	N	L	L
Hixtown Swamp	M	M	M	H	M	L	L	L	M	M	H	N	N	L	M	H
Emeralda Marsh	L	L	L	L	L	N	N	L	M	M	M	N	N	N	N	H
Twelve Mile Swamp	L	L	L	M	M	N	N	L	M	L	L	N	N	N	L	M
Alderman's Ford Addition	L	L	M	H	L	N	N	M	N	N	L	N	N	N	L	H
Substantially Complete	1	2	1	2a	2b	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5
North Key Largo Hammocks	H	H	M	N	L	H	H	H	H	N	H	M	N	N	N	N
South Walton County Ecosystem	H	H	H	M	H	M	H	H	H	N	H	N	N	H	M	H
Charlotte Harbor	L	L	L	N	L	N	L	L	M	L	M	L	N	N	N	L
Florida Springs Coastal Greenway	M	H	H	M	M	N	N	L	H	L	M	M	M	N	L	H
South Savannas	M	H	L	L	L	M	M	M	L	N	L	L	N	N	M	M
Paynes Prairie	L	M	L	N	L	N	N	M	M	L	L	M	N	N	M	H
Lake George	L	L	H	H	H	N	N	L	M	L	M	N	N	M	L	H
Myakka Estuary	M	L	L	M	M	L	N	L	M	M	H	M	N	N	N	M
Levy County Forest/Sandhill	H	H	H	H	H	N	L	H	M	L	M	N	L	H	M	H
Withlacoochee State Forest Add.	M	N	M	L	M	N	N	L	L	N	L	N	N	N	M	H
Big Bend Coast Tract	M	M	H	M	M	L	L	L	M	M	M	L	N	N	N	L

Addendum 5: Natural Resources Evaluation Matrix for 1996 CARL Proposals

Proposal Name	CARL #	County	Acres		
Allapattah Flats	960105-0194	Martin	32,780		
Biological Conservation Priority: Medium					
Natural Resources Values/Comments: Mostly disturbed except for fringe communities around wet areas Site supports a diversity of raptors and wading birds					
Natural Communities (FNAI from GFC Landsat, application, FDOT 1991 aerial photos): Depression Marsh/Wet Prairie 21%, Mesic Flatwoods/Wet Flatwoods 19%, Hydric Hammock/Strand Swamp/Basin Marsh 6%; disturbed 54%					
Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	Fed. Status	State Status
Special Animal Occurrences on site:					
<i>Caracara plancus</i>	Crested Caracara	G5	S2	LT	LT
<i>Casmerodius albus</i>	Great Egret	G5	S4	N	N
<i>Egretta tricolor</i>	Tricolored Heron	G5	S4	N	LS
<i>Eudocimus albus</i>	White Ibis	G5	S4	N	LS
<i>Grus canadensis pratensis</i>	Florida Sandhill Crane	G5T2T3	S2S3	N	N
<i>Mycteria americana</i>	Wood Stork	G4	S2	LE	LE
<i>Sciurus niger shermani</i>	Sherman's Fox Squirrel	G5T2	S2	N	LS
Special Animal Occurrences on or near site:					
<i>Drymarchon corais couperi</i>	Eastern Indigo Snake	G4T3	S3	LT	LT
Special Animals reported:					
<i>Accipiter cooperii</i>	Cooper's Hawk	G4	S3?	N	N
<i>Buteo brachyurus</i>	Short tailed Hawk	G4?	S3	N	N
<i>Egretta thula</i>	Snowy Egret	G5	S4	N	LS
<i>Nyctanassa violacea</i>	Yellow crowned Night heron	G5	S3?	N	N
<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	Black crowned Night heron	G5	S3?	N	N
<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>	Glossy Ibis	G5	S2	N	N
Special Plant Occurrences on site:					
<i>Ctenitis sloanei</i>	Florida Tree Fern	G5	S2	N	(LT)
<i>Peperomia obtusifolia</i>	Blunt leaved Peperomia	G5	S2	N	LE
Ninety-three percent of the proposal is within a Priority Area identified by FNAI Regional Ecological Workshops and Analyses. Five percent of the proposal is within an Area of Conservation Interest identified by FNAI Regional Ecological Workshops and Analyses. Forty percent of the proposal is within a GFC Strategic Habitat Conservation Area.					
Managed Areas within 15 miles: Savannas State Reserve/DEP; St. Lucie Inlet State Preserve/DEP, Jensen Beach to Jupiter Inlet AP/DEP, Seabrook/DEP; Jonathan Dickinson State Park/DEP, J. W. Corbett WMA/FGFWFC; Big Mound State Archaeological Site/FGFWFC; Dupuis Reserve/SFWMD, Pal-Mar/SFWMD, Errett-McDermott Sanctuary/FAS, Jensen Beach Park/Martin County; Bob Graham Beach Park/Martin County, Stuart Beach Park/Martin County; House of Refuge Park/Martin County; Bathtub Reef Beach Park/Martin County; River Bend Park/Palm Beach County					
CARL/SOR projects/proposals within 15 miles: Savannas SOR Project/SFWMD; South Savannas CARL project, North Fork St. Lucie River CARL project, Atlantic Ridge Ecosystem SOR Project/SFWMD; Atlantic Ridge Ecosystem CARL project, Pal-Mar CARL project; Pal-Mar SOR Project/SFWMD; North Fork St. Lucie River SOR project/SFWMD; Indian River Lagoon SOR project/SFWMD, Hutchinson Island (Blind Creek) CARL project; St. Lucie Pinelands CARL proposal; Cypress Creek CARL proposal; North Fork St. Lucie River Addition CARL proposal.					
Applicant's Recommended Management Use and Recommended Managing Agency: WMA, Passive Recreation; FGFWFC					
Proposal Name	CARL #	County	Acres		
Cape Haze/Charlotte Harbor	960103-0163	Charlotte	7086		
Biological Conservation Priority: Medium-High					
Natural Resources Values/Comments: Provides upland buffer for Charlotte Harbor State Buffer Preserve and feeding and roosting area for bald eagles, shorebirds, and wading birds					
Natural Communities (FNAI from GFC Landsat, application, FDOT 1995 aerial photos): Dry Prairie */Mesic Flatwoods 49%; Estuarine Tidal Marsh (G4/S4) 32%, Estuarine Tidal Swamp (G3/S3) 6%, Depression Marsh 3%; Scrubby Flatwoods/Xeric Hammock 3%; disturbed 7%					
Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	Fed. Status	State Status
Special Animal Occurrence on site:					
<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	Bald Eagle	G4	S3	LT	LT
<i>Aphelocoma coerulescens coerulescens</i>	Florida Scrub Jay	G5T3	S3	LT	LT
Special Animal Occurrence on or near site:					
<i>Trichechus manatus</i>	Manatee	G2?	S2?	LE	LE
Special Animals Reported:					
<i>Gopherus polyphemus</i>	Gopher Tortoise	G3	S3	N	LS
<i>Egretta caerulea</i>	Little Blue Heron	G5	S4	N	LS
<i>Egretta thula</i>	Snowy Egret	G5	S4	N	LS
<i>Alligator mississippiensis</i>	American Alligator	G5	S4	T/SA	LS
<i>Drymarchon corais couperi</i>	Eastern Indigo Snake	G4T3	S3	LT	LT
<i>Falco sparverius paulus</i>	Southeastern American Kestrel	G5T3T4	S3?	N	LT
<i>Mycteria americana</i>	Wood Stork	G4	S2	LE	LE
Sixty-eight percent of the proposal is within a Priority Area, and 1% is within an Area of Conservation Interest area, identified by FNAI Regional Ecological Workshops and Analyses. Fifty-nine percent of the proposal is within a GFC Strategic Habitat Conservation Area.					

