

The background of the cover is a photograph of a white egret standing in a marshy area with tall reeds and a large yellow flower. In the upper right corner, there is a yellow map of Florida with the year '2000' written in blue. The title 'CARL' is written in large, white, outlined letters across the center. The words 'CONSERVATION AND RECREATION LANDS' are at the top, and 'REPORT' is at the bottom, with the letters of these words spaced out. The 'DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION' is at the bottom left.

CONSERVATION AND
RECREATION LANDS

CARL

R E P O R T

DEPARTMENT OF
ENVIRONMENTAL
PROTECTION

Conservation and Recreation Lands (CARL) ANNUAL REPORT 2000

PREPARED FOR

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ABSTRACT

Pursuant to section 259.035(2)(a), F.S., the Land Acquisition and Management Advisory Council adopted the 2000 CARL Annual Priority List of acquisition projects on December 9, 1999. The 2000 CARL Annual Priority List consists of 94 projects ranked by the Council in six groups: 32 Priority projects; 22 Bargain/Shared projects; 8 Substantially Complete projects; 7 Mega-Multiparcel projects; 10 Less-Than-Fee projects; and 15 Negotiation Impasse projects. Projects on the 2000 CARL Annual Priority List comply with the legislative intent of sections 259.101(4)(f), and 259.032 (3), F.S.

Ten projects included on the 1999 Annual and two Interim CARL Priority Lists are not included on the 2000 CARL Annual Priority List. The Everglades Agricultural Restoration Area, Julington/Durbin Creeks, Juno Hills, Mallory Swamp, Okaloacoochee Slough, Rookery Bay, Rotenberger, Sebastian Creek, South Savannas, and Tequesta Circle projects are all calculated to be 90 percent complete and have been removed from the list; any remaining parcels in these projects can be acquired pursuant to section 259.032(8), F.S. Two of these projects (Tequesta Circle and Julington/Durbin Creeks) were added to 1999 CARL Interim Priority Lists, but they were completed before development of the 2000 CARL Annual Priority List and, therefore, removed from the Second 1999 CARL Interim Priority List.

Ten projects on the 1999 CARL Priority List were transferred from one group to another. The North Indian River Lagoon project was essentially a component of the Indian River Lagoon Blueway, which has parcels north and south of this tract. It is also on the Bargain/Shared list and, therefore, has been combined with the Indian River Lagoon Blueway project. Three projects (Cape Haze, Lochloosa Wildlife, and Spruce Creek) were transferred from other groups to the Substantially Complete group because a substantial portion of the acreage has been acquired and the remaining parcels within these projects do not have a substantive annual cost. And, six projects on the 1999

CARL Priority List (Allapattah Flats, Apalachicola River [Atkins tract], Cypress Creek, Hall Ranch, Lake Powell, and Putnam County Sandhills) were transferred from other groups to the Negotiation Impasse group because negotiations on the remaining essential or core parcels have been unsuccessful and have reached an impasse (or the owners are not willing to consider a sale).

Seven new projects were added to the 1999 CARL Annual Priority List or combined with projects already on the list: Alford Arm (Leon County), Big Bend Swamp/Holopaw Ranch (Osceola County), Fisheating Creek (Glades/Highlands counties), Lecanto Sandhills (Citrus County), Ross Prairie Addition (Marion County), St. Joe Timberland (multi-counties), and Three Chimneys (Volusia County). Lecanto Sandhills was combined with the Annutteliga Hammock project in the Priority group and the Ross Prairie Addition was combined with the Longleaf Pine Ecosystem [Ross Prairie site] in the Priority group. Big Bend Swamp/Holopaw Ranch and Fisheating Creek were placed on the Less-than-Fee list; while Three Chimneys and St. Joe Timberland were placed on the Priority list. The St. Joe Timberlands project consists of discrete, individual tracts owned by the St. Joe Company that were extracted from within other CARL projects. The owners of this project plan to propose additions of other lands under their ownership to this project at a later date. The LAMAC also modified the project design boundaries (by adding or deleting acreage; or moving acreage from Phase II to Phase I areas) of seventeen CARL projects in 1999: Alderman's Ford, Apalachicola River [Priority Group], Atlantic Ridge, Caloosahatchee Ecoscape, Catfish Creek, Charlotte Harbor Flatwoods, Corkscrew Regional Ecosystem Watershed, Florida Keys Ecosystem [Ramrod Key], Florida's First Magnitude Springs [Madison Blue Spring], Green Swamp, Ichetucknee Trace, Indian River Lagoon Blueway, Middle Chipola River [Priority Group], Pal-Mar, Rotenberger/Seminole Indian Lands, South Walton County Ecosystem, St. Joe Timberlands, and Wacissa/Aucilla River Sinks.

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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 and cultural

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 34]. The Florida Legislature has approved the issuance of all ten \$300 million bond series to fund the P-2000 Program through Fiscal Years 1990-2000.

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**].

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 and Management Advisory Council (created in 1997 from the merger of the former Land Acquisition Advi-

sory Council and Land Management 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.

The Advisory Council has sole responsibility for the evaluation, selection and ranking of state land acquisition projects on the CARL priority list. The

Land Acquisition and Management Advisory Council [§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. of 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 And Management Advisory Council And Staff

LAND ACQUISITION AND MANAGEMENT ADVISORY COUNCIL (LAMAC)		
Staff Director O. Greg Brock, Ph.D., Chief Office of Environmental Services, Division of State Lands, Department of Environmental Protection 3900 Commonwealth Blvd., M.S. 140, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-3000 (Carr Building, Room 360) (850) 487-1750; FAX: (850) 413-7478		
COUNCIL MEMBERS		STAFF MEMBERS
Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (Chair)		
Mr. Earl Peterson, Director Division of Forestry Administration Building 3125 Conner Blvd. Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1650 (850) 488-4274; FAX: (850) 488-0863	Mr. Steve Bohl Division of Forestry Administration Building., Rm. 268 3125 Conner Blvd. Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1650 (850) 414-9914; FAX: (850) 488-0863	
Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission		
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Division of Historical Resources, Department of State		
Mr. George Percy, Director R.A. Gray Building, Room 305 500 South Bronough Street Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0250 (850) 488-1480; FAX: (850) 488-3353	Mr. Mike Wisenbaker R.A. Gray Building, Room 310 500 South Bronough Street, M.S. 8 Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0250 (850) 487-2299; FAX: (850) 414-2207	
Department of Community Affairs		
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Department of Environmental Protection		
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Mr. Bob Ballard, Deputy Secretary Douglas Building 3900 Commonwealth Blvd. Tallahassee, Florida 32399-3000 (850) 488-1554; FAX: (850) 488-7093	Ms. Erma Slager Office of Secretary 3900 Commonwealth Blvd. Tallahassee, Florida 32399-3000 (850) 488-7454; FAX: (850) 488-7093	Mr. Albert Gregory Office of Park Planning Division of Recreation & Parks 3900 Commonwealth Blvd., M.S. 525 Tallahassee, Florida 32399-3000 (850) 488-2200; FAX: (850) 487-3939

* Mr. Jim Robinson is the designee for Mr. Steven Seibert, Secretary, Department of Community Affairs

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 13 to 20]. 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. 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 options,

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, reviewing and approving management plans, and coordinating management review team functions for lands acquired through the CARL program.

Table 2: Additional LAMAC Support Staff

Office of Environmental Services	Florida Natural Areas Inventory	Others
<p>Mr. Mark Glisson, Environmental Administrator Mr. Delmas Barber, O.M.C. Manager Mr. Bill Howell, O.M.C. Manager Ms. Callie DeHaven, O.M.C. Mr. David Petti, Environ. Spec. Ms. Penny Rolleston, Planner Mr. John Barrow, Environmental Specialist (OPS) Ms. Debbie Williams, Admin. Assistant Ms. Lori Ansley, Admin. Assistant (OPS) Mr. Alphonso Craig, Admin. Assistant (OPS)</p> <p>Office of Environmental Services Division of State Lands Department of Environmental Protection 3900 Commonwealth Blvd., M.S. 140 Tallahassee, Florida 32399-3000 (Carr Building, 3rd Floor) Phone: (850) 487-1750 Fax: (850) 413-7478</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 Mr. Jon Blanchard, Managed Areas Biol. Dr. Chengxia You, GIS Manager Mr. Bobby Taylor, Data Manager Ms. Kathy Marois, Assist. Data Manager Ms. Sally Jue, Assist. Managed Areas Biologist Ms. Tina Sullivan, Exec. Assist.</p> <p>Florida Natural Areas Inventory 1018 Thomasville Road, Suite 200-C Tallahassee, Florida 32303 Phone: (850) 224-8207 Fax: (850) 681-9364</p>	<p>Ms. Ellen Stere Coastal & Aquatic Managed Areas M.S. 235 Phone: (850) 488-3456 Fax: (850) 488-3896</p> <p>Mr. David Buchanan Office of Park Planning Div. Rec. & Parks, DEP, M.S. 525 Phone: (850) 488-1416 Fax: (850) 487-3939</p> <p>Mr. Rick Halvorsen Office of Greenways & Trails M.S. 795 Phone: (850) 488-3701 Fax: (850) 922-6302</p> <p>Mr. Gary Evink Environ. Management Office, FDOT 605 Suwannee Street, M.S. 37 Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0450 Phone: (850) 487-2781 Fax: (850) 922-7292</p>

PAST ACCOMPLISHMENTS: 1974-1999

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-eight CARL priority lists which are documented in Board approved CARL Annual and Interim Reports (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 1999 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). Over 902,000 acres of Florida's diminishing natural areas, forests, wetlands, springs, fish and wildlife habitat, endangered and threatened species habitat, and historic and archaeological sites have been acquired with nearly \$1.61 billion under the CARL program^a (Table 4; Table 7).

The Board has also approved several option contracts, which have not yet closed. When these option contracts close, over 27,000 additional acres worth about \$85 million will have been acquired (Table 4, Table 5, Table 9). Under CARL's predecessor, the \$200 million En-

vironmentally 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, 1999 through December 31, 1999

The list of accomplishments under the CARL program during 1999 included the acquisition of nearly 170,000 acres at a cost of over \$243 million (Table 8).

Important acquisitions during 1999 resulted from successfully negotiating with over 3,960 owners for portions of 50 projects, including Fisheat-ing Creek, Okaloacoochee Slough, Sebastian Creek, and Tate's Hell. Five projects accounted for more than 72% of the total acreage acquired in 1999. The five projects are: Save Our Everglades, Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem, Charlotte Harbor Flatwoods, Annutteliga Hammock, and Belle Meade.

The Board approved option contracts to secure 600 additional parcels (Table 9) in 1999. When the options for these parcels close, the State will have purchased another 22,319 acres for approximately \$76 million. Thus, during the twenty years that the CARL program has operated, over one million acres have been acquired at an anticipated final cost of over \$2.07 billion.^b

Table 3: Board Approved CARL Lists

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
Annual Report	February 11, 1997
Annual Report	February 10, 1998
Annual Report	February 9, 1999
Interim Report	May 25, 1999
Interim Report	September 28, 1999
Annual Report	February 22, 2000

^a Includes Preservation 2000 funds expended under the CARL program.

^b Includes EEL, P-2000, local government, and water management district funds spent or obligated under CARL program since 1980 - see Table 4.

Table 4: Funds Spent Under the CARL and EEL Programs: 1974–1999

Year	Acres	CARL/EEL	P-2000	Other*	TOTAL
1974	91,372.37	45,261,242	0	0	45,261,242
1975	203,516.26	48,292,913	0	1,785,002	50,077,915
1976	5,151.22	4,017,827	0	0	4,017,827
1977	61,335.04	35,866,827	0	0	35,866,827
1978	26,790.82	29,128,486	0	0	29,128,486
1979	3,048.41	10,705,253	0	1	10,705,254
1980	82,277.04	4,224,514	0	19,254	4,243,768
1981	2,805.06	332,020	0	10,006	342,026
1982	6,122.25	14,760,669	0	1,021,503	15,782,172
1983	29,727.36	29,451,045	0	7,538,170	36,989,215
1984	46,854.11	38,227,158	0	3,565,849	41,793,007
1985	20,550.43	39,368,925	0	35,654,522	75,023,447
1986	27,243.79	41,842,337	0	28,288,622	70,130,959
1987	9,742.87	32,677,943	0	3,020,000	35,697,943
1988	37,990.97	70,186,722	0	37,300	70,224,022
1989	12,149.10	30,040,493	0	2,615,750	32,656,243
1990	14,936.94	64,522,036	0	1,908,725	66,430,761
1991	30,176.29	30,339,124	50,444,671	11,935,200	92,718,995
1992	91,120.84	22,092,673	146,353,635	4,292,069	172,738,377
1993	32,490.67	53,345,711	56,702,514	14,981,245	125,029,470
1994	72,241.91	3,889,493	140,601,977	6,432,100	150,923,570
1995	115,145.13	23,463,045	168,246,367	3,081,825	194,791,237
1996	110,837.81	15,828,196	247,622,796	6,750,128	270,201,120
1997	65,045.31	2,248,575	86,879,357	20,601,015	109,728,947
1998	51,769.14	2,196,201	151,248,737	19,473,850	172,918,788
1999	169,957.06	7,079,601	206,516,337	29,716,336	243,312,274
Subtotal	1,420,398.20	699,389,029	1,254,616,391	202,728,472	2,156,733,892
Outstanding Options Authorized By The Board					
Before 1999	4,716.64	171,201	9,019,737	21,062	9,212,000
1999	22,318.53	822,543	69,621,760	5,539,863	75,984,166
Subtotal	27,035.17	993,744	78,641,497	5,560,925	85,196,166
TOTAL	1,447,433.37	\$700,382,773	\$1,333,257,888	\$208,289,397	\$2,241,930,058

* donate value, exchange value, and other funding sources.

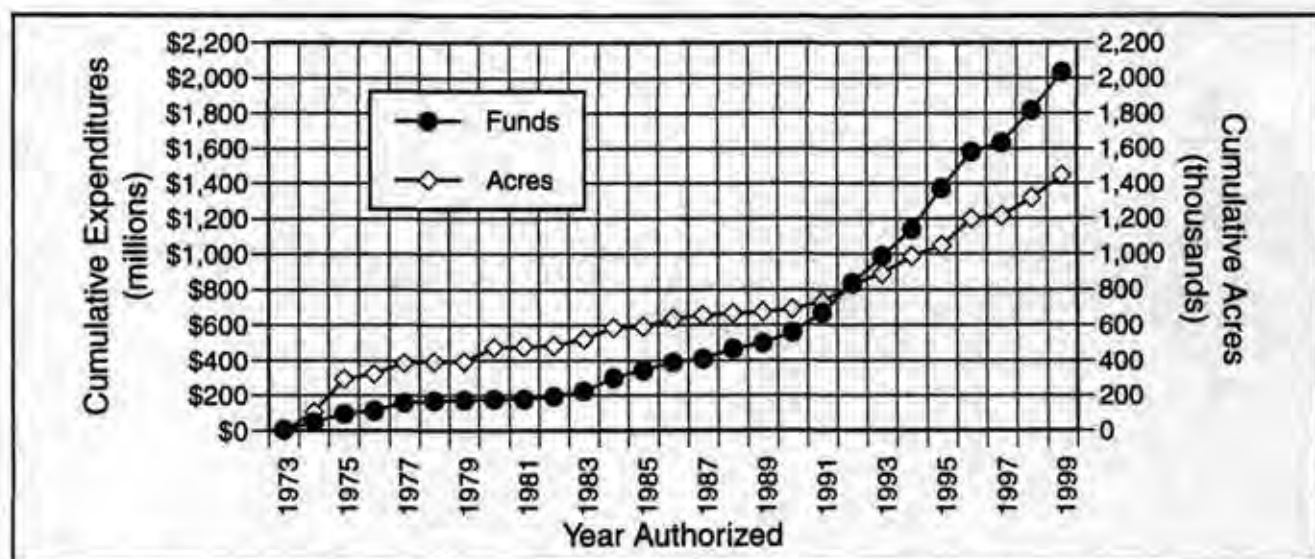


Figure 1: CARL and EEL Programs Acquisition History (1973–1999)

Table 5: Outstanding Options/Agreements Authorized Prior to 1999 (as of 1/13/2000)

Project Name	No ^	Date(s)	Acres	Amount
Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge	1	02/14/95	3.60	\$800,000
Belle Meade	7	10/01/96-10/13/98	299.82	\$518,700
Brevard Coastal Scrub Ecosystem	2	03/28/96	140.80	\$1,016,500
Cayo Costa Island	1	11/06/98	1.00	\$15,000
Charlotte Harbor	3	09/09/97-07/14/98	444.00	\$45,022
Corkscrew Regional Ecosystem Watershed	3	02/24/98-10/13/98	15.00	\$22,000
Coupon Bight/Key Deer	13	05/28/97-05/04/98	12.00	\$195,700
Dade County Archipelago	1	10/13/98	14.83	\$90,917
Fakahatchee Strand	57	03/09/94-12/30/98	128.75	\$57,945
Fl. Springs Coastal - St. Martins River	1	10/27/98	0.85	\$1,000
Homosassa Springs	1	11/24/97	0.52	\$13,000
Lake Wales Ridge - Carter Creek	8	02/15/94-12/04/98	87.48	\$174,200
Lake Wales Ridge - Highlands Ridge	8	02/10/98-11/09/98	10.00	\$13,40
Lake Wales Ridge - Holmes Avenue	1	09/24/98	1.00	\$1
Lake Wales Ridge - Sun 'n Lakes South	1	11/07/96	31.50	\$26,000
Longleaf Pine Ecosystem - Ross Prairie	1	01/21/98	10.30	\$15,450
Maritime Hammocks Initiative	1	03/28/96	6.35	\$222,500
North Fork St. Lucie River	2	11/10/98	104.30	\$1,382,910
Osceola Pine Savannas	1	08/28/97	2,095.52	\$2,357,460
Paynes Prairie	1	06/09/98	6.90	\$17,500
Rotenberger/Holey Lands	1	11/20/96	2.50	\$1,125
SOE Big Cypress National Preserve	2	11/26/91	15.00	\$7,500
SOE Golden Gate Estates	35	02/08/94-03/26/98	85.97	\$57,290
Sebastian Creek	2	10/22/96	1,149.50	\$1,995,800
South Savannas	2	05/28/98	2.50	\$13,000
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 Greenway/Connector	1	07/14/98	46.85	\$152,300
TOTALS:	161		4,716.64	\$9,212,000

Table 6: EEL Projects Acquisition Summary

Project Name	No ^	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

^ Number of option contracts/purchase agreements.

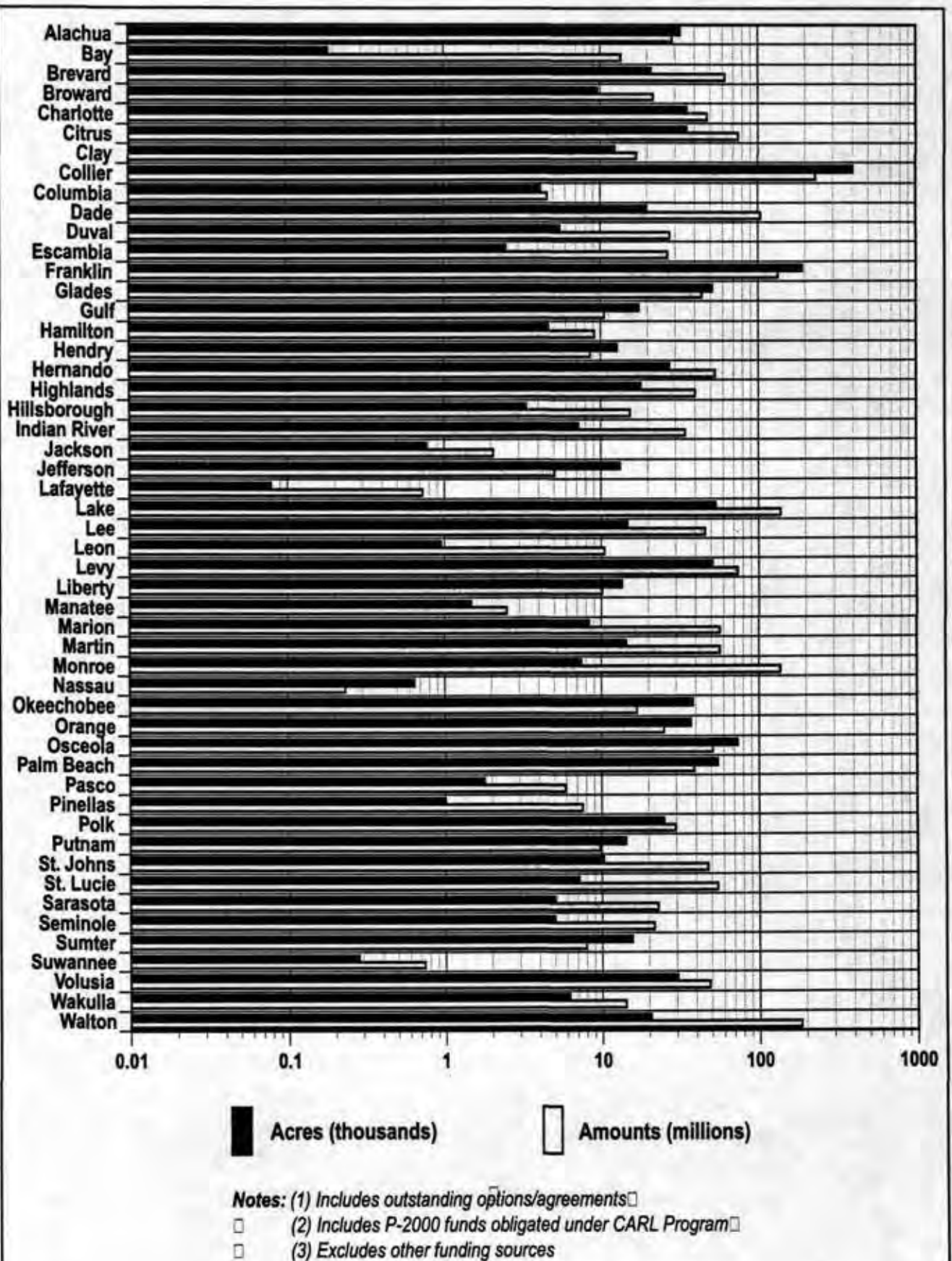


Figure 2: CARL/EEL Program Accomplishments by County (1974-1999)

Figure 3: CARL Projects Acquired or Partially Acquired (1980 – 1999)



Table 7: CARL Projects Acquisition Summary

No ^A	Project Name	No ^B	County(ies)	Acres ^{C, D}	Amount ^E
1	Alford Arm	5	Leon	876.60	5,042,928
2	Andrews Tract	8	Levy	2,844.32	4,878,615
3	Annettella Hammock	3	Citrus/Hernando	7,756.80	24,131,845
4	Apalachicola Bay	28	Franklin/Gulf	30,589.80	21,800,909
5	Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge	57	Brevard/Indian River	410.54	33,892,865
6	Atlantic Ridge Ecosystem	4	Martin	2,985.55	19,107,981
7	Avalon Tract	6	St. Lucie	208.83	7,300,611
8	Balm-Boyette Scrub	1	Hillsborough	1,818.03	6,373,500
9	Belle Meade	366	Collier	17,792.65	36,556,645
10	Bower Tract	2	Hillsborough	888.10	5,491,500
11	Brevard Coastal Scrub Ecosystem	26	Brevard	2,661.95	5,923,119
12	Brevard Turtle Beaches	1	Brevard	14.58	2,561,997
13	Brown Tract/Big Shoals	3	Hamilton	2,683.00	4,871,342
14	Corkscrew Regional Ecosystem Watershed	184	Collier/Lee	1,449.50	2,295,275
15	Cape Haze/Charlotte Harbor	1	Charlotte	5,470.70	2,997,500
16	Caravelle Ranch	2	Putnam	5,103.65	2,984,000
17	Carlton Half-Moon Ranch	3	Sumter	5,414.40	5,801,832
18	Catfish Creek	18	Polk	4,339.26	9,078,200
19	Cayo Costa Island	390	Lee	469.05	7,671,661
20	Charlotte Harbor	22	Charlotte/Lee	6,426.51	15,164,300
21	Charlotte Harbor Flatwoods	25	Charlotte/Lee	11,341.15	26,599,690
22	Chessahowitzka Swamp	19	Hernando	20,196.89	19,193,511
23	City of Jacksonville (not LAMAC reviewed)	1	Duval	0.00	5,000,000
24	Cockroach Bay Islands	1	Hillsborough	51.49	602,300
25	Coupon Bight/Key Deer	612	Monroe	1,010.48	13,050,664
26	Curry Hammock	3	Monroe	438.29	12,132,363
27	Dade County Archipelago	16	Dade	318.33	8,808,829
28	DeSoto Site	1	Leon	4.83	1,400,000
29	Deering Hammock	4	Dade	91.64	20,830,675
30	Dickerson Bay/Bald Point	3	Franklin/Wakulla	1,211.75	8,625,000
31	East Everglades	189	Broward/Dade	10,503.51	36,506,258
32	Econ-St. Johns Ecosystem: Lower Econlockhatchee	5	Seminole	1,643.14	8,986,157
33	Emerson Point	2	Manatee	69.70	803,264
34	Enchanted Forest	1	Brevard	157.07	2,497,000
35	Escambia Bay Bluff	2	Escambia	16.10	394,250
36	Estero Bay	6	Lee	6,329.45	8,771,050
37	Etoniah/Cross Florida Greenway	39	Citrus/Putnam	9,221.27	8,165,429
38	Fakahatchee Strand	3766	Collier/Okeechobee	24,582.05	12,796,407
39	Fisheating Creek	1	Glades	51,392.80	44,002,336
40	Florida's First Magnitude Springs:	37	Jackson/Lafayette/ Levy/Hernando	1,073.61	10,330,663
41	Florida Keys Ecosystem:	47	Monroe	912.45	30,063,478
42	Florida Springs Coastal Greenway:	103	Citrus	26,709.35	43,788,043
43	Fort George Island	2	Duval	496.82	10,212,349
44	Fort San Luis	4	Leon	56.60	1,805,000
45	Gateway	3	Pinellas	390.88	1,561,162
46	Gills Tract	1	Pasco	49.12	2,050,000
47	Golden Aster Scrub	1	Hillsborough	588.42	1,450,000
48	Goldy-Bellemead	1	Volusia	540.30	1,622,604
49	Green Swamp	11	Lake	7,186.80	32,239,900
50	Green Swamp Land Authority (not LAMAC reviewed)	5	Lake/Polk	9,767.97	8,230,491
51	Guana River	2	St. Johns	4,800.91	25,000,000
52	Highlands Hammock Addition	5	Highlands	4,616.50	7,072,615
53	Homosassa Springs	7	Citrus	184.06	5,571,301
54	Hutchinson Island/Blind Creek	1	St. Lucie	194.10	5,086,750
55	ITT Hammock	1	Dade	692.32	6,111,500
56	Indian River Lagoon Blueway	1	Brevard	19.69	900,000
57	Jordan Ranch	1	Citrus	1,449.80	2,828,913
58	Josslyn Island	1	Lee	9.30	144,000
59	Julington/Durbin Creeks	1	Duval	2,058.00	8,532,025
60	Juno Hills	2	Palm Beach	167.83	7,570,215
61	Jupiter Ridge	2	Palm Beach	94.90	11,047,750
62	Key West Custom House	1	Monroe	0.57	1,350,000
63	Kissimmee Prairie/River Ecosystem	1	Okeechobee/Osceola	38,315.04	16,892,644
64	Lake Arbuckle	5	Polk	13,765.85	8,912,820
65	Lake George	4	Volusia	19,648.27	22,281,310

Table 7 continued on next page

Table 7: CARL Projects Acquisition Summary (continued)

No ^A	Project Name	No ^B	County(ies)	Acres ^{C,D}	Amount ^E
66	Lake Powell/Camp Helen	1	Bay	183.50	13,575,000
67	Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem: (13 sites)	1673	Highlands/Polk	17,121.85	38,097,687
68	Letchworth Mounds	1	Jefferson	79.20	400,000
69	Levy County Forest/Sandhills	7	Levy	43,202.91	85,233,126
70	Little Gator Creek	1	Pasco	565.00	1,175,000
71	Longleaf Pine Ecosystem: (3 sites)	9	Hamilton/Hernando/Marion	9,684.50	30,363,180
72	Maritime Hammock Initiative	7	Brevard	73.95	2,604,500
73	Middle Chipola River	10	Jackson	462.71	743,600
74	Myakka Estuary	3	Charlotte/Sarasota	2,327.13	6,213,586
75	North Fork St. Lucia River	6	St. Lucie	1,060.60	2,969,212
76	North Indian River Lagoon	6	Brevard	318.08	542,185
77	North Key Largo Hammocks	166	Monroe	3,368.41	74,997,392
78	North Peninsula	21	Volusia	1,575.45	14,583,741
79	Okaloacoochee Slough	3	Collier/Hendry	22,250.24	13,798,261
80	Oscar Scherer Addition	1	Sarasota	914.51	11,764,960
81	Osceola Pine Savannas	6	Osceola	11,360.03	15,939,606
82	Pal-Mar	1	Martin	3,870.47	1,850,000
83	Paynes Prairie	13	Alachua	2,566.77	4,951,225
84	Peacock Slough	2	Suwannee	280.00	738,517
85	Perdido Pitcher Plant Prairie	5	Escambia	2,246.20	18,377,165
86	Pine Island Ridge	1	Broward	99.80	3,566,349
87	Pineland Site Complex	1	Lee	0.43	209,000
88	Placid Lakes	1	Highlands	3,188.62	6,618,000
89	Pumpkin Hill Creek	3	Duval	2,817.84	3,257,742
90	Rainbow River	7	Marion	876.13	8,781,916
91	Rock Springs Run	8	Orange	306.83	973,115
92	Rookery Bay	69	Collier	18,497.74	46,264,922
93	Rotenberger/Holey Lands	667	Broward/Palm Beach	49,163.46	12,925,693
94	Save Our Everglades	10,933	Collier/Hendry	146,162.76	73,725,783
95	Saddle Blanket Lakes Scrub	1	Polk	77.86	140,000
96	San Felasco Hammock Addition	2	Alachua	906.63	2,153,670
97	Seabranck	1	Martin	679.76	14,000,000
98	Sebastian Creek	5	Brevard/Indian River	14,543.25	32,930,545
99	Silver River/Springs	11	Marion	3,953.87	41,059,109
100	Snake Warrior Island	1	Broward	53.25	1,973,000
101	South Savannas	104	Martin/St. Lucie	1,497.14	10,593,497
102	South Walton County Ecosystem	40	Walton	19,837.64	166,629,945
103	Spring Hammock	19	Seminole	818.62	5,361,016
104	Spruce Creek	6	Volusia	1,216.12	3,093,575
105	St. George Island/Unit 4	2	Franklin	84.70	1,126,912
106	St. Johns River Marshes (Canaveral Industrial Park)	1	Brevard	2,666.00	839,842
107	St. Joseph Bay Buffers	2	Gulf	1,451.80	5,925,207
108	Stark Tract	1	Volusia	719.44	3,003,900
109	Tate's Hill/Carrabelle Tract	17	Franklin/Liberty	145,053.26	94,046,567
110	Tequesta Circle	1	Dade	1.32	15,000,000
111	Terra Ceia	2	Manatee	705.00	840,000
112	The Grove	1	Leon	10.35	2,285,000
113	Three Lakes/Prairie Lakes	9	Osceola	8,262.83	10,714,845
114	Upper Black Creek	5	Clay	12,411.88	17,063,828
115	Wacissa/Aucilla River	1	Jefferson	13,179.00	4,637,536
116	Wakulla Springs	1	Wakulla	2,902.00	7,150,000
117	Wakulla Springs Protection Zone	3	Wakulla	3,289.90	6,720,850
118	Watermelon Pond	3	Alachua/Levy	5,015.60	3,851,019
119	Wekiva River Buffers	1	Seminole	602.85	5,018,365
120	Wekiva-Ocala Greenway:	61	Lake/Orange	34,473.15	96,646,769
121	Westlake	2	Broward	1,177.84	11,945,395
122	Weststone / Berkovitz	2	Pasco	1,180.00	2,659,750
123	Windley Key Quarry	2	Monroe	28.00	2,225,000
124	Yamato Scrub	1	Palm Beach	70.21	5,800,000
125	Ybor City Addition (= Centro Español)	1	Hillsborough	0.95	1,417,107
	TOTALS:	20,016		996,478.62	\$1,797,053,677

^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 1999 (as of 1/13/2000)

Project Name	No^A	Date(s)	Acres	Amount
Apalachicola Bay	2	06/18/99-10/13/99	6,762.40	7,215,000
Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge	2	04/21/99-08/31/99	2.27	495,000
Atlantic Ridge Ecosystem	4	03/12/99-11/18/99	1,171.14	4,300,000
Avalon Tract	1	02/23/99	1.36	2,680
Belle Meade	50	01/14/99-12/29/99	2,543.20	5,398,110
Brevard Coastal Scrub Ecosystem	7	07/14/99-12/14/99	3,793.00	6,134,542
Corkscrew Regional Ecosystem Watershed	65	01/21/99-09/07/99	537.50	952,500
Cayo Costa Island	43	01/14/99-11/27/99	47.14	1,213,570
Charlotte Harbor	5	03/08/99-12/03/99	593.20	4,296,025
Charlotte Harbor Flatwoods	8	03/29/99-11/23/99	4,031.92	9,394,550
Coupon Bight/Key Deer	166	01/04/99-12/10/99	186.23	3,183,700
Dade County Archipelago	1	04/11/99	14.83	90,917
Dickerson Bay/Bald Point	3	08/30/99-11/03/99	1,211.75	8,625,000
East Everglades/East Coast Buffers	42	06/30/99-12/08/99	819.56	9,461,700
Estero Bay	1	12/17/99	577.45	390,000
Etoniah/Cross Florida Greenway	11	04/28/99-12/09/99	17.75	82,620
Fakahatchee Strand	134	01/04/99-12/06/99	1,135.28	833,053
Fisheating Creek	1	12/02/99	51,392.80	44,002,336
Florida Keys Ecosystem	6	05/05/99-12/14/99	1,235.94	1,734,860
Florida Springs Coastal Greenway/St. Martins River	4	01/11/99-06/15/99	45.78	16,000
Highlands Hammock Addition	1	03/17/99	2,874.40	3,138,100
Homosassa Springs	1	04/29/99	5.00	3,700
Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem: (8 sites)	791	01/03/99-12/25/99	1,782.55	3,503,899
Maritime Hammocks Initiative	5	03/23/99-07/14/99	106.20	3,114,800
Middle Chipola River	4	04/30/99-09/28/99	256.80	452,800
North Fork St. Lucie River	4	02/19/99-09/29/99	111.52	1,480,350
North Key Largo Hammocks	19	01/29/99-12/16/99	43.56	290,476
Okaloacoochee Slough	4	02/17/99	31,704.00	18,953,632
Pal-Mar	2	05/31/99	7,740.94	3,700,000
Paynes Prairie	4	01/20/99-11/23/99	334.70	711,625
Perdido Pitcher Plant Prairie	3	08/25/99-11/05/99	975.90	3,886,365
Rock Springs Run	1	07/20/99	6.73	325,000
Rookery Bay	4	03/17/99-05/28/99	561.30	5,296,073
Rotenberger/Holey Lands	432	01/06/99-12/23/99	2,573.21	3,967,185
Save Our Everglades	2077	01/11/99-12/23/99	6,785.40	15,051,186
San Felasco Hammock	1	02/25/99	23.97	49,140
Sebastian Creek	2	11/17/99	5,361.00	10,041,957
Silver River/Springs	3	04/08/99-08/24/99	126.62	2,975,000
South Savannas	10	01/21/99-11/09/99	46.50	448,815
South Walton County Ecosystem/Topsail Hill	6	04/05/99-09/16/99	0.00	136,710
Spruce Creek	2	07/16/99	126.65	119,925
St. George Island	1	07/12/99	9.70	50,000
St. Joseph Bay Buffer	1	10/27/99	241.60	3,900,00
Tate's Hell/Carrabelle Tract	4	07/20/99-10/07/99	23,805.00	16,009,168
Terra Ceia	2	03/17/99	1,390.00	1,500,000
Three Lakes	1	10/06/99	2,086.47	1,773,500
Wakulla Springs Protection Zone	3	07/14/99-12/29/99	3,289.90	6,720,850
Watermelon Pond	2	04/30/99-09/30/99	211.00	175,500
Wekiva-Ocala Greenway	3	08/03/99-11/22/99	457.17	837,500
Wekiva-Ocala Greenway/Connector	10	02/02/99-08/12/99	796.57	2,076,855
TOTALS:	3,959		169,957.06	\$243,312,274

Table 9: Outstanding Options/Agreements Authorized During 1999 (as of 01/13/2000)

Project Name	No ^A	Date(s)	Acres	Amount
Alford Arm	5	06/22/99	876.60	5,042,928
Atlantic Ridge Ecosystem	2	12/14/99	2,222.76	18,768,105
Belle Meade	12	02/26/99-12/28/99	592.30	2,052,820
Brevard Coastal Scrub Ecosystem	21	06/22/99-12/28/99	848.98	2,314,348
Cape Haze/Charlotte Harbor	1	10/09/99	5,909.57	8,850,264
Cayo Costa Island	16	03/23/99-11/17/99	16.00	314,500
Charlotte Harbor Flatwoods	1	11/22/99	56.20	86,000
Corkscrew Regional Ecosystem Watershed	10	03/23/99-11/08/99	72.50	116,000
Coupon Bight/Key Deer	20	04/06/99-12/27/99	222.73	2,403,451
Dade County Archipelago	2	08/12/99	35.17	1,349,519
East Everglades/East Coast Buffers	14	05/11/99-12/14/99	196.40	3,037,200
Econ-St.Johns Ecosystem	1	08/19/99	1.00	24,000
Estero Bay	2	06/08/99	456.00	780,000
Etoniah/Cross Florida Greenway	24	07/01/99-12/17/99	34.01	135,500
Fakahatchee Strand	32	02/10/99-12/27/99	72.50	32,692
Florida's First Magnitude Springs/Fanning Springs	3	07/15/99	2.00	3
Florida Springs Coastal Greenway/Crystal River	1	08/16/99	0.00	0
Florida Keys Ecosystem	21	03/23/99-12/16/99	140.69	762,500
Fort George Island	1	03/23/99	12.20	77,500
Fort San Luis	1	10/07/99	0.85	30,000
Homosassa Springs	1	11/10/99	1.00	1
Indian River Lagoon Blueway	2	09/28/99	39.38	1,800,000
Jullington/Durbin Creeks	1	09/28/99	2,058.00	6,532,025
Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem	191	02/24/99-12/27/99	351.77	2,101,395
Levy County Forest/Sandhills	1	07/13/99	6.96	19,500
Myakka Estuary	2	08/09/99	59.00	149,000
North Indian River Lagoon	6	08/24/99	318.08	542,185
North Key Largo Hammocks	19	08/16/99-12/16/99	3.39	322,000
Osceola Pine Savannas	2	12/14/99	3,754.26	5,994,126
Paynes Prairie	2	04/13/99-06/22/99	24.90	189,500
Perdido Pitcher Plant Prairie	1	12/14/99	363.60	1,090,800
Rotenberger/Holey Lands	1	02/12/99	2.50	1,125
Save Our Everglades: Golden Gate Estates	152	02/09/99-12/30/99	1,136.05	1,442,989
South Savannas	3	08/18/99-10/13/99	83.19	2,156,500
South Walton County Ecosystem	5	10/11/99-12/06/99	35.50	285,700
South Walton County Ecosystem/Topsail Hill	1	10/27/99	0.11	85,500
Spruce Creek	1	01/26/99	0.00	247,500
Terra Cels	2	09/20/99	20.00	180,00
Three Lakes	4	08/24/99-10/21/99	5.60	2,940
Wekiva-Ocala Greenway	14	06/08/99-10/19/99	2,286.78	4,664,055
TOTALS:	599		22,318.53	\$75,984,166

^A Number of option contracts/purchase agreements.

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 and Management 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, and the proposed managers prepare a management prospectus to describe how the property would be managed and used by the public.

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 Program goals and objectives, but also those of other acquisition programs of the federal government and private sector

groups such as The Nature Conservancy and the Trust for Public Land. The final product, the **Florida Statewide Land Acquisition Plan (FSLAP)**, 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.

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.

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 dedicated to preserving the world's

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.

biotic diversity. Funded through the CARL program since 1981, the FNAI maintains a comprehensive database on the status, distribution, and management of exemplary biotic communities, rare and endangered plants and animals, aquatic and marine habitats, geological and other natural features found within the State of Florida.

The FNAI database system is an ongoing, cumulative process in which information is continually updated and refined as additional data become available and the status of elements change. It is particularly important in a rapidly developing state like Florida that the assessment of ecological resources is always current and increasingly precise. The information and expertise provided by the FNAI through its contractual agreement with the State of Florida is indispensable for identifying areas of potential state acquisition by analyzing their natural attributes, vulnerability and endangerment.

The type and quality of information provided by the FNAI is an invaluable tool for decision makers planning for the wise management of Florida lands. The FNAI is 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 Council was 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** illustrate the **current process** for evaluating, selecting and acquiring CARL proposals, which is briefly explained below:

1. **Acquisition Proposal Form:** Proposals had to be received on or before December 31 to be considered during the next year's CARL cycle. Proposal forms were obtained from the Office of Environmental Services, Division of State Lands, Department of Environmental Protection. Proposals received after December 31 were considered during the next cycle, unless they were accepted out-of-cycle by an affirmative vote of at least five members of the Council.

Proposals were accepted from **any source**, which often included state agencies, local governments, conservation organizations, landowners, and real estate agents. Proposals could be rejected if incomplete, but the sponsor was first notified and provided the opportunity to supply the missing information.

2. **Public Hearing:** Project sponsors, local governments, and the general public were encouraged to provide testimony in support of, or in opposition to, acquisition proposals being considered by the Council. Project supporters and opponents were allowed to make short presentations, which often included slide presentations, videography, photographs, maps and other materials. Council

* LAMAC is replaced on March 1, 2000 by the Acquisition and Restoration Council, which will develop procedures for Florida Forever projects and will begin accepting applications on July 1, 2000.

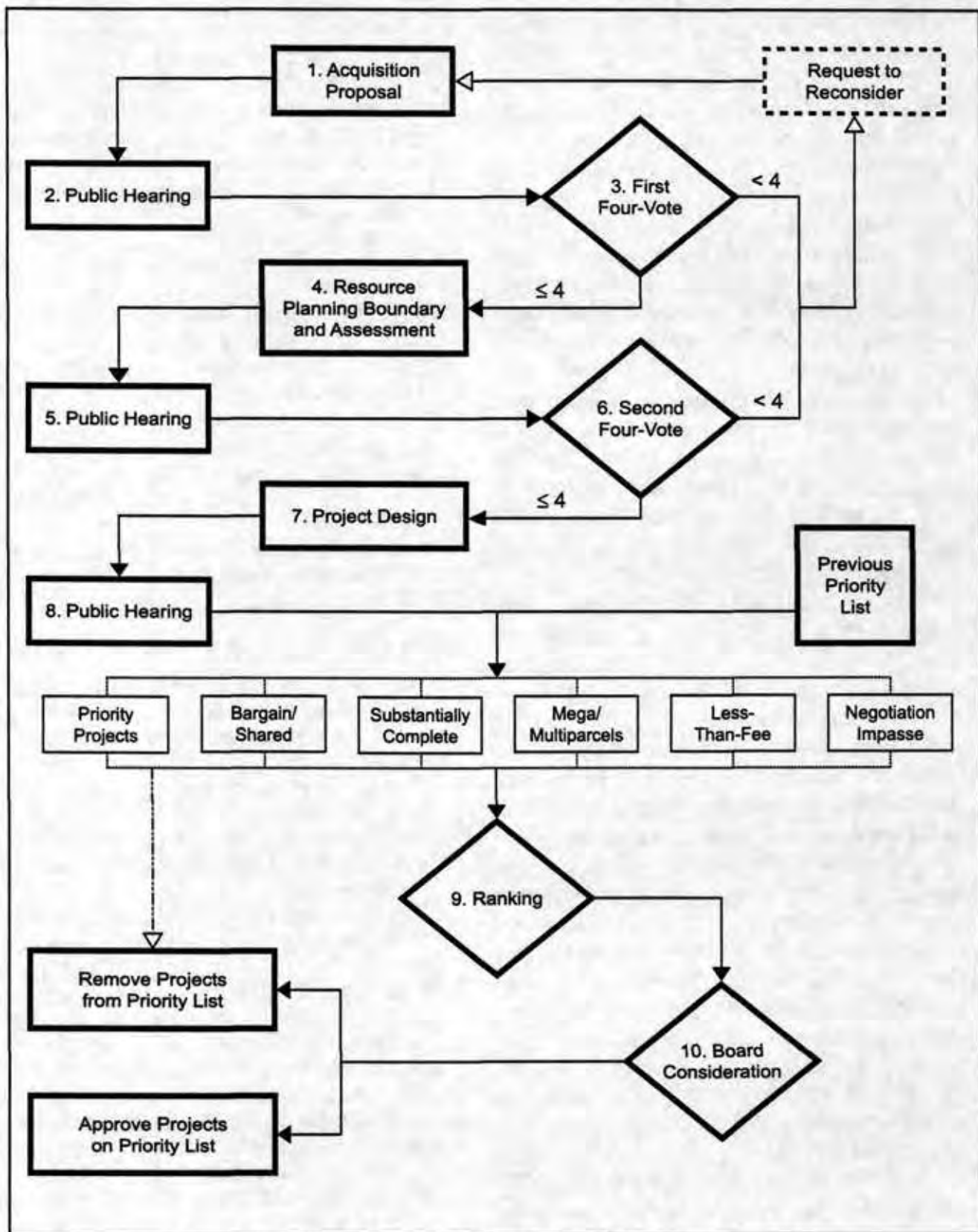


Figure 4: CARL Evaluation, Selection & Ranking Process

members often requested additional information from speakers.

3. **First 4-Vote Meeting:** The Council voted to determine which proposals would 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 received four or more votes were further evaluated. Sponsors of these proposals often were asked to provide additional information about the proposal, and they were expected to assist in making arrangements for staff to visit the proposed acquisition site(s).

Reconsideration: Proposals receiving less than four votes could be **reevaluated** during a subsequent cycle if reconsideration was requested in writing, the original proposal was less than three years old, and the request included new or updated information since the Council's last consideration of the proposal.

4. **Resource Planning Boundary and Assessment:** Proposals voted for further review were 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 was developed by the Office of Environmental Services, Division of State Lands, and reviewed by Council staff. FNAI staff performed **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 were then circulated to Council staff members and appropriate field staff for review. Council staff occasionally suggested revisions to the FNAI-prepared RPB.

The working RPB developed by Council staff and FNAI defined the project area that was thoroughly assessed. A written report assessing the area within (and adjacent to) the RPB was prepared by staff to address the resource values of the proposal. Each agency represented on the Council and the FNAI was assigned lead responsibility for the

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.

completion of appropriate portions of each project assessment. Staff members or their designees conducted on-site evaluations of each proposed project. The assessment occasionally suggested further revisions to the RPB or to the proposed public purposes and resource-based reasons for acquisition. Assessments were 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, was evaluated by the Council to determine if it accurately and adequately assessed the characteristics of an acquisition proposal. The Council rarely directed staff to modify the assessment or RPB before approval.

5. **Public Hearing:** Project sponsors, local governments, and the general public were encouraged to provide testimony in support of, or in opposition to, acquisition proposals being considered by the Council. Project sponsors and opponents were allowed to make short presentations. Council members could request additional information from speakers.

6. **Second 4-Vote Meeting:** After reviewing pertinent information, the Council voted to determine which of the assessed proposals received a project design. Assessed proposals receiving four or more votes were considered further. Projects receiving fewer than four votes could be considered during a subsequent cycle if certain conditions were met (*see #3, Reconsideration*, page 15).

7. **Project Design:** The RPB approved by the Council was the starting point for the Project Design. The RPB was based predominantly on resource concerns, while the Project Design analyzed ownership patterns, ease of acquisition, regulatory controls, applicable **less-than-fee-simple** acquisition techniques, and related factors which could affect boundary considerations. The initial draft of the Project Design was prepared by a team composed of representatives of the Division of State Lands (Office of Environmental Services and 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 was during this stage of project development that a diligent attempt was made to notify property owners of the State's potential interest in acquiring their property.

The draft Project Design was then submitted to the Council staff, the FNAI, and to the proposed management agencies for review. Essential management parcel(s) and recommended acquisition phases were 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 exceeded annual budgetary and staffing limitations were divided, pursuant to these considerations, into phases that coincide with funding projections and staff's capabilities.

Each Project Design (including the project design boundary map, proposed phasing, and recommendations for fee-simple or **less-than-fee-simple** acquisitions) was evaluated by the Council to determine if any modifications were required. The Council accepted, modified, or rejected a project design. If rejected, the project design could be modified and reconsidered, or the Council could require that it be resubmitted for reconsideration during a subsequent evaluation cycle.

8. **Public Hearings:** Project sponsors, local governments, and other interested parties were sent notices of public hearings to be **held at several locations throughout the state**. These hearings were scheduled to obtain additional public testimony on new project proposals, as well as testimony on projects that were already on the CARL Priority List. Statewide public hearings were 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 was placed into one of six ranking groups: (a) Priority Projects, (b) Bargain/Shared Projects, (c) Substantially Complete Projects, (d) Mega/Multiparcels Projects, (e) Less-Than-Fee

Projects, or (f) Negotiation Impasse Projects [see page 50]. The Council then ranked each group of projects by one of several means:

- All the projects within a group, including newly approved projects, were independently ranked by each Council member. The independent rankings were then combined for each project, and the projects were ranked from lowest total score to highest. [NOTE: Primary method utilized.]
- New projects were independently ranked by each Council member. An average rank score was calculated for each new project, and then each was inserted into an existing list of projects at its calculated positions. The entire list was then renumbered.
- Projects with exceptional resource value, those that were especially endangered by development, or those providing bargain sale or other emergency acquisition opportunities were re-ranked or inserted into an existing list at an appropriate rank by affirmative vote of four or more Council members.

The Council also recommended 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 approved by an affirmative vote of at least four members the priority list that was submitted to the Board.

10. Board Consideration: The Council's CARL Priority List was 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 always approved the list as submitted, although it had the authority to strike individual projects from the list. The Board always acted upon the Council's list within 45 days of its submission to them. **Interim priority lists** also were developed several times when requested by four or more members of the Council. Interim lists were treated in the same manner as the Annual CARL Priority List.

11. Acquisition Workplan: After the Board approved the CARL Priority List, the Division of

State Lands' Production Management Team (PMT), in cooperation with other division staff (including the Chief of the Bureau of Land Acquisition), managing agencies, partners, other interested parties and the Advisory Council, developed an acquisition workplan (**Addendum 6**). Beginning with the highest ranked projects within each group, projects on the priority list were 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** were employed in lieu of state acquisition procedures, if approved by the Board of Trustees.

12. Appraisal Mapping: Maps were prepared for appraisal purposes for project phases which qualified for funding under the workplan of the Division of State Lands. An "appraisal map" generally identified project and ownership boundaries, encumbrances, and sovereign and jurisdictional lands.

These maps, which typically required the services of a Florida Professional Land Surveyor, were approved by the Bureau of Survey and Mapping. The Bureau contracted with surveying firms to prepare most appraisal maps. The Bureau of Land Acquisition contracted with title companies for the necessary title information for parcels within the project boundaries.

13. Appraise Properties: Mapped parcels that qualified for funding under the workplan of the Division of State Lands were 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 had two independent appraisals conducted, which were approved by the Bureau of Appraisal. Property values were 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, were **confidential** and could not be released except under specific circumstances [see page 42].

14. **Negotiate Acquisitions:** Acquisition agents of the Bureau of Land Acquisition contacted property owners to negotiate the acquisition of appraised properties. Arms-length negotiations were conducted based on the property's highest and best use value [see page 40]. Owners who did not accept the State's offer to acquire their property were generally under *no obligation to sell*. Only under *rare* circumstances did the Board employ its powers of eminent domain [see page 40]. During negotiations the property owner may propose boundary amendments, the sale of less-than-fee-simple interest in property, or other actions that required the property to be re-mapped or re-appraised.

15. **Board Consideration:** Option contracts or purchase agreements for each acquisition were approved by the Board. Thus, the Board could veto prospective acquisitions by rejecting the contract or agreement.

16. **Real Estate Closing:** After Board approval, the Bureau of Land Acquisition and/or the property owner(s) procured surveys, environmental audits, title insurance policies, and other neces-

sary documents for closing the acquisition. The State generally required clear title to the property it acquires.

Once all closing documents were in order, the State provided the seller a proceeds warrant (check) for the net consideration which included adjustments to the purchase price based on acreage discrepancies, encumbrances, or other factors affecting price. If closing documents disclosed abnormalities that the seller could not cure and that substantially affected the State's interest in the property or its purchase price, the Bureau would abandon negotiations or renegotiate its acquisition. Renegotiated or revised contracts were reviewed by the Board.

17. **Management Lease:** Once acquired, the Bureau of Public Lands Administration of the Division of State Lands leased the property to the appropriate management agency, which prepared management plans for review by the Land Acquisition and Management Advisory Council and, under certain circumstances, for approval by the Board.

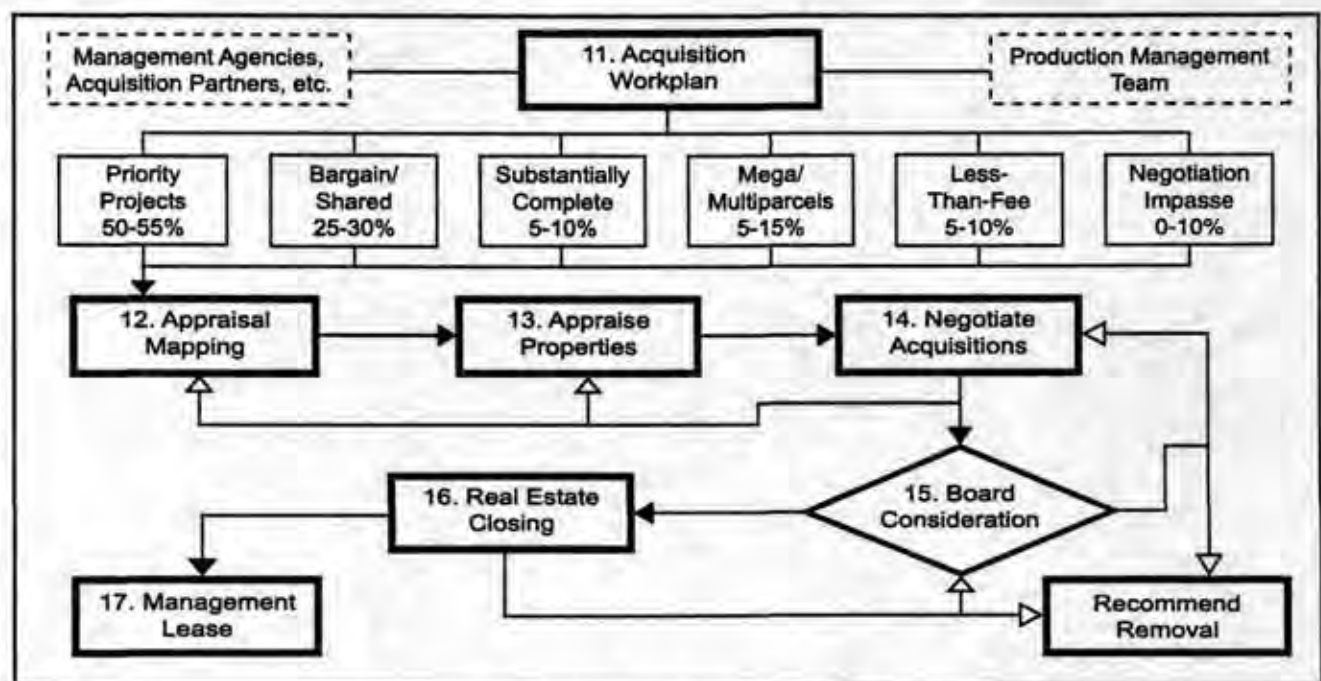
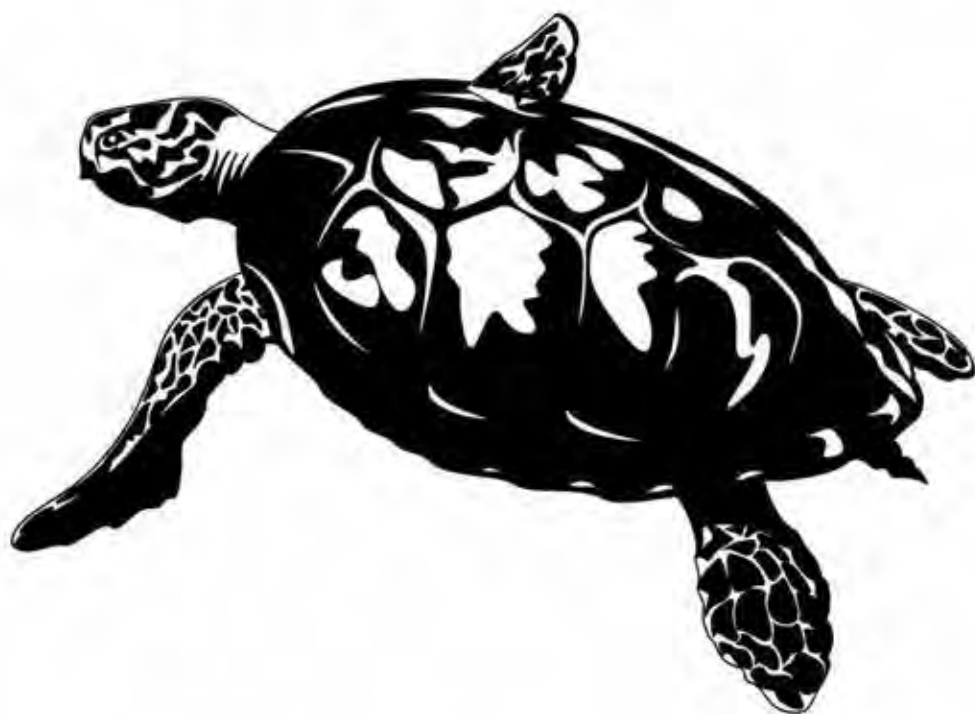


Figure 5: State Land Acquisition Process



SUMMARY OF ADVISORY COUNCIL ACTIONS: 1999 EVALUATION CYCLE

The Land Acquisition and Management Advisory Council (LAMAC) was created by the merger of the Land Acquisition Advisory Council (LAAC) and the Land Management Advisory Council (LMAC) in 1997.

The Council held nineteen meetings during the 1999 evaluation cycle (**Table 10** and **Addendum 2**). Eleven of those meetings included public hearings in which the general public 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 8 and 14, August 19, September 30, and November 15 and 16 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: the *Pensacola News Journal*, *Tallahassee Democrat*, *Florida Times Union* (Jacksonville), *Gainesville Sun*, *Or-*

lando Sentinel, *Tampa Tribune*, *Florida Today*, *Ft. Myers News Press*, *Naples Daily News*, *Palm Beach Post*, *Key Noter* (Marathon), *Daytona News Journal*, and the *Chipley News*.

During 1999, two interim reports were approved by BOT and two new CARL lists were approved by LAMAC. The new CARL list, which added the Fisheating Creek and Tequesta Site projects, was approved by LAMAC on May 6, 1999 and the interim report approved on May 25, 1999. The second CARL list, which added Julington/Durbin Creeks project, was approved by LAMAC on September 2, 1999 and the interim report approved on September 28, 1999.

On March 26, 1999, the Council reviewed acquisition proposals and voted to assess seven of the fourteen acquisition proposals considered (**Table 11**; **Figure 6**; **Addenda 3 & 5**).

On July 29, 1999, the Advisory Council reviewed and adopted five CARL assessments prepared by staff (**Table 11**; **Figure 6**). The five projects with approved assessments received sufficient votes from the Council for preparation of project designs (**Addendum 3**). Big Bend Swamp/Holopaw Ranch (Osceola County) was added to the Less-Than-Fee CARL group, and Three Chimneys (Volusia County) was added to the Priority group. Lecanto Sandhills (Citrus County) was combined with the Annutteliga Hammock project (Hernando and Citrus Counties) in the Priority group, and Ross Prairie Addition (Marion County) was combined with the Longleaf Pine Ecosystem [Ross Prairie site] in the Priority group. Although approved for both project assessment and design, the Spring Hollow project (Washington County) was not added to the CARL list. The owners were not ready to contemplate a sale to the state. The LAMAC recommended the project design be completed the following year with the first cycle of Florida Forever projects.

Table 10: Council Meetings in 1999

Date	Primary Agenda	Location
01/21/99	Public Hearing	Tallahassee
02/11/99	Public Meeting	Tallahassee
03/04/99	Public Hearing	Tallahassee
03/26/99	Public Meeting (1 st 4-Vote)	Tallahassee
04/15/99	Public Hearing	Tallahassee
05/06/99	Public Meeting	Tallahassee
05/27/99	Public Hearing	Tallahassee
06/17/99	Public Meeting	Tallahassee
07/08/99	Public Hearing	Tallahassee
07/14/99	Public Hearing	Ocala
07/29/99	Public Meeting (2 nd 4-Vote)	Tallahassee
08/19/99	Public Hearing	Tallahassee
09/02/99	Public Meeting	Tallahassee
09/30/99	Public Hearing	Tallahassee
10/21/99	Public Meeting	Tallahassee
11/10/99	Public Hearing	Tallahassee
11/15/99	Public Hearing	West Palm
11/16/99	Public Hearing	Tampa
12/09/99	Public Meeting	Tallahassee

Note: Meeting Summaries are included in Addendum 2 and voting ranking sheets are included in Addendum 3.

Additionally, the Council modified the project design boundaries (by adding or deleting acreage) of seventeen other projects on the 1999 CARL priority lists (**Table 12; Figure 6**): Alderman's Ford Addition (Bargain/Shared group), Apalachicola River (Priority group), Atlantic Ridge Ecosystem (Bargain/Shared group), Caloosahatchee Ecoscape (Priority group), Catfish Creek (Priority group), Charlotte Harbor Flatwoods (Priority group), Corkscrew Regional Ecosystem Watershed (Bargain/Shared group), Florida Keys Ecosystem (Priority group), Florida's First Magnitude Springs (Priority group), Ichetucknee Trace (Priority group), Indian River Lagoon Blueway (Bargain/Shared group), Middle Chipola River (Priority group), Pal-Mar (Bargain/Shared group), Rotenberger/Seminole Indian Lands (Mega/Multiparcels group), St. Joe Timberlands (Priority group), South Walton County Ecosystem (Substantially Complete group), and Wacissa/Aucilla River (Priority group).

On December 9, 1999, the Council ranked 94 CARL projects in six groups: 32 Priority projects; 22 Bargain/Shared projects; 8 Substantially Complete projects; 7 Mega/Multiparcels projects; 10 Less-Than-Fee projects; and 15 Negotiation Impasse projects (**Tables 16-21; Figures 8 & 9; Addendum 3**) [see page 50 for explanation of groups]. The Council established the Negotiation Impasse group in 1998 for projects in which negotiations on remaining "essential" parcels have been unsuccessful.

All or portion of six projects on the 1999 CARL priority list were transferred to the Negotiation Impasse group (**Table 14; Figure 7**). Lake Powell and Putnam County Sandhills projects were transferred from the Priority group to the Negotiation Impasse group. Allapattah Flats, Cypress Creek, and Hall Ranch projects were transferred from the Bargain/Shared group to the Negotiation Impasse group, and the Atkins tract of the Apalachicola River project was transferred from the Less-Than-Fee group to the Negotiation Impasse group. The Cape Haze, Lochloosa Wildlife, and Spruce Creek projects were transferred from the Bargain/Shared

group to the Substantially Complete group. The North Indian River Lagoon project of the Bargain/Shared group was combined with Indian River Lagoon Blueway project of the Bargain/Shared group.

Ten projects on the 1999 priority list are not included on the 2000 CARL priority list (**Table 13; Figure 7**). Everglades Agricultural Restoration Area, Julington/Durbin Creek, Juno Hills, Mallory Swamp, Okaloacoochee Slough, Rookery Bay, Rotenberger, Sebastian Creek, South Savannas, and Tequesta Site projects were calculated to be 90 percent complete and were removed from the CARL list. Two of these projects (Julington/Durbin Creek and Tequesta Site) were added to the 1999 CARL Interim Priority Lists, but were completed before the 2000 CARL Annual Priority List was developed.

In response to legislation that requires the Council to identify projects that can be acquired through alternatives to fee-simple acquisition (§259.101(9), F.S.), the Council established the Less-Than-Fee group in 1996.

When the Land Acquisition Advisory Council (LAAC) and the Land Management Advisory Council (LMAC) were merged by the Florida Legislature in 1997, Land Management Plans, Plan Amendments, and Pre-Plan Requests became items for the new Council to consider. The Council utilized a "consent agenda" process to facilitate the disposition of these items.

During 1999, the Council approved the following Land Management Plans, Pre-Plan Requests, and/or Plan Amendments in accordance with the requirements of Rule 18-2, F.A.C.: Allen David Broussard Catfish Creek State Preserve (Polk County), Apalachee Correctional Institution (DeCATur County (Georgia)), Bartow Youth Training Center (Polk County), Big Shoals Public Lands (Hamilton and Columbia Counties), Blackwater River State Forest (Santa Rosa County), Blue Springs and Hontoon Island State Parks (Volusia and Lake Counties), Blue Springs and Merritt's

Millpond (Jackson County), Cayo Costa State Park (Lee County), Corkscrew Regional Ecosystem Watershed (Lee and Collier Counties), Cross Seminole Trail (Seminole County), Econfina River State Park (Taylor County), Fanning Springs State Recreation Area (Levy County), Faver-Dykes State Park (St. Johns County), Fletcher Park (Osceola County), Florida State Hospital (Gadsden County), G. Pierce Wood Memorial Hospital (DeSoto County), General James A. Van Fleet State Trail (Lake, Polk, and Sumter Counties), Guana River State Park (St. Johns County), Hillsborough River State Park (Hillsborough County), Homosassa Springs State Wildlife Park (Citrus County), Honeymoon Island State Recreation Area (Pinellas County), John D. MacArthur Beach State Park (Palm Beach County), Lake George State Forest and Seminole State Forest (Lake and Volusia Counties), Little Manatee River State Recreation Area (Hillsborough County), Lovers Key State Recreation Area (Lee County), Myakka River State Park (Sarasota County), Nature Coast State Trail (Dixie, Levy, and Gilchrist Counties), North Peninsula State Recreation Area (Volusia County), North Shore Open Space Save Our Coast project (Dade County), Picayune Strand State Forest (Collier County), Point Washington State Forest (Walton County), Section 16—Volusia County School District (Volusia County), Spring Hammock Preserve (Seminole County), St.

Andrews State Recreation Area (Bay County), St. Sebastian State Buffer Preserve (Brevard and Indian River Counties), Tacachale Institution (Alachua County), Tarkiln Bayou State Preserve (Escambia County), Terra Ceia State Buffer Preserve (Manatee County), Topsail Hill State Preserve (Walton County), Torreya State Park (Liberty County), Washington Oaks State Gardens (Flagler County), Withlacoochee State Forest (Sumter County), and Withlacoochee State Trail (Citrus, Hernando, and Pasco Counties).

Because the 1999 Florida Legislature replaced the LAMAC with the Acquisition and Restoration Council (ARC) effective on March 1, 2000, this is the last CARL Priority List and Annual Report that will be submitted to the Board of Trustees. Beginning in 2001, ARC will submit a Florida Forever List to the Board pursuant to §259.105, F.S. The Florida Forever program, the successor to CARL and Preservation 2000 programs, increases the emphasis on: (1) water resource protection and development; (2) restoration of degraded ecosystems; and (3) providing more urban open space, greenways, and recreation. Staff at the Office of Environmental Services, Division of State Lands, will continue to support the new ARC in the evaluation of land acquisition proposals, and management plans and activities.



Figure 6: CARL Proposals Evaluated, Assessed, and Designed/Modifications - 1999



Table 11: Proposals Evaluated Under the CARL Program - 1999 Evaluation Cycle

No ^	Name of Proposal	Acres	County(ies)	Proposal No.
Approved for Further Review (Assessment) and Project Design				
1	Alford Arm	823	Leon	990729-37-1
2	Big Bend Swamp/Holopaw Ranch	54,425	Osceola	970102-0250
3	Fisheating Creek ^B	146,932	Glades	971230-22-5
4	Julington/Durbin Creek	4,115	Duval, St. Johns	990729-16-1
5	Lecanto Sandhills	1,889	Citrus	941220-09-1
6	Ross Prairie Addition	3,040	Marion	991230-09-1
7	Spring Hollow	17,280	Washington	991204-67-1
8	Tequesta Site	2.19	Dade	990303-13-3
9	Three Chimneys	54	Volusia	970102-0246
Approved for Further Review (Assessment) but NOT Approved for Project Design				
10	Chinquipin Farms Sandhills	7,680	Columbia, Suwannee	991203-61-1
NOT Approved for Further Review (Assessment)				
11	Alaska Parcel	3.4	Dade	990208-13-2
12	Dade Botanical Gardens	280	Dade	991202-13-1
13	Duck Slough	14,720	Okeechobee	991202-47-1
14	Gulf Hammock	20,480	Levy	991201-38-1
15	Innerarity Island	108	Escambia	991102-17-1
16	Maytown Flatwoods	35,200	Volusia, Brevard	991204-64-2
17	Santa Rosa Sound	22	Santa Rosa	990205-57-1

^A Map numbers correspond to Figure 6

^B Project Design approved but project not added to list at owner's request.

Table 12: Project Design Modifications Considered - 1999

No ^	Project	County	Date	Proposed Action
APPROVED				
18	Alderman's Ford Addition	Hillsborough	10/21/99	add 250 acres
19	Apalachicola River	Liberty, Calhoun	5/6/99	add 11,800 acres
20	Atlantic Ridge Ecosystem	Martin	10/21/99	add 598 acres
21	Caloosahatchee Ecoscape	Glades, Hendry	3/26/99	add 2,400 acres
22	Catfish Creek	Polk	10/21/99	add 6,991 acres
23	Charlotte Harbor Flatwoods	Charlotte	2/11/99	add 333 acres
		Charlotte	10/21/99	add 1,793 acres
24	Corkscrew Regional Eco. Watershed	Collier, Lee	12/9/99	add 2,560 acres
25	Florida Keys Ecosystem	Monroe	2/11/99	add 955 acres
		Monroe	7/29/99	delete 6 acres
26	Florida's First Magnitude Springs	Jackson, Levy, Hernando	7/29/99	add 65 acres
27	Ichetucknee Trace	Columbia	7/29/99	add 636 acres
28	Indian River Lagoon Blueway	Brevard	6/17/99	add 42 acres
29	Middle Chipola River	Calhoun, Jackson	2/11/99	add 5 acres
30	Pal-Mar	Martin	10/21/99	add 1,280 acres
31	Rotenberger/Seminole Indian Lands	Broward, Palm Beach	2/11/99	add 763 acres
32	St. Joe Timberlands	Multi-counties	12/9/99	add 1,318 acres
33	South Walton County Ecosystem	Walton	12/9/99	add 90 acres
34	Wacissa/Aucilla River	Jefferson, Taylor	3/26/99	add 11,920 acres
DEFERRED/REJECTED				
35	Corkscrew Regional Eco. Watershed	Collier, Lee	10/21/99	deferred to 12/9/99
36	Green Swamp	Lake, Polk	12/9/99	deferred

^A Numbers correspond to Figure 6.

Figure 7: Projects Moved Within, Added To, and Removed From CARL Priority List

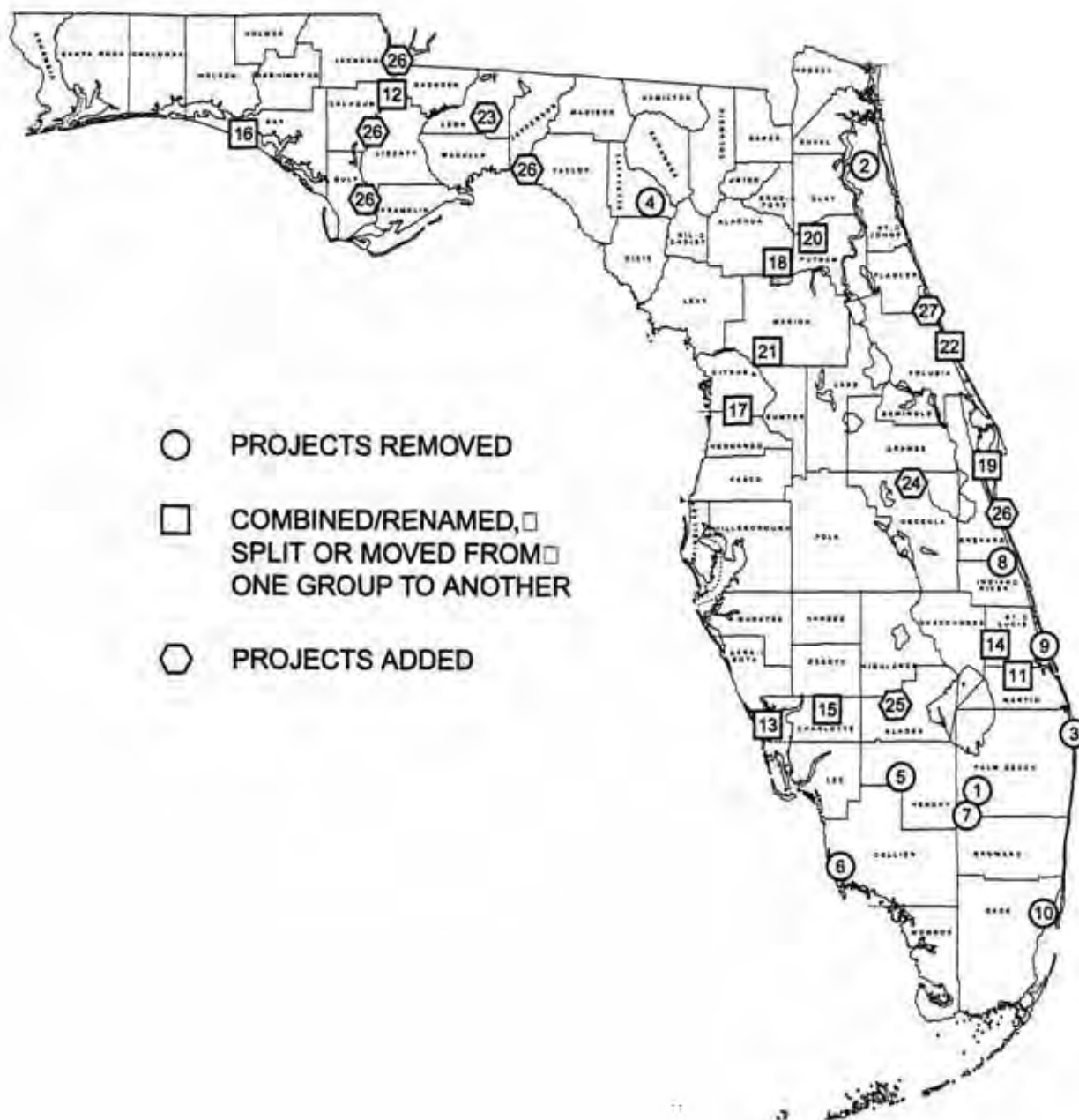


Table 13: Projects Removed from 1999 CARL Priority Lists

No ^	Project Name	Rank	County(ies)	Rationale
1	Everglades Agricultural Restoration Area	5B	Palm Beach	acq. by SFWMD and Feds
2	Julington/Durbin Creeks ^c	-	Duval, St. Johns	90% acquired
3	Juno Hills	29B	Palm Beach	90% acquired
4	Mallory Swamp	6L	Lafayette	acquired by SRWMD
5	Okaloacoochee Slough	12B	Collier, Hendry	90% acquired
6	Rookery Bay	4S	Collier	90% acquired
7	Rotenberger	7M	Broward, Palm Beach	90% acquired
8	Sebastian Creek	5S	Brevard, Indian River	90% acquired
9	South Savannas	7S	Martin, St. Lucie	90% acquired
10	Tequesta Site ^c	-	Dade	100% acquired

Table 14: Projects/Sites Combined, Split, and/or Moved from One Group to Another Group

No ^	Old Project Name	1999	2000	New Project Name
11	Allapattah Flats	13B	8N	Allapattah Flats
12	Apalachicola River (Atkins tract)	9L	15N	Apalachicola River
13	Cape Haze	3B	4S	Cape Haze
14	Cypress Creek	15B	9N	Cypress Creek
15	Hall Ranch	21B	12N	Hall Ranch
16	Lake Powell	8P	5N	Lake Powell
17	Lecanto Sandhills ^b	-	3P	Annutteliga Hammock
18	Lochloosa Wildlife	25B	8S	Lochloosa Wildlife
19	North Indian River Lagoon	22B	9B	Indian River Lagoon Blueway
20	Putnam County Sandhills	29P	14N	Putnam County Sandhills
21	Ross Prairie Addition ^b	-	12P	Longleaf Pine Ecosystem
22	Spruce Creek	4B	6S	Spruce Creek

Table 15: Projects Added to 2000 CARL Priority List

No ^	Project Name	Rank	County(ies)
23	Alford Arm	13B	Leon
24	Big Bend Swamp/Holopaw Ranch	5L	Osceola
25	Fisheating Creek	1L	Glades, Highlands
26	St. Joe Timberlands	7P	multi-counties
27	Three Chimneys	19P	Volusia

^a Numbers correspond to Figure 7.

^b New projects combined with existing projects.

^c New project added to a 1999 Interim CARL priority list but acquisition completed before development of 2000 CARL priority list.

Table 16: 2000 Priority Projects Group

Rank	Project Name	County
1	Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem	Highlands, Polk, Lake, Osceola
2	Florida Keys Ecosystem	Monroe
3	Annutteliga Hammock	Citrus, Hernando
4	Perdido Pitcher Plant Prairie	Escambia
5	Belle Meade	Collier
6	Wekiva-Ocala Greenway	Orange, Volusia, Lake
7	St. Joe Timberland	multi-counties
8	Estero Bay	Lee
9	St. Joseph Bay Buffer	Gulf
10	Charlotte Harbor Flatwoods	Charlotte, Lee
11	Bombing Range Ridge	Polk
12	Longleaf Pine Ecosystem	Hernando, Marion, Volusia
13	Dickerson Bay/Bald Point	Wakulla, Franklin
14	Etoniah/Cross Florida Greenway	Putnam, Marion, Citrus
15	Florida's First Magnitude Springs	Jackson, Hernando
16	Watermelon Pond	Alachua, Levy
17	Ichetucknee Trace Limerock Mines	Columbia
18	Wakulla Springs Protection Zone	Wakulla
19	Three Chimneys	Volusia
20	Pineland Site Complex	Lee
21	Apalachicola River	Liberty, Calhoun, Gadsden, Jackson
22	Cattfish Creek	Polk
23	Middle Chipola River	Calhoun, Jackson
24	Tates Hell/Carrabelle Tract	Franklin
25	Green Swamp	Lake, Polk
26	Osceola Pine Savannas	Osceola
27	Southeastern Bat Maternity Caves	Alachua, Jackson, Marion, Sumter
28	Escribano Point	Santa Rosa
29	Wacissa/Aucilla River Sinks	Taylor, Jefferson
30	Upper Econ Mosaic	Orange, Osceola
31	Caloosahatchee Ecoscape	Glades, Hendry
32	California Swamp	Dixie

Table 17: 2000 Substantially Complete Projects Group

Rank	Project Name	County
1	North Key Largo Hammocks	Monroe
2	South Walton County Ecosystem	Walton
3	Florida Springs Coastal Greenway	Citrus
4	Cape Haze/Charlotte Harbor	Charlotte
5	Charlotte Harbor	Charlotte, Lee
6	Spruce Creek	Volusia
7	Myakka Estuary	Charlotte, Sarasota
8	Lochloosa Wildlife	Alachua

Table 18: 2000 Mega/Multiparcels Projects Group

Rank	Project Name	County
1	Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem	Highlands, Polk
2	Coupon Bight/Key Deer	Monroe
3	Save Our Everglades	Collier
4	East Everglades	Dade, Broward, Palm Beach
5	Fakahatchee Strand	Collier
6	Cayo Costa Island	Lee
7	Brevard Coastal Scrub Ecosystem	Brevard

Figure 9: 2000 CARL List: Bargain/Shared, Negotiation Impasse & Less-Than-Fee

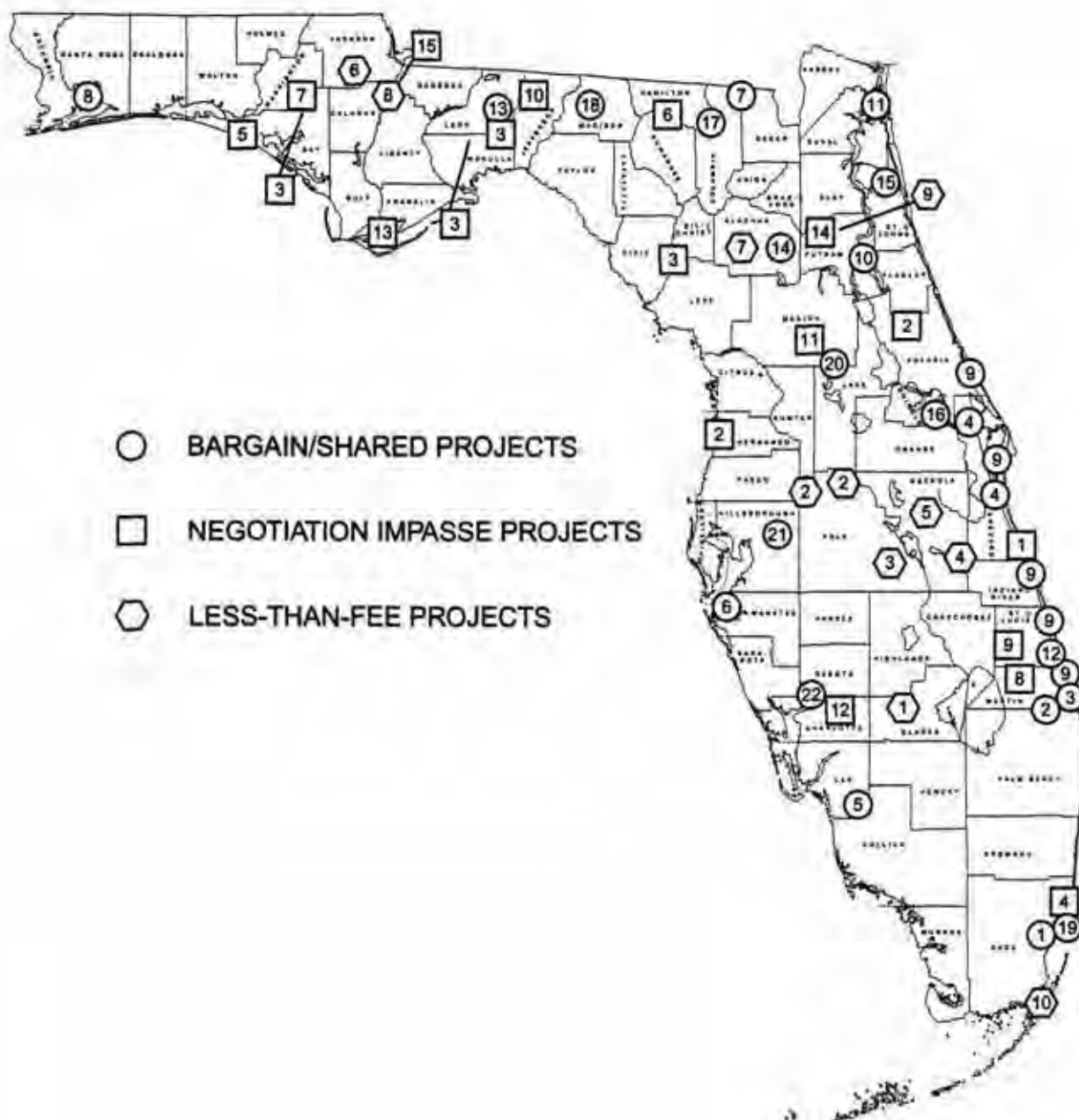


Table 19: 2000 Bargain/Shared Projects Group

Rank	Project Name	County
1	Dade County Archipelago	Dade
2	Pal-Mar	Martin, Palm Beach
3	Atlantic Ridge Ecosystem	Martin
4	Brevard Coastal Scrub Ecosystem	Brevard
5	Corkscrew Regional Ecosystem Watershed	Lee, Collier
6	Terra Ceia	Manatee
7	Pinhook Swamp	Baker, Columbia
8	Garcon Ecosystem	Santa Rosa
9	Indian River Lagoon Blueway	Volusia, Brevard, Indian River, St. Lucie, Martin
10	Dunn's Creek	Putnam
11	Pumpkin Hill Creek	Duval
12	North Fork St. Lucie River	St. Lucie
13	Alford Arm	Leon
14	Newnan's Lake	Alachua
15	Twelve Mile Swamp	St. Johns
16	Econ-St. Johns Ecosystem	Orange, Seminole
17	Suwannee Buffers	Suwannee, Columbia
18	Hixtown Swamp	Madison
19	Barnacle Addition	Dade
20	Emeralda Marsh	Marion, Lake
21	Alderman's Ford Addition	Hillsborough
22	Liverpool Park	DeSoto, Charlotte

Table 20: 2000 Negotiation Impasse Projects Group

Rank	Project Name	County
1	Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge	Brevard, Indian River
2	Longleaf Pine Ecosystem	Hernando, Volusia
3	Florida's First Magnitude Springs	Bay, Leon, Levy, Wakulla, Washington
4	Freedom Tower	Dade
5	Lake Powell	Walton, Bay
6	Suwannee Buffers	Columbia, Suwannee
7	Sand Mountain	Bay, Washington
8	Allapattah Flats	Martin
9	Cypress Creek	St. Lucie
10	Letchworth Mounds	Jefferson
11	Heather Island	Marion
12	Hall Ranch	Charlotte
13	Pierce Mound Complex	Franklin
14	Putnam County Sandhills	Putnam
15	Apalachicola River	Calhoun

Table 21: 2000 Less-Than-Fee Projects Group

Rank	Project Name	County
1	Fisheating Creek	Glades
2	Green Swamp	Polk, Lake
3	Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem	Polk
4	Ranch Reserve	Brevard, Osceola
5	Big Bend Swamp/Holopaw Ranch	Osceola
6	Middle Chipola River	Calhoun, Jackson
7	Southeastern Bat Maternity Caves	Alachua
8	Apalachicola River	Calhoun, Liberty
9	Etoniah/Cross Florida Greenway	Putnam
10	North Key Largo Hammocks	Monroe

FUNDING FOR THE CARL PROGRAM

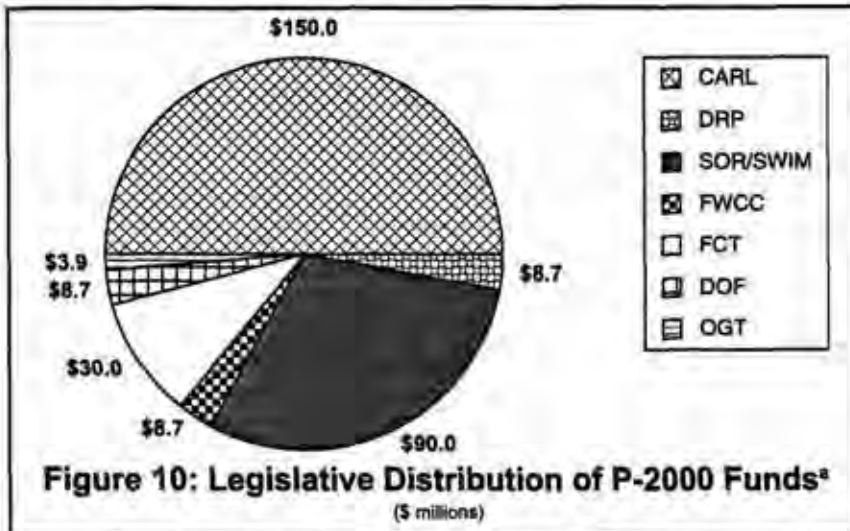
The CARL Program receives funding from several sources, including bond proceeds, severance taxes on phosphate mining, and excise taxes on real estate and financial documents. By far the most important funding source is the Florida Preservation 2000 (P-2000) Trust Fund. P-2000 funds comprise over 85% of the land acquisition revenues available to the CARL program (Table 24

nally was to replace the non-dedicated, bonded funding source with a dedicated, non-bonded funding source, the Program relied on bonded funds throughout its ten years.

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(2)(a), 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),



and Table 25). The P-2000 Act was one of the most important conservation acts passed by the Legislature [see 1991 CARL Annual Report for synopsis].

The P-2000 Act significantly increases funding not only for the CARL Program, but for several other state land acquisition programs as well (Figure 10, Table 26). As originally envisioned, the P-2000 Act will 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, was contingent on legislative appropriations of each year's bond debt service, because no dedicated funding source was included in the Act. Although the legislative intent origi-

^a 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 \$20 million of P-2000 bonds issued in FY 1997-98 to restore Lake Apopka. Thus, CARL received only \$140 million of seventh year P-2000 bonds. OGT = Office of Greenways & Trails; DRP = Division of Recreation & Parks; SOR/SWIM = Save Our Rivers/Surface Water Improvement and Management; FWCC = Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission; FCT = Florida Communities Trust; DOF = Division of Forestry.

Distribution of Documentary Tax Proceeds [§201.15, F.S.]^b

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)
7.53%	Land Acquisition Trust Fund (general purposes—operating funds for Division of Recreation & Parks)
1.94%	Land Acquisition Trust Fund (40%—management and development; 60%—Save Our Coasts bonds)
16.19%	State Housing Trust Fund

^b Distribution formula is revised by Florida Legislature effective July 1, 2001.

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.].

Recurring CARL revenues will not be available for land acquisition after July 1, 2001, pursuant to Chapter 99-247, Laws of Florida. However, the 1999 Florida Legislature enacted the Florida Forever Act (SB908) which allocates 35% of bond revenues to the DEP for CARL related land acquisition and capital improvement projects. The Florida Forever successor program was a response to a constitutional amendment that was approved by over 70% of voters to extend the state's bonding authority to finance the acquisition and improvement of land, water areas, and related property interests and resources for the purposes of conservation, outdoor recreation, water resource development, restoration of natural systems, and historic preservation.

Much of the CARL Trust Fund is dedicated for management of conservation and recreation lands [see page 39], 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, 1997-98, 1998-99, and 1999-2000), control and eradication of nuisance and invasive plants (1995-96 and 1998-99), etc. (Figure 11, Table 24 and Table 25). The estimates of CARL recurring revenues in future years are reported in Table 22 and Table 27.

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 and only 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 32].

Table 22: CARL Trust Fund Forecast*

Fiscal Year	Documentary Stamps	Phosphate Severance	Projection Total
1999-00	\$64.2	\$10.0	\$74.2
2000-01	\$62.5	\$10.0	\$72.5
2001-02	\$42.3	\$10.0	\$52.3
2002-03	\$43.8	\$10.0	\$53.8
2003-04	\$45.3	\$10.0	\$55.3
2004-05	\$46.8	\$10.0	\$56.8
2005-06	\$48.3	\$10.0	\$58.3
2006-07	\$49.6	\$10.0	\$59.6
2007-08	\$50.9	\$10.0	\$60.9
2008-09	\$51.7	\$10.0	\$61.7

The 1999 General Appropriations Act (99-226, *Laws of Florida*/SB 2500), in conjunction with the 1999 Implementation Act (99-228, *Laws of Florida*/SB 2502), as signed by the Governor, appropriated \$177.5 million for acquisition of CARL projects, over \$45 million of CARL funds for land management, and over \$3.8 million for staffing, administration, and related costs (Table 24). In addition, the 1999 Legislature appropriated \$2.49 million (an amount equivalent to up to 3.75% of the CARL Trust Funds revenues) for **payment in lieu of taxes** for Fiscal Year 1998-99 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 150,000 or less and levy an ad valorem tax of at least 8.25 mills; and ^a
- County population of 150,000 or less and the amount of the tax loss from all completed P-2000 and Florida Forever acquisitions in the county exceeds 0.01% of the county's total taxable value.

^a Based on 11/12/99 Revenue Estimating Conference Cycle Analysis. P-2000 and other revenue sources NOT included. In millions of dollars.

^b Legislation is pending in the 2000 glitch bill that will change and to or.

P-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 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.
- A significant portion of the land serves to preserve important archeological or historical sites. [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.

As of December 14, 1999, the CARL Program had \$198.5 million available for the acquisition of CARL projects [excluding set asides to other entities that are not available to the CARL Program](Table 23). 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 six criteria before P-2000 bond funds can be used in their acquisition (**Addendum 9**).