Addendum 5: Natural Resources Evaluation Matrix for 1996 CARL Proposals (continued)

Cape Haze/Charlotte Harbor (continued)						
Managed Areas within 15 miles: Contiguous with Charlotte Harbor State Buffer Preserve/DEP; GFC/Peace River/SWFWMD; Casperson Beach County Park/Sarasota County; Cook Memorial Preserve/TNC; Port Charlotte Beach SRA/DEP, Don Pedro Island SRA/DEP, Gasparilla Island SRA/DEP; Cayo Costa State Park/DEP; Pine Island National Wildlife Refuge/USFWS; Matlacha Pass National Wildlife Refuge/USFWS; Island Bay National Wildlife Refuge/USFWS; Lemon Bay AP/DEP; Cape Haze-Gasparilla Sound AP/DEP, Gasparilla Sound-Charlotte Harbor AP/DEP; Matlacha Pass AP/DEP, Pine Island Sound AP/DEP, Yucca Pen Unit of Babcock-Webb WMAs/FGFWFC						
CARL/SOR projects/proposals within 15 miles: Contiguous with Charlotte Harbor CARL project; Myakka Estuary CARL project; Charlotte Harbor Flatwoods CARL project; Cayo Costa Island CARL project; Myakka River/Charlotte Harbor SOR project/SWFWMD; GFC/Peace River SOR project/SWFWMD.						
Applicant's Recommended Management Use and Recommended Managing Agency: Conservation						
Proposal Name	CARL #	County	Acres			
Coastal Scrub Ecosystem Initiative	960104-0171	Brevard	17,478			
Biological Conservation Priority:	High					
Natural Resources Values/Comments: This proposal consists of non-contiguous parcels.						
Natural Communities (FNAI from GFC Landsat, application, FDOT 1993 aerial photos): Mesic/Scrubby Flatwoods (G7/S4/G3/S3) 33%, Floodplain Marsh (G3/S2) 26%, Depression/Basin Marsh (G4/S3/G7/S4?) 12%; Scrub (G2/S2) 8%; Wet Flatwoods (G7/S4?) 4%; Hydric Hammock (G7/S4?) 4%; Xeric Hammock (G7/S3) 3%, Marsh Lake (G4/S4) 2%, Prairie Hammock (G4/S4) 2%, Dome Swamp (G4/S3?) <1; disturbed 4%.						
Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	Fed. Status	State Status	
Special Plant Occurrences on site:						
<i>Conradina grandiflora</i>	Large flowered Rosemary	G3	S3	N	LE	
<i>Dicerandra thimicola*</i>						
<i>Lechea divaricata</i>	Pine Pinweed	G2	S2	N	LE	
<i>Persea humilis</i>	Scrub Bay	G3	S3	N	N	
Special Plant Occurrence on or near site:						
<i>Asclepias curtissii</i>	Curtiss' Milkweed	G3	S3	N	LE	
<i>Calamovilfa curtissii</i>	Curtiss' Sandgrass	G2	S2	N	LE	
<i>Cheiroglossa palmata</i>	Hand Fern	G5	S2	N	LE	
<i>Glandularia tampensis</i>	Tampa Vervain	G1	S1	N	LE	
<i>Nemastylis floridana</i>	Fall flowering Ixia	G2	S2	N	LE	
Special Animal Occurrences on site:						
<i>Gopherus polyphemus</i>	Gopher Tortoise	G3	S3	N	LS	
<i>Drymarchon corais couperi</i>	Eastern Indigo Snake	G4T3	S3	LT	LT	
<i>Aphelocoma coerulescens coerulescens</i>	Florida Scrub Jay	G5T3	S3	LT	LT	
<i>Grus canadensis pratensis</i>	Florida Sandhill Crane	G5T2T3	S2S3	N	LT	
<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	Bald Eagle	G4	S3	LT	LT	
<i>Mycteria americana</i>	Wood Stork	G4	S2	LE	LE	
<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	Osprey	G5	S3S4	N	LS**	
Special Animals Reported:						
<i>Rana capito</i>	Gopher Frog	G3	S3	N	LS	
<i>Pituophis melanoleucus mugitus</i>	Florida Pine Snake	G5T3?	S3	N	LS	
<i>Podomys floridanus</i>	Florida Mouse	G3	S3	N	LS	
* newly described member of the very rare <i>Dicerandra</i> complex, not yet ranked ** applicable in Monroe County						
Fifty-one percent is within a Priority Area identified by FNAI Regional Ecological Workshops and Analyses, 6% is within an Area of Conservation Interest identified by FNAI Regional Ecological Workshops and Analyses, and 32% is within a GFC Strategic Habitat Conservation Area.						
Managed Areas within 15 miles: Archie Carr NWR/USFWS; Merritt Island NWR/USFWS, Pelican Island NWR/USFWS; St. Johns NWR/USFWS; St. Johns NWR-Beeline Unit/USFWS, Patrick Air Force Base/USDOD, Apollo Eleven Park/Brevard Co.; Emerald Cove Park/Brevard Co., Coconut Point Park/Brevard Co.; Erna Nixon Park/Brevard Co., Judith Resnick Memorial Park/Brevard Co.; Malabar Woods/Brevard Co.; Sea Oats Park/Brevard Co.; South Beach Regional Park/Brevard Co.; Spessard Holland Park/Brevard Co., Twin Shores Park/Brevard Co.; Louis Bonsteel III Memorial Park/Brevard Co.; Canaveral Marsh Conservation Area/SJRWMD; River Lakes Conservation Area/SJRWMD, Sebastian Creek State Buffer Preserve/DEP, Turnbull Hammock Conservation Area/SJRWMD; Indian River-Malabar to Vero Beach AP/DEP; Sebastian Inlet SRA/DEP.						
CARL/SOR projects/proposals within 15 miles: Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge CARL project, Enchanted Forest CARL project; Maritime Hammock Initiative CARL project/Aquarina, Maritime Hammock Initiative CARL project/Coconut Point, Maritime Hammock Initiative CARL project/Hog Point, Maritime Hammock Initiative CARL project/Washburn, Maritime Hammock Initiative CARL project/North Florida Beach, North Indian River CARL project, Sebastian Creek CARL project, Scrub Jay Refugia CARL project/Condev, Scrub Jay Refugia CARL project/Tico, Scrub Jay Refugia CARL project/Micco; Scrub Jay Refugia CARL project/Rockledge; Scrub Jay Refugia CARL project/South Babcock, Scrub Jay Refugia CARL project/Valkaria, Canaveral Marsh SOR project/SJRWMD, Mullet Creek Islands SOR project/SJRWMD; North Indian River Lagoon SOR project/SJRWMD; River Lakes SOR project/SJRWMD, Sebastian Creek SOR project/SJRWMD; Three Forks SOR project/SJRWMD.						
Applicant's Recommended Management Use and Recommended Managing Agency: Passive Recreation; Brevard County						

Addendum 5: Natural Resources Evaluation Matrix for 1996 CARL Proposals (continued)

Proposal Name	CARL #	County	Acres		
Cypress Creek	960103-0160	St Lucie	7600		
Biological Conservation Priority: Medium					
Natural Resources Values/Comments: Diverse wetland ecosystem					
Natural Communities (FNAI from GFC Landsat, application, FDOT 1992 aerial photos): Hydric Hammock/Prairie Hammock 23%; Basin Swamp 19%; Depression Marsh/Wet Prairie 17%; Mesic Flatwoods/Dry Prairie * 12%; Wet Flatwoods 4%; Baygall 2%, Floodplain Swamp 1%, disturbed 22%.					
Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	Fed. Status	State Status
Special Animal Occurrences on site:					
<i>Alligator mississippiensis</i>	American Alligator	G5	S4	T/SA	LS
<i>Gopherus polyphemus</i>	Gopher Tortoise	G3	S3	N	LS
<i>Casmerodius albus</i>	Great Egret	G5	S4	N	N
<i>Elanoides forficatus</i>	American Swallow tailed Kite	G5	S2S3	N	N
<i>Egretta caerulea</i>	Little Blue Heron	G5	S4	N	LS
<i>Eudocimus albus</i>	White Ibis	G5	S4	N	N
<i>Grus canadensis pratensis</i>	Florida Sandhill Crane	G5T2T3	S2S3	N	LT
<i>Mycteria americana</i>	Wood Stork	G4	S2	LE	LE
Special Animals Reported:					
<i>Felis concolor coryi</i>	Florida Panther	G5T1	S1	LE	LE
<i>Aphelocoma coerulescens coerulescens</i>	Florida Scrub Jay	G5T3	S3	LT	LT
<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	Bald Eagle	G4	S3	LT	LT
<i>Picoides borealis</i>	Red cockaded Woodpecker	G3	S2	LE	LT
Ninety-four percent of the proposal is within a Priority Area identified by FNAI Regional Ecological Workshops and Analyses. Forty-two percent of the proposal is within a GFC Strategic Habitat Conservation Area.					
Managed Areas within 15 miles: Ft. Drum Marsh Conservation Area/SJRWMD.					
CARL/SOR projects/proposals within 15 miles: Allapattah Flats CARL proposal, St. Lucie Pinelands CARL proposal, Round Hammock CARL proposal					
Applicant's Recommended Management Use and Recommended Managing Agency: Passive Recreation; St. Lucie County					
Proposal Name	CARL #	County	Acres		
Escape Ranch	960212-0221	Osceola	14,800		
Biological Conservation Priority: Medium-High					
Natural Resources Values/Comments: Although disturbed in places, the proposal contains high quality old-growth flatwoods and an abundance of depression marshes and other wetlands This plus its size and location (Kissimmee Prairie region) make it a high priority site for special animals					
Natural Communities (FNAI from GFC Landsat, application, FDOT 1993 aerial photos): Depression Marsh/Basin Marsh 15%; Mesic Flatwoods 30%, Dome/Strand Swamp 5%, Hydric Hammock 5%, Xeric Hammock 2%, Scrub 1%; Baygall 1%; disturbed 41%					
Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	Fed. Status	State Status
Special Plant Reported:					
<i>Lilium catesbaei</i>	Southern Red Lily	G4	S3	N	LT
Special Animal Occurrences on site:					
<i>Grus canadensis pratensis</i>	Florida Sandhill Crane	G5T2T3	S2S3	N	LT
<i>Sciurus niger shermani</i>	Sherman's Fox Squirrel	G5T2	S2	N	LS
<i>Speotyto cunicularia floridana</i>	Florida Burrowing Owl	G4T3	S3	N	LS
<i>Gopherus polyphemus</i>	Gopher Tortoise	G3	S3	N	LS
<i>Alligator mississippiensis</i>	American Alligator	G5	S4	T/SA	LS
<i>Aimophila aestivalis</i>	Bachman's Sparrow	G3	S3	N	N
<i>Picoides borealis</i>	Red cockaded Woodpecker	G3	S2	LE	LT
Special Animal Occurrences on or near site:					
<i>Caracara plancus</i>	Crested Caracara	G5	S2	LT	LT
<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	Bald Eagle	G4	S3	LT	LT
Special Animals Reported:					
<i>Drymarchon corais couperi</i>	Eastern Indigo Snake	G4T3	S3	LT	LT
<i>Pituophis melanoleucus mugitus</i>	Florida Pine Snake	G5T3?	S3	N	LS
<i>Aramus guarana</i>	Limpkin	G5	S3	N	LS
<i>Caracara plancus</i>	Crested Caracara	G5	S2	LT	LT
<i>Egretta caerulea</i>	Little Blue Heron	G5	S4	N	LS
<i>Egretta thula</i>	Snowy Egret	G5	S4	N	LS
<i>Egretta tricolor</i>	Tricolored Heron	G5	S4	N	LS
<i>Eudocimus albus</i>	White Ibis	G5	S4	N	N
<i>Falco columbarius</i>	Merlin	G5	SU	N	N
<i>Mycteria americana</i>	Wood Stork	G4	S2	LE	LE
<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	Osprey	G5	S3S4	N	LS*
<i>Felis concolor coryi</i>	Florida Panther	G5T1	S1	LE	LE
<i>Neofiber alleni</i>	Round tailed Muskrat	G3	S3	N	N
<i>Ursus americanus floridanus</i>	Florida Black Bear	G5T2	S2	C	LT**
* applicable in Monroe County only ** not applicable in Baker and Columbia counties and Apalachicola National Forest					
Sixty-one percent of the proposal is within a Priority Area identified by FNAI Regional Ecological Workshops and Analyses.					