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, approxi-

mately 44% 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

Table 23: CARL Projects Qualifying as Coastal Lands

Rank	Priority Project Name	Rank	Bargain/Shared Name
2	Florida Keys Ecosystem	4	Brevard Coastal Scrub Ecosy.
4	Perdido Pitcher Plant Prairie	6	Terra Ceta
7	St. Joe Timberland	8	Garcon Ecosystem
8	Estero Bay	9	Indian River Lagoon Blueway
9	St. Joseph Bay Buffer	11	Pumpkin Hill Creek
13	Dickerson Bay/Bald Point	19	Barnacle Addition
20	Pineland Site Complex	Rank	Less-Than-Fee
24	Tate's Hell/Carrabelle Tract	10	North Key Largo Hammocks
28	Escribano Point		
Rank	Mega-Multiparcels	Rank	Substantially Complete
2	Coupon Bight/Key Deer	1	North Key Largo Hammocks
6	Cayo Costa Island	2	South Walton Co. Ecosystem
Rank	Negotiation Impasse	3	Fl. Springs Coastal Greenway
1	Archie Carr Sea Turtle Ref.	4	Cape Haze/Charlotte Harbor
5	Lake Powell	5	Charlotte Harbor
13	Pierce Mound Complex	6	Spruce Creek
		7	Myakka Estuary

are further defined by legislative criteria. Twenty-eight (30%) of the 94 projects on the 2000 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 24: CARL Appropriations for Fiscal Year 1999-2000

Description	Sub-Category	Category Amounts	Totals
Land Acquisition (FCO) (general CARL funds)		\$27,500,000	
Land Acquisition (P-2000 bonds-Year 9 allocation)		\$150,000,000 ^A	
SUBTOTAL FOR LAND ACQUISITION			\$177,750,000^A
Debt Service for 1988 CARL Bonds (\$35 million - not P-2000)		\$2,876,161	
SUBTOTAL FOR LAND ACQUISITION AND BOND DEBT SERVICE ^B			\$180,626,161
Division of State Lands:		\$3,838,022	
Salaries and Benefits	\$1,537,438		
Expenses	180,000		
Performance Based Program Budgeting	\$1,098,754		
Topographic Mapping	\$200,000		
Data Processing Services: Environ. Protect. Mgmt. Info. Center	\$670,330		
OCO	151,500		
SUBTOTAL FOR STAFFING ACQUISITION, IDENTIFICATION AND OPERATIONS			\$3,838,022
Division of State Lands Interim Land Management of CARL projects		\$7,942,647	
Control of Invasive Exotics	\$2,000,000		
Division of Historical Resources (Dept. of State)		\$3,176,951	
Division of Forestry (Dept. Agriculture & Consumer Services)		\$12,812,591	
Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission		\$8,150,454	
Division of Recreation and Parks:		\$9,573,966	
Salaries and Benefits	\$2,438,463		
Performance Based Program Budgeting	\$1,924,753		
Other Personal Services	\$44,800		
Expenses	\$617,830		
OCO	\$398,120		
Topsail Hill Repairs and Security Measures (FCO)	\$1,000,000		
Lake Louisa State Park Development (FCO)	\$1,200,000		
Kissimmee Prairie Park Development (FCO)	\$1,100,000		
Interim Land Management	850,000		
Division of Marine Resources		\$3,468,771	
Salaries and Benefits	\$875,170		
Performance Based Program Budgeting	\$1,796,938		
Other Personal Services	\$160,000		
Expenses	\$45,798		
OCO	\$13,208		
Acquisition of Motor Vehicles	\$43,393		
Interim Management of Projects Acquired	\$60,479		
Risk Management Insurance	\$9,232		
Interim Land Management	\$414,553		
Crystal River Buffer Preserve	\$50,000		
SUBTOTAL FOR MANAGEMENT OF CARL PROPERTIES			\$45,125,380
Payment in Lieu of Ad Valorem Taxes ^C		\$2,490,000	
Florida Recreation Development Assistance Program Grants ^D		\$7,898,007	
Green Swamp Land Authority ^E		\$100,000	
SUBTOTAL FOR AID TO LOCAL GOVERNMENTS			\$10,488,007
TOTAL CARL APPROPRIATIONS (including P-2000 funds allocated to CARL)			\$240,077,550

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

^B Debt service in the amount of \$5 million for tenth year of P-2000 was appropriated from LATF; in addition, \$245,533,664 from LATF was appropriated for debt service on P-2000 Bond Series 1-9, and \$29,138,008 was appropriated for debt service on SOC bonds.

^C 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.

^D Funds in Specific Appropriation of Chapter 99-226, Laws of Florida, [SB2500] are for projects identified on the Applicant Priority List for the current Florida Recreation Development Assistance Program, pursuant to S. 375.075, F.S.

^E Chapter 96-226, Laws of Florida [SB2500], appropriates from CARL Trust Fund's FCO for land acquisition up to \$100,000 to Green Swamp Land Authority for operation costs.

Table 25: Summary of CARL Spending Authority (as of 12/14/99)

Source/Description	Deposits/ (Encumbrances)	Balance Available
CARL Trust Fund Summary:		
Unobligated Balance as of 7/1/99	\$30,565,223	\$30,565,223
FY 1999-2000 Appropriation	\$27,750,000	\$58,315,223
Funds Set Aside in Reserve Accounts		
Incidental acquisition costs	(\$5,000,000)	\$2,533,417
Green Swamp Land Authority ^a	(\$1,977,368)	\$1,977,368
Mega-Multiparcels Projects ^b	(\$2,883,590)	\$2,883,590
Total Reserve/Set Aside Amount & Account Balance	(\$9,860,958)	\$7,394,375
All Non-Set Aside Obligations	\$0	
Balance Available for Negotiations		\$42,466,150
Total Appropriation & Set Aside Balance		\$49,860,525
CARL Portion of Preservation 2000 Bonds:		
FY's 1990-00 P-2000 Series 1991A through 1999A Bonds	\$1,196,876,413	\$1,196,876,413
Accrued Interest on All P-2000 Bonds as of 6/30/99	\$80,346,504	\$1,277,222,917
Total P-2000 Bond Revenues		\$1,277,222,917
Total Obligations		
for Coastal Lands (44%)	(\$492,467,793)	\$784,755,124
for Non-coastal Lands (56%)	(\$634,147,939)	\$150,607,185
Total Unobligated Balance of P-2000 Bond Funds for CARL		\$150,607,185
Total Funds Available for CARL Negotiations (excludes Set Asides)		\$193,073,335
Total Spending Authority (includes Set Asides)		\$200,467,710

^a Funds set aside for first three-quarters of Fiscal Year pursuant to 253.027, F.S.

^b Funds set aside pursuant Chapter 94-212, Laws of Florida [CS/HB 1717]. A total of \$12 million was appropriated for land acquisition and \$300,000 for staffing for FY's 94-97.

Table 26: Florida Preservation 2000 Funding & Acquisition Summary (as of 11/30/99)

Agency	Proceeds & Earnings ¹	Net Expenditures ¹	Acres	Outstanding Commitments ²	Acres	Anticipated Commitments ³	Acres	Balance
DEP-CARL	1,282,498,322	1,091,880,875	520,910	55,772,172	26,552	30,196,470	11,988	104,648,805
DEP-Rec & Parks	77,153,844	57,809,895	9,720	861,758	2,049	385,100	53	18,097,090
FWCC	79,003,214	55,496,470	49,188	7,083,765	1,266	1,400,000	1,731	15,022,979
DACS-Forestry	78,223,627	70,619,786	70,952	482,410	270	9,150	1	7,112,301
DEP-Rails to Trails	37,201,839	23,388,644	1,748	6,590,452	1,533	873,250	314	6,349,493
DEP-Aid to WMD ⁴	47,084,958	47,084,958	2,233	0		0		0
DEP-Aid to WMD	782,159,379	800,727,894	551,076	46,310,922	33,724	37,805,458	59,756	97,315,105
DCA	287,024,228	163,517,866	28,708	106,173,335	24,821	2,433,893	140	14,899,134
FRDAP	3,000,000	3,000,000		0		0		0
Green Swamp	15,000,000	5,949,488		4,522,130		0		4,526,382
Monroe C.C.P.L.A.	9,000,000	430,368		0		0		8,569,632
TOTAL	\$2,670,349,410	\$2,110,526,368	1,234,535	\$223,274,814	90,214	\$73,103,321	73,983	\$263,444,907

¹ FRDAP, Green Swamp, Monroe C.C.P.L.A. program funds under Proceeds and Earnings and Net Expenditures are not included in the Totals. Expenditures for DCA include \$21 million transferred to the FRDAP, Green Swamp, and Monroe County Land Acquisition programs.

² Projects approved by the Board of Trustees, Water Management District Boards, or grant awards approved by the Florida Communities Trust Board.

³ Summary of projected acquisitions through 2/29/2000.

⁴ The South Florida Water Management District received 10% of proceeds from the 1996A Series for the East Coast Buffer Project and \$20,000,000 was appropriated to St. Johns River WMD for Lake Apopka from the proceeds of the 1996B Series.

Table 27: Estimated CARL Program Revenues through FY 2000

Source	Revenues	Source	Revenues
P-2000 Balance	\$150,607,185	CARL T.F. Balance	\$49,860,525
P-2000 Series 10*	\$135,000,000	CARL T.F. 1999-2000	\$17,500,000
Total P-2000 revenues	\$285,607,185	Total CARL T.F. revenues	\$67,360,525
Total Estimated CARL Program Revenues:			\$352,967,710

NOTES:

- P-2000 bond estimates = 90% of CARL allocation (10% for bond costs & reserve account).
- SB 908 created a \$3 billion bond program, Florida Forever, for the next ten years, but it restricts the use of CARL Trust Fund revenues to non-land acquisition functions.

Table 28: Estimated Remaining Costs of Projects on 2000 CARL Priority List

Group	Acres	Tax Value	Cost Estimate
Priority Projects	580,865	\$534,274,366.00	\$801,411,549.00
Bargain/Shared Projects	253,762	314,474,129.00	235,855,597.00
Substantially Complete Projects	44,439	49,541,966.00	74,312,949.00
Mega/Multiparcel Projects	175,631	170,722,907.00	324,439,975.00
Less-Than-Fee Projects	285,665	88,326,151.00	66,244,613.00
Negotiation Impasse Projects	82,237	153,085,729.00	88,804,263.00
TOTALS:	1,422,599	\$1,310,425,248.00	\$1,591,068,946.00

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%
- Acres and Tax Values for all parcels remaining to be acquired, including parcels not considered *essential*

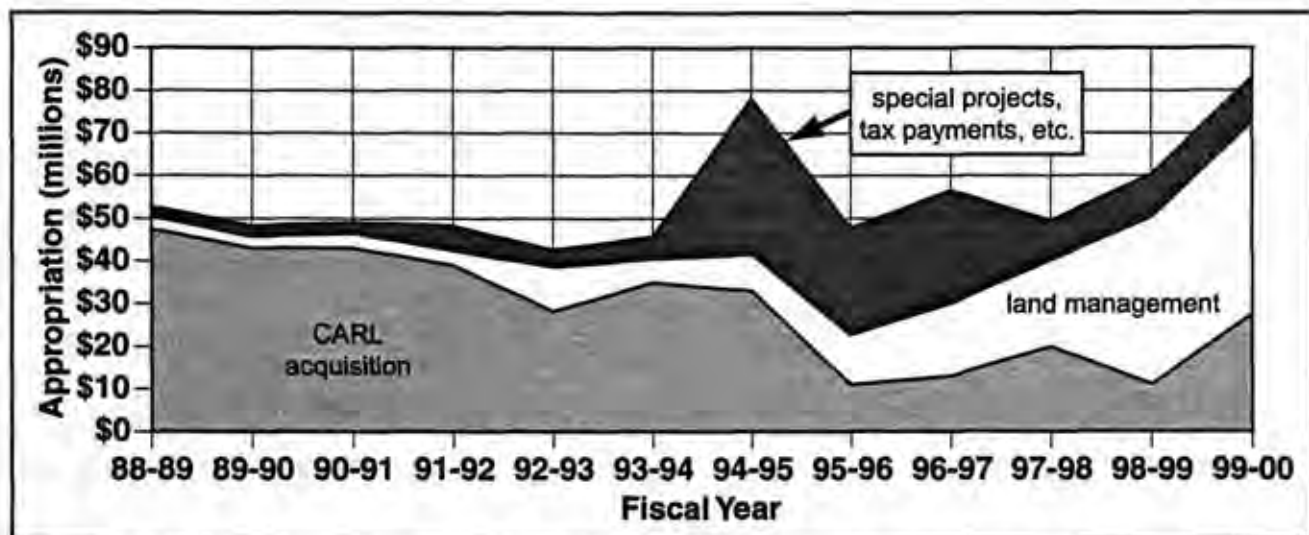


Figure 11: Historical Trends in Legislative Appropriations From CARL Trust Fund

MANAGEMENT CONCERNS AND FUNDING

Acquisition, albeit very important, is but one step in the protection of natural and cultural resources. Long-term management of resources is imperative for their conservation. Thus, the CARL Program has always paid particular attention to management issues, including funding for management activities. In fact, the Advisory Council addressed several general management issues in both the Management Issues Paper [see Addendum X of 1993 CARL Annual Report] and the Land Management Needs and Costs Committee Final Report, which was an addendum to the Florida Preservation 2000 Needs Assessment, in addition to its duties of reviewing management plans for all state-owned lands greater than 160 acres in size.

The management planning process actually begins during the CARL selection process of the Advisory Council¹. During assessment, staff develops a list of acquisition and management goals and objectives (i.e., a management policy statement) specific to each proposed acquisition project. Managers are then asked to prepare management prospecti for projects they would like to manage. When two or more agencies are interested in managing the same site, they meet to determine if a consensus management prospectus can be developed. If not, the Council meets to resolve any conflicts. Similarly, the Council recommends managers for projects in which no agency has shown a management interest, and it reviews and may revise the management prospectus prepared by the management agencies. The Council's management prospecti for new projects are then approved as a component of the project design. Thus, the Council recommends for each CARL project or portion thereof: (1) lead and cooperating management agencies pursuant to §259.035(2)(a), F.S.; (2) management policy statements identifying the acquisition and management goals and objectives; and (3) management prospecti pursuant to §259.032(9)(b), F.S. [see individual project summaries].

¹ Chapters 94-240 and 97-164, Laws of Florida revised management planning requirements for lands acquired under the CARL Program [see §253.034, §259.032 and §259.035, F.S.].

CARL projects are generally managed by state agencies and must qualify for state-designated uses even if they are being proposed for management by non-state entities such as local governments [§259.032(4), F.S.]. Conservation organizations approved by the Council, and the Soil and Water Conservation Districts may also manage CARL projects via lease agreements with state agencies [§259.032(10), F.S.]. All managers must manage CARL projects for the purposes for which they were acquired [§259.032(11)(a), F.S.].

Additionally, managers are required to prepare management plans for review by the Council and approval by the Board [§259.032(10) and §253.034(4), F.S.]. Management plans must include detailed management, development and restoration proposals, as well as related cost information. Although plans should be prepared within one year of the acquisition of the essential management parcel(s) or within one year of being leased to the management agency, the Department is authorized to issue interim assignment letters to managers of CARL projects prior to the execution of a formal lease. The Council established guidelines of acceptable management practices for managers to follow until their management plans are approved.

The CARL Program continues to be a major source of management funds for lands acquired under the CARL Program [Table 24, Figure 11]. CARL funds equivalent to 1.5% of the cumulative total amount of funds ever deposited in the Florida P-2000 Trust Fund are annually set aside for management related expenses [§259.032(11)(b), F.S.]. Thus, when the tenth series of P-2000 bonds is sold, the CARL Trust Fund set aside for management should be about 1.5% of \$3 billion (1.5% x \$300 million x 10) or approximately \$45 million. Up to 20% of the CARL funds reserved for management must be reserved by the Board for interim management purposes, and made available to management agencies immediately upon purchase and until a management plan is completed [§259.032(11)(e), F.S.]. Up to 25% of the CARL management funds may be reserved for control and removal of non-native, upland, invasive spe-

cies on public lands [§259.032(11)(e), F.S.]. For Fiscal Year 1999-2000, the Legislature appropriated \$45 million from the CARL Trust Fund for land management purposes [\$49 million if funding for FNAI, DSL, and administrative & technical services are included—see Table 24]. Other state, federal and local revenue sources (e.g.,

General Revenues, State Park Trust Fund, Land Acquisition Trust Fund, Incidental Trust Fund, and State Game Trust Fund) supplement CARL funds or constitute the primary management funds for many CARL projects [see project summaries for estimated management costs & funding sources for projects on CARL list].

PURCHASE PRICE and EMINENT DOMAIN

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

In 1989, the Legislature granted to the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund (i.e., Governor and Cabinet) the authority to condemn property on the CARL Priority List. Board approval to condemn property has **never** been recommended by staff or exercised by the Board of Trustees on any **private residence**. Condemnation must be approved at a public meeting by a majority vote of the Board. In addition, the Division of State Lands must prove to the Board and to the Courts that acquiring the property is essen-

tial for the protection of significant resources. The **criteria** for Board-approved eminent domain include: (1) the state must have made at least two bona fide offers and reached an impasse; and (2) the land is of special importance because: (a) it involves endangered or natural resources and is in imminent danger of development; (b) it is of unique value, and failure to acquire it will result in irreparable loss to the state; or (c) failure to acquire it will seriously impair the state's ability to manage or protect other state-owned lands.

Condemnation is much more **expensive** than voluntary acquisition of land and, therefore, is **rarely used**. The law requires that the State pay all of the costs incurred by the landowner, all of the State's expenses, and the amount of money that a jury determines the property is worth. For these reasons, the State rarely uses condemnation and, instead, focuses its efforts on acquiring properties from willing sellers. Since 1989, when the Board was granted the powers of eminent domain, the Department has condemned only 275 parcels (4,454 acres) at a cost of \$4,578,062 within five CARL projects. More than 19,255 parcels (555,403 acres) at a cost of \$209,417,650 within 125 projects were acquired through voluntary negotiations during this same period under the CARL Program. Thus, less than 1 1/2% of the parcels and less than 1% of the acreage have been acquired through legal actions.

PARTNERSHIPS and ACQUISITION COORDINATION

The CARL Program has a long history of cooperative partnerships with other land acquisition programs. Lands have been jointly purchased with many local governments, water management districts, federal agencies, and non-profit conserva-

tion organizations and land trusts. In fact, the Bargain/Shared Projects group was established specifically to accommodate cooperative acquisitions of lands with other governmental entities. Twenty-two projects are included in this group of

Table 29: CARL Partnerships

PRIORITY PROJECTS	PARTNERS	BARGAIN/SHARED	PARTNERS
Annettella Hammock	FDOT, Hernando County, SWFWMD & TNC	Alderman's Ford Addition	Hillsborough County
Apalachicola River	NFWFMD & TNC	Alford Arm	Leon Co.
Belle Meade	USFWS	Atlantic Ridge Ecosystem	SFWMD
Bombing Range Ridge	SWFWMD, Polk County, & GFC	Barnacle Addition	Dade County & City of Miami
Cattfish Creek	TNC & SFWMD	Brevard Coastal Scrub Ecosystem	Brevard County & SJRWMD
Etoniah/Cross Fla. Greenway	SJRWMD & OGT	Cape Haze/Charlotte Harbor	SWFWMD
Florida Keys Ecosystem	TNC, SFWMD, USFWS & Monroe County Land Authority	Corkscrew R.E.W.	SFWMD, Lee Co., TNC & TPL
Florida's 1st Magnitude Springs	SRWMD & NFWFMD	Dade County Archipelago	Dade County
Green Swamp	SWFWMD, SJRWMD, FCT & Green Swamp Land Authority	Dunn's Creek	TNC & SJRWMD
Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem	USFWS, TNC, SWFWMD, SWFWMD, & SJRWMD	Econ-St. Johns Ecosystem	SJRWMD & Seminole & Orange Counties
Osceola Pine Savannas	SJRWMD & GFC	Emeralda Marsh	SJRWMD
Pineland Site Complex	University of Florida Foundation & Archeological Conservancy	Garcon Ecosystem	NFWFMD & Santa Rosa Bay Bridge Authority
St. Joseph Bay Buffer	TNC	Hixtown Swamp	SRWMD & GFC
SE Bat Maternity Caves	NFWFMD, TNC & GFC	Indian River Lagoon Blueway	SJRWMD & Brevard, Indian River, Martin & St. Lucie Co.
Tates Hell/Carrabelle Tract	NFWFMD, GFC, TNC & U.S. Forest Service	Liverpool Park	SWFWMD
Upper Econ Mosaic	FCT & TNC	Lochloosa Wildlife	SJRWMD
Wacissa/Aucilla River Sinks	SRWMD	Newnan's Lake	ACT & SJRWMD
Wakulla Springs Protect. Zone	DRP	North Fork St. Lucie River	City of Port St. Lucie, TPL, SFWMD & St. Lucie County
Wekiva-Ocala Greenway	Lake County Water Authority & SJRWMD	North Indian River Lagoon	SJRWMD & Brevard County
SUBSTANTIALLY COMPLETE	PARTNERS	Pal-Mar	SFWMD, Palm Beach & Martin Counties
Charlotte Harbor	TPL	Pinhook Swamp	U.S. Forest Service & TNC
Myakka Estuary	SWFWMD & FCT	Pumpkin Hill Creek	SJRWMD & TNC
South Savannas	TPL & SFWMD	Suwannee Buffers	SRWMD
South Walton Co. Ecosystem	DRP & DOF	Terra Ceta	SWFWMD
Spruce Creek	Volusia County & TPL	Twelve Mile Swamp	SJRWMD
MEGA-MULTIPARCELS	PARTNERS	NEGOTIATION IMPASSE	PARTNERS
Brevard Coastal Scrub Ecosystem	Brevard County & SJRWMD	Allapattah Flats	SFWMD, USACOE & Martin County
Coupon Bight / Key Deer	SFWMD, USFWS & TNC	Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge	USFWS, Mellon Foundation, & Indian River & Brevard Counties
East Everglades	SFWMD, USFWS & NPS	Cypress Creek	St. Lucie County & SFWMD
Fakahatchee Strand	USFWS	Florida's 1st Magnitude Springs	SRWMD & NFWFMD
Save Our Everglades	NPS, USFWS & FDOT	Hall Ranch	GFC
LESS-THAN-FEE PROJECTS	PARTNERS	Heather Island	SJRWMD & TNC
Etoniah/Cross Fla. Greenway	SJRWMD	Longleaf Pine Ecosystem	GFC, TNC & TPL
Green Swamp	SJRWMD, SWFWMD & GFC	Sand Mountain	NFWFMD
Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem	TNC	Suwannee Buffers	SRWMD
Ranch Reserve	SJRWMD		

2000 CARL projects [see Table 19]. Many projects in the other four groups, although not qualifying as Bargain/Shared Projects, are also being acquired with the cooperation of our partners. At least 67 (71%) of the 94 projects on the 2000 CARL priority list were developed and/or are being acquired cooperatively with our acquisition partners [see Table 29].

In addition to legislative actions to facilitate acquisition partnerships, the Department, in cooperation with the Water Management Districts, continues to coordinate Statewide Land Acquisition

and Management Coordination Workshops. Workshops were held in Tallahassee on June 27, 1991, in West Palm Beach on November 12, 1991, at Wakulla Springs on July 22, 1993, at Key Largo on November 14, 1994, in Ocala on February 15, 1996, at Longboat Key on November 20-21, 1997, at Palm Coast on November 18-20, 1998, and in Panama City, November 17-19, 2000. Participants at these workshops included representatives of state, federal and local governments, as well as water management districts, conservation organizations and local land trusts. These workshops

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

The Department hosted two additional workshops with its acquisition partners at Wakulla Springs

on July 21, 1993, and at Wekiwa Springs on August 27, 1993, to specifically address CARL and Save Our Rivers (SOR) coordination efforts and acquisition procedures. These workshops were conducted in light of the merger of the Departments of Natural Resources and Environmental Regulation into the new Department of Environmental Protection. The Advisory Council also held

a workshop in Tallahassee on April 29, 1993, and held two joint-title workshops with representatives from local governments to specifically proposals for sharing title to lands acquired jointly with them. Several recommendations were proffered at these workshops and now are being implemented (*see Addendum 7*).

Cooperation with local governments is critical to the success of the CARL Program. In fact, many local government decisions have dramatic impacts on the acquisition feasibility of CARL projects. Subdivision or Planned Unit Development (PUD) approvals, extensions of public services, and other local actions may increase property values and hinder state acquisition efforts. However, if these actions are a normal course of events in an expanding urban area, they may not enhance the value of property. To avoid undue added expense in the acquisition of property, the Board adopted a policy on November 5, 1985, that would effectively suspend the state's acquisition efforts for projects in which a governmental action (e.g., a zoning change or permit approval)

Legislation to facilitate acquisition partnerships under the CARL Program:

- §259.04(1)(b), F.S., authorizes the Board to enter into contracts with federal, state, district, county or municipal governments, or political subdivisions thereof, or with any private corporation, partnership, association, or person providing for or relating to the conservation or protection of lands.
- §259.041(1), F.S., authorizes the Board to waive state land acquisition statutory and rule requirements by substituting reasonably prudent procedures when the public's interest is reasonably protected.
- §259.041(7)(e), F.S., authorizes the Division of State Lands to share confidential appraisal information with public agencies or non-profit conservation organizations when joint acquisition is contemplated or has been agreed to in writing. The state's acquisition partners must agree to maintain the confidentiality of appraisal information. The Division is also allowed to use, as its own, appraisals obtained by public agencies or non-profits, if the appraisers were selected from the Division's approved list and if the appraisals are approved by the Division.
- §201.02(6), F.S., exempts 501(c)(3) nonprofit organizations whose primary purpose is the preservation of natural resources from being required to pay documentary stamp taxes for properties they assign, transfer, or otherwise dispose to the Board of Trustees, to any state agency, to any water management district, or to any local government.
- §253.03(13), F.S., allows the Board to retain title to lands obtained under the Florida Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations (RICO) Act (Chapter 895, F.S.) if these lands protect or enhance floodplains, marshes, estuaries, lakes, rivers, wilderness areas, wildlife areas, wildlife habitat or other sensitive natural areas or ecosystems; or if they contain significant archaeological or historical sites. Property obtained under this provision would be controlled, managed and disposed of in accordance with Chapter 253, F.S.
- §259.041(14), F.S., allows the Board to use up to 15% of the P-2000 funds allocated to the CARL program to acquire lands listed or placed at auction by the federal government as part of Resolution Trust Corporation or Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation sales of lands from failed banks or savings and loan institutions.
- §259.041(10), F.S., allows the Board to accept land donations even when the title is nonmarketable when their acceptance is in the public interest.
- §253.027, F.S., the Emergency Archaeological Property Acquisition Act of 1988, establishes a program to protect archaeological properties of major statewide significance from destruction as a result of imminent development, vandalism, or natural events. This program provides a rapid method of acquisition for a limited number of specifically designated properties, annually sets aside \$2 million of the CARL Trust Fund for the purposes of emergency archaeological acquisitions, and allows up to \$100,000 to be spent annually to inventory and evaluate archaeological and historical resources on properties purchased or proposed for purchase [*see Table 25 and Table 26*].

inflated the value of that property if such action occurred subsequent to the project's placement on a state acquisition list. Acquisition efforts may resume if the property owner agrees that appraisals will be based on the highest and best use of the property at the time the project was placed on the acquisition list. The Department was directed by the Board on May 20, 1986, to formally advise them of activities of this nature.

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

In addition to coordination with our typical acquisition partners, the Department continues close coordination with the Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) and various transportation authorities to develop mitigation plans for transportation proposals affecting CARL projects in the Wekiva Basin, Annutteliga Hammock, Garcon Point, Miami Rockridge Pinelands, Levy County

Forest/Sandhills, Ross Prairie, and other areas of the state. Coordination with FDOT and other transportation planning agencies ensures that solutions to transportation problems are developed, to the greatest degree possible, to be compatible with the state's conservation and recreation goals and objectives. To further facilitate these coordination efforts, a representative from FDOT now participates in CARL evaluation and planning activities [see Page 3].

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

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

ACQUISITION PLANNING INITIATIVES

Florida's CARL Program has been and continues to be one of the most successful land acquisition programs in the nation. Since its inception in 1980, over 1,056,221 acres within 125 projects/sites have been acquired with nearly \$2.1 billion. This extraordinary land acquisition accomplishment results from the earnest efforts of many dedicated professionals who continually strive to fulfill Florida's constitutional commitment to preserve its unique natural and cultural heritage. To this end, staff of the CARL Program, in conjunction with the Land Acquisition and Management Advisory Council and the Governor and Cabinet, have developed a land acquisition plan that comprehensively addresses all of Florida's diverse resource concerns. It is not based on a single re-

source concern or a small geographic area and, therefore, is much more complicated and comprehensive than the acquisition plans of other programs.

Because the CARL acquisition plan is so broad in scope, its goals and objectives overlap substantially with those of many other land acquisition programs. It also means that more lands are eligible, which translates into greater overall acquisition costs than acquisition programs with more narrow foci. Thus, the CARL Program must develop and encourage acquisition and planning partnerships with the water management districts, local governments, other state agencies and non-profit conservation organizations if the program is to fulfill its goals and objectives [see page 40].

The CARL Program's primary planning initiatives include the following:

CARL Annual Report—Annually Updated 10-year Acquisition Plan

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

Acquisition Opportunities & Priorities—the CARL Workplan

Because the list of acquisition needs far exceeds the available funding at any one time, the Advisory Council establishes a priority list of CARL projects to direct the acquisition efforts of the Division of State Lands. Still, the task of identifying which parcels to acquire among the thousands of parcels on the priority list is enormous and subject to substantial criticism, especially if limited funds are wasted on timely documents (such as appraisal maps, title information, and appraisals) that never get used. Thus, the Division of State Lands, in cooperation with the Advisory Council and our acquisition partners, annually develops a workplan to focus staff mapping, appraisal and acquisition efforts on a limited number of projects (Addendum 6).

Projects that can be purchased at a state bargain or are substantially complete deserve special consideration. Similarly, projects that are composed of subdivision lots with hundreds of similar-sized ownerships must be treated separately. Thus, the

Advisory Council places projects in groups according to acquisition needs:

Priority Projects
Mega/Multiparcel Projects
Bargain/Shared Projects
Substantially Complete Projects
Less-Than-Fee Projects
Negotiation Impasse Projects

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

Resource Planning Boundaries and Project Designs

As described on pages 12 to 18, the CARL Program employs a two-tier process for evaluating and designing projects. First, a holistic, ecosystem evaluation of resource concerns is addressed during the Project Assessment stage. A resource planning boundary is prepared by the Florida Natural Areas Inventory (FNAI) and modified by Council agencies to identify an area for comprehensive resource assessment. This boundary ignores, to a great degree, ownerships and other factors, concentrating instead on natural and cultural resource issues. Second, a project design is prepared to identify specific ownerships, acquisition techniques (including priority phases, essential parcels, less-than-fee-simple ownership needs, etc.), local and state regulations affecting resource protection and acquisition, and management concerns and proposals. Project designs are prepared

by acquisition experts within the Division of State Lands in coordination with Council agencies, FNAI, and other governmental entities and interested parties. This two-tier evaluation process produces comprehensive, ecosystem derived boundaries and acquisition plans for each project on the CARL priority list.

Because natural and cultural resources in Florida are continually being threatened or lost, project design boundaries are subject to change over time. In fact, a large number of boundary amendments to existing CARL projects, many of which involve large tracts of land, is proposed each year [see Table 12, page 25], and many others assigned by the Council remain to be completed (Table 30). In response to the large number of requests to amend project boundaries, the Council adopted a *Policy for Amending the Boundaries of Existing CARL Projects*. The policy applies six criteria to decide when a proposed boundary modification

Table 30: Project Designs Requiring Completion

Project Name	County(ies)
Apalachicola River	Calhoun/Jackson/Gadsden/Liberty
Green Swamp	Polk/ Lake
East Everglades	Dade
Etoniah/Cross FL Greenway	Putnam/Clay
Florida's First Magnitude Springs	Jackson/Levy/Hernando
Suwannee Buffers	Suwannee/Columbia
Spring Hollow	Washington

can be considered by the Council (Addendum 8). It also lists five factors that staff will consider when developing recommendations for or against a proposed boundary modification.

Florida Statewide Land Acquisition Plan (FSLAP)

Approved by the Governor and Cabinet in 1986 and amended in 1991 [see Florida Preservation 2000 Needs Assessment, page 45], FSLAP was developed by staffs from six state agencies, water management districts, local and regional governments, and the FNAI. This interagency, comprehensive plan for land acquisition includes nine general guidelines and 29 specific objectives under nine major resource categories (Addendum 4).

The FSLAP goals and objectives guide the CARL program and, thereby, encourage comprehensive,

Florida Statewide Land Acquisition Plan	
Resource Categories	General Guidelines
Natural Communities	Statewide Significance
Forest Resources	Endangered and Vulnerable
Vascular Plants	Ecologically Intact
Fish and Wildlife	Enhance Management
Fresh Water Supplies	Accessible to Urban Areas
Coastal Resources	Multiple Uses
Geologic Features	Landscape Linkages
Historical Resources	Wilderness Characteristics
Outdoor Recreation	Partnerships

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

Florida P-2000 Needs Assessment

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

P-2000 Remaining Needs and Priorities

Submitted to the Legislature and the Board of Trustees in 1997, the P-2000 Remaining Needs and Priorities Report and Addendum Report were prepared by the Division of State Lands for the Advisory Council with the assistance of the Water Management Districts, Advisory Council staff, FNAI, and staff of all P-2000 funded programs. These reports summarize the current status of the

state's primary resource protection efforts and identify targets for future land acquisition efforts.

Geographic Information Systems (GIS)

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

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

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

Ecological Charrette Maps

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

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

Ecosystem Management, Greenways, etc.

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

The CARL Program, although broadly challenged by the vast resource protection needs of the state, continues to place special emphasis on the protection of natural and cultural resources of state-

wide and national significance. The following lists, although not comprehensive by any means, represent examples of some of the CARL

Program's initiatives for protecting these resources:

Table 31: Ecosystems/Landscapes/Greenways

<u>Everglades Ecosystem</u> Three Lakes Prairie Lakes Kissimmee Prairie Okaloacoochee Slough East Everglades Everglades Ag. Restoration Rotenberger/Holey Lands Seminole Indian Lands Fakahatchee Strand Big Cypress Florida Panther Refuge S. Golden Gate Estates Belle Meade Corkscrew Watershed Caloosahatchee Ecoscape	<u>Wekiva-Middle St. Johns</u> Rock Springs Run B.M.K. Ranch Seminole Woods Wekiva-Ocala Connector St. Johns River Marshes Wekiva Buffers Lower Wekiva River Stark Tract Lake George Spring Hammock Econ-St. Johns Corridor Lower Econlockhatchee Tosohatchee	<u>Apalachicola River-Bay</u> Gadsden Glades Aspalaga Landing Sweetwater Creek Atkins Tract Tate's Hell Lower Apalachicola M.K. Ranch St. George Island Cape St. George Middle Chipola River	<u>Central Highlands</u> Lake Wales Ridge Placid Lakes Catfish Creek Lake Arbuckle Saddleblanket Lakes Scrub Horse Creek Scrub Bombing Range Ridge Highlands Hammock Warea Archipelago Longleaf Pine Ecosystem Watermelon Pond Levy County Forest/Sandhills
<u>Florida Springs Coast</u> Crystal River Stoney Lane St. Martins River Homosassa Reserve Chassahowitzka Swamp Chassahowitzka Sandhill Annatteliga Hammock	<u>Suwannee Basin</u> Pinhook Swamp Suwannee Buffers Peacock Slough Big Shoals/Brown Tract Ichetucknee Trace Andrews Tract Fanning Springs Troy Springs California Swamp Waccasassa Flats Mallory Swamp	<u>Southwest Estuaries</u> Rookery Bay Estero Bay Cayo Costa Island Charlotte Harbor Charlotte Harbor Flatwoods Myakka Estuary Cape Haze Emerson Point Terra Ceia Cockroach Bay Islands	<u>Florida Keys</u> New Mahogany Hammock North Key Largo Hammocks Windley Key Tropical Flyways Curry Hammock Hammocks of Lower Keys Coupon Bight/Key Deer
<u>Northeast Estuary</u> Ft. George Island Pumpkin Hill Creek Nassau River Valley Marsh Spruce Creek		<u>Blackwater-Escambia</u> Perdido Pitcher Plant Prairie Garcon Ecosystem Escribano Point Juniper Creek Watershed Yellow River Ravines	<u>Indian River Lagoon</u> Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge Sebastian Creek Avalon Tract & Seabranch Indian River Lagoon Blueway Cypress Creek & Allapattah Flats North Indian River Lagoon Hutchinson Island

Table 32: Endangered Habitats and Species

Longleaf Pine Ecosystems Sebastian Creek St. Joseph Bay Buffer Pal-Mar North Key Largo Hammocks Brevard Turtle Beach Little Gator Creek	SE Bat Maternity Caves Brevard Coastal Scrub Ecosys. Maritime Hammock Initiative Juno Hills Florida Keys Ecosystem Emeralda Marsh Balm-Boyette Scrub	South Savannas Golden Aster Scrub Yamato Scrub Warea Archipelago Apalachicola River Jupiter Ridge Bower Tract	Miami Rockridge Pinelands Tropical Hammocks of Redlands N. Fork St. Lucie River Deering Hammock Kissimmee Prairie Westlake Seabranch
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Table 33: Springs and Other Unique Geological Features

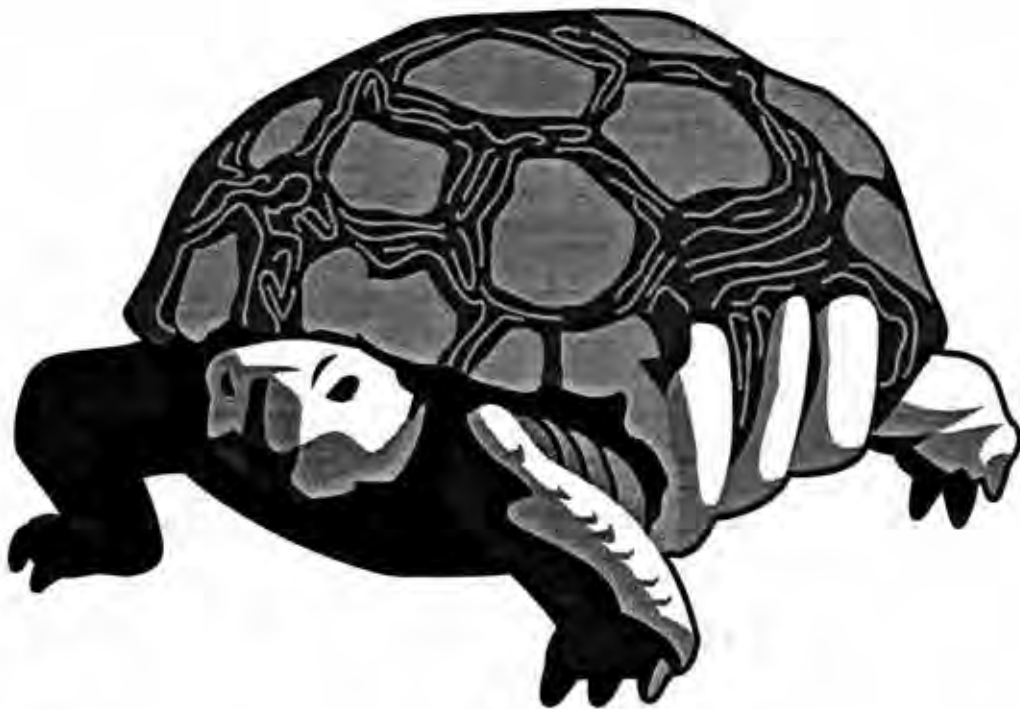
First Magnitude Springs Rainbow River/Springs Wakulla Springs/Protection Zone Silver River/Springs Seminole Springs	Homosassa Springs Apalachicola Bluffs & Ravines Escambia Bay Bluffs Windley Key Quarry Wacissa/Aucilla River Sinks	Brown Tract/Big Shoals Peacock Slough Suwannee Buffers Ichetucknee Trace Middle Chipola River	San Felasco Hammock Dunn's Creek Upper Black Creek Paynes Prairie Florida Keys Ecosystem
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Table 34: Historic and Archaeological Sites

Freedom Tower Indian/Cockroach Key DeSoto Site Pierce Mound Complex Fort San Luis Pineland Site Complex	Key West Customs House Letchworth Mounds Snake Warrior Island Snodgrass Island/Catfish Creek St. Joseph Bay Buffer Wacissa/Aucilla River Corridor	Pine Island Ridge Josslyn Island The Grove Barnacle Addition Fl. Springs Coastal Greenway	Fort George Island Deering Estate Centro Español Waddell's Mill Pond Spruce Creek
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Table 35: Coastal Beaches and Storm Hazard Mitigation

Topsail Hill/Deer Lake	Cayo Costa Island	Hutchinson Island/Blind Creek	Avalon Tract
Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge	North Peninsula	Rookery Bay	Grayton Dunes
Guana River	Cape St. George	Gills Tract	Wetstone/Berkovitz
Estero Bay	FL Springs Coastal Greenway	Maritime Hammocks Initiative	North Indian River Lagoon
Big Bend Coast	St. Joseph Bay Buffers	Nassau River Valley Marshes	Bower Tract
Barefoot Beach	Lake Powell	Dickerson Bay/Bald Point	Perdido Key



CONCLUSION

With the passage of the Preservation 2000 Act and the Florida Forever Act, the State of Florida has one of the most aggressive conservation and recreation land acquisition programs in the United States. In the past thirty years Florida has spent over \$3.7 billion to conserve approximately 3.8 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 830,000 acres at a cost of over \$1.5 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 1999 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 was continued in 1999 under the Florida Forever Act, and it should be sufficient to accomplish many of the goals of the CARL program [see Table 26]. The current CARL list includes properties whose cumulative tax value is approximately \$1.3 billion. This amount could easily translate into \$1.7 billion in real estate on the 2000 CARL Priority List [see Table 28]. 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 \$353 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 and Florida Forever programs for the Save Our Rivers, Florida Communities Trust, Greenways and 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 and Florida Forever 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 to 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 and Management Advisory Council for the 2000 CARL Priority List. Projects are grouped into six categories based on project acquisition characteristics. **Priority Projects** are projects of statewide significance that do not qualify for listing in one of the other five 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. **Negotiation Impasse Projects** are projects in which negotiations have been suspended on the remaining parcels, because the owners of the essential parcels were unwilling to sell their land to the state at the state's appraised value.

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. This section 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 and Management 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 13 to

20]. Resource planning boundaries and project designs were also prepared for a few of the older projects on the list. If a project goes through this planning process, the results are summarized under this heading. If the Legislature or the Board authorized acquisition of the project by eminent domain, or the Council recommended condemnation, relevant information will be provided under this section.

Coordination - Identifies acquisition partners who are contributing to or facilitating the acquisition of project lands, and lists resolutions received by official entities.

Placed on List - The first year that the project, or a portion thereof, was placed on the CARL Priority List.

Project Area - The total size of the current project, including acres acquired or under option and acres remaining to be acquired.

Acres Acquired - Within the project boundaries, the number of acres acquired or under option by the state (options approved by the Governor and Cabinet), federal government, water management district, or local government. If a nonprofit organization has acquired acreage within the project but has not yet transferred the property (in whole or in part) to the state, that acreage is excluded from the Acres Acquired. Such cases are identified with an asterisk (*) and are explained in the text of the project summary under Acquisition Planning & Status or Coordination.

at a Cost of - The amount of funds spent or authorized to be spent by the state, federal government, water management district, or local government on the acquisition of a project. If a nonprofit organization has expended funds within a project, those funds are excluded from the Funds Expended or Encumbered. Such cases are identified with an asterisk (*) and are explained in the text of the project summary under Acquisition Planning & Status or Coordination.

Acres Remaining - an estimate based on county plat maps and tax information of the number of acres in the project not yet acquired or under option to be acquired.

Estimated Value of - Reflects the county's tax assessed value of the acreage not yet acquired or under option to be acquired. Not all values are the most recent tax assessed values. Values for larger acreage tracts and those with numerous ownerships, including recorded and unrecorded subdivisions, are sometimes estimates of tax val-

ues based on information from: (1) county property appraisers, or (2) average per acre and per lot tax values obtained from (a) project assessments, (b) project designs, and/or (c) the Real Estate Data, Inc., service.

Management Policy Statement - Briefly describes how the project meets the CARL Program selection criteria and public purposes pursuant to §259.032(3), F.S.

Management Prospectus - Identifies the rationale for the state designation under which the project will be managed; the lead and, if appropriate, the cooperating state or local agencies recommended to manage the tract if acquired; the conditions that may affect the intensity of management activities; a timetable for implementing specific management activities; the project's revenue-generating potential; and the role(s) of potential management cooperators.

Management Cost Summary - Past, current, and projected management and development costs for projects which are currently being managed; estimated start-up and recurring costs for projects not yet under current management. Some costs may include areas outside the CARL project boundary if the CARL project is to be managed as a component of a larger tract, while others may not report additional management costs under the same circumstances. Cost information is categorized as: salary = salaries of permanent employees, including fringe benefits; OPS = other personnel services (i.e., temporary employee costs); expense = costs of office supplies, fuel, utilities, tools, implements, and other expendable items valued at less than \$500; OCO = operating capital outlay costs (i.e., costs for equipment and machinery valued at greater than \$500); and FCO = fixed capital outlay (i.e., costs for permanent structures, including buildings, paved roads, and other permanent facilities). The primary or proposed sources of management funds are also indicated as follows: CARL = Conservation and Recreation Lands Trust Fund; GR = General Revenue Fund; IITF = Internal Improvement Trust Fund; LATF = Land Acquisition Trust Fund; MRCTF = Marine Resources Conservation Trust Fund; SPTF = State Park Trust Fund; TNC = The Nature Conservancy; WMLTF = Water Management Lands Trust Fund; or federal, local, or other funding sources that should be self-explanatory.

Project Map(s) - Identifies the project boundary; the essential parcels pursuant to §259.035(2)(a),

F.S.; property within the project boundary that is state owned or under option for state acquisition; and property within, adjacent, or near the project

area that is owned by another public agency or non-profit conservation organization.



Priority Projects



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Priority Projects**

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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 numerous 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 five Warea sites) and the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (remaining sites).

General Description

Judging from its many unique species, Central Florida Ridge scrub may be among the oldest of Florida's upland ecosystems. This project consists of 27 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. The 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. The project is the last opportunity to protect the highest concentration of narrowly endemic scrub plants and animals on the Lake Wales Ridge, many in jeopardy of extinction. Fifty-five rare elements are found in this diverse ecosystem, including a population of scrub mint that may be a new species. No archaeological or historical sites are known from the project. All the sites are fragments vulnerable to mismanagement and disturbance. They are also seriously threatened by conversion to citrus groves or immediate development pressure.

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 intermedi-

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
Perforate reindeer lichen	G1/S1
Scrub mint	G1/S1
55 elements known from sites	

Placed on list	1992*
Project Area (Acres)	22,993
Acres Acquired	12,003
at a Cost of	\$39,344,059
Acres Remaining	10,990
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$14,979,370

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

Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem - Priority 1

ary in the majority of the ridge sites. Lake Walk-in-Water (8,615 acres): major owner, Alico, has been acquired; contracts have been approved/negotiations ongoing on other relatively large tracts; TNC working with Morgan (less-than fee list) on details of less-than fee agreement. Lake June West (831 acres): acquired. Gould Road (419 acres): major ownership acquired; discussions ongoing with owner of smaller inholding. Henscratch Road (2,869 acres): largest tracts acquired by the Southwest Florida Water Management District and CARL; TNC plans to negotiate a few other relatively large tracts in 1999. Silver Lake (2,020 acres): largest tracts acquired. Lake McLeod (55 acres): at least 45 acres acquired by USFWS. Mountain Lake Cutoff (217 acres): negotiations ongoing with owner of the one large tract. Lake Blue (65 acres): negotiations ongoing with owner of major tract. Hesperides (2,696 acres): negotiations ongoing with Boy Scouts West (< fee) and Babson; acquisition of most other tracts dependent upon acquisition of these ownerships. Horse Creek (1,325 acres): South Florida Water Management District has acquired the major ownerships within this site. Trout Lake (65 acres): appraisal work to begin early 1999. Eagle Lake (10 acres): removed from list - developed. Ridge Scrub (80 acres): on hold pending reanalysis by FNAI. McJunkin Ranch (750 acres): action pending resolution of litigation.

Priority phasing for the Warea Archipelago sites is: Scofield Sandhill (120 acres): negotiations scheduled to begin in early 1999 on both ownerships. Lake Davenport (500 acres): appraisals on hold pending reanalysis of site. Flat Lake (120 acres): acquired. Castle Hill (75 acres): negotiations unsuccessful with major owner. Purchase of other tracts contingent on major owner. Ferndale Ridge (104 acres): removed from list due to site fragmentation and habitat destruction. Sugarloaf Mountain (52 acres): southernmost tract acquired by St. Johns River Water Management Dis-

trict. TNC has had no success with other large ownership at northern end; still trying to get responses from owners of small tracts in between.

At the November 18, 1994, LAMAC meeting, the Council added 76 acres to the Gould Road site and added 400 acres to the Silver Lake site. The Council also added a new site McJunkin Ranch (1,860 acres).

In 1996, the Council transferred two ownerships - Boy Scouts West in Hesperides and Morgan in Lake Walk-in-Water - to the Less-Than-Fee category.

At the December 5, 1997, LAMAC meeting, the Council approved a proposal submitted by the TNC to delete approximately 3,724 acres from the project boundary - entire 104 acre Ferndale Ridge site, 50 acres from Castle Hill, entire 10 acre Eagle Lake site, 177 acres from Hesperides, 1,070 acres from Sun Ray/Hickory Lake (Mega/Multi), 1,116 acres from Henscratch Road, 66 acres from Lake June West, 145 acres from Holmes Avenue (Mega/Multi) and 1,110 acres from McJunkin Ranch. The estimated tax assessed value of the deletion is approximately \$5,036,700.

At the October 15, 1998, LAMAC meeting, the Council approved the addition of the following tracts to the list of essential parcels: approximately 320 acres of the Saddleblanket Resorts II ownership in Lake Walk-in-Water, and approximately 3,200 acres (two large ownerships) in Highlands Ridge.

Coordination

The CARL Lake Wales Ridge sites are included within the USFWS'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 Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWCC) 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	Startup	Recurring
Source of Funds	CARL	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/DOF (Warea)

Category	Startup	Recurring
Source of Funds	CARL	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 (Hesperides)

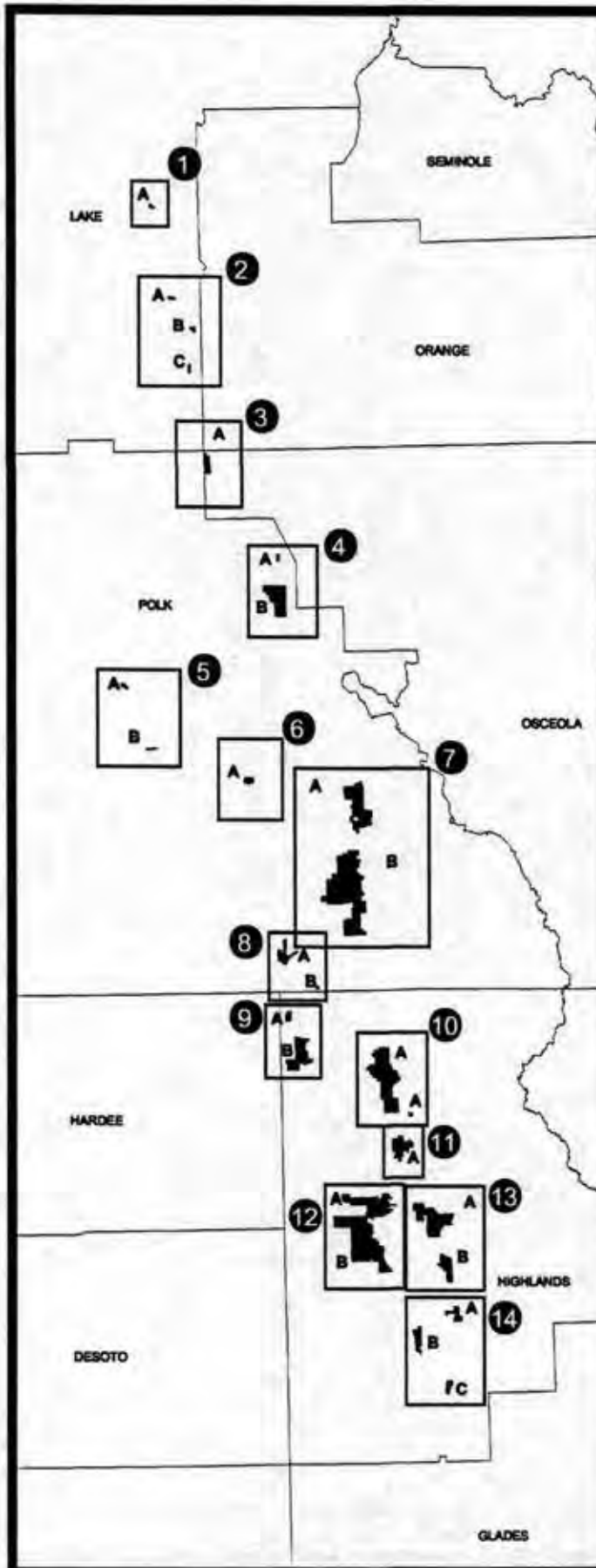
Category	Startup	Recurring
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$63,440	\$63,440
OPS	\$0	\$0
Expense	\$20,000	\$17,000
OCO	\$111,700	\$10,000
FCO	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$195,140	\$90,440

Management Cost Summary/FWCC

Category	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$45,339	\$87,235	\$122,840
OPS	\$0	\$0	\$0
Expense	\$32,555	\$27,653	\$31,800
OCO	\$57,800	\$0	\$28,900
FCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$135,694	\$114,888	\$183,540

Management Cost Summary/DOF (previously Lake Arbuckle State Forest and Walk-in-the-Water)

Category	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$53,587	\$66,768	\$68,771.04
OPS	N/A	N/A	N/A
Expense	\$48,480	\$29,215	\$124,720.50
OCO	\$44,728	\$39,020	\$74,498.25
FCO	N/A	N/A	N/A
TOTAL	\$146,795	\$144,893	\$267,989.79



Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem Overview

HIGHLANDS, LAKE, POLK, OSCEOLA COUNTIES

Map Sheet 1:

A. Sugarloaf Mountain Site

Map Sheet 2:

A. Castle Hill Site

B. Flat Lake Site

C. Schofield Sandhill Site

Map Sheet 3:

A. Lake Davenport Site

Map Sheet 4:

A. Ridge Scrub Site

B. Horse Creek Scrub Site

Map Sheet 5:

A. Lake Blue Site

B. Lake McLeod Site

Map Sheet 6:

A. Mountain Lake Cutoff Site

Map Sheet 7:

A. Hesperides Site (see Note 1)

B. Lake Walk-in-the-Water Site (see Note 1)

Map Sheet 8:

A. Sunray/Hickory Lake South Site (see Note 2)

B. Trout Lake Site

Map Sheet 9:

A. Avon Park Lakes Site (see Note 2)

B. Silver Lakes Site

Map Sheet 10:

A. Carter Creek Site (see Note 2)

Map Sheet 11:

A. Flamingo Villas Site (see Note 2)

Map Sheet 12:

A. Henscratch Road Site

B. Highlands Ridge Site

Map Sheet 13:

A. Lake Apthorpe Site (see Note 2)

B. Holmes Avenue Site (see Note 2)

Map Sheet 14:

A. Sun 'N Lakes South Site (see Note 2)

B. McJunkin Ranch Site

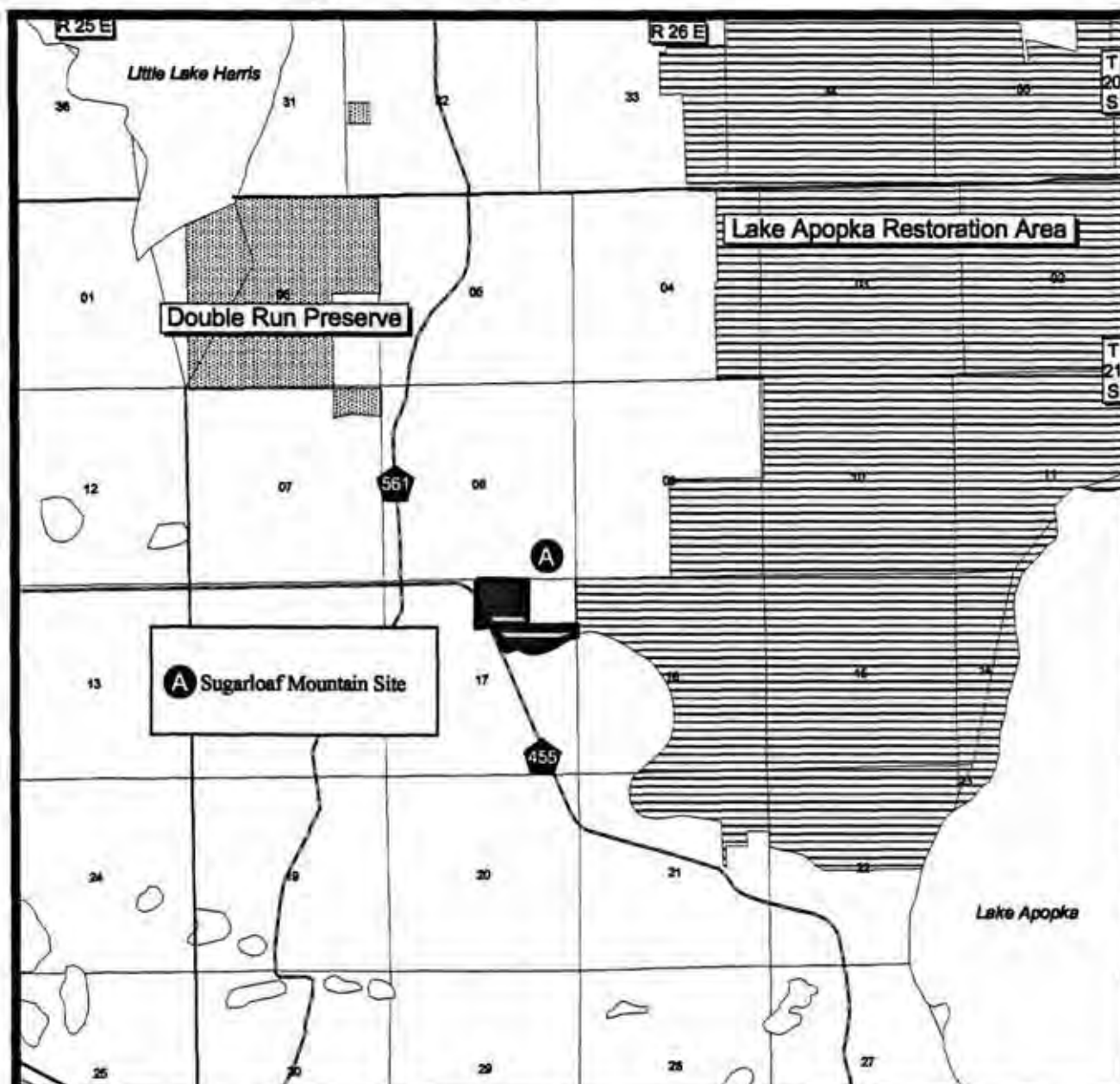
C. Gould Road Site (see Note 2)

**Note 1: Part of Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem
Less Than Fee Project**

**Note 2: Part of Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem
Mega/Multiparcel Project**



Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem - Priority 1



Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem: Map Sheet 1 of 14

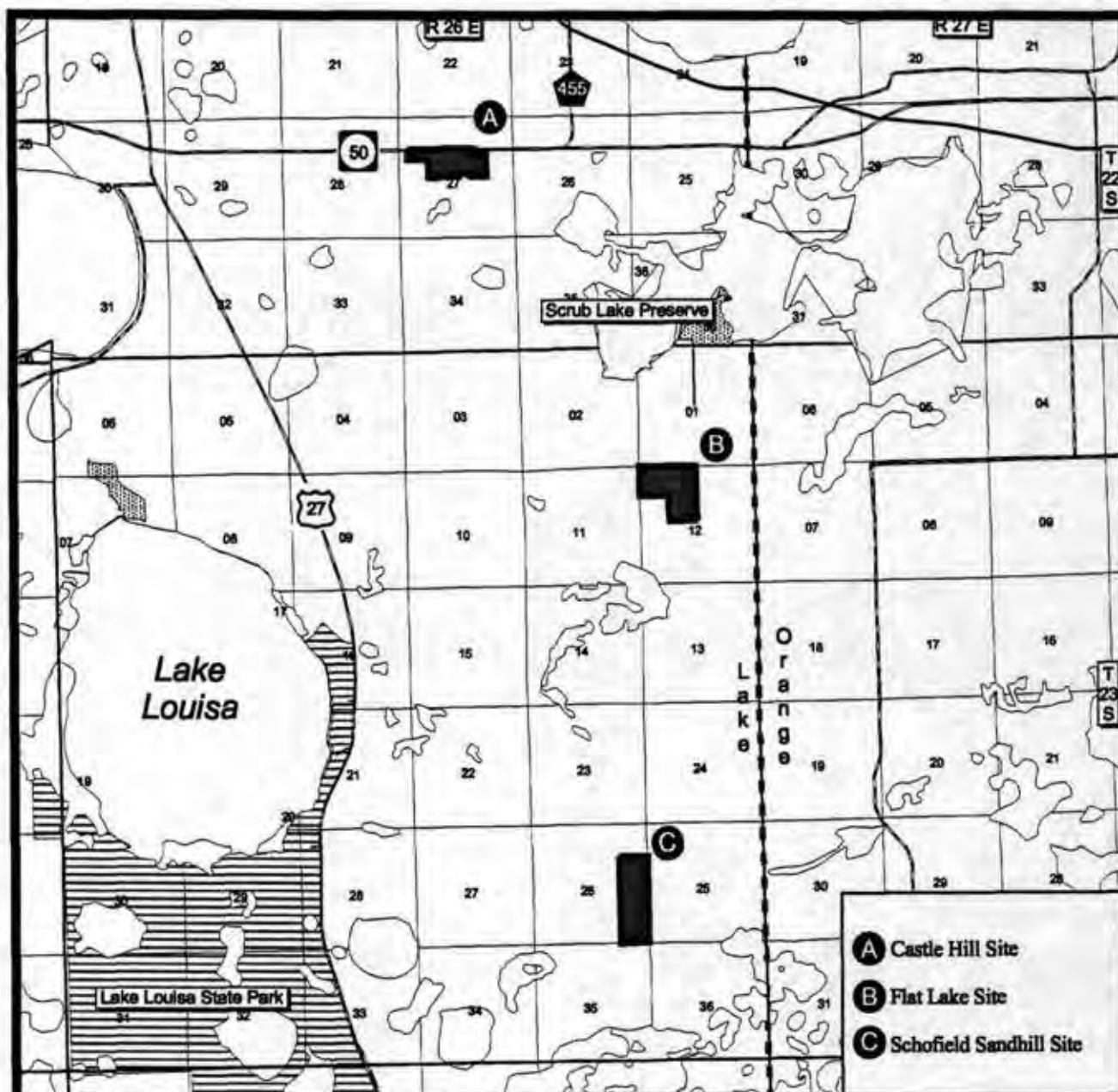
LAKE COUNTY

- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- CARL Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project



1 0 1 Miles





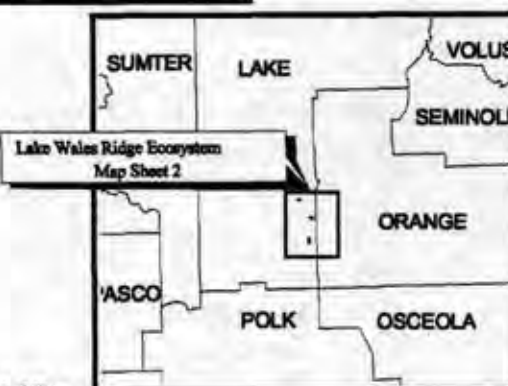
Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem: Map Sheet 2 of 14

LAKE COUNTY

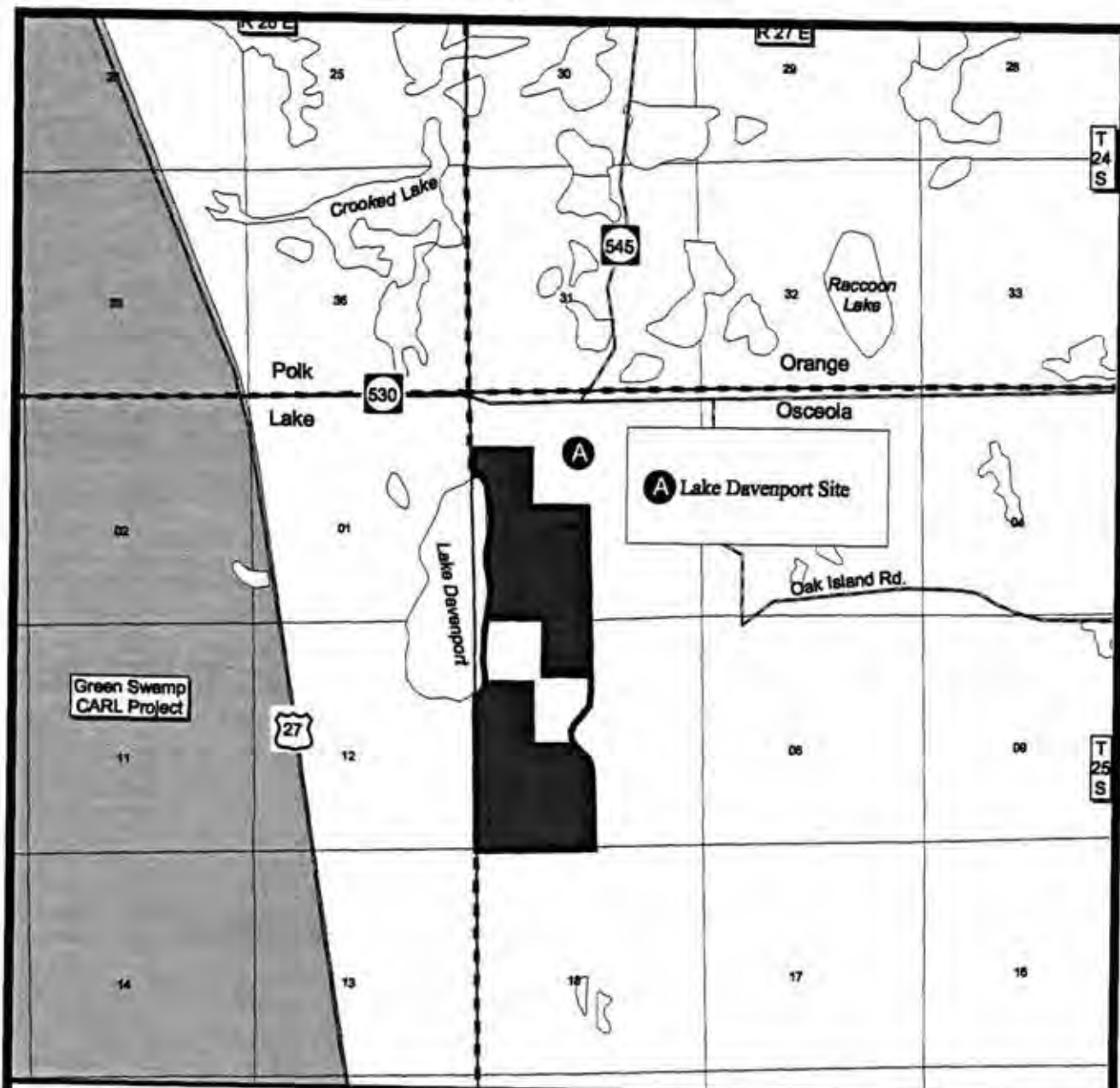
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- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- CARL Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project



0.7 0 0.7 1.4 Miles



Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem - Priority 1



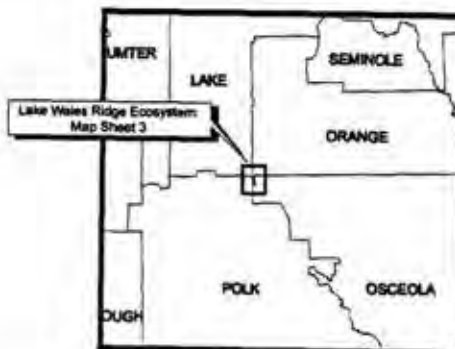
Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem: Map Sheet 3 of 14

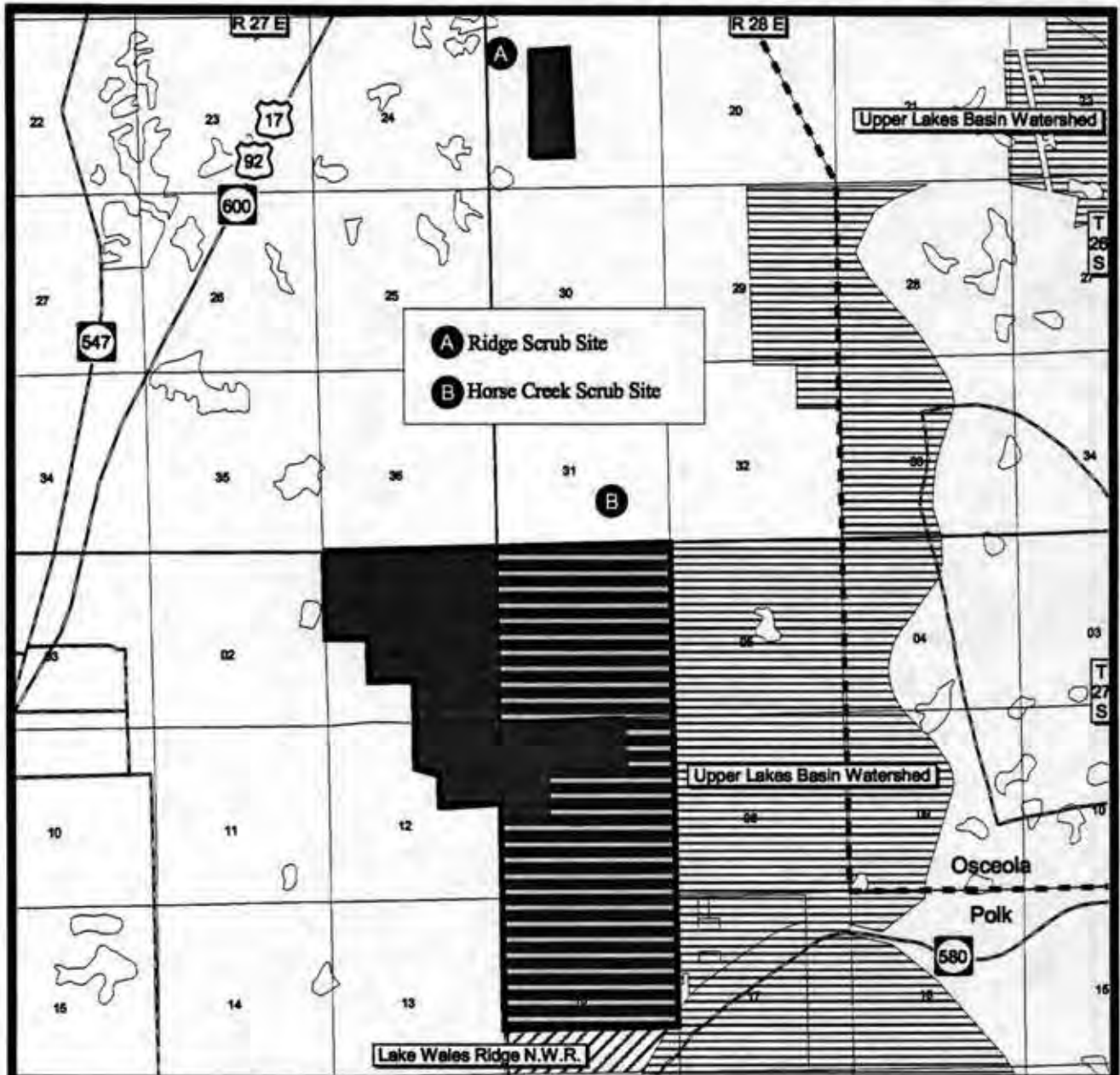
OSCEOLA COUNTY

-  Acquired
-  Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
-  CARL Project Boundary
-  Federal Land
-  Local or Private Managed Area
-  State Land
-  State Aquatic Preserve
-  Other CARL Project



0.5 0 0.5 1 Miles





Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem: Map Sheet 4 of 14

POLK COUNTY

- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- CARL Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project

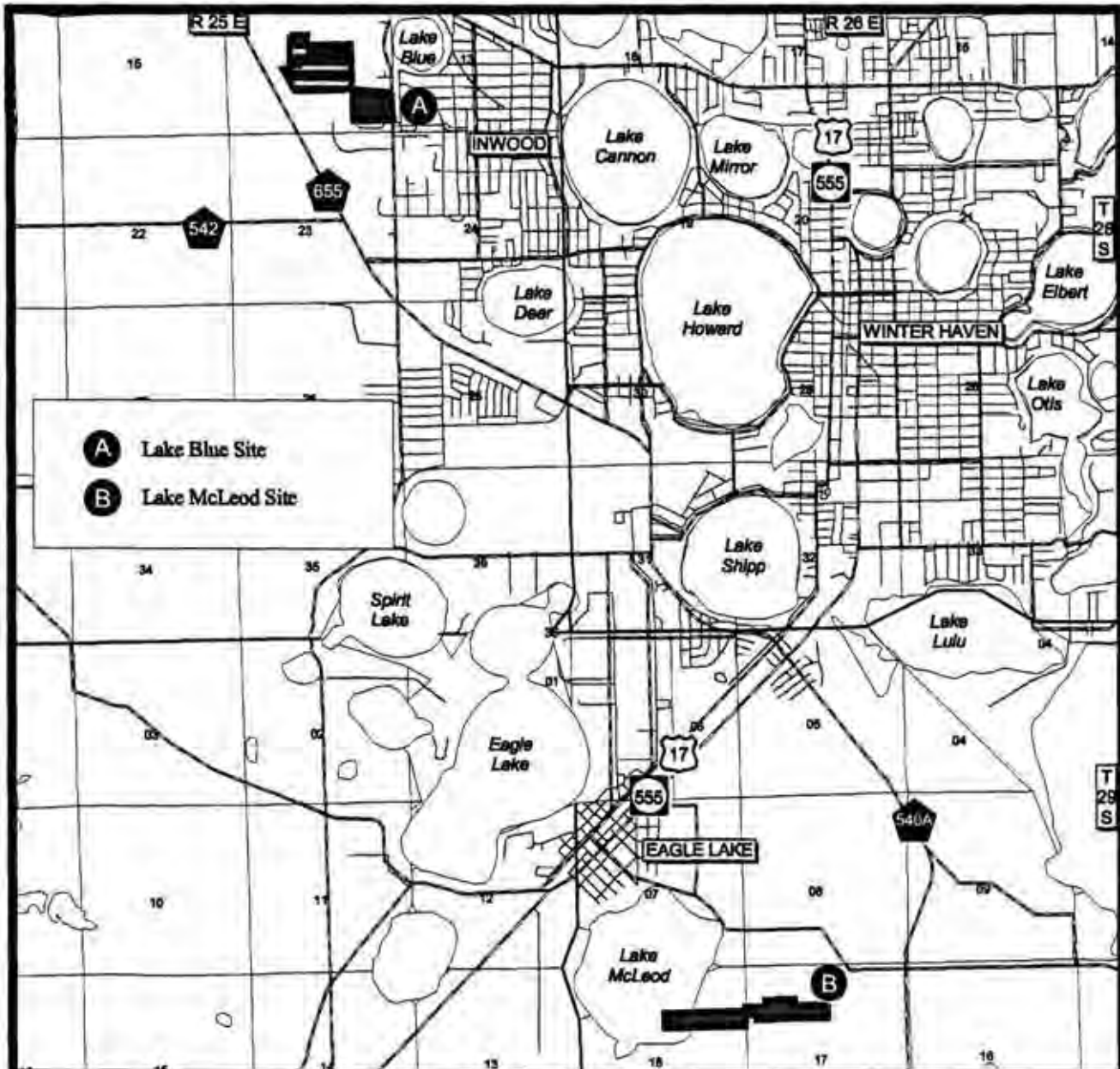


0.7 0 0.7 1.4 Miles

Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem
Map Sheet 4



Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem - Priority 1



Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem: Map Sheet 5 of 14

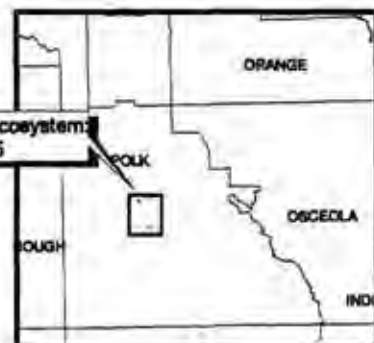
POLK COUNTY

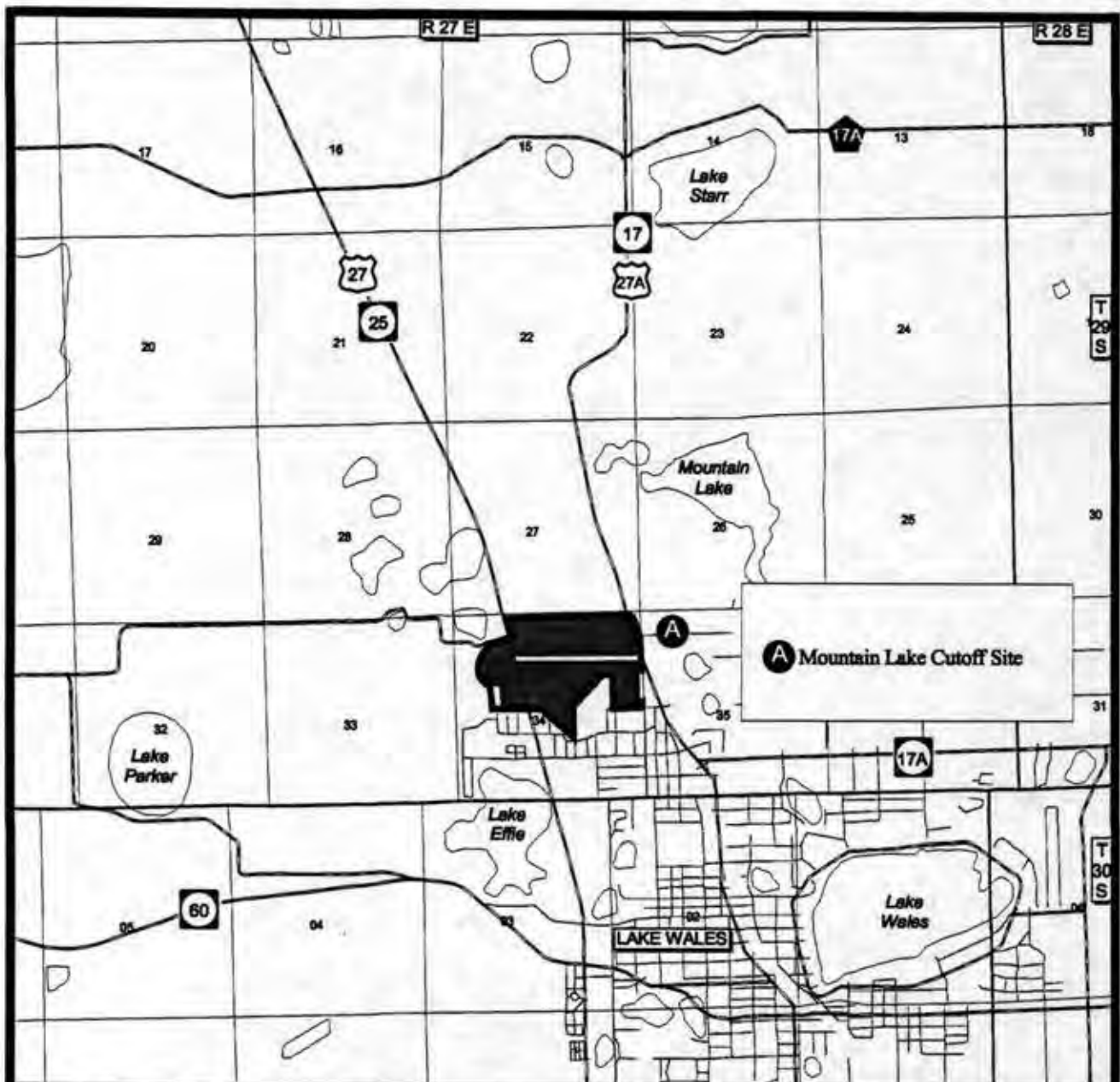
- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- CARL Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project



0.7 0 0.7 1.4 Miles

Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem
Mapsheet 5





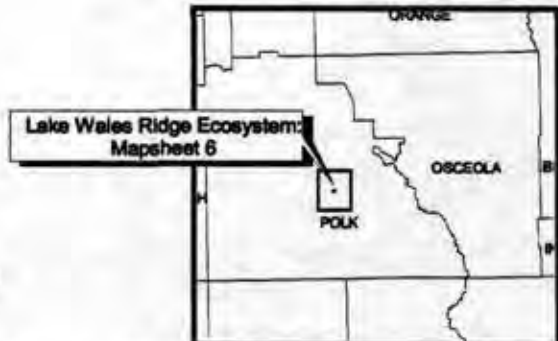
Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem: Map Sheet 6 of 14

POLK COUNTY

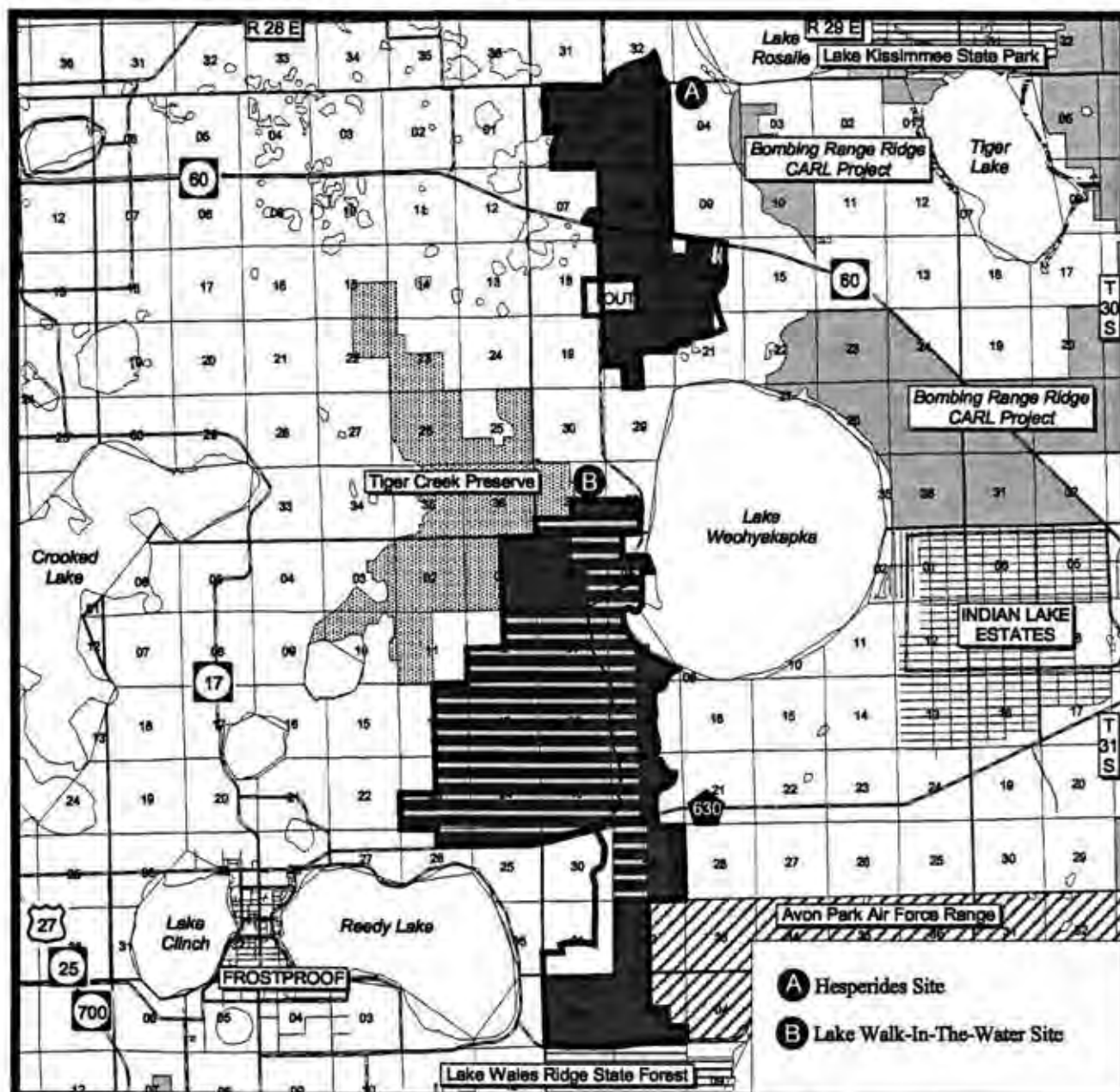
- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- CARL Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project



0.6 0 0.6 1.2 Miles



Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem - Priority 1



Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem: Map Sheet 7 of 14

POLK COUNTY

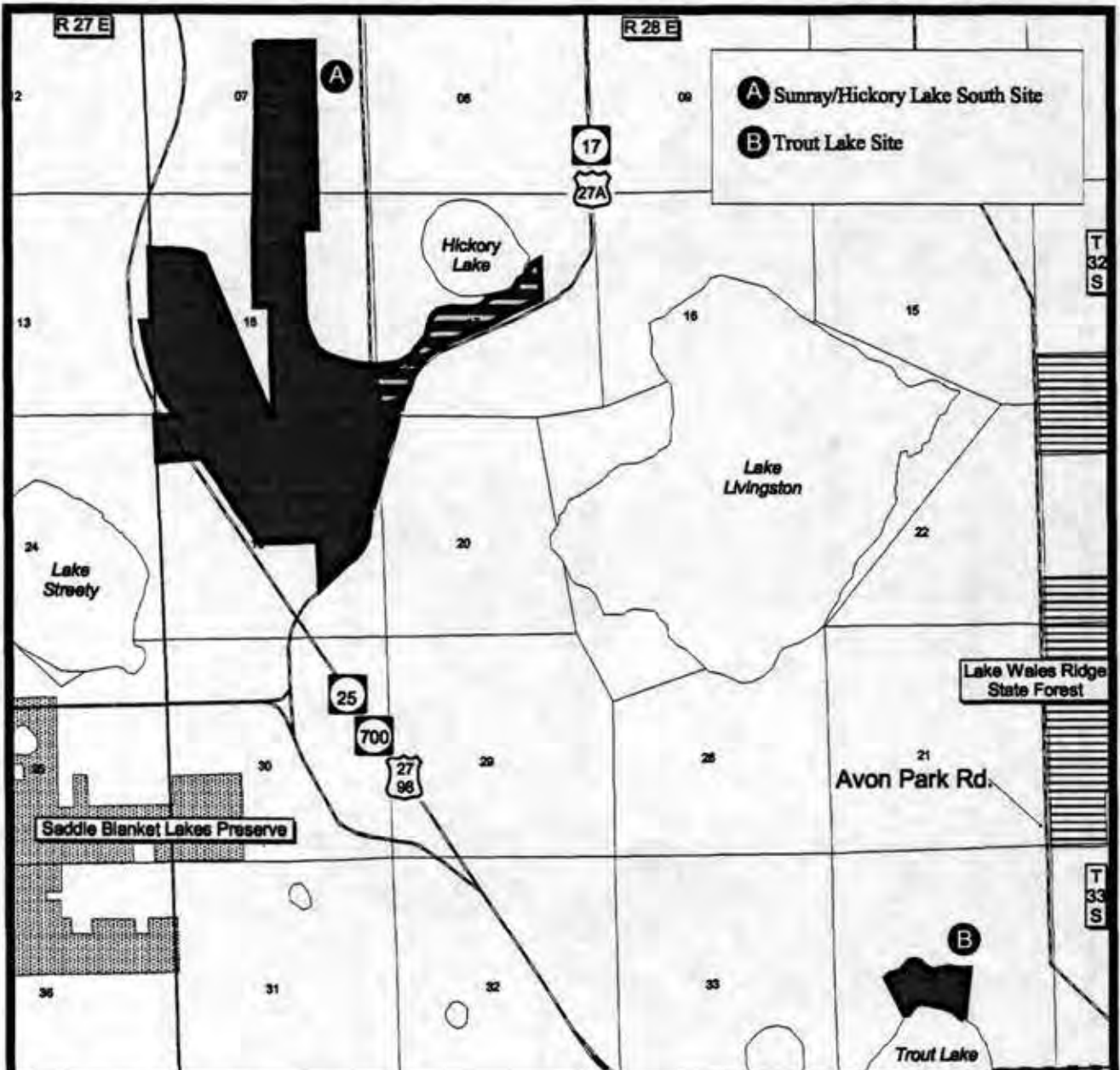
- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- CARL Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project



0 2 4 Miles

Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem:
Map Sheet 7





Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem: Map Sheet 8 of 14

POLK COUNTY

- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- CARL Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project

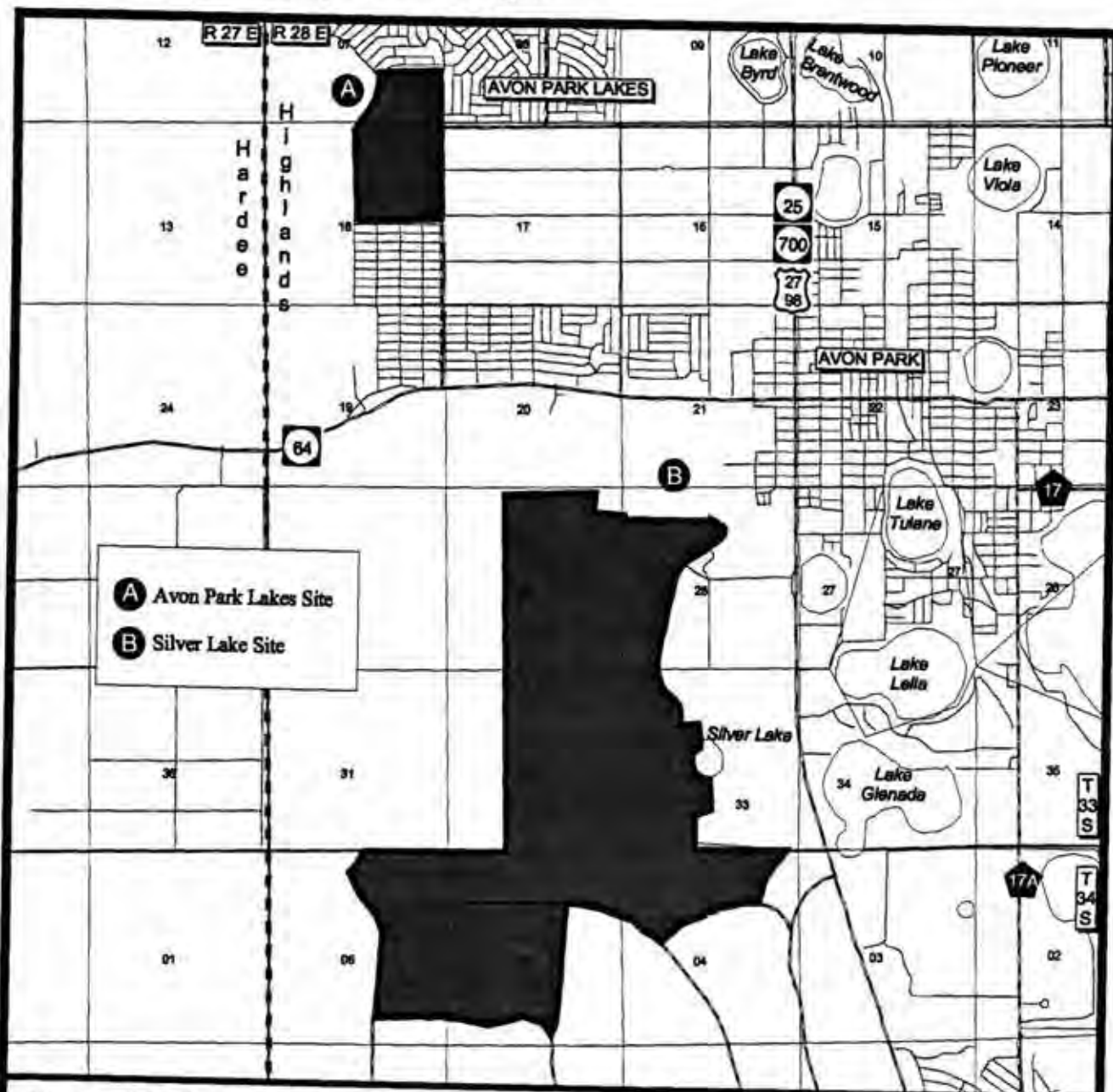


0.6 0 0.6 1.2 Miles

Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem:
Map Sheet 8



Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem - Priority 1



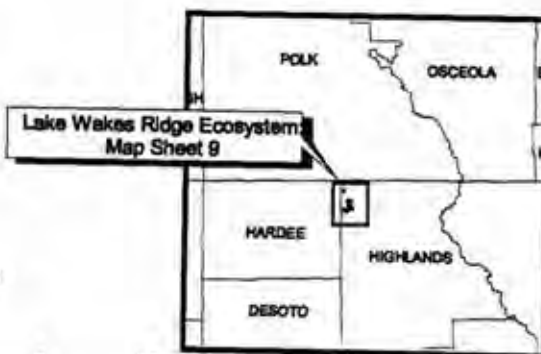
Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem: Map Sheet 9 of 14