Addendum 5: Natural Resources Evaluation Matrix for 1996 CARL Proposals (continued)

Escape Ranch (continued)						
Managed Areas within 15 miles: Three Forks Conservation Area/SJRWMD; Blue Cypress Conservation Area/SJRWMD; Kissimmee River/SFWMD, Three Lakes WMA/FGFWFC, Bull Creek WMA/FGFWFC; Triple N Ranch WMA/FGFWFC; Bull Creek Conservation Area/SJRWMD.						
CARL/SOR projects/proposals within 15 miles: Osceola Pine Savannas CARL project; Osceola Pine Savannas SOR project/SFWMD; Bull SOR project/SJRWMD, Blue Cypress SOR Project/SJRWMD; Three Forks SOR project/SJRWMD; Kissimmee River SOR project/SFWMD.						
Applicant's Recommended Management Use and Recommended Managing Agency: Wildlife Conservation & Ecotourism, FGFWFC & SJRWMD						
Proposal Name	CARL #	County	Acres			
Florida Rock Sandhills and Lakes	960104-0174	Putnam	2850			
Biological Conservation Priority:	High					
Natural Resources Values/Comments: The majority of the Sandhill has a canopy of widely spaced longleaf pine (<i>Pinus palustris</i>), a moderately dense subcanopy and midstory of turkey oak (<i>Quercus laevis</i>), and a moderate to dense ground cover of grasses and forbs. Rosemary (<i>Ceratiola encoides</i>) is abundant throughout the southern half of the site as a result of fire suppression. Disturbance from timber operations covers approximately 5% of the site. Part of a continuous ecosystem that includes the Katherine Ordway Preserve.						
Natural Communities (FNAI from GFC Landsat, application, FDOT 1989 aerial photos): Sandhill* 66%; Sandhill Upland Lake/Depression Marsh/open water 13%, Xerc Hammock (G4?S3) 10%; Disturbed (pine plantation) 11%						
Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	Fed. Status	State Status	
Special Animal Occurrence on site:						
<i>Lycosa ericeticola</i>	Rosemary Wolf Spider	G?	S?	N	N	
<i>Drymarchon corais couperi</i>	Eastern Indigo Snake	G4T3	S3	LT	LT	
<i>Gopherus polyphemus</i>	Gopher Tortoise	G3	S3	N	LS	
<i>Rana capito</i>	Gopher Frog	G3	S3	N	LS	
Eighty-four percent of the proposal is within a Priority Area identified by FNAI Regional Ecological Workshops and Analyses. One percent of the proposal is within an Area of Conservation Interest identified by FNAI Regional Ecological Workshops and Analyses.						
Managed Areas within 15 miles: Proposal is contiguous with the Katherine Ordway Preserve/UF Santa Fe Swamp WEA/FGFWFC; Lake Alto Swamp/SRWMD, Austin Cary Memorial Forest/UF, Lochloosa WMA/FGFWFC, Swisher Memorial Nature Preserve/UF; Ocala National Forest/USFS, Caravelle WMA/FGFWFC, Caravelle Ranch Conservation Area/SJRWMD; Etoniah Creek State Forest/DOF, Mike Roess Gold Head Branch State Park/DEP; Camp Blanding Military Reservation/DMA						
CARL/SOR projects/proposals within 15 miles: Newnan's Lake CARL project, Lochloosa Wildlife CARL project; Etoniah/Cross Florida Greenway CARL project; Santa Fe River SOR project/SRWMD; Prairie Creek - Newnan's Lake SOR project/SJRWMD, Lochloosa Wildlife SOR project/SJRWMD, Orange Creek Run SOR project/SJRWMD						
Applicant's Recommended Management Use and Recommended Managing Agency: Recreation and Conservation; DEP/DRP						
Proposal Name	CARL #	County	Acres			
Hall Ranch	960104-0173	Charlotte	7850			
Biological Conservation Priority:	Medium					
Natural Resources Values/Comments: Good quality mosaic of flatwoods, dry prairie, and depression marshes; that portion south of County Road 74 (about 72% of the total area) is fragmented by fields and several unpaved roads. Communities present are relatively common but are generally in good condition.						
Natural Communities (FNAI from GFC Landsat, application, FDOT 1995 aerial photos): Mesic Flatwoods/Dry Prairie * 62%; Depression Marsh/Wet Prairie 13%, Basin Swamp 4%; Xerc Hammock 2%; disturbed 19%						
Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	Fed. Status	State Status	
Special Animal Occurrence on site:						
<i>Ursus americanus floridanus</i>	Florida Black Bear	G5T2	S2	C	LT*	
<i>Sciurus niger shermani</i>	Sherman's Fox Squirrel	G5T2	S2	N	LS	
Special Animal Occurrence on or near site:						
<i>Caracara plancus</i>	Crested Caracara	G5	S2	LT	LT	
* not applicable in Baker and Columbia counties and Apalachicola National Forest						
Ninety percent of the proposal is within a Priority Area identified by FNAI Regional Ecological Workshops and Analyses. Eighty-three percent of the proposal is within a GFC Strategic Habitat Conservation Area.						
Managed Areas within 15 miles: GFC/Peace River/SWFWMD; Babcock-Webb WMA/FGFWFC, Charlotte Harbor State Buffer Preserve/DEP, Caloosahatchee NWR/USFWS, Moya Sanctuary/TNC; Caloosahatchee Regional Park/Lee County; Hickey Creek Mitigation Park WEA/FGFWFC						
CARL/SOR projects/proposals within 15 miles: Charlotte Harbor Flatwoods CARL project; Charlotte Harbor CARL project, GFC/Peace River SOR Project/SWFWMD, Prairie/Shell Creek SOR Project/SWFWMD, Fisheating Creek SOR Project/SFWMD.						
Applicant's Recommended Management Use and Recommended Managing Agency: Recreation, FGFWFC						

Addendum 5: Natural Resources Evaluation Matrix for 1996 CARL Proposals (continued)

Proposal Name	CARL #	County	Acres			
Ichetucknee Trace Limerock Mines	960201-0203	Columbia	430			
Biological Conservation Priority: Low						
Natural Resources Values/Comments: About 3/4 of total area is disturbed by mining Proposed to help protect subterranean features associated with the Ichetucknee River and Springs to the south						
Natural Communities (FNAI from GFC Landsat, application, FDOT 1993 aerial photos): Upland Mixed Forest (G7/S4) 15%; Floodplain Forest (G7/S3) 2%, disturbed (grassland, shrub and brushland, barren) 83%.						
Managed Areas within 15 miles: Ichetucknee Springs State Park/DEP, O'Leno State Park/DEP, River Rise State Preserve/DEP, Osceola National Forest/USFS, Little River Tract/SRWMD, Ruth Springs/SRWMD, Baynard/Land Package/SRWMD, Poe Spring Tract/SRWMD; Santa Fe/Ratcliffe/TNC, Sims Sink/TNC						
CARL/SOR projects/proposals within 15 miles: Suwannee Buffers CARL project, Waccasassa Flats CARL project, Upper Suwannee River SOR project/SRWMD; Middle Suwannee River SOR project/SRWMD; Santa Fe River SOR project/SRWMD.						
Applicant's Recommended Management Use and Recommended Managing Agency: Recreation and watershed protection						
Proposal Name	CARL #	County	Acres			
New River/North Florida Streamways	960104-0178	Bradford/Union/Alachua/Baker	15,232			
Biological Conservation Priority: High						
Natural Resources Values/Comments: Proposal focuses on stream supporting high diversity of aquatic fauna, including one of few remaining examples of an intact mussel community in the Southeast.						
Natural Communities (FNAI from GFC Landsat, FNAI database, FNAI field inspection, application, FDOT 1993 and 1994 aerial photos): Bottomland Forest (G4/S4?) 50%; Basin Swamp (G7/S4?) 20%, Floodplain Swamp (G4?/S4?) 10%; Blackwater Stream (G4/S2) 3%; Upland Mixed Forest (G7/S4) 2%, disturbed 15%.						
Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	Fed. Status	State Status	
Special Plant Occurrence near site:						
<i>Salpingostylis coelestina</i>	Bartram's Ixia	G2	S2	N	LE	
Special Animal Occurrences on site:						
<i>Medionidus walkeri</i>	Suwannee Moccasinshell	G2	S?	N	N	
<i>Pleurobema reclusum</i>	Suwannee Pigtoe	G2	S?	N	N	
<i>Macroclemys temminckii</i>	Alligator Snapping Turtle	G3G4	S3	N	LS	
<i>Alligator mississippiensis</i>	American Alligator	G5	S4	T/SA	LS	
<i>Egretta caerulea</i>	Little Blue Heron	G5	S4	N	LS	
<i>Eudocimus albus</i>	White Ibis	G5	S4	N	N	
<i>Crotalus horridus</i>	Canebrake Rattlesnake	G5	S3	N	N	
<i>Ursus americanus floridanus</i>	Florida Black Bear	G5T2	S2	C	LT*	
* not applicable in Baker and Columbia counties and Apalachicola National Forest						
Fifty-two percent of the proposal is within a Priority Area identified by FNAI Regional Ecological Workshops and Analyses. An additional 14% of the proposal is within an Area of Conservation Interest identified by FNAI Regional Ecological Workshops and Analyses.						
Managed Areas within 15 miles: O'Leno State Park/DEP; River Rise State Preserve/DEP, San Felasco Hammock State Preserve/DEP, Osceola National Forest/USFS; Olustee Battlefield State Historic Site/DEP; Olustee Experimental Forest/USFS; Raiford WMA/FGFWFC, Devil's Millhopper State Geological Site/DEP, Lake Alto Swamp/SRWMD; Camp Blanding Military Reservation/DMA, Jennings State Forest/DOF, Agricultural Experimental Farm/UF, Agricultural Experimental Station/UF; Cary Memorial Forest/UF, Gainesville Wildlife Research Center/NBS, Santa Fe Swamp WEA/FGFWFC, Cecil Field Naval Air Station/USDoD.						
CARL/SOR projects/proposals within 15 miles: Newnan's Lake CARL project; St Mary's River SOR Project/SJRWMD; Santa Fe River SOR Project/SRWMD						
Applicant's Recommended Management Use and Recommended Managing Agency: Biological Conservation; SRWMD						
Proposal Name	CARL #	County	Acres			
North Fork/St. Lucie River Addition	960104-0176	St Lucie	1630			
Biological Conservation Priority: Medium-Low						
Natural Resources Values/Comments: Contains disjunct parcels of remnant natural communities in an urban environment along the North Fork St Lucie River.						
Natural Communities (FNAI from GFC Landsat, application, FDOT 1992 aerial photos): Hydric Hammock/Floodplain Swamp 54%; Mesic Flatwoods 22%, Scrub* 6%; Depression Marsh/Floodplain Marsh* 5%, Blackwater Stream* 1%, disturbed 12%.						
Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	Fed. Status	State Status	
Special Plant Occurrences on site:						
<i>Cheiroglossa palmata</i>	Hand Fern	G5	S2	N	LE	
<i>Lechea divaricata</i>	Pine Pinweed	G2	S2	N	LE	
Special Animal Occurrence on site:						
<i>Gopherus polyphemus</i>	Gopher Tortoise	G3	S3	N	LS	
<i>Trichechus manatus</i>	Manatee	G2?	S2?	LE	LE	
Sixty-two percent of the proposal is within an Area of Conservation Interest identified by FNAI Regional Ecological Workshops and Analyses. Fifteen percent of the proposal is within a GFC Strategic Habitat Conservation Area.						
Managed Areas within 15 miles: Avalon SRA/DEP, Ft. Pierce Inlet SRA/DEP, Errett-McDermott Sanctuary/FAS, Indian River-Vero Beach to Ft. Pierce AP/DEP; Savannas State Reserve/DEP, Jensen Beach to Jupiter Inlet AP/DEP; Jensen Beach Park/Martin Co., North Fork St. Lucie AP/DEP; Oslo Riverfront Conservation Area/SJRWMD.						

Addendum 5: Natural Resources Evaluation Matrix for 1996 CARL Proposals (continued)