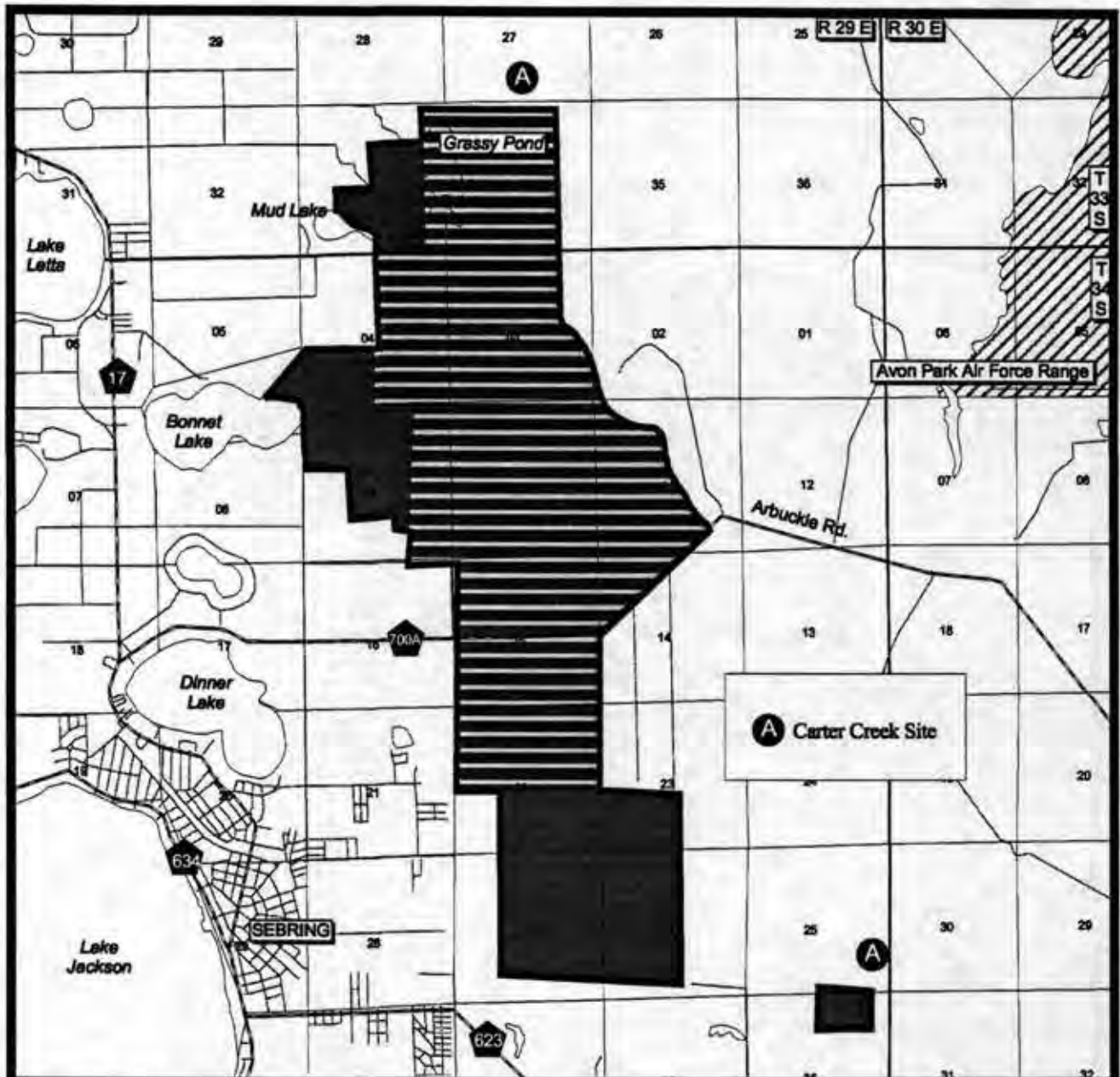
HIGHLANDS COUNTY

- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- CARL Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project



0.5 0 0.5 1 1.5 Miles





Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem: Map Sheet 10 of 14

HIGHLANDS COUNTY

- Acquired (Scattered Lots Remain to be Acquired)
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- CARL Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project

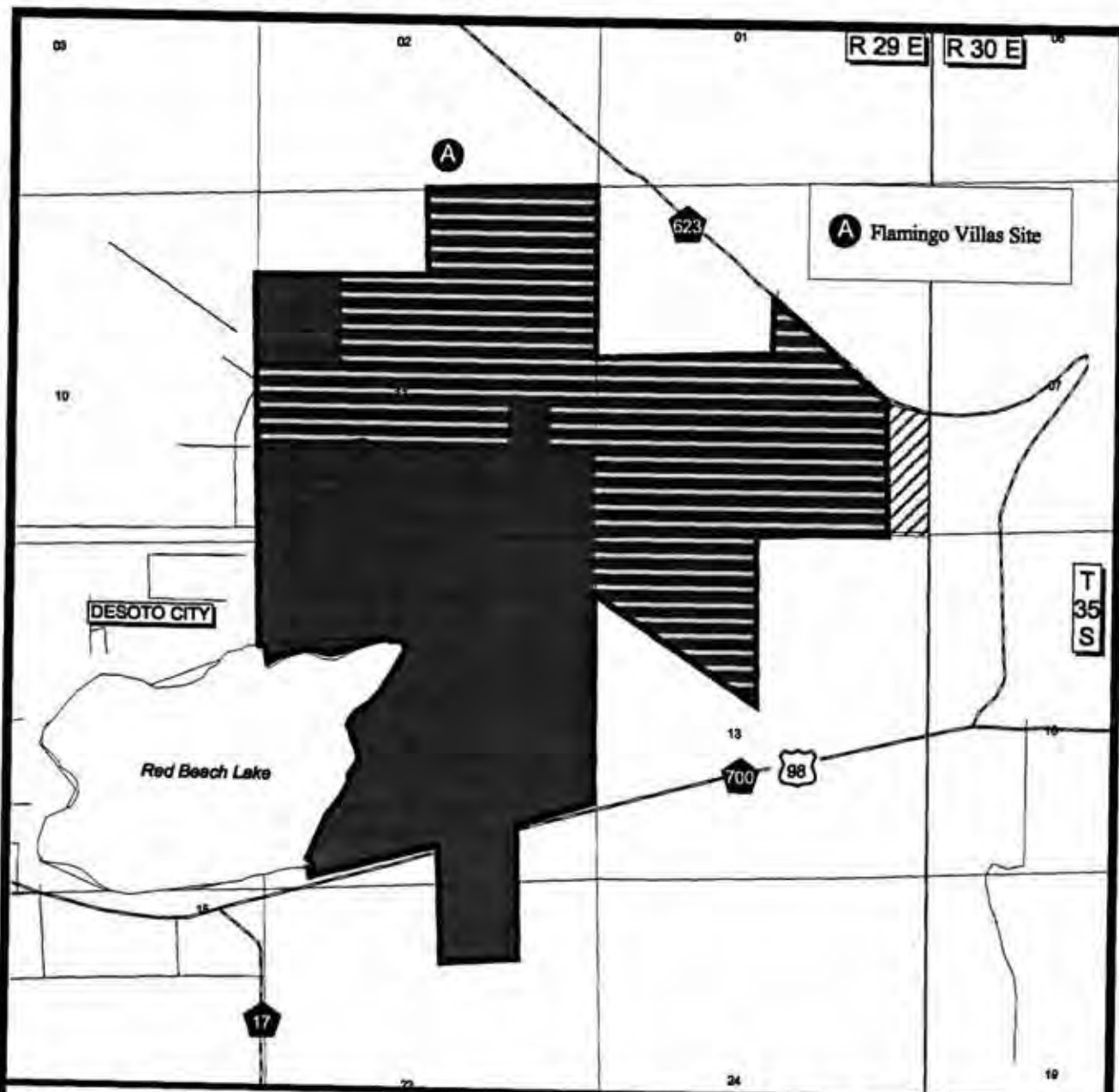


0.8 0 0.8 1.6 Miles

Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem:
Map Sheet 10



Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem - Priority 1



Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem: Map Sheet 11 of 14

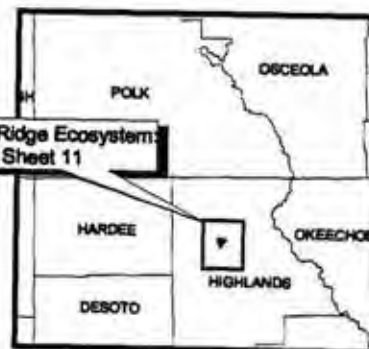
HIGHLANDS COUNTY

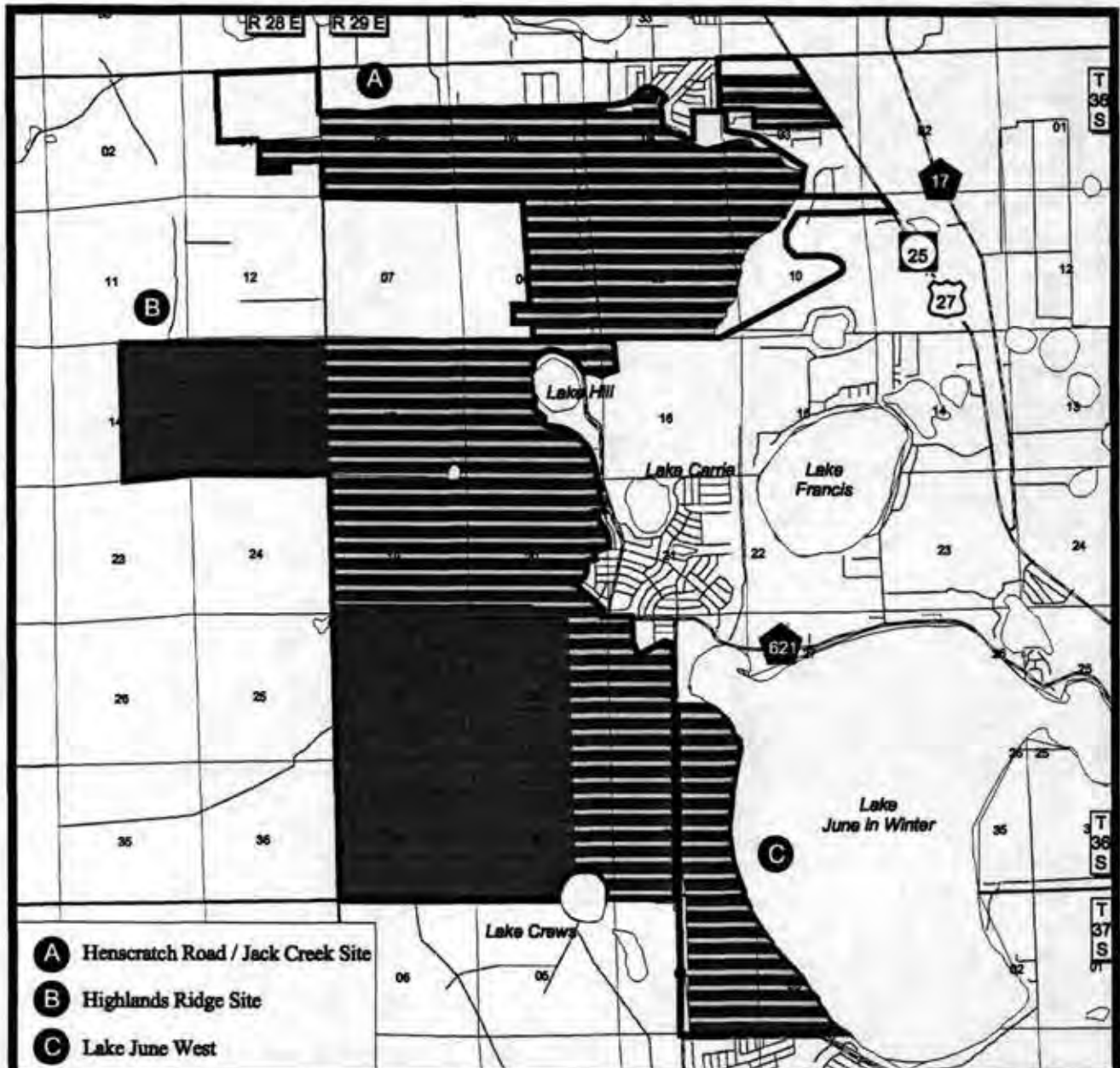
-  Acquired
-  Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
-  CARL Project Boundary
-  Federal Land
-  Local or Private Managed Area
-  State Land
-  State Aquatic Preserve
-  Other CARL Project



0.3 0 0.3 0.6 Miles

Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem:
Map Sheet 11





- (A)** Henscratch Road / Jack Creek Site
- (B)** Highlands Ridge Site
- (C)** Lake June West

Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem: Map Sheet 12 of 14

HIGHLANDS COUNTY

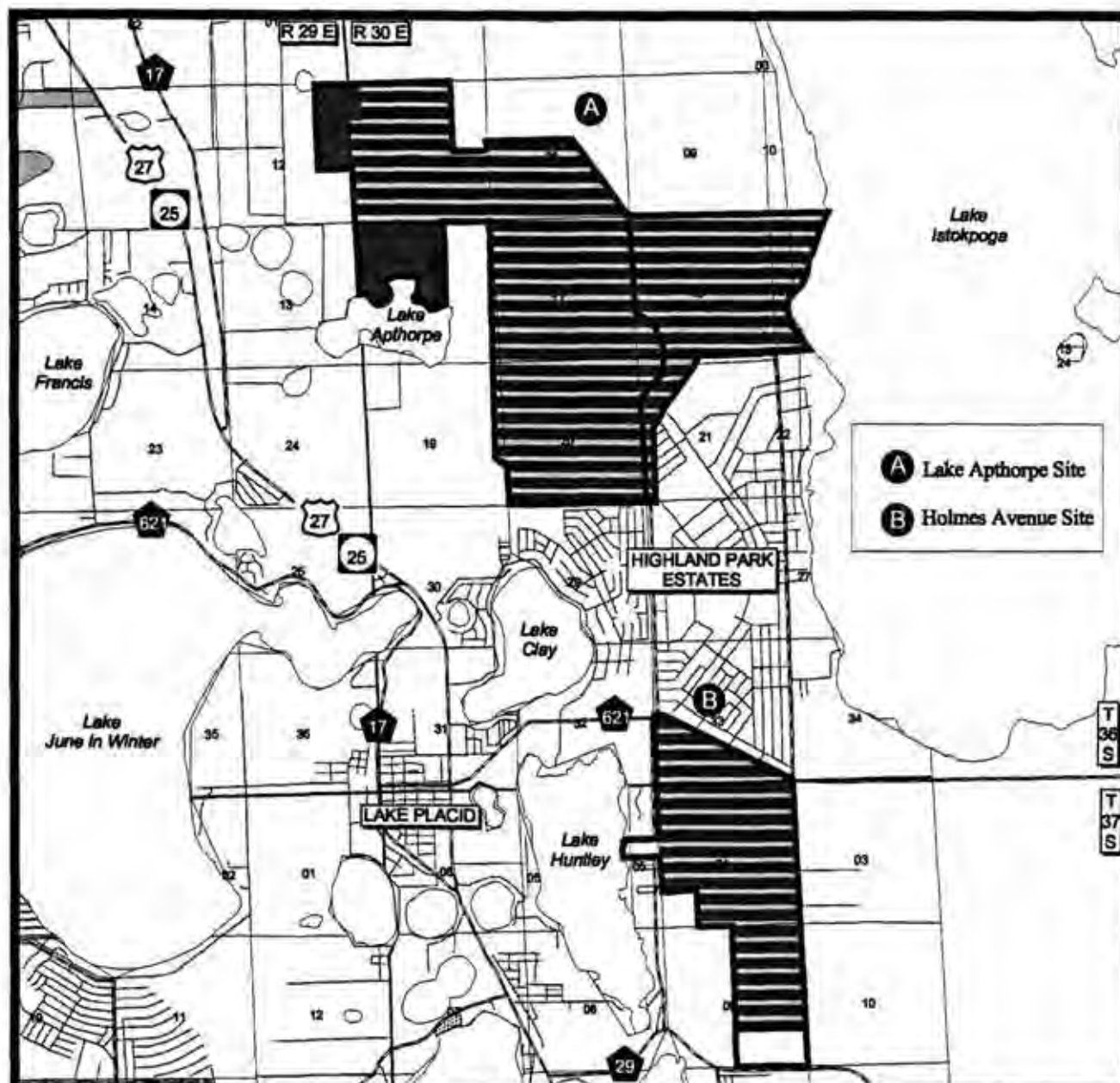
- Acquired (Scattered Lots Remain to be Acquired in Sites A and B)
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- CARL Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project

Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem:
Map Sheet 12



0.7 0 0.7 1.4 Miles

Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem - Priority 1



Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem: Map Sheet 13 of 14

HIGHLANDS COUNTY

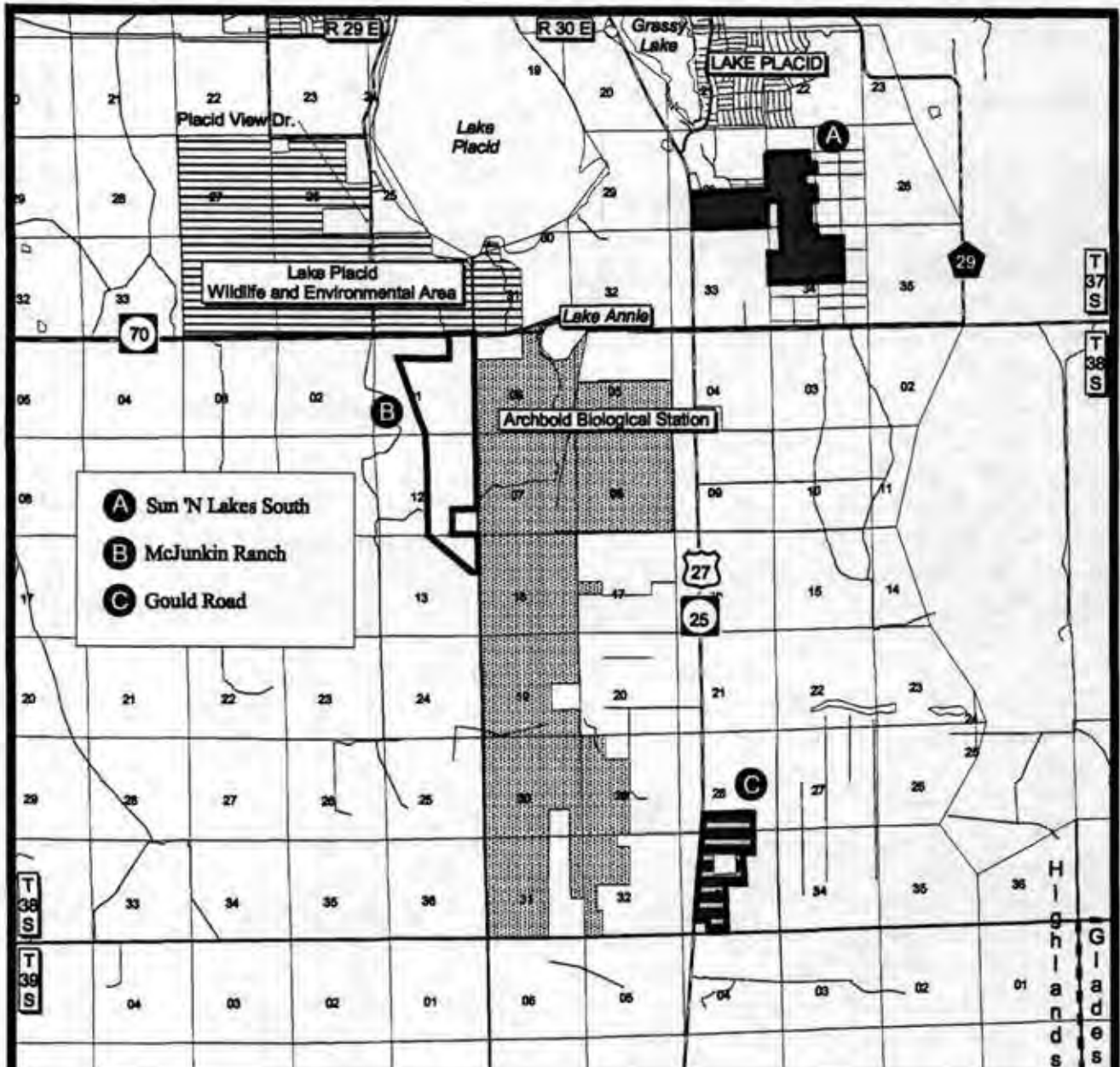
- Acquired (Scattered Lots Remain to be Acquired)
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- CARL Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project

Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem:
Mapsheet 13



0.7 0 0.7 1.4 Miles

CARL



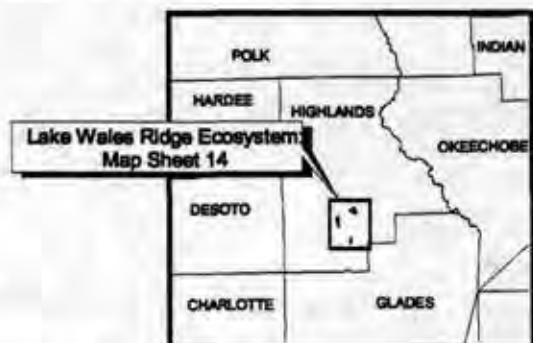
Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem: Map Sheet 14 of 14

HIGHLANDS COUNTY

- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- CARL Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project



1 0 1 2 Miles



Florida Keys Ecosystem

Priority 2

Monroe County

Purpose for State Acquisition

The unique 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 Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (13 sites); Division of Recreation and Parks, Florida Department of Environmental Protection (13 sites).

General Description

This project includes most of the remaining unprotected rockland hammocks (tropical hardwood hammocks) in the Lower Keys from South Key Largo to Sugarloaf Key. It is important to many rare plants and animals and consists of 17 sites in the Upper and Middle Keys encompassing the remaining fragments of unprotected tropical hardwood hammock greater than 12.5 acres. The project includes habitat for

migratory birds and virtually all remaining Lower Keys marsh rabbits, Key deer, and the state-threatened white-crowned pigeon. In all, it provides habitat for at least 34 species of rare vascular plants and 34 rare animals. Many archaeological and historical sites are recorded from the area. All the project sites are threatened by 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 and Tropical Flyways were combined to form Florida Keys Ecosystem in 1995.

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 (acquired); Summerland Key—the area around the pond; and Little Torch Key—Torch Key Estates Subdivision (acquired). Estimated acreage for each site are: Cudjoe Key, 38 acres; Big Torch Key, 450 acres; Little Torch Key, 217 acres; Summerland Key, 20 acres; Sugarloaf Key, 2711 acres; Little Knockemdown Key, 300 acres; Middle Torch Key, 811 acres;

FNAI Elements	
ROCKLAND HAMMOCK	G7/S2
<i>Garber's spurge</i>	G1/S1
<i>Tree cactus</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
74 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1992
Project Area (Acres)	8,566
Acres Acquired	2,531
at a Cost of	\$33,789,894
Acres Remaining	6,035
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of \$30,470,059	

Ramrod Key, 615 acres; and Wahoo Key, added at the LAMAC's 12/3/93 meeting, 26 acres (acquired).

Tropical Flyways: 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).

On June 11, 1998, LAMAC added Wilson and Cotton Keys (53) acres to the project.

On February 11, 1999, LAMAC added 955 acres to the project and on July 29, 1999 deleted 6 acres from the Ramrod Key site.

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 Fish and Wildlife Conservation 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

Florida Keys Ecosystem - Priority 2

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 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 Fish and Wildlife Conservation 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 Fish and Wildlife Conservation 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/FWCC

Category	Startup	Recurring
Source of Funds	CARL	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	Startup	Recurring
Source of Funds	CARL	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

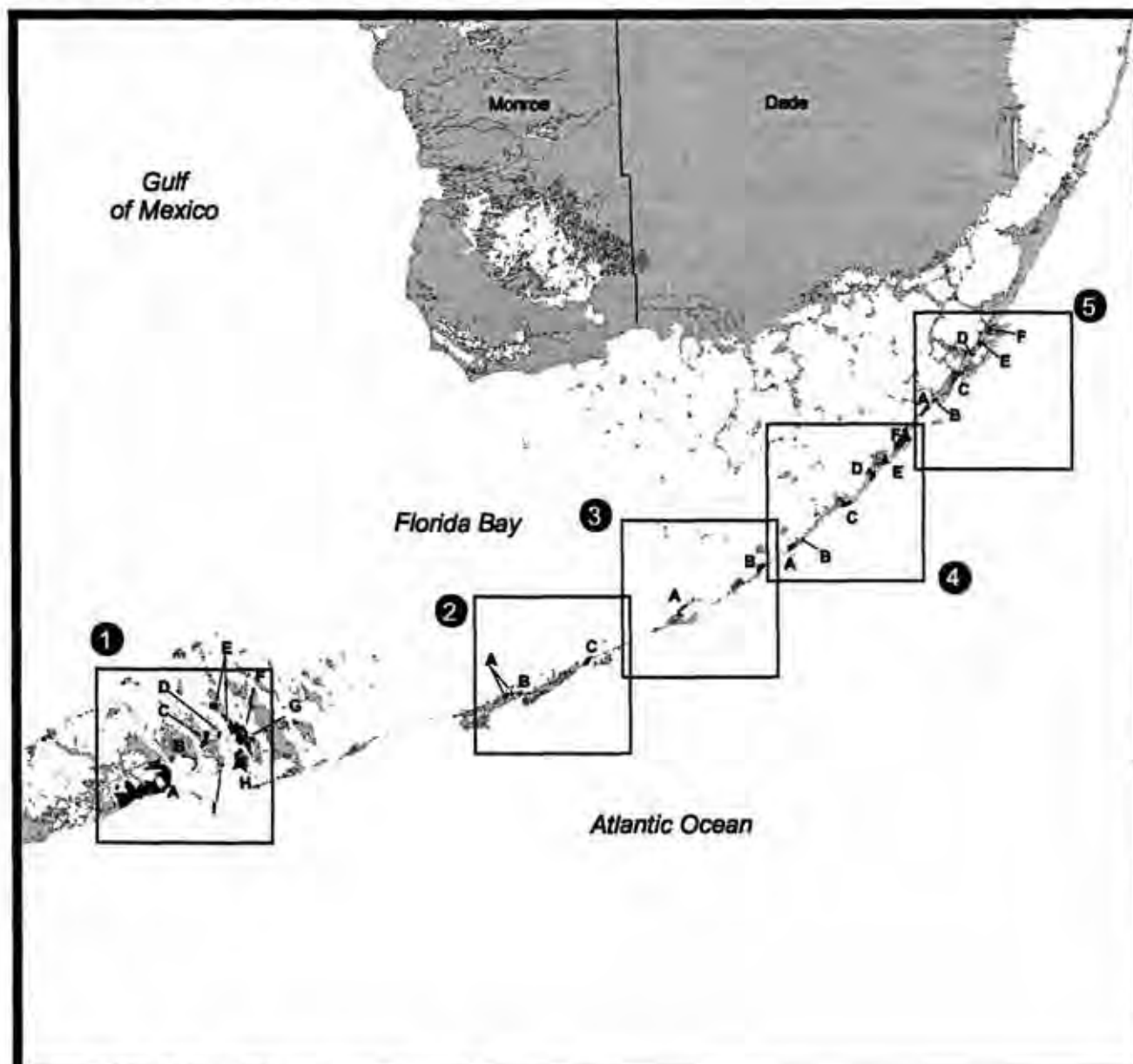
Florida Keys Ecosystem - Priority 2

Management Cost Summary/GFC

Category	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$0	\$10,950	\$85,000
OPS	\$0	\$0	\$17,500
Expense	\$0	\$8,010	\$45,000
OCO	\$0	\$2,838	\$75,000
FCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$0	\$21,798	\$222,500

Management Cost Summary/DRP

Category	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99
Source of Funds	SPTF/GDTF/ LATF/CARL	SPTF/LATF/ GDTF/CARL	SPTF/CARL
Salary	\$424,040	\$436,761	\$449,684
OPS	\$15,491	\$14,000	\$14,000
Expense	\$262,556	\$268,000	\$268,000
OCO	\$18,829	\$8,200	\$8,200
INT.MGT.	\$1,698	\$1,698	\$1,698
HOSP	\$13,561	13,561	\$13,561
FCO	\$1,081,952	\$1,332,319	\$0
TOTAL	\$1,818,127	\$2,074,539	\$755,323



Florida Keys Ecosystem Overview

MONROE COUNTY

Map Sheet 1:

- A. Sugarloaf Key Site
- B. Cudjoe Key Site
- C. Little Knockemdown Key Site
- D. Wahoo Key Site
- E. Big Torch Key Site
- F. Middle Torch Key Site
- G. Little Torch Key Site
- H. Ramrod Key Site
- I. Summerland Key Site

Map Sheet 2:

- A. Stirrup Key Site
- B. Vaca Cut Site
- C. Grassy Key Site

Map Sheet 3:

- A. North Layton Hammock Site
- B. Lower Matecumbe Hammock Site

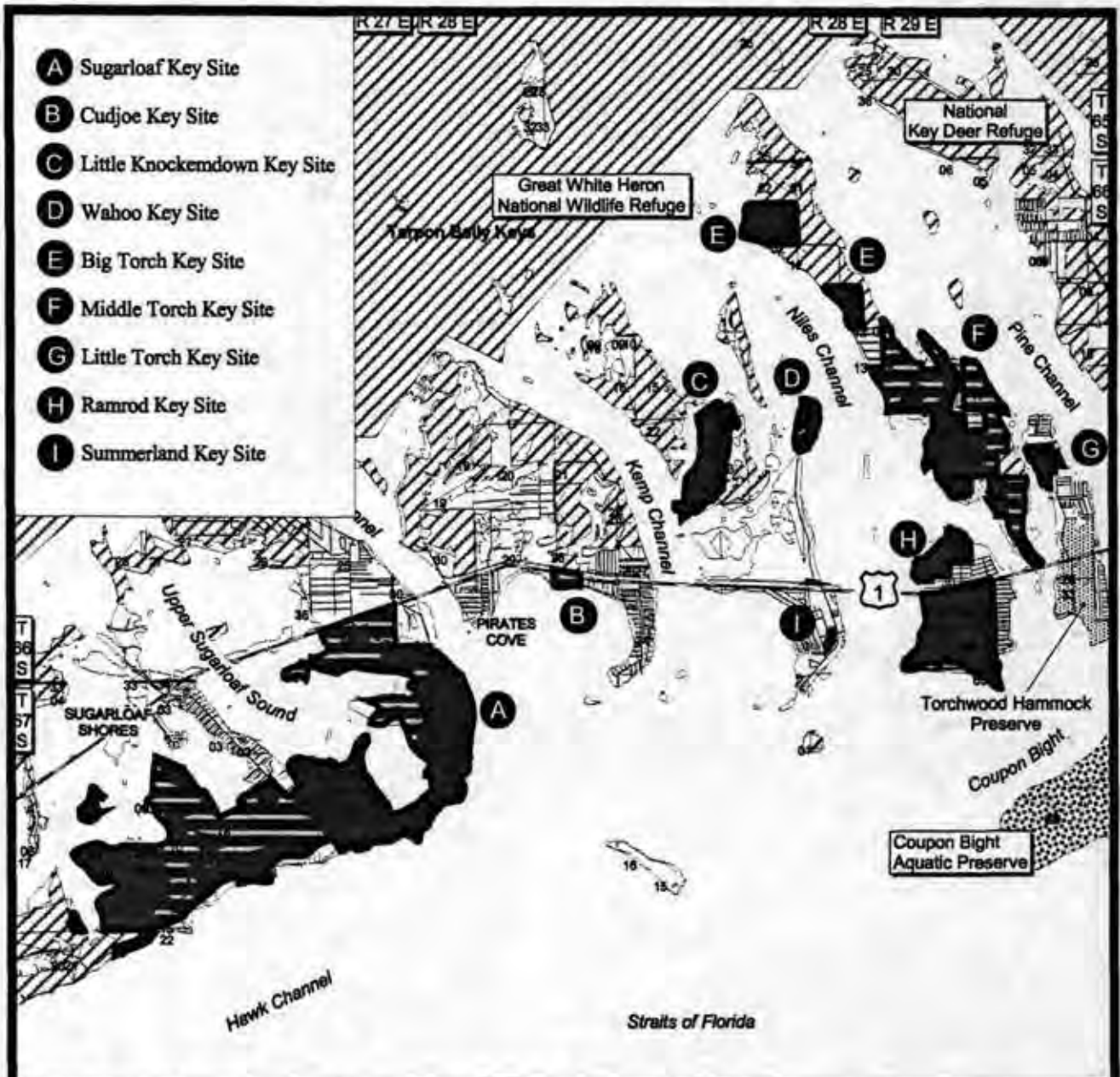
Map Sheet 4:

- A. Teatable Hammock Site
- B. Green Turtle Hammock Site
- C. Snake Creek Site
- D. Lake San Pedro Hammock
- E. Tavernier Creek Hammock
- F. Dove Creek Hammock

Map Sheet 5:

- A. Key Largo Narrows Hammock
- B. Point Charles Hammock
- C. Newport Hammock
- D. Pennkamp North Hammock
- E. Largo Sound Hammock
- F. North Creek Hammock





Florida Keys Ecosystem - Map Sheet 1 of 5

MONROE COUNTY

- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- CARL Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project

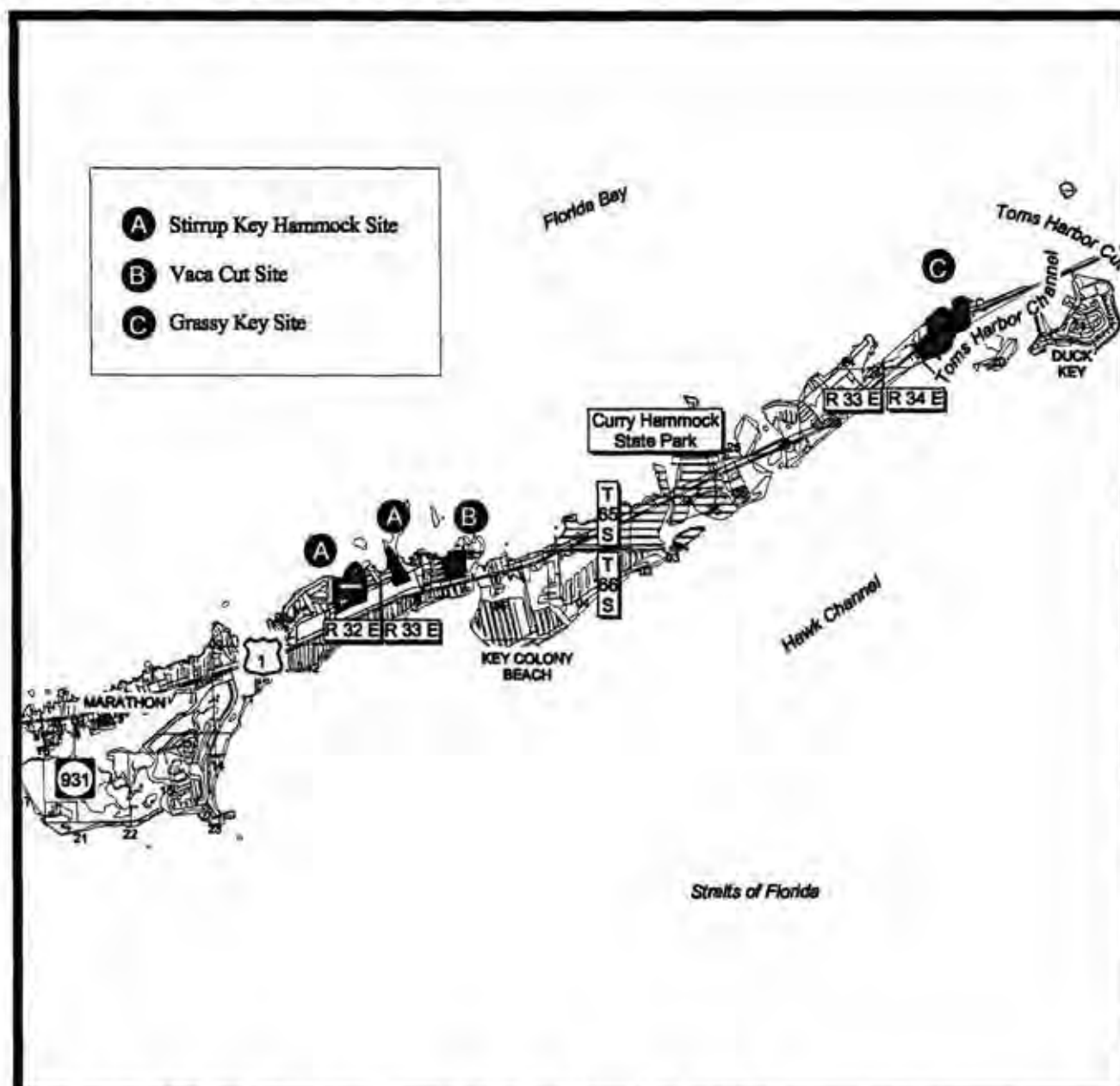


1 0 1 2 Miles

Florida Keys Ecosystem
Map Sheet 1



Florida Keys Ecosystem - Priority 2



Florida Keys Ecosystem - Map Sheet 2 of 5

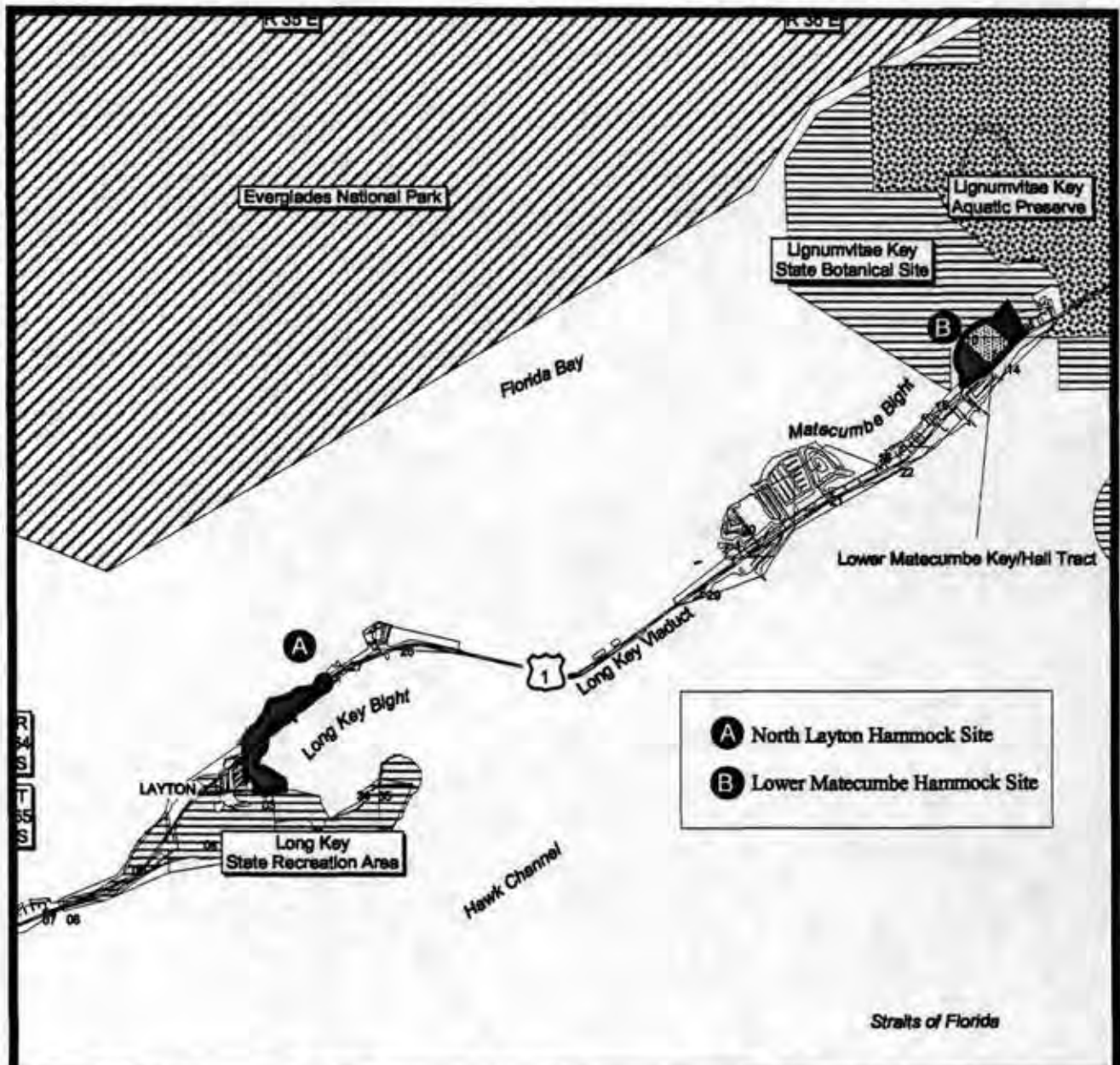
MONROE COUNTY

- Acquired
- Essential Parcel
- CARL Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project



0.6 0 0.6 1.2 1.8 Miles





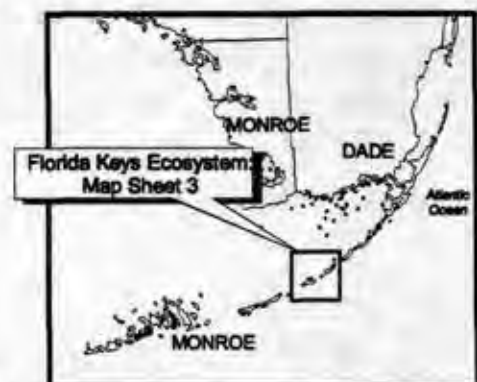
Florida Keys Ecosystem - Map Sheet 3 of 5

MONROE COUNTY

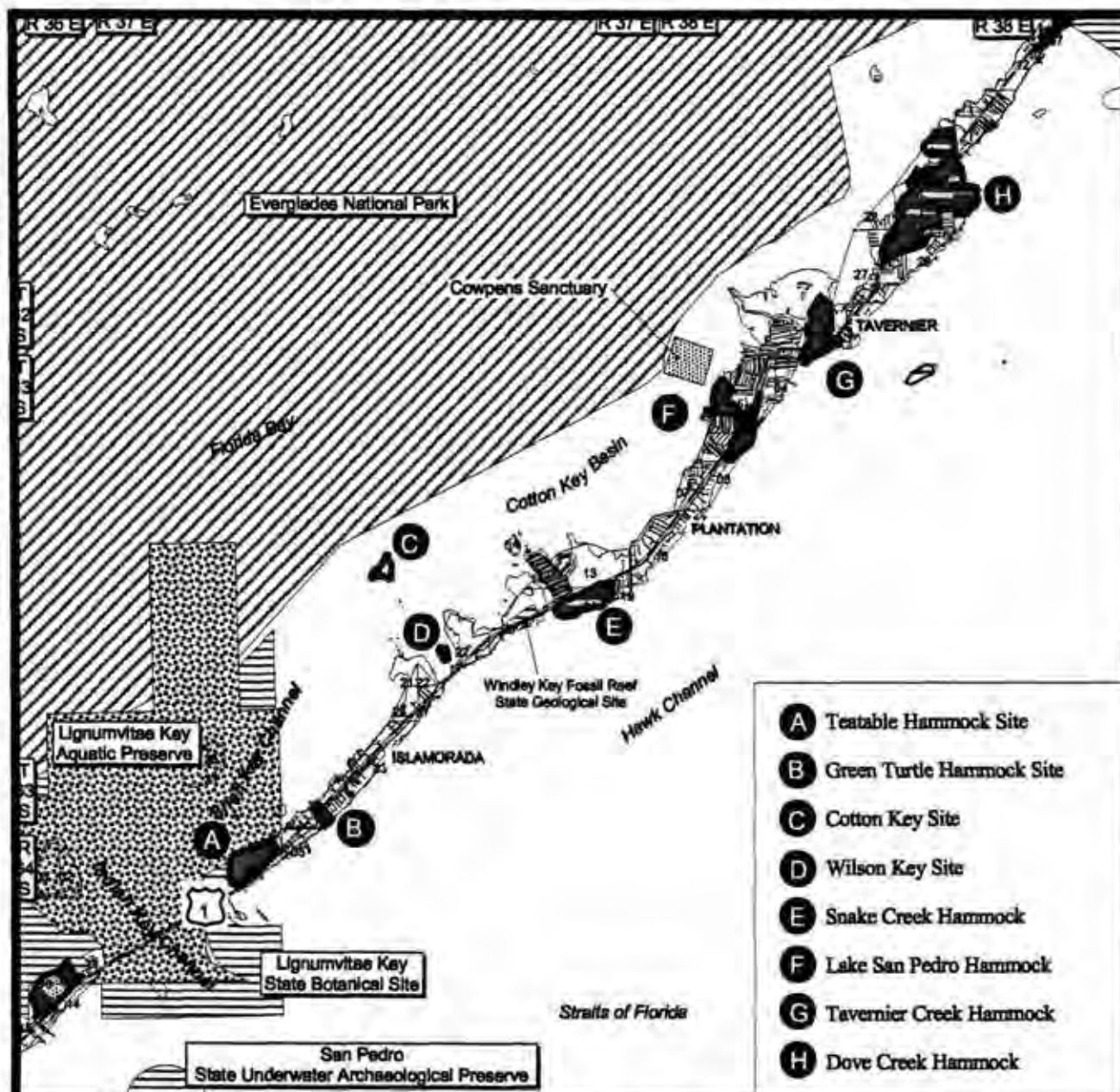
- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- CARL Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project



0.5 0 0.5 1 1.5 Miles



Florida Keys Ecosystem - Priority 2



Florida Keys Ecosystem - Map Sheet 4 of 5

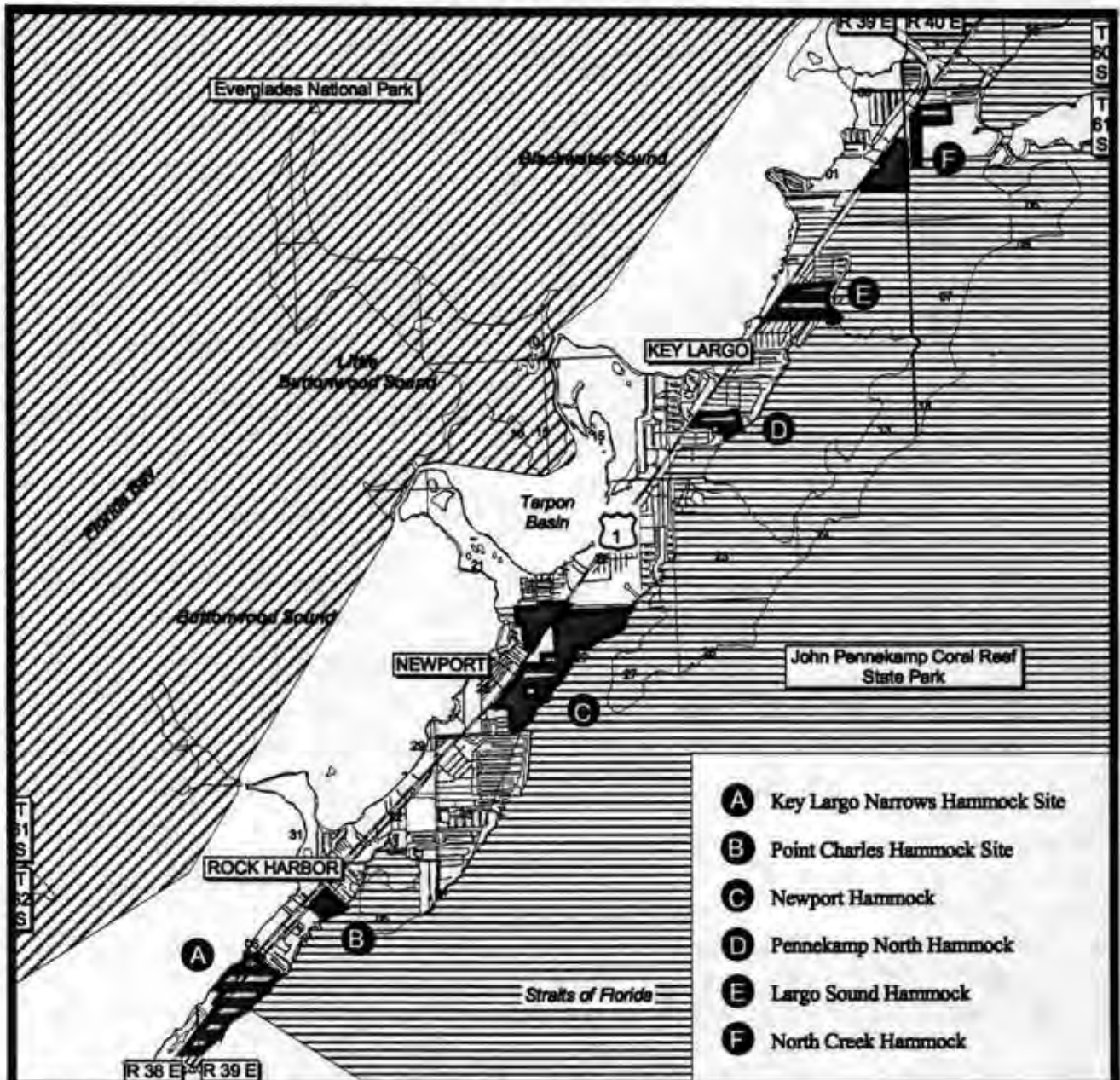
MONROE COUNTY

- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- CARL Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project



1 0 1 2 Miles





Florida Keys Ecosystem - Map Sheet 5 of 5

MONROE COUNTY

- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- CARL Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project



0.5 0 0.5 1 1.5 Miles



Annutteliga Hammock

Priority 3

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 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 Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (western part).

General Description

This project is defined by its excellent quality sandhill and very good upland hardwood forest natural communities (there is little upland hardwood forest protected in this ecoregion). Remnants of Annutteliga Hammock on steep-sided hills and in small valleys cover 15% 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 64% of

the project. It is an excellent habitat for many rare vertebrates adapted to xeric communities and several rare plant species. 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.

The Lecanto Sandhills is 1,889 acres of sandhills, xeric hammocks, and depression marshes.

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 (acquired), World Woods (acquired by the Division of Forestry), Florida Crushed Stone (two disjunct tracts—unwilling sellers), Orange Meadow Corp./Seville (acquired) Blackwell (westernmost tract—acquired by the SWFWMD), Tooke's Lake Joint Venture, and other large hammock and sandhill parcels.

FNAI Elements	
<i>Cooley's water-willow</i>	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)	30,406
Acres Acquired	8,274
at a Cost of	\$25,053,145
Acres Remaining	22,132
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$42,818,536

On March 10, 1995, the LAMAC approved the addition of 900 acres to the project boundary.

On December 5, 1996, the LAMAC transferred the Oravec ownership (773 acres—acquired by SWFWMD) to the Less-Than-Fee Category.

On July 29, 1999, the Council combined Lecanto Sandhills (1,889 acres) in Citrus County with the Annutteliga Hammock project.

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 Fish and Wildlife Conservation 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.

Coordination

A Memorandum of Understanding between FDOT and FDEP regarding the future conveyance of a portion of the Annutteliga Hammock project within the proposed alignment for the Suncoast Parkway, was signed on August 3, 1998. This project is also included within SWFWMD's Five-Year Plan and the district is actively working on the project. Hernando County is also an acquisition and management partner.

B. Fish and Wildlife Conservation 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

Annutteliga Hammock - Priority 3

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 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.

B. Fish and Wildlife Conservation 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.

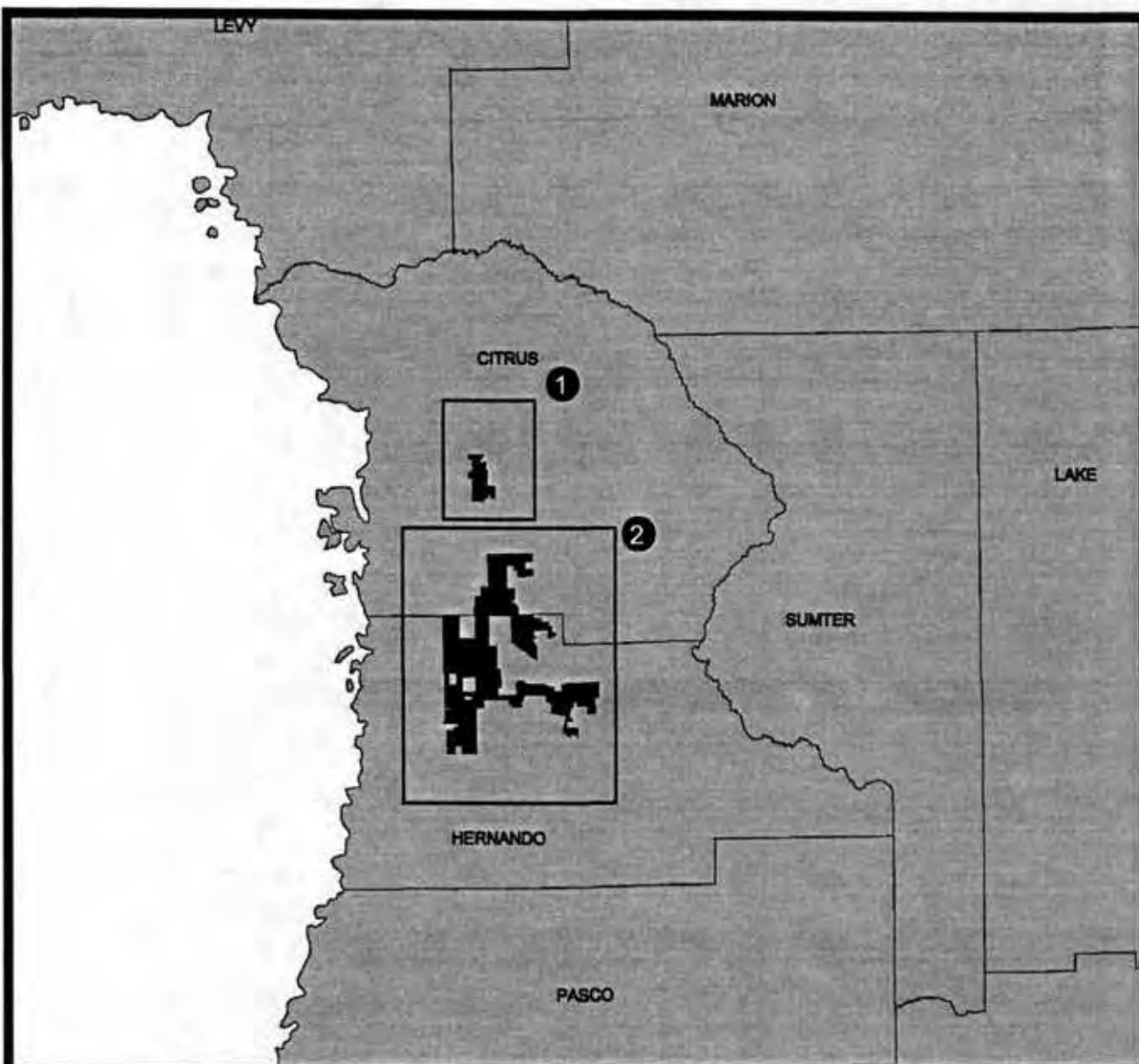
Revenue-generating potential

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. Fish and Wildlife Conservation 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.



Annutteliga Hammock Overview

CITRUS, HERNANDO COUNTIES

Map Sheet 1:

A. Lecanto Sandhills Site

Map Sheet 2:

A. Annutteliga Hammock Site



Annutteliga Hammock - Priority 3

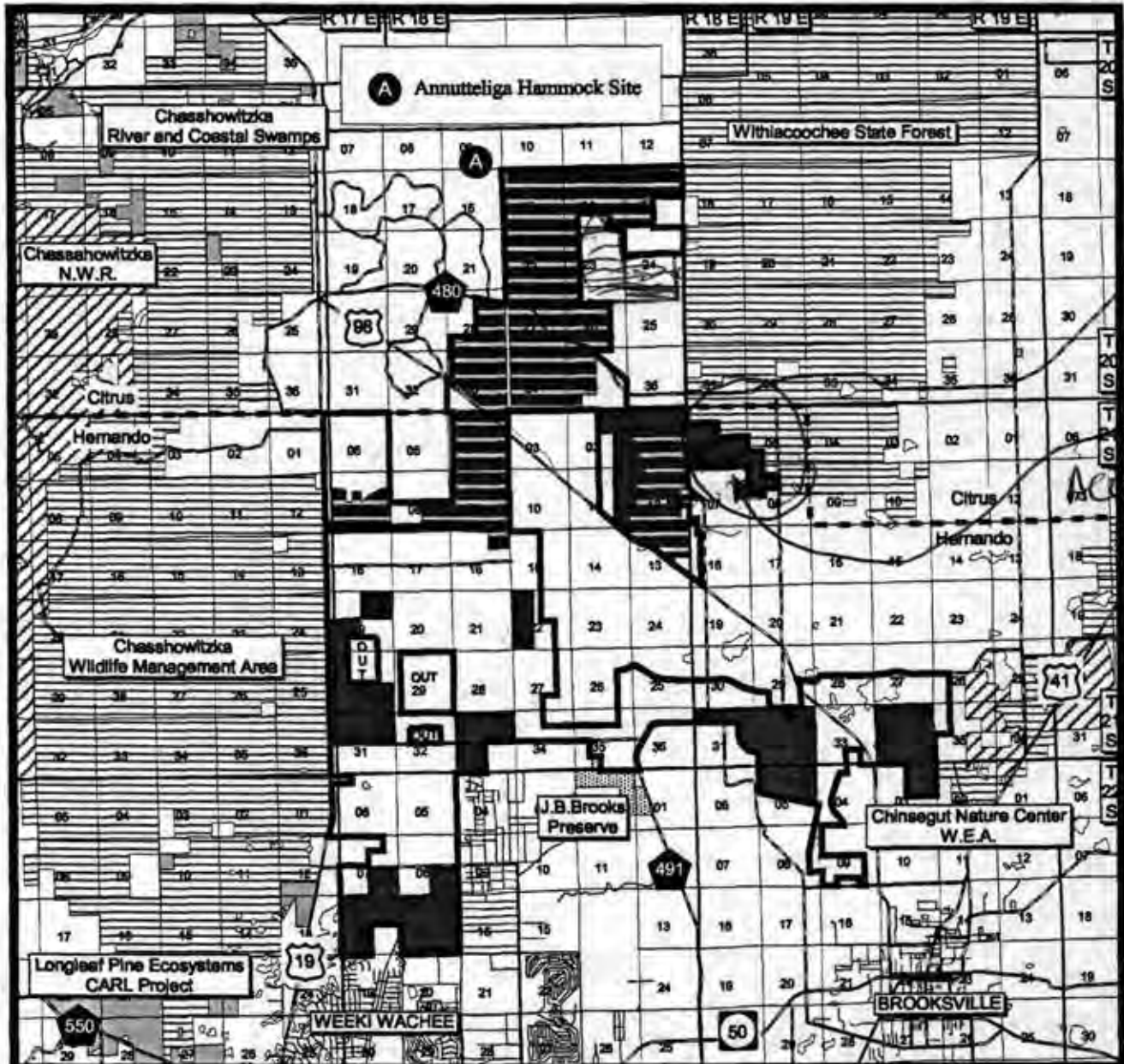
Management Cost Summary/DOF

Category	Startup	Recurring
Source of Funds	CARL	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/FWCC

Category	Startup	Recurring
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$78,353	\$78,353
OPS	\$10,500	\$5,250
Expense	\$52,500	\$42,000
OCO	\$124,000	\$10,000
FCO	\$150,000	\$0
TOTAL	\$404,958	\$135,603

Look at Southern Pacific - Take out
surplus -



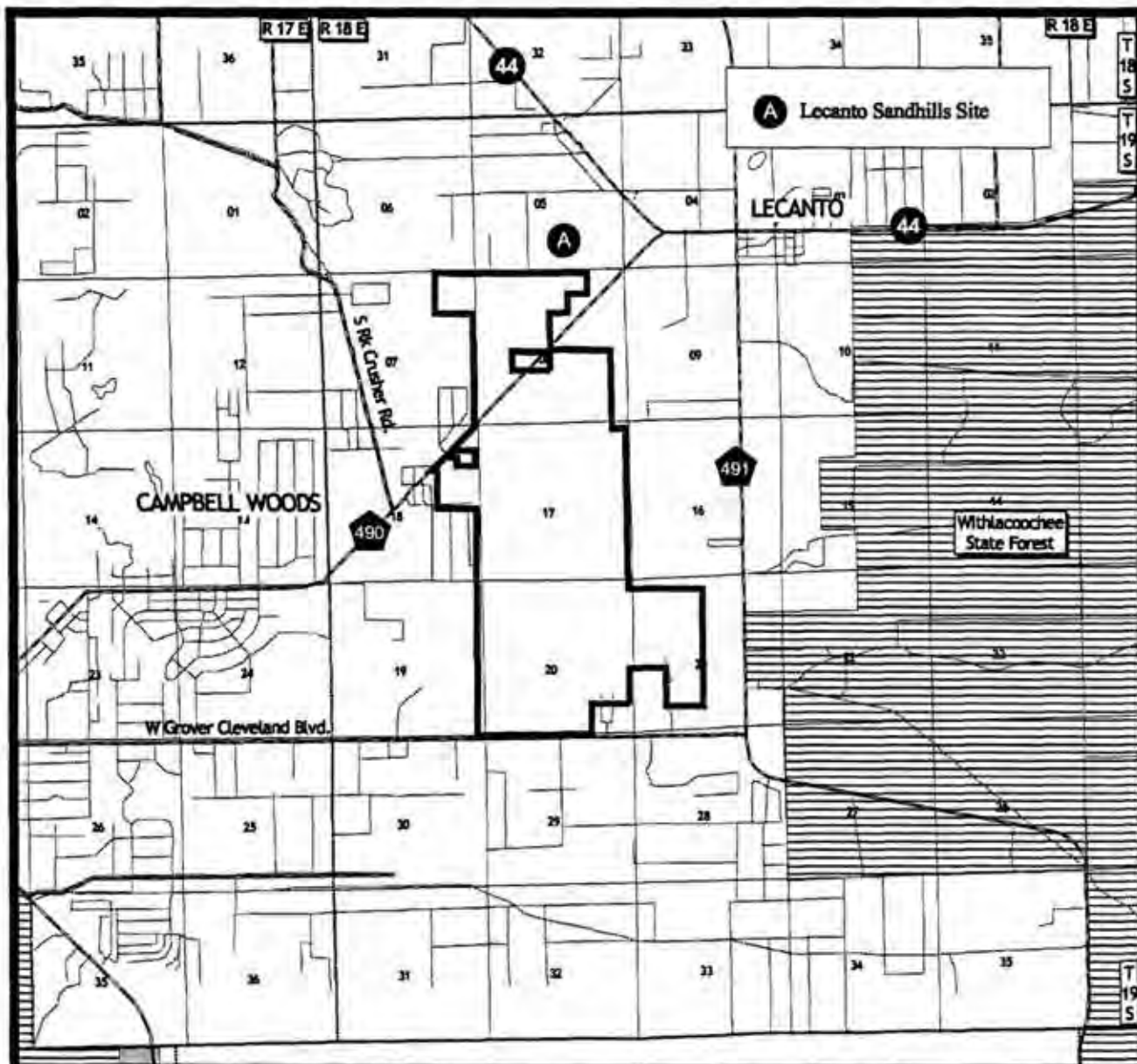
Annutteliga Hammock: Map Sheet 1 of 2

HERNANDO, CITRUS COUNTIES

- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- CARL Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project



Annutteliga Hammock - Priority 3



Annutteliga Hammock: Map Sheet 2 of 2

CITRUS COUNTY

- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- CARL Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project



0.6 0 0.6 1.2 Miles



Perdido Pitcher Plant Prairie

Priority 4

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; and includes 2.5 miles of frontage on Perdido Bay. 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 along with almost 100 other plant species.

The prairies still have intact ecotones to basin swamp, scrub, sandhill, and mesic flatwood communities. 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, particularly in the Tarkiln Bayou area.

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. One of the primary ownerships—Trilogy Corp. (Tarkiln Bayou)—has been acquired. Acquisition work is proceeding on other priority areas.

On October 15, 1998, the Council redefined the essential parcels to include all areas but "D" (see Project map.)

On December 3, 1998, the Council approved the addition of approximately 385 acres in section 11 with an estimated tax assessed value of \$380,371.

FNAI Elements	
<i>Large-leafed jointweed</i>	G2/S2
<i>White-top pitcher plant</i>	G3/S3
<i>Sweet pitcher-plant</i>	G3/S3
<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)	5,797
Acres Acquired	2,246
at a Cost of	\$18,377,165
Acres Remaining	3,551
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of \$2,137,702	

Perdido Pitcher Plant Prairie - Priority 4

Coordination

The Nature Conservancy is an intermediary, working on the state's behalf, in this project.

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.

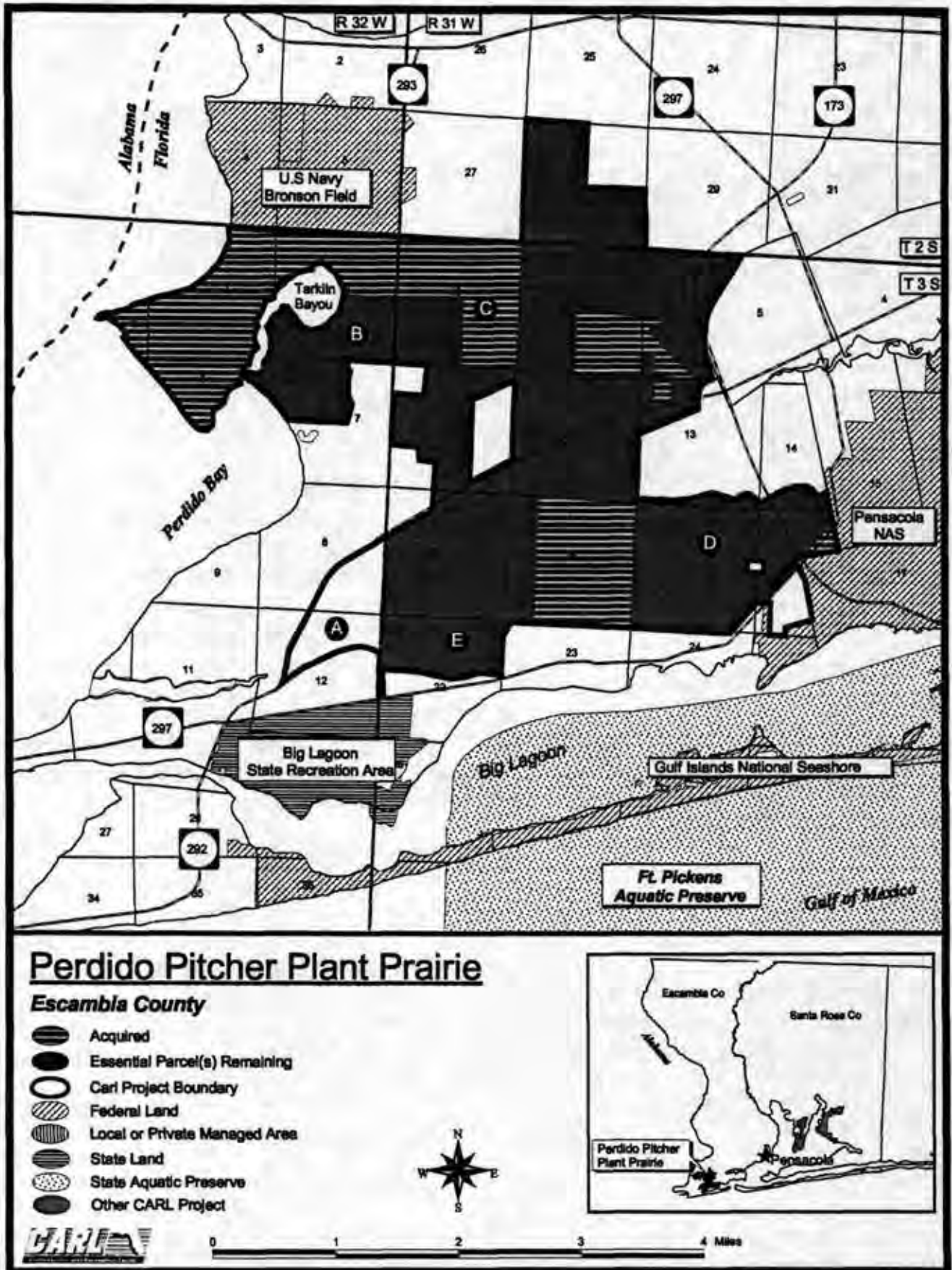
Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure Within the first year after acquisition, management activities will concentrate on site security, natural and cultural resource protection, and efforts toward the development of a plan for long-term public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



Belle Meade

Collier County

Priority 5

Purpose for State Acquisition

The cypress swamps and old-growth slash pine flatwoods in the Belle Meade project, extending to the fast-developing suburbs of Naples, are still important for such endangered wildlife as Florida panthers, red-cockaded woodpeckers, and Florida black bear. Belle Meade is also the watershed for Rookery Bay. The Belle Meade CARL project will conserve the westernmost large natural area in southwest Florida, protect some of the southernmost populations of several rare animals, and help protect the quality of the subtropical estuary of Rookery Bay, while providing a large area for recreation in a natural environment to residents of and visitors to rapidly urbanizing southwest Florida.

Manager

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

General Description

This project includes some of the most extensive examples of old-growth wet flatwoods (hydric pine flatwoods) in southwest Florida, and high quality, undisturbed subtropical dwarf cypress savanna communities, a plant community type endemic to southern Florida not within other CARL projects.

The hydrology of the hydric pine flatwoods and dwarf cypress communities within the project is

relatively intact. The project will protect habitat for at least 12 FNAI-listed plants and animals, including the Florida panther, red-cockaded woodpecker, and Florida black bear. Three archaeological sites have been recorded within the project boundaries, and other sites may be present. The project is vulnerable to changes in the timing and amount of water flowing through it. Residential and commercial development spreading from Naples is the primary threat.

Public Use

The project will provide a state forest with uses such as hiking, hunting and nature appreciation. Uses will be limited during the wet seasons.

Acquisition Planning and Status

In 1995, the LAMAC approved the addition of 2,220 acres at the request of three willing sellers. The acreage was included in the original project boundary, but was deleted during the redefinition of the project boundary by the Belle Meade Work Group appointed by the Council in 1994.

The 1994 Work Group consisted of landowners, representatives of local government, the water management district, state agencies and others with local expertise. The boundary recommended by the Work Group included what were thought to be primarily willing sellers—approximately 500 ownerships.

FNAI Elements	
Red-cockaded woodpecker	G2/S2
Florida panther	G4T1/S1
Bald eagle	G3/S2S3
Gopher tortoise	G3/S3
Bird's nest spleenwort	G4G5/S1
Cow-horned orchid	G5?/S1
Delicate ionopsis	G4G5/S1
Ghost orchid	G?/S2
20 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1993
Project Area (Acres)	27,200
Acres Acquired	17,793
at a Cost of	\$36,556,645
Acres Remaining	9,407
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$13,941,174

On July 16, 1996, the LAMAC approved the addition of five of the eight tracts requested for addition by previously unwilling sellers. On October 30, 1996, the LAMAC approved a "Landowner Request Zone" (in effect, all tracts considered on July 16, 1996). The zone defined areas in which a landowner may request inclusion in the boundary in writing. The Division of State Lands is authorized to approve the request and proceed

with acquisition work, subject to certain conditions. Highest priority must be given to parcels located within the LAMAC approved December 1994 boundaries. Additionally, developed parcels should not be acquired.

Coordination

CARL has no acquisition partners at this time.

Management Policy Statement

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

Management Prospectus

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

Manager The Division of Forestry is recommended as manager.

Conditions affecting intensity of management Portions of the project may require hydrological restoration, but these activities will probably be conducted by the water management district. There are no other known disturbances that will

require extraordinary attention, so the Division of Forestry expects its management efforts to be typical for a state forest.

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

Once the core area is acquired, the Division of Forestry will provide public access for low intensity, non-facilities-related outdoor recreation. Initial activities will include securing the site, providing public and fire management access, inventorying resources, and removing trash. The Division will provide access to the public while protecting sensitive resources. The sites' natural resources and threatened and endangered plants and animals will be inventoried to provide the basis for a management plan. Long-range plans for this project will generally be directed toward restoring disturbed areas to their original conditions, as far as possible, as well as protecting threatened and endangered species. Some of the pinelands have been degraded by timbering and require restoration. An all-season burning program will use, whenever possible, existing roads, black lines, foam lines and natural breaks to contain fires. Timber management will mostly involve improvement 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

Belle Meade - Priority 5

sales will provide a variable source of revenue, but the revenue-generating potential for this project is expected to be low.

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

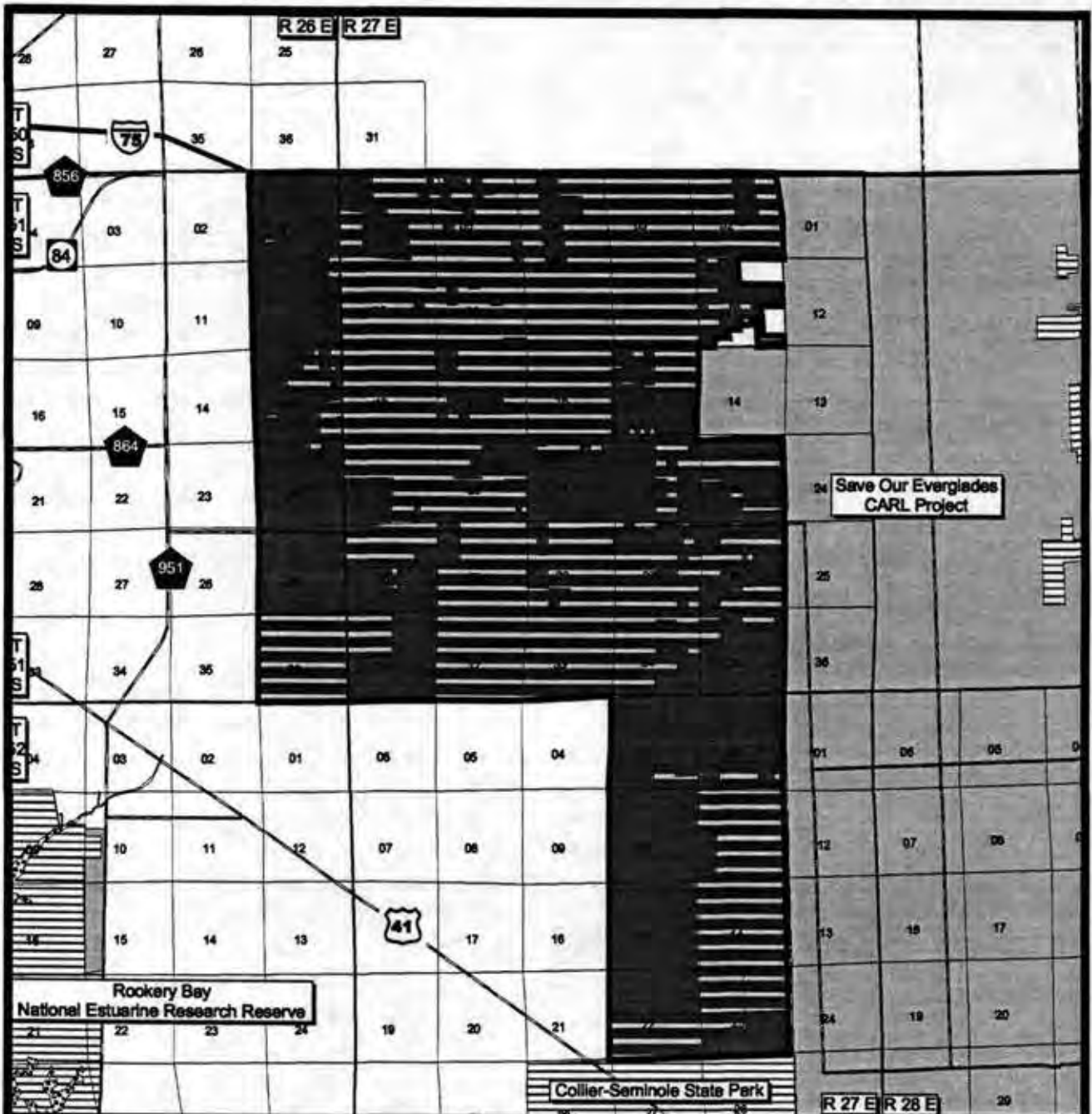
Management costs and sources of revenue It is anticipated that management funding for this project will be appropriated from the CARL management fund. Budget needs for interim management are covered under the Save Our Everglades/Golden Gate Project.

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

Management Cost Summary/DOF (Golden Gate Estates - Picayune Strand State Forest)

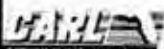
Category Source of Funds	1996/97 CARL	1997/98 CARL	1998/99 CARL
Salary	\$53,902	\$67,161	\$103,763.75
OPS	N/A	\$5,000	\$12,750.00
Expense	\$57,525	\$52,840	\$134,742.00
OCO	\$43,000	\$0	\$0
FCO	N/A	N/A	N/A
TOTAL	\$154,427	\$125,001	\$251,255.75



Belle Meade

COLLIER COUNTY

-  Acquired
-  Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
-  CARL Project Boundary
-  Federal Land
-  Local or Private Managed Area
-  State Land
-  State Aquatic Preserve
-  Other CARL Project



2 0 2 Miles



Wekiva-Ocala Greenway

Priority 6

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 Wekiwa Springs State Park, Rock Springs Run State Reserve, the Lower Wekiva River State Reserve, 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 provides an important link between Ocala National Forest and the extensive state holdings along the Wekiva River. It is habitat for many rare animal species including the Florida black

bear, the Florida sandhill crane, bald eagle, Eastern indigo snake, Florida scrub jay, Sherman's fox squirrel, Florida scrub lizard and gopher tortoise. It 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 50-75 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.

Public Use

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

Acquisition Planning and Status

This project includes the former Seminole Springs/Woods, Wekiva-Ocala Connector, St. Johns River, and BMK Ranch projects. The projects were combined in 1995.

Seminole Springs/Woods: Seminole Springs—core tracts include 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.

FNAI Elements	
Seminole Spring snail	G1/S1
SCRUB	G2/S2
Florida sandhill crane	G5T2T3/S2S3
Florida black bear	G5T2/S2
Florida scrub jay	G3/S3
SPRING-RUN STREAM	G2/S2
Eastern indigo snake	G4T3/S3
Bald eagle	G3/S2S3
33 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1995
Project Area (Acres)	68,904
Acres Acquired	37,215
at a Cost of	\$98,656,769
Acres Remaining	31,689
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$22,118,922

Wekiva-Ocala Connector: Core Tracts West—Maxwell and Holman, Shockley, Harper (acquired by SJRWMD 2,228 acres/2.1 million), Alger Enterprises (contingent upon the acquisition of Harper), Fisch (acquired by SJRWMD), Southland Gardens (contingent upon the acquisition of Harper and Fisch), Clemmons (acquired), Blaskovic, Kittridge (acquired). Core Tracts East—Stetson University (acquired), Stein, Lenholt Farms, Francolin, Jung, and Hollywood Pines, Inc.

St. Johns River and BMK Ranch: New Garden Coal is the largest ownership remaining to be acquired.

On October 30, 1995, the Council added approximately 5,616 acres to the project boundary, and removed phasing. All tracts are considered to be essential.

During 1996, the Council added 450 acres to the project boundary.

At the July 18, 1997, LAMAC meeting, the Council approved a 128-acre addition with a tax-assessed value of \$450,542. The addition was proposed by the owner who already has 20 acres within the project's boundary. The portion of the addition that is not needed for resource protection or management will be surplus.

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 natu-

On December 3, 1998, the Council added 1,507 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.

Coordination

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

In 1994, the Wekiva River Basin Working 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 supporting shared acquisition of this project include Lake County Commission and St. Johns River Water Management District.

ral-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.

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

Wekiva-Ocala Greenway - Priority 6

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.

Wekiva-Ocala Greenway - Priority 6

Management Cost Summary/DRP

Category	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99
Source of Funds	SPTF/LATF/ CARL	SPTF/CARL	SPTF/CARL
Salary	\$0	\$0	\$0
OPS	\$425	\$425	\$425
Expense	\$5,739	\$5,739	\$5,739
OCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
FCO	\$38,798	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$44,962	\$6,164	\$6,164

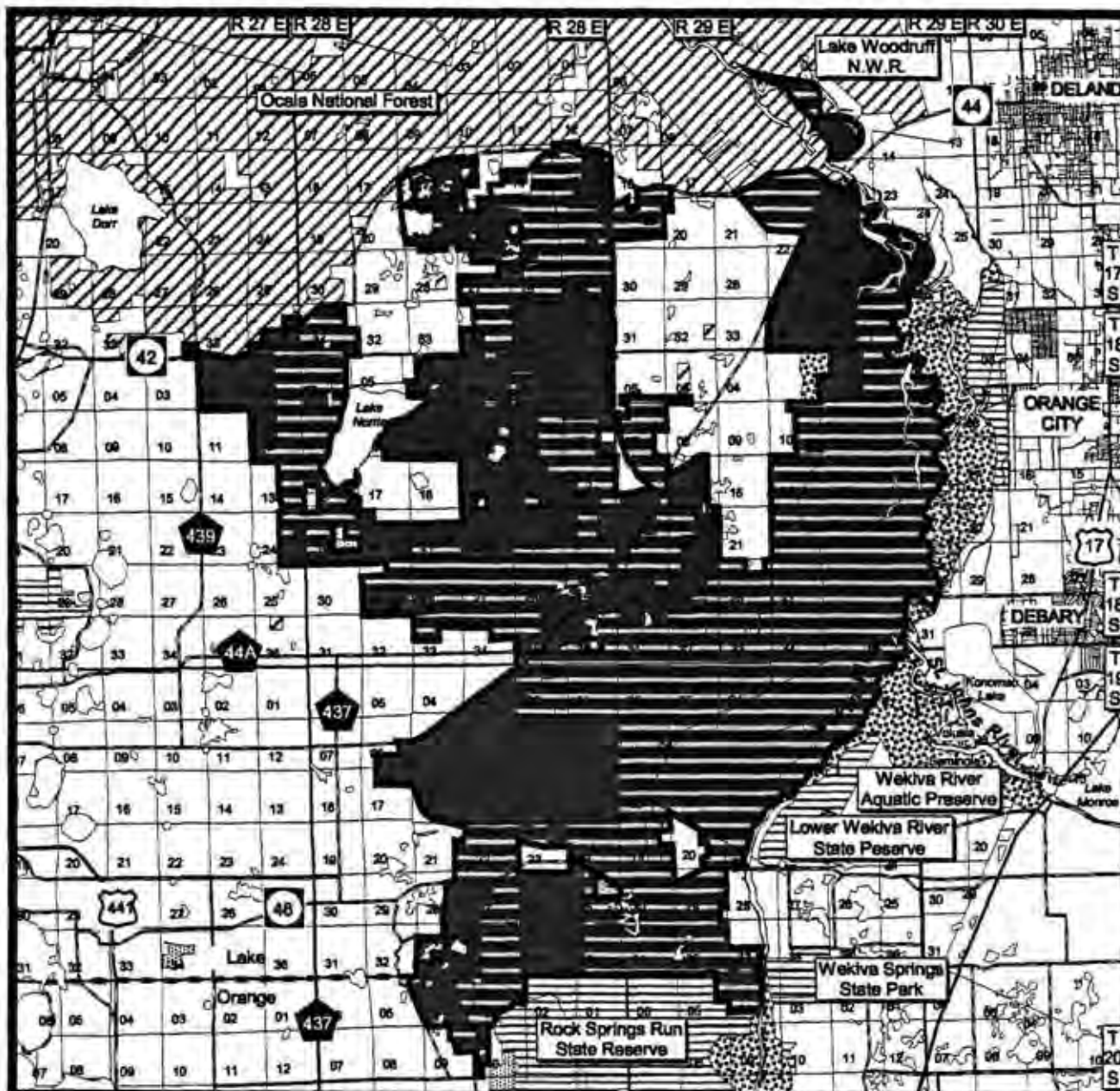
Management Cost Summary/DOF (Seminole State Forest)

Category	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL	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

Management Cost Summary/DOF (Wekiva-Ocala Connector: West Corridor)

Category	Startup	Recurring
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$28,140	\$28,140
OPS	\$0	\$0
Expense	\$20,000	\$15,000
OCO	\$90,400	\$4,500
FCO	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$138,540	\$47,640

Wekiva-Ocala Greenway - Priority 6



Wekiva-Ocala Greenway

LAKE, ORANGE, VOLUSIA COUNTIES

- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- CARL Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project



1 0 1 2 3 Miles



St. Joe Timberland

Priority 7

Multi-Counties

Purpose for State Acquisition

The St. Joe Company is one of the largest land-owners in Florida. The St. Joe Timberlands project will consolidate the St. Joe ownerships already included in other CARL projects, thus helping to preserve large undeveloped tracts of land for native plants and animals and giving the public an opportunity to experience large natural areas throughout north Florida.

Manager (Monitor)

The sites will be managed by various agencies. See the summaries for the projects listed below.

General Description

The St. Joe Timberlands project includes the St. Joe Company ownerships in the following active CARL projects: Apalachicola River (Sweetwater Creek ≈7,040 acres, Gadsden Glades ≈360 acres, and Aspalaga Landing ≈600 acres sites) (Priority Group); Brevard Coastal Scrub Ecosystem (Tico site ≈1,780 acres) (Bargain/Shared Group); Dickerson Bay/Bald Point (Bald Point site ≈3,840 acres) (Priority Group); Florida's First Magnitude Springs (River Sink ≈40 acres and St. Marks ≈700 acres springs sites) (Negotiation Impasse Group); Lake Powell ≈600 acres (Negotiation Impasse Group); St. Joe Bay Buffer ≈250 acres (Priority

Group); Sand Mountain ≈1,680 acres (Negotiation Impasse Group); Tates Hell/Carrabelle Tract ≈16,000 acres (Priority Group); Wacissa/Aucilla River Sinks ≈19,840 acres (Priority Group); and Wakulla Springs Protection Zone ≈2,240 acres (Priority Group). The sites lie in the Panhandle from Bay and Washington County to Taylor County, except for the Tico site in Brevard County. They include samples of almost all the natural communities of north and central Florida, from scrub to swamps and springs. See the general descriptions for the projects listed above.

Public Use

The sites are designated for various public uses. See the summaries for the projects listed above.

Acquisition Planning and Status

The project includes multiple parcels and one owner, St. Joe Company.

On December 9, 1999, the Council approved of the creation of St. Joe Timberland project, and added 1,318 acres to the boundary as essential parcels.

Coordination

See the summaries for the projects listed above.

FNAI Elements
See individual projects

Placed on list	2000
Project Area (Acres)	56,288
Acres Acquired	0
at a Cost of	\$0
Acres Remaining	56,288
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$34,614,545

Estero Bay

Priority 8

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. 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

Office of Coastal and Aquatic Managed Areas,
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 threatened bald eagle. The wetlands in a natural condition help maintain high water quality in the Estero Bay Aquatic Preserve. 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 LAMAC in 1994 include the Chapel Ridge area and other high quality scrub areas in sections 19, 30, 31 and 5.

On October 15, 1998, the LAMAC revised the designation of the following parcels to essential: Boone, Haywood/Staffile Trust, Zemel, TNC, Rubin, Kagin, Bigelow, C. Bigelow, Cape Corp., ADP Chimney, Marsh and Chitwood, Francisco, Goldberg, and Helmerich.

On February 5, 1998 and March 20, 1998, the Council added 302 acres and 1,586 acres, respectively. The Council deleted 932 acres at the March meeting.

FNAI Elements	
Sanibel lovegrass	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
Roseate spoonbill	G5/S2S3
23 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1985
Project Area (Acres)	16,740
Acres Acquired	6,557
at a Cost of	\$9,161,050
Acres Remaining	10,183
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$15,226,430

Coordination

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

August 27, 1998, a portion of the project was selected to receive Florida Communities Trust grant money.

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 Office 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

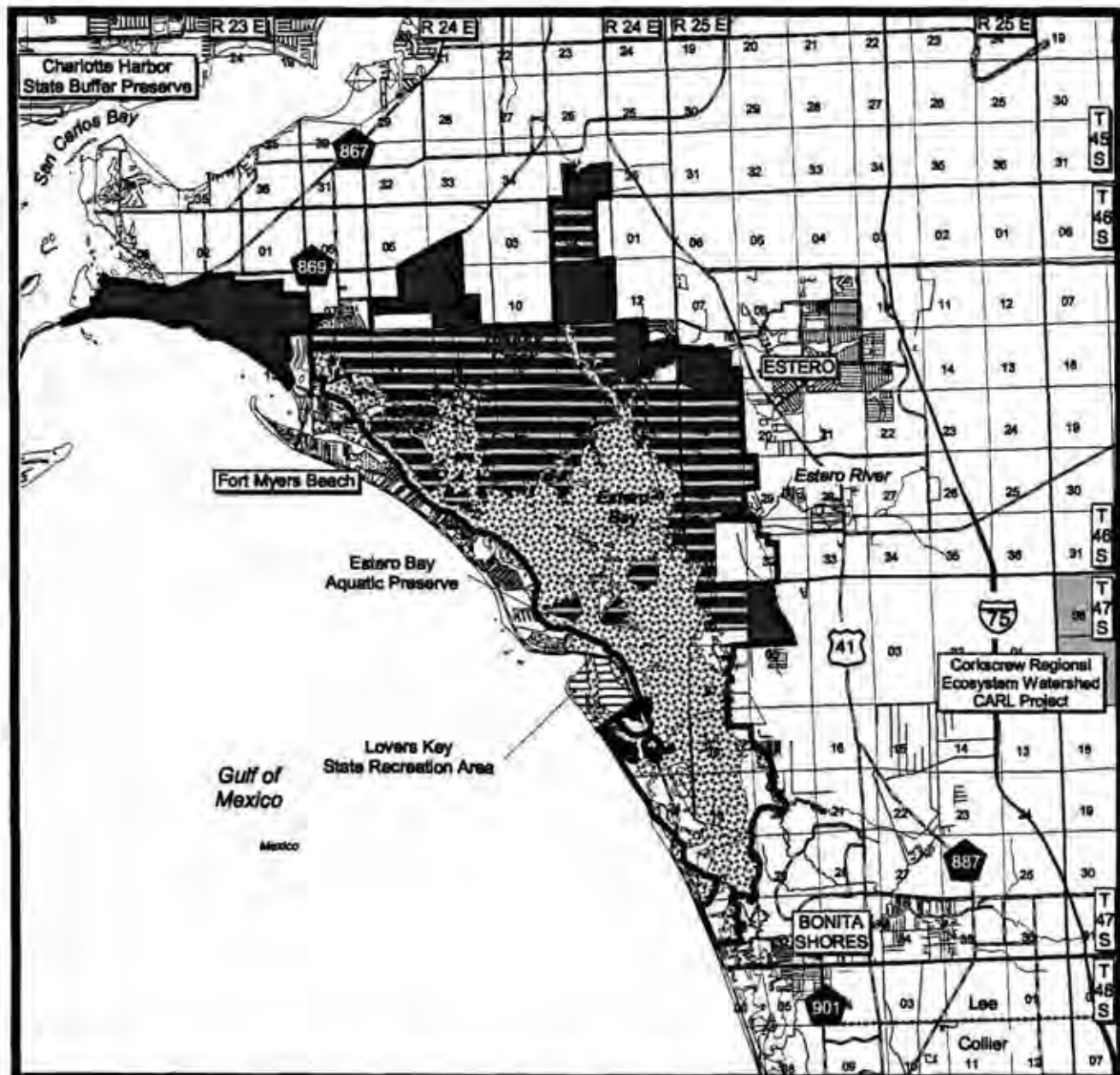
Long-range goals will be established by the management plan for this property and will provide for ecological restoration and habitat maintenance. Prescribed and natural fires will be used to maintain natural communities with particular emphasis on the requirements of listed species. The resource inventory 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/OCAMA

Category	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99
Source of Funds	CARL/LATF	CARL/LATF	CARL/LATF
Salary	\$38,393	\$39,646	\$40,835.38
OPS	\$25,412	\$38,700	\$59,894.73
Expense	\$21,833	\$21,500	\$33,274.85
OCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
FCO	\$0	\$0	\$50,000
TOTAL	\$85,638	\$99,846	\$184,004.95

Estero Bay - Priority 8



Estero Bay Aquatic Preserve Buffer

LEE COUNTY

- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- CARL Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project



St. Joseph Bay Buffer

Priority 9

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

Office of Coastal and Aquatic Managed Areas, Department of Environmental Protection.

General Description

The project includes a narrow strip of uplands and wetlands that fronts one of the least disturbed coastal bay systems in Florida, comprising 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. The project contains three very rare and endemic species that are not protected on public lands. 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 preserve, allowing such uses as hiking, fishing, canoeing and swimming.

Acquisition Planning and Status

Phase I (essential): All ownerships except subdivision lots in Section 23 at southern boundary. Phase II (essential): All other ownerships. Acquisition of Deal (Richardson Hammock) and the remainder of Treasure Shores II still viable. Preliminary acquisition work initiated on remainder of project with the exception of the St. Joe ownership.

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>	G2/S2
<i>Chapman's rhododendron</i>	G1Q/S1
SCRUB	G2/S2
<i>Tropical waxweed</i>	G1/S1
<i>Southern milkweed</i>	G2/S2
26 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1990
Project Area (Acres)	5,378
Acres Acquired	1,452
at a Cost of	\$5,925,207
Acres Remaining	3,926
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$1,759,475

St. Joseph Bay Buffer - Priority 9

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

On October 15, 1998, the Council approved the inclusion of lots in section 23 as "essential", in effect designating the entire project "essential".