North Fork/St. Lucie River Addition (continued)						
CARL/SOR projects/proposals within 15 miles: North Fork St. Lucie CARL project; South Savannas CARL project, Allapattah Flats CARL proposal; Hutchinson Island (Blind Creek) CARL project; Oslo Riverfront SOR project/SJRWMD; North Savannas SOR project/SFWMD; North Fork St. Lucie River SOR project/SFWMD (overlaps CARL proposal); Savannas SOR project/SFWMD; Indian River Lagoon SOR project/SFWMD.						
Applicant's Recommended Management Use and Recommended Managing Agency: Recreation and Education						
Proposal Name		CARL #	County	Acres		
Terra Ceia Property		960104-0172	Manatee	4691		
Biological Conservation Priority:		Medium-High				
Natural Resources Values/Comments: The uplands are proposed primarily as buffer to preserve the adjacent seagrass beds and estuarine water quality of the adjacent Terra Ceia AP. Serves as foraging and roosting for second largest bird rookery in the state						
Natural Communities (FNAI from GFC Landsat, application, FDOT 1994 aerial photos): Estuarine Tidal Swamp (G3/S3) 62%, Xeric Hammock (G7/S3) 9%, Disturbed Xeric Hammock 21%; Maritime Hammock/Coastal Strand 1%; disturbed 7%						
Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	Fed. Status	State Status	
Special Plants Reported:						
<i>Sophora tomentosa</i>	Necklace Pod	G4	S3	N	N	
<i>Tillandsia flexuosa</i>	Banded Wild pine	G4	S3	N	(LT)	
Special Animal Occurrence on site:						
<i>Drymarchon corais couperi</i>	Eastern Indigo Snake	G4T3	S3	LT	LT	
Special Animal Reported:						
<i>Gopherus polyphemus</i>	Gopher Tortoise	G3	S3	N	LS	
Special Plant Occurrence on site:						
<i>Helianthus debilis ssp vestitus</i>	Hairy Beach Sunflower	G5T2	S2	N	N	
Eighteen percent of the proposal is within Rattlesnake Key, a Priority Area identified by FNAI Regional Ecological Workshops and Analyses. Fifty-nine percent of the proposal is within an Area of Conservation Interest identified by FNAI Regional Ecological Workshops and Analyses. Thirty-six percent of the proposal is within a GFC Strategic Habitat Conservation Area						
Managed Areas within 15 miles: Terra Ceia AP/DEP; Cockroach Bay AP/DEP; Lake Manatee SRA/DEP; Boca Ciega Tract/Pinellas County; Pinellas NWR/USFWS, Fort DeSoto County Park/Pinellas Co., Egmont Key/DEP, Passage Key/USFWS, Tampa Bay Sanctuaries/NAS, DeSoto National Memorial/NPS, Judah P. Benjamin Confederate Memorial/DEP; Madira Bickel Mound State Arch.Site/DEP, Little Manatee River SRA/DEP, MacDill Air Force Base/USDoD; Pinellas County AP/DEP; Emerson Point/Manatee County.						
CARL/SOR projects/proposals within 15 miles: Little Manatee River SOR Project/SFWMD						
Applicant's Recommended Management Use and Recommended Managing Agency: Conservation						
Proposal Name		CARL #	County	Acres		
Wakulla Springs Protection Zone		960104-0179	Wakulla	14,190		
Biological Conservation Priority:		Medium (overall, Ferrell Tract higher)				
Natural Resources Values/Comments: Large, mostly disturbed area proposed to help protect local aquifer that gives rise to Wakulla River, contains one ca. 1000-acre tract of native longleaf pine-dominated communities (Ferrell tract) that merits high to medium-high biological conservation priority						
Natural Communities (FNAI from GFC Landsat, application, FDOT 1994 aerial photos): Basin-Floodplain Swamp/Floodplain Forest 10%; Upland Mixed Forest 7%, Upland Pine Forest/Sandhill* 5%; Dome Swamp 2%, Mesic Flatwoods <1%; Sinkholes <1%; Sinkhole Lakes <1%; Aquatic Cave <1%; Spring-Run Stream <1%, Upland Hardwood Forest <1%; disturbed (most cleared and pine plantation) 72%.						
Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	Fed. Status	State Status	
Special Plant Occurrence reported:						
<i>Adiantum capillus veneris</i>	Southern Maidenhair Fern	G5	S3S4	N	(LT)	
Special Animal Occurrences on site:						
<i>Crangonyx hobbsi</i>	Hobbs' Cave Amphipod	G2G3	S2S3	N	N	
<i>Crangonyx sp 1</i>	River Sinks Cave Amphipod	G1?	S?	N	N	
<i>Procambarus orcinus</i>	Woodville Karst Cave Crayfish	G1	S1	N	N	
<i>Gopherus polyphemus</i>	Gopher Tortoise	G3	S3	N	LS	
<i>Pituophis melanoleucus mugitus</i>	Florida Pine Snake	G5T3?	S3	N	LS	
<i>Sciurus niger shermani</i>	Sherman's Fox Squirrel	G5T2	S2	N	LS	
Two percent of the proposal is within a Priority Area identified by FNAI based on Natural Community and species occurrence information. Twenty-four percent of the proposal is within a Priority Area identified by FNAI Regional Ecological Workshops and Analyses. Four percent of the proposal is within an Area of Conservation Interest identified by FNAI Regional Ecological Workshops and Analyses.						
Managed Areas within 15 miles: Edward Ball Wakulla Springs State Park/DEP; Big Bend Seagrasses AP/DEP; Lake Talquin State Forest/DACS, DOF; Joe Budd WMA/FGFWFC, Lake Talquin SRA/DEP; Lake Jackson Mounds State Archaeological Site/DEP, L Kirk Edwards WEA/FGFWFC, Apalachicola National Forest/USFS; Natural Bridge Battlefield State Historic Site/DEP, St. Marks NWR/USFWS; San Marcos de Apalache State Historic Site/DEP, Gum Swamp Research Natural Area/USFWS, Byrd Hammock Research Natural Area/USFWS; Coggins Branch Research Natural Area/USFWS; Abe Trull Research Natural Area/USFWS, Levy Ditch Research Natural Area/USFWS, Tallahassee - St. Marks Historic Railroad State Trail/DEP						
CARL/SOR projects/proposals within 15 miles: Contains Wakulla Longleaf Geosite CARL proposal, Florida's 1st Magnitude Springs CARL project - River Sink; Florida's First Magnitude Springs CARL project - St. Marks Springs; First Magnitude Springs SOR project/NFWFMD						
Applicant's Recommended Management Use and Recommended Managing Agency: Aquifer Protection, Recreation, Camping, DEP/DRP						

Addendum 5: Natural Resources Evaluation Matrix for 1996 CARL Proposals (continued)

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

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.

Addendum 5: Natural Resources Evaluation Matrix for 1996 CARL Proposals (continued)

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 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 6: 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, were developed to determine which projects on the CARL list are eligible for negotiation. These criteria allowed 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. Because almost 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 was a singular list, there were 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 was to recognize that the 1988 negotiation criteria essentially established initiative categories under which projects could be grouped. Subsequently, the LAAC actually placed projects in specific groups before ranking. The following five groups of projects

were established. Mega-Multiparcel Projects, Substantially Completed Projects, Bargain Purchases/Shared Acquisitions, Less-Than-Fee, and Priority Projects. The LAAC prioritizes projects within the appropriate group in priority order. This is followed by a thorough review of the projects within each group. Since many CARL projects contain a large number of parcels, each project is evaluated by an acquisition team of DSL and other agency and private sector staff. Using the Project Design as the foundation, the teams 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 6: 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 FY 1990-91, 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 established groups of CARL projects in conjunction with the project's ranking and distributes the anticipated appropriations among the groups. 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 7: Proposals for Improving Local Government Involvement

(April 29, 1993)

- 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 Boards 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 8: Criteria for 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

Addendum 9: Preservation 2000 Criteria Matrix

Pursuant to §259.101(4)(a), F.S., CARL projects must satisfy at least one of the following criteria in order to receive funding from the Preservation 2000 Trust Fund:

1. A significant portion of the land in the project is in imminent danger of:
 - a. development,
 - b. loss of its significant natural attributes, or
 - c. subdivision which will result in multiple ownership and make acquisition of the project more costly or less likely to be accomplished.
2. Compelling evidence exists that:
 - a. the land is likely to be developed during the next twelve months, or
 - b. appraisals made during the last five years indicate an escalation in land value that exceeds the average rate of interest likely to be paid on the bonds.
3. A significant portion of the land in the project serves:
 - a. to protect or recharge groundwater and *[one of the following]*
 - b. to protect other valuable natural resources or
 - c. provide space for natural resource-based recreation.
4. The project can be purchased at 80 percent of appraised value or less.
5. 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 Florida Natural Areas Inventory as critically imperiled, imperiled, or rare, or as excellent quality occurrences of natural communities.

The following matrix identifies which Preservation 2000 criteria are met by each CARL project. Most projects satisfy more than one criterion. The criterion that is most clearly satisfied is indicated by the + symbol for **Best Met**. Other criteria met by a project are indicated by the o symbol for **Also Met**. Projects meeting criteria 3.b. or 3.c. are not indicated unless they also meet criterion 3.a.

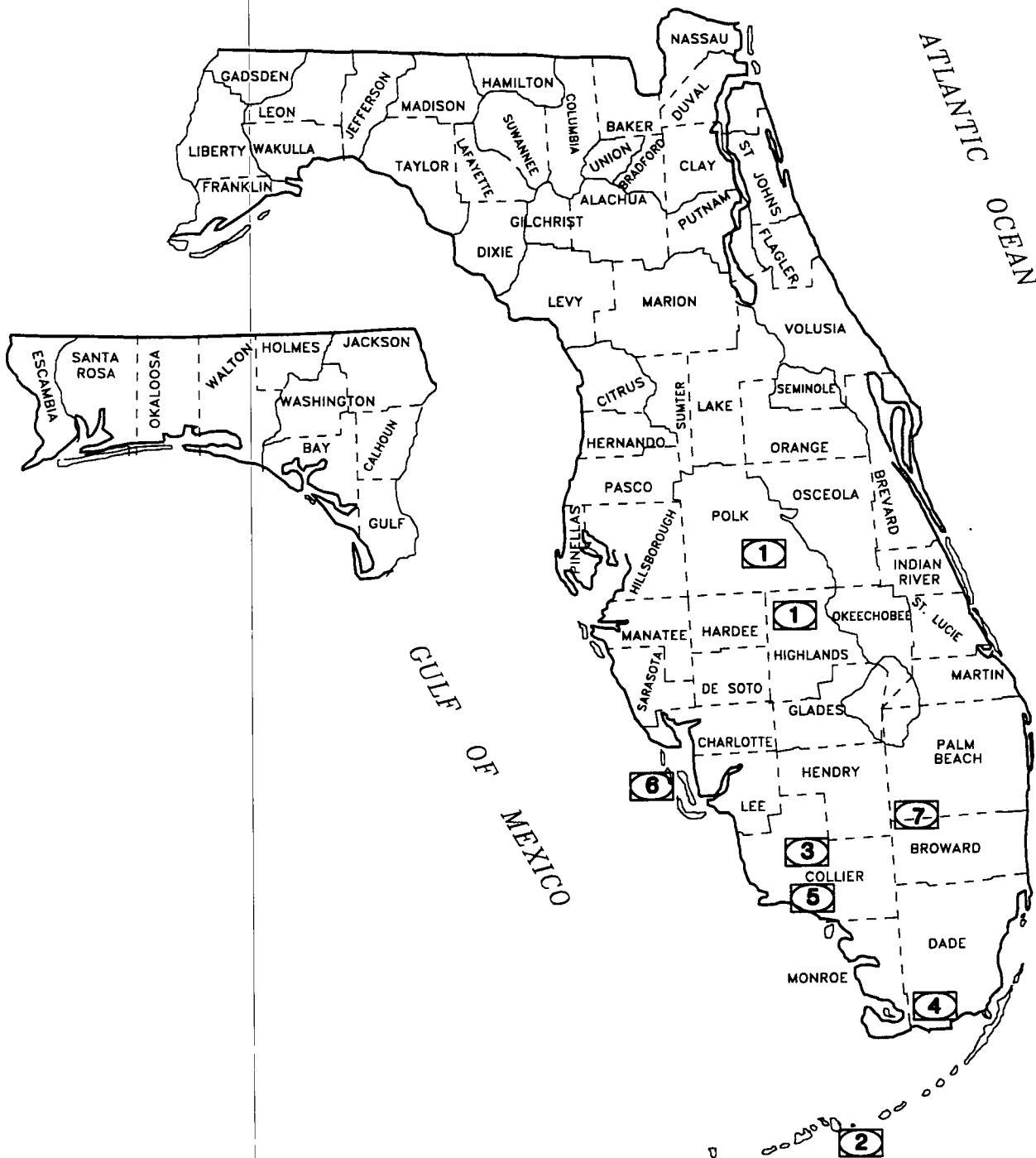
+ Best Met o Also Met		Preservation 2000 Criteria									
Rank	Project name	1a	1b	1c	2a	2b	3a	3b	3c	4	5
PRIORITY PROJECTS											
1	Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem	o					o	o	o		+
2	Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge	+		o	o						o
3	Belle Meade	o	o				o	o	o		+
4	Florida Keys Ecosystem	o	o								+
5	Annutteliga Hammock	o	o				o	o	o		+
6	Estero Bay	o									+
7	Wekiva-Ocala Greenway	o		o	o		o	o	o		+
8	Lake Powell	+	o	o							o
9	Perdido Pitcher Plant Prairie										+
10	Pineland Site Complex	+			o						+
11	Longleaf Pine Ecosystem	o	o	o	o		o	o	o		+
12	Watermelon Pond	o	o				+	+	o		o
13	Florida First Magnitude Springs		o				+	+	o		o
14	Charlotte Harbor Flatwoods	o			o		o	o	o		+
15	Dickerson Bay										+
16	Rookery Bay	o		o	o						+
17	Etoniah / Cross Florida Greenway	o	o	o			o	o	o		+
18	Tates Hell/ Carrabelle Tract			o							+

Addendum 9: Preservation 2000 Criteria Matrix (continued)