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

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.

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, Office 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.

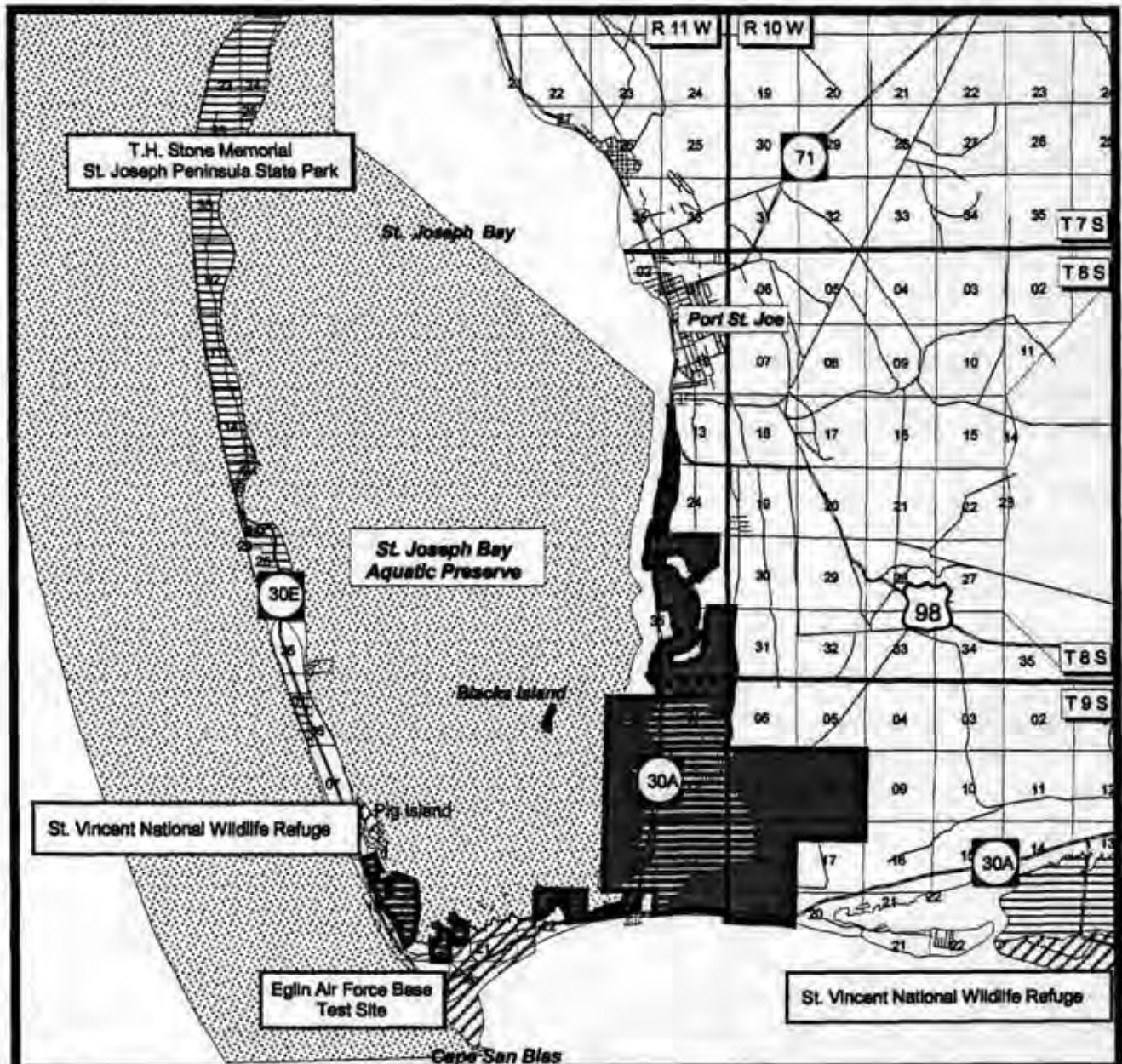
Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure Long-range plans for this property involve its use for research and education and the fulfillment of the management requirements determined by first-year analysis.

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

Cooperators in management activities The Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission may be involved in public hunting and fishing on this project.

Management Cost Summary/OCAMA

Category	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99
Source of Funds	CARL/LATF	CARL/LATF	CARL/LATF
Salary	\$8,250	\$8,497.50	\$8,752.43
OPS	\$0	\$0	\$0
Expense	\$7,218	\$8,500.00	\$13,155.17
OCO	\$18,305	\$0	\$0
FCO	\$0	\$0	\$50,000
TOTAL	\$33,773	\$16,997.50	\$71,907.60



St. Joseph Bay Buffer

Gulf County

-  Acquired
-  Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
-  Carl Project Boundary
-  Federal Land
-  Local or Private Managed Area
-  State Land
-  State Aquatic Preserve
-  Other CARL Project

 St. Joe Timberland Holdings



0 1 2 3 4 Miles



Charlotte Harbor Flatwoods

Priority 10

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 ditches 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 Buffer Preserve with the Babcock-Webb Wildlife Management Area, helping to protect both of these managed areas and the waters of the Aquatic Preserve.

Manager

Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWCC).

General Description

This project encompasses the largest remaining tract of intact pine flatwoods in southwestern Florida. Old-growth South Florida slash pine forests on site are home to at least 10 rare animals including red-cockaded woodpeckers, bald eagles, and Florida panthers are known to use the site. The tract also provides important habitat for several rare plants, most notably a globally critically imperiled plant, the 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 Buffer Preserve and the Babcock-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 is designated as a wildlife management area, with such uses as hiking, environmental education and hunting.

Acquisition Planning and Status

Phase I tracts include Ansin (essential—acquired), Zemel (essential—Phase I acquired, work proceeding on later phases), Bower (essential), Section 20 SE of Burnt Store Marina Road and Section 24.

On October 15, 1998, LAMAC removed 165 acres and added them to the Charlotte Harbor project.

On February 11, 1999, the Council added 333 acres, and on October 21, 1999, added 1,793 acres as essential parcels.

Coordination

The Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission is acquiring small inholdings in the project.

FNAI Elements	
Beautiful pawpaw	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
Florida beargrass	G3/S3
18 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1992
Project Area (Acres)	19,361
Acres Acquired	11,341
at a Cost of	\$4,300,830
Acres Remaining	8,020
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$10,873,202

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 Babcock-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.

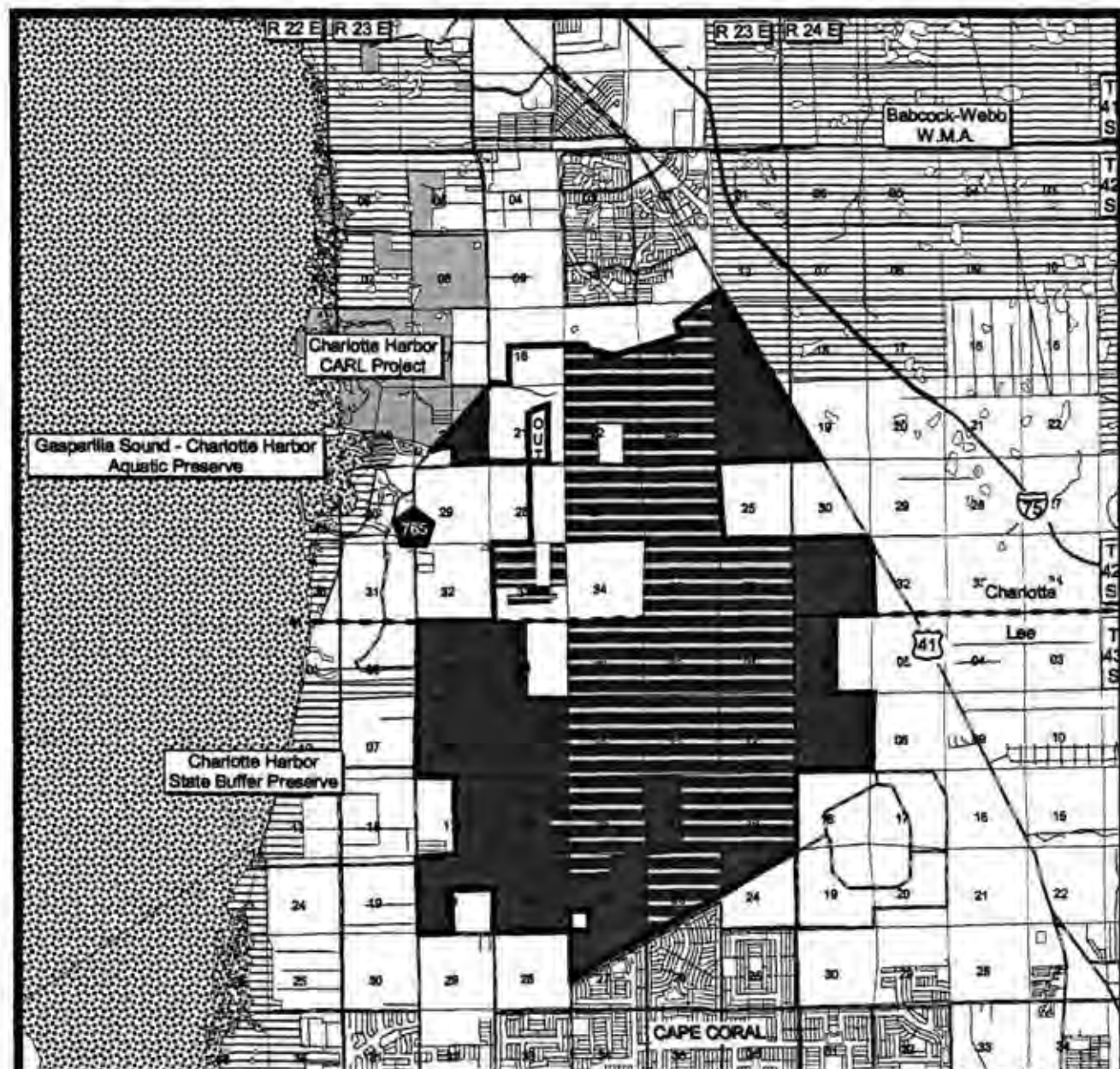
Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure The first year of management activity will entail controlling public access with gates and/or fencing, and controlling the littering and dumping problems. Additional emphasis will be placed on planning 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 Babcock-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/FWCC

Category	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$54,200	\$54,200	\$55,000
OPS	\$0	\$0	\$2,000
Expense	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$12,500
OCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
FCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$64,202	\$64,202	\$69,500



Charlotte Harbor Flatwoods

CHARLOTTE, LEE COUNTIES

- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- CARL Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project



2 0 2 4 Miles



Bombing Range Ridge

Priority 11

Polk County

Purpose for State Acquisition

Public acquisition of the 39,000-acre Bombing Range Ridge and Flatwoods project would conserve and protect significant habitat for native species and endangered and threatened species. Additionally, public acquisition would provide areas, including recreational trails, for natural-resource based recreation.

Manager

The Division of Forestry will be the lead manager with the Division of Recreation and Parks managing approximately 540 acres in the northeast section of the project.

General Description

The 39,000-acre Bombing Range Ridge and Flatwoods project, with flatwoods, marshes, swamps, hammocks, and part of a scrub ridge, connects Avon Park Air Force Range, Lake Kissimmee State Park, and South Florida Water Management District land. It provides critical habitat for at least 20 rare animals, including red-cockaded woodpeckers, snail kites, Florida scrub jays, and grasshopper sparrows. Water resources adjacent to the project include the Kissimmee River, Lake Rosalie, Tiger Lake, Lake Walk-in-Water, and several creeks and marshes; the scrub ridge is a recharge area. The remains of Sumica, a 19th-century town, are in the project, and there are probably more archaeological and historical sites in the area.

FNAI Elements	
<i>Cutthroat grass</i>	G2/S2
<i>Nodding pinweed</i>	G3/S2
Red-cockaded woodpecker	G3/S2
Florida scrub jay	G3/S3
Snail kite	G4G5T1/S1
Crested caracara	G5/S2
Swallow-tailed kite	G5/S2S3
Limpkin	G5/S3
21 elements known from project	

Public Use

The area can support a range of recreation from hiking and primitive camping to canoeing, fishing, and hunting.

Acquisition Planning and Status

The project is divided into Priority I and Priority II areas. Essential parcels are Priority I, especially Wheeler, Avatar, the Winter Haven Christian School, Lightsey, the River Ranch Landowners Association Members, Polk County, and the Patrick Nee ownerships.

The Nature Conservancy has offered to help with the acquisition of the multi-parcel sections.

A resolution of the Polk County Board of County commissioners dated August 19, 1997 gives high priority to the Bombing Range Ridge project and supports the acquisition through the CARL program.

In 1999 Polk County and the SFWMD acquired the Sumica tract (4009 acres) and they will also partner on the Patrick Nee tract (4,664 acres). The Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission will add the lower southeast stairstep section to its in-holdings and additions list.

Coordination

The South Florida Water Management District has three million dollars to partner with Polk County

Placed on list	1998
Project Area (Acres)	39,073
Acres Acquired	4,009
at a Cost of	\$3,950,000*
Acres Remaining	35,064
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$13,674,995
* 1/2 SFWMD and 1/2 Polk County	

Bombing Range Ridge - Priority 11

on the Sumica tract and the Patrick Nee parcel in the central west and northwest part of the project. About 2% of the parcels within the project are either county owned or county tax certificates. The county has expressed interest in giving the land to

the state and letting the state manage it, selling the parcels to the state, or exchanging the parcels with the state for other parcels outside the proposal.

Management Policy Statement

The primary goals of management of the Bombing Range Ridge CARL project are: to conserve and protect critical habitat for rare, endangered and threatened species; to conserve, protect, manage, or restore important ecosystems, landscapes, and forests in order to enhance or protect significant surface water, 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 Bombing Range Ridge and Flatwoods project is a vast area of good-quality flatwoods together with marshes, swamps, hammocks and scrub. The project contains valuable habitat for numerous listed bird species. Approximately 400 acres of the northwest corner of the project is adjacent to the Lake Kissimmee State Park. The area is largely a wetland through which Rosalie Creek flows. Rosalie Creek is a drainage joining Lake Rosalie with Tiger Lake. A portion of the creek is already a part of the park. Additionally, the project's size and diversity make 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.

Manager The Department of Agriculture, Division of Forestry is recommended as lead manager. The Division of Recreation and Parks is recommended for the Oglesby and Beerman parcels in the northeast section of the project.

Conditions affecting intensity of management The project includes a "high-need" management area. Public use and recreation facility develop-

ment would be accomplished in a manner compatible with long-term resource protection.

Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure The Division of Forestry proposes to manage the site as a unit of the Lake Wales Ridge State Forest (LWRSF), and consequently, management activities will be conducted utilizing district and LWRSF personnel. Initial or intermediate efforts of the Division of Forestry 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.

Upon fee title acquisition, the Division of Recreation and Parks proposes to provide public access for low intensity, non-facility related outdoor recreation activities. Particular emphasis will be given to protection of Rosalie Creek and its surrounding ecological system. Resource management activities in the first year of each fee title acquisition will concentrate on site security including posting boundaries and development of a resource inventory in conjunction with the development of a comprehensive management plan. Long-term management of the 540 acres would include resource-based recreation and associated facilities compatible with the resources.

Revenue-generating potential 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. *Cooperators in management activities* The division of Forestry and the Division of Recreation and Parks will cooperate with local governments,

other state agencies, and the water management district to further resource management, recreational and educational opportunities, and the use of the lands for state park purposes.

Management Cost Summary/DRP

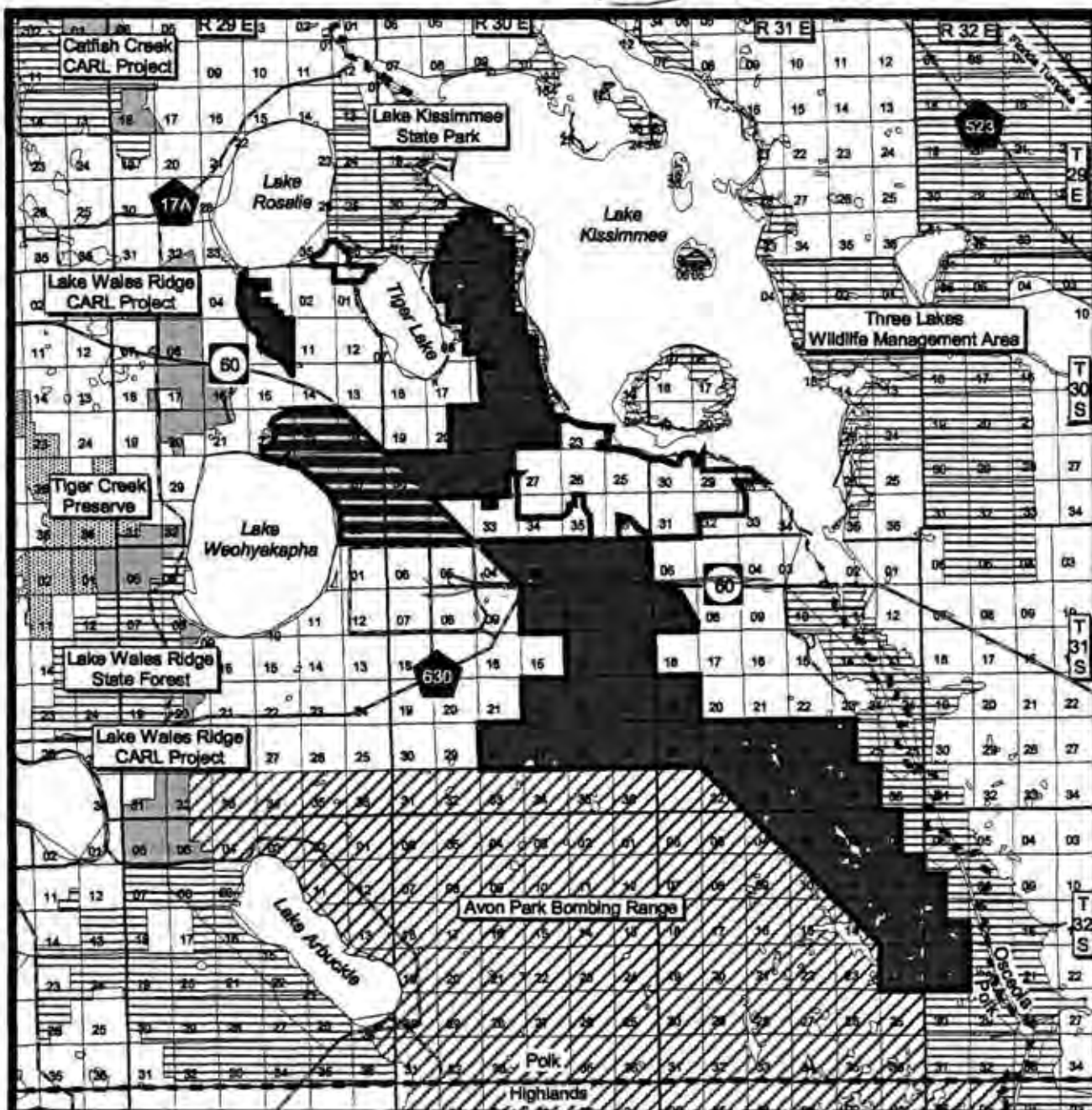
Category Source of Funds	Startup CARL	Recurring CARL
Salary	\$0	\$0
OPS	\$	\$0
Expense	\$1,000	\$0
OCO	\$	\$0
FCO	\$	\$0
TOTAL	\$1,000	\$0

Management Cost Summary/DOF

Category Source of Funds	Startup CARL	Recurring CARL
Salary	\$86,412	\$0
OPS	\$0	\$0
Expense	\$70,000	\$0
OCO	\$136,400	\$0
FCO	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$292,812	\$0

Bombing Range Ridge - Priority 11

S-760
NON essential



Bombing Range Ridge

POLK COUNTY

- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- CARL Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project



2 0 2 4 Miles



Longleaf Pine Ecosystem

Priority 12

Hamilton and Marion 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 two 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 (Ross Prairie, Blue Spring Longleaf).

General Description

Longleaf Pine Ecosystem sites (Ross Prairie Sandhill, Ross Prairie Addition, and Blue Spring Longleaf) are some of the highest quality longleaf pine sandhills in Florida. Longleaf pine sandhills are one of Florida's most distinctive and endangered forest types, and have declined by more than 80% in the last century. The project will protect nearly 20 plants, animals, and natural communities listed by FNAI. Archaeological sites are known from the Ross Prairie site. These sites

are vulnerable to logging and fire suppression as well as development.

Public Use

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

Acquisition Planning and Status

Largest property owners south of canal lands (essential) within the Ross Prairie (8,216 acres) site are Janet Land Corp. (acquired) and Deltona-Marion Oaks Sub. (unwilling seller). North of the canal lands are seven relatively large ownerships: Intersection 200/484 LTD, Rudnianyn, Kingsland Estates (essential), Maverick (essential), Ocala Waterway Estates (essential), Guy (essential), Davis, and less than 35 other smaller tracts. Acquisition work is scheduled to begin in early 1999 on the Maverick, Davis, and Guy tracts. The Blue Spring (1,978 acres) site consists of one owner, (acquired, through TNC).

On December 3, 1998, LAMAC transferred the Deland Ridge and Chassahowitzka Sandhill sites to the Negotiation Impasse group.

On July 29, 1999, the Council combined the 3,040 acres Ross Prairie Addition project to the Longleaf Pine Ecosystem project (Priority Group).

FNAI Elements	
<i>Longspurred mint</i>	G1/S1
SCRUB	G2/S2
SANDHILL	G2G3/S2
<i>Giant orchid</i>	G2G3/S2
<i>Incised groove-bur</i>	G3/S2
Florida scrub-jay	G3/S3
Short-tailed snake	G3/S3
Gopher tortoise	G3/S3
Red-cockaded woodpecker	G3/S2
30 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1993
Project Area (Acres)	13,430
Acres Acquired	5,511
at a Cost of	\$11,322,630
Acres Remaining	7,919
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$17,996,963

Longleaf Pine Ecosystem - Priority 12

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 and Ross Prairie sites, and their size and diversity, make them suitable for state forests.

Manager Division of Forestry.

Conditions affecting intensity of management On the Blue Spring tract, 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.

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

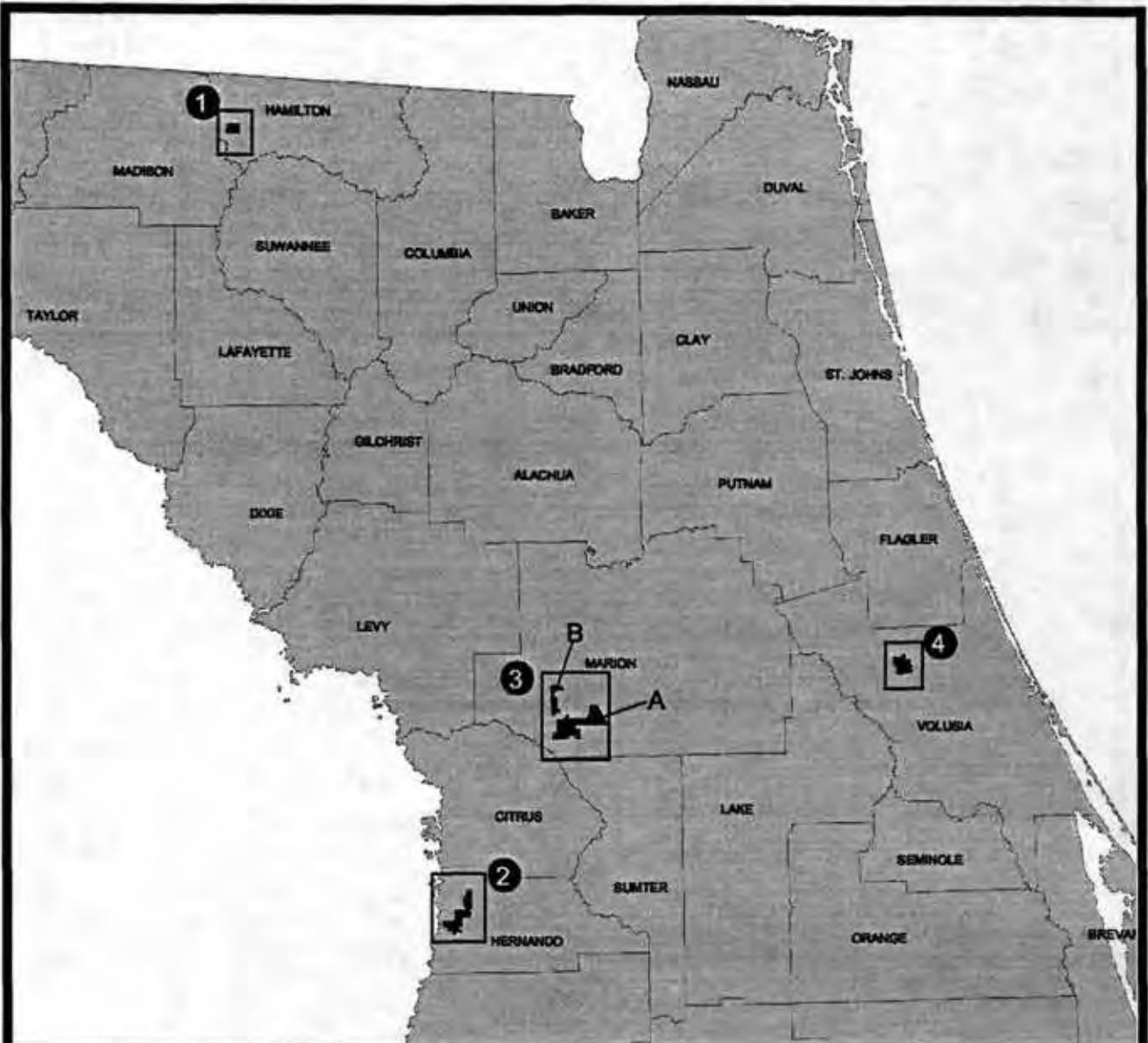
Long-range plans for these tracts will generally be directed toward restoring disturbed areas to their original conditions, as far as possible, as well as protecting threatened and endangered species. An all-season burning program will use, whenever possible, existing roads, black lines, foam lines and 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.

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

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



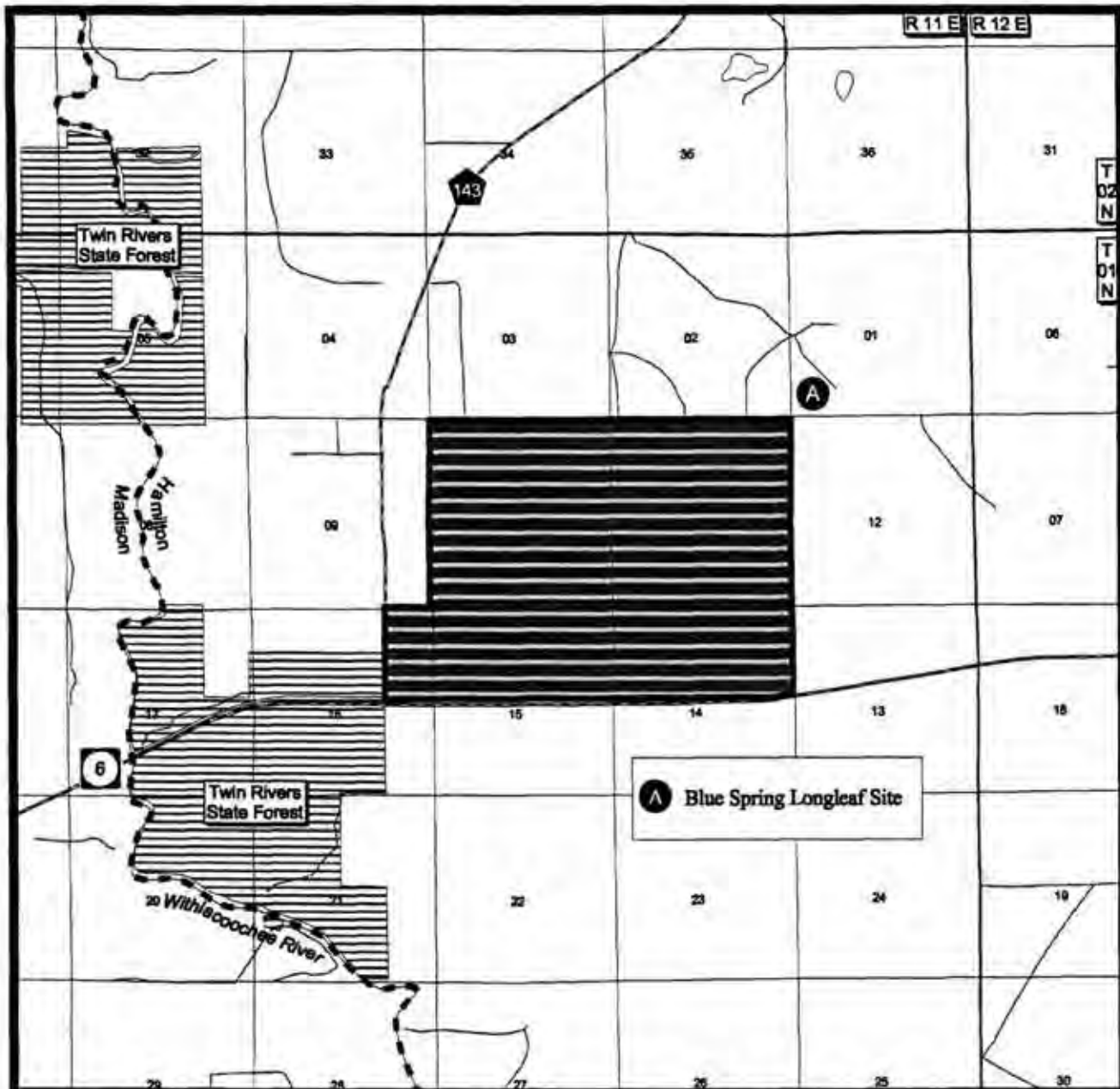
Longleaf Pine Ecosystem Overview

HAMILTON,HERNANDO,MARION,VOLUSIA COUNTIES

- Map Sheet 1:
 A. Blue Springs Longleaf Site
 Map Sheet 2:
 A. Chassahowitzka Sandhill Site
 Map Sheet 3:
 A. Ross Prairie Sandhill Site
 B. Ross Prairie Addition Site
 Map Sheet 4:
 A. Deland Ridge Site



Longleaf Pine Ecosystem - Priority 12



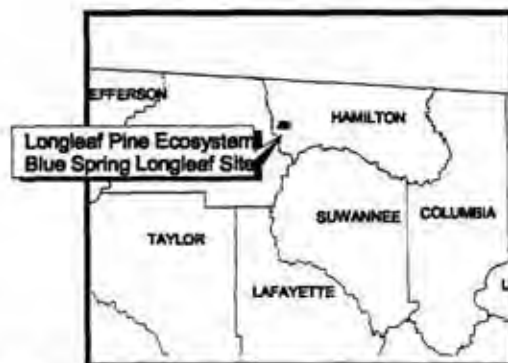
Longleaf Pine Ecosystem: Map Sheet 1 of 4

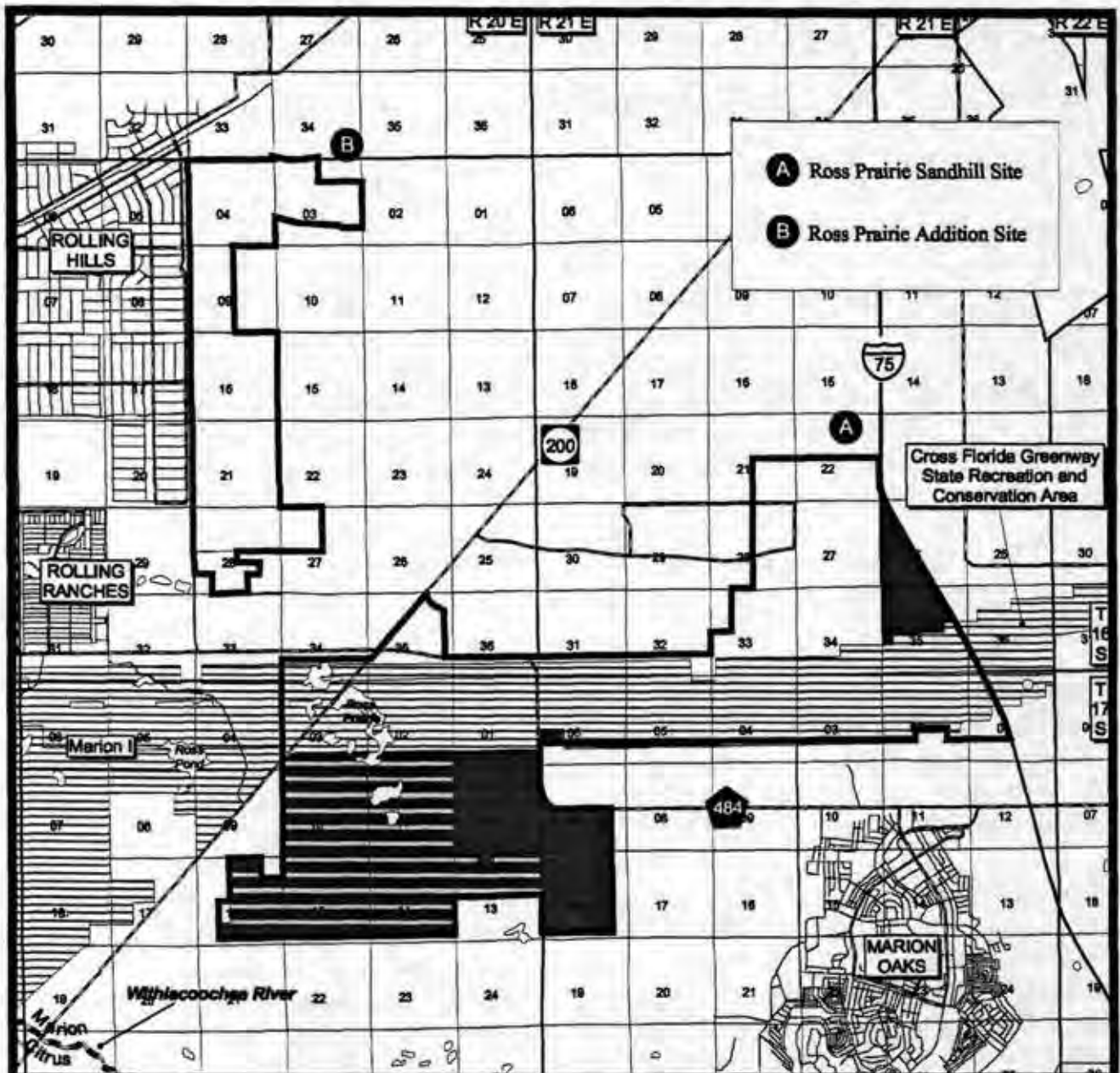
HAMILTON COUNTY

- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- CARL Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project



0.3 0 0.3 0.6 0.9 Miles

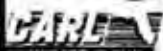




Longleaf Pine Ecosystem: Map Sheet 3 of 4

MARION COUNTY

- Acquired
- Essential Parcel
- CARL Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project



1 0 1 2 Miles



Dickerson Bay/Bald Point

Priority 13

Franklin and Wakulla Counties

Purpose for State Acquisition

On the coast of Wakulla and Franklin Counties, the shallow, waveless Gulf of Mexico laps against the westernmost Big Bend salt marshes and the easternmost white sand beaches of the Panhandle. The St. Marks National Wildlife Refuge already protects much of this coast; the Dickerson Bay/Bald Point 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 Mashes 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 - including Bald Point); U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (northern parcels).

General Description

The project, comprising three separate areas, includes uplands around Dickerson, Levy, and Ochlockonee Bays. These bays provide foraging habitat for juvenile Kemp's ridley sea turtles, the world's most endangered sea turtle, and other state or globally rare birds (e.g., wood stork, bald eagle) and sea turtles (e.g., loggerhead). The uplands surrounding the three bays are an intricate mosaic of lakes, depression marshes, mesic flatwoods

(high quality to disturbed) that support populations of such rare animals as Sherman's fox squirrel and gopher tortoise, scrubby flatwoods, and scrub connected with the marine communities by numerous tidal creeks, salt flats, and salt marshes. The Bald Point site includes beach dunes used by many species of shore birds. 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 natural upland communities adjoin similar communities in St. Marks National Wildlife Refuge to the north and west. Twelve archeological sites are known from Bald Point. The Bald Point site is threatened by development.

Public Use

The southern part of this project (i.e., Bald Point and southern Dickerson Bay) is designated for use as a state park that will augment the recreational opportunities of the adjacent Mashes Sands County Park with areas for picnicking, hiking, camping, and canoeing. The beaches of Bald Point are suitable for swimming and other activities. The northern part of this project will be incorporated into the St. Marks Wildlife Refuge. This portion is suitable for boating.

Acquisition Planning and Status

Dickerson Bay: Larger ownerships should be negotiated before the smaller ones. The essential parcels are McMillan, Brunstad, Nichols, JDN

FNAI Elements	
Atlantic ridley	G1/S1
Godfrey's blazing star	G2/S2
Gulf lupine	G2/S2
Green turtle	G3/S2
SCRUBBY FLATWOODS	G3/S3
Loggerhead	G3/S3
Gopher tortoise	G3/S3
XERIC HAMMOCK	G7/S3
23 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1996
Project Area (Acres)	6,572
Acres Acquired	1,212
at a Cost of	\$8,625,000
Acres Remaining	5,360
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$3,720,494

Enterprises, Meara, Cobleigh, Panacea Coastal Properties and Metcalf. Piney Island, also an essential parcel, was donated to the USFWS in 1996.

Bald Point: All parcels are essential. The LGR Investment Fund, LTD., ownership is under imminent threat of development/subdivision or sale and should be negotiated first.

On October 15, 1998, the LAMAC redesignated the Jer Be Lou Development Co. parcel as essential.

Management Policy Statement

The primary objectives of management of the Dickerson Bay/Bald Point 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.

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.

On August 27, 1998, a portion of the Bald Point project was selected to receive Florida Communities Trust grant money. The CARL program, however, will be attempting to acquire the property.

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 portion of the 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

Dickerson Bay/Bald Point - Priority 13

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.

The pine plantation that covers a large portion of the Bald Point project will be managed with the assistance of the Division of Forestry has considerable value and can be expected to provide significant revenue if acquired with the land. No other significant revenues would be expected over the short-term after acquisition. The amount of future revenues from other than timber sales will depend on the nature and extent of public use and facilities developed.

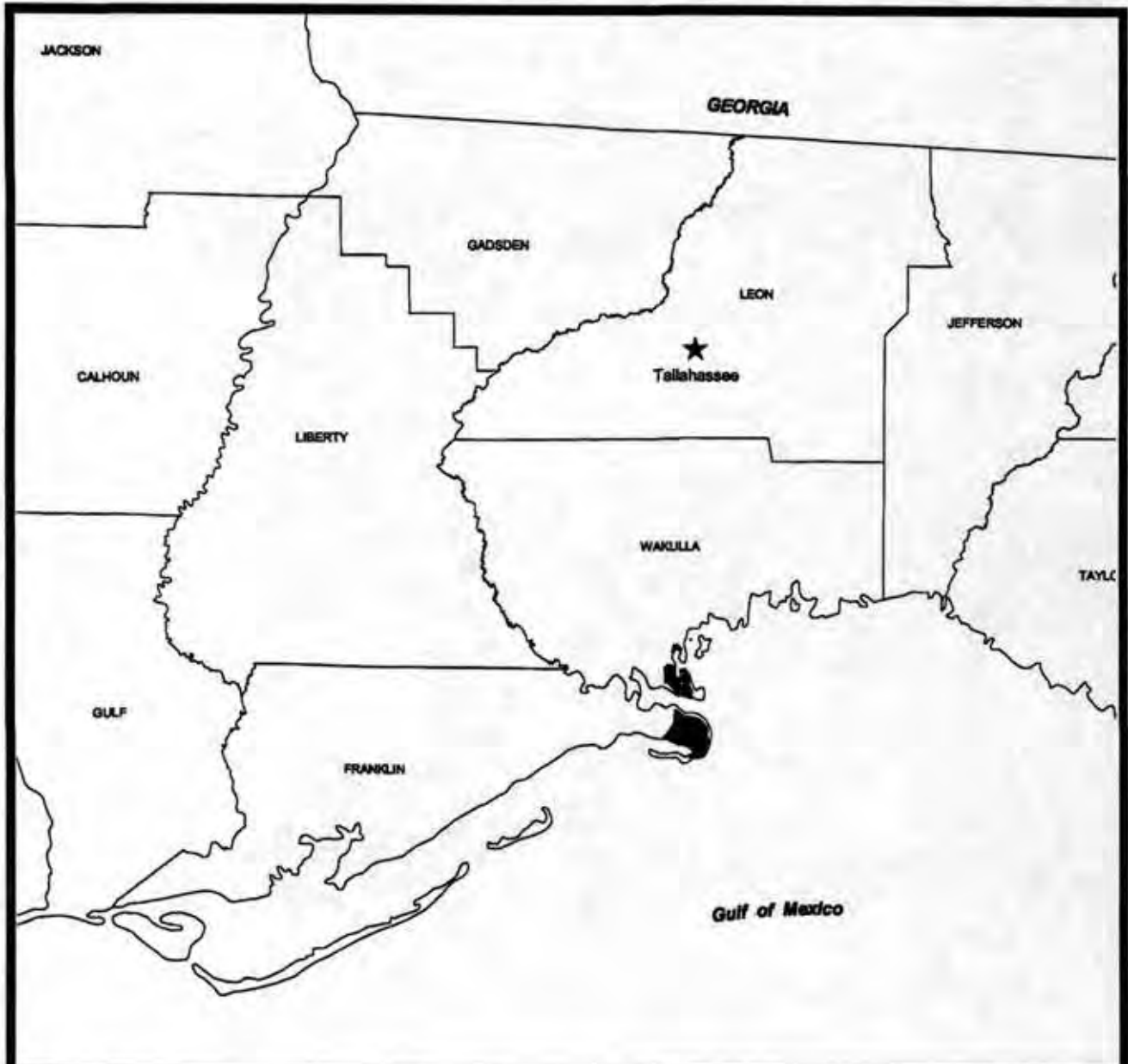
Cooperators in management activities Due to the potential for enhancement of the adjacent county park by this project area, coordination of management efforts may be desirable. On the Bald Point site, the Division of Forestry, Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, will be consulted on forest management and timber issues related to planning and implementation of a forest resource management plan. Other federal, state, and local government agencies will be consulted, as appropriate, to further resource management, recreational and educational opportunities, and the development of the project lands for state park purposes.

Management Cost Summary/USFWS

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



Dickerson Bay/Bald Point: Overview

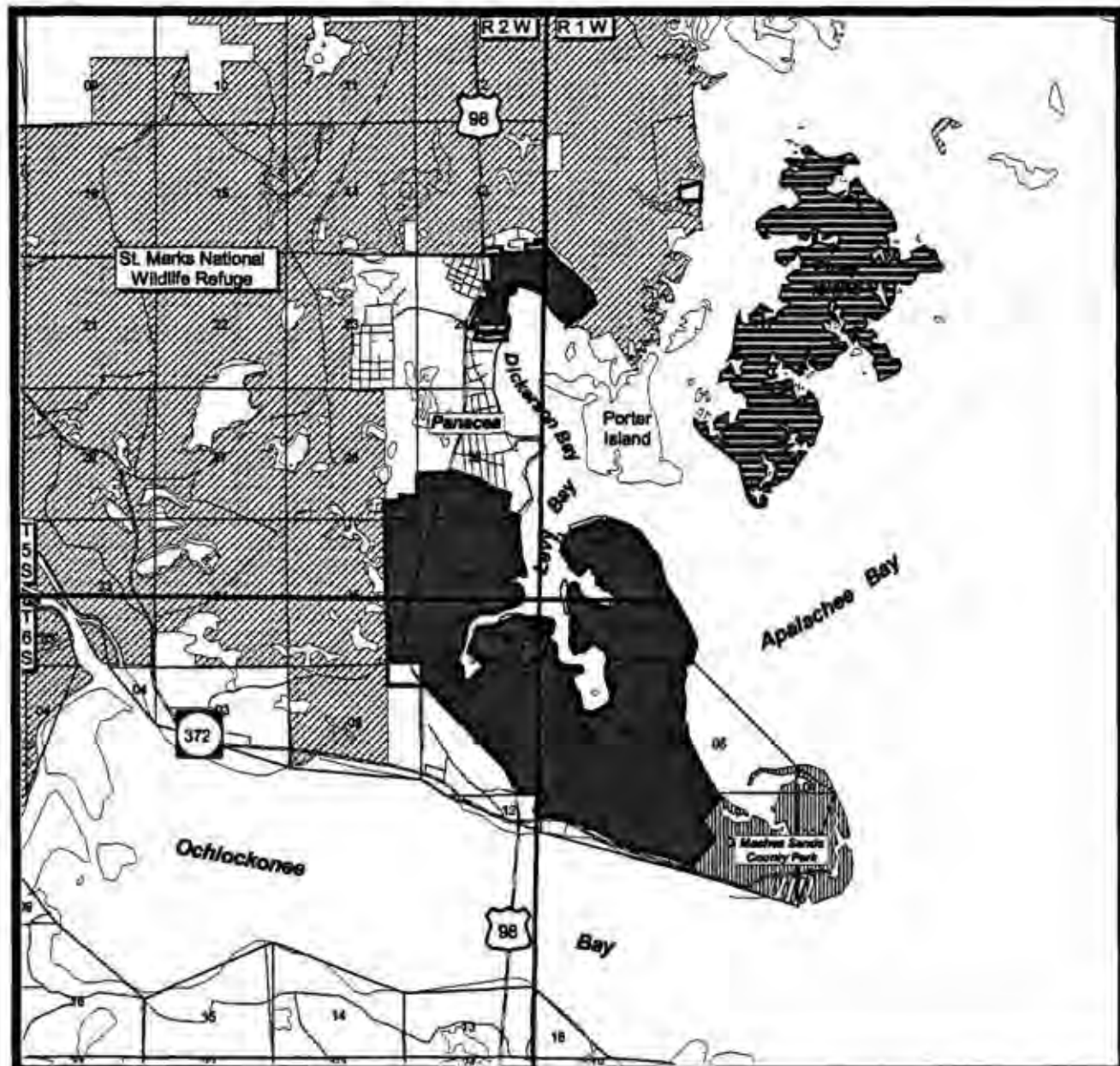
Wakulla /Franklin Counties

-  Acquired
-  Essential Parcel
-  Carl Project Boundary
-  Federal Land
-  Local or Private Managed Area
-  State Land
-  State Aquatic Preserve
-  Other CARL Project



0 1 2 3 4 Miles





Dickerson Bay/Bald Point: Map Sheet 1

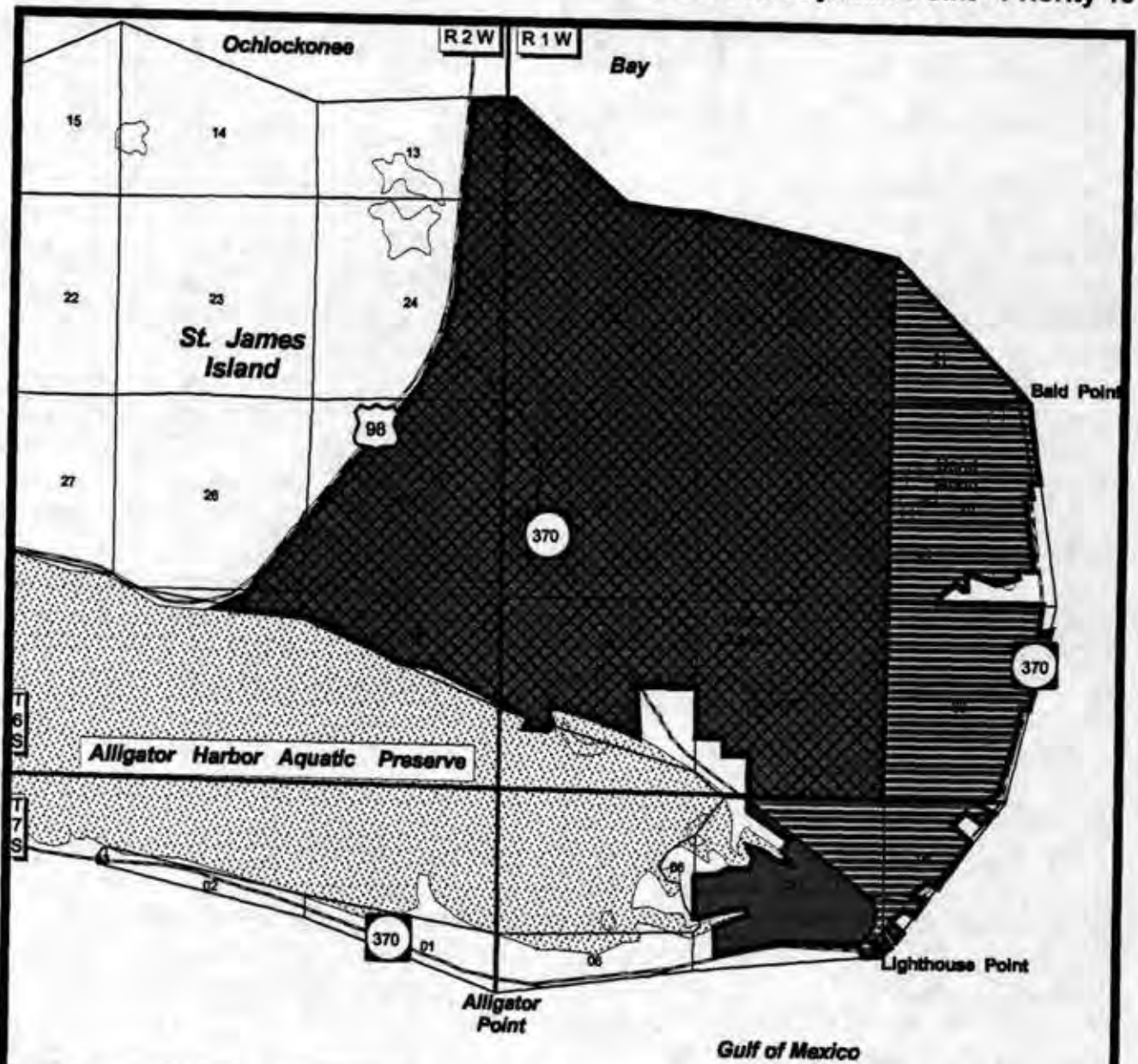
Wakulla County

- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Carl Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project



0 1 2 3 4 Miles





Dickerson Bay/Bald Point: Map Sheet 2

Franklin County

- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Carl Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project



St. Joe Corporation Holding
(Estimated)



0 1 2 3 4 Miles



Etoniah/Cross Florida Greenway

Priority 14

Putnam, Marion, and Citrus 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 at least a dozen rare species including fox squirrel, gopher tortoise, indigo and pine snakes, rare crayfish, and seven rare plants including the only known site for federally listed 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 (essential) include Stokes and Agricola, formerly Deltona (acquired), Union Camp, Manning

Placed on list	1995*
Project Area (Acres)	43,564
Acres Acquired	9,221
at a Cost of	\$8,165,429
Acres Remaining	34,343
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$27,377,372

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

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
26 elements known from project	

(acquired) and Interlachen Lake Estates Subdivision. Life-of-the-South (Odom) is also an essential tract. Phase II includes other large ownerships, such as Roberts, as well as other smaller tracts and subdivisions.

Cross Fl Greenway

Phase I (essential) 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 (essential) within this portion of the project is the Inglis Island site (acquired by the Office of Greenways and Trails).

On December 7, 1995, the Council approved the addition of 2,664 acres to the project boundary. The addition included lakeshore 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 the canal easement areas is also a priority.

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

On October 15, 1998, the Council designated as essential an additional 9,870 acres - Georgia-Pacific and seven smaller tracts in a corridor between two already acquired tracts, and portions of the Roberts ownership.

Coordination

The SJRWMD was the intermediary in the acquisition of the Manning tract and has provided information and expertise on several other tracts. The Office of Greenways and Trails used additions and in-holding funds to acquire Inglis Island. 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-

Etoniah/Cross Florida Greenway - Priority 14

facilities-related outdoor recreation. Initial activities will include securing the tract, providing public and fire management accesses, 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 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.

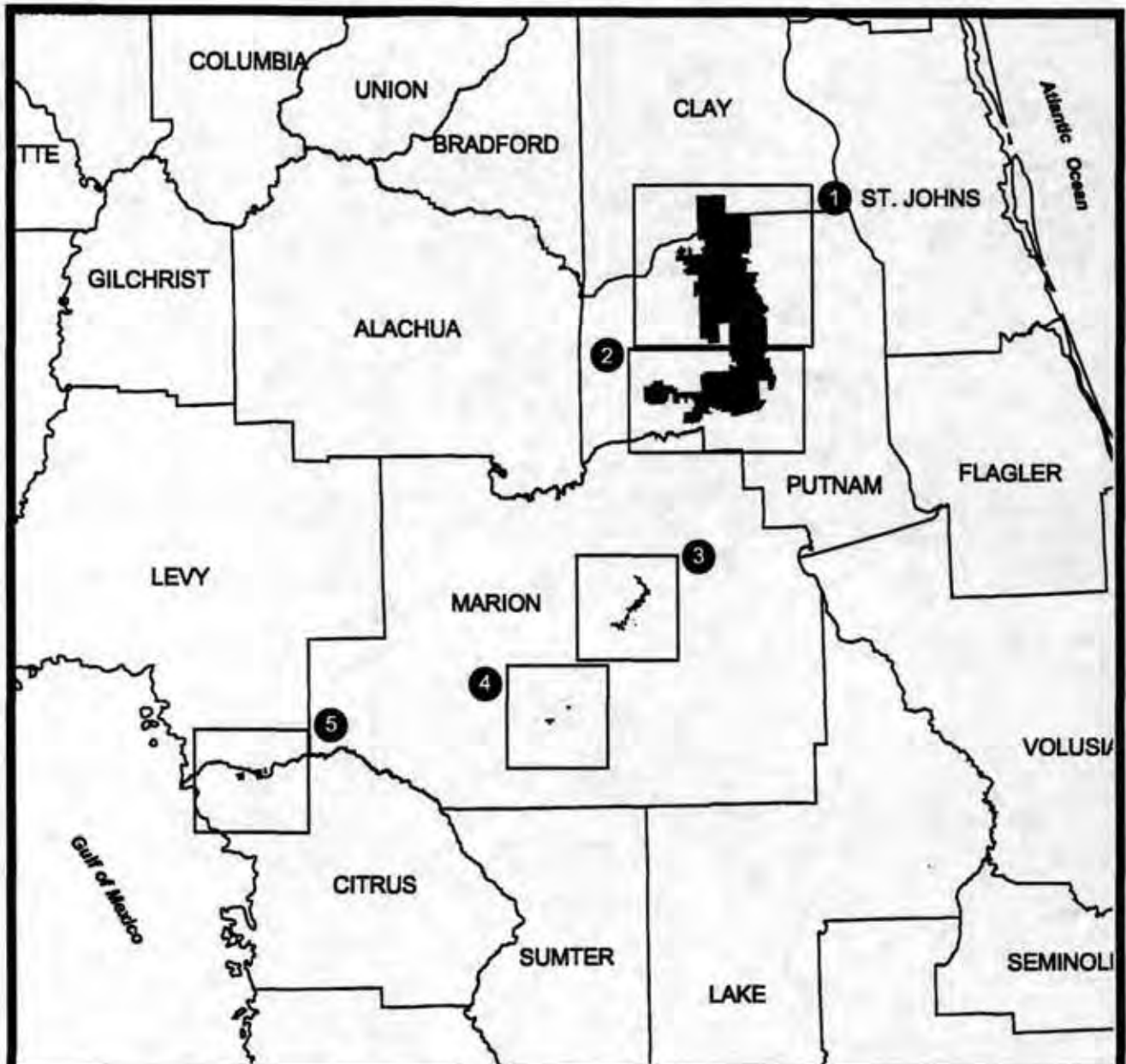
Cooperators in management activities The Division of Forestry will cooperate with and seek the assistance of other state agencies, local government entities and interested parties as appropriate. Currently, properties along the Greenway are managed in partnership with Marion County, the Florida Game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

Management Cost Summary/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

Management Cost Summary/DOF

Category Source of Funds	1996/97 CARL	1997/98 CARL	1998/99 CARL
Salary	\$45,337	\$56,489	\$58,183.67
OPS	\$0	\$3,000	\$7,650.00
Expense	\$11,225	\$22,825	\$58,203.75
OCO	\$43,320	\$50,500	\$128,775.00
FCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$99,882	\$132,814	\$252,812.42



Etoniah/Cross Florida Greenway: Overview

Putnam, Clay, Marion, Citrus, Levy Counties

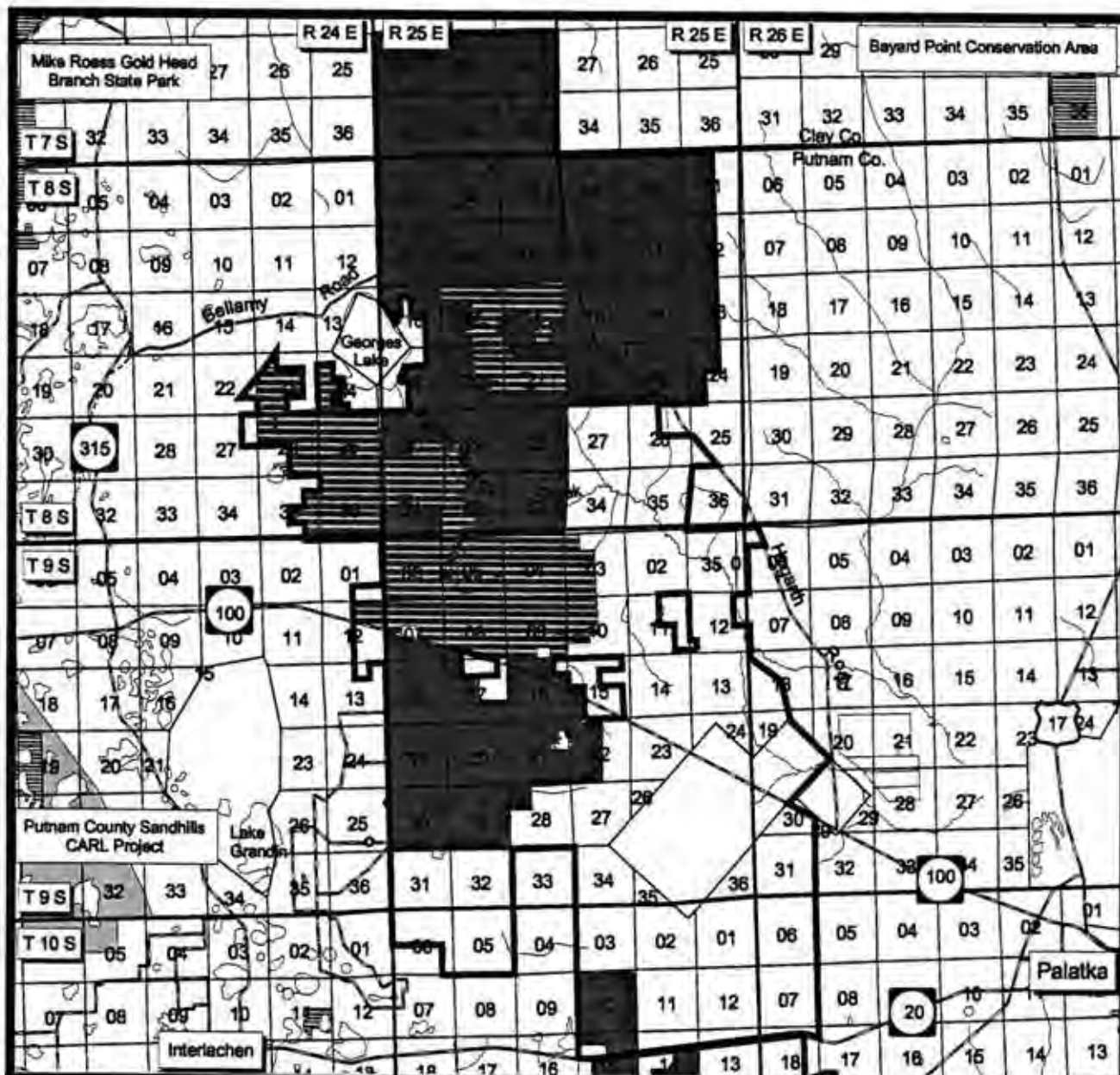
1. Map Sheet 1
2. Map Sheet 2
3. Map Sheet 3
4. Map Sheet 4
5. Map Sheet 5



0 5 10 15 20 Miles



Etoniah/Cross Florida Greenway - Priority 14



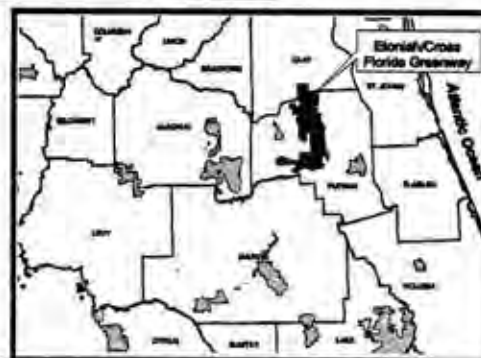
Etoniah/Cross Florida Greenway: Map Sheet 1

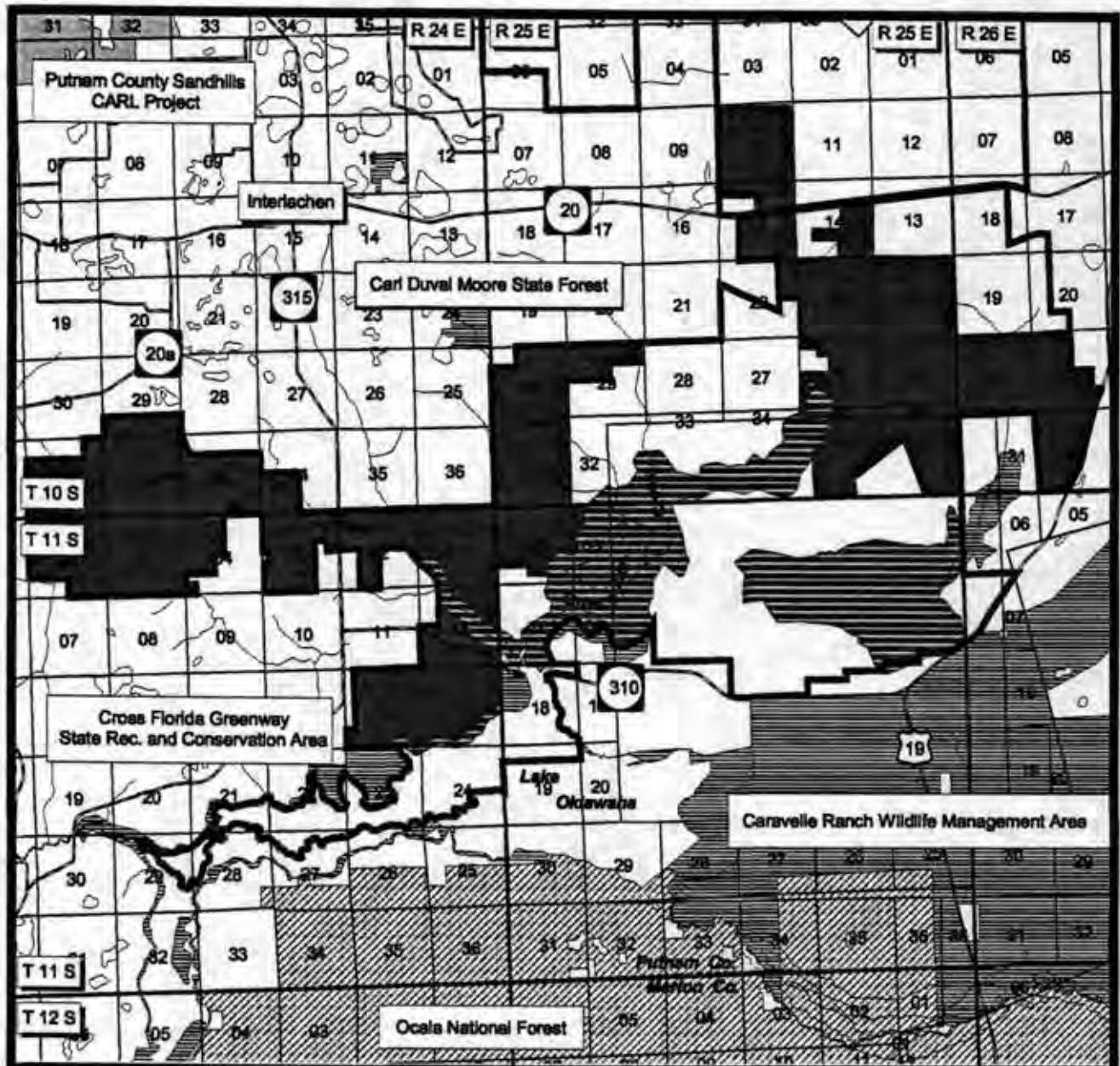
Clay/Putnam Counties

- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Carl Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserves
- Other CARL Project



0 1 2 3 4 Miles





Etoniah/Cross Florida Greenway: Map Sheet 2

Putnam County

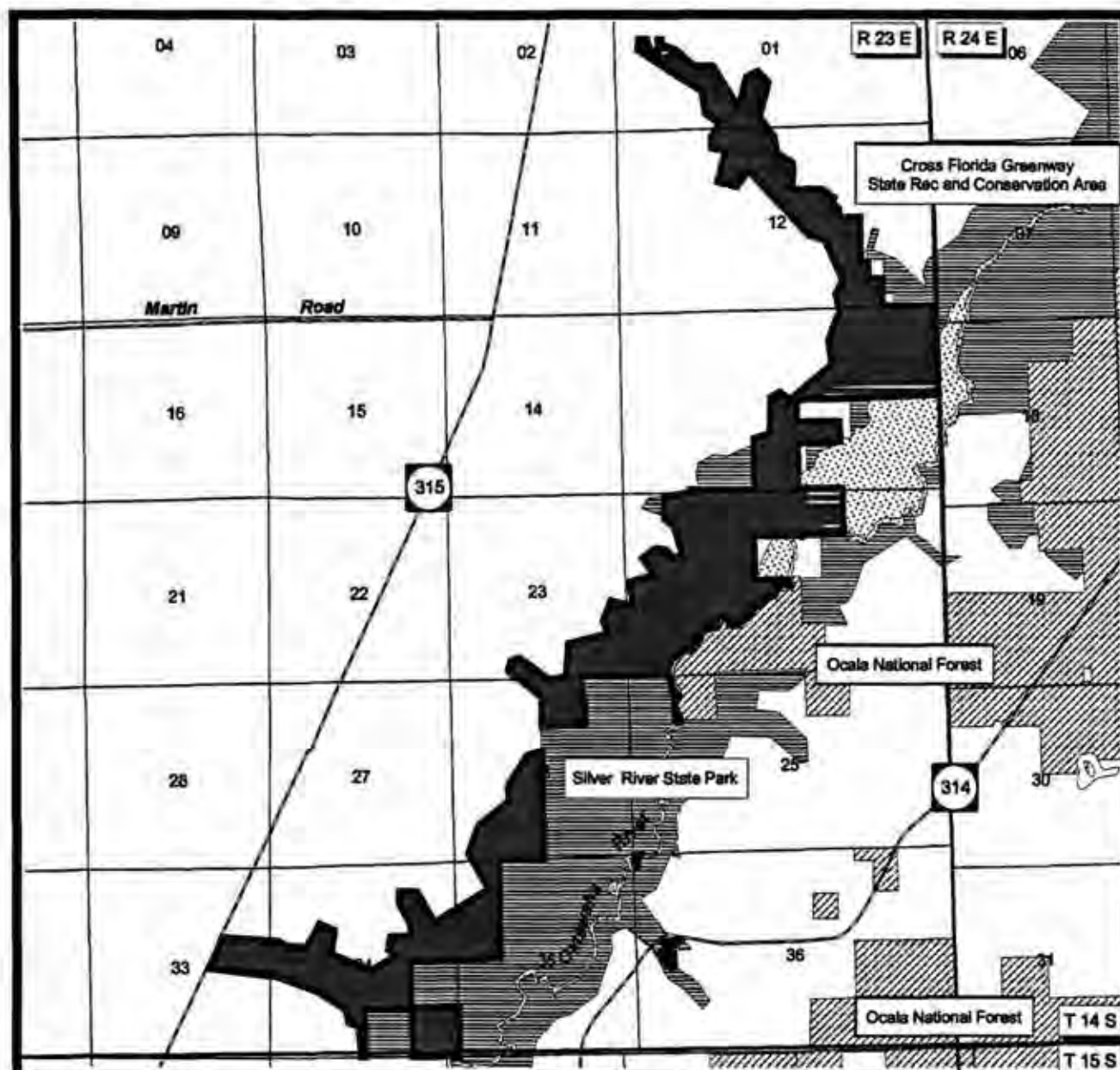
- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Carl Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project



0 1 2 3 4 Miles



Etoniah/Cross Florida Greenway - Priority 14



Etoniah/Cross Florida Greenway: Map Sheet 3

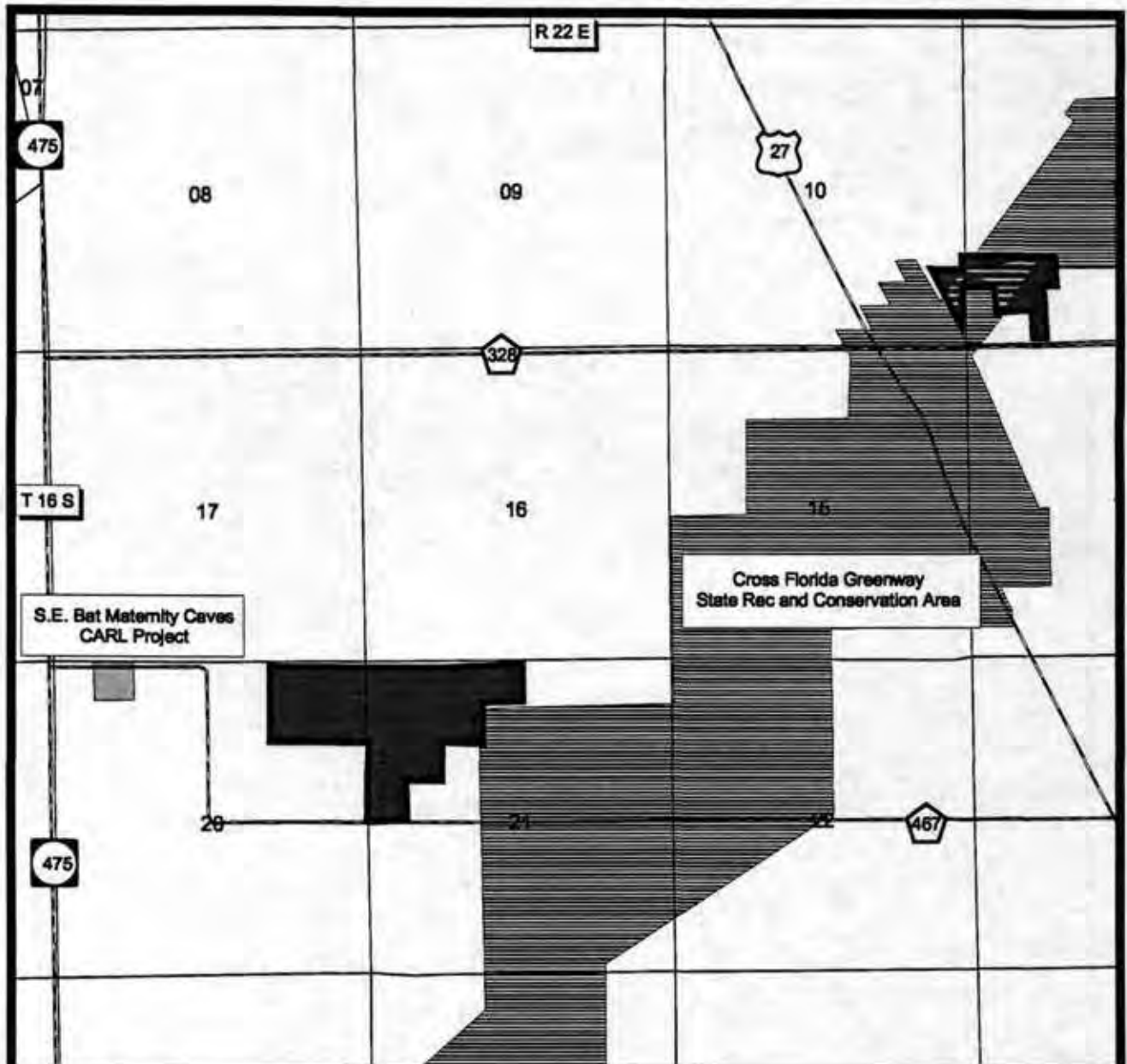
Marion County

- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Carl Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project



0 1 Miles





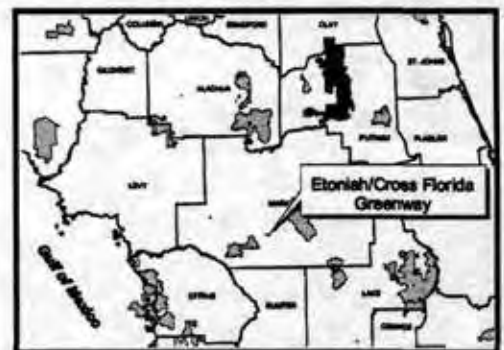
Etoniah/Cross Florida Greenway: Map Sheet 4

Marion County

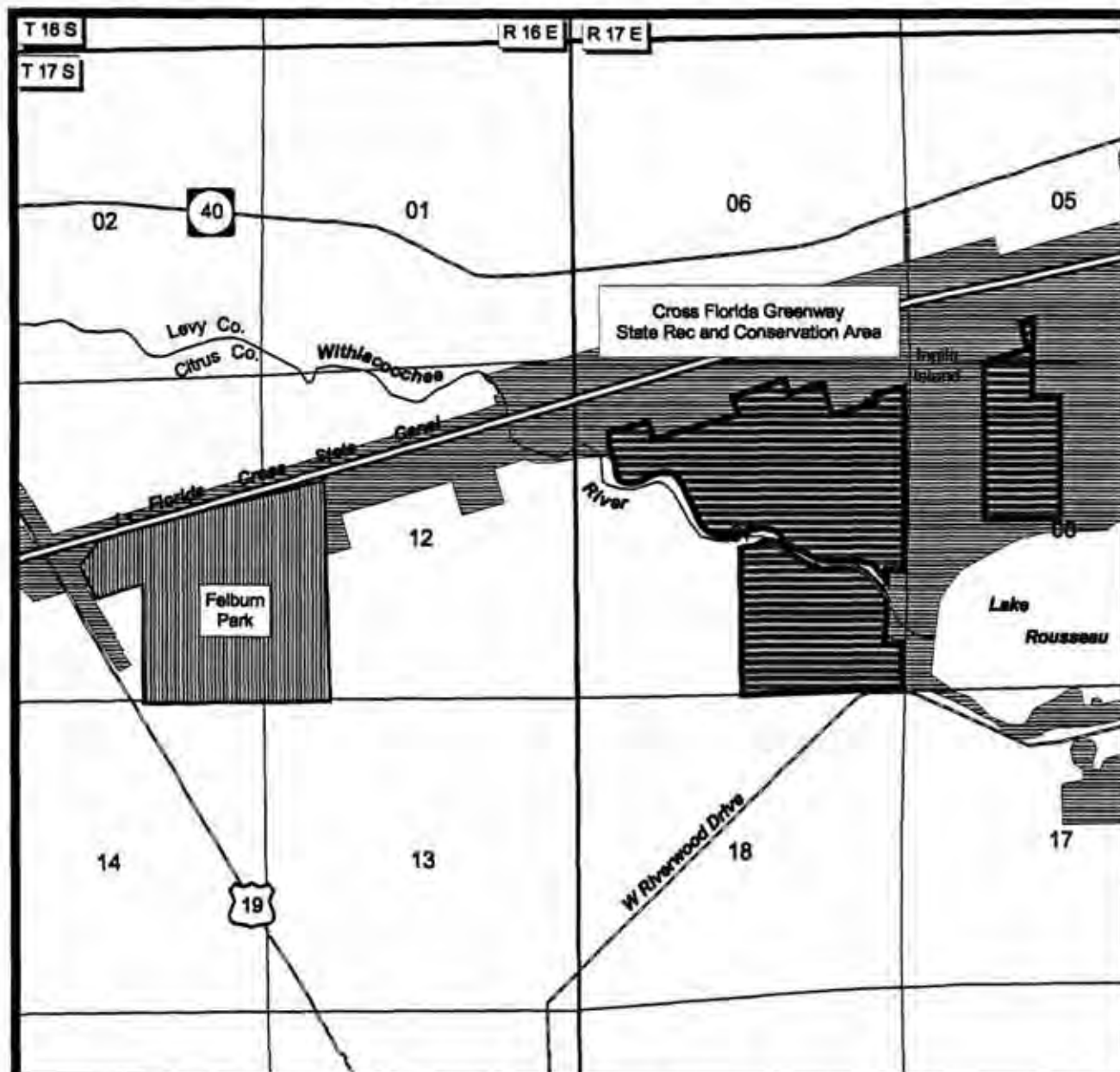
-  Acquired
-  Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
-  Carl Project Boundary
-  Federal Land
-  Local or Private Managed Area
-  State Land
-  State Aquatic Preserve
-  Other CARL Project



0 1 2 Miles



Etoniah/Cross Florida Greenway - Priority 14



Etoniah/Cross Florida Greenway: Map Sheet 5

Citrus/Levy Counties

- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Carl Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project



0 1 Miles



Florida's First Magnitude Springs Priority 15

Jackson, Levy, 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 three 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

Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (Weeki Wachee Springs); Jackson County (Blue 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 the eastern panhandle where the limestones of the Floridan Aquifer arch close to the surface. Each day, these 30 springs send out much more water than is used for drinking water by all the

people in the state. The springs, with generally clear, continuously flowing waters, are among Florida's most important natural resources and some are famous tourist attractions. This portion of the project includes three of these springs: Troy Spring in Levy County, Blue Springs in Wakulla County, and Weeki Wachee Springs in Hernando County. The tracts harbor at least seven FNAI-listed plants and eighteen FNAI-listed animals, and the Weeki Wachee tract includes one of the best remaining scrubs on Florida's West Coast. Several 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

The project sites are 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

Blue Springs (348 acres) consists of two owners—Fl Public Utilities (essential—acquired) and Reddick. Phasing of Weeki Wachee (1,302 acres) was removed by the LAMAC on 12/10/92. Major ownerships, however, are Lykes (essential—acquired) and City of St. Petersburg (essential), which includes long term lease to Leisure Attrac-

FNAI Elements	
TERRESTRIAL CAVE	G3/S1
Chipola slabshell	G2Q/S1
Cedar elm	G5/S1
Marianna columbine	G5T1/S1
Gulf moccasinshell	G2/S?
Shiny-rayed pocketbook	G2/S?
SPRING-RUN STREAM	G2/S2
AQUATIC CAVE	G3/S2
38 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1991
Project Area (Acres)	1,680
Acres Acquired	884
at a Cost of	\$8,075,500
Acres Remaining	796
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$5,523,290

Florida's First Magnitude Springs - Priority 15

tions. Major ownerships north of the river are also essential—most have been acquired.

On December 3, 1998, the Council transferred the St. Marks, River Sink, Fannin Springs, and Gainer Springs sites to the Negotiation Impasse group.

On July 29, 1999, the Council added 65 acres.

Coordination

Hernando County has limited acquisition funds, but is very supportive of state acquisition efforts.

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 Blue Spring has the diversity of resources and recreational opportunities to qualify as a state park. 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 Jackson County is recommended as manager of Blue Spring. 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.

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

Revenue-generating potential 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 Jackson County expects the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission to cooperate in managing wildlife on the Blue Springs project area. Other appropriate agencies may wish to become involved in the project.

Florida's First Magnitude Springs - Priority 15

Management Cost Summary/Jackson County - Blue Spring

Category Source of Funds	Startup County	Recurring County
Salary	\$20,000	\$20,000
OPS	\$60,000	\$25,000
Expense	\$25,000	\$15,000
OCO	\$30,000	\$30,000
FCO	\$50,000	\$10,000
TOTAL	\$185,000	\$100,000

Management Cost Summary/FWCC - Weeki Wachee Spring

Category Source of Funds	Start Up CARL	1995/96 CARL
Salary	\$0	\$0
OPS	\$3,000	\$3,000
Expense	\$10,000	\$10,000
OCO	\$0	\$0
FCO	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$13,000	\$13,000

Management Cost Summary/OGT - Troy Spring

Category Source of Funds	1996/97 LATF, CFBCTF	1997/98 None	1998/99 GR
Salary	\$0	\$0	\$0
OPS	\$14,027	\$0	\$30,000
Expense	\$2,445	\$0	\$35,000
OCO	\$0	\$0	\$44,000
FCO	\$0	\$0**	\$220,000
TOTAL	\$16,472*	\$17,928***	\$329,000

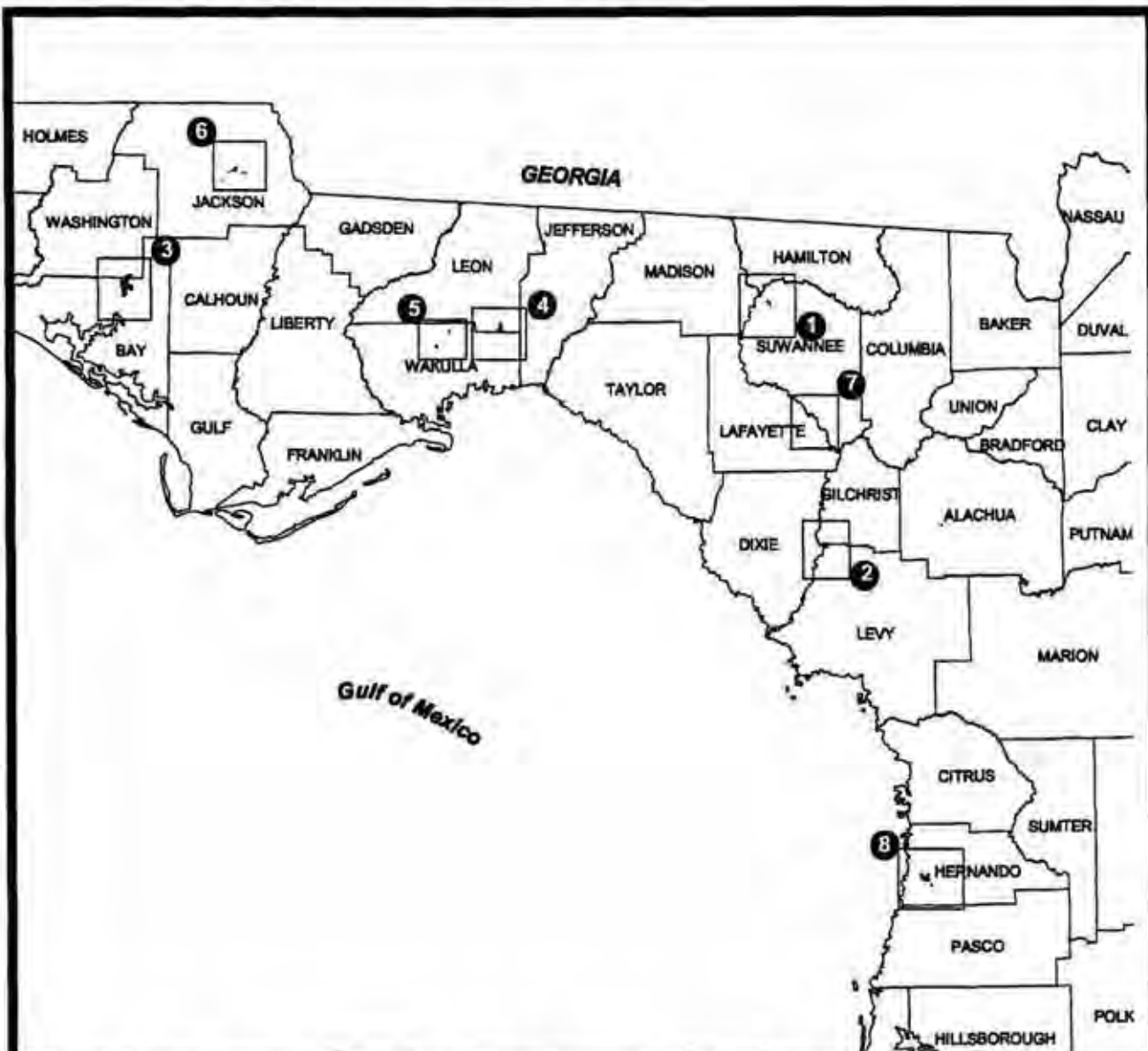
*No appropriation was received for FY 1995/96, as such funds were taken from other projects to fund Troy Springs.

**No appropriation was received for FY 1996/97.

***This is the projected amount to be spent in 1996/97.

Estimated startup and recurring costs have not been developed by Hernando County.

Florida's First Magnitude Springs - Priority 15



Florida's First Magnitude Springs: Overview

Bay, Washington, Levy, Suwannee, Leon, Wakulla, Jackson, Lafayette, Hernando Counties

Priority Sites

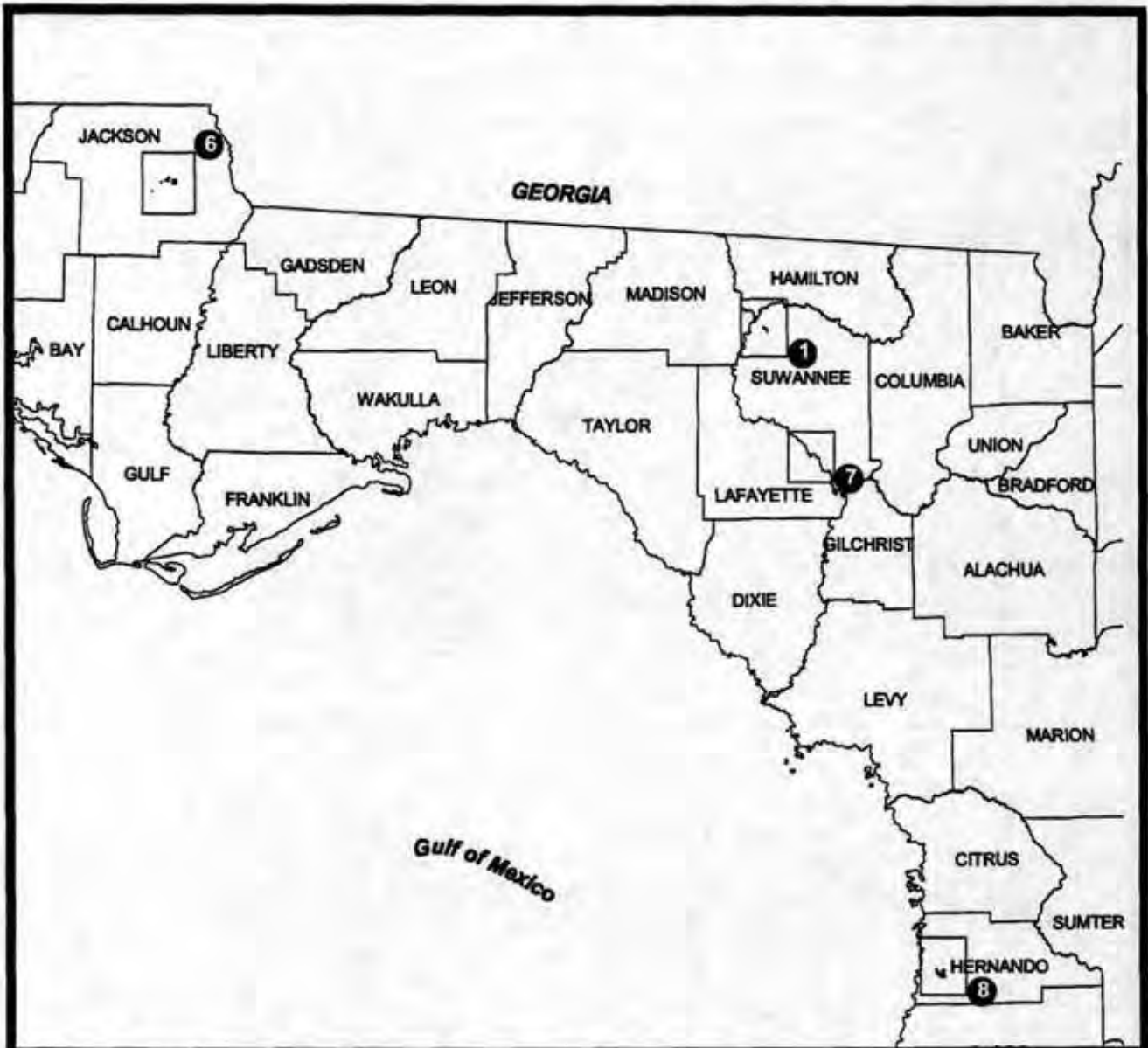
- Map Sheet 1: Falmouth Spring
- Map Sheet 6: Blue Springs
- Map Sheet 7: Troy Spring
- Map Sheet 8: Weeki Wachee Spring

Negotiation Impasse Sites

- Map Sheet 2: Fannin Spring
- Map Sheet 3: Gainer Springs
- Map Sheet 4: St. Marks Springs
- Map Sheet 5: River Sink Spring

0 30 60 Miles





Florida's First Magnitude Springs: Priority

Jackson, Hernando, Suwannee, Lafayette Counties

Map Sheet 1: Falmouth Spring

Map Sheet 6: Blue Springs

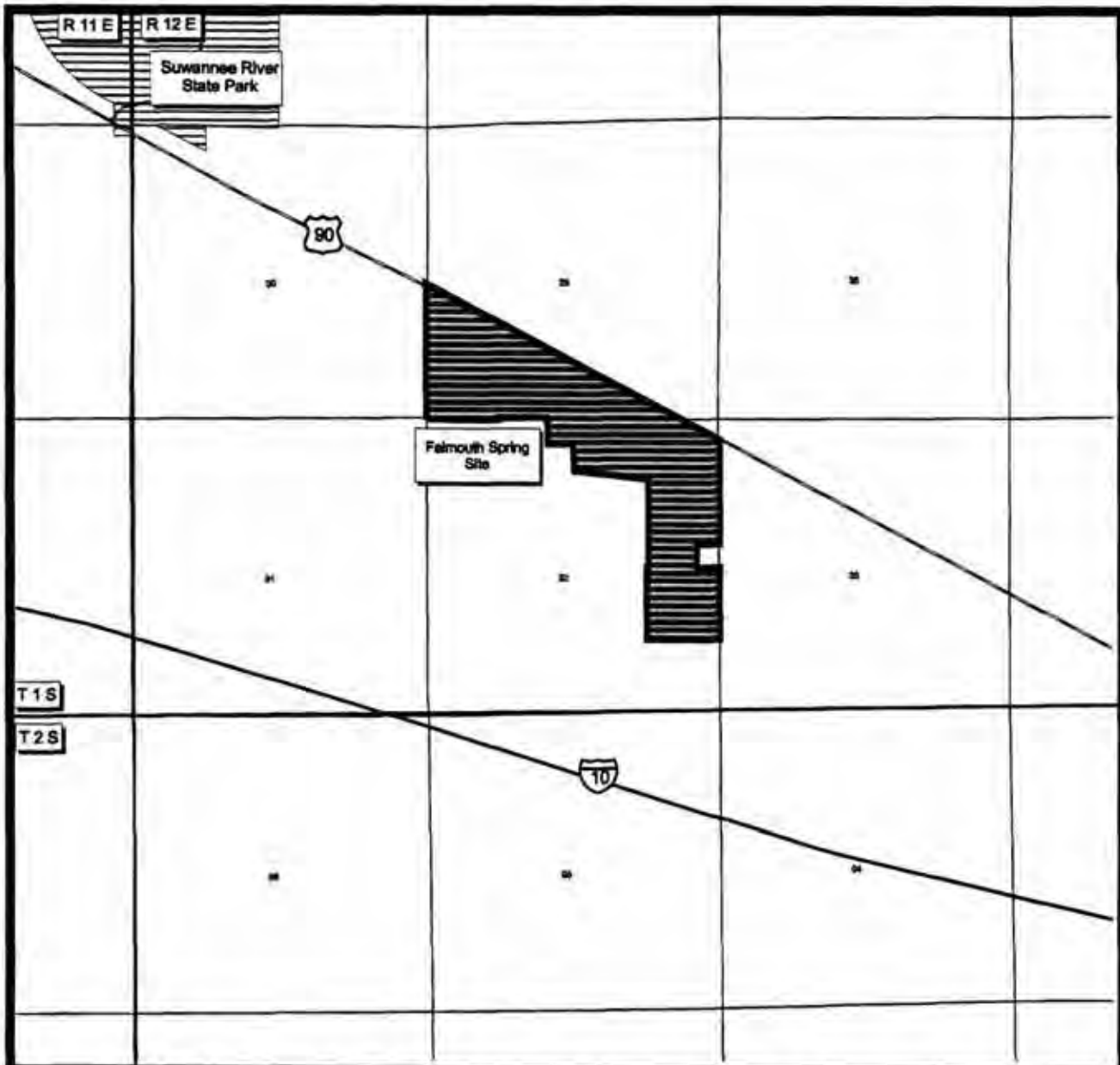
Map Sheet 7: Troy Spring

Map Sheet 8: Weeki Wachee Spring

0 30 60 Miles



Florida's First Magnitude Springs - Priority 15



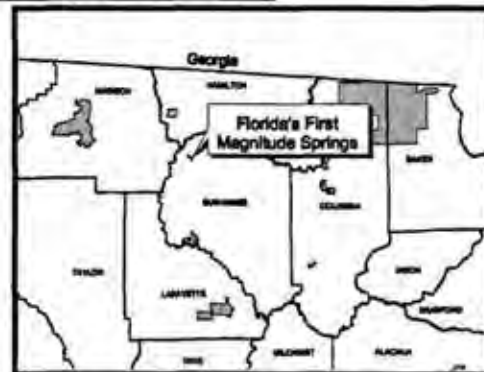
Florida's First Magnitude Springs: Map Sheet 1

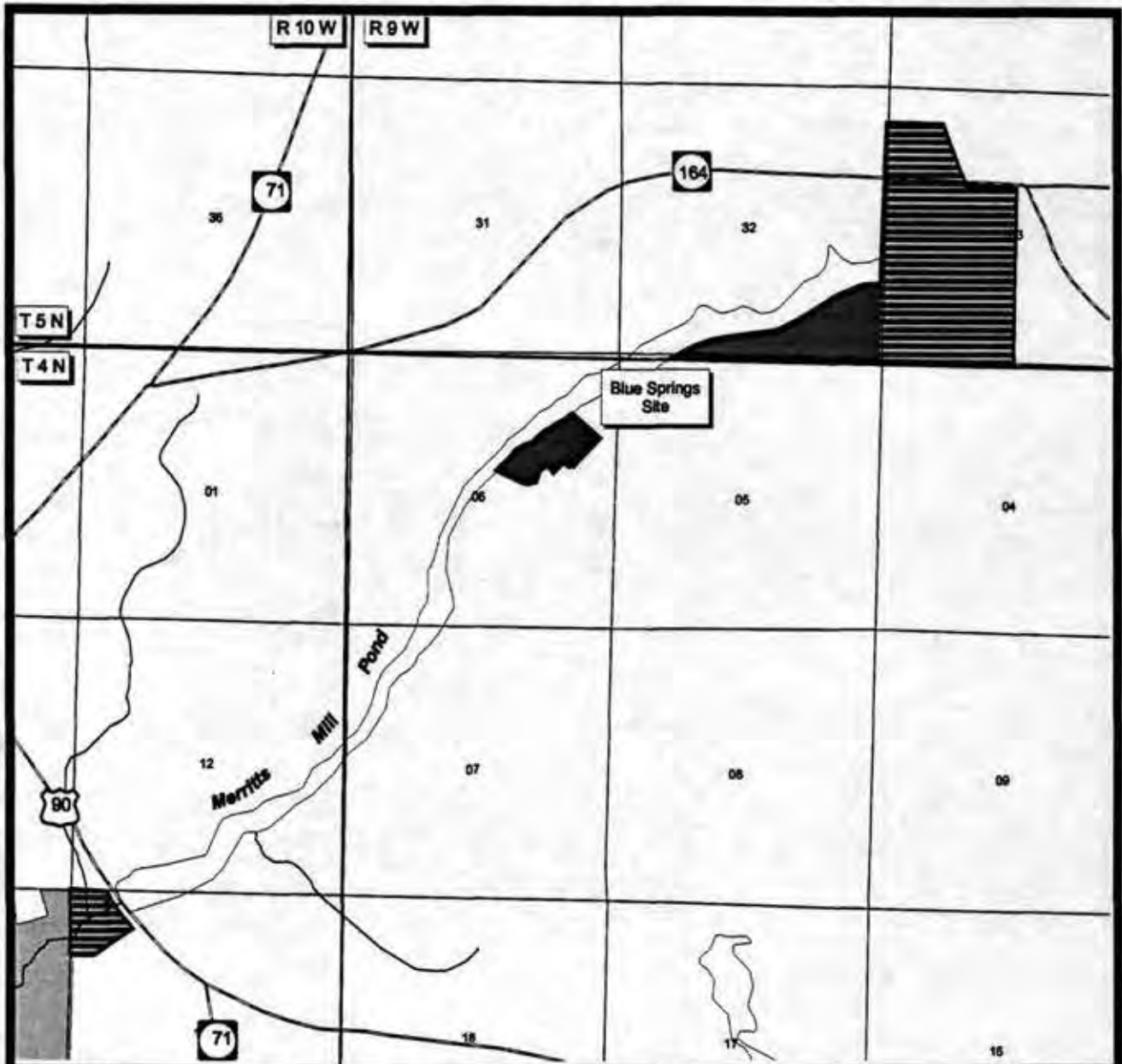
Suwannee County

-  Acquired
-  Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
-  Carl Project Boundary
-  Federal Land
-  Local or Private Managed Area
-  State Land
-  State Aquatic Preserve
-  Other CARL Project



0 0.5 1 Miles

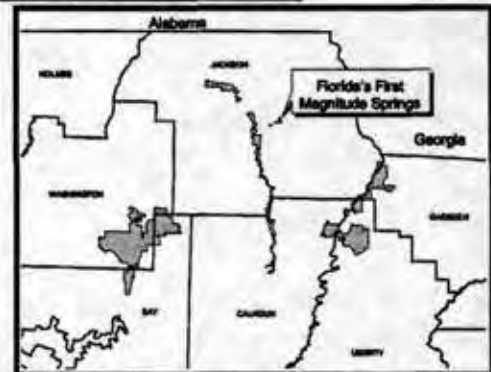




Florida's First Magnitude Springs: Map Sheet 6

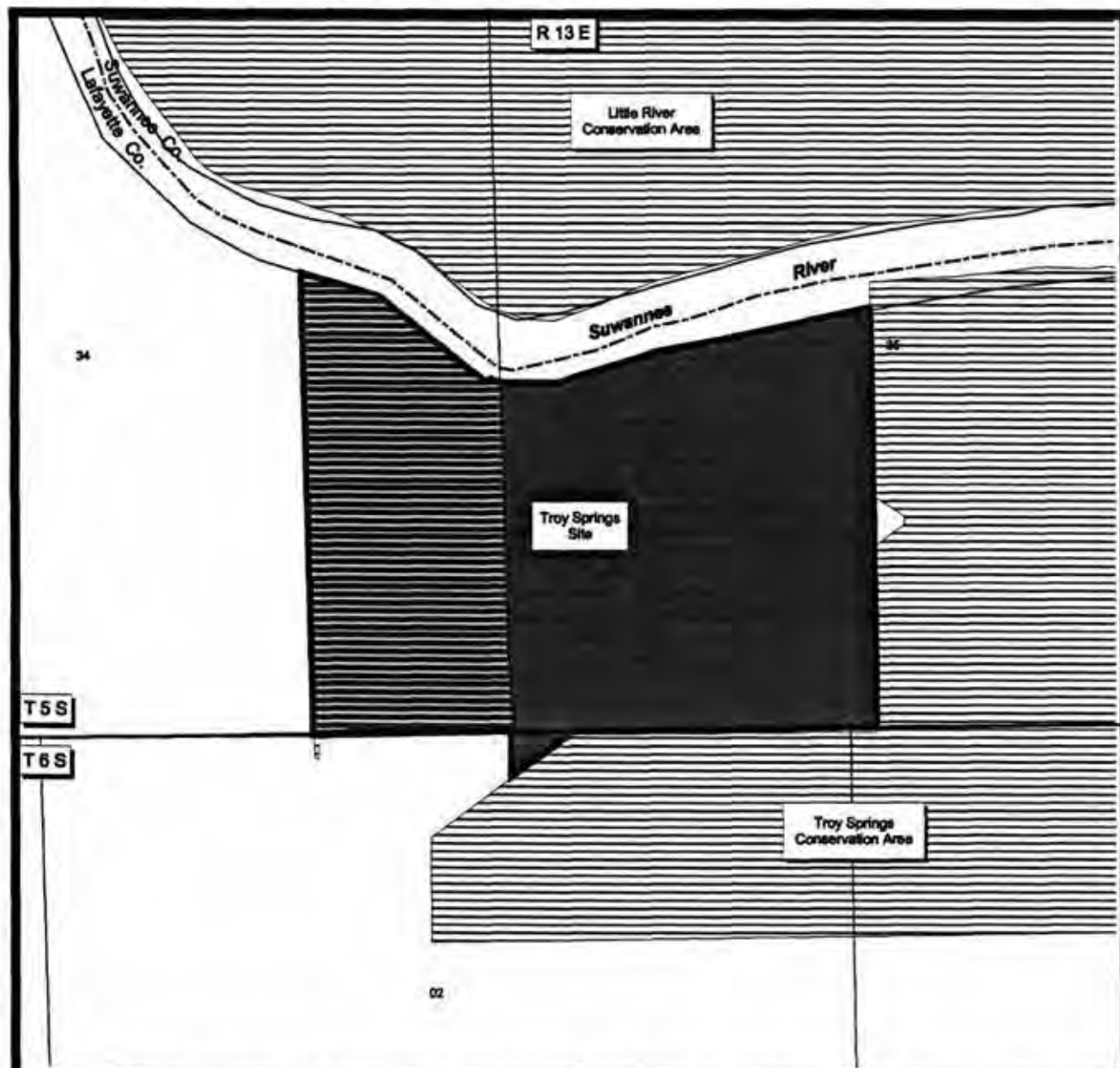
Jackson County

- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Carl Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project



2 Miles

Florida's First Magnitude Springs - Priority 15



Florida's First Magnitude Springs: Map Sheet 7

Lafayette County

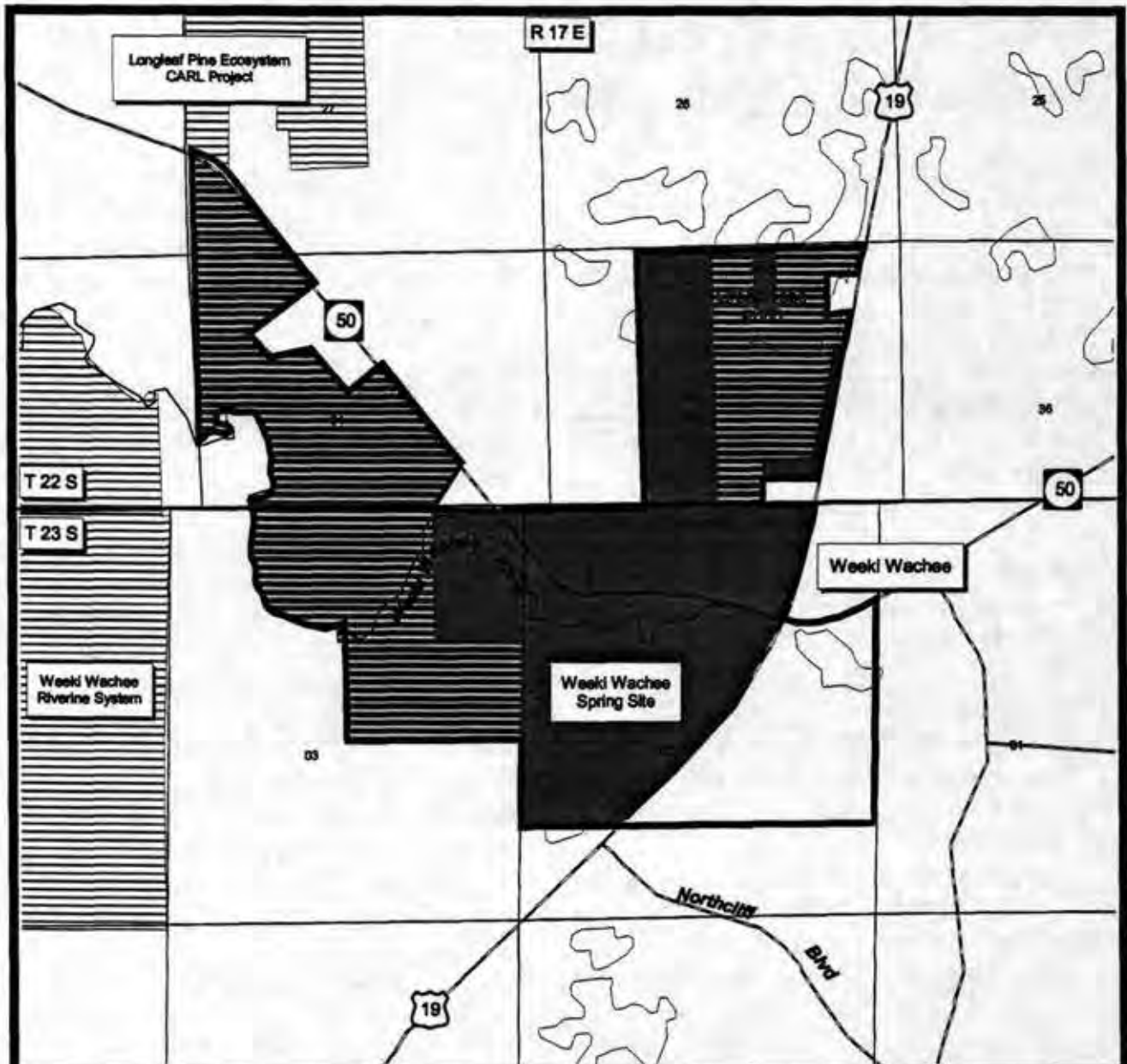
- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Carl Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project



0



0.5 Miles



Florida's First Magnitude Springs: Map Sheet 8

Hernando County

- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Carl Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project



0



0.5 Miles



Watermelon Pond

Priority 16

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 groundwater 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 is important for its extensive tract of xeric uplands (sandhill and scrub natural communities) and seasonally interconnected wetlands of the Brooksville Ridge physiographic province. The complex of these uplands with their marshes and lakes is regionally significant to vertebrate fauna in an area of the state subject to extensive development pressures. 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:(essential) Loncala (acquired) and other large sandhill and xeric tracts including Gladman, Burch, Matson, Hart, Barry, O'Steen and Outler.
Phase II: Remaining tracts.

On October 15, 1998, the Council designated the unsubdivided portion of section 36 and 11 other "corridor" parcels as essential. Acquisition work is proceeding on "corridor" tracts adjacent to state owned lands.

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) Phase I Only	16,600 8,250
Acres Acquired at a Cost of	5,016 \$3,851,019
Acres Remaining Phase I Only	11,584 3,234
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of Phase I Only	\$8,715,289 \$2,389,592

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.

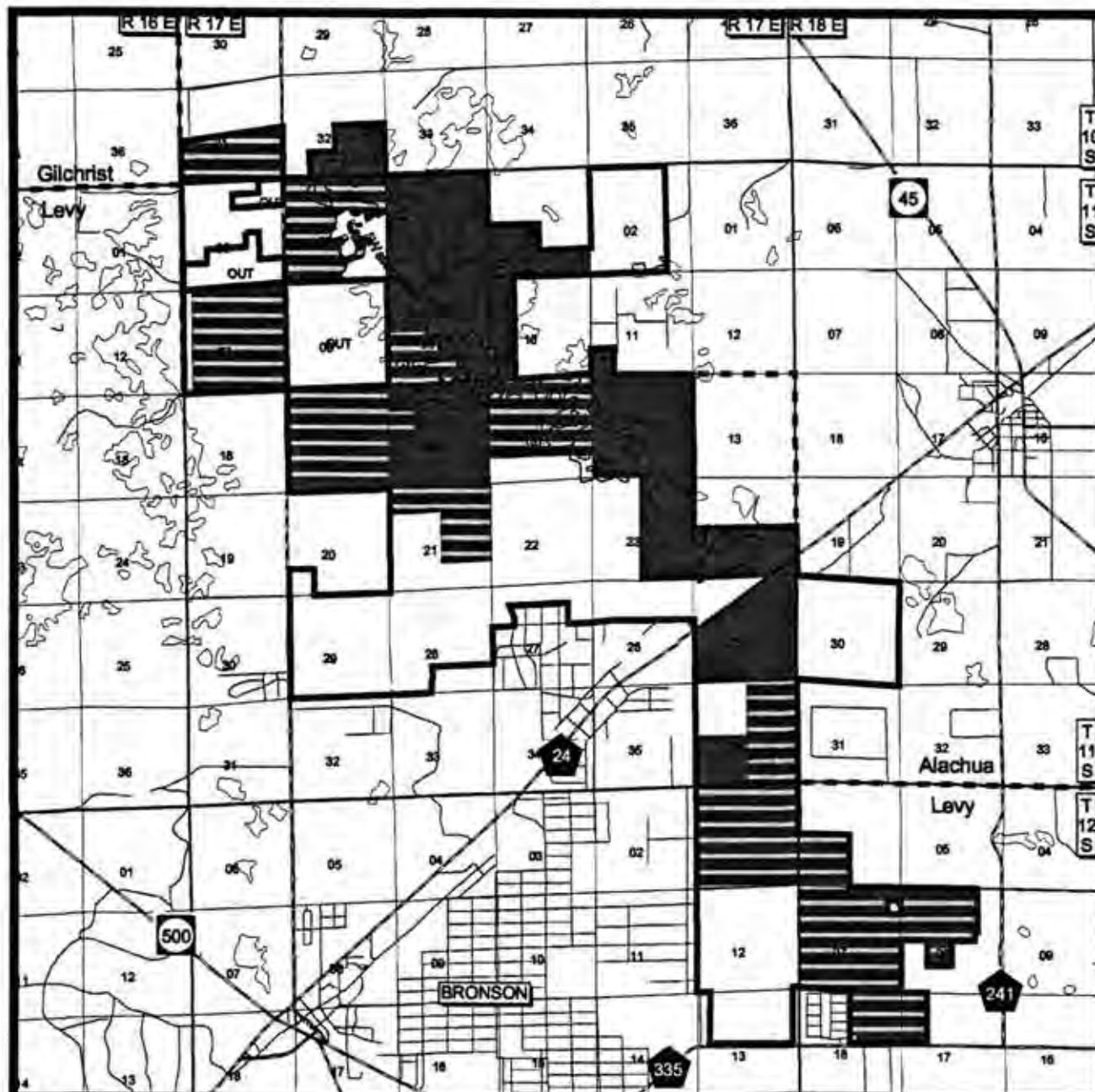
Revenue-generating potential The Division of Forestry will sell timber as needed to improve or maintain desirable ecosystem conditions. These sales will provide a variable source of revenue, but the revenue-generating potential for this project is expected to be low to moderate.

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

Watermelon Pond - Priority 16



Watermelon Pond

LEVY, ALACHUA COUNTIES

- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- CARL Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project



2 0 2 Miles



Ichetucknee Trace

Priority 17

Columbia County

Purpose for State Acquisition

North and east of Ichetucknee Springs, a dry valley—the Ichetucknee Trace—marks the route of a major 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 and sinks in the Trace threaten to rupture the conduit and pollute the spring water. The Ichetucknee Trace project will protect the water quality of the springs by removing the threat of further mining and groundwater contamination at six sites along the Trace. It also will provide the public with a park and a fishing area.

Manager

Columbia County, Division of Recreation and Parks, and Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission.

General Description

The project includes two active limerock mines and five other sinkhole sites along the Trace. Over 80 percent of the 450-acre limerock mine has no natural communities on it, but a small area of upland mixed forest and floodplain forest remains northeast of the mines. The majority of the areas around the five sinkholes are highly disturbed, but includes some fair quality forests. No rare plants or animals are known from the project. The mines are believed to lie over a significant geologic

feature, a major conduit to Ichetucknee Springs. The purchase of these mines and sinks will help protect the water supply to Ichetucknee Springs.

Public Use

This project qualifies as a fish management area, recreation parks, and geologic sites. With appropriate contouring, the water-filled mine pits could serve as a recreational fishery or fish hatchery and as a county park.

Acquisition Planning and Status

The essential parcels are Anderson Mining and Kirby ownerships and all parcels within the addition. The Council amended the boundary to add 636 acres in 1999. This project was ranked for the first time on December 5, 1996. In January, 2000, the BOT authorized the DSL to purchase 60 acres outside the project boundary. If the 60 acres tract is acquired, the Acquisition and Restoration Council (ARC) and ultimately the BOT will consider whether to retain ownership or designate the tract surplus.

On July 29, 1999, the Council added 636 acres to the project.

Coordination

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

FNAI Elements	
SANDHILL	G2G3/S2
XERIC HAMMOCK	G7/S3
2 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1997
Project Area (Acres)	1,126
Acres Acquired	0
at a Cost of	\$0
Acres Remaining	1,126
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of \$803,679	

Ichetucknee Trace - Priority 17

Management Policy Statement

The primary objective of management of the Ichetucknee Trace 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 and by preventing groundwater contamination through the major sinkholes along the Trace. Achieving this objective will help to ensure that the public can continue to enjoy recreation in the scenic springs and spring run. It will also provide additional recreational opportunities and geologic education.

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; restrict the use of fertilizers, herbicides, and gasoline-powered boats to protect water quality; 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 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 and five sinkholes in the Ichetucknee Trace, a dry valley that indicates the course of an underground conduit to Ichetucknee Springs, and therefore 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 Division of Recreation and Parks (DRP) is recommended as lead manager for the site adjacent to the existing state park, and Columbia County is recom-

mended as lead manager for the other five sites. The Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC) is recommended as co-manager on the limerock mine site.

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 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 DRP, the County, and the FWC 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 fish-

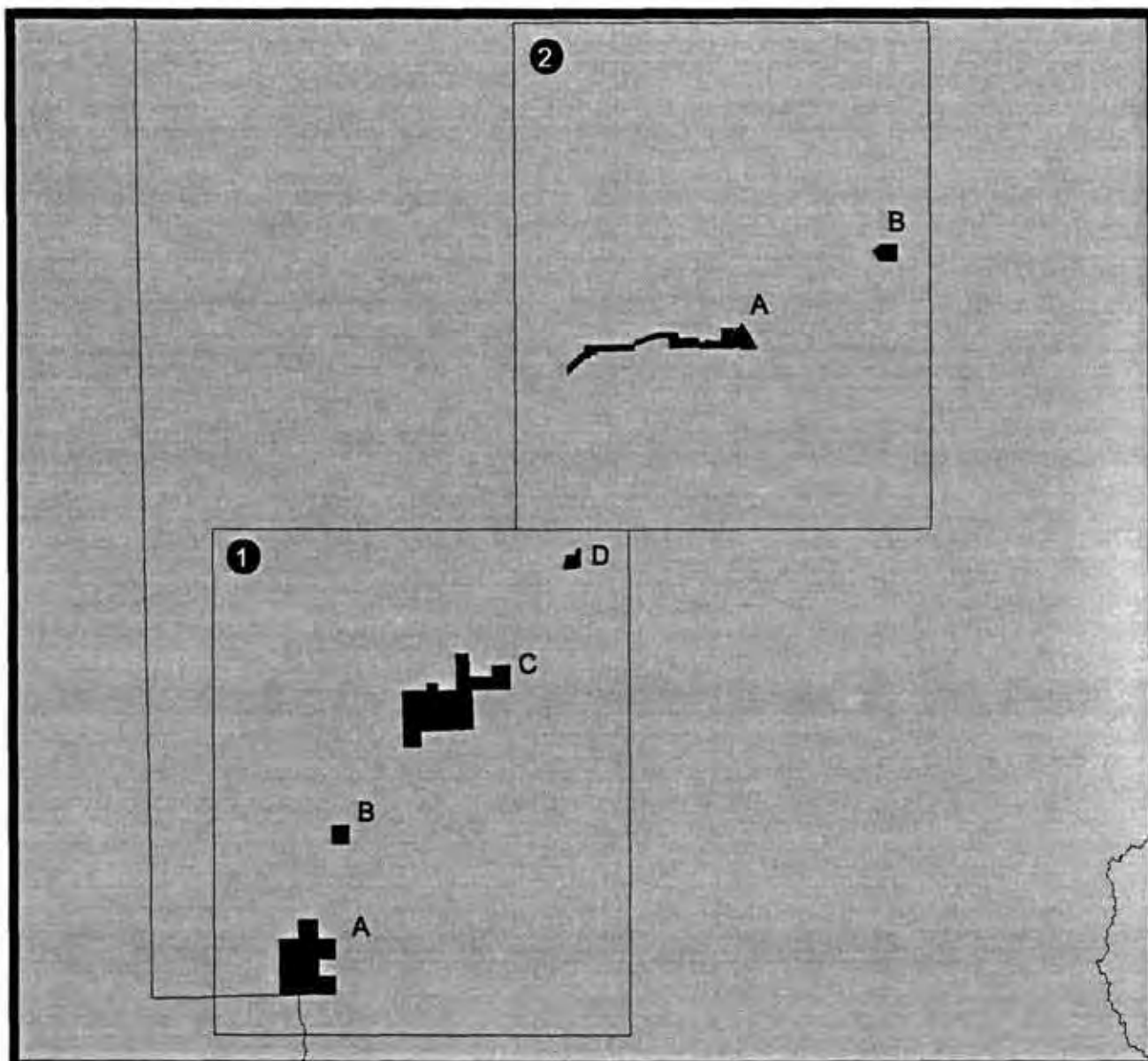
ing pier, docks for canoes and small boats, an education/information pavilion and designated hiking/biking trails.

Revenue-generating potential Some potential for sale of timber exists on this property. Additional revenue-generating potential would be the sale of fishing licenses, special use or entrance fees.

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

Management Cost Summary/FWCC

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



Ichetucknee Trace Overview

COLUMBIA COUNTY

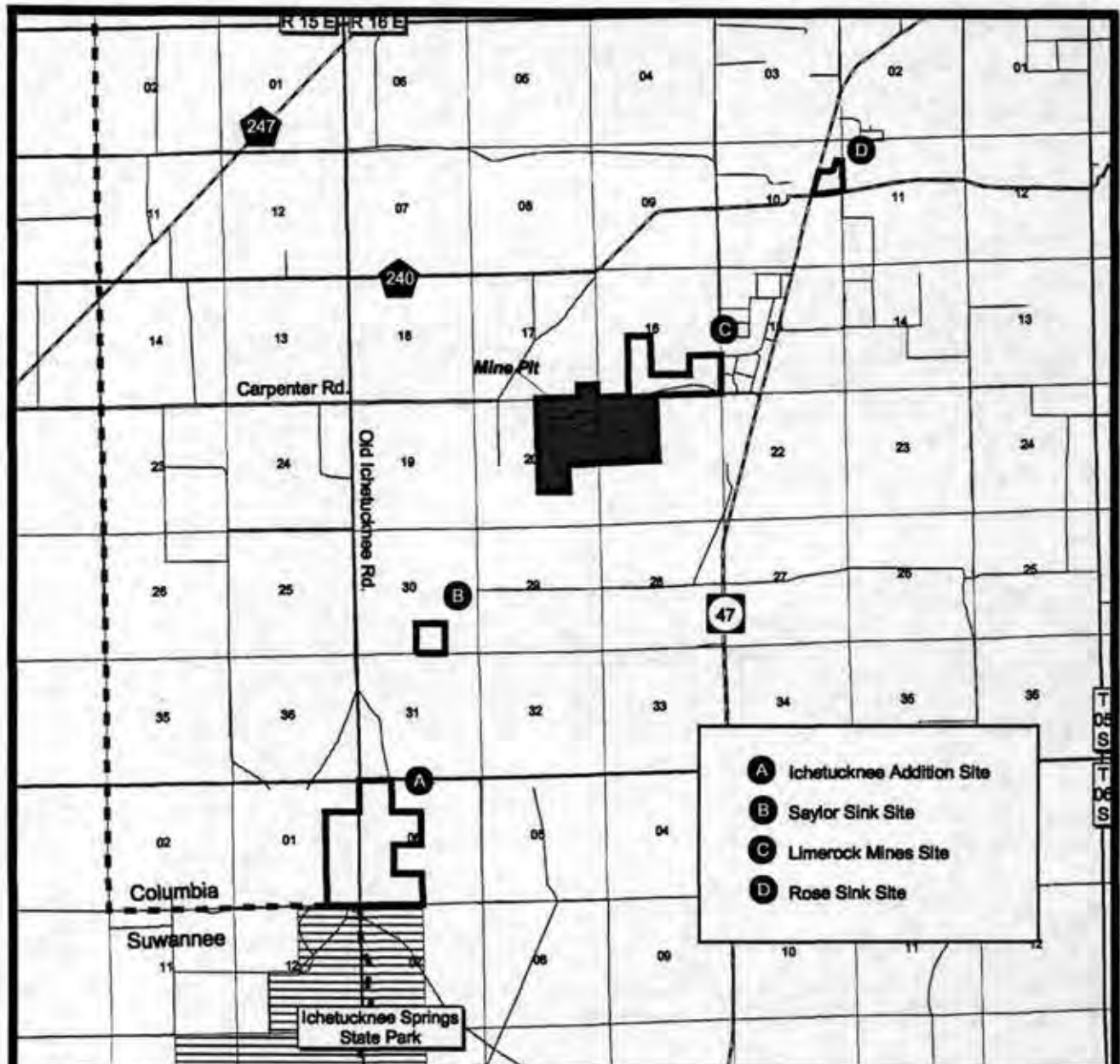
Map Sheet 1

- A. Ichetucknee Addition Site
- B. Saylor Sink Site
- C. Limerock Mines Site
- D. Rose Sink Site

Map Sheet 2:

- A. Clayhole Sink / Clayhole Creek Site
- B. Clayhole Creek - East of 441 Site

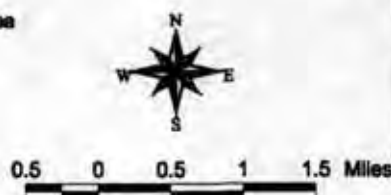




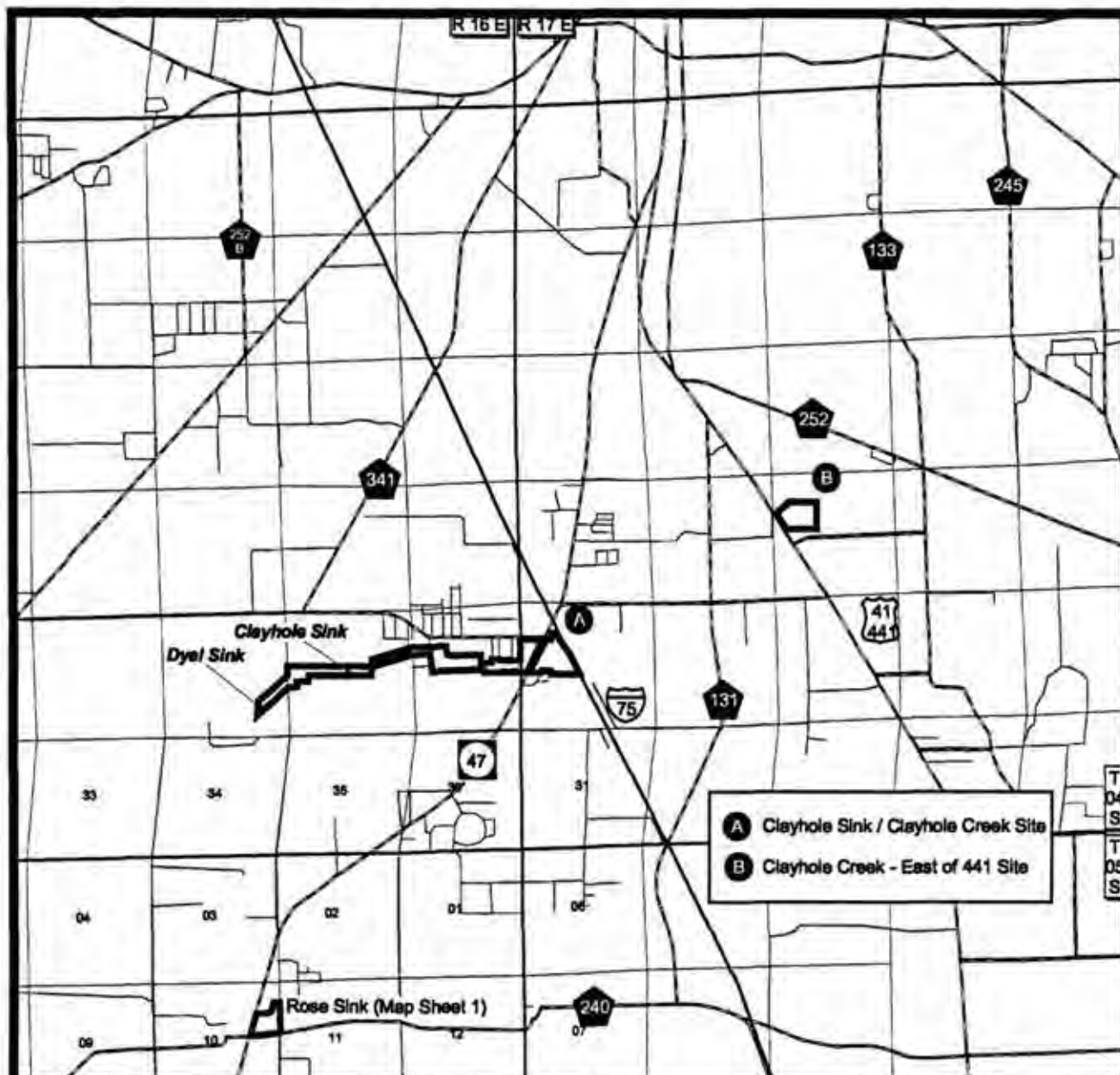
Ichetucknee Trace : Map Sheet 1

COLUMBIA COUNTY

- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- CARL Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project



Map Date: August 1999



Ichetucknee Trace : Map Sheet 2

COLUMBIA COUNTY

- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- CARL Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project



0.5 0 0.5 1 1.5 Miles



Map Date: August 1999

Wakulla Springs Protection Zone

Priority 18

Wakulla County

Purpose for State Acquisition

Just south of Tallahassee, Wakulla Springs - one of the largest and deepest artesian springs in the world - is now protected by a state park, but the enormous caverns that feed the spring spread far to the north and west of the park. The Wakulla Springs Protection Zone will protect the spring by protecting the land above the conduits that feed it, connect the state park with the Apalachicola National Forest, and provide the public an area for camping, hiking, and hunting.

Managers

Division of Recreation and Parks, Department of Environmental Protection; Division of Forestry, Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services; and the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission. See Management Prospectus for areas of management.

General Description

Over 70 percent of the project is in intensive silviculture or pasture; remnant natural areas include floodplain swamps and forests, upland pine or upland mixed forests, and unique features like sinkholes, aquatic caves, and spring-run streams. The project is important to protecting the subterranean headwaters of Wakulla Springs, the state's largest first magnitude spring and source of the Wakulla River. It is one of the largest and deepest artesian springs in the world and an Outstanding Florida Water. At least five rare animals, including three crustaceans in the aquatic caves, have been found here. Eight archaeological sites, including four mounds, are known

from the site, and more can be expected. There is also an historic cemetery in the project. The sinkholes in the project are vulnerable to trash dumping and development, which may degrade the quality of water flowing into Wakulla Spring; endangerment of the area is moderate.

Public Use

Portions of the project qualify as state park, state forest, and wildlife management area. Hiking or bicycling trails could link the park with the Apalachicola National Forest, and the project could also be suitable for camping, horseback riding, and perhaps hunting.

Acquisition Planning and Status

The essential parcels are the Ferrell tract, McBrides Slough tract and smaller tracts between the Edward Ball—Wakulla Springs State Park and Ferrell Tract. This project was ranked for the first time in December 1996. The McBrides Slough tract has been mapped previously as a Division of Recreation and Parks Inholdings and Additions project. Mapping and appraisal work is underway for all essential parcels.

On October 15, 1998, the LAMAC revised the designation of the following area to essential: approximately 1,004 acres that would connect the Ferrell tract with the Apalachicola National Forest.

Coordination

CARL has no acquisition partners at this time.

FNAI Elements	
Woodville karst cave crayfish	G1/S1
River Sinks cave amphipod	G1/S?
SPRING-RUN STREAM	G2/S2
SANDHILL	G2G3/S2
Hobbs' cave amphipod	G2G3/S2S3
Sherman's fox squirrel	G5T2/S2
AQUATIC CAVE	G3/S2
SINKHOLE LAKE	G3/S3
18 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1997
Project Area (Acres)	7,963
Acres Acquired	3,289
at a Cost of	\$6,720,850
Acres Remaining	4,674
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$3,262,452

Wakulla Springs Protection Zone - Priority 18

Management Policy Statement

The primary objective of management of the Wakulla Springs Protection Zone CARL project is to preserve the water quality of Wakulla Spring by protecting the land above the underground conduits that supply the spring. Achieving this objective will provide a refuge for extremely rare cave-dwelling crustaceans, preserve wildlife habitat in this developing region, and provide various recreational opportunities, such as camping and hiking, to the public.

If the state is to buy fee-simple title in the project, it should be managed under the single-use concept as part of Wakulla Springs State Park: management activities should be directed toward the protection of surface-water and groundwater quality. Consumptive uses such as hunting should not be permitted, and only such silvicultural uses as contribute to the restoration of native vegetation on disturbed areas. Managers should control public access to the project; limit public motor vehicles to one or a few major roads and route them away from sinkholes; thoroughly inventory the resources; and monitor management activities to ensure that they are actually preserving the quality of the groundwater. Managers should limit the number and size of recreational facilities, such as hiking trails, ensure that they avoid the most sensitive resources, particularly sinkholes and spring runs, and site them in already disturbed areas when possible.

If the state or other government acquires less-than-fee-simple interest in the project, any activities, such as silviculture, road improvements, or any development, should be strictly monitored to ensure that surface-water and groundwater quality in the project area is maintained or improved.

The project includes most of the land between the Apalachicola National Forest and Wakulla Springs State Park that is known to overlie conduits leading toward Wakulla Spring, and therefore has the size and configuration to achieve its primary objective.

Management Prospectus

Qualifications for state designation Its unique subterranean resources connected with Wakulla Springs, one of Florida's most significant artesian springs and already managed as a state park, qualify this project as a unit of the state park system. The project's size and diversity of resources makes portions of it also desirable for use and

management as a state forest and a wildlife management area. Management by the Division of Forestry as a state forest is contingent upon the state's acquiring fee-simple title to the core parcels.

Manager The Division of Recreation and Parks will manage areas south of State Road 267 and west of State Road 61, except for (1) the part of the project west of State Road 61 and south of a woods road in section 10, Township 3 South, Range 1 West, and (2) the portion of the Ferrell property in sections 22 and 27, T2S, R1W. The Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission is recommended as lead manager for the part of the Ferrell property described above. The Division of Forestry is recommended as lead manager for the remainder of the project.

Conditions affecting intensity of management

A. Division of Recreation and Parks

Under fee title acquisition, the Wakulla Springs Protection Zone will be a high-need management area. Resource restoration, public recreation, environmental education and development compatible with long-term resource protection will be an integral aspect of management. The areas around karst windows, springs and associated sloughs are often, and in some cases currently are being, subjected to inappropriate uses and levels of use that degrade the resource. In particular, the lands between the park and the national forest, west of State Road 61, contain a significant number of hydrological features which will require intensive management of people to ensure against resource degradation and allow for restoration where needed. Springs, karst windows and sinks are popular recreation sites. Hence, there will be a demand for their use. Close monitoring and study will be needed to decide which are suitable for public use and at what levels, followed with appropriate management measures.

The Ferrell Property represents a relatively intact long-leaf pine/wire grass community. Land uses in the general area have severely impacted this community type. Close attention will need to be paid to ensure the perpetuation of this community through appropriate burning and other management practices, if acquired in fee title. This concept also applies to other areas of the project managed by the Division of Recreation and Parks where the natural regime has been disturbed by silviculture and other land uses.

B. Division of Forestry

Many areas of the project will require considerable restoration efforts. Until these efforts are completed, the level of management intensity and related management costs is expected to be somewhat higher than what would be expected on a typical state forest.

C. Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission

The 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 is the introduction of all-season prescribed fire and control of human access. On portions of existing disturbed areas such as the agricultural fields, native and non-native agronomic plantings will be used to benefit both game and non-game 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 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 and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure**A. Division of Recreation and Parks*

Upon fee title acquisition, public access will be provided for low-intensity, non-facility-related outdoor recreation. As a part of the Wakulla Springs State Park, hunting would not be permitted. Vehicular access by the public will be confined to designated points and routes. Particular emphasis will be given to protection of springs and associated sloughs, sinks and karst windows. Resource management activities in the first year of each fee title acquisition will concentrate on site security (including posting boundaries) and development of a resource inventory in conjunction with the development of a comprehensive management plan.

Long-term management may include a wide range of resource-based recreation and associated facilities. The integration of appropriate public uses will create wildlife and recreational linkages between the State Park and the national forest.

B. Division of Forestry

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. Un-

til specific positions are provided for the project, public access will be coordinated through the Division of Forestry's Tallahassee District Headquarters and management activities will be conducted with district personnel.

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. Management activities will also stress enhancement of the abundance and spatial distribution of threatened and endangered species. 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 the site.

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.

Wakulla Springs Protection Zone - Priority 18

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 of Forestry 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.

C. Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission

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 FWCC, describing the goals and objectives of future resource management.

Long-range plans will stress ecosystem management, the protection and management of threatened and endangered species and the management of small game and small game hunting opportunities. Essential roads will be stabilized to provide all weather public access and manage 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.

Where appropriate and practical, timber resources will be managed using acceptable silvicultural practices as recommended by the Division of Forestry. These prac-

tices will include reforestation of cleared pinelands and natural regeneration of pine plantations.

Environmentally sensitive areas such as sinkholes 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 manage of the property.

Revenue-generating potential The Division of Recreation and Parks expects no significant revenue from this property immediately after fee title acquisition, and the amount of any future revenue will depend on the nature and extent of public use and facilities developed. The Division of Forestry will sell timber 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, but the revenue-generating potential of this project is expected to be moderate. The Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission may also sell timber to help offset operational costs. Future revenue from timber resources will depend on successful reforestation and management of cleared pinelands. Additional revenue would be generated from sales of hunting licenses, fishing licenses, wildlife management area stamps and other special hunting stamps or permits.

Cooperators in management activities The Division of Recreation and Parks will, as appropriate, cooperate with local governments, other state agencies, and the water management district to further resource management, recreational and educational opportunities, and the development of the lands for state park purposes. The Division of Forestry and the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission will also cooperate with other state and local governmental agencies in managing the area.

Management Cost Summary/DRP

Category	Startup	Recurring
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$48,840	\$48,840
OPS	\$10,000	\$10,000
Expense	\$86,342	\$6,342
OCO	\$58,956	\$0
FCO	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$204,138	\$65,142

Management Cost Summary/DOF

Category	Startup
Source of Funds	CARL
Salary	\$65,343
OPS	\$0
Expense	\$90,000
OCO	\$129,000
FCO	\$0
TOTAL	\$284,343










Management Cost Summary/GFC

Category	Startup	Recurring
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$37,170	\$74,340
OPS	\$7,000	\$7,000
Expense	\$45,000	\$60,000
OCO	\$38,500	\$38,500
FCO	\$75,000	\$0
TOTAL	\$202,670	\$179,840



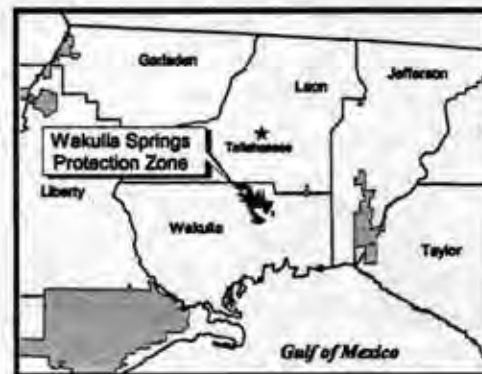
Wakulla Springs Protection Zone

Leon/Wakulla County

-  Acquired
 -  Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
 -  Carl Project Boundary
 -  Federal Land
 -  Local or Private Managed Area
 -  State Land
 -  State Aquatic Preserve
 -  Other CARL Project
-  St. Joe Timberland Holdings



0 1 2 3 4 Miles



Three Chimneys

Priority 19

Volusia County

Purpose for State Acquisition

An old live-oak hammock in the City of Ormond Beach protects the remains of a British sugar and rum factory from the 1700's. The Three Chimneys project will protect the hammock and these remains—some of the few from the British period in Florida—and will give the public an opportunity to see and learn about this site.

Manager

Ormond Beach Historical Trust.

General Description

High-quality, old-growth hydric hammock, dominated by live oak, laurel oak, sweetgum, hackberry, elm, cabbage palm, and other trees, occupies nearly all the site. No FNAI-listed plants or animals are known from the site, but migrating songbirds may use the hammock as a stopover. The site includes the ruins of a sugar and rum factory from the 18th-century British period, with two

of the original three chimneys remaining. Few sites from Florida's British period are now publicly owned. There are also early 20th-century remains on the site.

The site is vulnerable to further neglect and is surrounded by development. It is in danger of development.

Public Use

This project is designated as a state historic site, with uses such as historic interpretation and possibly picnicking or walking.

Acquisition Planning and Status

The project includes eight parcels and five owners. The Segev parcel is essential.

Coordination

The CARL program has no acquisition partners at this time.

Management Prospectus

Qualifications for State-designation The Three Chimneys/Conservation and Recreation Lands (CARL) project, designated 8 Vo196, encompasses 54.5 acres of land currently owned by four private owners. Prehistoric Indian middens have been unearthed on the property as well as an historic coquina repository. Likewise, archaeological ruins of America's first rum distillery (circa 1764) have been excavated and over 50 large trees

and rare plants identified which will enhance the quality of the project. The tract is a mature mosaic hardwood hammock of massive live oaks—some up to 22 feet in circumference and over 200 years old—elms, hickories and magnolias located on the north side of State Road (SR) 40, or West Grenada Boulevard, in urban Ormond Beach, Volusia County, Florida.

Consisting of jurisdictional wetlands with elevations of 4-7 feet, the proposed park is situated one

FNAI Elements	
HYDRIC HAMMOCK	G7/S4?
1 element known from project	

Placed on list	2000
Project Area (Acres)	54
Acres Acquired	0
at a Cost of	\$0
Acres Remaining	54
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of \$1,120,248	

mile west of US 1. The site was originally included in King George III's 20,000 acre land grant to Richard Oswald, dated Wednesday, July 23, 1763, and it was the first settlement in what was to become Ormond Beach. The subject area is the only large green space remaining in the six miles between I-95 and the Atlantic Ocean, a rapidly developing commercial and residential district.

This Management Prospectus is based on a 1995 archaeological study paid for by the Ormond Beach Historical Trust (OBHT) and city of Ormond Beach, aerial photographs, a site visit by FNAI ecologist Dr. A. Johnson on May 19, 1999, and a July 7, 1999 Preservation Plan prepared by Dr. L. Wayne of SouthArc in Gainesville. In addition to the unique historic ruins and large trees, introduced exotics include air potato, bamboo, camphor, Chinese tallow, grapefruit and Cherokee rose. The invasive exotics will be removed, (see ¶ 4 below).

The size and diverse resources of the Three Chimneys site will provide a much-needed green-space buffer of state-owned lands in a busy commercial corridor which conforms with the Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan developed pursuant to §375.021, the state management plan §253.03(7), state land acquisition plan §259.04(1)(a), and, lastly, the site qualifies under Rule 18-8.009(6)(c). Once the state obtains title to the property, the OBHT is recommended as lead manager. The Division of Recreation and Parks and Department of Environmental Protection is recommended as the cooperating manager.

Management Goals The management goals of the Three Chimneys CARL project are threefold. First, to stabilize, preserve, restore, protect, maintain, interpret and manage in perpetuity the prehistoric middens and archaeological resources of the site, dating from the British Period. The OBHT aims to enhance public education, visitor appreciation and simultaneously allow compatible passive guest access. Sun-driven salt intrusion and tree root-caused damage has caused significant

decay at Three Chimneys and must be stopped immediately. Next, it is our goal to enhance conservation and protection and perpetuate an irreplaceable old-growth hardwood forests, a natural hammock growing ever more scarce in Florida today. This action will include the development of a plan to protect and restore surface water resources and encourage wild life. Lastly, we will provide recreational activity areas and walking trails to be connected to the state/county/city and East Coast Greenway Association's (ECGA) network of hiking/biking trails extending along the east coast of America, Maine to Key West and promote this first settlement of slaves in Volusia County.

Conditions Affecting Intensity of Management

Although most of the Three Chimneys CARL Project includes a hardwood hammock that is a low-need tract requiring only basic resource management and protection, there is a more costly aspect to this proposal. The archaeological areas containing extant ruins, has a subsurface nail scatter, glass and metal objects to be studied. In addition, areas around the prehistoric Indian middens and coquina pits will require prudence to preserve their intrinsic value and shelter them, in tact, for future generations to experience. These factors will result in higher than typical costs than that of management of only a state forest devoid of an archaeological site.

Timetable for Implementing Management

Within a year after the 54.5 acres is acquired and assigned to the OBHT to manage, initial activities will concentrate on site security from vandals and looters, i.e., installing a security fence around the boiling house, two-kettle distillery and large upright chimney and Indian midden. The site will immediately be nominated to the National Register of Historic Places. Additionally, removing tree roots, stumps and all encroaching vegetation from the masonry ruins will begin at once. Deteriorated masonry joints will be re-pointed with tabby or mortar of matching composition and colors and root-damaged sections of the distillery will be reconstructed by a trained mason. A temporary pro-

Three Chimneys - Priority 19

tective roof will be installed over all ruins once they have been stabilized. A dilapidated 20th-century farm house and out buildings will be removed along with all other trash, and an open cesspool will be filled. A resource inventory will be completed using the OBHT's Preservation Plan, completed by SouthArc, Inc. in June, 1999. This Plan also identified many biologic species on the site. Invasive exotic plants such as air potato, Chinese tallow, camphor and bamboo will be removed. Public and fire management access will be addressed.

As soon as possible, the OBHT will provide appropriate, albeit limited, access to the public while protecting sensitive resources and site work continues.

Future goals include firmly establishing and promoting Three Chimneys as a heritage resource similar to those found in St. Augustine and at Bulow State Park. This work will begin by the cataloging of recovered material and documenting of the completed professional archaeologist's excavations since 1995 along the south side of the boiling house; excavations north of the boiling house to identify pier locations of other structures such as the grinding mill and fermentory; investigation of the existing well to identify any old well beneath it and placing on-site signage with pictures, schematic drawings and interpretive displays, to be installed along with a demonstration cane field and miniature sugar works, a living history display, in an area used as cattle pasture 30 years ago. Other on-site usages will include building a vandal-proof Interpretive Center, parking lot, picnic area/playground, nature trails and an earthen berm along SR 40 to buffer the site from traffic noise.

Management Cost Summary

Salary (2 FTE)	\$62,000
OCO - Park design	\$100,000
Expenses stabilizing ruins	\$10,000
Fixed capital - Parking lots, trails	\$500,000
Total	\$672,000

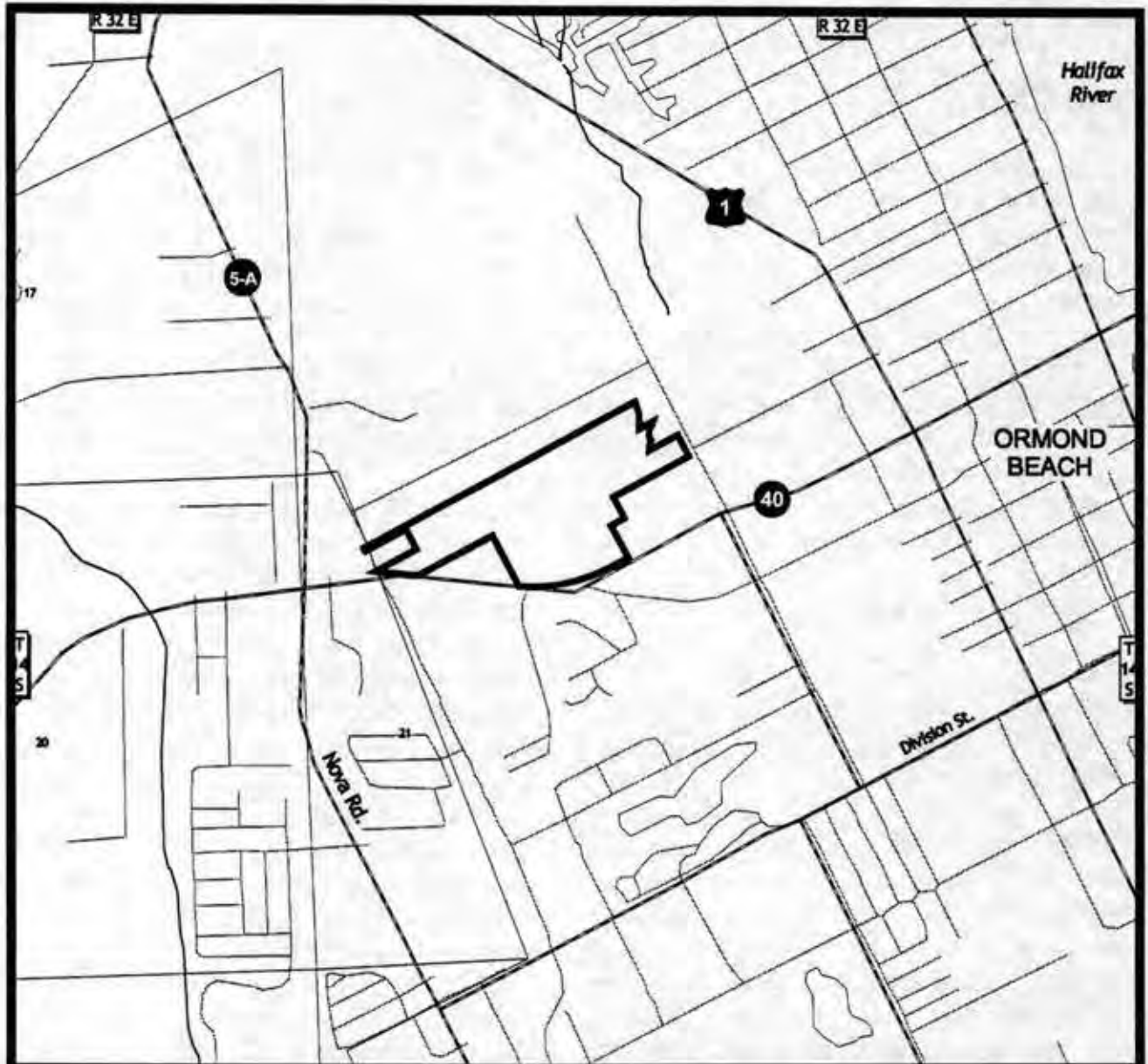
Finally, Three Chimneys will be tied into the East Coast Greenway Association's network of hiking/biking trails.

Revenue Generating Potential The approximate tax value of the 54.5-acre parcel in the project is \$1.3 million, indicative of its choice location in the busy commercial corridor of Ormond Beach. This high value also has a positive advantage. The Three Chimneys Park will be the eighth state-owned Florida British Period site and a valued addition to this inventory of cultural resources as it is located in an urban location. A similar-sized historic park in Barberville, 25 miles to the west on SR 40, attracts over 31,000 visitors a year. Given Three Chimneys locale and tremendous educational opportunities for central Florida-area school children and tourists, substantial visitors' revenues are anticipated.

There will be a small amount of revenue obtained from stumpage sold in areas designated for public parking and picnic grounds.

Management Costs and Sources of Revenue It is anticipated that management funding to accomplish the project's goals will come from the CARL trust fund.

The new mayor and commissioners of Ormond Beach have indicated a positive attitude toward assisting the OBHT with the development and management of Three Chimneys. A proposal will be made to the newly-elected city officials after they are seated on December 7, 1999.



Three Chimneys

VOLUSIA COUNTY

-  Acquired
-  Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
-  CARL Project Boundary
-  Federal Land
-  Local or Private Managed Area
-  State Land
-  State Aquatic Preserve
-  Other CARL Project



0.2 0 0.2 Miles



Pineland Site Complex

Priority 20

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 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. It is threatened by residential construction 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: American Bible Church, Sapp, Samadani, 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. Negotiations with landowners are ongoing.

On October 15, 1998, the LAMAC revised the designation of the following parcels to essential: The Cloisters and Jessy Chris.

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	G7/S3
Wood stork	G4/S2
ESTUARINE TIDAL MARSH	G4/S4
Roseate spoonbill	G5/S2S3
7 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1996
Project Area (Acres)	250
Acres Acquired	0.57
at a Cost of	\$280,000
Acres Remaining	249
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$1,839,970

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, weed 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

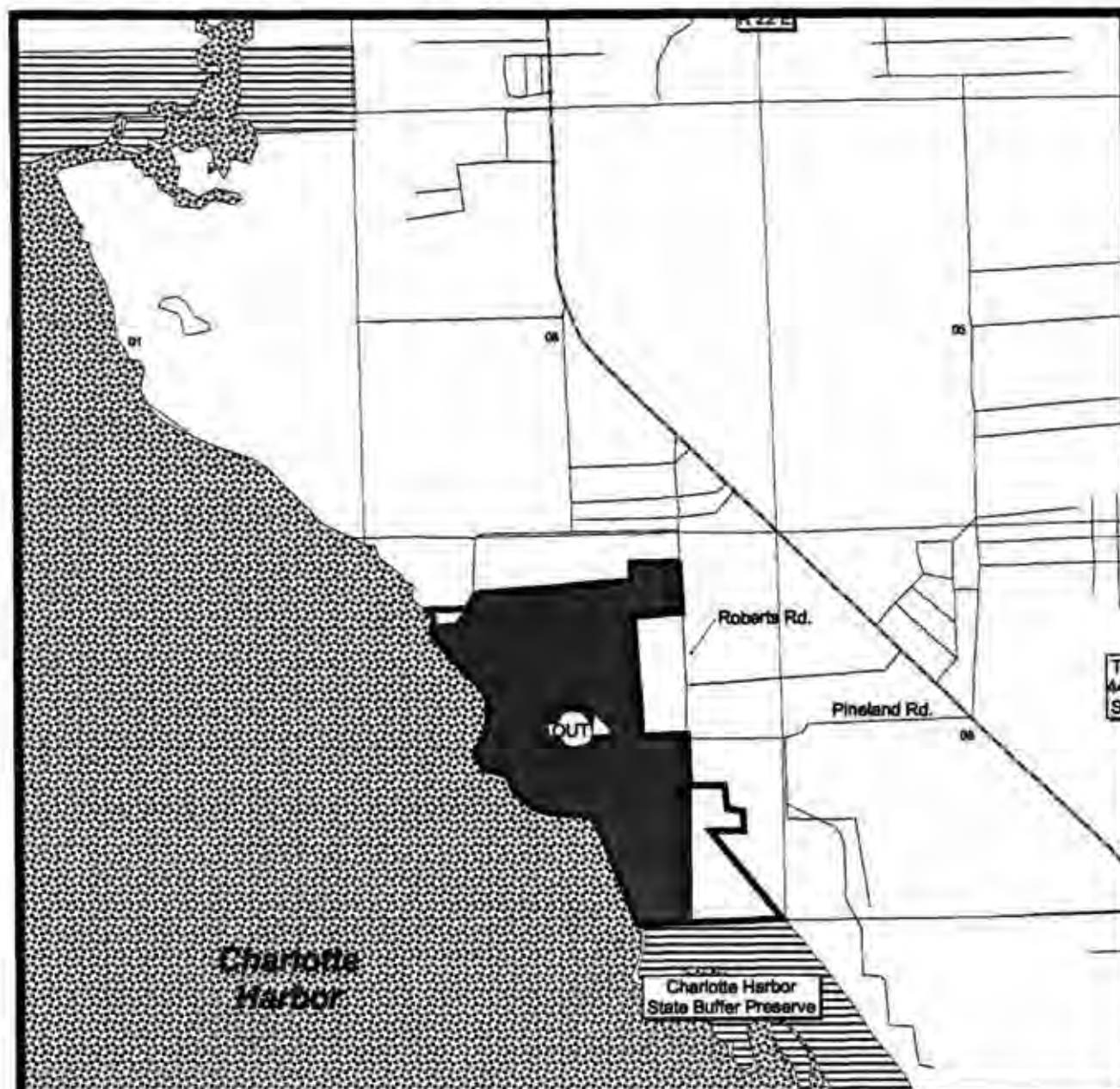
Within the first year after acquisition, initial or intermediate activities will concentrate on site security, resource inventory, and property maintenance (cleaning up of dumped materials, exotic plant eradication, etc.). A master plan (now being drafted) will be in place to guide a phased development 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



Pineland Site Complex

LEE COUNTY

- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- CARL Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project



0.6 0 0.6 1.2 Miles



Apalachicola River

Priority 21

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 sedgy 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.

General Description

This project includes much of Florida's upland glades natural community, currently not represented on conservation lands, and harbors several globally rare plant species as well as 16 species

occurring nowhere else in Florida. It consists of three 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 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 30 additional owners. Neal

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)	7,127
Acres Acquired	0
at a Cost of	\$0
Acres Remaining	7,127
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$2,808,322

Apalachicola River - Priority 21

Land & Timber Co., St. Joe and Soterra are the three major owners, Neal by far the largest. The largest parcels in the Aspalaga Landing (800 acres) tract consist of the same three ownerships, with Soterra owning the most acreage. The largest owner in Sweetwater Creek (9,145 acres) is St. Joe.

On July 14, 1995, the LAMAC 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.

On December 5, 1996, the LAMAC 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.

On May 6, 1999, the Council designated an additional 11,800 acres as "essential".

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.

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.

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.

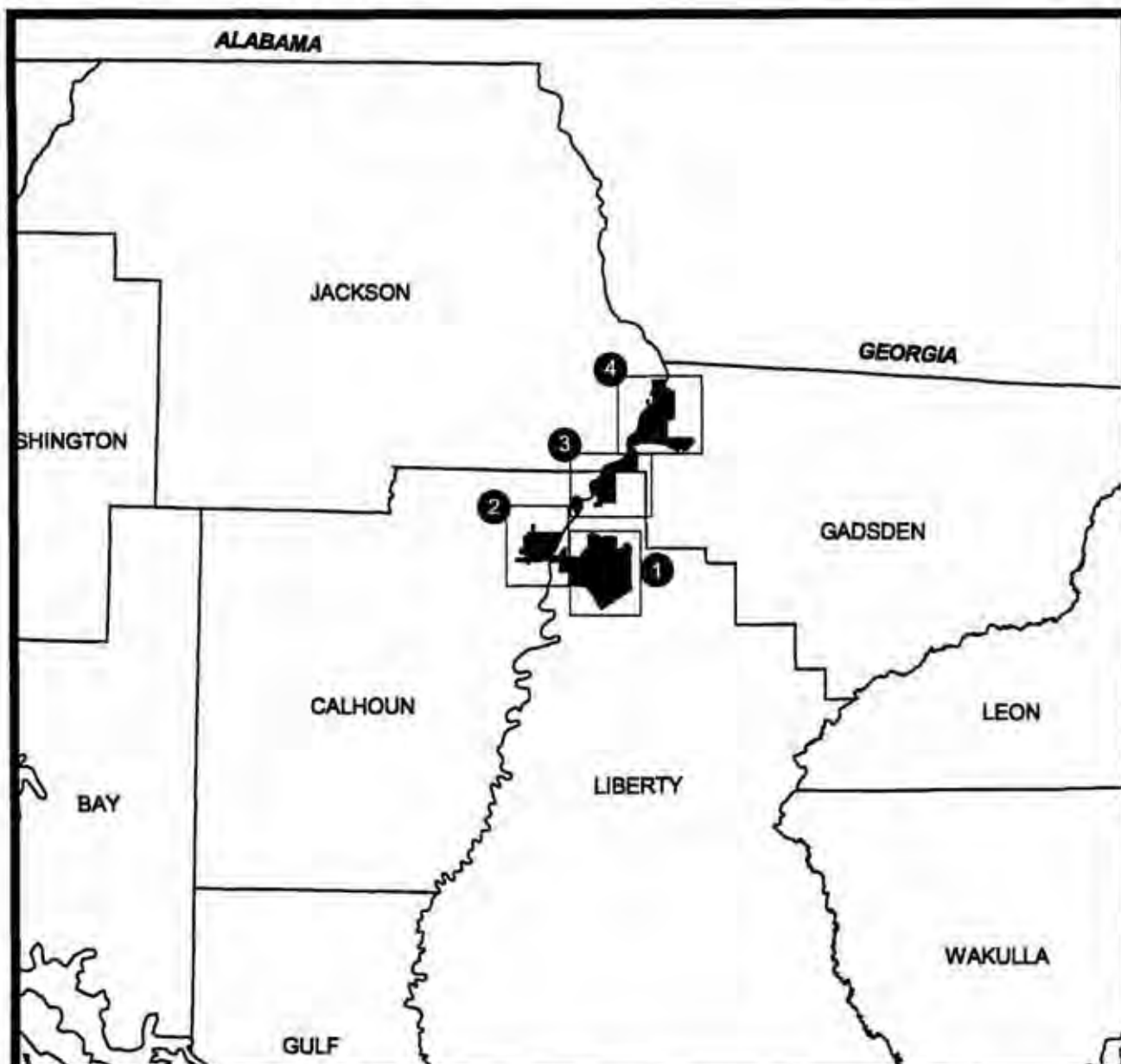
Cooperators in management activities No local governments or others are recommended for management of this project area.

Apalachicola River - Priority 21

Management Cost 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 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 Category	Startup	Recurring
Source of Funds	CARL	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



Apalachicola River: Overview

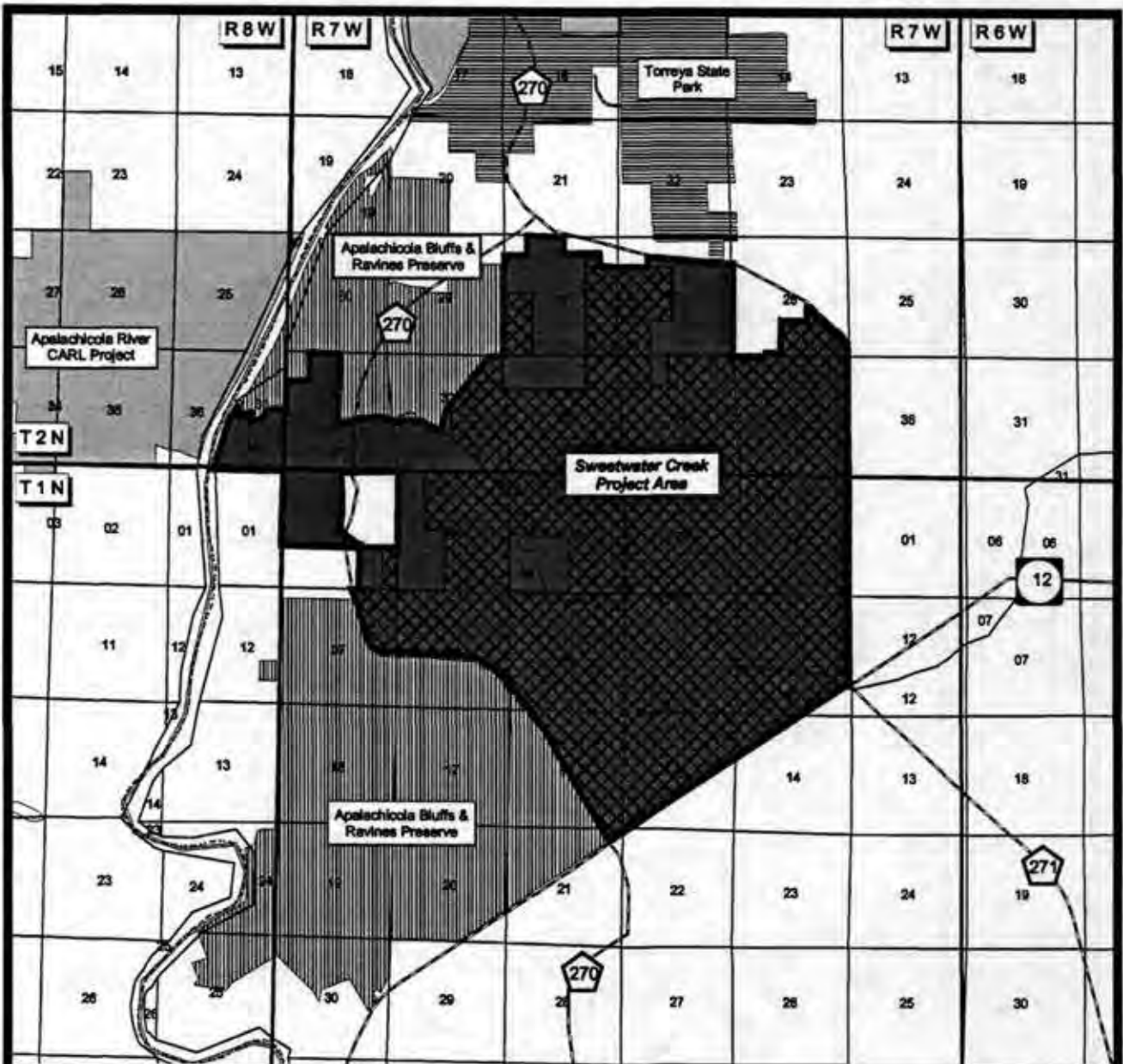
Gadsden, Calhoun, Jackson, Liberty Counties

- Map Sheet 1:
Sweetwater Creek Site
- Map Sheet 2:
Atkins Site
- Map Sheet 3:
Aspalaga Site
- Map Sheet 4:
Gadsden Glades Site



0 5 10 15 Miles





Apalachicola River: Map Sheet 1

Liberty County

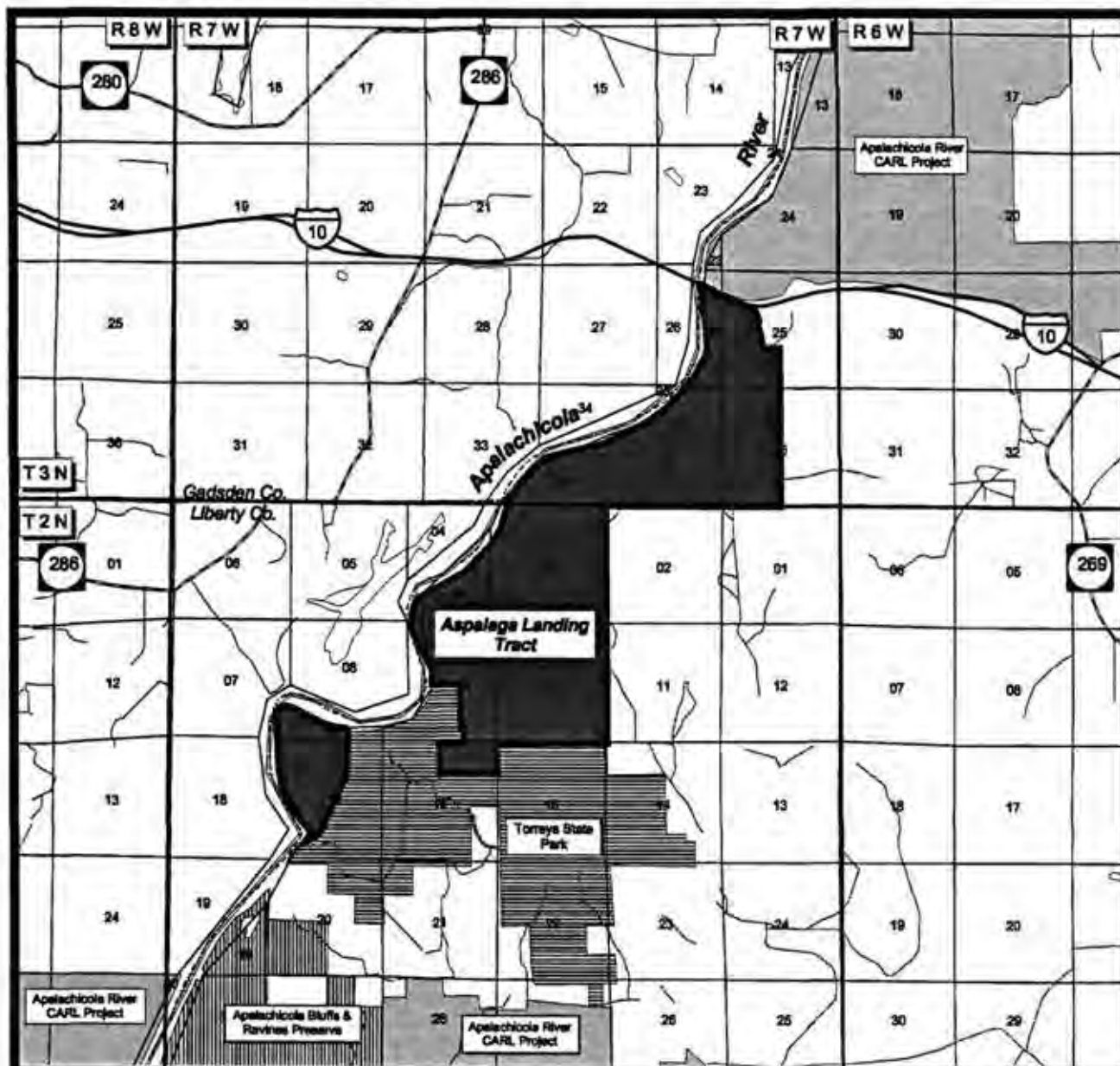
- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Carl Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project
- St. Joe Timberland Holdings



0 1 2 3 4 Miles



Apalachicola River - Priority 21



Apalachicola River: Map Sheet 3

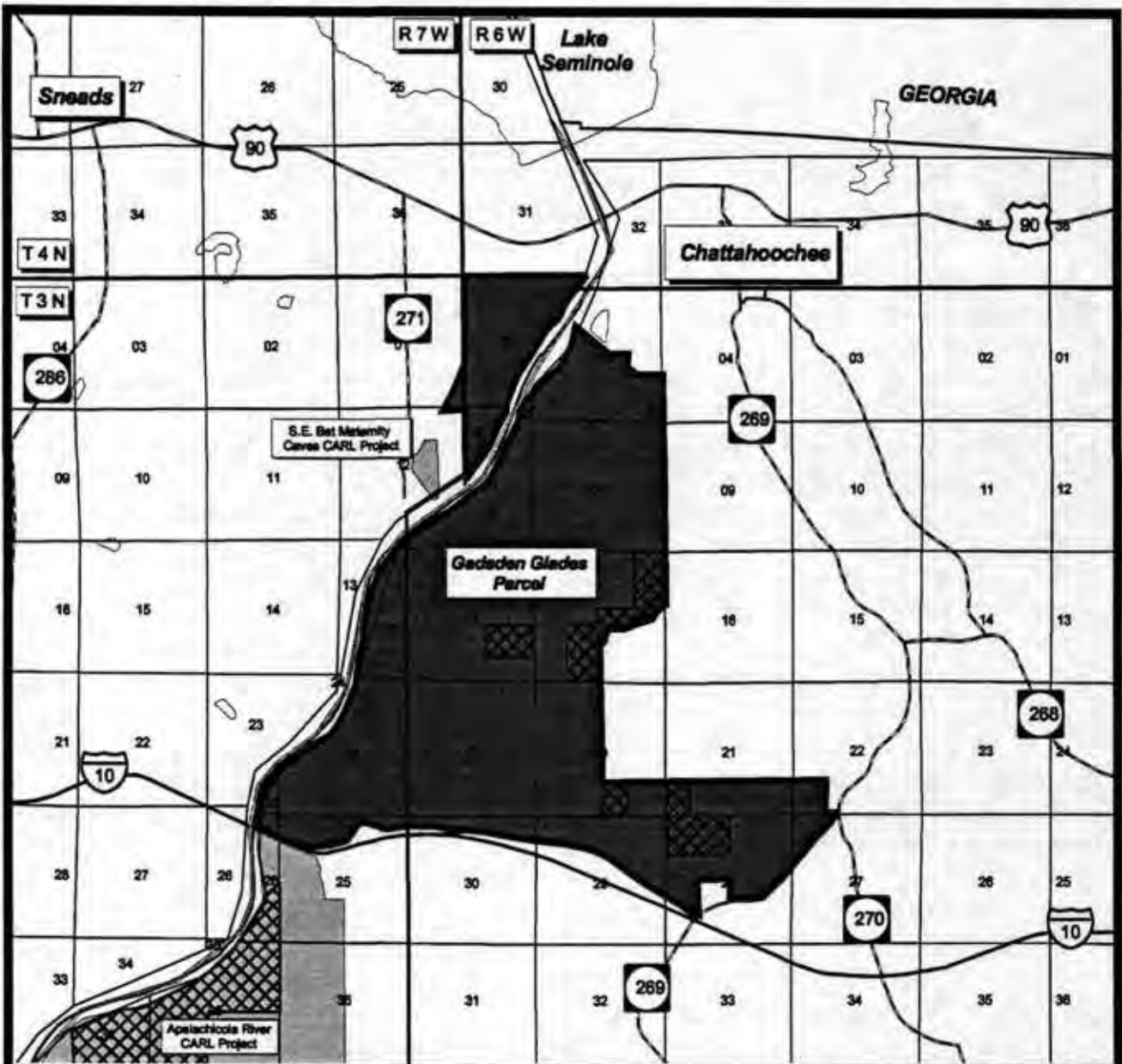
Gadsden County

- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Carl Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project



0 1 2 Miles





Apalachicola River: Map Sheet 4

Gadsden/Jackson Counties

- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Carl Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project

St. Joe Timberland Holdings



0 1 2 Miles



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

Catfish Creek is a diverse natural area 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, all in excellent condition. The tract harbors at least 19

rare plant and animal species state listed as endangered or threatened. Rare or endangered animal species include the 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: (essential) Rolling Meadows (acquired), TNC (acquired) and Palo Alto (acquired); Phase II: Imagination Farms, Progress Homes (acquired) and K-Rocker. Phase III: Section two which is subdivided (state has acquired all of section consolidated by Bowen). Appraisals are being initiated on UF ownership.

On October 21, 1999, the Council designated an additional 6,991 acres as "essential" parcels.

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	
SCRUB	G2/S2
<i>Britton's bear-grass</i>	G2/S2
<i>Lewton's polygala</i>	G2/S2
<i>Cutthroat grass</i>	G2/S2
<i>Scrub plum</i>	G2G3/S2
SANDHILL UPLAND LAKE	G3/S2
Florida scrub lizard	G3/S3
<i>Pygmy fringe-tree</i>	G3/S3
20 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1990
Project Area (Acres)	11,280
Acres Acquired	4,339
at a Cost of	\$4,964,469
Acres Remaining	6,941
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$6,732,129

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.

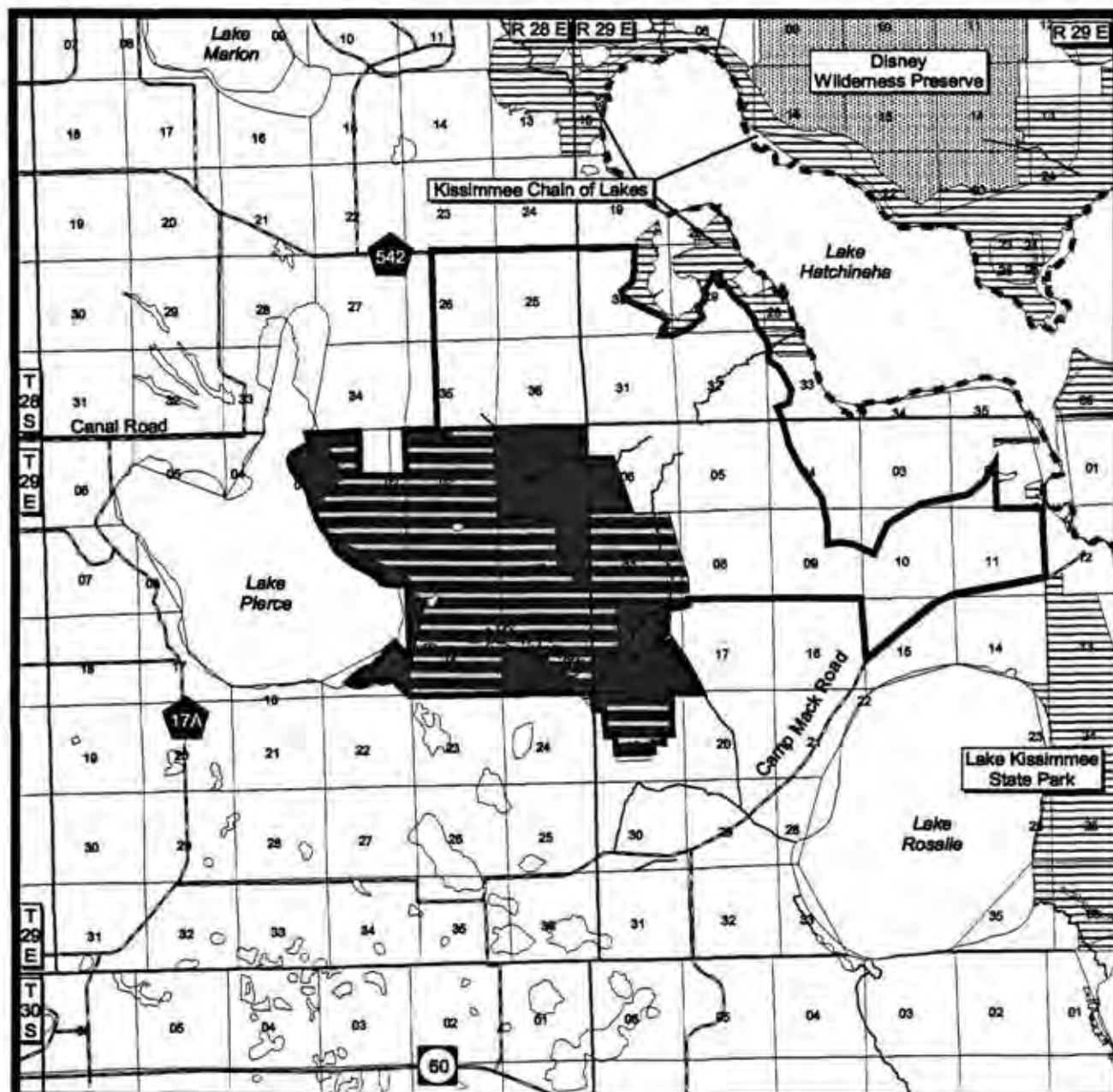
Revenue-generating potential No significant revenue is expected to be generated initially. After acquisition, it will probably be several years before any significant public use facilities are developed. The amount of any revenue generated will depend on the nature and extent of public use and facilities.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

Catfish Creek - Priority 22



Catfish Creek

POLK COUNTY

- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- CARL Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project



2 0 2 4 Miles



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 is a major tributary and drainage basin of the Apalachicola River. The river itself has an interesting combination of alluvial and spring-run

characteristics. Its high banks underlain by limestone support several rare plants, one of which is the globally imperiled dye-flower. It is among eight plants of conservation concern on the site. Rare to imperiled animal species include alligator snapping turtle, at least four bivalve mollusks, five rare fishes, three rare salamanders, and Barbour's map turtle. 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 (moved to Less-Than-Fee), and Florida Public Utilities Co. (all willing sellers).

Waddells Mill Pond: Essential tracts are Waddell Plantation ownership and smaller archaeologically

FNAI Elements	
<i>Dye-flower</i>	G1G2/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
Dougherty Plain cave crayfish	G2/S2
40 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1996*
Project Area (Acres)	5,186
Acres Acquired	463
at a Cost of	\$743,600
Acres Remaining	4,723
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$3,605,463

* Project combined with Waddells Mill Pond (1991) Dec. 1996

Middle Chipola River - Priority 23

significant parcels west and adjacent to Waddell Plantation.

In 1996, the Council combined the Middle Chipola project with the Waddells Mill Pond project, and added 170 acres to the Middle Chipola boundary.

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

On February 11, 1999, the Council added 5 acres.

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 muskels 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.

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 Bargain/Shared project with the water management district. The district will retain title to the Mutual Life Insurance Company parcels.

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 addi-

tion 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.

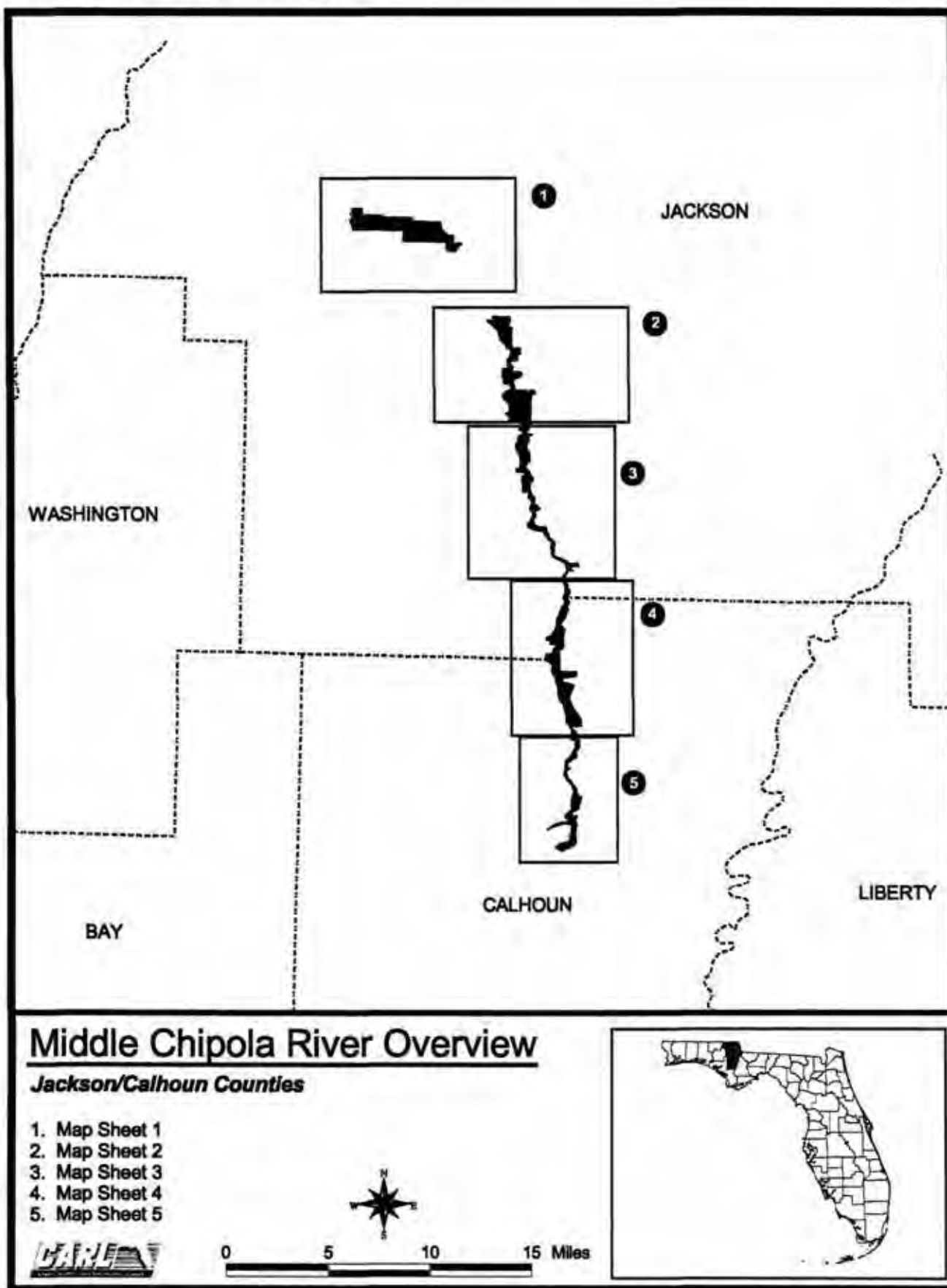
Cooperators in management activities No cooperators are recommended for this tract. However, consultation with the Northwest Florida Water Management District on water related matters and the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission on wildlife issues will be enlisted as needed.