+ Best Met o Also Met		Preservation 2000 Criteria									
Rank	Project name	1a	1b	1c	2a	2b	3a	3b	3c	4	5
19	Wakulla Springs Protection Zone						+	+	o		
20	Green Swamp	o	o				+	+	o		o
21	St. Joseph Bay Buffer	o	o								+
22	Catfish Creek	o					o	o	o		+
23	Middle Chipola River						o	o	o		+
24	Osceola Pine Savannas										+
25	Apalachicola River						o	o	o		+
26	Upper Econ Mosaic										+
27	Newnan's Lake	o		o							+
28	Southeastern Bat Maternity Caves	o	o								+
29	Ichetucknee Trace Limerock Mines						+	o	+		
30	Putnam County Sandhills						o	o	o		+
31	California Swamp						o	o	o		+
32	Wacissa/ Aucilla River Sinks	o					o	o	o		+
33	Escribano Point										+
34	Pierce Mound Complex	+			o	o					
35	Waccasassa Flats						+	o	+		o
36	Letchworth Mounds			+			o		o		
BARGAIN SHARED PROJECTS											
1	Pal-Mar										+
2	Atlantic Ridge Ecosystem	+	o		o	o	o	o	o		o
3	Dade County Archipelago	o		o							+
4	Cape Haze / Charlotte Harbor										+
5	Brevard Coastal Scrub Ecosystem						o	o	o		+
6	Hutchinson Island / Blind Creek		o								+
7	Sebastian Creek	o		o			o	o	o		+
8	Corkscrew Regional Ecosystem Watershed	o					+	+	o		o
9	Dunn's Creek						+	o	+		o
10	Pinhook Swamp						+	+	o		o
11	Maritime Hammock Initiative	o	o	o	o						+
12	Garcon Ecosystem		o							o	+
13	Terra Ceia										+
14	Okaloacoochee Slough										+
15	Allapattah Flats						o	o	o		+
16	Suwannee Buffers	o					+	+	o		o
17	Pumpkin Hill Creek	o									+
18	Hall Ranch										+
19	Spruce Creek	o	o								+
20	North Fork St. Lucie River	o		o							+
21	Peacock Slough						+	o	+		o
22	North Indian River Lagoon										+
23	Sand Mountain	o		o			+	+	o		o
24	Everglades Agricultural Restoration Area						+	+			

Addendum 9: Preservation 2000 Criteria Matrix (continued)

+ Best Met o Also Met		Preservation 2000 Criteria									
Rank	Project name	1a	1b	1c	2a	2b	3a	3b	3c	4	5
25	Econ-St. Johns Ecosystem	+		o							o
26	Heather Island	o					+	+	o		o
27	Lochloosa Wildlife	o					o	o	o		+
28	Devil's Hammock						+	+	o		
29	Barnacle Addition	+									
30	Juno Hills	o					o	o	o		+
31	Hixtown Swamp	o					o	o	o		+
32	Emeralda Marsh										+
33	Twelve Mile Swamp	o					+	+	o		o
34	Alderman's Ford Addition	+									
MEGA-MULTI PARCELS PROJECTS											
1	Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem	o		o	o		o	o	o		+
2	Coupon Bight / Key Deer	o		o			o	o	o		+
3	Save Our Everglades	o					o	o	o		+
4	East Everglades						o	o	o		+
5	Fakahatchee Strand						o	o	o		+
6	Cayo Costa Island	o			o	o					+
7	Rotenberger / Seminole Indian Lands						+	+	+		o
SUBSTANTIALLY COMPLETE PROJECTS											
1	North Key Largo Hammocks	o									+
2	North Fork St. Lucie River	o		o							+
3	Paynes Prairie	o		o			+	+	o		o
4	South Savannas	o			o						+
5	Charlotte Harbor										+
6	South Walton County Ecosystem	+		o	o	o	o	o	o		o
7	Lake George	o			o						+
8	Myakka Estuary	o					o	o	o		+
9	Levy County Sandhills	o	o	o			o	o	o		+
10	Big Bend Coast Tract										+
11	Withlacoochee Addition						+	+	o		o
LESS-THAN-FEE PROJECTS											
1	Green Swamp	o	o				+	+			
2	Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem	o					o	o			+
3	North Key Largo Hammocks		o								+
4	Ranch Reserve										o
5	Middle Chipola River										o
6	St. Joseph Bay Buffer	o	o								+
7	Southeastern Bat Maternity Caves										+
8	Annutteliga Hammock	o	o				o	o			+
9	Apalachicola River		o								o
10	Etoniah / Cross Florida Greenway						+		+		



Mega/Multiparcel Projects

INDEX of 1997 CARL Projects

Alderman's Ford Addition.....	335	Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem (Mega)	431
Allapattah Flats	275	Letchworth Mounds	205
Annettelliga Hammock (Priority)	84	Levy County Forest/Sandhills	372
Annettelliga Hammock (LTF)	415	Lochloosa Wildlife	314
Apalachicola River (Priority)	165	Longleaf Pine Ecosystem	106
Apalachicola River (LTF)	419	Maritime Hammock Initiative	261
Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge	65	Middle Chipola River (Priority)	154
Atlantic Ridge Ecosystem	216	Middle Chipola River (LTF)	402
Barnacle Addition	320	Myakka Estuary	369
Belle Meade	74	Newnan's Lake	177
Big Bend Coast Tract	378	North Fork St. Lucie River	291
Brevard Coastal Scrub Ecosystem	236	North Indian River Lagoon	298
California Swamp	190	North Key Largo Hammocks (Substantial)	343
Cape Haze/Charlotte Harbor	233	North Key Largo Hammocks (LTF)	396
Catfish Creek	151	Okaloacoochee Slough	271
Cayo Costa Island	455	Osceola Pine Savannas	162
Charlotte Harbor	350	Pal-Mar	213
Charlotte Harbor Flatwoods	120	Paynes Prairie	363
Corkscrew Regional Ecosystem Watershed	252	Peacock Slough	295
Coupon Bight/Key Deer	437	Perdido Pitcher Plant Prairie	100
Dade County Archipelago	219	Pierce Mound Complex	199
Devils Hammock	317	Pineland Site Complex	103
Dickerson Bay	123	Pinhook Swamp	258
Dunn's Creek	255	Pumpkin Hill Creek	282
East Everglades	448	Putnam County Sandhills	186
Econ-St. Johns Ecosystem	307	Ranch Reserve	399
Emeralda Marsh	329	Rookery Bay	126
Escribano Point	196	Rotenberger/Seminole Indian Lands	458
Estero Bay	88	Sand Mountain	301
Etoniah/Cross Florida Greenway (Priority)	129	Save Our Everglades	441
Etoniah/Cross Florida Greenway (LTF)	423	Se Bat Maternity Caves (LTF)	412
Everglades Agricultural Restoration Area	304	Sebastian Creek	249
Fakahatchee Strand	452	South Savannas	359
Florida's First Magnitude Springs	114	South Walton County Ecosystem	346
Florida Keys Ecosystem	78	Southeast Bat Maternity Caves	180
Florida Springs Coastal Greenway	353	Spruce Creek	288
Garcon Ecosystem	265	St. Joseph Bay Buffer (Priority)	148
Green Swamp (Priority)	145	St. Joseph Bay Buffer (LTF)	409
Green Swamp (LTF)	389	Suwannee Buffers	278
Hall Ranch	285	Tates Hell/Carrabelle Tract	136
Heather Island	311	Terra Ceia	268
Hixtown Swamp	326	Twelve Mile Swamp	332
Hutchinson Island/Blind Creek	246	Upper Econ Mosaic	173
Ichetucknee Trace Limerock Mines	183	Waccasassa Flats	202
Juno Hills	323	Wacissa/Aucilla River Sinks	193
Lake George	366	Wakulla Springs Protection Zone	140
Lake Powell	96	Watermelon Pond	111
Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem (Priority)	51	Wekiva-Ocala Greenway	91
Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem (LTF)	392	Withlacoochee State Forest Addition	375