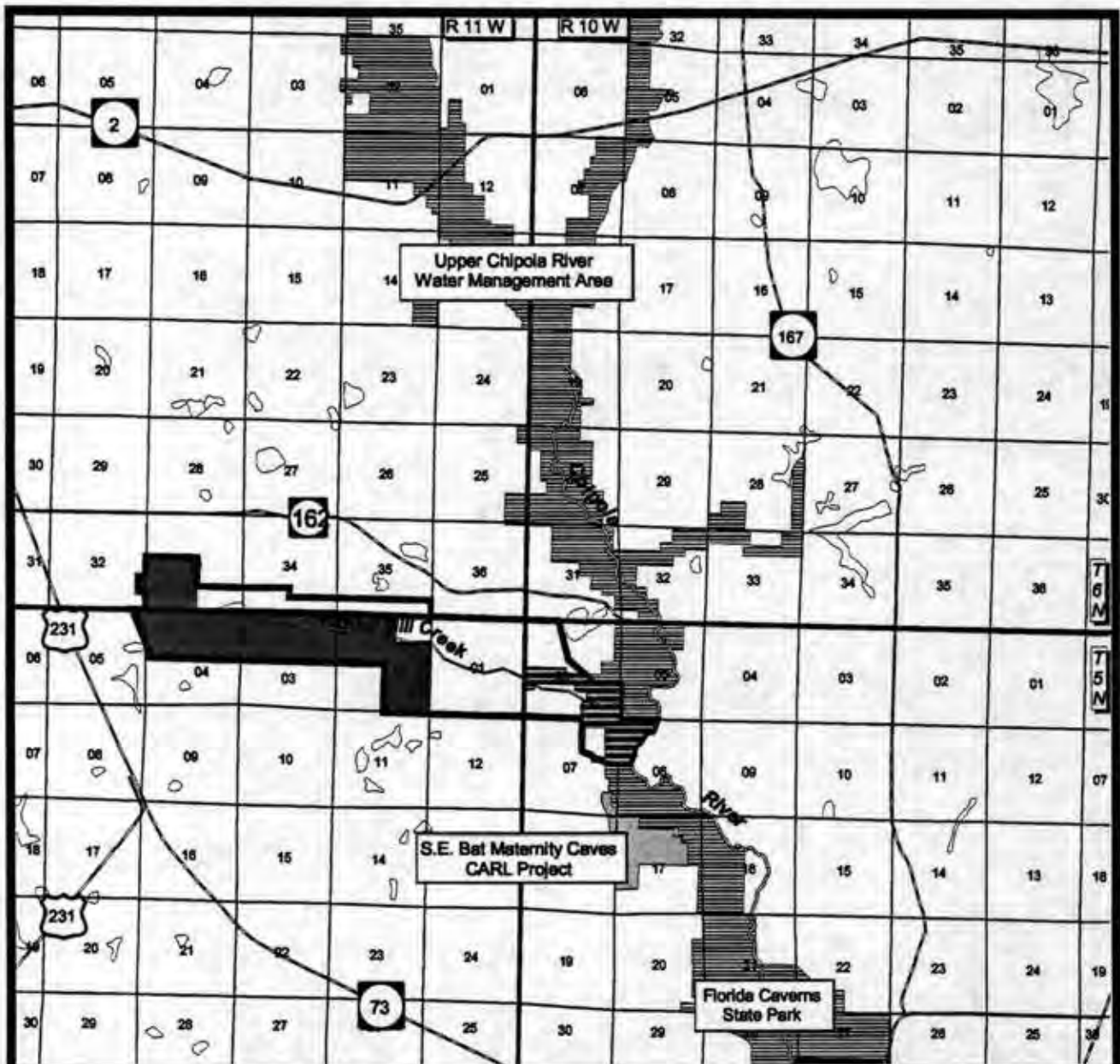
Management Cost Summary/DRP

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	\$0
FCO	\$200,000	\$0
TOTAL	\$374,508	\$205,402





Middle Chipola River: Map sheet 1

Jackson County

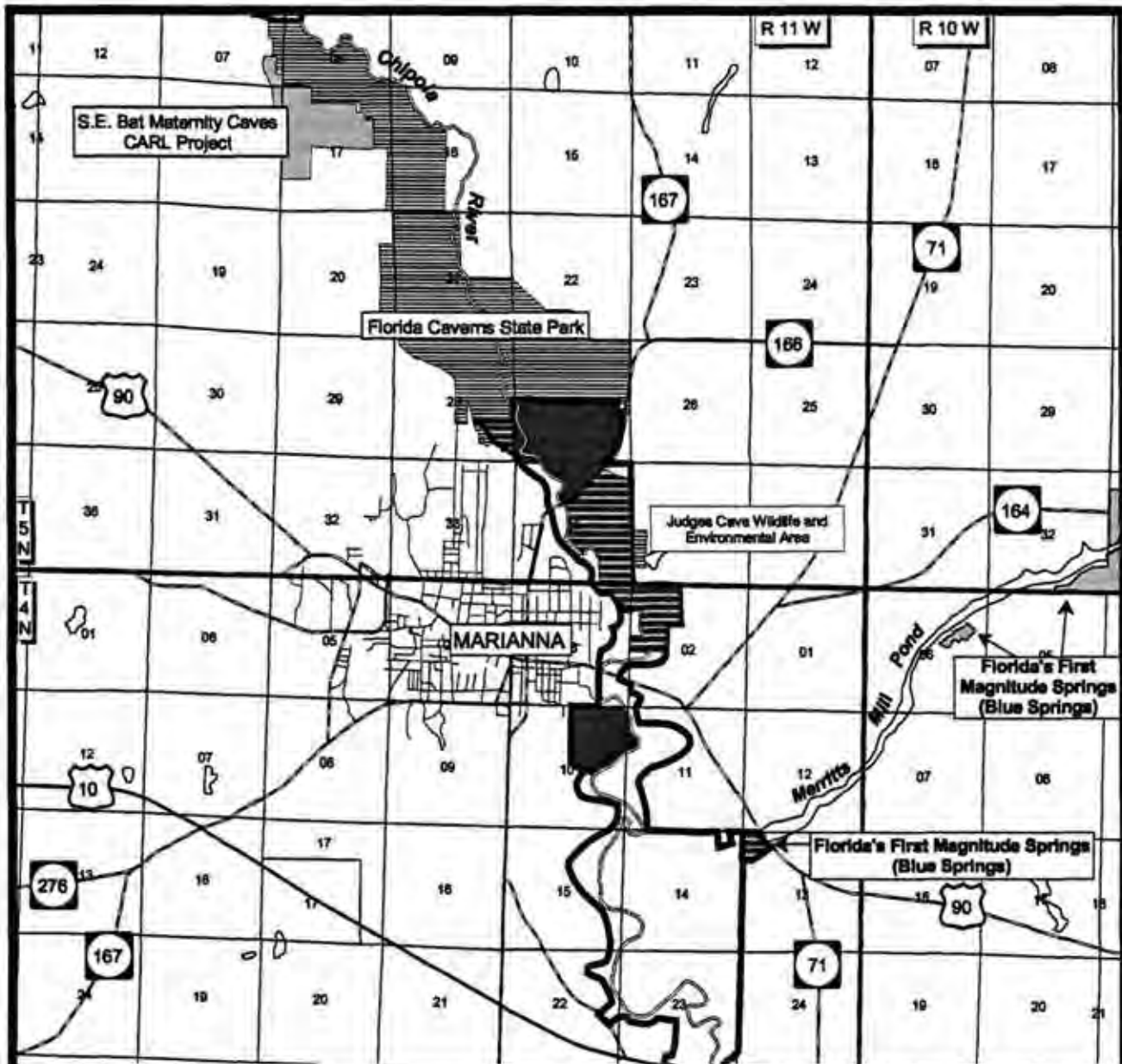
- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Carl Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project



0 1 2 3 4 Miles



Middle Chipola River - Priority 23



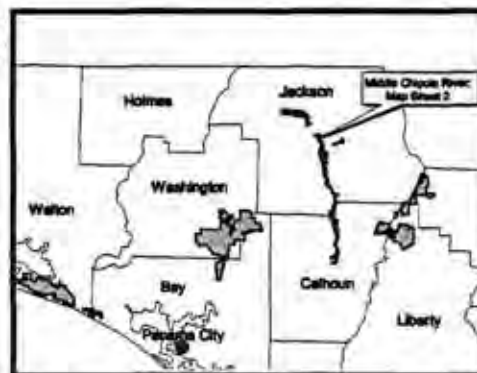
Middle Chipola River: Map Sheet 2

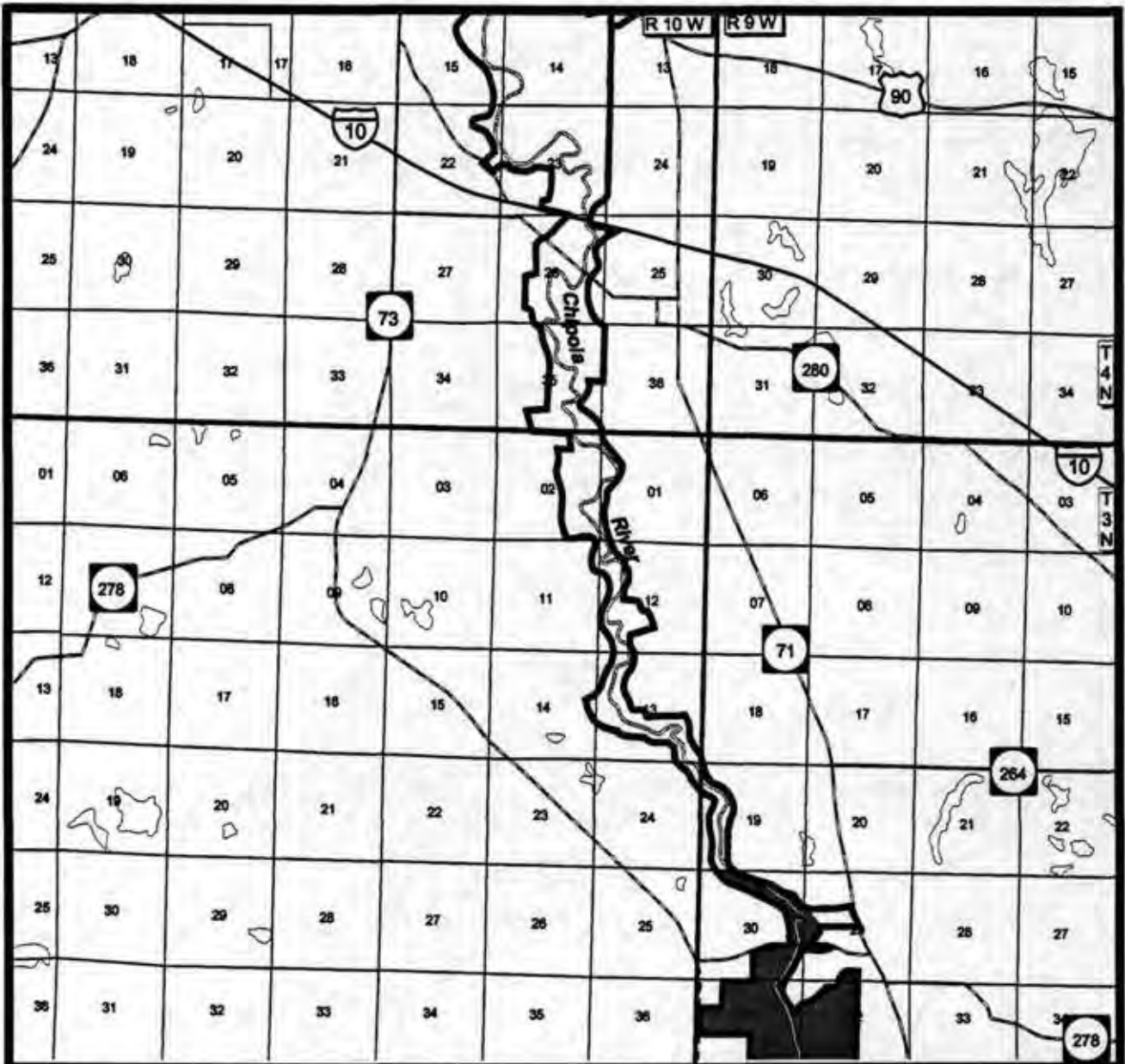
Jackson County

- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Carl Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserves
- Other CARL Project



0 1 2 3 4 Miles

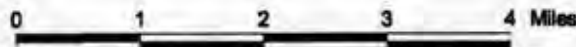




Middle Chipola River: Map Sheet 3

Jackson County

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------|
|  | Acquired |
|  | Essential Parcel(s) Remaining |
|  | CARL Project Boundary |
|  | Federal Land |
|  | Local or Private Managed Area |
|  | State Land |
|  | State Aquatic Preserve |
|  | Other CARL Project |



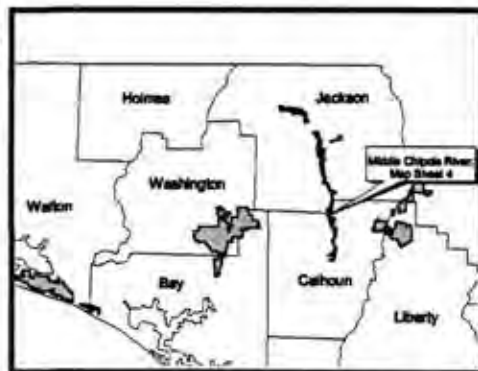
Middle Chipola River - Priority 23

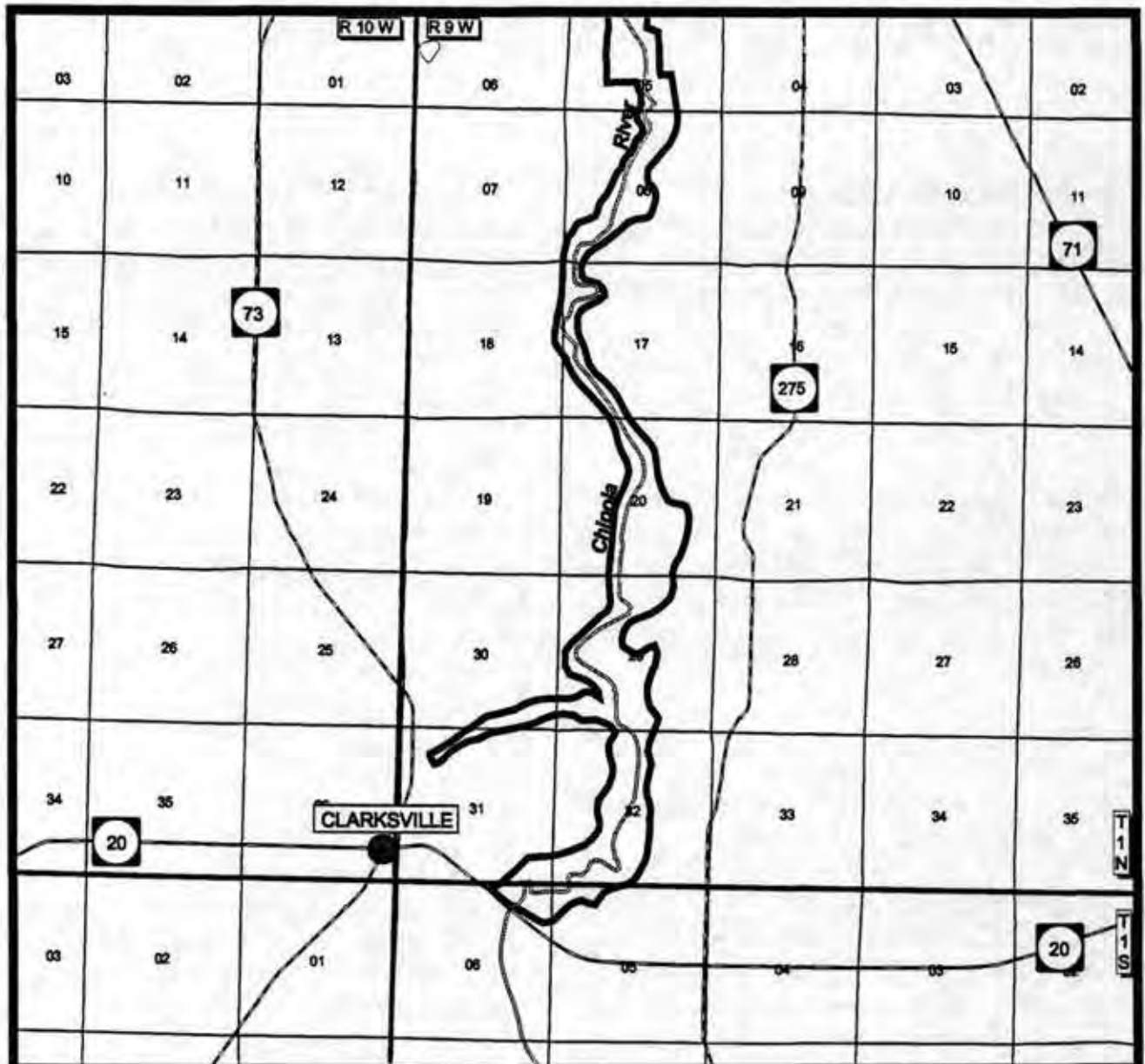


Middle Chipola River: Map Sheet 4

Jackson/Calhoun Counties

-  Acquired
-  Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
-  Carl Project Boundary
-  Federal Land
-  Local or Private Managed Area
-  State Land
-  State Aquatic Preserve
-  Other CARL Project





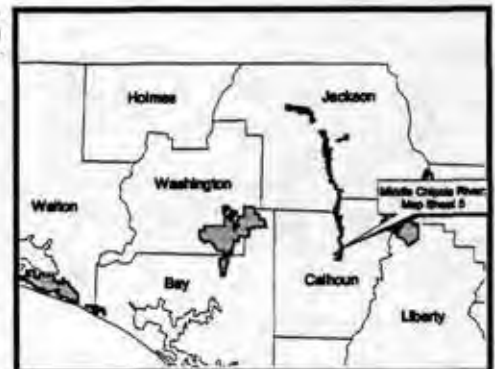
Middle Chipola River: Map Sheet 5

Calhoun County

- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Carl Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project



0 1 2 3 Miles



Tates Hell/Carrabelle Tract

Priority 24

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 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 (an 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 Hell feed the East Bay marshes, by far the most productive nursery ground in the Bay. It provides an invaluable wildlife habitat important

for the survival of the threatened Florida black bear. It contains dwarf pond cypress swamps and a geologically unique coastal dune formation, and protects at least 23 rare plant species listed by FNAI, one of which is a variety protected nowhere else. 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.

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
47 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1992
Project Area (Acres)	198,901
Acres Acquired	158,756
at a Cost of	\$101,046,567
Acres Remaining	40,145
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$12,314,091

Coordination

The NW Florida Water Management District, the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, the Division of Forestry, and the US Forest Service are participants in the acquisition of this project. The NFWFMD provided 50% of the funding for acquisition of the 24,500 acre Glawson

tract. The FWCC 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 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 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 infra-

structure 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 accesses, 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

Tates Hell/Carrabelle Tract - Priority 24

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 de-

sirable ecosystem conditions. These sales will provide variable amounts of revenue, but the revenue-generating potential for this project is expected to be low.

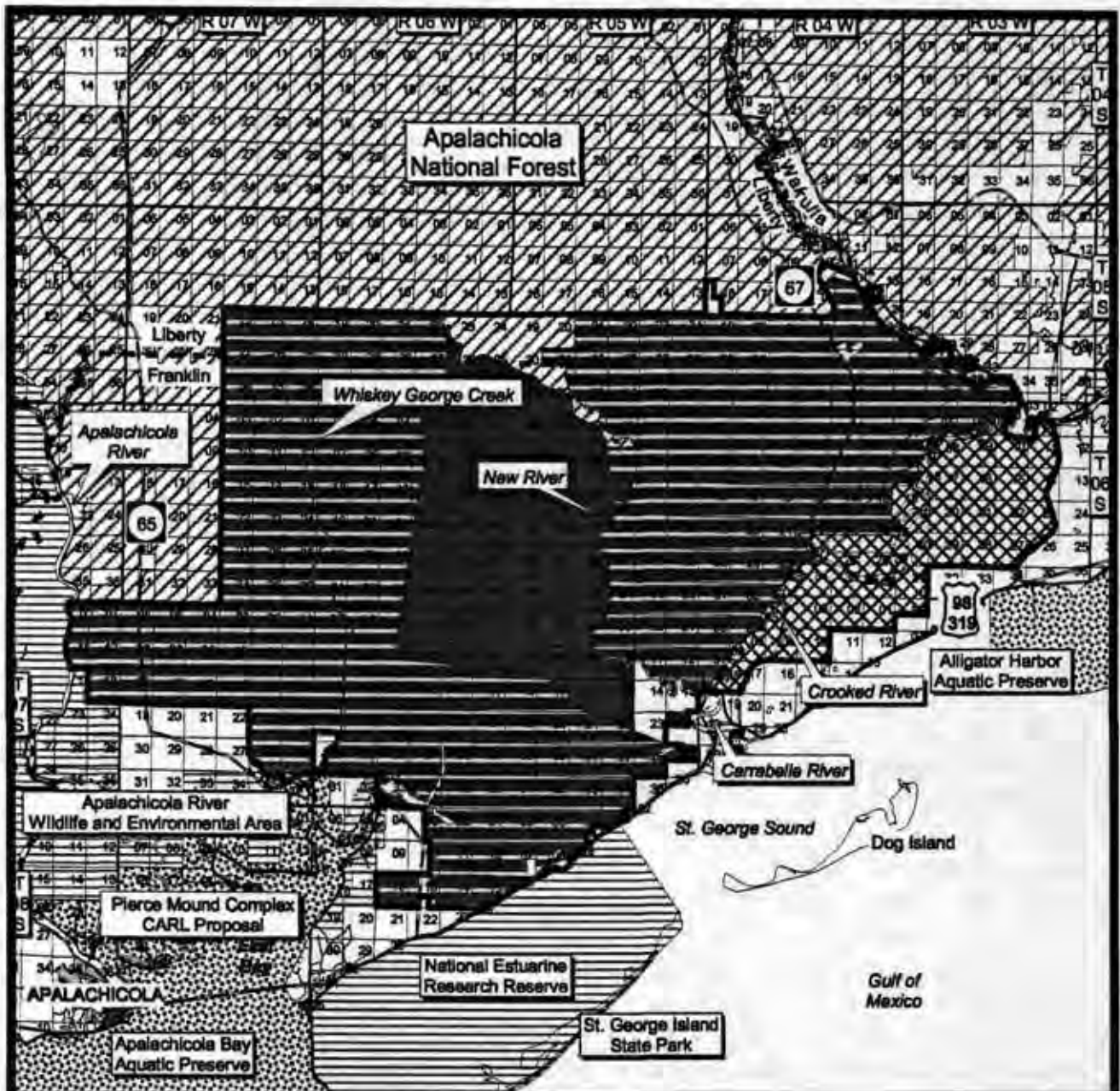
Cooperators in management activities Franklin County could be involved in the management of the New River area. The Division of Forestry will cooperate with and seek the assistance of other state agencies, local government entities and interested parties as appropriate.

Management Cost Summary/DOF

Category	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$212,544	\$264,824	\$335,715.35
OPS	\$18,520	\$8,000	\$20,400.00
Expense	\$171,108	\$198,768	\$506,858.40
OCO	\$663,003	\$75,645	\$192,894.75
FCO	\$0	\$0	\$450,000.00
TOTAL	\$1,065,175	\$547,237	\$1,505,868.50

Management Cost Summary/USFS

Category	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99
Source of Funds	Federal	Federal	Federal
Salary	\$15,000	\$2,000	\$2,000
OPS	\$0	\$0	\$0
Expense	\$1,000	\$0	\$0
OCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
FCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$16,000	\$2,000	\$2,000



Tates Hell/Carrabelle Tract

FRANKLIN COUNTY

- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- CARL Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land or Management
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project

St. Joe Corporation Holdings (estimated)



2 0 2 4 6 Miles



Green Swamp

Priority 25

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 flow of water from 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 Fish and Wildlife Conservation 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 elevation in the Peninsula. It is therefore considered 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 and 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. 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

FNAI Elements	
<i>Clasping warea</i>	G1/S1
<i>Scrub leatherwood</i>	G1Q/S1
Sand skink	G2/S2
Blue-tailed mole skink	G4T2/S2
Gopher tortoise	G3/S3
Bald eagle	G4/S3
<i>Paper-like nail-wort</i>	G2T3/S3
22 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1992
Project Area (Acres)	117,780*
Acres Acquired	14,827
at a Cost of	\$41,139,344
Acres Remaining	102,953
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$113,968,971

*Phase 1 only

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 Overstreet and portions of the Jahna ownerships (11,383 acres) were transferred to the Less-Than-Fee category.

On October 15, 1998, the Council removed acreage acquired by the Green Swamp Land Authority (17,948 acres) from the CARL project boundary.

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 Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWCC) 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 FWCC 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-

Coordination

The Green Swamp Land Authority has acquired 17,948 acres within the project boundary and expended \$13,848,442. 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.

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. FWCC 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. FWCC also plans to provide high-quality habitat and protection for listed wildlife species. FWCC 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 FWCC 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 be-

Green Swamp - Priority 25

fore any significant public use facilities are developed in the Lake Louisa area, and the amount

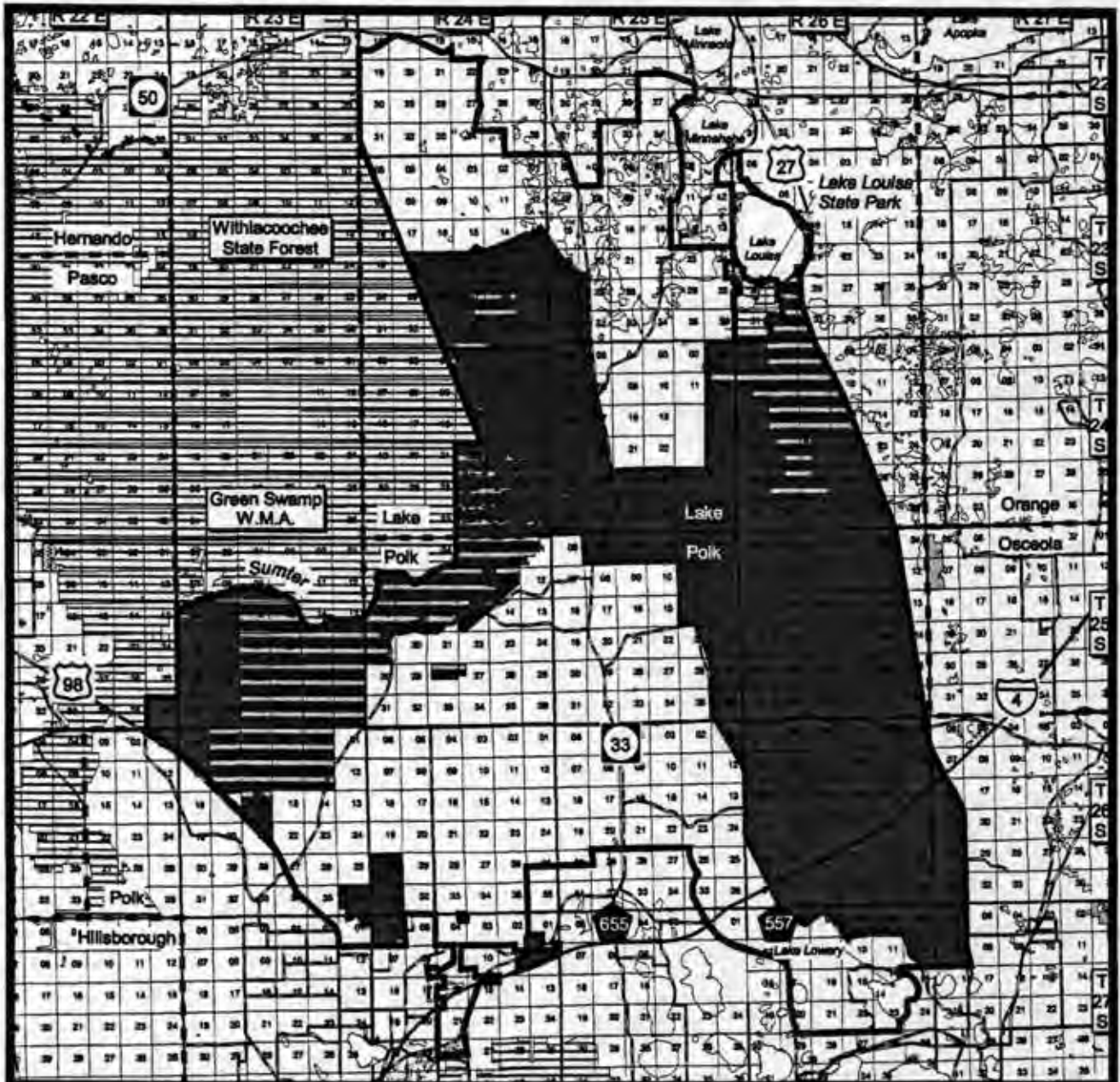
of any revenue generated will depend on the nature and extent of public use and facilities.

Management Cost Summary/FWCC

Category	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$18,290	\$43,100	\$77,650
OPS	\$0	\$0	\$1,000
Expense	\$43,280	\$37,900	\$30,000
OCO	\$0	\$28,500	\$29,200
FCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$61,570	\$109,500	\$137,850

Management Cost Summary/DRP

Category	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99
Source of Funds	SPTF/CARL	SPTF/CARL	SPTF/CARL
Salary	\$103,834	\$106,949	\$110,157
OPS	\$12,254	\$12,000	\$12,000
Expense	\$19,268	\$22,000	\$22,000
OCO	\$29,807	\$0	\$0
FCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$135,356	\$140,949	\$144,157



Green Swamp

LAKE, POLK COUNTIES

- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- CARL Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project



2 0 2 4 6 Miles



Osceola Pine Savannas

Priority 26

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

Fish and Wildlife Conservation 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, all of which are natural communities of the Kissimmee Prairie. No FNAI-listed plants are known from the site, but several are likely to occur. It is an important habitat to wildlife, especially birds, requiring extensive natural areas. 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 are those owned by Robertson, McNamara, Equitable Life (being negotiated by FWCC), Donovan, Montsococa, Redding, Keen, Kennedy, Henderson, Campos and the Mormon Church. Canaveral Acres Subdivision is also essential to acquire when Dr. Broussard consolidates a significant number of parcels.

Appraisal mapping is in progress on the essential tracts with the exception of the Mormon Church parcel (largest southernmost tract). New ranch managers are still considering whether to sell any portion of the tract to the state.

On October 15, 1998, the Council designated two additional parcels "essential": a 229-acre tract adjacent to the Equitable ownership and a 17-acre tract between two other large tracts.

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	18,102
at a Cost of	\$15,624,954
Acres Remaining	24,189
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$18,552,963

Coordination

St. Johns River Water Management District and the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWCC) have acquired over 8,972 acres (Triple N Ranch) in the northern one-third of the project area. The FWCC has also acquired 1,920 acres

adjacent to the southern boundary and has completed a 1,921-acre acquisition centrally located within the project boundary. It is also negotiating on a large "essential" tract in the central portion of the project (Equitable Life).

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 Fish and Wildlife Conservation 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

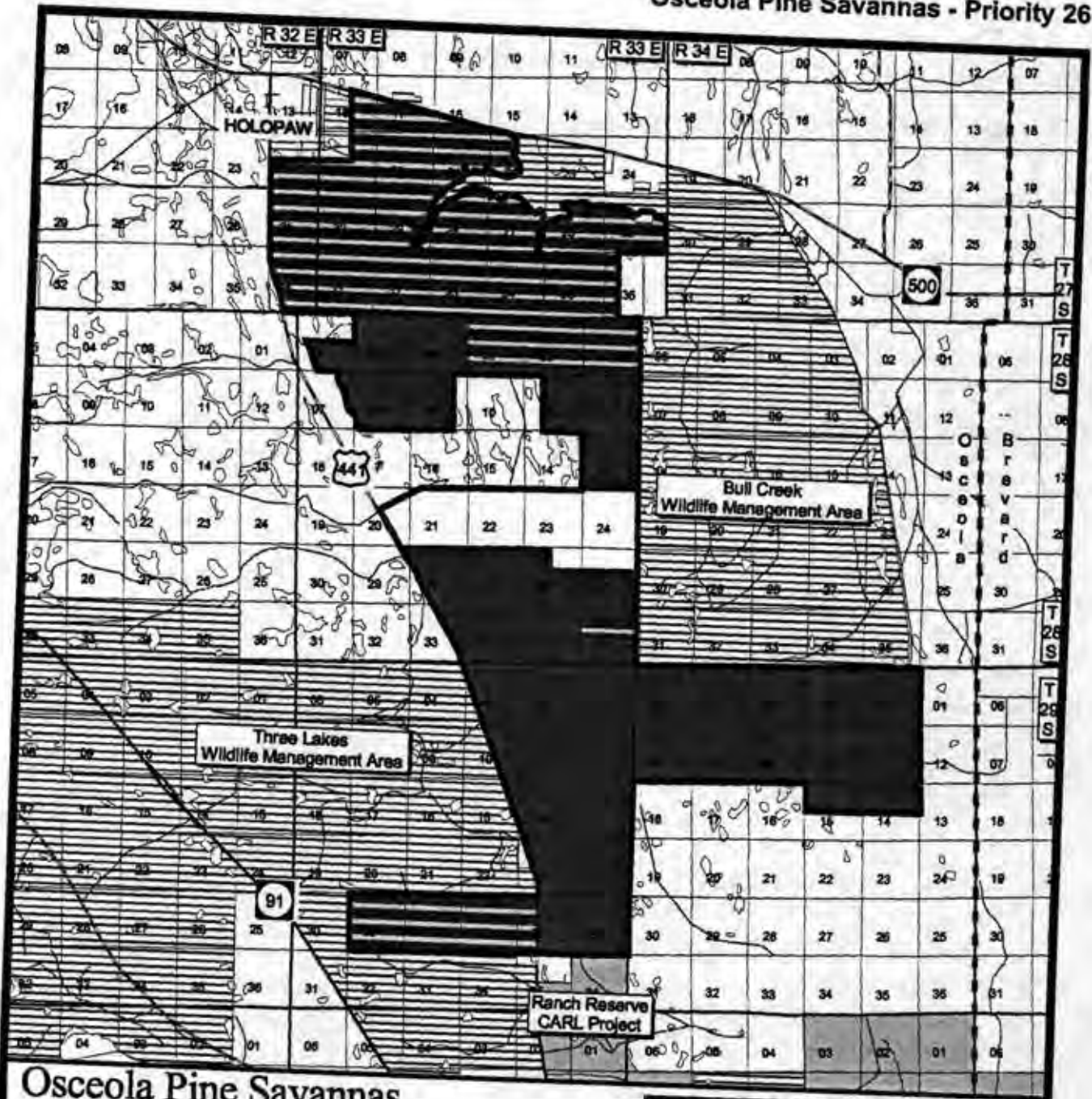
Osceola Pine Savannas - Priority 26

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 be 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/FWCC

Category	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$74,645	\$114,485	\$223,565
OPS	\$0	\$30,500	\$30,500
Expense	\$55,473	\$131,525	\$131,525
OCO	\$0	\$308,148	\$135,648
FCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$130,118	\$584,658	\$521,238



Osceola Pine Savannas

OSCEOLA COUNTY

- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- CARL Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project



2 0 2 4 Miles



Southeastern Bat Maternity Caves

Priority 27

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 Priority project will limit access to six 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

Fish and Wildlife Conservation 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 six 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 ar-

chaeological 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' 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' 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.

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

The Grants Cave site (20 acres) was transferred to the Less-Than-Fee list by the Council at their December 5, 1996 meeting.

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 Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWCC) 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

Coordination

The Northwest Florida Water Management District will be an acquisition partner on the Gerome's Cave site.

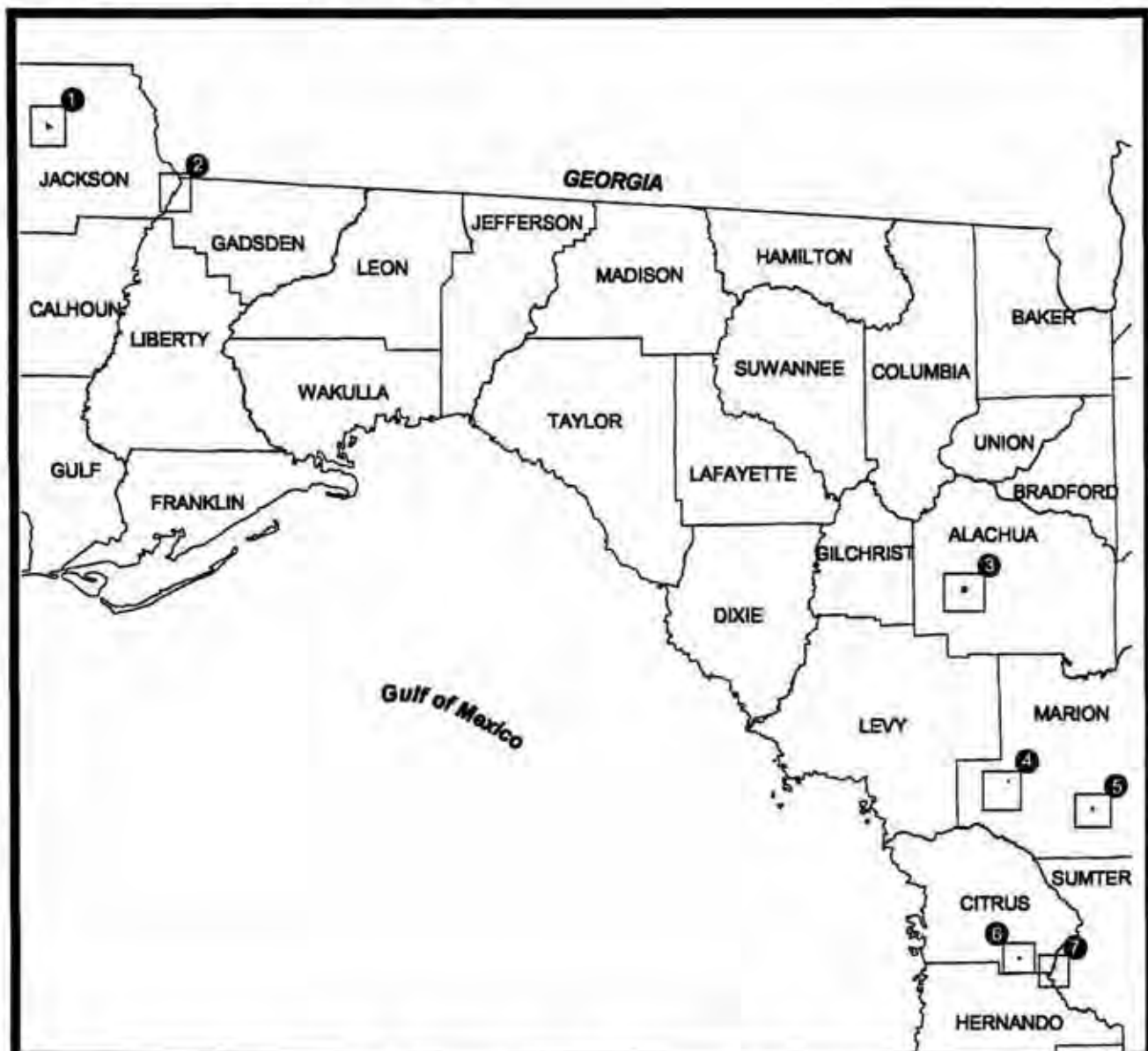
debris from the caves and surrounding areas. Each cave also will be monitored to determine its current usage by bats and each site's natural resources, including listed species of flora and fauna, will be inventoried. Current management is based on ongoing and previous monitoring information. A management 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/FWCC

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



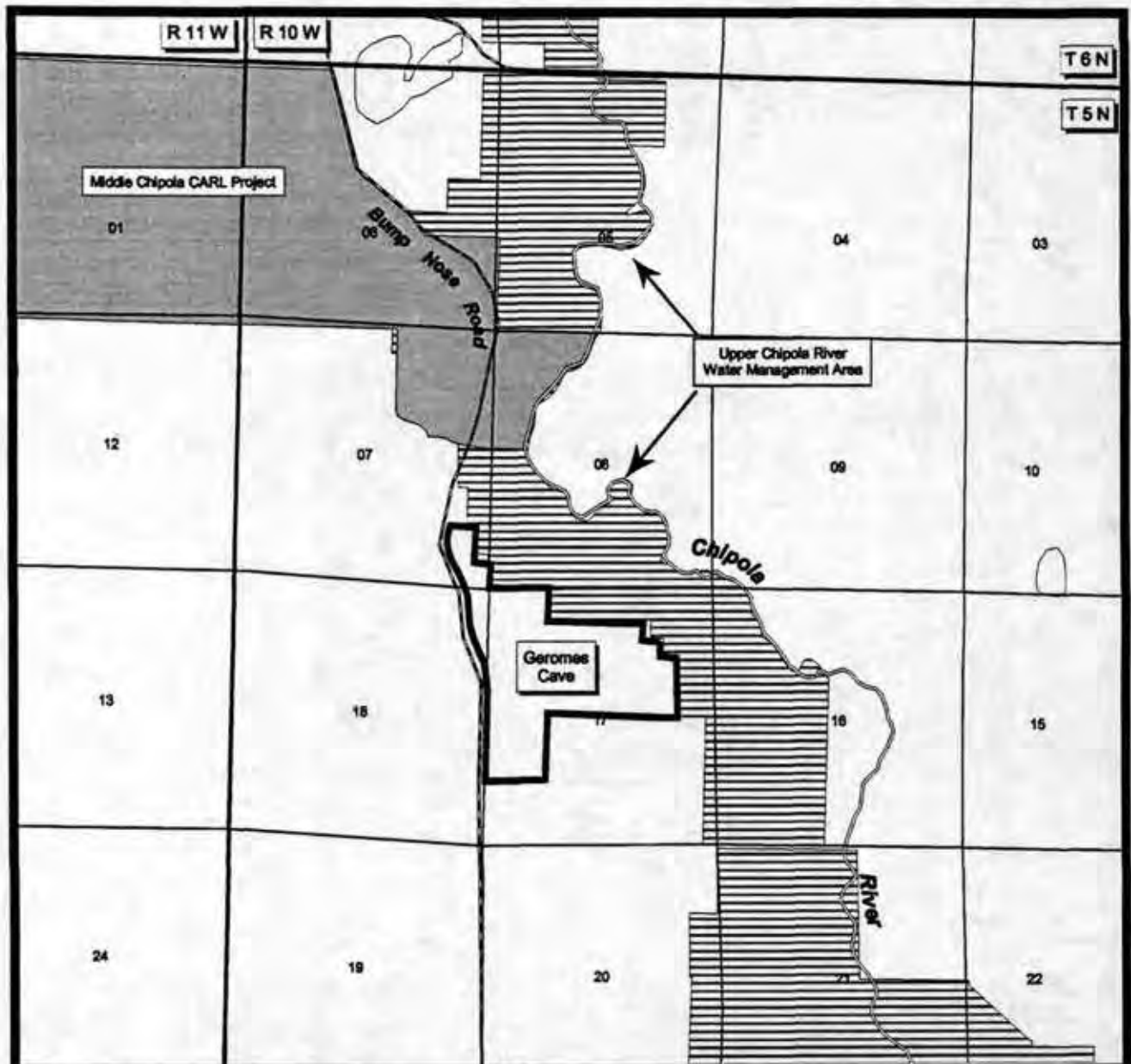
Southeastern Bat Maternity Caves: Overview

Alachua, Citrus, Jackson, Marion, Sumter Counties

- Map Sheet 1: Geronimo Cave*
- Map Sheet 2: Sneads Cave*
- Map Sheet 3: Grants Cave*
- Map Sheet 4: Jennings Cave*
- Map Sheet 5: Catacombs Cave*
- Map Sheet 6: Sweet Gum Cave*
- Map Sheet 7: Sumter Co. Cave*

0 30 60 Miles





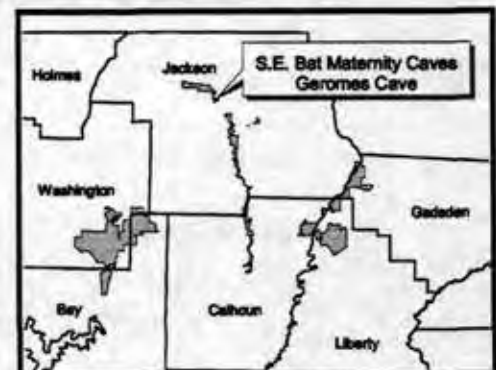
Southeastern Bat Maternity Caves: Map Sheet 1

Jackson County

- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Carl Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project



0 0.5 1 Miles



Jackson County

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------|
|  | Acquired |
|  | Essential Parcel(s) Remaining |
|  | Carl Project Boundary |
|  | Federal Land |
|  | Local or Private Managed Area |
|  | State Land |
|  | State Aquatic Preserve |
|  | Other CARL Project |



0 1 2 Miles



Marion County

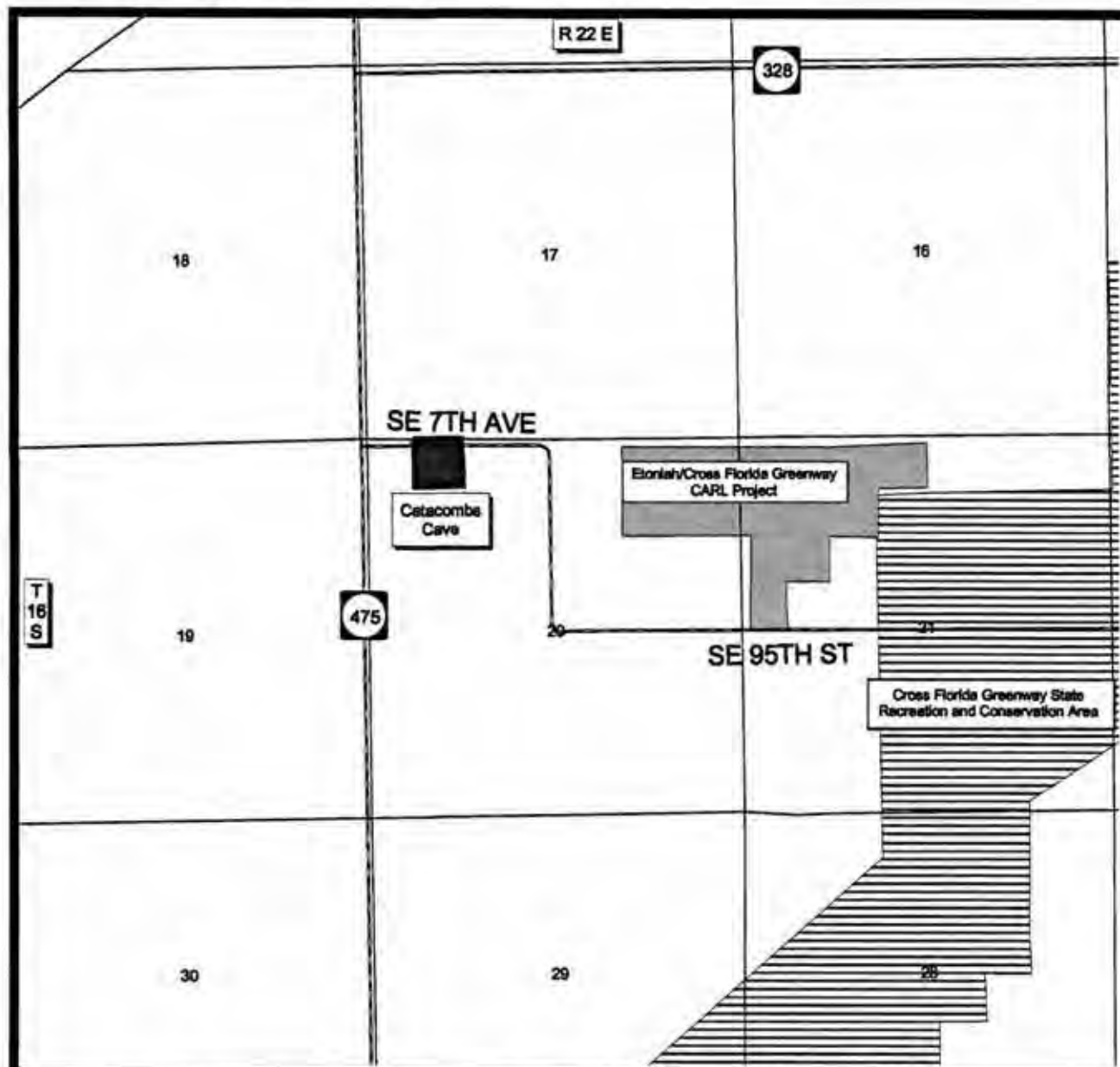
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|---|-------------------------------|
|  | Acquired |
|  | Essential Parcel(s) Remaining |
|  | CERL Project Boundary |
|  | Federal Land |
|  | Local or Private Managed Area |
|  | State Land |
|  | State Aquatic Preserve |
|  | Other CERL Project |



0 1 2 Miles



SE Bat Maternity Caves - Priority 27



Southeastern Bat Maternity Caves: Map Sheet 5

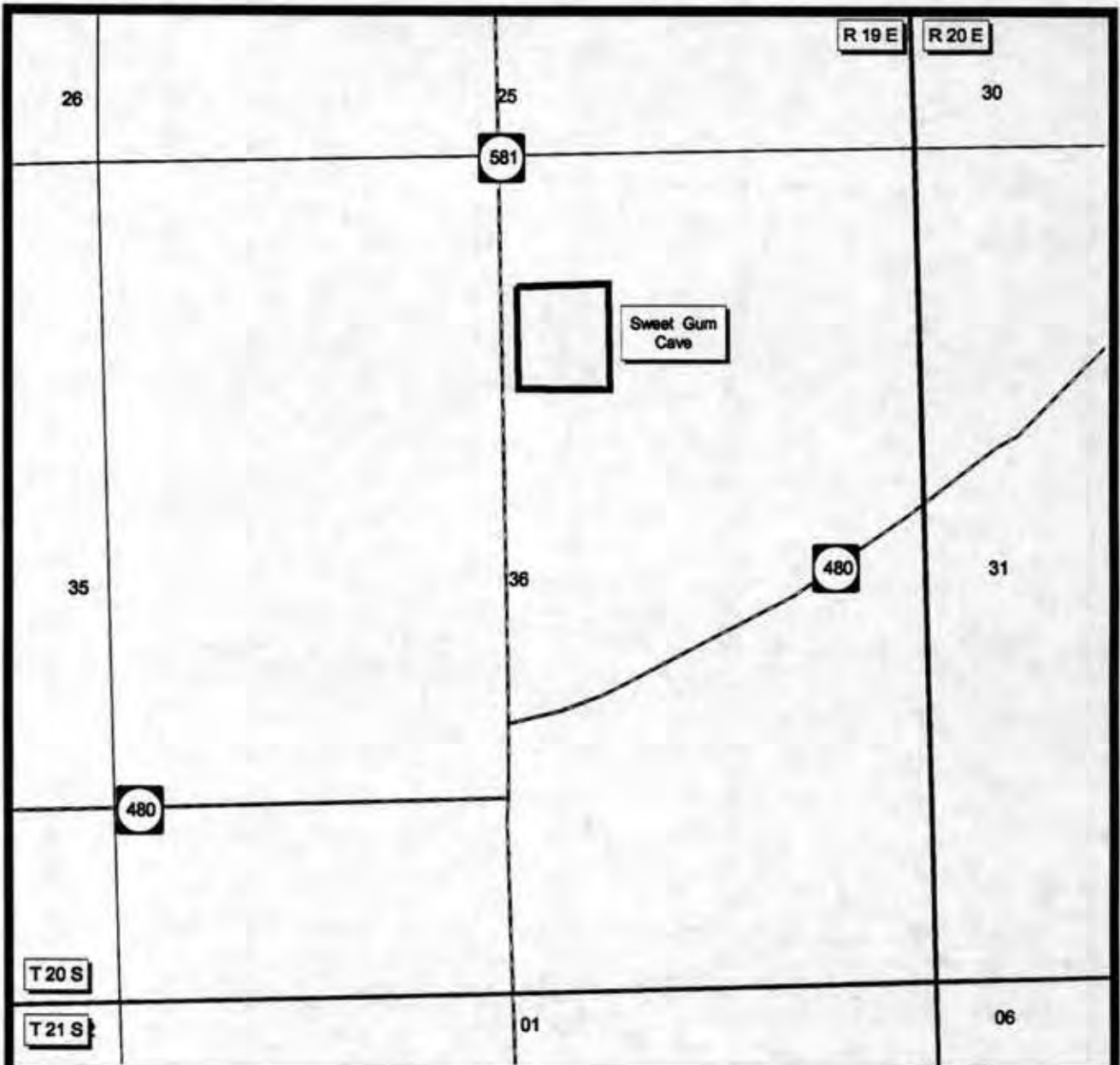
Marion County

- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Carl Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project



0 0.5 1 Miles





Southeastern Bat Maternity Caves: Map Sheet 6

Citrus County

- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Carl Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project

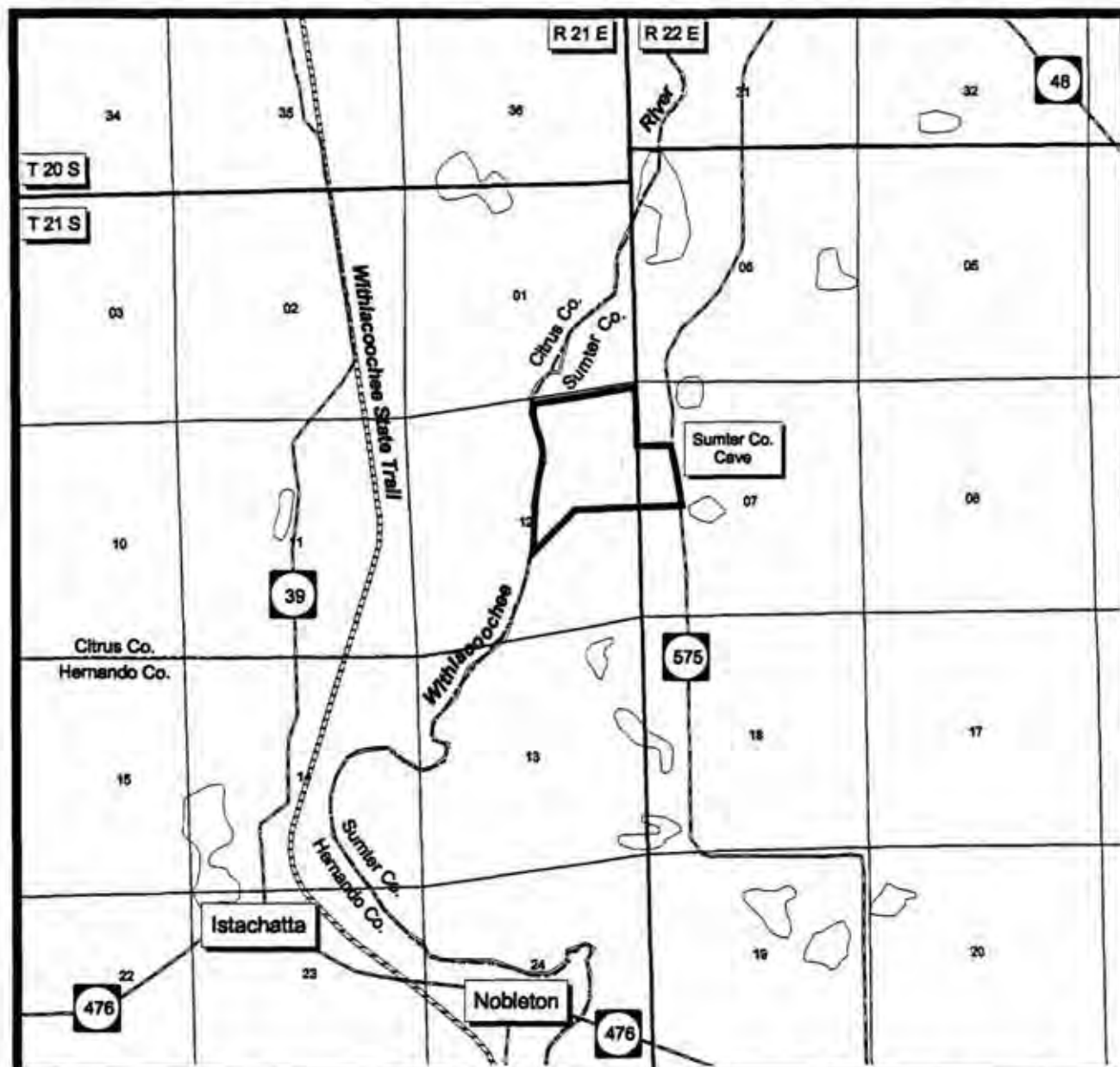


0



0.5 Miles

SE Bat Maternity Caves - Priority 27



Southeastern Bat Maternity Caves: Map Sheet 7

Sumter County

- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Carl Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project



0 1 2 Miles



Escribano Point

Priority 28

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

Office of Coastal and Aquatic Managed Areas,
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 that are habitat for many rare plants 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

Negotiations should concentrate first on the larger parcels (essential): Champion International (acquired by NFWFMD), FDIC, White, Rice, Graybiel, and Emerald Point Development.

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
<i>Sweet pitcher-plant</i>	G3/S3
<i>White-top pitcher plant</i>	G3/S3
SEEPAGE SLOPE	G3?/S2
11 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1994
Project Area (Acres)	6,914
Acres Acquired	2,240*
at a Cost of	\$907,200
Acres Remaining	4,674
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$2,878,800

* by NFWFMD, approximately 2,240 acres

Escribano Point - Priority 28

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, Office 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.

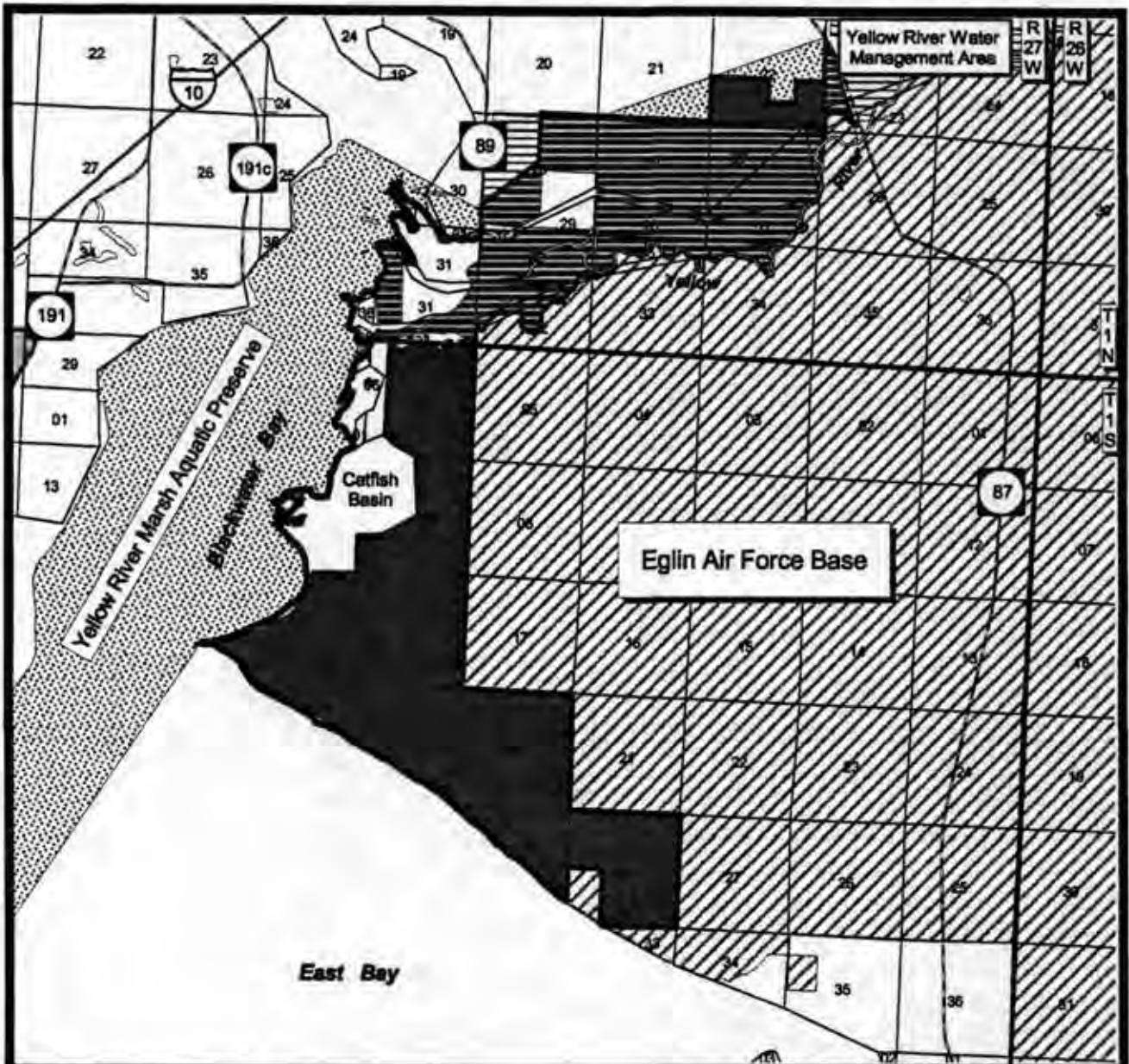
Long-range plans for this property will generally be directed toward the restoration of disturbed areas and the perpetuation of natural communities. Management will also protect threatened and endangered species. An all-season burning program will be established. Interpretive programs will be used to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

Category Source of Funds	Startup CARL	Recurring CARL
Salary	\$0	\$48,000
OPS	\$25,000	\$47,000
Expense	\$30,000	\$50,000
OCO	\$125,000	\$15,000
FCO	\$50,000	\$0
TOTAL	\$230,000	\$160,000



Escribano Point

Santa Rosa County

- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Carl Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project



0 1 2 3 4 Miles



Wacissa/Aucilla River Sinks

Priority 29

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

Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission.

General Description

This project comprises parcels needed to protect the headwaters of the Wacissa River to the north and provide a link to St. Marks National Wildlife Refuge on the south. It 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 rare invertebrates and turtles. 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 (essential): Buckeye Cellulose ownership - original proposal (acquired); Phase II (essential): (a) Northern additions to original proposal. (b) Conservation easement on Aucilla; Phase III: Southern additions to original proposal; Phase IV: Yeager ownership.

On March 26, 1999, the Council added 11,920 acres to the project.

Coordination

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
Florida willow	G2/S2
AQUATIC CAVE	G3/S2
FLOODPLAIN MARSH	G3?/S2
Alligator snapping turtle	G3G4/S3
SINKHOLE	G7/S2
FLOODPLAIN FOREST	G7/S3
29 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1985
Project Area (Acres)	50,568
Acres Acquired	13,179
at a Cost of	\$4,637,536
Acres Remaining	37,389
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of \$22,369,446	

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 Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWCC) 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 mea-

sures 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 FWCC. 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/FWCC











Category	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$0	\$11,133	\$63,575
OPS	\$0	\$0	\$5,500
Expense	\$126	\$2,000	\$25,000
OCO	\$0	\$0	\$83,600
FCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$126	\$13,133	\$177,675

The map displays the Aucilla River watershed, which is shaded in a dark, cross-hatched pattern. The watershed originates in the north-central part of the map and flows generally southward, eventually emptying into the Gulf of Mexico at the bottom. The map is overlaid with a grid of 60x60 sections, each labeled with a two-digit number (e.g., 01, 02, 03, etc.). Key geographical features and administrative boundaries are labeled:

- Counties:** Leon and Wakulla counties are labeled in the upper left quadrant.
- Towns:** Jefferson, Madison, and Taylor are labeled in the upper right quadrant.
- Conservation Areas:**
 - Middle Aucilla Conservation Area:** Located in the upper right, near Jefferson.
 - Aucilla-Wacissa Conservation Area:** Located in the center-right, along the river's course.
 - Econfina Conservation Area:** Located in the lower right, near the Gulf of Mexico.
- St. Marks National Wildlife Refuge:** Located in the lower left, adjacent to the Gulf of Mexico.
- Highways:** State Routes 259, 59, and 98 are indicated with their respective shields.
- Grid Labels:** The grid is labeled with coordinates such as R 02 E, R 03 E, R 04 E, R 05 E along the top and bottom, and 01 through 60 along the sides.

A note in the upper left corner states: "Boundary follows a forest road that meanders along a portion of the western boundary".

JEFFERSON, TAYLOR COUNTIES

-  Acquired
  ST Joe Corporation Holdings (estimated)
-  Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
-  CARL Project Boundary
-  Federal Land
-  Local or Private Managed Area
-  State Land
-  State Aquatic Preserve
-  Other CARL Project
- 



Upper Econ Mosaic

Priority 30

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, cacacara, 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. It is a large expanse of habitat in the upper Kissimmee Basin region supporting a mosaic of high quality natural communities. 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 project is the site of several plants of conservation concern including scrub bay, nodding pinweed and Florida bear-grass. Rare animals include red-cockaded woodpecker, Sherman's fox squirrel, Florida sandhill crane, Florida scrub jay, and a large population of gopher tortoise. One non-significant archaeological site is known from the project. Development is the greatest 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.

This project has been unfunded due to its relatively low ranking. It is anticipated, however, that acquisition funds will be available in 1999.

Coordination

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

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

Upper Econ Mosaic - Priority 30

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 con-

ditions 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 prima-

rily 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.

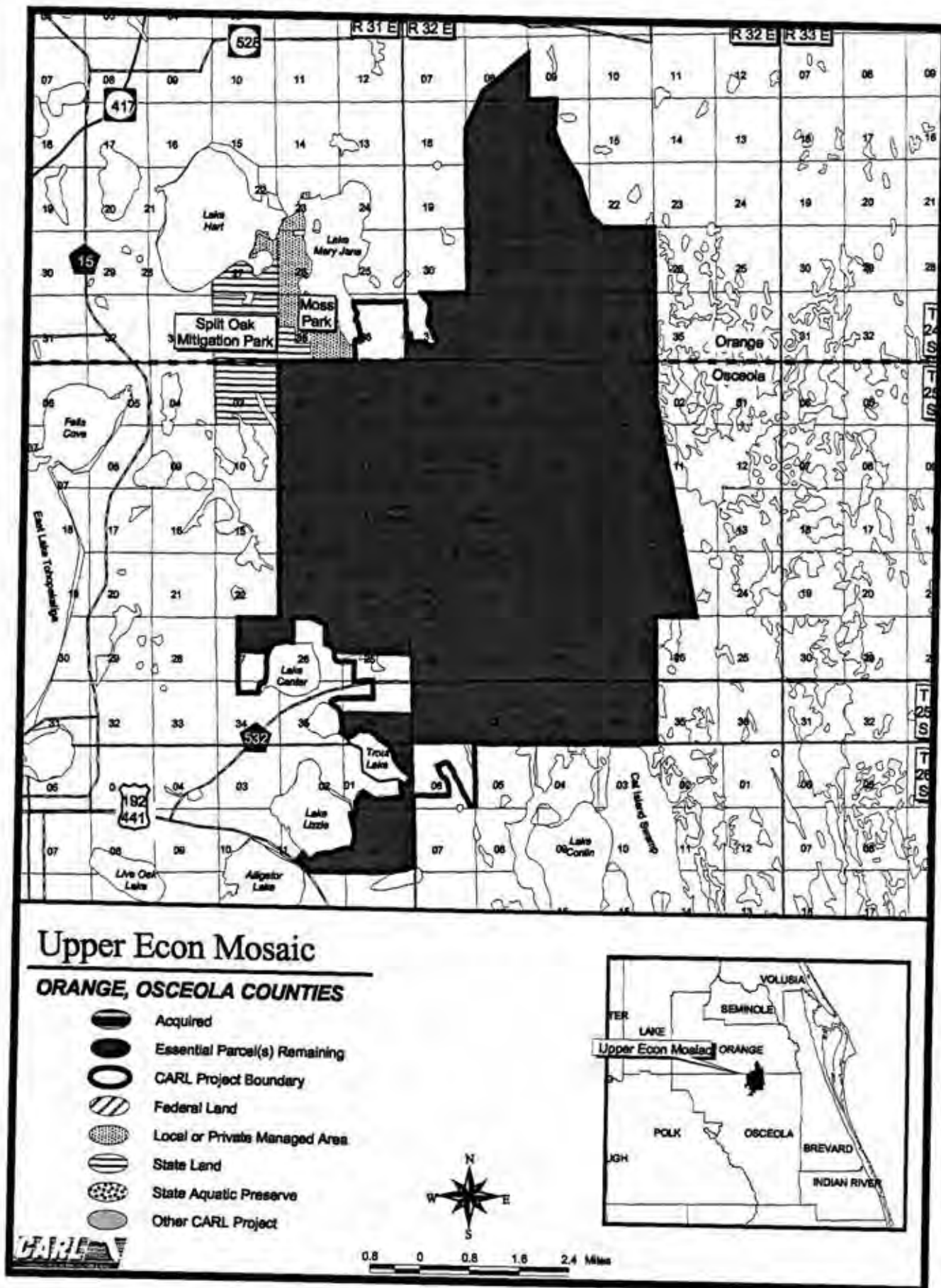
The Division will promote recreation and environmental education in the natural environment. Due to the wet nature of the project, it is not anticipated that recreational facilities will be developed. However, if it is determined that facilities are needed, the use of low impact, rustic facilities will 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

Upper Econ Mosaic - Priority 30



Caloosahatchee Ecoscape

Priority 31

Glades and Hendry Counties

Purpose for State Acquisition

In order to preserve Florida panthers and black bears large landscape linkages of land must be protected. Although large areas are protected to the south within Big Cypress National Preserve and Everglades National Park, both the panther and bear populations are dependent on much of the proposed ranch land in Hendry County. This project connects at its southern boundary by an abandoned rail corridor with the Okaloacoochee Slough project.

Managers

Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission.

General Description

The project encompasses a mosaic of wet prairies, cypress basin and dome swamp, mesic flatwoods, wet flatwoods, depressional marches and scrub. The majority of the natural communities on the properties have been impacted by clearing and drainage from improved pasture development or farming. Despite the disturbed plant communities, the project provides important habitat for a variety of listed wildlife species. Most of the land is within the Barron Water Control Dis-

trict and canals have altered the natural hydrology to the extent that no significant natural water resources remain. Eleven archaeological sites are known from the project area, some with material dated to the Archaic period.

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

The three largest ownerships, IMC Agrico, Floriland Dairy (Milicevic), and Atlantic Gulf Communities are the essential parcels. The owners of the Floriland Dairy tract (Milicevic) have indicated they would consider negotiating a Less-Than-Fee sale.

On March 26, 1999, the Council added 2,400 acres to the project.

Coordination

The CARL program has no acquisition partners at this time.

FNAI Elements	
Florida panther	G5T1/S1
Wood stork	G4/S2
Florida scrub-jay	G3/S3
Crested caracara	G5/S2
Florida sandhill crane	G5T2T3/S2S3
Bald eagle	G4//S3
Yellow-crowned night-heron	G5/S3?
18 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1998
Project Area (Acres)	17,791
Acres Acquired	0
at a Cost of	0
Acres Remaining	17,791
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of \$18,435,776	

Caloosahatchee Ecoscape - Priority 31

Management Policy Statement

The project area has been highly impacted by timbering and other clearing for farming and grazing. A management goal will be to restore and maintain native plant and animal communities to the extent feasible. A secondary goal will be to provide compatible nature-based recreational opportunities such as hunting, fishing, camping, hiking and nature study.

Management Prospectus

Qualifications for state designation The project will provide a refuge for threatened animals like the Florida panther and black bear, sandhill crane, wood stork, and crested caracara, and a variety of other endangered species, as well as species of special concern. It will 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 is also within an area where the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission has conducted significant panther and bear research.

Manager Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission.

Conditions affecting intensity of management Hydrologic manipulation and conversion of native range to improved pastures will necessitate habitat restoration. Urbanization within and adjacent to the proposed project boundary will require that any large-scale controlled burning ef-

forts be coordinated between appropriate state and federal agencies and the local affected residents. **Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure** During the first year after acquisition, posting the boundary, erecting entrance signs and resource inventory will be a priority. A conceptual management plan will also be written. Location and control of exotic plant species will be ongoing. The long-term management goals shall be to restore and maintain native plant and animal communities to the extent feasible, with a secondary goal of providing compatible nature-based recreational opportunities such as hunting, fishing, camping, hiking and nature study. Establishment of access and other facilities necessary for approved nature-based recreational activities will be developed as funding permits.

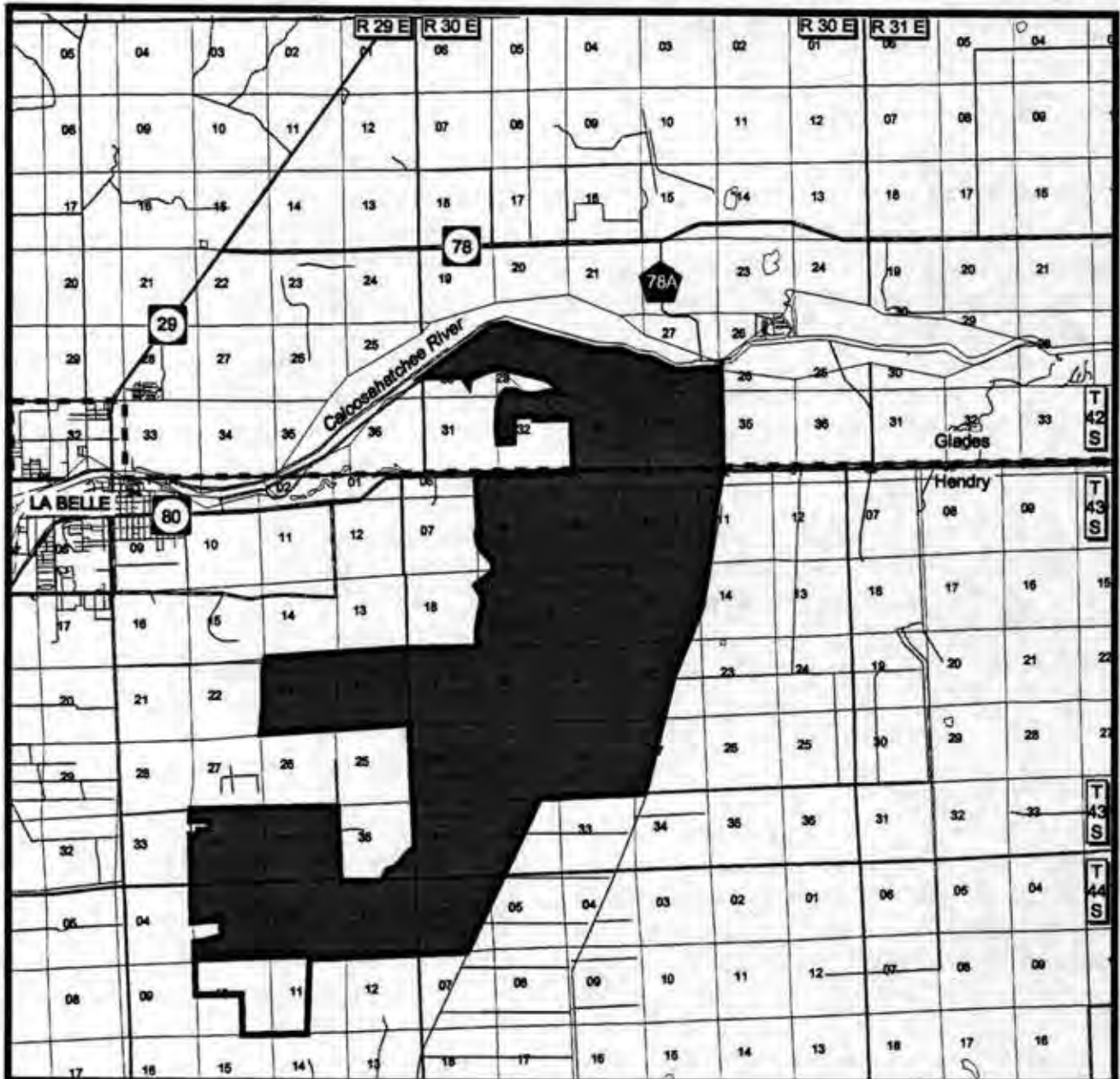
Revenue-generating potential This property has historically provided timber and cattle production. Potential revenue sources may include hunting, fishing, eco-tourism, cattle grazing and sustainable timber production.

Cooperators in management activities The FWCC will cooperate with other federal, state and local governmental agencies and non-profit organizations in managing the area. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers presently maintains a campground and the locks at Ortona, along the north-eastern corner of the Caloosahatchee Ecoscape project boundary.

Management Cost Summary/DRP

Category	1997/98	1998/99
Source of Funds	CARL/SGT*	CARL/SGTF
Salary	\$136,392	\$140,483
OPS	\$7,912	\$8,149
Expense	\$40,000	\$45,000
OCO	\$261,000	\$51,000
FCO	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$445,304	\$244,632

*State Game Trust Fund



Caloosahatchee Ecoscape

HENDRY, GLADES COUNTIES

-  Acquired
-  Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
-  CARL Project Boundary
-  Federal Land
-  Local or Private Managed Area
-  State Land
-  State Aquatic Preserve
-  Other CARL Project



1 0 1 2 3 4 Miles



California Swamp

Priority 32

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 Fish and Wildlife Conservation 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 areas 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 and Gulf salt marsh mink. Eight archaeologic/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 States Timber/PCA.

Coordination

CARL has no acquisition partner at this time.

FNAI Elements	
Florida black bear	G5T2/S2
SINKHOLE LAKE	G3/S3
FLOODPLAIN SWAMP	G7/S4?
HYDRIC HAMMOCK	G7/S4?
BASIN MARSH	G7/S4
Gulf salt marsh mink	G5T3/S3
Texas anemone	G47/S2
11 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.

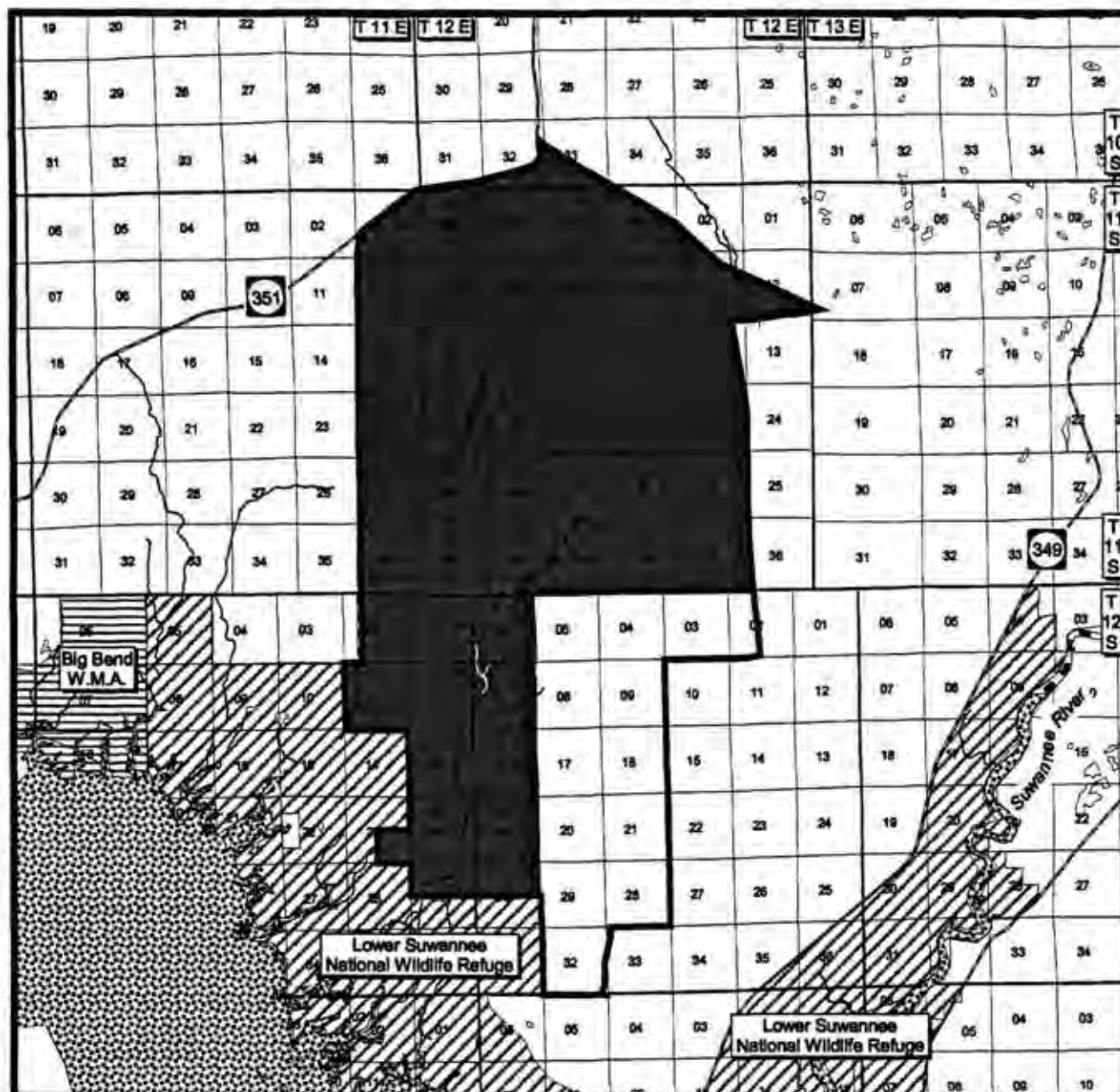
Timetable for Implementing Management During the first year following acquisition, FWCC would concentrate management efforts to post and secure the property, inventory natural and cultural resources, and initiate the planning process. Subsequent management efforts would focus upon fire management, establishing public recreational opportunities, restoration of pine flatwoods, and continued natural resource inventories. Under this management concept, FWCC 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/FWCC

Category	Startup	Recurring
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$37,130	\$68,960
OPS	\$5,500	\$5,500
Expense	\$21,000	\$42,000
OCO	\$25,000	\$33,000
FCO	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$88,630	\$149,460

California Swamp - Priority 32



California Swamp

DIXIE COUNTY

- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- CARL Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project

CARL



1 0 1 2 3 Miles



Bargain/Shared Projects

**Conservation and Recreation Lands
2000 Annual Report
Bargain/Shared Projects**

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19. Barnacle Addition	327
20. Emeralds Marsh	330
21. Alderman's Ford Addition	333
22. Liverpool Park	336

Dade County Archipelago

Bargain 1

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. The pine rocklands are critical to the survival of at least 51 rare and endangered plant species 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

Miami Rockridge Pinelands and Tropical Hammocks of the Redlands were combined to form Dade County Archipelago in 1994.

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, Madden's. All sites are essential. Dade County has acquired acreage in Holiday and Lucille Hammocks.

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

FNAI Elements	
<i>Florida thoroughwort</i>	
<i>brickell-bush</i>	G1/S1
<i>Tiny polygala</i>	G1/S1
PINE ROCKLAND	G1/S1
<i>Small's milkpea</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
53 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1994
Project Area (Acres)	856
Acres Acquired	749*
at a Cost of	\$30,756,056*
Acres Remaining	107
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$1,763,060

* Includes acquisitions by Dade County.

Dade County Archipelago - Bargain 1

addition to Site 10, Site 9. The Ludlam Pineland (10 acres) was added in 1994. Dade County has acquired the tract. All sites are essential.

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 LAMAC approved the addition in December 1995.

The sites added are: Boystown (acquired—77 acres), Tamiami Addition, Wilkins-Pierson Addition, Whispering Pines, Castellow Complex #28, Castellow Complex #31, Castello Complex #33, Goulds, Hardin, Owaissaa Bauer Addition, Fuchs, Navy Wells #2, Navy Wells #23, Navy Wells #39, Round Hammock, Bauer Drive Pineland. Dade County has acquired approximately 348 acres at a cost of \$21,889,314 within the project.

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

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.

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 commu-

Dade County Archipelago - Bargain 1

nities. 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, protec-

tion or management. Unnecessary roads, firelines 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	\$0
OCO	\$31,320	\$140,084
Expense	\$0	\$58,424
FCO	\$8,357	\$66,812
TOTAL	\$217,158	\$456,306

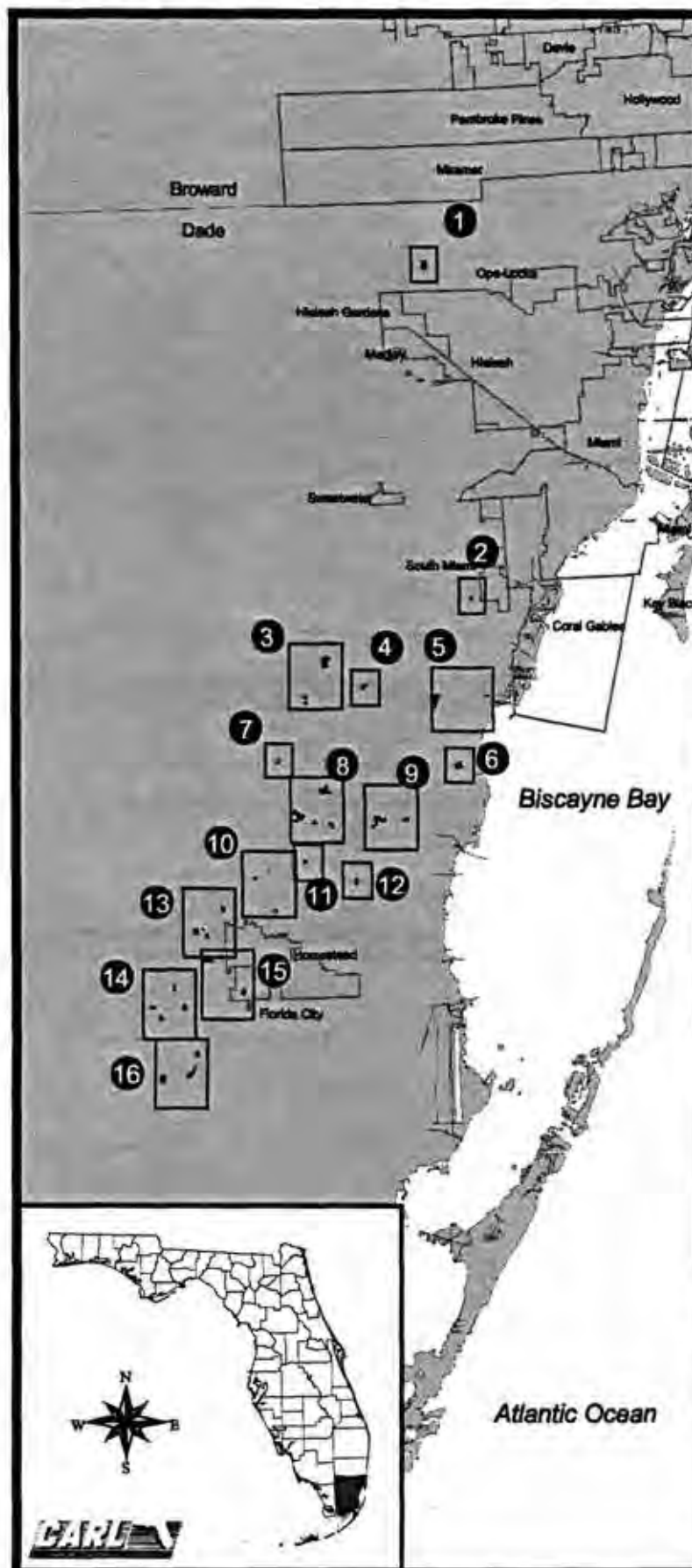
Management Cost Summary

Category	Startup	Recurring
Source of Funds	CARL	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/FWCC

Category	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$0	\$0	\$45,000
OPS	\$0	\$0	\$5,000
Expense	\$0	\$0	\$30,000
OCO	\$0	\$0	\$30,000
FCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$0	\$0	\$110,000

Dade County Archipelago - Bargain 1



Dade County Archipelago Overview

DADE COUNTY

Map Sheet 1:

- A. Tropical Hammocks of the Redlands - Madden's Hammock Site

Map Sheet 2:

- A. Miami Rockridge Pinelands - Site 1

Map Sheet 3:

- A. Boystown Site
- B. Tropical Hammocks of the Redlands - Big and Little George Hammocks Site

Map Sheet 4:

- A. Tamiami Addition Site

Map Sheet 5:

- A. Miami Rockridge Pinelands - Site 2
- B. Miami Rockridge Pinelands - Ludlam Pineland Site

Map Sheet 6:

- A. Whispering Pines Site

Map Sheet 7:

- A. Wilkins Pierson Pineland Site

Map Sheet 8:

- A. Miami Rockridge Pinelands - Site 7
- B. Tropical Hammocks of the Redlands - Castellow Hammocks Site
- C. Tropical Hammocks of the Redlands - Silver Palm Hammock Site
- D. Miami Rockridge Pinelands - Site 8

Map Sheet 9:

- A. Miami Rockridge Pinelands - Site 6
- B. Goulds Addition Site
- C. Hardin Hammock Site

Map Sheet 10:

- A. Owaissa Bauer Addition Site
- B. Bauer Drive Pineland Site
- C. Miami Rockridge Pinelands - Site 12

Map Sheet 11:

- A. Miami Rockridge Pinelands - Site 9

Map Sheet 12:

- A. Miami Rockridge Pinelands - Site 10

Map Sheet 13:

- A. Miami Rockridge Pinelands - Site 13
- B. Tropical Hammocks of the Redlands - Meissner Addition
- C. Fuchs Hammock Site
- D. Miami Rockridge Pinelands - Site 14

Map Sheet 14:

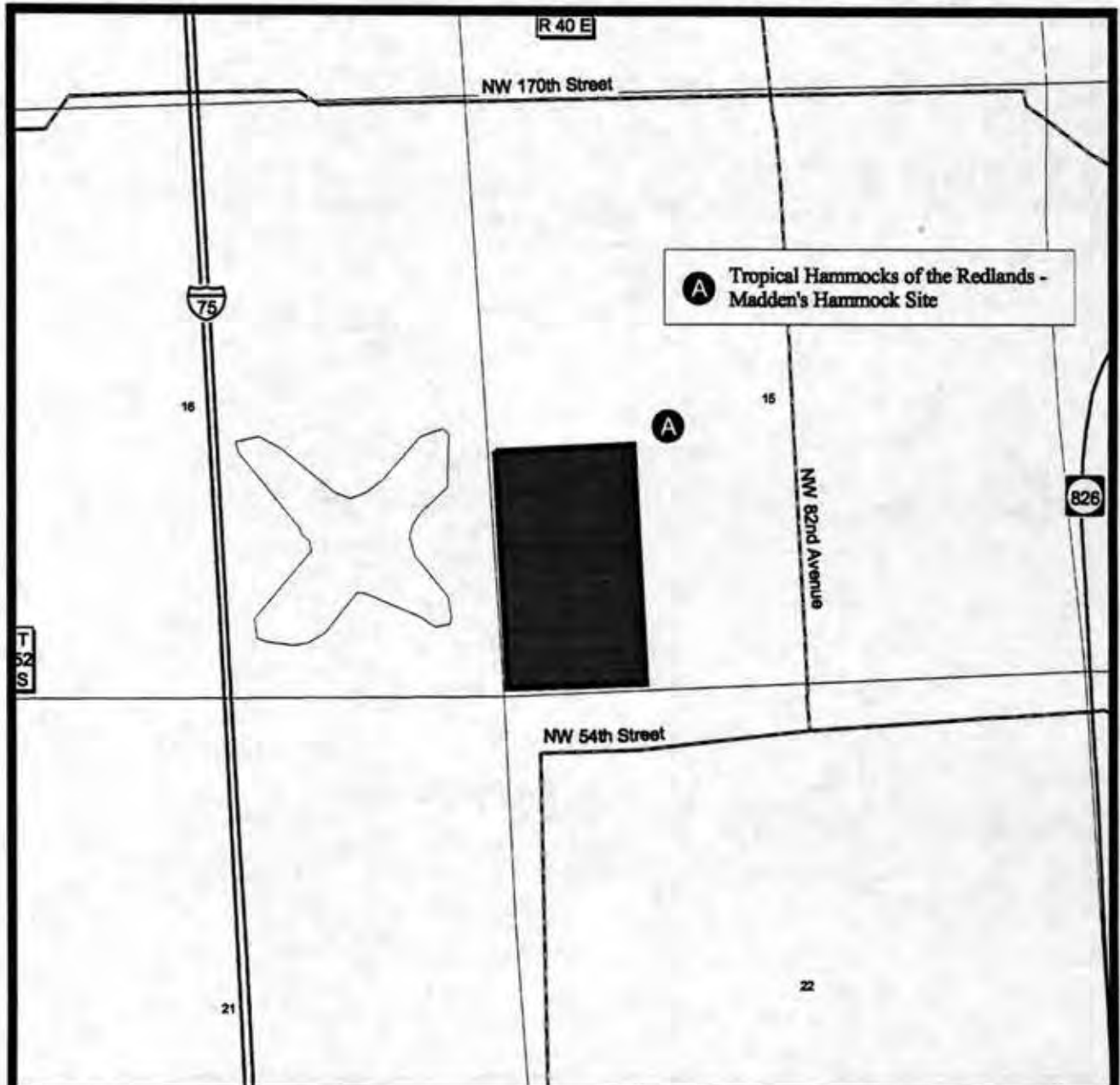
- A. Miami Rockridge Pinelands - Site 16
- B. Tropical Hammocks of the Redlands - Lucille Hammock Site
- C. Tropical Hammocks of the Redlands - Loveland Hammock Site
- D. Navy Wells #39 Site

Map Sheet 15:

- A. Navy Wells #2 Site
- B. Miami Rockridge Pinelands - Site 15
- C. Navy Wells #23 Site

Map Sheet 16:

- A. Round Hammock Site
- B. Tropical Hammocks of the Redlands - Holiday Hammock Site
- C. Tropical Hammocks of the Redlands - Southwest Hammock Site



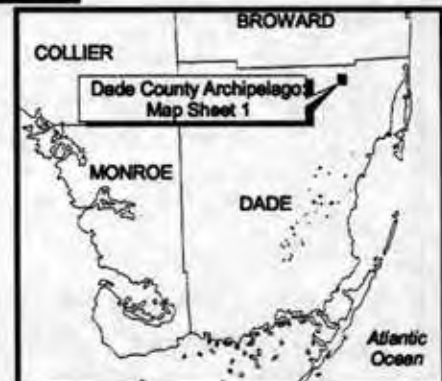
Dade County Archipelago: Map Sheet 1 of 16

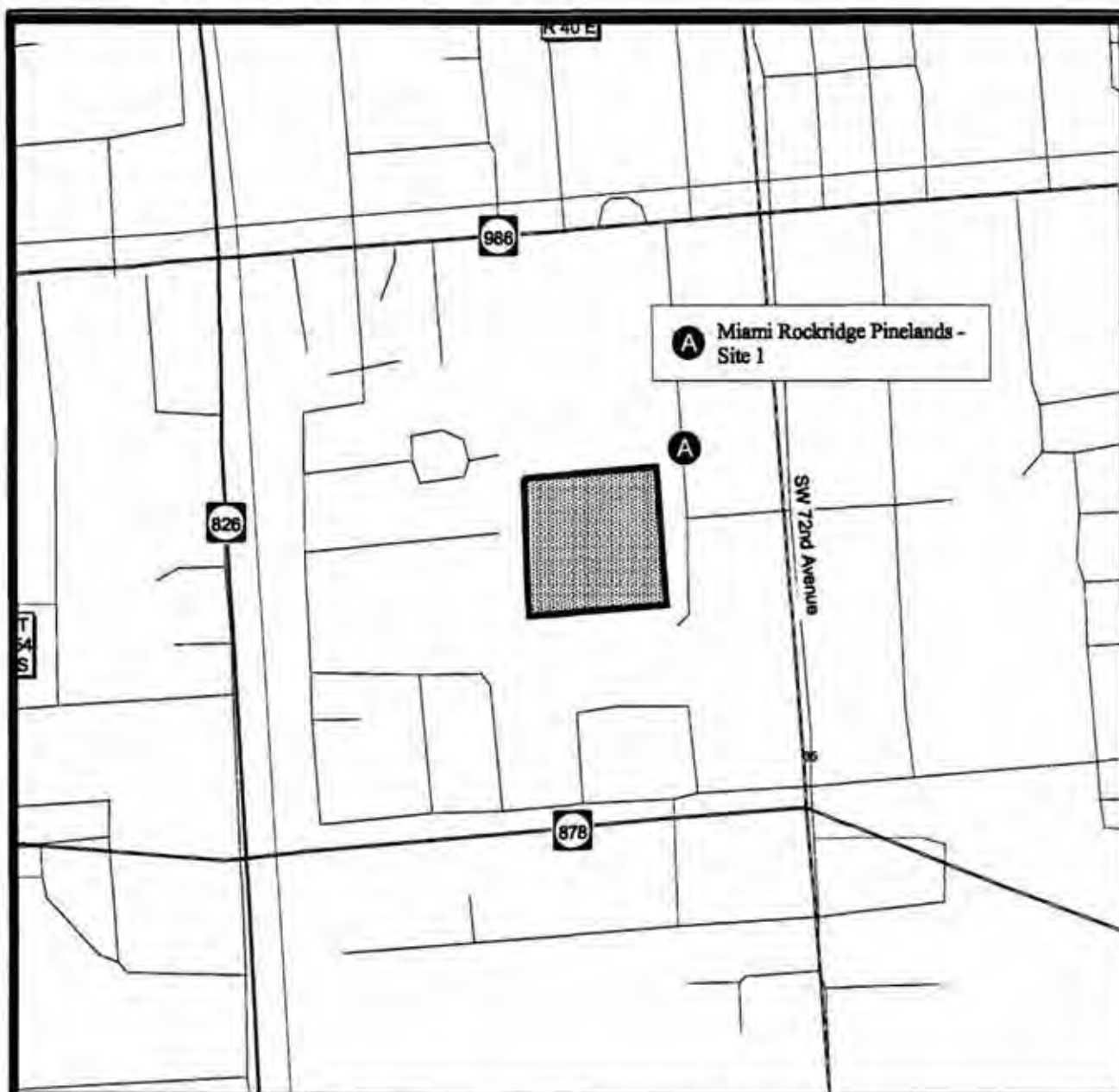
DADE COUNTY

- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- CARL Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project



0.25 0 0.25 Miles





Dade County Archipelago: Map Sheet 2 of 16

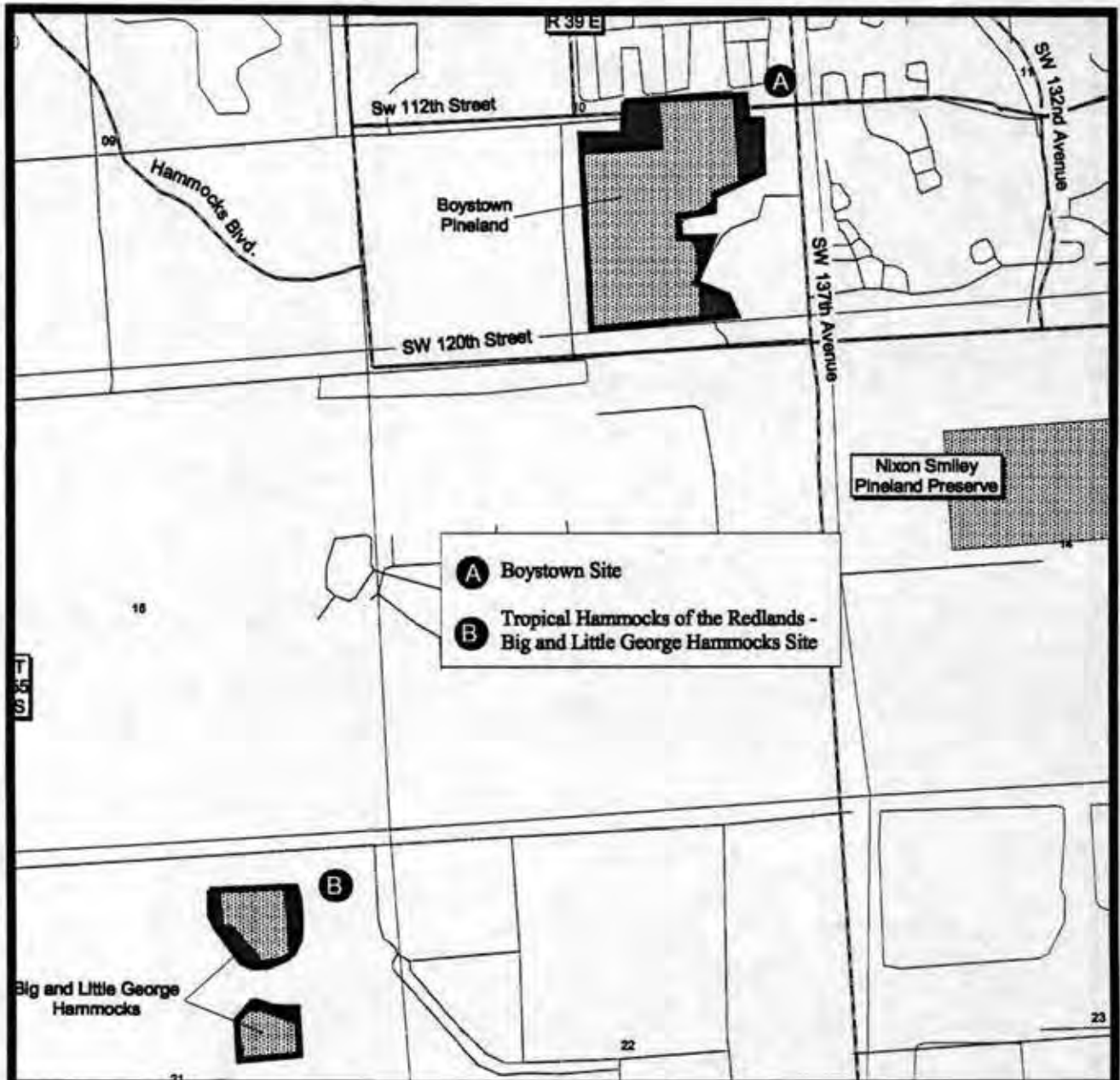
DADE COUNTY

- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- CARL Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project



0.1 0 0.1 Miles





Dade County Archipelago: Map Sheet 3 of 16

DADE COUNTY

- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- CARL Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project



0.3 0 0.3 Miles





Dade County Archipelago: Map Sheet 4 of 16

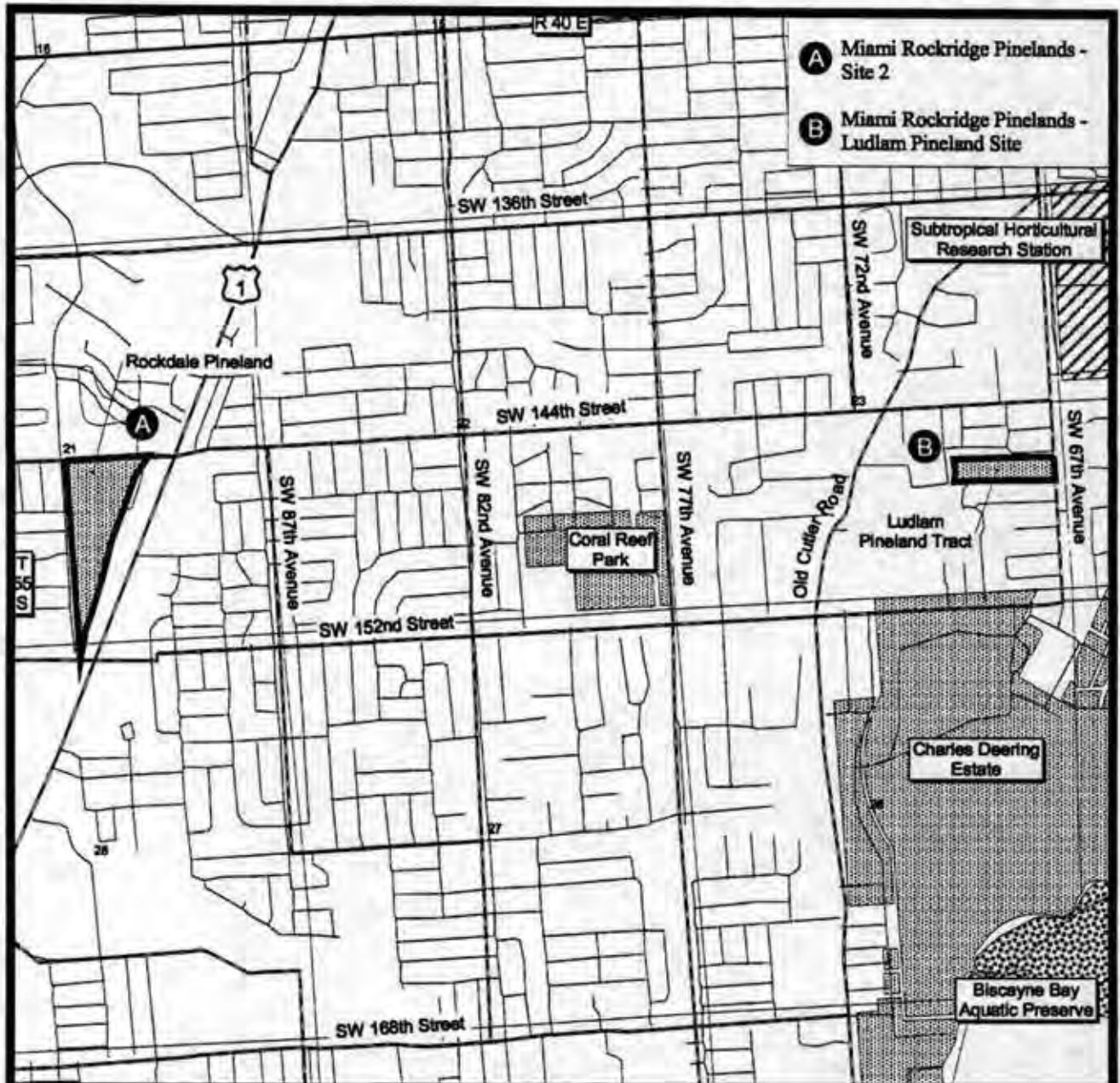
DADE COUNTY

- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- CARL Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project



0.2 0 0.2 Miles





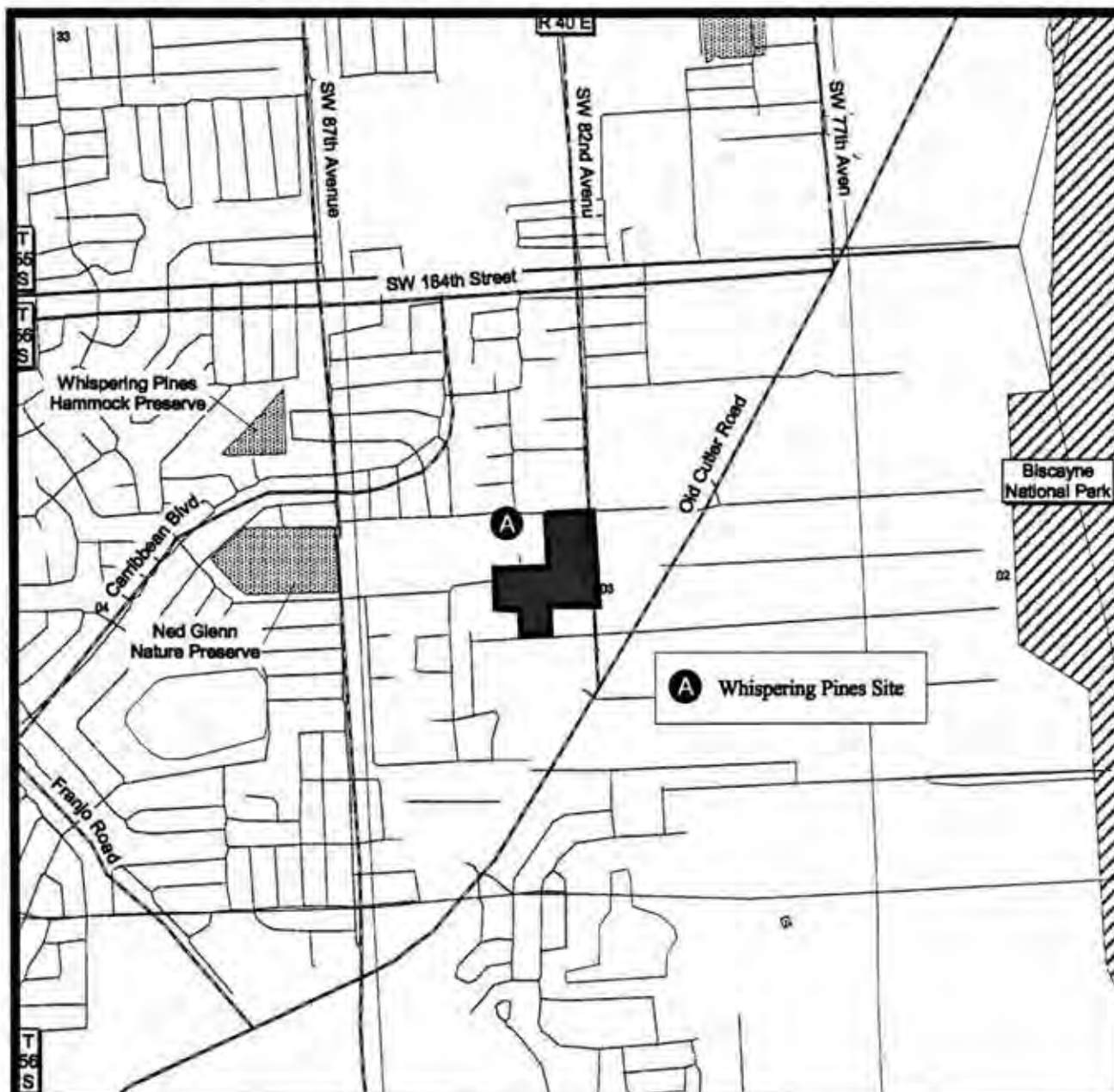
Dade County Archipelago: Map Sheet 5 of 16

DADE COUNTY

- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- CARL Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project



Dade County Archipelago - Bargain 1



Dade County Archipelago: Map Sheet 6 of 16

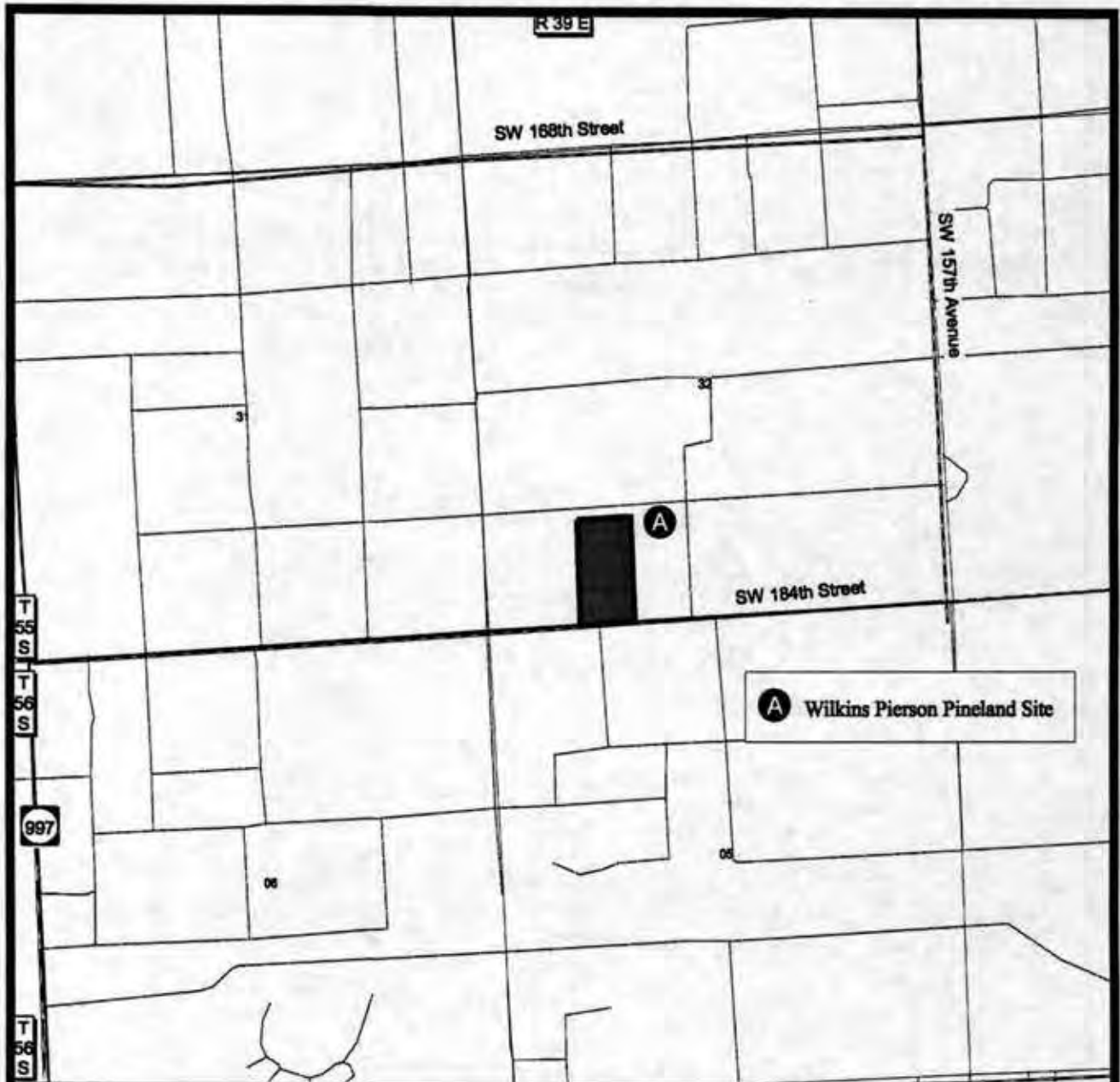
DADE COUNTY

- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- CARL Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project



0.2 0 0.2 Miles





Dade County Archipelago: Map Sheet 7 of 16

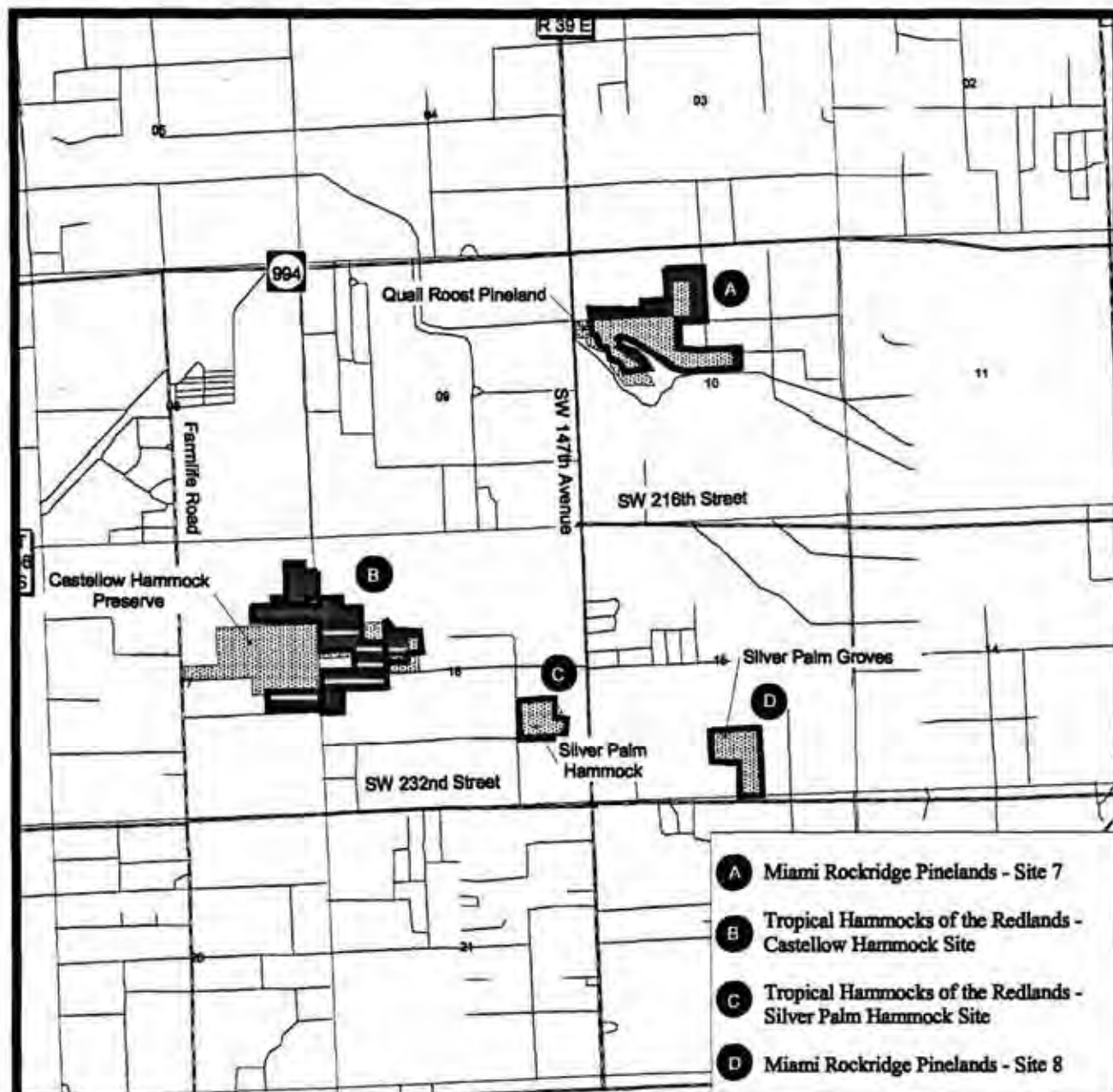
DADE COUNTY

- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- CARL Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project



0.2 0 0.2 Miles





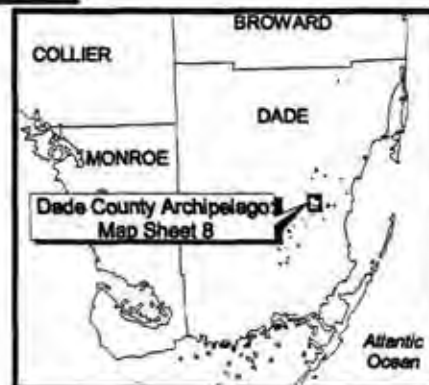
Dade County Archipelago: Map Sheet 8 of 16

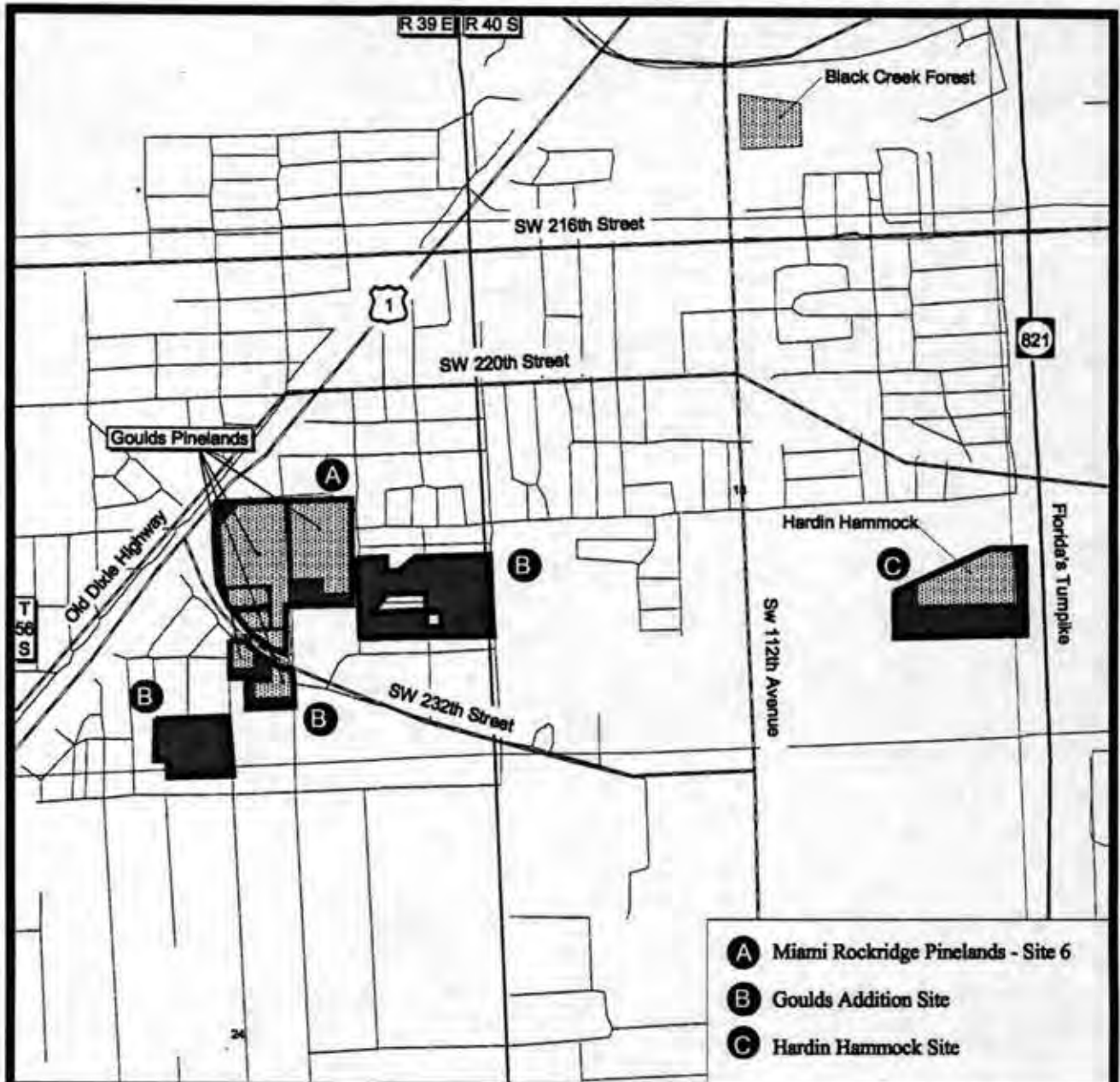
DADE COUNTY

- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- CARL Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project



0.5 0 0.5 Miles





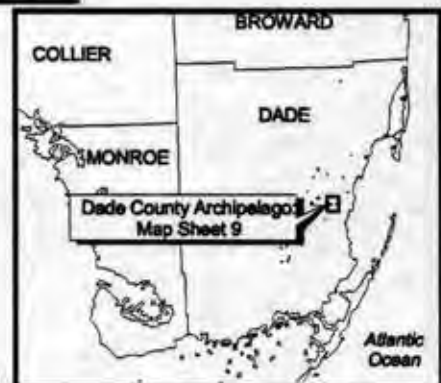
Dade County Archipelago: Map Sheet 9 of 16

DADE COUNTY

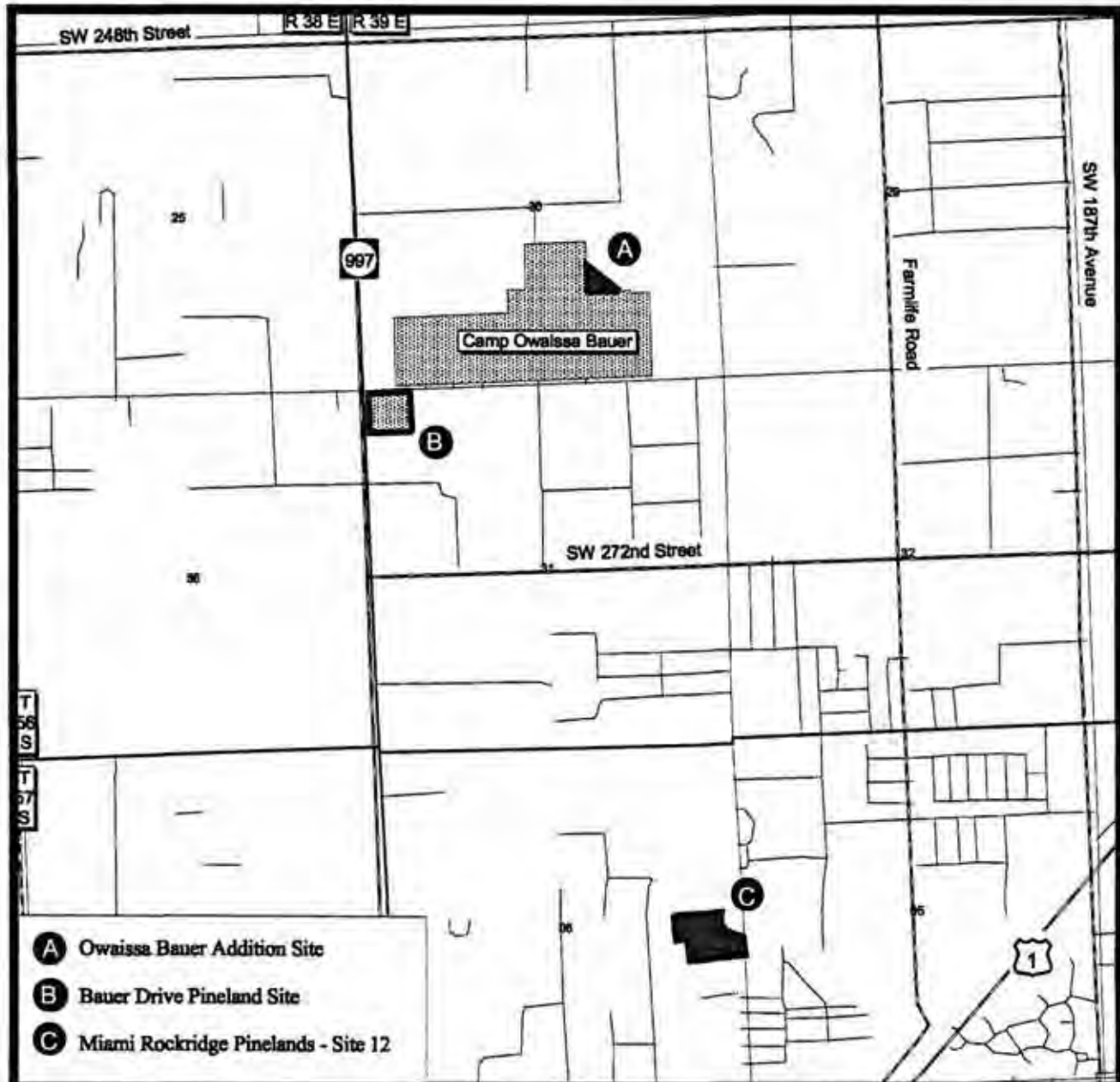
- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- CARL Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project



0.25 0 0.25 Miles



Dade County Archipelago - Bargain 1



- A** Owaissa Bauer Addition Site
- B** Bauer Drive Pineland Site
- C** Miami Rockridge Pinelands - Site 12

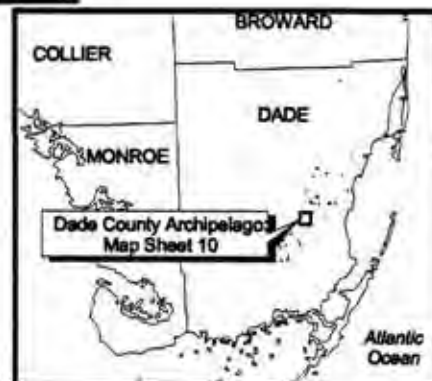
Dade County Archipelago: Map Sheet 10 of 16

DADE COUNTY

- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- CARL Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project



0.3 0 0.3 0.6 Miles





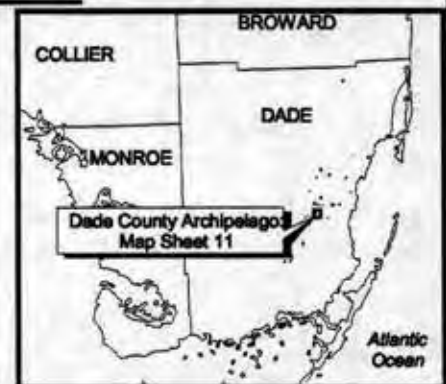
Dade County Archipelago: Map Sheet 11 of 16

DADE COUNTY

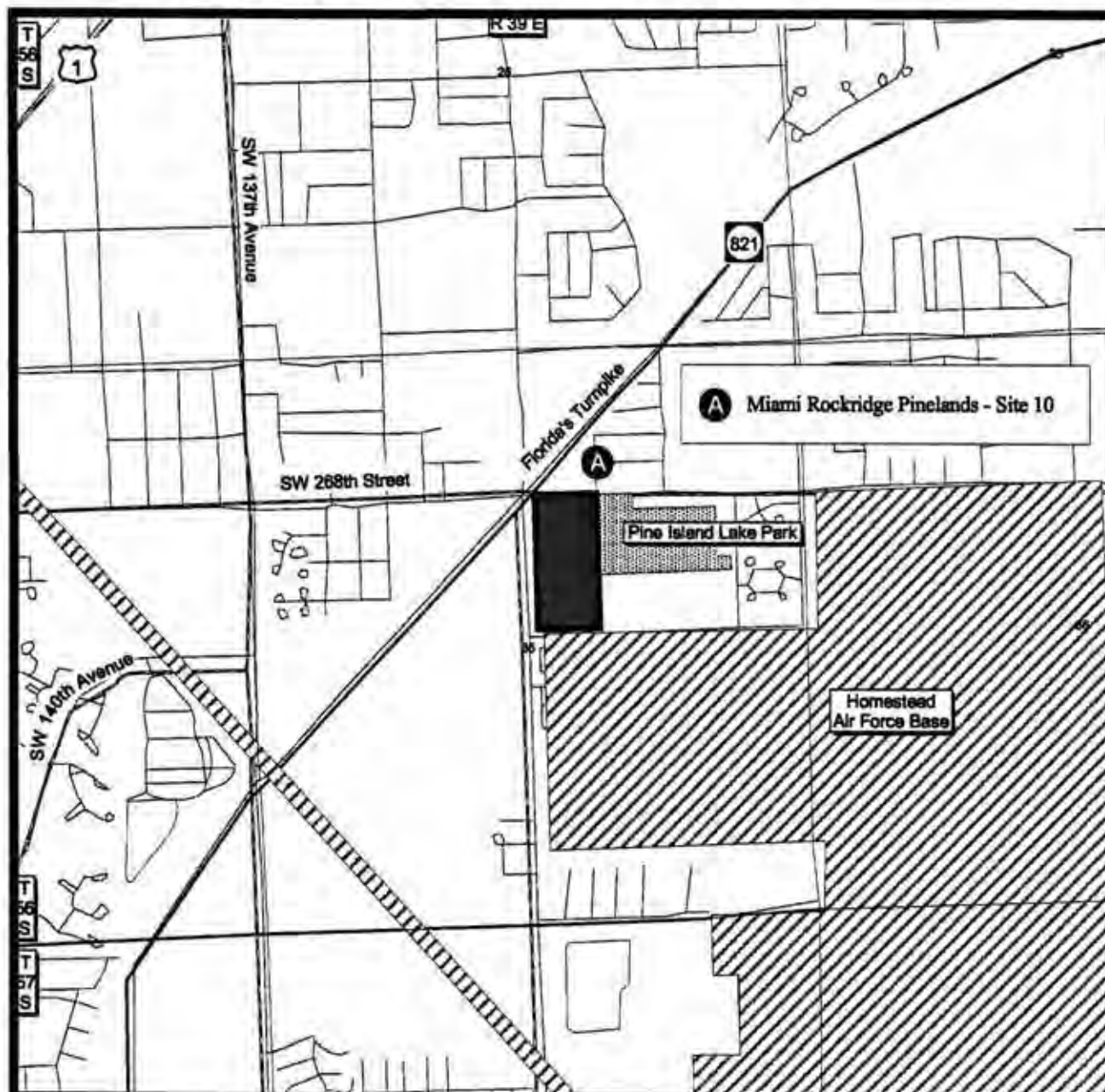
-  Acquired
-  Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
-  CARL Project Boundary
-  Federal Land
-  Local or Private Managed Area
-  State Land
-  State Aquatic Preserve
-  Other CARL Project



0.25 0 0.25 Miles



Dade County Archipelago - Bargain 1



Dade County Archipelago: Map Sheet 12 of 16

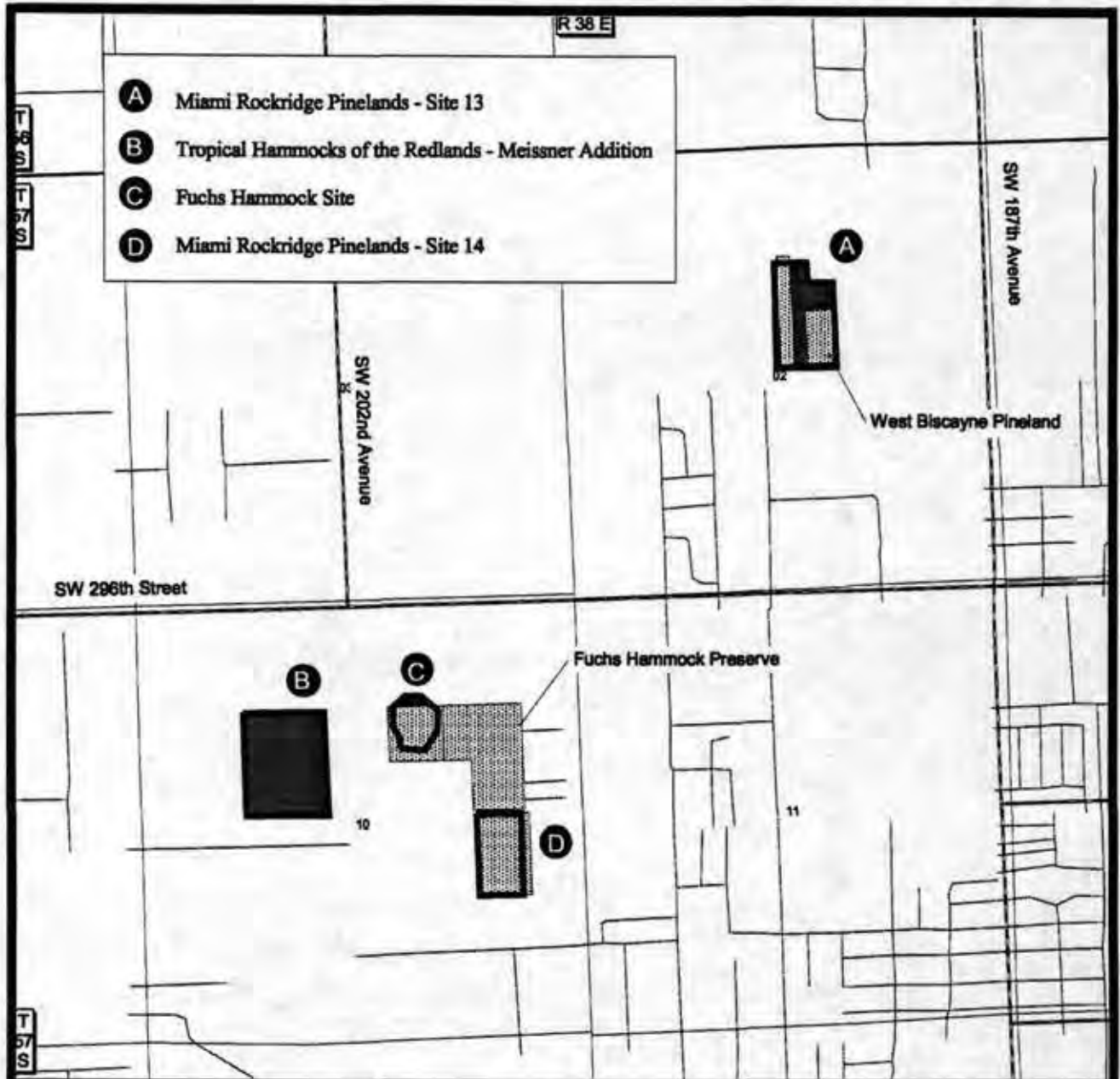
DADE COUNTY

- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- CARL Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project



0.25 0 0.25 Miles





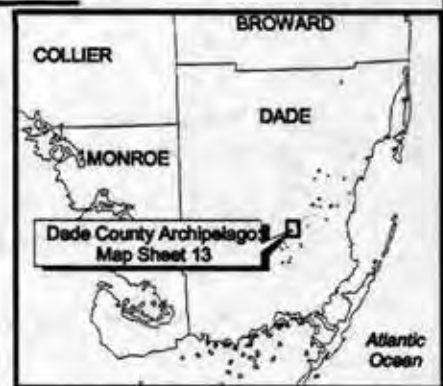
Dade County Archipelago: Map Sheet 13 of 16

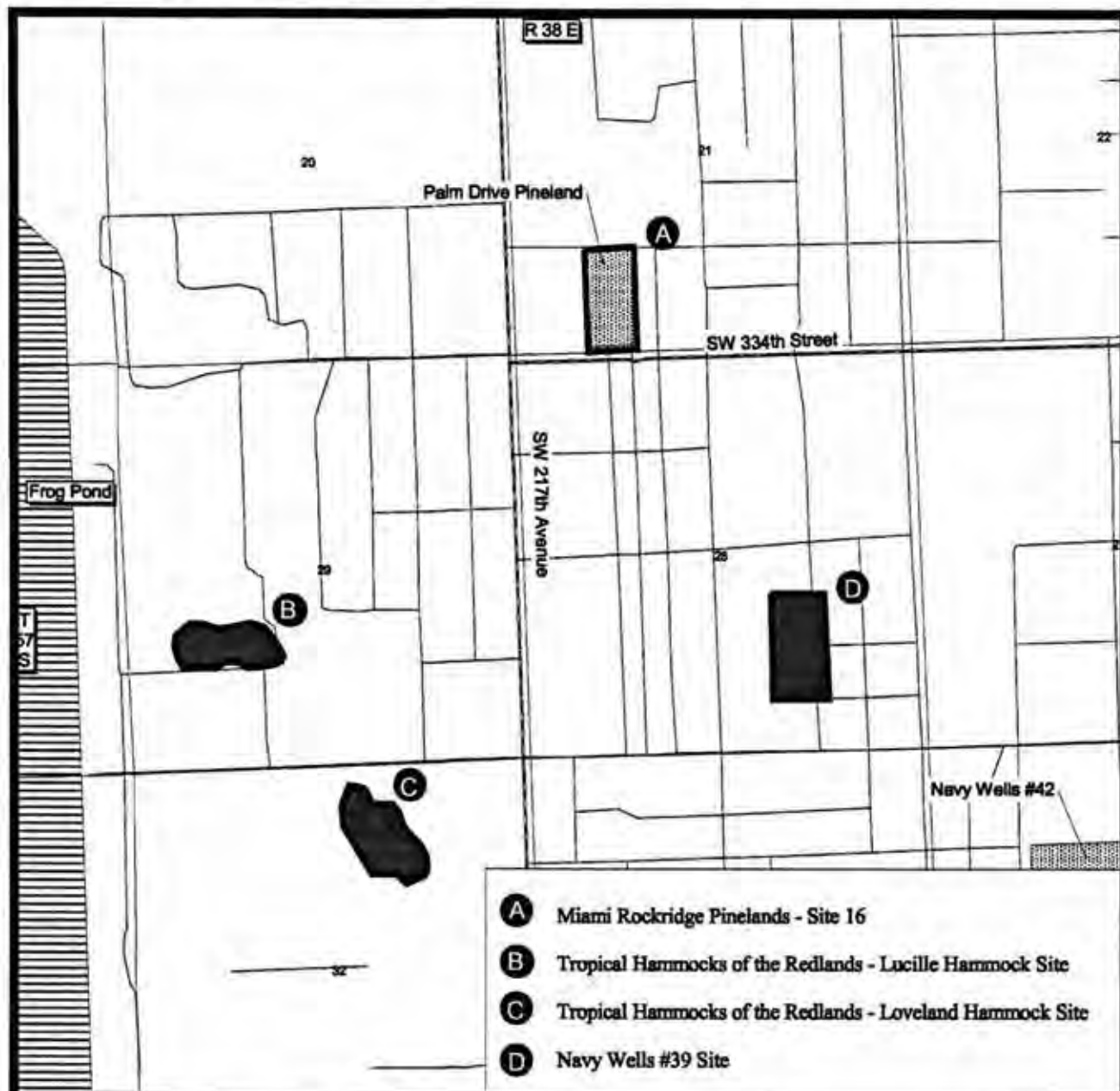
DADE COUNTY

- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- CARL Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project



0.25 0 0.25 Miles





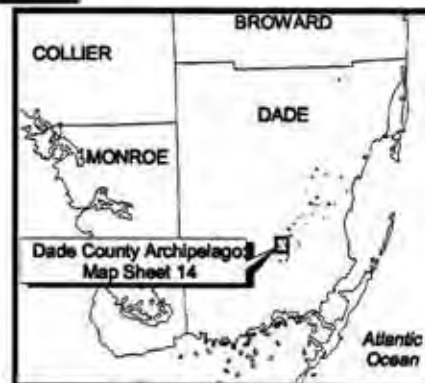
Dade County Archipelago: Map Sheet 14 of 16

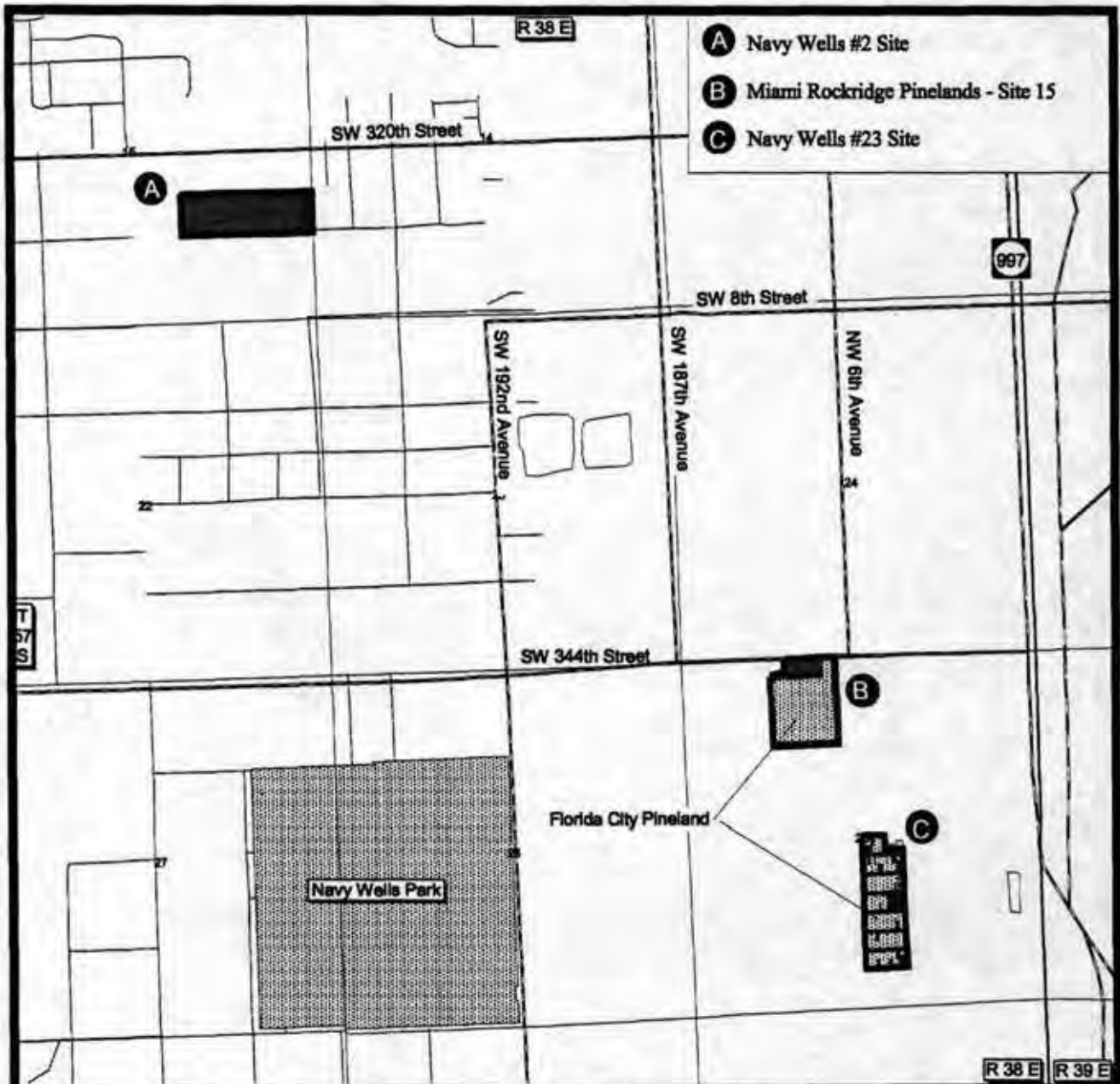
DADE COUNTY

- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- CARL Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project



0.25 0 0.25 Miles

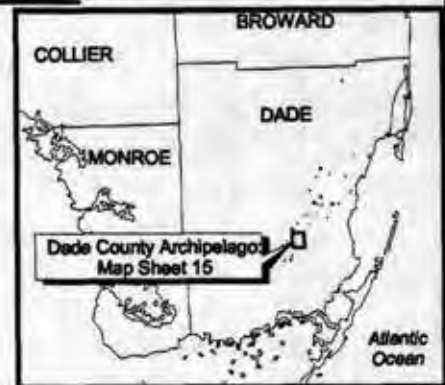




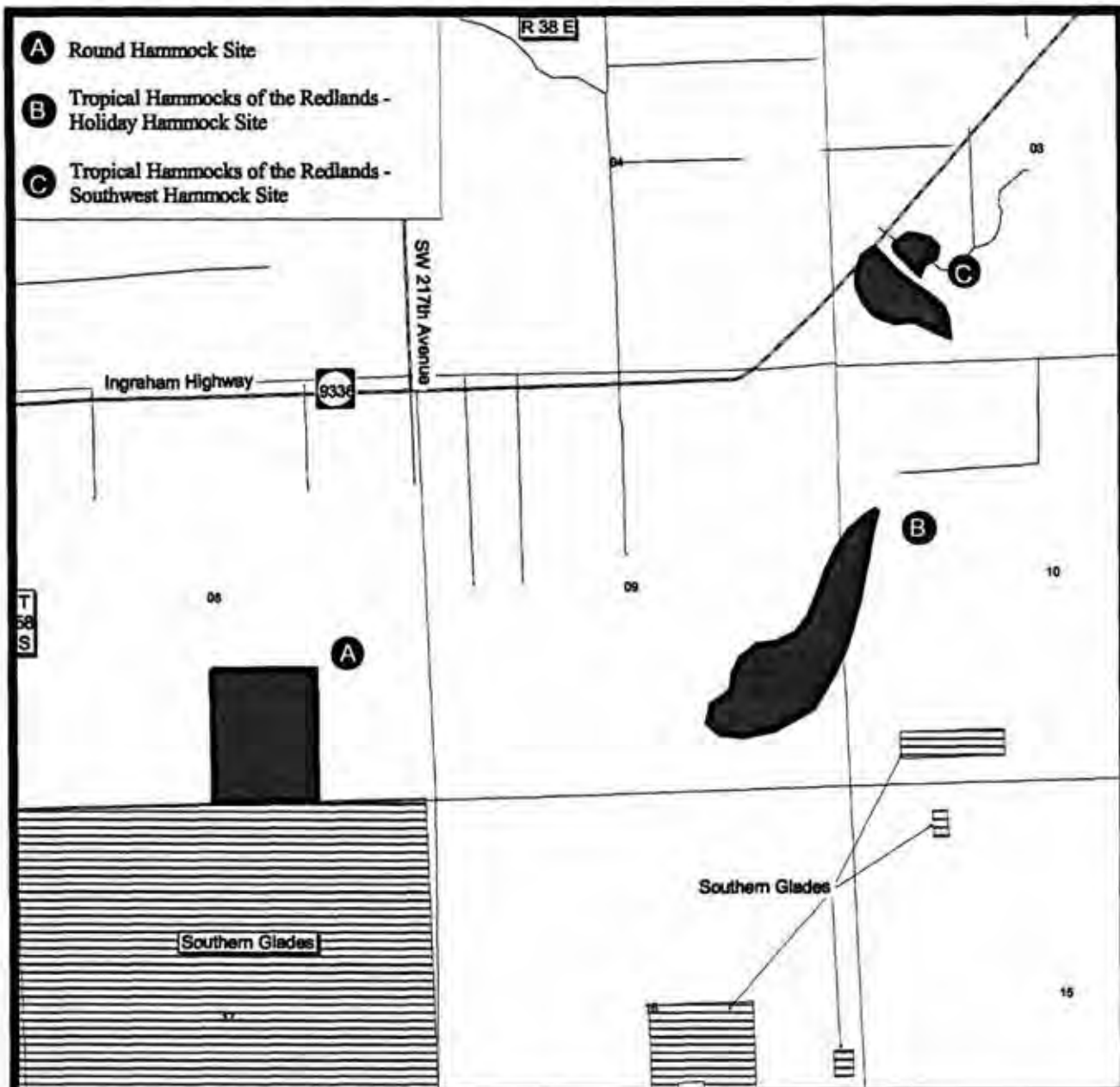
Dade County Archipelago: Map Sheet 15 of 16

DADE COUNTY

- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- CARL Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project



Dade County Archipelago - Bargain 1



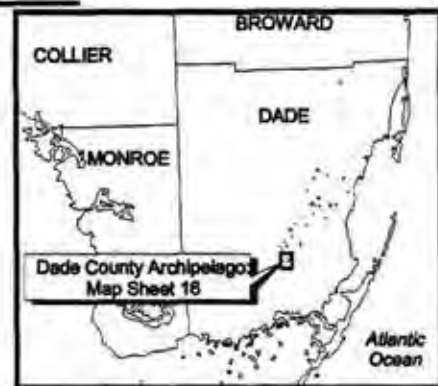
Dade County Archipelago: Map Sheet 16 of 16

DADE COUNTY

- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- CARL Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project



0.25 0 0.25 Miles



Pal-Mar

Bargain 2

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 Fish and Wildlife Conservation 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, most intact pine flatwoods in southern Florida in an ecotone between pine flatwoods and the treeless Everglades and also includes high-quality examples of wet prairie and savanna with exceptional ground-cover diversity. The project provides habitat for at least five federally endangered

or threatened animals including the 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 (under contract), Pal-Mar Water Control District (under contract), Lara and Florida National Bank.

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

On October 21, 1999, the Council added 1,280 acres to the project boundary as essential parcels.

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)	35,409
Acres Acquired	12,737
at a Cost of	\$1,442,750
Acres Remaining	22,672
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$31,961,160

Pal-Mar - Bargain 2

Coordination

South Florida Water Management District is a CARL acquisition partner in this project. Portions

of this project are also on both Palm Beach and Martin Counties' acquisition lists.

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 Jonathan 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 Fish and Wildlife Conservation 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 con-

ditions 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 FWCC), 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.

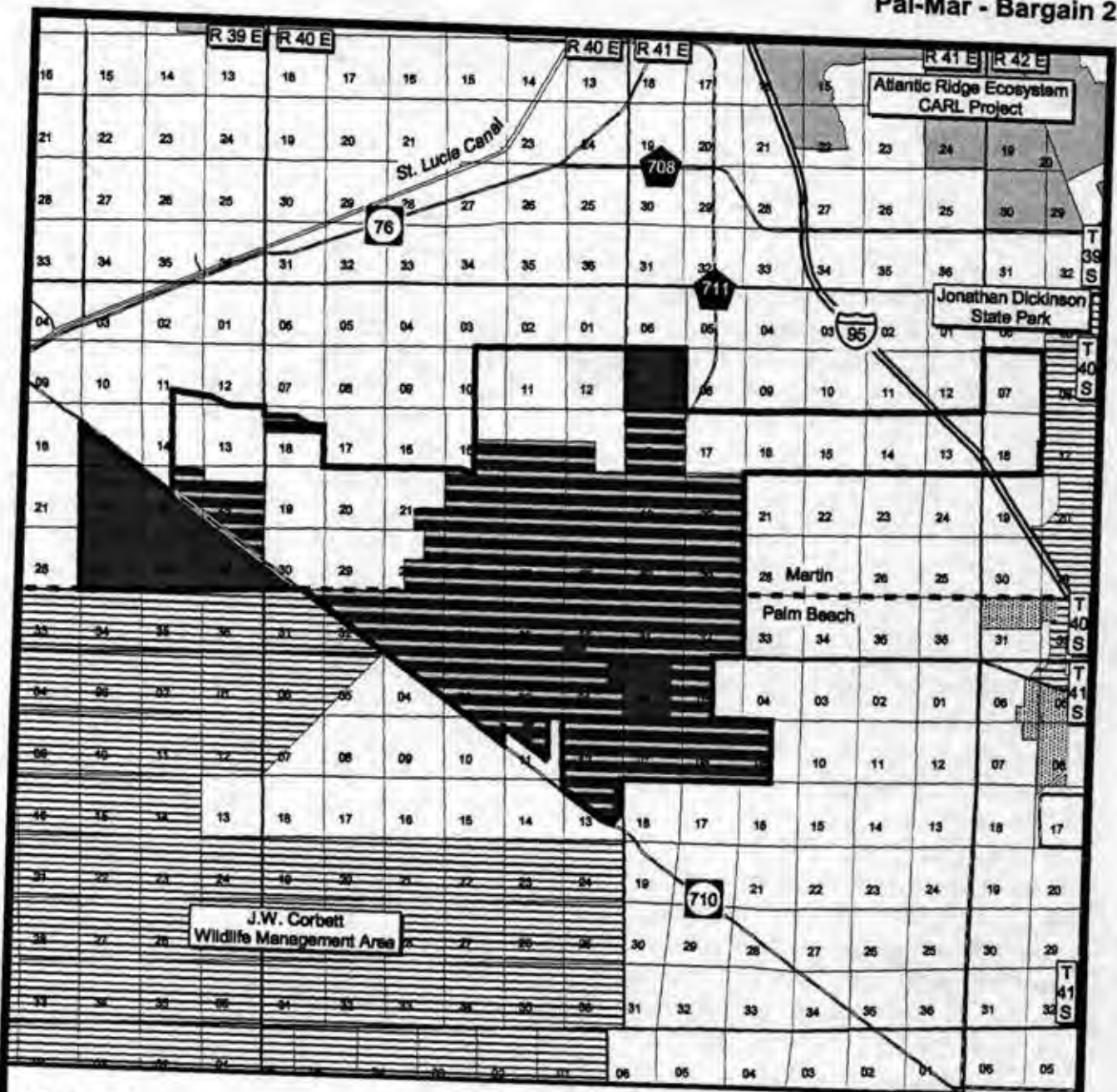
Cooperators in management No local governments or others are recommended for cooperating in management of this project area.

Management Cost Summary/DRP

Category	Startup	Recurring
Source of Funds	CARL	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/FWCC

Category	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$0	\$0	\$45,000
OPS	\$0	\$0	\$5,000
Expense	\$0	\$0	\$30,000
OCO	\$0	\$0	\$30,000
FCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$0	\$0	\$110,000



Pal-Mar

MARTIN, PALM BEACH COUNTIES

- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- CARL Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project



1 0 1 2 3 Miles



Atlantic Ridge Ecosystem

Bargain 3

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 the extremely rare and federally listed perforate reindeer 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 Commercial Bank (Medalist—under contract by SFWMD). Mobil (Seawind—acquired) is also an essential tract.

On February 14, 1995, the Governor and Cabinet directed the LAMAC 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 meet-

FNAI Elements	
<i>Perforate reindeer lichen</i>	G1/S1
<i>Florida threeawn</i>	G2/S2
SCRUB	G2/S2
<i>Pine pinweed</i>	G2/S2
Florida sandhill crane	G5T2T3/S2S3
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)	13,112
Acres Acquired	5,971
at a Cost of	\$38,215,961
Acres Remaining	7,141
With Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$61,427,580

ings, the LAMAC deleted approximately 480 acres from the project boundary. The tracts had been recently developed.

On July 16, 1996, LAMAC 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.

On October 15, 1998, LAMAC designated the Phase II corridor to Jonathan Dickinson State Park as essential. Preliminary acquisition work has

been initiated on the corridor to Jonathan Dickinson State Park.

On October 21, 1999, the Council added 598 acres to the project boundary as essential parcels.

Coordination

South Florida Water Management District is an acquisition partner. The District is currently negotiating the purchase of several tracts within the project boundary under a "161" agreement with DEP.

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 might 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.

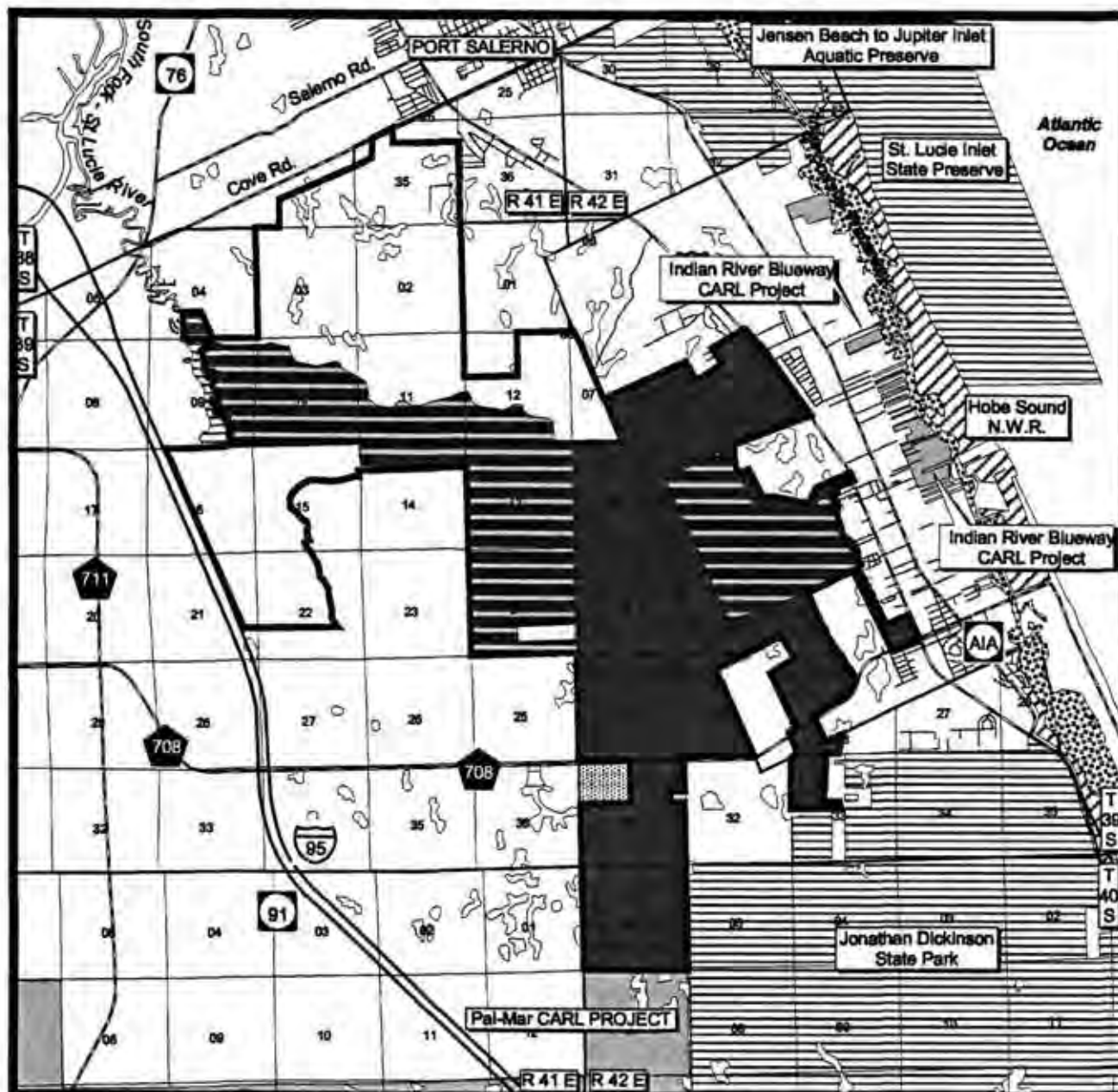
Revenue-generating potential No significant revenue is expected to be generated initially. After the initial acquisition, it will probably be several years before any significant public-use facilities are developed. The degree of any future revenue generated would depend on the nature and extent of public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

Atlantic Ridge Ecosystem - Bargain 3



Atlantic Ridge Ecosystem

MARTIN COUNTY

- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- CARL Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project



1 0 1 2 Miles



Brevard Coastal Scrub Ecosystem

Bargain 4

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 will manage the original six sites, and the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission will manage the six sites added in 1996.

General Description

The project includes sixteen areas considered essential to the preservation of scrub, mesic and scrubby flatwoods, floodplain marsh and marsh lake along the Atlantic Coastal Ridge and St. John's River marshes. Acquisition and management of these core areas are imperative for the survival of the Florida Scrub Jay on the East Coast of Florida. The tracts comprising this project also support several rare vertebrates and at least eight rare plant species, including a very rare mint. 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 elimi-

nate 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. 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 consists of 52 acres and two owners—Nelson and SR 405 Ltd.

On July 14, 1995, the LAMAC approved the addition of four sites to the project boundary—Dicerandra Scrub, Malabar Scrub Sanctuary, Canova Beach Scrub and Jordan Boulevard. The county has acquired the Dicerandra and Malabar sites.

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, Wickham Road is 822 acres, Micco Expansion is 1,833 acres. The project was re-

FNAI Elements	
Scrub mint	G1/S1
Coastal hoary-pea	G1T1/S1
SCRUB	G2/S2
Pine pinweed	G2/S2
Wild coco	G2G3/S2
Sand butterfly pea	G2G3Q/S2S3
Hay scented fern	G4/S1
FLOODPLAIN MARSH	G37/S2
32 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1993*
Project Area (Acres)	19,348
Acres Acquired	6,843**
at a Cost of	\$13,204,927
Acres Remaining	12,505
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of \$42,141,850	
* Original project	
** Includes acreage acquired by Brevard County & SJRWMD	

Brevard Coastal Scrub Ecosystem - Bargain 4

named Brevard Coastal Scrub Ecosystem at the December 5, 1996, LAMAC meeting.

On December 3, 1998, the Council transferred the Valkaria, South Babcock, Ten Mile Ridge, and Grissom Parkway sites to the Mega-Multiparcel list.

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 six original sites of the Brevard Coastal Scrub Ecosystem CARL Project. The Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission will manage the six sites added in 1996.

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 man-

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.

agement. Initial management activities in this project will focus on site security, burn management, determination of status of listed species, location of a core area 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. Firebreaks 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 pro-

Brevard Coastal Scrub Ecosystem - Bargain 4

vide a potential source of management funds for these sites. Timber might be sold on some sites where habitat restoration requires thinning.

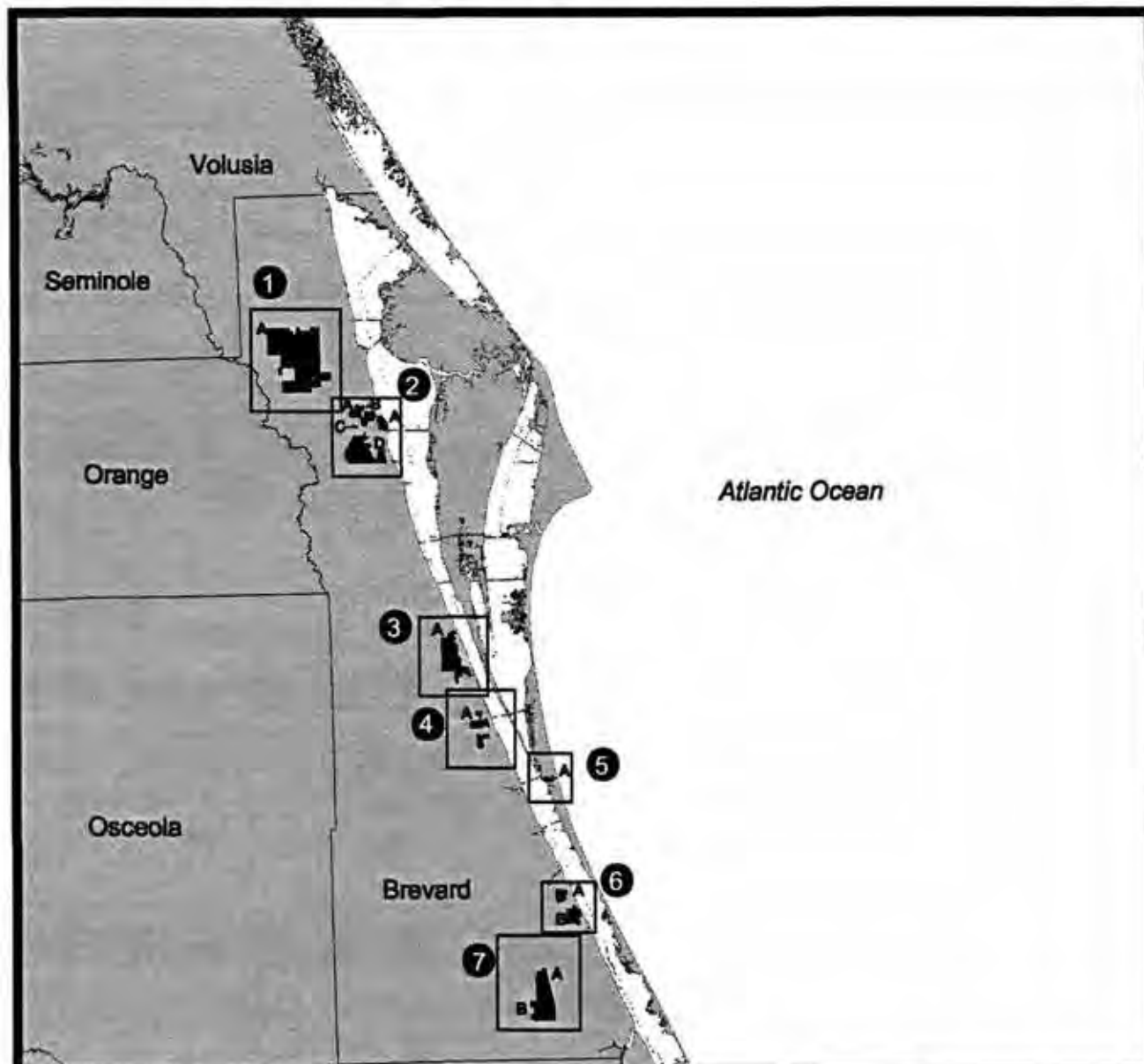
Cooperators in management activities Brevard County will require support from the USFWS and other agencies (The Nature Conservancy, Division of Forestry, FWCC, and others) to implement a quality management program for scrub communities.

Management costs and sources of revenue An inter-agency partnership among the participating agencies provides opportunities for revenue shar-

ing. The Brevard County EEL Program proposed to set aside \$2.6 million dollars from their excess ad valorem revenues to begin a management endowment for the EEL Program sanctuary network. The EEL Program will work to increase funds for management to be consistent with or exceed State management appropriations. The EEL Selection Committee will aggressively seek matching funds for site management, development of environmental education programs, and for necessary research and monitoring.

Management Cost Summary

Category	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97
Source of Funds	County	County	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



Brevard Coastal Scrub Ecosystem - Bargain/Shared Overview

BREVARD COUNTY

- Map Sheet 1
 - A. Fox Lake Complex Site
- Map Sheet 2:
 - A. Titusville Wellfield Site
 - B. Dicerandra Scrub Site
 - C. Condev Site
 - D. Ticco Site
- Map Sheet 3:
 - A. Rockledge Site
- Map Sheet 4:
 - A. Wickham Road Wellfield Site
- Map Sheet 5:
 - A. Canova Beach Site
- Map Sheet 6:
 - A. Malabar Scrub Sanctuary Site
 - B. Jordan Blvd. Site
- Map Sheet 7:
 - A. Micco Expansion Site
 - B. Micco Scrub Site





**Brevard Coastal Scrub Ecosystem -
Bargain/Shared : Map Sheet 1 of 7**

BREVARD COUNTY

-  Acquired
-  Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
-  CARL Project Boundary
-  Federal Land
-  Local or Private Managed Area
-  State Land
-  State Aquatic Preserve
-  Other CARL Project

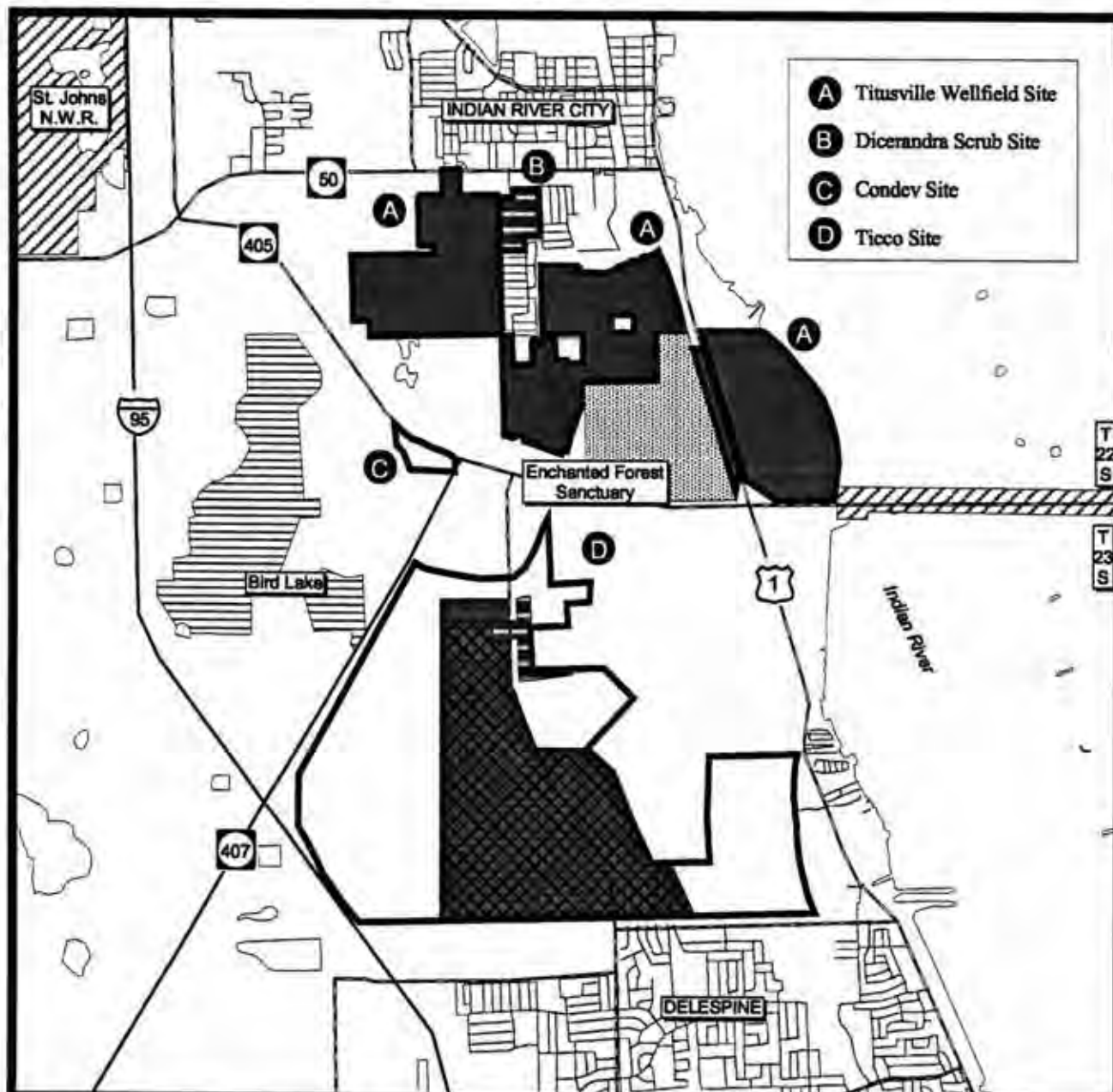


0.5 0 0.5 1 1.5 2 Miles

Brevard Coastal Scrub Ecosystem -
Bargain/Shared:
Map Sheet 1



Brevard Coastal Scrub Ecosystem - Bargain 4



Brevard Coastal Scrub Ecosystem: Map Sheet 2 of 7

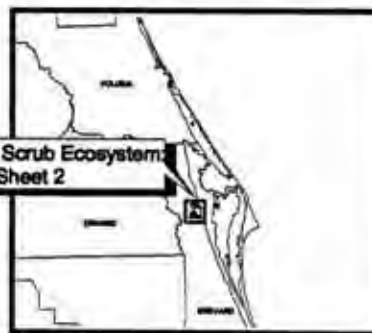
BREVARD COUNTY

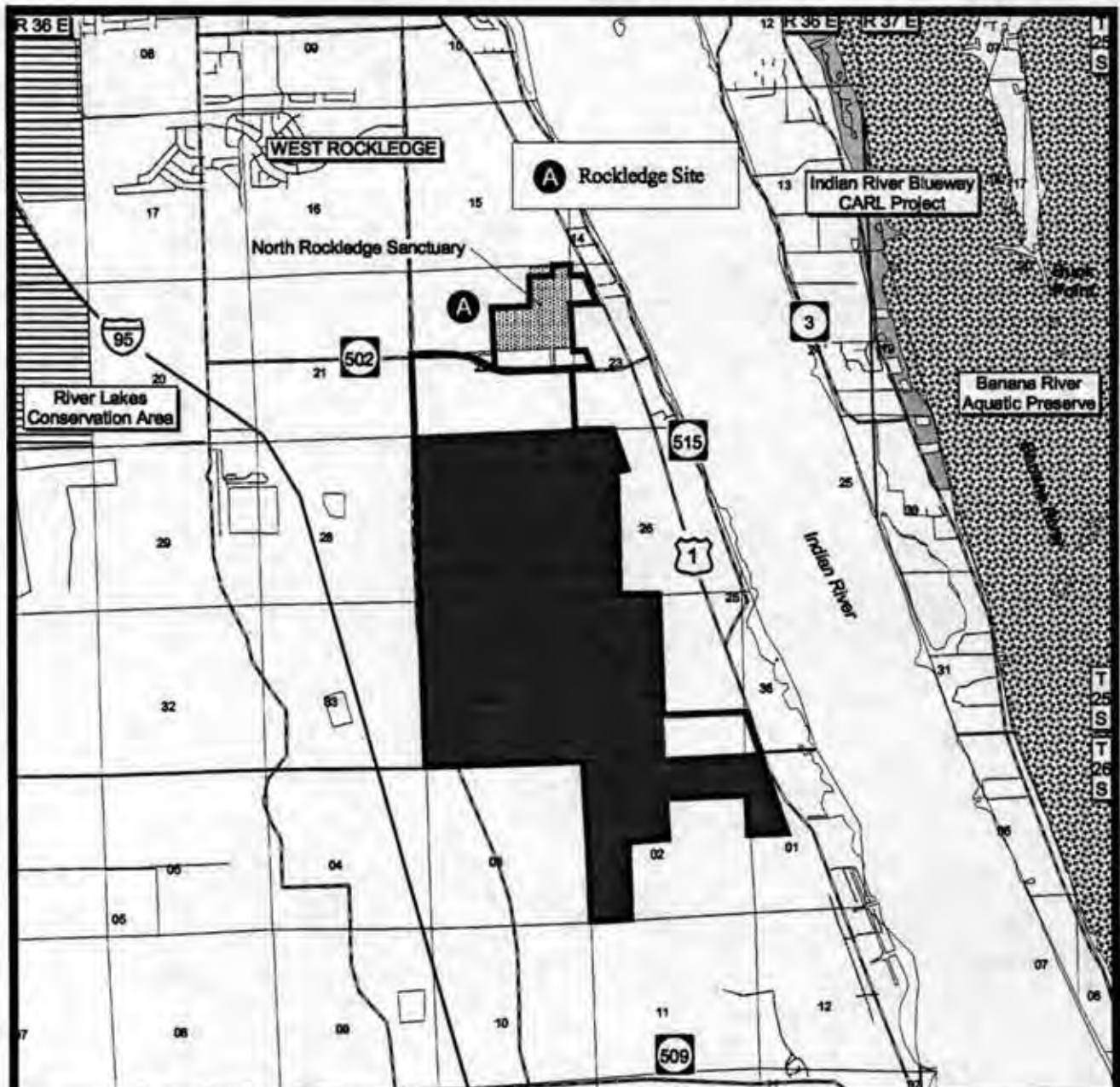
- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- CARL Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project
- St. Joe Corporation Holdings (estimated)



0.5 0 0.5 1 1.5 Miles

Brevard Coastal Scrub Ecosystem:
Map Sheet 2





Brevard Coastal Scrub Ecosystem - Bargain/Shared: Map Sheet 3 of 7

BREVARD COUNTY

-  Acquired
-  Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
-  CARL Project Boundary
-  Federal Land
-  Local or Private Managed Area
-  State Land
-  State Aquatic Preserve
-  Other CARL Project

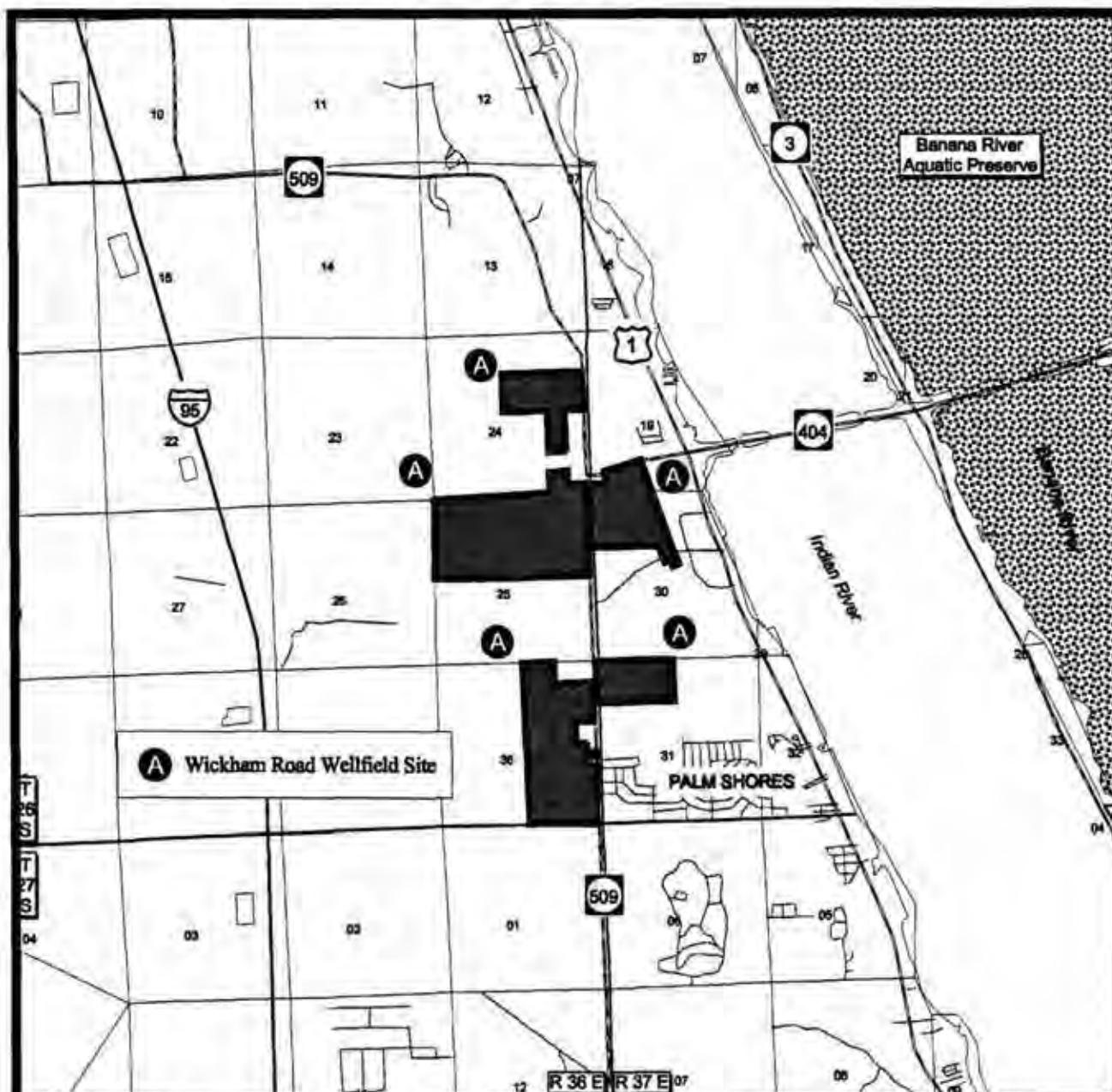


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Brevard Coastal Scrub Ecosystem -
Bargain/Shared:
Map Sheet 3



Brevard Coastal Scrub Ecosystem - Bargain 4



Brevard Coastal Scrub Ecosystem - Bargain/Shared: Map Sheet 4 of 7

BREVARD COUNTY

-  Acquired
-  Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
-  CARL Project Boundary
-  Federal Land
-  Local or Private Managed Area
-  State Land
-  State Aquatic Preserve
-  Other CARL Project



0.5 0 0.5 1 1.5 Miles

Brevard Coastal Scrub Ecosystem -
Bargain/Shared:
Map Sheet 4





Brevard Coastal Scrub Ecosystem - Bargain/Shared: Map Sheet 5 of 7

BREVARD COUNTY

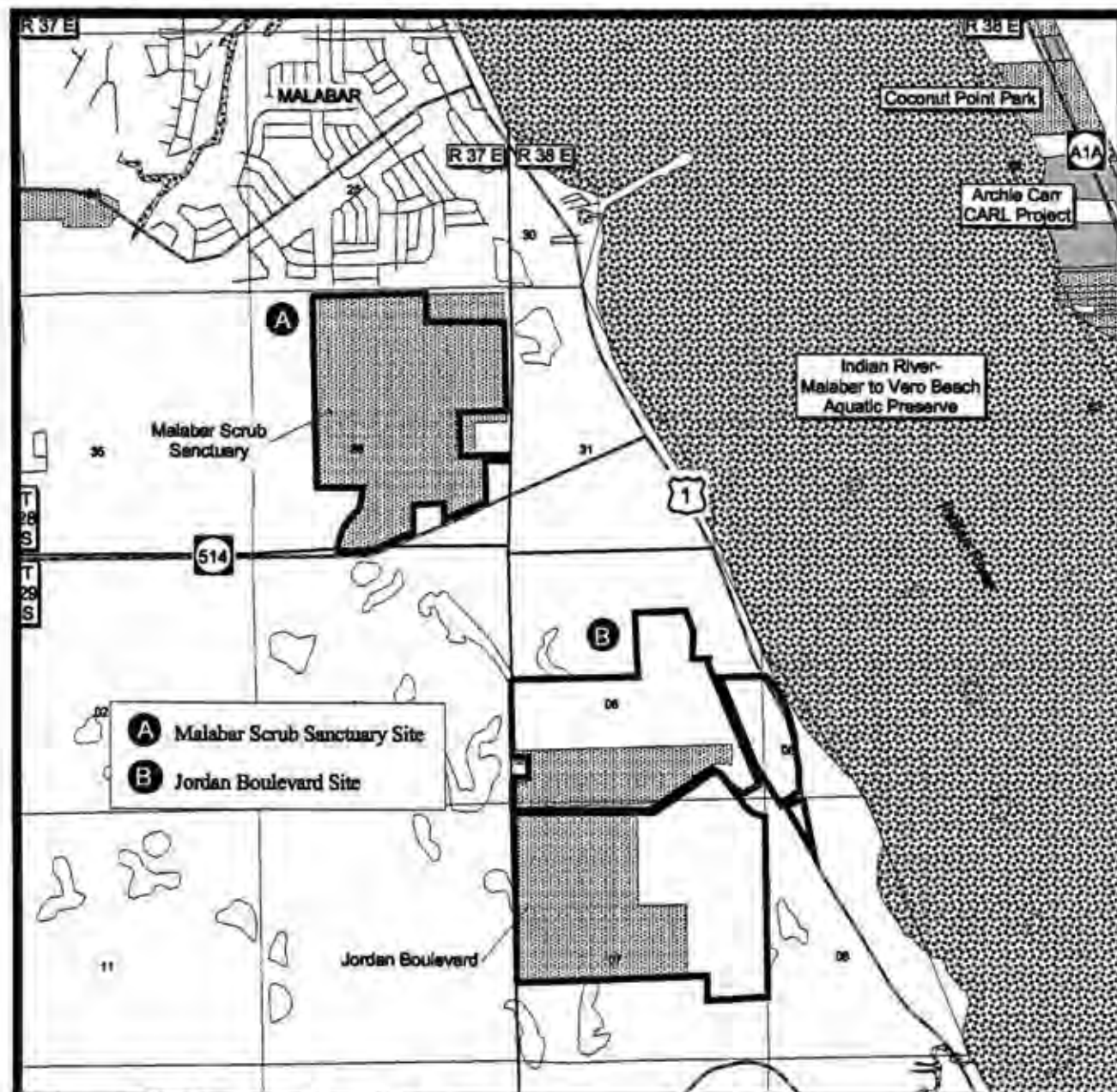
-  Acquired
-  Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
-  CARL Project Boundary
-  Federal Land
-  Local or Private Managed Area
-  State Land
-  State Aquatic Preserve
-  Other CARL Project



Brevard Coastal Scrub Ecosystem -
Bargain/Shared:
Map Sheet 5



Brevard Coastal Scrub Ecosystem - Bargain 4



Brevard Coastal Scrub Ecosystem - Bargain/Shared: Map Sheet 6 of 7

BREVARD COUNTY

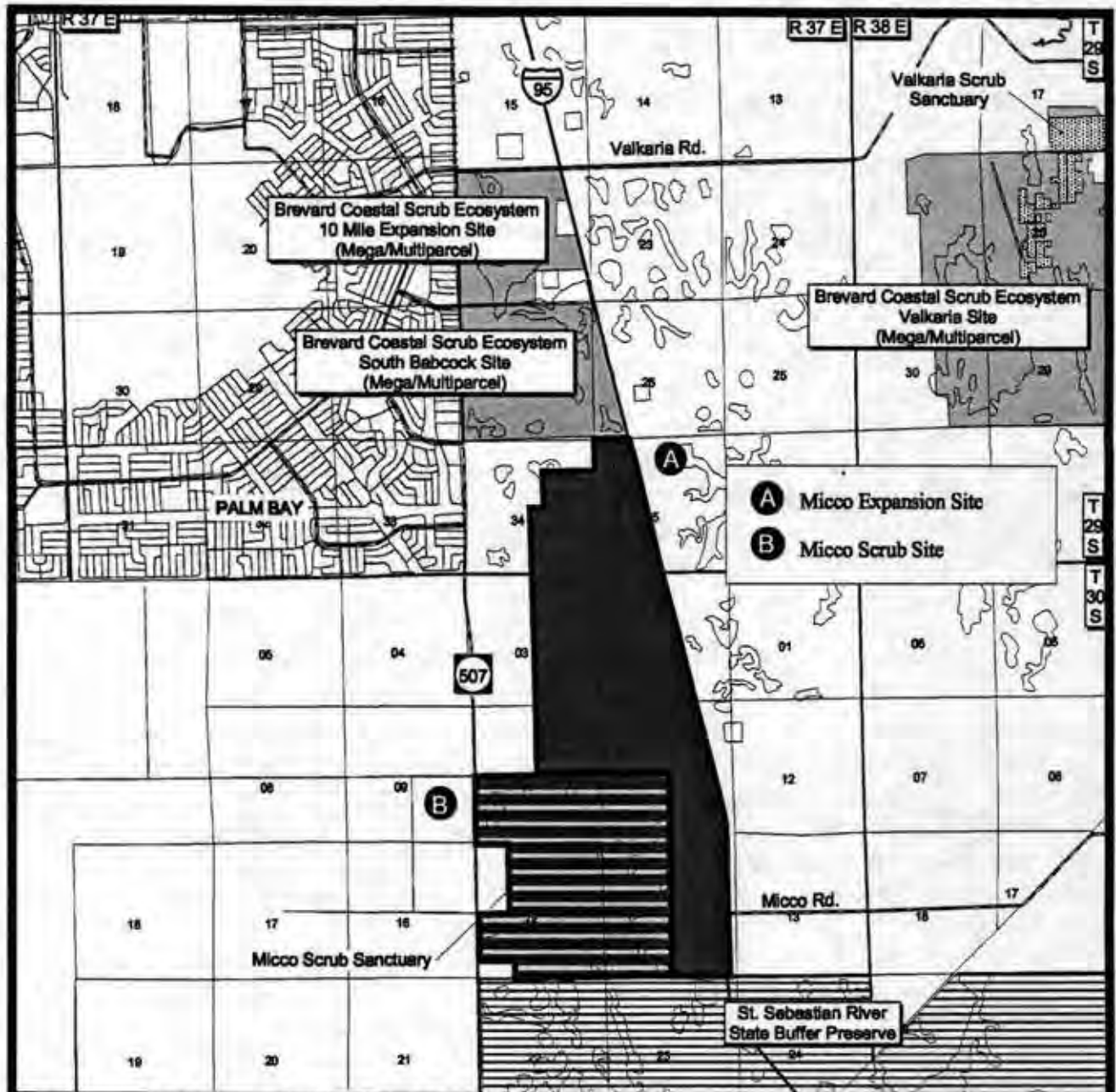
- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- CARL Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project



0.5 0 0.5 Miles

Brevard Coastal Scrub Ecosystem -
Bargain/Shared:
Map Sheet 6

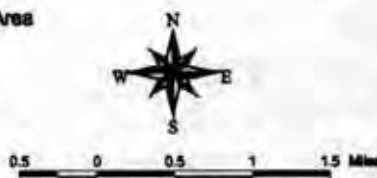




Brevard Coastal Scrub Ecosystem - Bargain/Shared: Map Sheet 7 of 7

BREVARD COUNTY

-  Acquired
-  Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
-  CARL Project Boundary
-  Federal Land
-  Local or Private Managed Area
-  State Land
-  State Aquatic Preserve
-  Other CARL Project



Brevard Coastal Scrub Ecosystem -
Bargain/Shared:
Map Sheet 7



Corkscrew Regional Ecosystem Watershed

Bargain 5

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 excellent examples 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 imperiled 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.

FNAI Elements	
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
23 elements known from project	

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 LAMAC recommended a CARL "cap" on funding of \$10 million. Conservation easements, if possible, were to be considered an option in protecting the corridor.

On 11/20/92, the LAMAC 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 LAMAC 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.

The LAMAC approved a boundary modification to the project adding 3,040 acres on December 5, 1996.

Placed on list	1991
Project Area (Acres)	61,568
Acres Acquired	21,493*
at a Cost of	\$2,467,990
Acres Remaining	40,075
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of \$40,596,325	

Corkscrew Regional Ecosystem Watershed - Bargain 5

On December 9, 1999, the Council added 2,560 acres to the project boundary as essential parcels.

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 under a "161" agreement with DEP.

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.

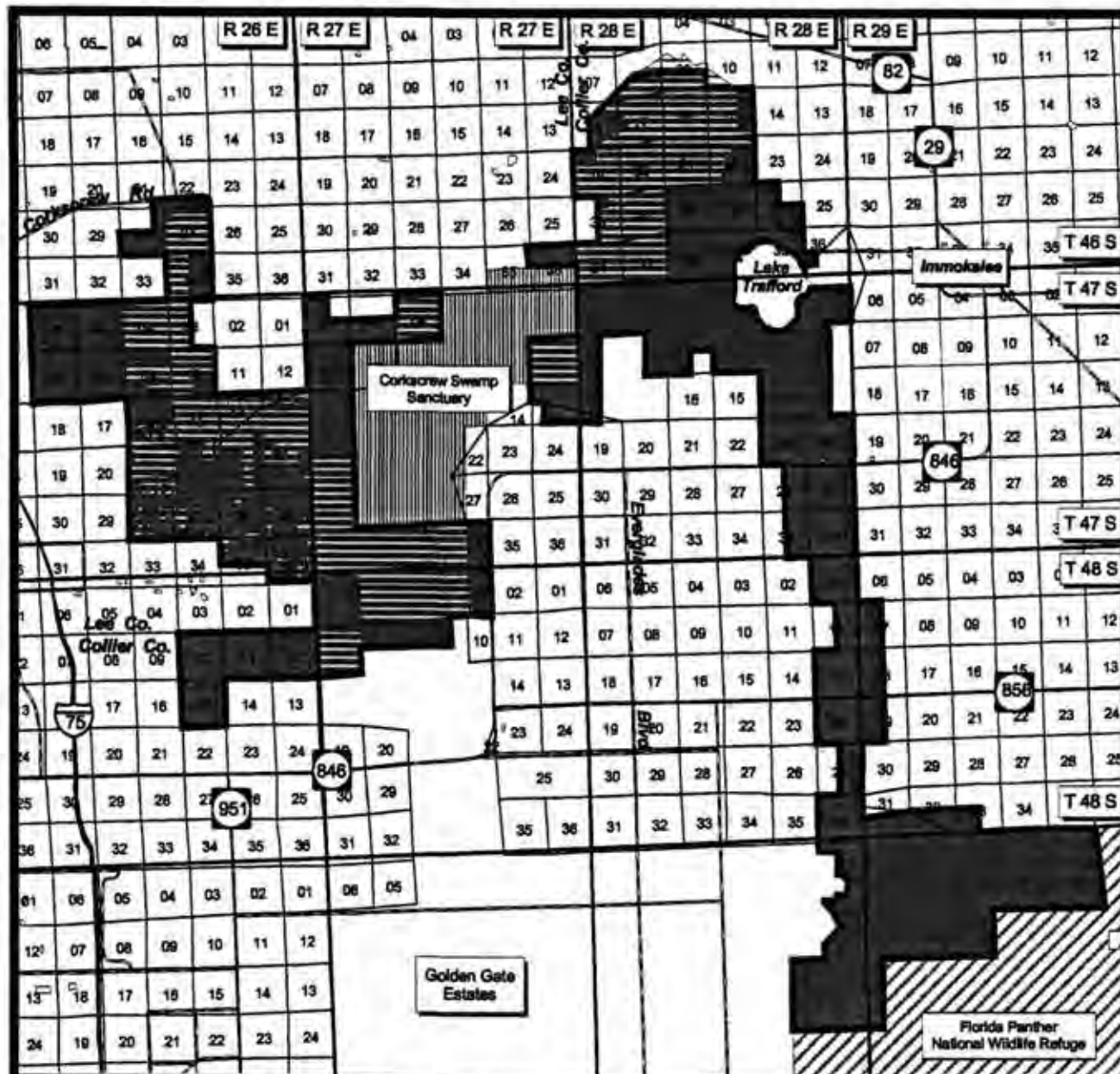
Revenue-generating potential No revenue is expected to be generated for at least the next two and one half years. At that time recommendations by the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (cooperating agency) may lead to activities such as hunting that will generate revenue through permit 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 Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission was executed September 6, 1994. The project now receives regular inspections by SFWMD staff and law enforcement patrol by the FWCC Reserve program. Under the agreement, the FWCC 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	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99
Source of Funds	WMLTF	WMLTF	WMLTF
Salary	\$107,238	\$117,961	\$123,859
OPS	\$35,000	\$38,500	\$38,500
Expense	\$197,250	\$216,915	\$238,606
OCO	\$0	\$28,000	\$20,000
FCO	\$0	N/A	N/A
TOTAL	\$339,448	\$401,436	\$420,965

Corkscrew Regional Ecosystem Watershed - Bargain 5



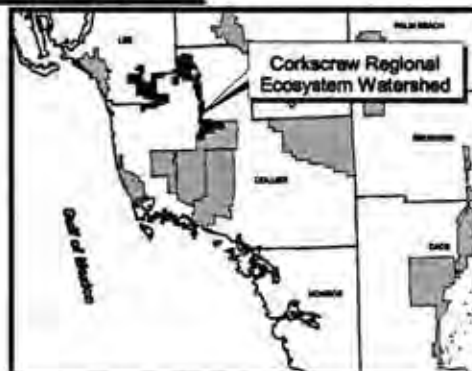
Corkscrew Regional Ecosystem Watershed

Collier/Lee Counties

- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Carl Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project



0 1 2 3 4 Miles



Terra Ceia

Bargain 6

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

Office of Coastal and Aquatic Managed Areas, Department of Environmental Protection.

General Description

The Terra Ceia project is two-thirds mangrove swamp and one-third a mix of xeric hammock, and flatwoods and old fields colonized by Brazilian pepper. 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 are Hendry Corp., Reeder, Schater, Huber, Blalock, and First Union/Larson. The largest tract, Terra Ceia Isles, was pre-acquired by SWFWMD. The CARL program will reimburse the district for half of the acquisition cost. Acquisition work is ongoing on other essential parcels.

On October 15, 1998, the Council designated an additional 843 acres "essential."

Coordination

Southwest Florida Water Management District (SWFWMD) is CARL's acquisition partner.

The Department of Environmental Protection received a grant of \$504,731 from the USFWS for the acquisition of Rattlesnake Key and Joe's Island.

FNAI Elements	
Manatee	G2/S2
ESTUARINE TIDAL SWAMP	G3/S3
COASTAL STRAND	G3/S2
Hairy beach sunflower	G5T2/S2
Banded wild-pine	G4/S3
MARITIME HAMMOCK	G4/S3
XERIC HAMMOCK	G7/S3
American alligator	G5/S4
8 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1996
Project Area (Acres)	4,325
Acres Acquired	3,113*
at a Cost of	\$1,680,000
Acres Remaining	1,212
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$2,258,483
*by SWFWMD	

Terra Ceia - Bargain 6

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 single-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 Office of Coastal and Aquatic Managed Areas, 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.

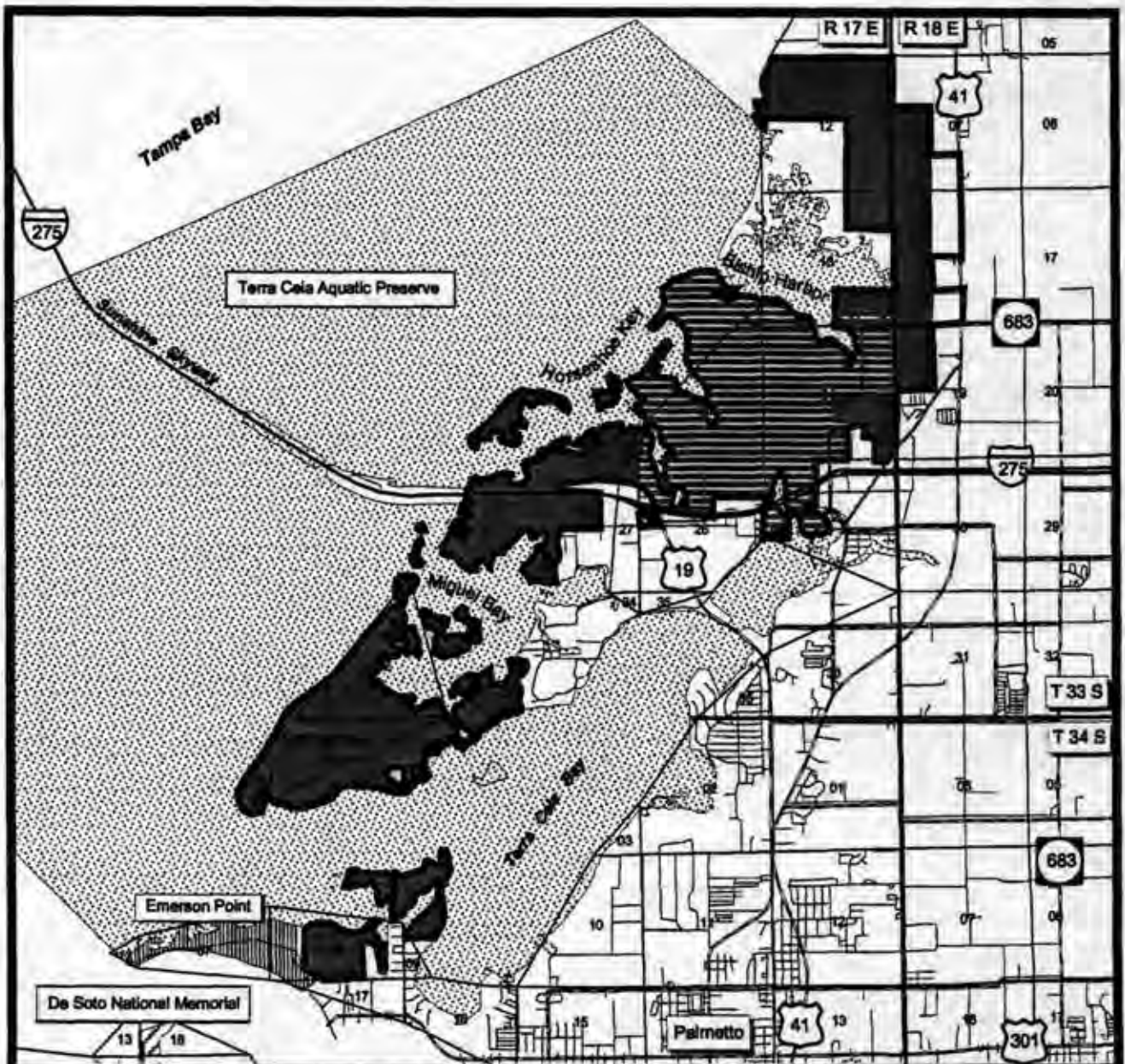
Within the first year after state acquisition, initial and intermediate activities will concentrate on the site security of the mainland property and resource inventory. The site's natural resources will be inventoried and a management plan will be formulated.

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/OCAMA

Category Source of Funds	Startup CARL	Recurring LATF
Salary	\$0	\$8,752
OPS	\$0	\$0
Expense	\$0	\$0
OCO	\$0	\$0
FCO	\$50,000	\$0
TOTAL	\$50,000	\$8,752



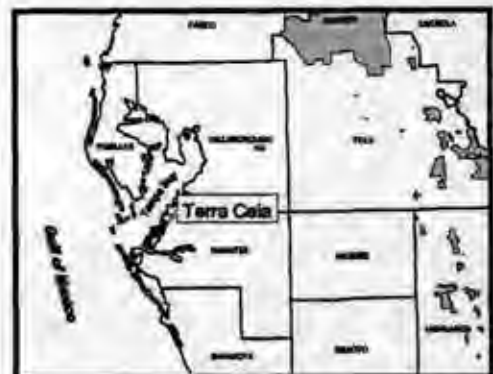
Terra Ceia

Manatee County

- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Carl Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project



0 1 2 Miles



Pinhook Swamp

Bargain 7

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. Mary's 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 increased protection for this wetlands/flatwoods ecosystem, which is important for the long-term conservation of the state-threatened Florida black bear and other animals. Pinhook Swamp also provides excellent habitat for other wetland-dependent species such as the state-threat-

ened 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 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 (essential) 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 LAMAC added 18,100 acres to the project boundary. Additionally, the LAMAC 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 FOREST	G7/S3
FLOODPLAIN SWAMP	G7/S4?
WET PRAIRIE	G7/S4?
BLACKWATER STREAM	G4/S2
Many-lined salamander	G5/S1
10 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1992
Project Area (Acres)	88,108
Acres Acquired	36,181
at a Cost of	\$9,584,242
Acres Remaining	51,927
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of \$29,214,750	

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 Fish and Wildlife Conservation 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.

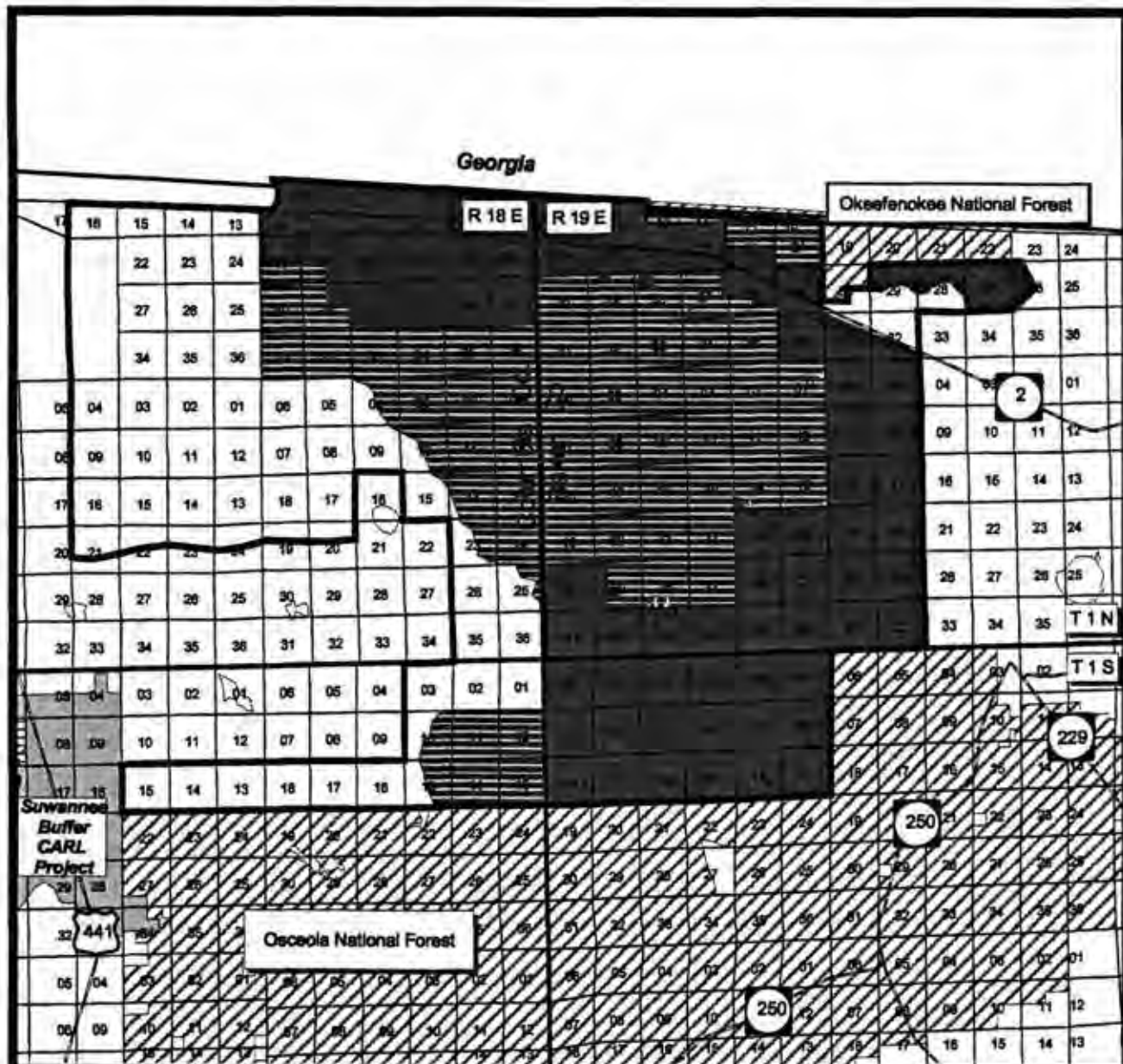
Cooperators in management activities The Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission and the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, which manages the Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge adjacent to Pinhook's northern boundary, will be partners in managing the area.

Management Cost Summary/DOF

Category	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99
Source of Funds	Federal	Federal	Federal
Salary	\$7,000	\$15,000	\$17,000
OPS	\$0	\$0	\$0
Expense	\$3,000	\$7,000	\$12,000
OCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
FCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$10,000	\$22,000	\$29,000

** No additional funds are expected by the Forest Service. Each district ranger office will manage with their existing staff.

Pinhook Swamp - Bargain 7



Pinhook Swamp

Baker/Columbia Counties

- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Carl Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project



0 1 2 3 4 5 6 Miles



Garcon Ecosystem

Bargain 8

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

Office of Coastal and Aquatic Managed Areas, Department of Environmental Protection. The Northwest Florida Water Management District will manage the land north of Interstate 10.

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 state endangered white-topped pitcher plants (*Sarracenia leucophylla*), and the globally imperiled panhandle lily. The tracts are also habitat for the flatwoods salamander, a candidate for federal listing. Four cultural sites are known from the project. The sensitive prairies are threatened by ditching,

plant collecting and residential development. Development pressure will increase when 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

LAMAC combined Prairies of Garcon and Garcon Point projects and renamed them Garcon Ecosystem in 1994.

Garcon Point - consists of approximately 21 owners. Phase I: FDIC (acquired by Northwest Florida 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 Florida 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.

Acquisition work is ongoing on priority tracts within the connecting corridor.

On February 5, 1998, the Council added approximately 845 acres to the project boundary, which will be managed by the NFWFMD.

FNAI Elements	
Panhandle lily	G1G2/S1S2
Curtiss' sandgrass	G2/S2
Flatwoods salamander	G2G3/S2S3
Pine-woods bluestem	G3/S3
White-top pitcher-plant	G3/S3
Saltmarsh topminnow	G3/S2
Kral's yellow-eyed grass	G3?/S1
18 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1995
Project Area (Acres)	8,446
Acres Acquired	2,919*
at a Cost of	\$3,310,800*
Acres Remaining	5,527
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$5,203,508
* By NFWFMD	

Garcon Ecosystem - Bargain 8

Coordination

In November 1995, the Northwest Florida Water Management District accepted \$1,025,350 of miti-

gation funds from the Santa Rosa Bridge Authority to acquire land within the project boundary.

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, Office 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. This 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 infrastruc-

ture 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.

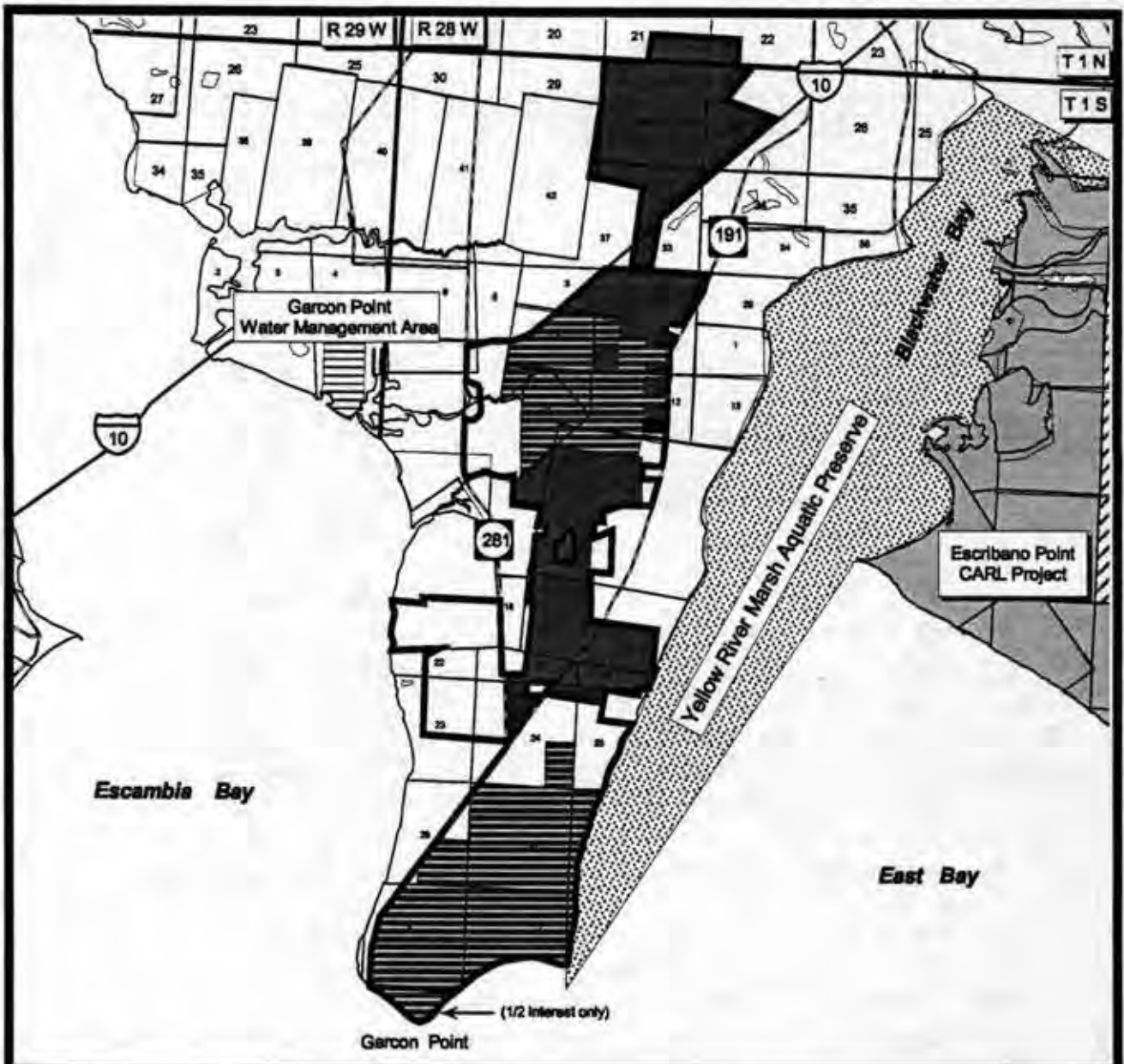
Cooperators in management activities The Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, Division of Forestry, or the Department of Environmental Protection, Division of Recreation and Parks, may help with fire management.

Management Cost Summary/NFWMD

Category	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99
Source of Funds	WMLTF	WMLTF	WMLTF
Salary	\$5,700	\$6,000	\$6,180
OPS	\$0	\$0	\$0
Expense	\$228	\$7,500	\$7,500
OCO	\$0	\$1,000	\$0
FCO	\$0	\$0	\$5,000
TOTAL	\$5,928	\$13,500	\$18,680

Management Cost Summary/OCAMA

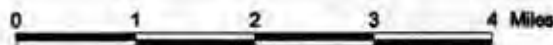
Category	Startup	Recurring
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$0	\$48,000
OPS	\$23,000	\$23,000
Expense	\$30,000	\$30,000
OCO	\$69,000	\$6,000
FCO	\$50,000	\$0
TOTAL	\$172,000	\$107,000



Garcon Ecosystem

Santa Rosa County

-  Acquired
-  Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
-  Carl Project Boundary
-  Federal Land
-  Local or Private Managed Area
-  State Land
-  State Aquatic Preserve
-  Other CARL Project



Indian River Lagoon Blueway

Bargain 9

Volusia, Brevard, Indian River, St. Lucie, and Martin Counties

Purpose for State Acquisition

Public acquisition would help preserve and improve the aquatic natural communities of the Indian River Lagoon, one of the country's most productive, diverse, and commercially and recreationally important estuaries. A third of the country's manatee population lives in the Indian River, and the area is important for many migratory birds as well as for oceanic and estuarine fishes. Additionally, public acquisition would provide natural resource based recreation in a developing area of Florida.

Manager

The project will be managed by the Department of Environmental Protection, Office of Coastal and Aquatic Managed Areas as a buffer to adjacent aquatic preserves. Other agencies participating as cooperating Managers are Brevard County EEL's Program, Brevard Mosquito Control, and Indian River Mosquito Control. Several of the previously listed cooperating Managers are currently managing some of the tracts within the project boundaries. The Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission wishes to participate in the management of some sites (including Phase II sites). Additionally the SJRWMD and SFWMD will likely be cooperating Managers on some sites as part of their SWIM programs.

General Description

The roughly 5,000-acre Phase I of the Indian River Lagoon Blueway project includes 36 separate areas (combined into 20 sites) of land along the Indian River and Mosquito Lagoon from Volusia County to Martin County. Marine tidal marsh and maritime hammock, largely in good condition, cover roughly 60 per cent of the project; many of the marshes have been diked for mosquito control and require reconnection to the lagoon. Mangrove swamps, scrub, and flatwoods cover small portions of the proposal areas. A large part of the country's manatee population lives in the Indian River, and the area is important for many migratory birds as well as for oceanic and estuarine fishes. The Indian River Lagoon is a state aquatic preserve and an Outstanding Florida Water. It is also a SWIM priority waterbody, and an Estuary of National Significance. The commercial and recreational fisheries (based on estuarine-dependent species) in the Indian River are some of Florida's most important—over 100,000 saltwater recreational anglers are registered in the proposal area.

Public Use

Parcels within the project fall within or are adjacent to five aquatic preserves; Mosquito Lagoon, Banana River, Indian River—Malabar to Vero

FNAI Elements	
Manatee	G2/S2?
Coastal vervain	G2/S2
Burrowing four-o'clock	G3/S2
Loggerhead	G3/S3
Florida scrub jay	G3/S3
Gopher tortoise	G3/S3
Black-crowned night-heron	G5/S3?
9 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1998
Project Area (Acres)	5,178
Acres Acquired	940*
at a Cost of	\$1,800,000
Acres Remaining	4,238
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of \$25,384,573	

*Acquired by SJRWMD and Brevard County

Beach, Indian River—Vero Beach to Ft. Pierce, and Jensen Beach to Jupiter Inlet. It will be managed as a buffer to the aquatic preserves.

Acquisition Planning and Status

This project encompasses approximately 5,136 acres, multiple parcels, and 460 owners. It is located in five counties and lies within the jurisdictions of two water management districts. It spans approximately 150 miles along the east and west sides of the Indian River Lagoon. Phase 1 of the project includes 20 sites. All parcels are essential.

Acquisition of this project will be a coordinated effort between directly involved local governments and water management districts and the State. The five counties (Volusia, Brevard, Indian River, St. Lucie and Martin) and the water

management districts (St. Johns River WMD and South Florida WMD) have sent resolutions in support of this project. The St. Johns River WMD has taken the lead in negotiations with several tracts in Brevard and Indian River County. A "161" agreement has been formalized for the tracts in the St. Johns River WMD.

On June 17, 1999, the Council added 42 acres to the project boundary as essential parcels.

In 1999, North Indian River Lagoon (#22 on the 1999-Bargain/Shared Group Project List) was combined with this project.

Coordination

The St. Johns River Water Management District, and Brevard, Indian River, and St. Lucie Counties will be acquisition partners with the State.

Management Policy Statement

The primary goals of management of Indian River Lagoon Blueway project are: to conserve and protect environmentally unique and irreplaceable lands that contain native flora and fauna representing a natural area unique to or scarce within this state; to conserve and protect significant habitat for native species or endangered and threatened species; to conserve, protect, manage or restore important ecosystems in order to enhance or protect significant surface water, coastal, recreational, fish and wildlife resources which local or state regulatory programs cannot adequately protect; and to provide areas for natural resource-based recreation.

Management Prospectus

Qualifications for state designation The project will acquire numerous parcels adjoining the Indian River Lagoon. The habitats include freshwater marsh, salt marsh, mangrove fringe, maritime hammock, coastal strand, scrub, baygall, and pine flatwoods. Many of the wetland sites are impounded or otherwise hydrologically altered. Management and restoration of these habitats would provide protection for the Indian River Lagoon, increase estuarine habitat, and im-

prove public access and recreational opportunities. The parcels fall within five aquatic preserves; Mosquito Lagoon, Banana River, Indian River—Malabar to Vero Beach, Indian River—Vero Beach to Ft. Pierce, and Jensen Beach—to Jupiter Inlet, and therefore is appropriate for designation as a State Buffer Preserve.

Manager The Department of Environmental Protection, Office of Coastal and Aquatic Managed Areas will serve as the project Manager. The Division manages the aquatic preserves and two existing buffer preserves adjacent to the Lagoon. Certain parcels are adjacent to existing public lands. In those cases the parcel should be managed as an addition to those lands.

Conditions affecting intensity of management Initially all acquisitions will be of "high need." Most of the wetlands are impounded, some are connected to the lagoon and managed, others are not. The long-term goal will be to reconnect all impoundments to the Lagoon through control structures. Structures will have to be installed and maintained in many areas and dikes repaired or removed where no longer functional. Most of the upland parcels have been unmanaged and have exotic plant infestations, and trash. Since most of the parcels are in urbanized areas the demand for

Indian River Lagoon Blueway - Bargain 9

water access will be high. Construction of several access points will be needed. Increased patrol and law enforcement presence will be necessary to prevent future dumping and vandalism.

Long-term routine management activities within the upland areas will be at the "moderate need" level. However, due to the maintenance needs of the dikes and water control structures, and the required management of water levels, the impoundments will continue to require "high need" management.

Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure The management goals of this project are to utilize an ecosystems management approach: to enhance the protection of the adjacent Indian River Lagoon and its aquatic preserves; to conserve and restore coastal wetlands and uplands; to protect and manage native flora and fauna; to provide areas for boating, fishing, camping, hiking, bike riding, picnicking and nature appreciation; to protect archaeological and historical resources; to enhance public appreciation for natural diversity; and to cooperate with local mosquito control authorities to ensure that impoundments are properly managed.

Upon acquisition, initial activities will concentrate on the site security of the upland properties, including posting, fencing where needed, and patrols. Within the first year of appropriate funding, management activities will concentrate on trash removal, public access, and planning for management activities such as impoundment management, restoration projects, prescribed fire, and exotic plant and animal eradication. Appropriate access to the public will be provided while protecting sensitive resources on site.

The site's natural resources and threatened and endangered species will be inventoried and a management plan will be formulated. 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. Unnecessary roads, fire lanes and hydrological disturbances will be abandoned and/or restored to

the greatest extent practical. Infrastructure development will be confined to already disturbed areas and will be the minimum required to allow public access, and to manage the property.

Long-range goals will be established by the management plan and will provide for ecological restoration, the removal of exotic species, and the perpetuation and maintenance of natural communities. Prescribed fires will be used to maintain the appropriate communities and associated wildlife populations. Management activities will also stress the protection of threatened and endangered species, and the preservation of the significant archaeological sites for professional investigation. Existing mosquito control impoundments will be reconnected to the Indian River Lagoon and rotational impoundment management implemented to meet both the goals of improved estuarine habitat and mosquito population management. Managed marshes offer excellent habitat for waterfowl and wading birds, and viewing opportunities for the public.

Revenue-generating potential No revenue is expected to be generated from this property. The project will benefit the state indirectly by protecting or enhancing water quality, fisheries and public recreation activities, and preserving natural and historical resources.

Cooperators in management activities This project will require a great deal of coordination between the affected parties. The St. Johns River and South Florida Water Management Districts, Volusia, Brevard, Indian River, St. Lucie and Martin Counties and Mosquito Control Districts have all expressed interest in some form of cooperative management of portions of the project. This level of cooperation is needed if the project is to successfully serve the multiple purposes for which it was designed. In a few cases intensive recreation or stormwater infrastructure have been suggested as management uses, which might not be compatible with the Office of Coastal and Aquatic Managed Areas management approach or capabilities. Such parcels may be more appropriately managed directly by the interested agency.

Indian River Lagoon Blueway - Bargain 9

Management Cost Summary/OCAMA

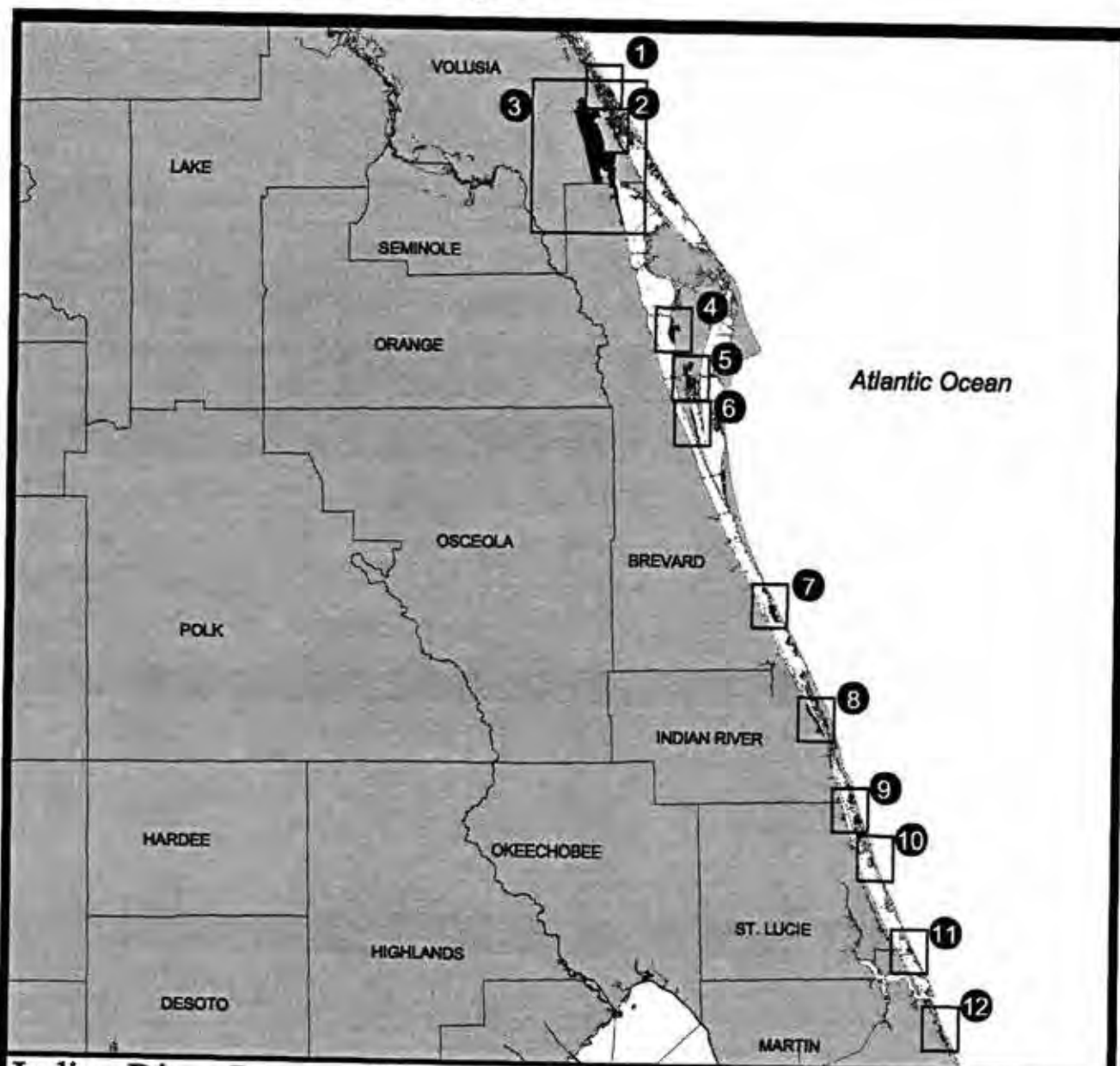
Category Source of Funds	Startup CARL	Recurring CARL
Salary	\$0	\$39,000
OPS	\$50,000	\$36,000
Expense	\$15,000	\$20,000
OCO	\$40,000	\$5,000
FCO	\$15,000	\$0
TOTAL	\$120,000	\$100,000

Management Cost Summary/Brevard Co. EEL*

Category Source of Funds	Startup Brevard Co. EEL	Recurring Brevard Co. EEL
Salary	\$0	\$40,000
OPS	\$0	\$0
Expense	\$80,000	\$50,000
OCO	\$75,000	\$20,000
FCO	\$15,000	\$0
TOTAL	\$285,000	\$110,000

* Combined management cost summary for six Brevard County sites: Pine Island, Sykes Creek, East Merritt Island Impoundment, Hog Point, Snagg Point, and Mullet Creek Islands.

Indian River Lagoon Blueway - Bargain 9



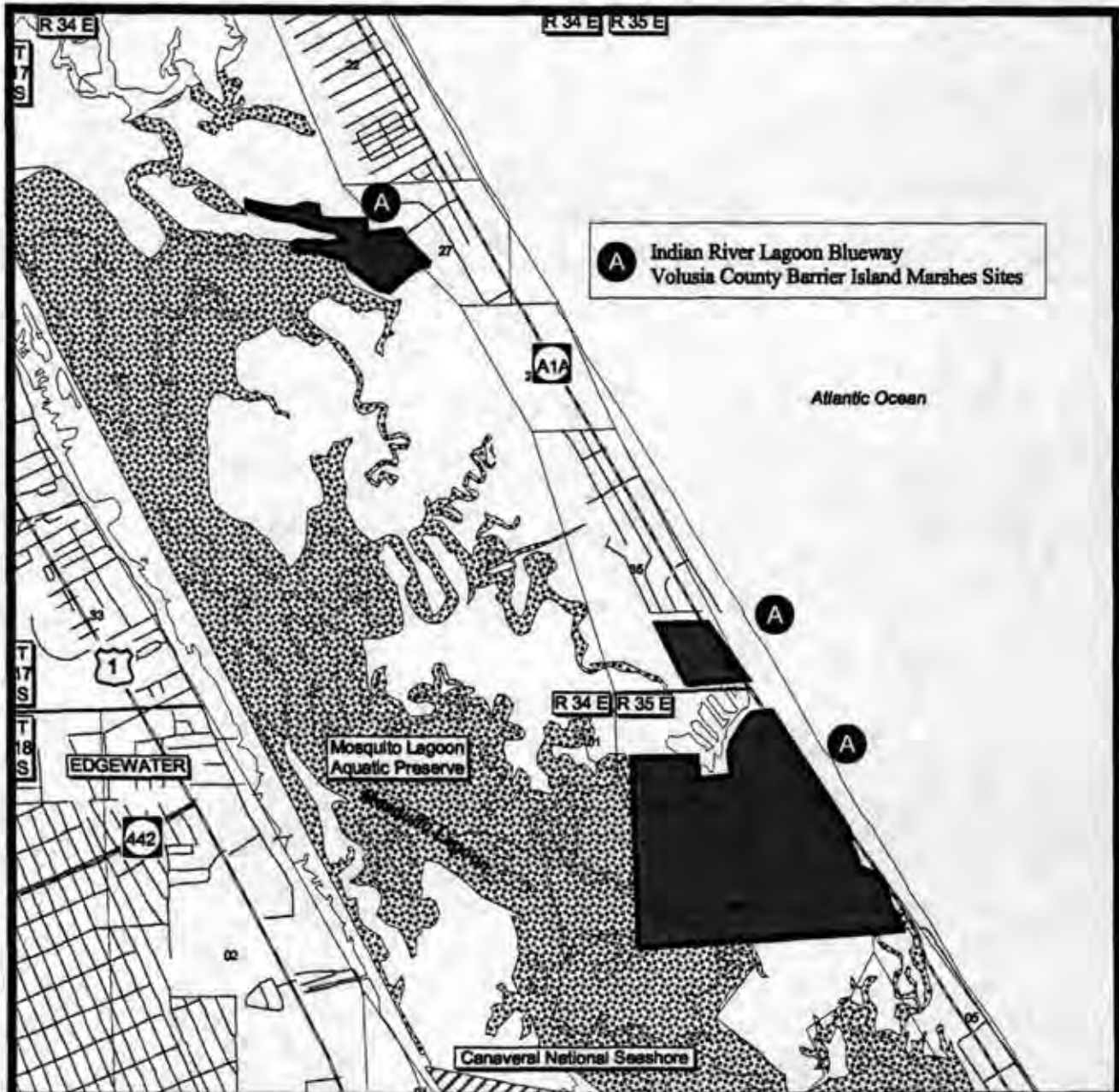
Indian River Lagoon Blueway Overview

VOLUSIA, BREVARD, INDIAN RIVER, ST. LUCIE AND MARTIN COUNTIES

- Map Sheet 1: Volusia County
 - A. Barrier Island Marshes Sites
- Map Sheet 2: Volusia County
 - A. Edgewater Sites
 - B. Oak Hill Site
- Map Sheet 3: Volusia, Brevard Counties
 - A. North Indian River Lagoon Site
- Map Sheet 4: Brevard County
 - A. Pine Island Site
- Map Sheet 5: Brevard County
 - A. Sykes Creek Sites
 - B. East Merritt Island Sites
- Map Sheet 6: Brevard County
 - A. East Merritt Island Sites
- Map Sheet 7: Brevard County
 - A. Hog Point Site
 - B. Washburn Cove
 - C. Snagg Point Site
 - D. Mullet Creek Site

- Map Sheet 8: Indian River County
 - A. Morgan's Impoundment Site
 - B. Winter Beach Marsh Site
- Map Sheet 9: Indian River, St. Lucie Counties
 - A. Oyster Bar Impoundment Site
 - B. Avalon Site
 - C. Queens Island Site
 - D. Pappas Site
- Map Sheet 10: St. Lucie County
 - A. Bear Point Site
- Map Sheet 11: Martin County
 - A. Jensen Site
- Map Sheet 12: Martin County
 - A. Gomez Site
 - B. Corset Island Site
 - C. Palmer Sound Site





Indian River Lagoon Blueway: Map Sheet 1 of 12

VOLUSIA COUNTY

-  Acquired
-  Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
-  CARL Project Boundary
-  Federal Land
-  Local or Private Managed Area
-  State Land
-  State Aquatic Preserve
-  Other CARL Project

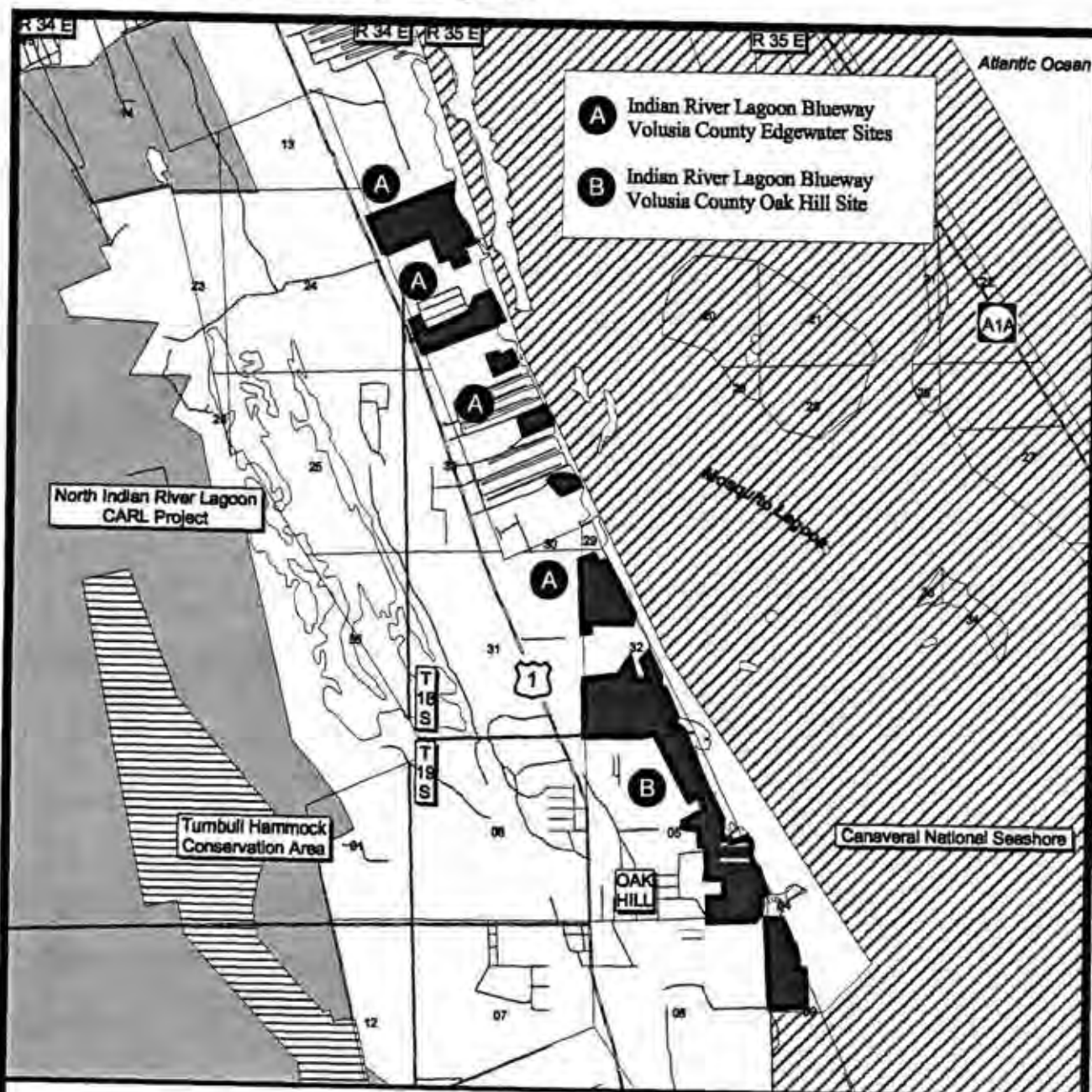


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Indian River Lagoon Blueways
Map Sheet 1



Indian River Lagoon Blueway - Bargain 9



Indian River Lagoon Blueway: Map Sheet 2 of 12

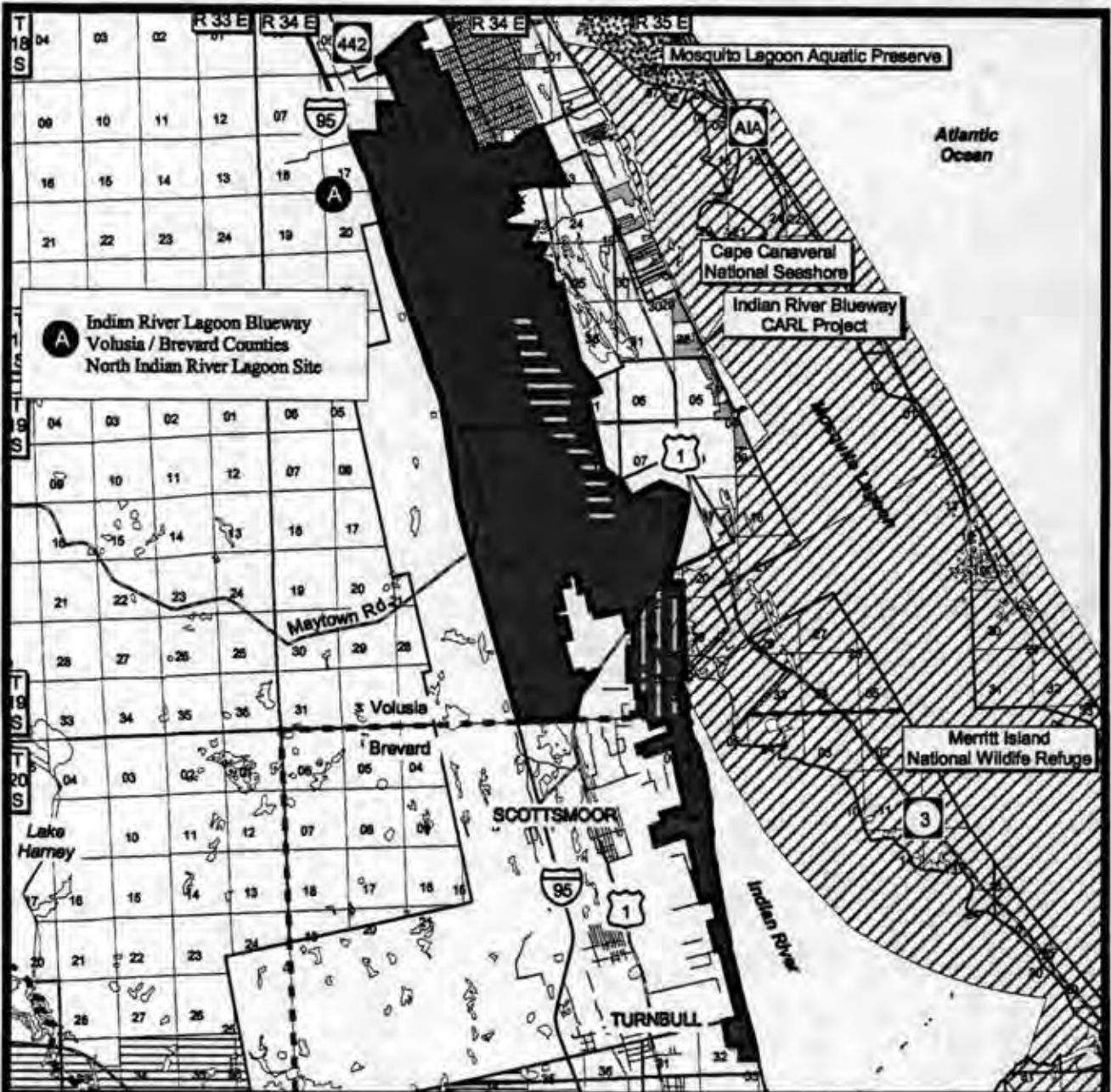
VOLUSIA COUNTY

- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- CARL Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project



0.5 0 0.5 Miles





Indian River Lagoon Blueway: Map Sheet 3 of 12

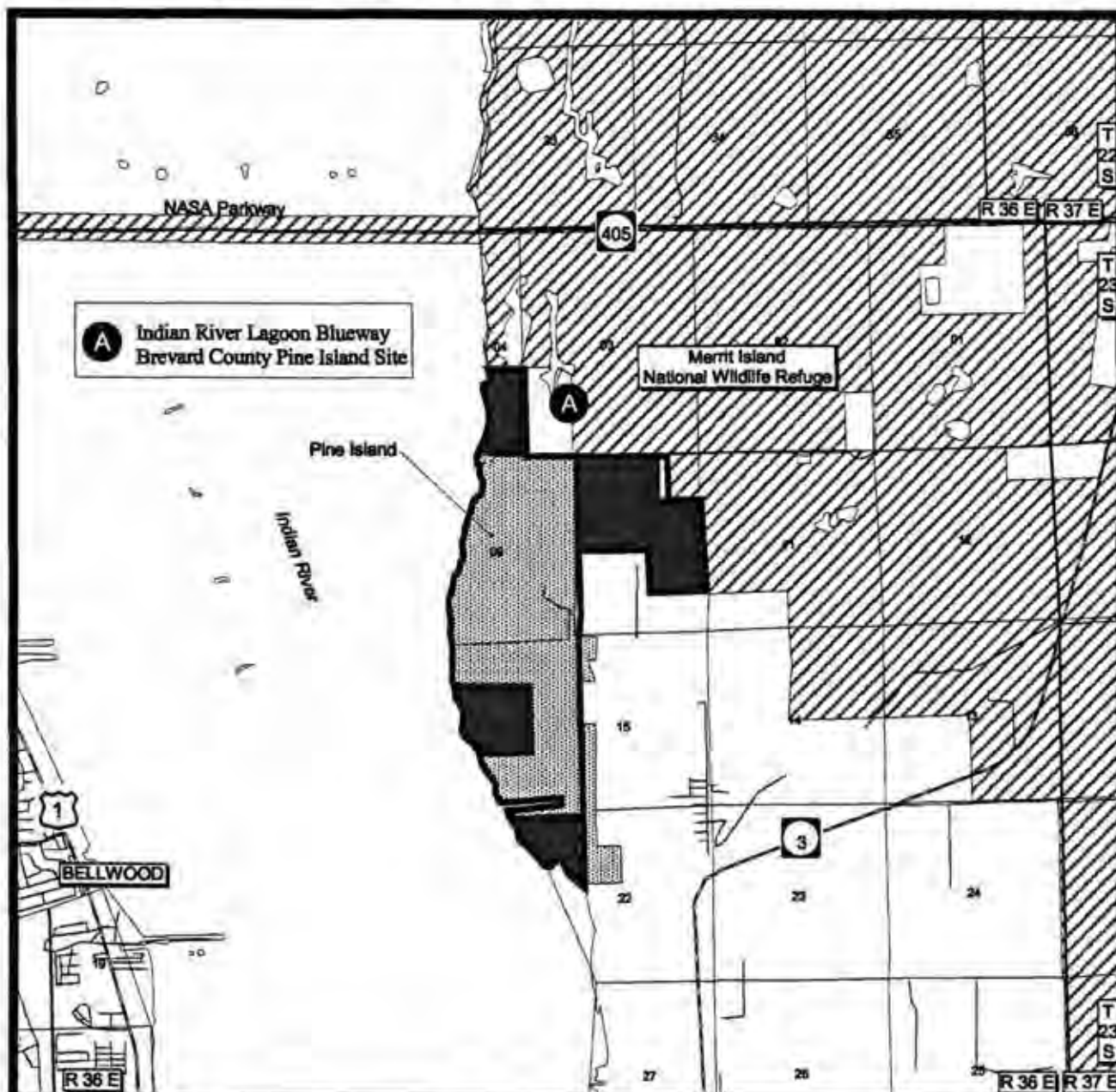
VOLUSIA, BREVARD COUNTIES

- Acquired
- Acquired By USFWS
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- CARL Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project



2 0 2 Miles





Indian River Lagoon Blueway: Map Sheet 4 of 12

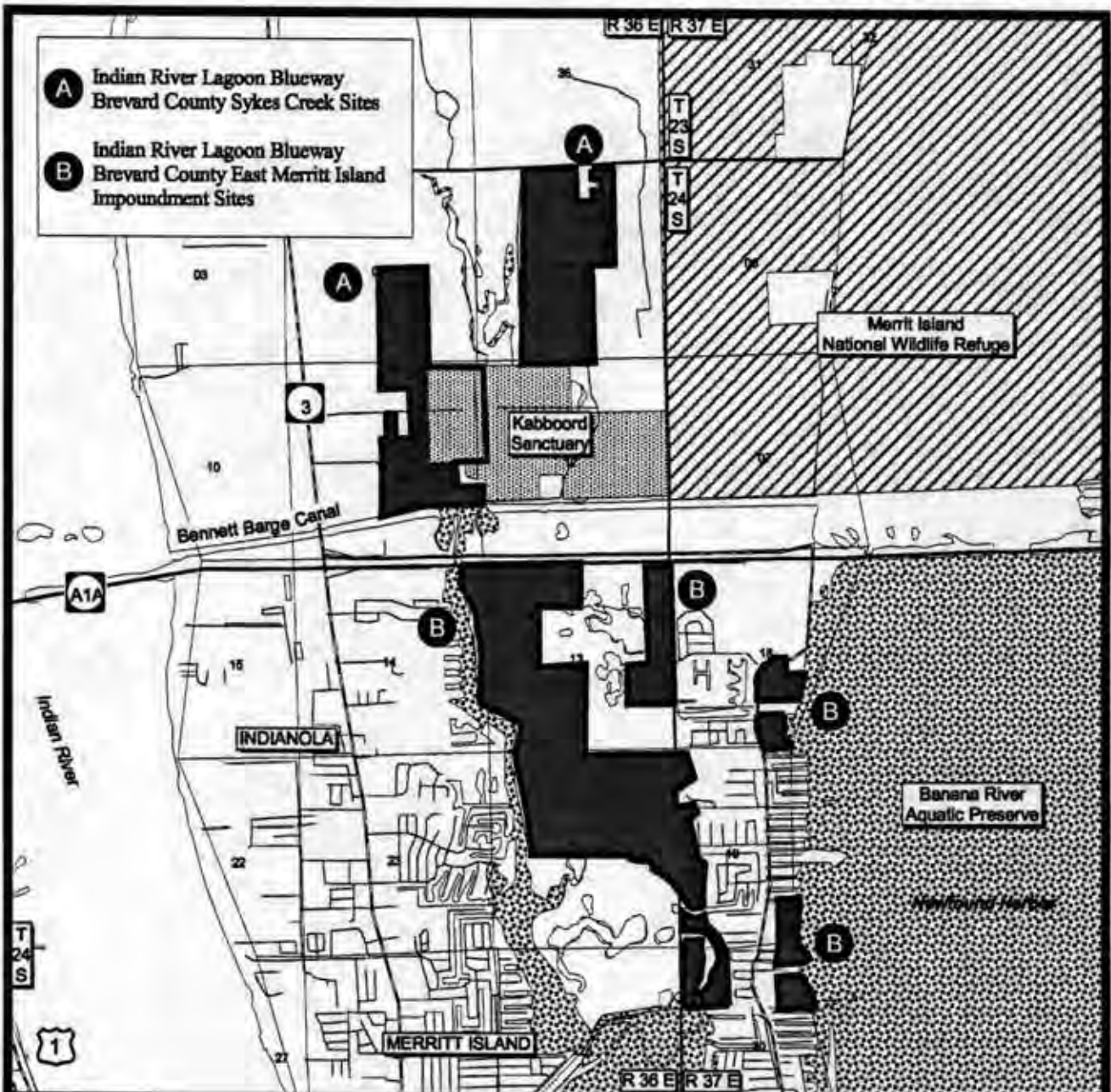
BREVARD COUNTY

-  Acquired
-  Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
-  CARL Project Boundary
-  Federal Land
-  Local or Private Managed Area
-  State Land
-  State Aquatic Preserve
-  Other CARL Project



0.5 0 0.5 Miles





Indian River Lagoon Blueway: Map Sheet 5 of 12

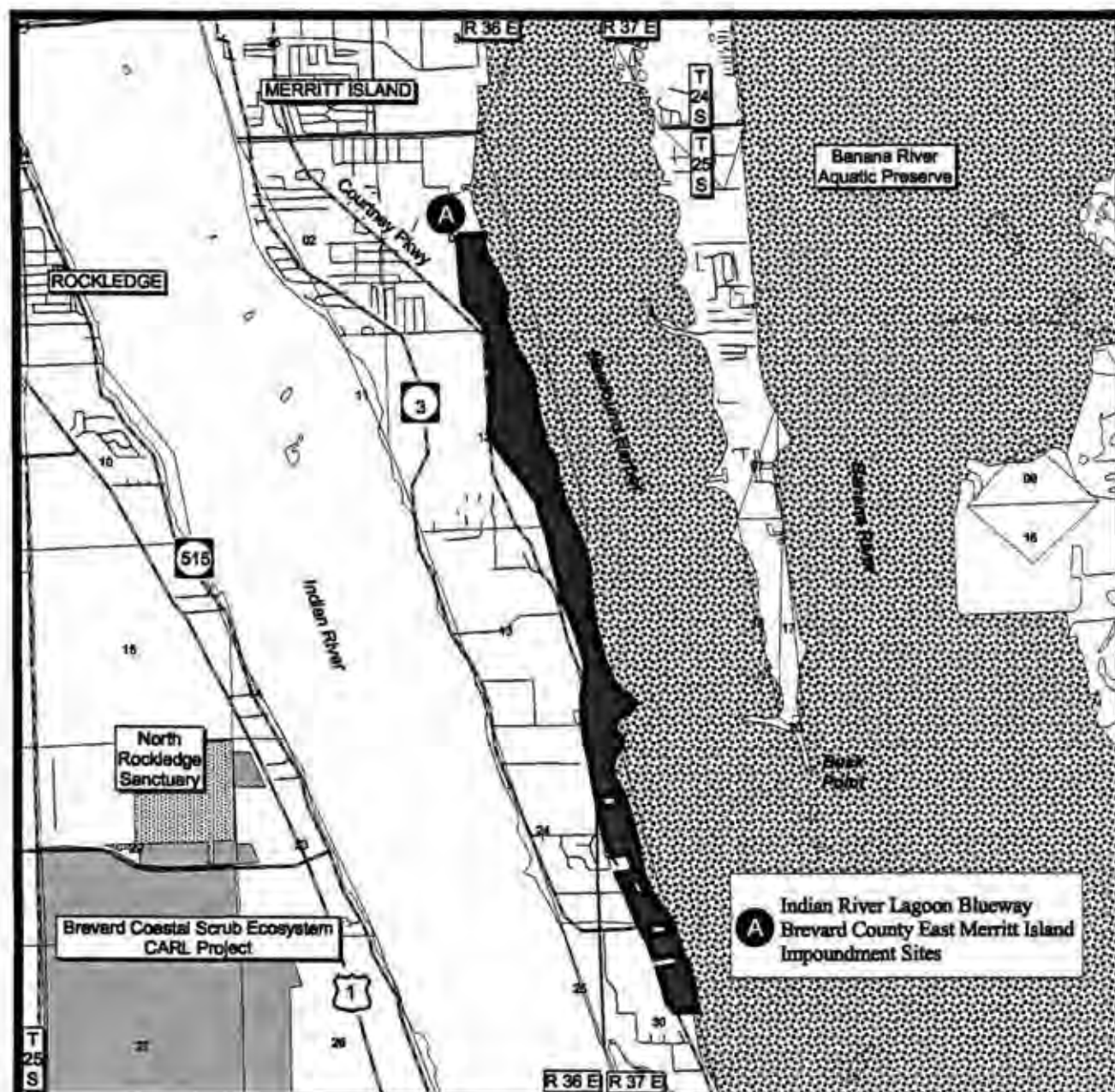
BREVARD COUNTY

- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- CARL Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project



0.5 0 0.5 Miles





Indian River Lagoon Blueway: Map Sheet 6 of 12

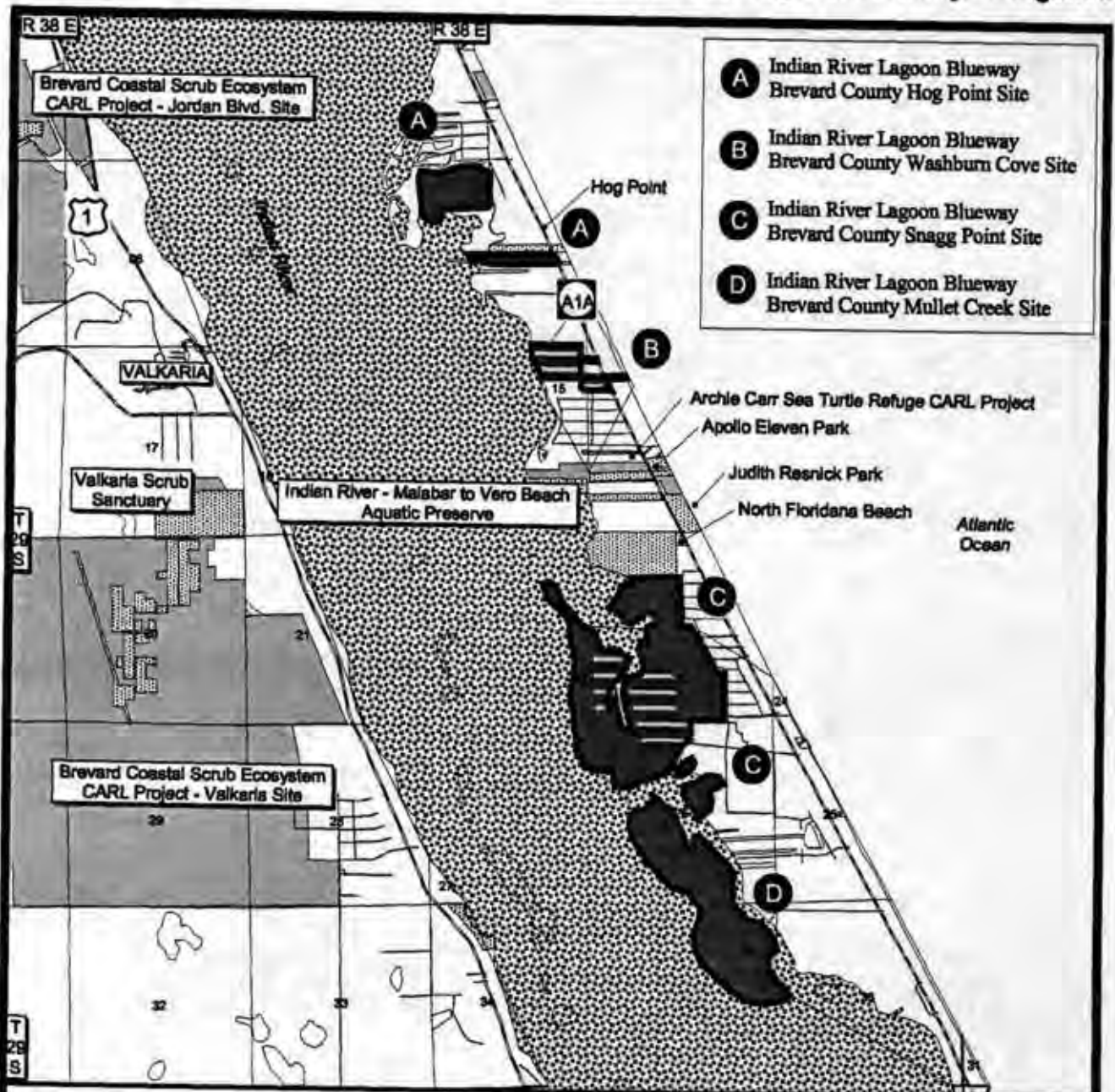
BREVARD COUNTY

- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- CARL Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project



0.5 0 0.5 Miles





Indian River Lagoon Blueway: Map Sheet 7 of 11

BREVARD COUNTY

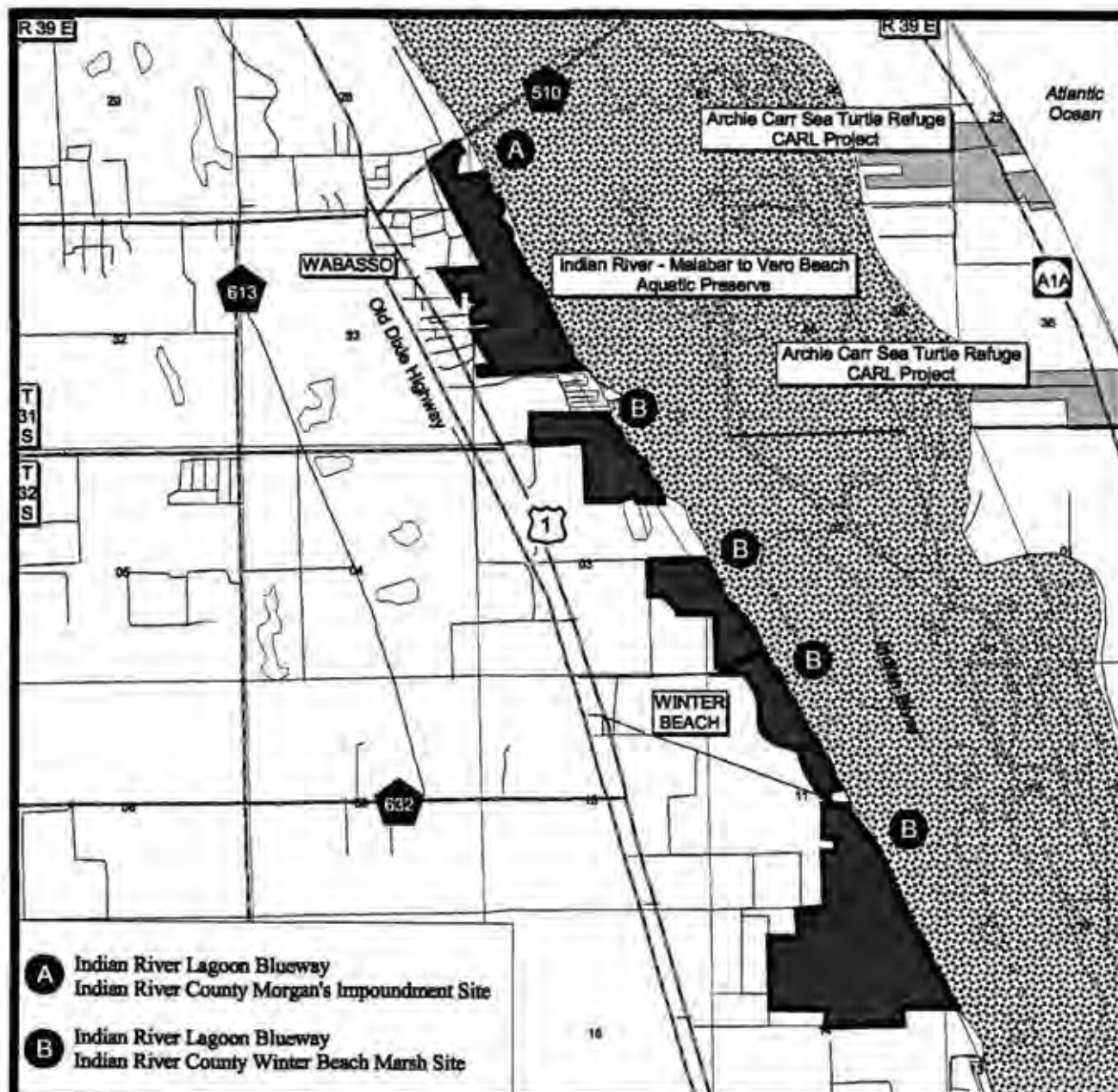
- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- CARL Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project



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Indian River Lagoon Blueway - Bargain 9



Indian River Lagoon Blueway: Map Sheet 8 of 12

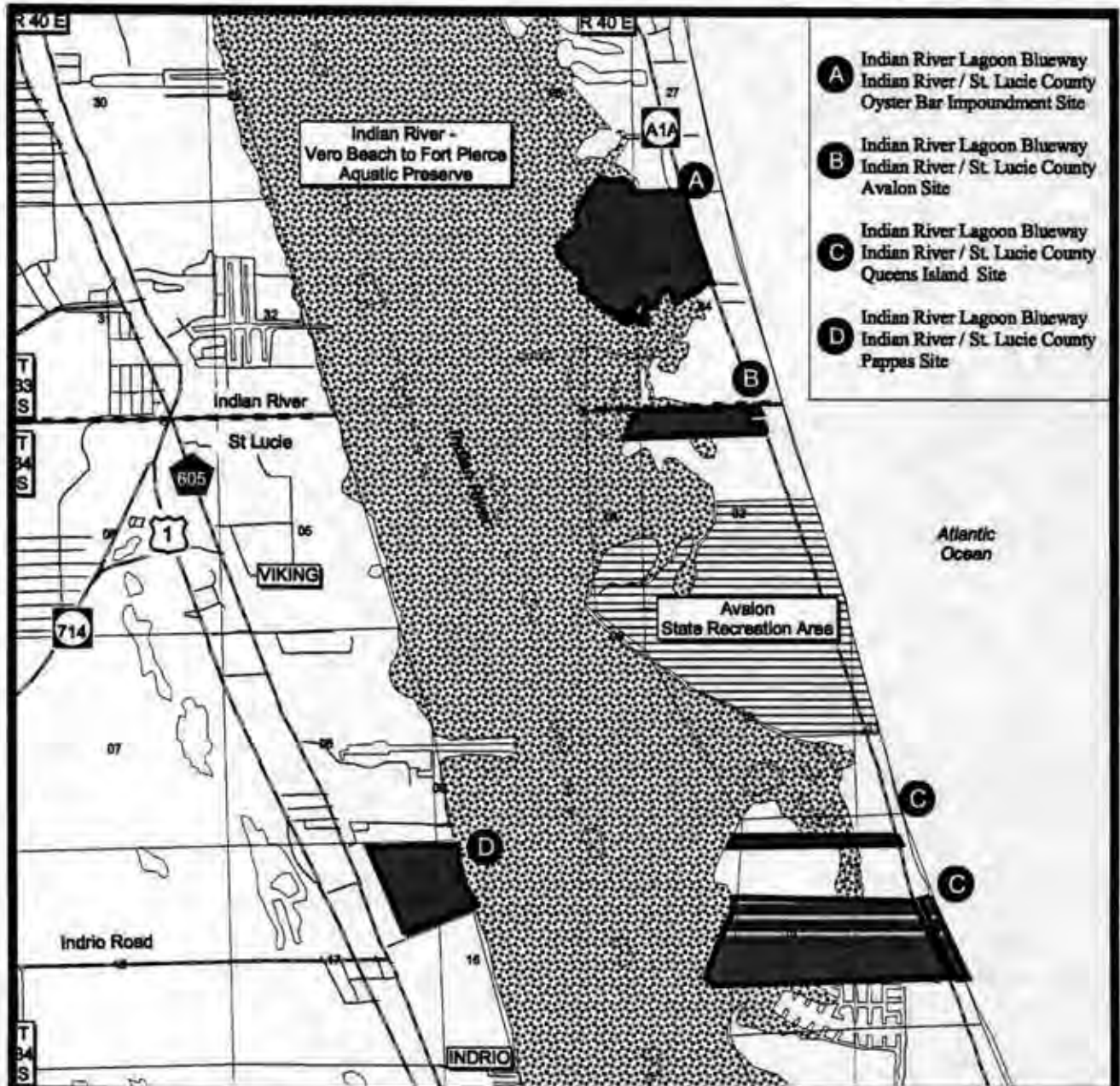
INDIAN RIVER COUNTY

- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- CARL Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project



0.5 0 0.5 Miles





Indian River Lagoon Blueway: Map Sheet 9 of 12

INDIAN RIVER, ST LUCIE COUNTIES

- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- CARL Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project



Indian River Lagoon Blueway - Bargain 9



Indian River Lagoon Blueway: Map Sheet 10 of 12

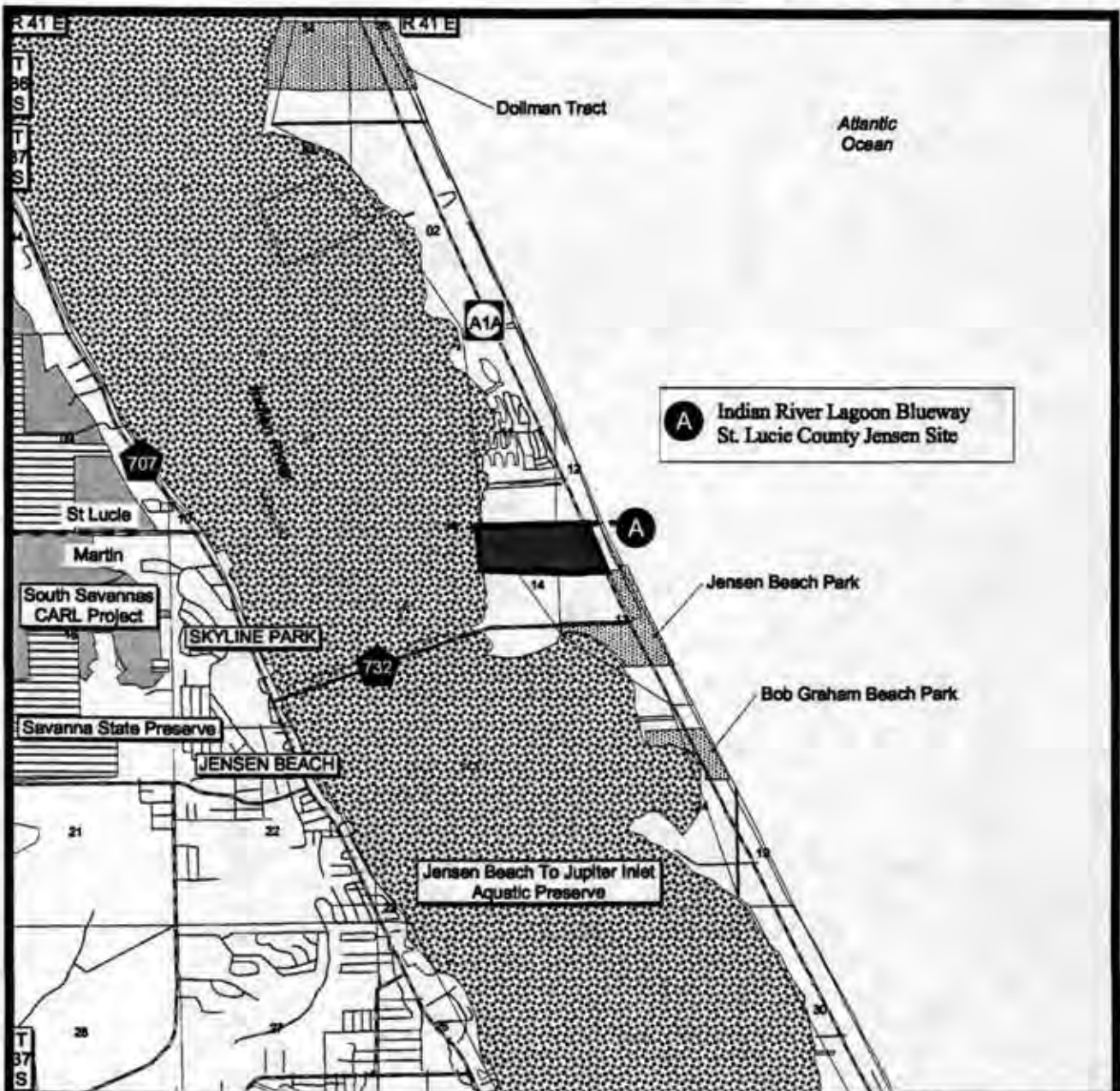
ST LUCIE COUNTY

- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- CARL Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project



0.5 0 0.5 Miles





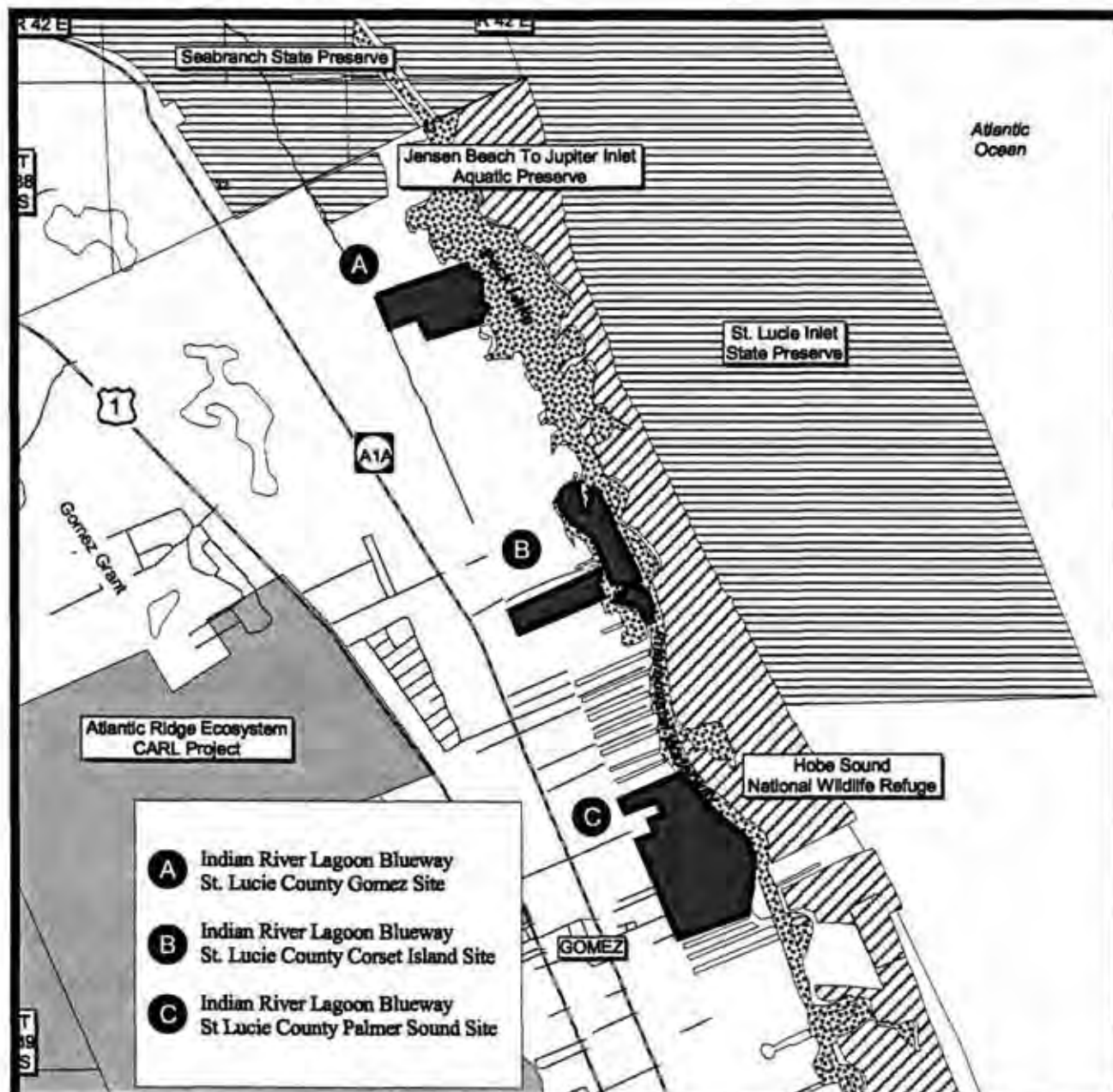
Indian River Lagoon Blueway: Map Sheet 11 of 12

MARTIN COUNTY

- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- CARL Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project



Indian River Lagoon Blueway - Bargain 9



Indian River Lagoon Blueway: Map Sheet 12 of 12

MARTIN COUNTY

- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- CARL Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project



0.5 0 0.5 Miles



Dunn's Creek

Bargain 10

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 several miles of frontage on Dunn's Creek and Crescent Lake. The mix of natural communities provides excellent wildlife habitat. West Indian manatees are occasionally sighted in the creek. One degraded archaeologi-

cal 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 (essential): 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.

On October 15, 1998, the Council designated an additional 1,037 acre tract (Johnson-Malphurs, Inc.) essential.

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.

FNAI Elements	
Rafinesque's big-eared bat	G3G4/S3?
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
9 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
* Includes acreage acquired with funds spent by SJRWMD.	

Dunn's Creek - Bargain 10

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.

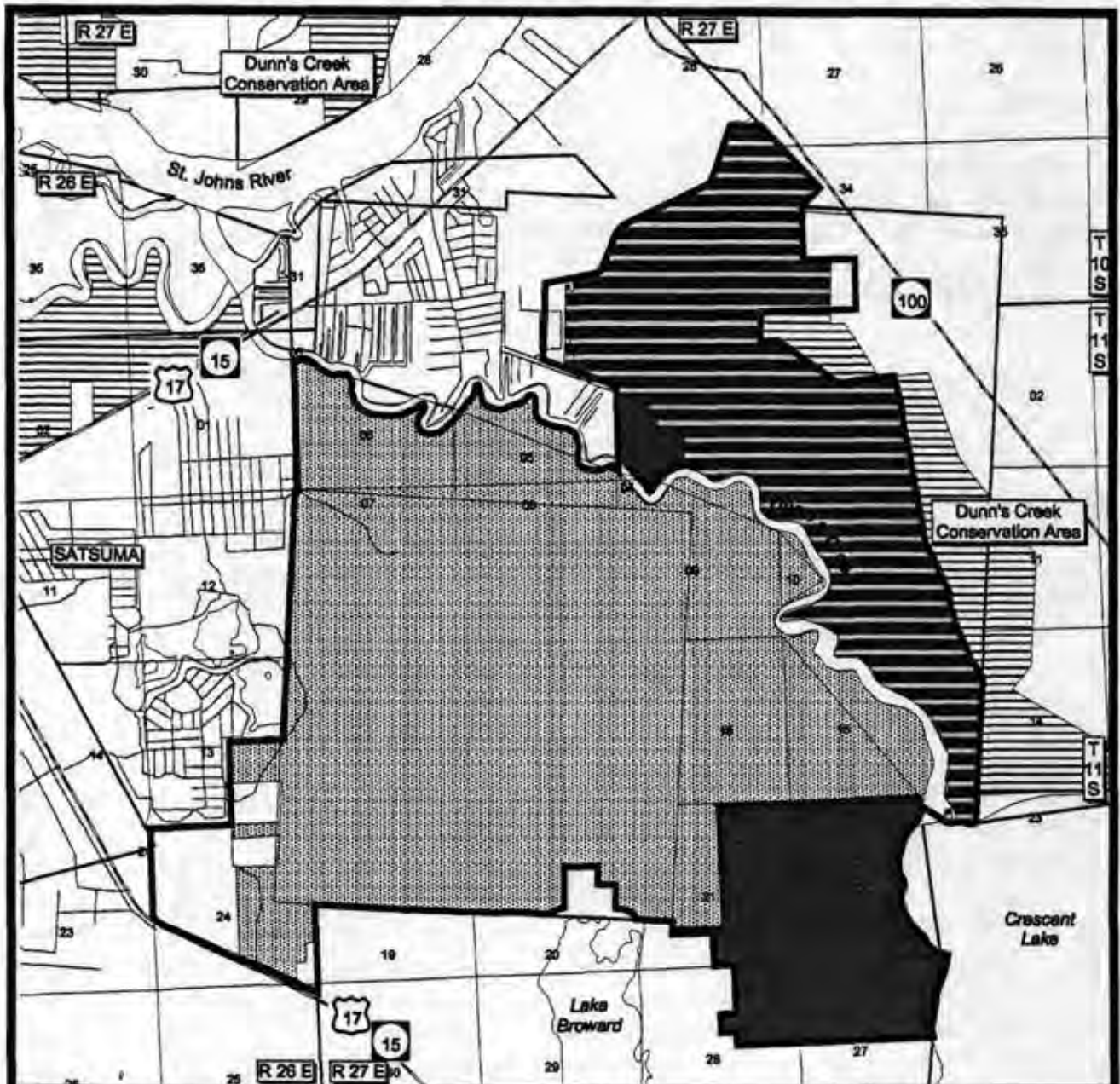
Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure Within the first year after acquisition, management activities will concentrate on site security, natural and cultural resource protection, and efforts toward the development of a plan for long-term public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

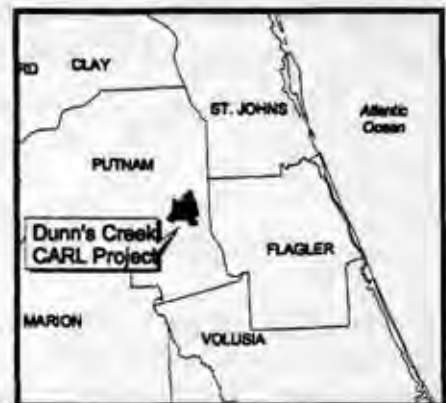
Category Source of Funds	Startup CARL	Recurring CARL
Salary	\$69,878	\$124,716
OPS	\$14,560	\$3,000
Expense	\$8,686	\$27,000
OCO	\$73,500	\$1,000
FCO	\$73,500	\$0
TOTAL	\$224,344	\$155,716



Dunn's Creek

PUTNAM COUNTY

-  Acquired
-  Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
-  CARL Project Boundary
-  Federal Land
-  Local or Private Managed Area
-  State Land
-  State Aquatic Preserve
-  Other CARL Project



Pumpkin Hill Creek

Bargain 11

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

Office of Coastal and Aquatic Managed Areas, 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 sandhill, large areas of scrubby flatwoods of diverse quality, wet flatwoods, and salt marsh, the project contains nearly pristine maritime hammock. It provides habitat for several rare species and contains two colonial wading bird rookeries, one of which is used by the federally endangered wood stork. 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 (essential) including North Shore (acquired by TNC using Cedar Bay Cogeneration Project mitigation funds), Verdier Forest and Penland (acquired jointly with SJRWMD), Tison and Birchfield.

On March 14, 1997, the LAMAC approved a 635-acre addition to the Pumpkin Hill Creek project. The tract has a tax value of \$995,638. The property is primarily undisturbed floodplain swamp and mesic flatwoods. The transition from swamp to uplands is predominately pond pine-dominated baygall. The flatwoods are currently being used for timber production.

On October 15, 1998, the Council designated an additional 1,419 acres essential, including Sample Swamp, City National, Beasley, Wingate, and two small "connecting" parcels.

FNAI Elements	
SANDHILL	G2G3/S2
SCRUBBY FLATWOODS	G3/S3
WET FLATWOODS	G7/S4?
Wood stork	G4/S2
MARITIME HAMMOCK	G4/S3
ESTUARINE TIDAL MARSH	G4/S4
DOMESTIC SWAMP	G4/S3?
Black-crowned night-heron	G5/S3?
10 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1994
Project Area (Acres)	6,927
Acres Acquired	3,720*
at a Cost of	\$9,167,230*
Acres Remaining	3,207
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$3,920,002

*includes expenditures of SJRWMD

Coordination

St. Johns River Water Management District is CARL's acquisition partner. Resolutions in sup-

port of this project include St. Johns River Water Management District in support of a shared acquisition.

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, Office of Coastal and Aquatic Managed Areas, is recommended as the lead Manager.

Conditions affecting intensity of management The Pumpkin Hill Creek Project generally in-

cludes lands that are "low-need" tracts, requiring basic resource management and protection.

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

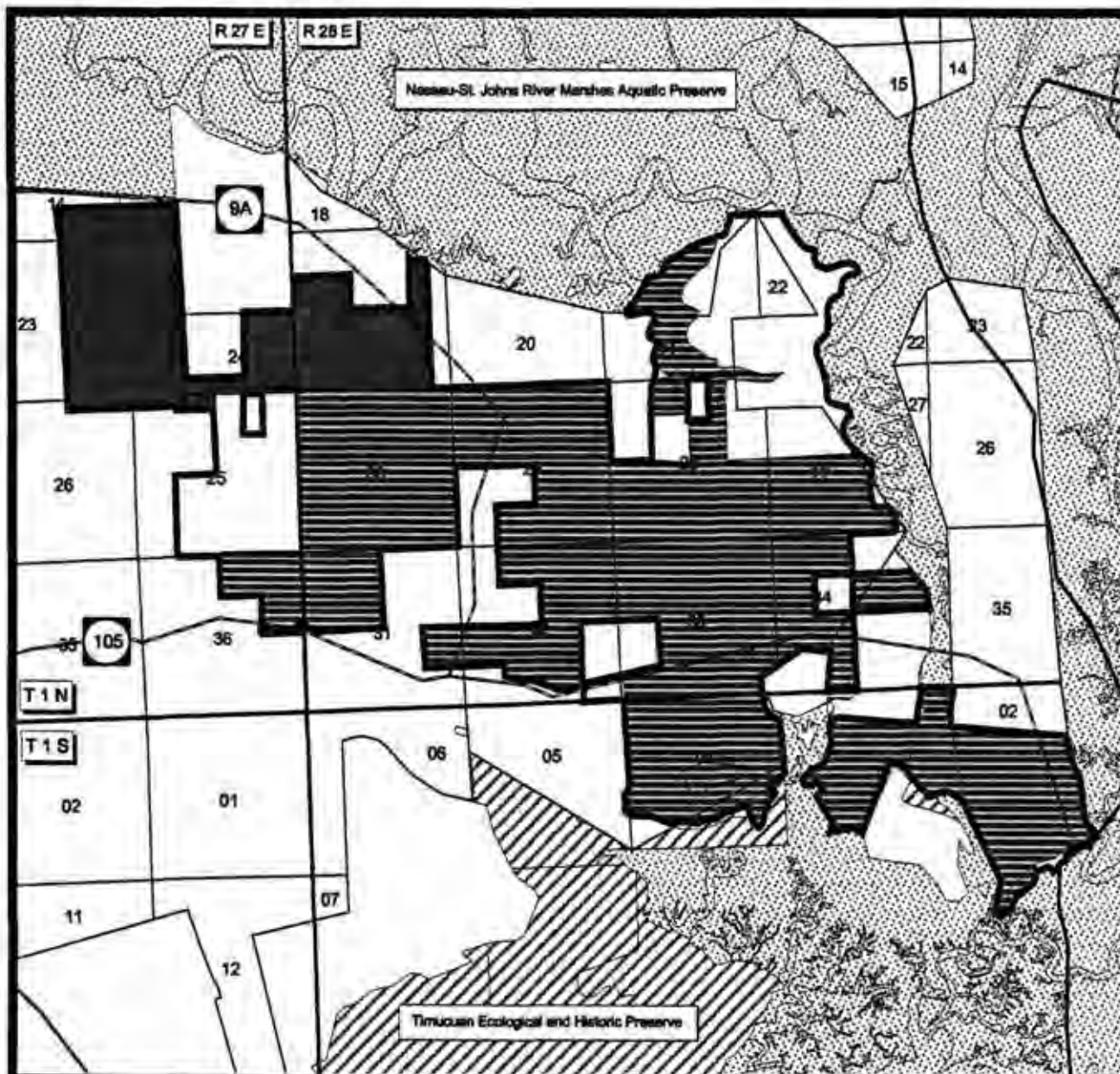
Revenue-generating potential Portions of this project are composed of manageable pinelands that could be used to help offset operational costs. Any estimate of the revenue from the harvest of these pinelands depends upon a detailed assessment of the value of the timber and upon the amount of harvesting 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 the project.

Management Cost Summary/OCAMA

Category	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99
Source of Funds	CARL/LATF	CARL/LATF	CARL/LATF
Salary	\$58,516	\$60,271.50	\$62,079.65
OPS	\$21,521	\$18,500.00	\$28,631.85
Expense	\$14,289	\$16,000.00	\$24,762.68
OCO	\$3,167	\$0	\$0.00
Special	\$10,005	\$0	\$0.00
FCO	\$0	\$25,000.00	\$50,000.00
TOTAL	\$107,498	\$119,771.50	\$165,474.18

Pumpkin Hill Creek - Bargain 11



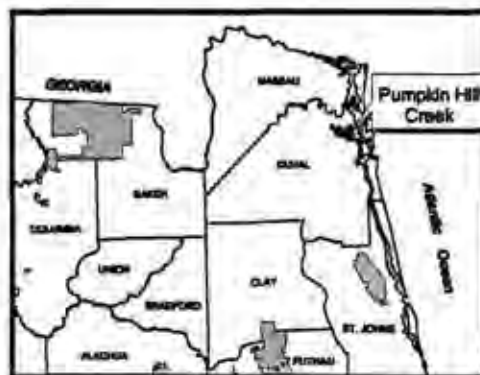
Pumpkin Hill Creek

Duval County

- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Carl Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project



0 1 2 Miles



North Fork St. Lucie River

Bargain 12

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

Office of Coastal and Aquatic Managed Areas, Department of Environmental Protection.

General Description

This project, a narrow eight-mile-long corridor along the North Fork St. Lucie River, is the only natural area left in a heavily urbanized landscape. 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, including West Indian manatees. 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, picnicking and hiking.

Acquisition Planning and Status

LAMAC 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) formerly 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

FNAI Elements	
<i>Tiny polygala</i>	G1/S1
SCRUB	G2/S2
West Indian manatee	G2?/S2?
SANDHILL	G2G3/S2
ESTUARINE TIDAL SWAMP	G3/S3
BLACKWATER STREAM	G4/S2
FLOODPLAIN FOREST	G?/S3
HYDRIC HAMMOCK	G?/S4?
9 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1988*
Project Area (Acres)	2,869
Acres Acquired	2,004
at a Cost of	\$2,963,997
Acres Remaining	865
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$4,429,810
*Original North Fork St. Lucie project	

North Fork St. Lucie River - Bargain 12

conveyed the 12.7 acres marina property to the county.

Between July 1996 and September 1997, the District acquired 292 acres, and the board approved the acquisition of an additional 21 acres.

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, Office 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.

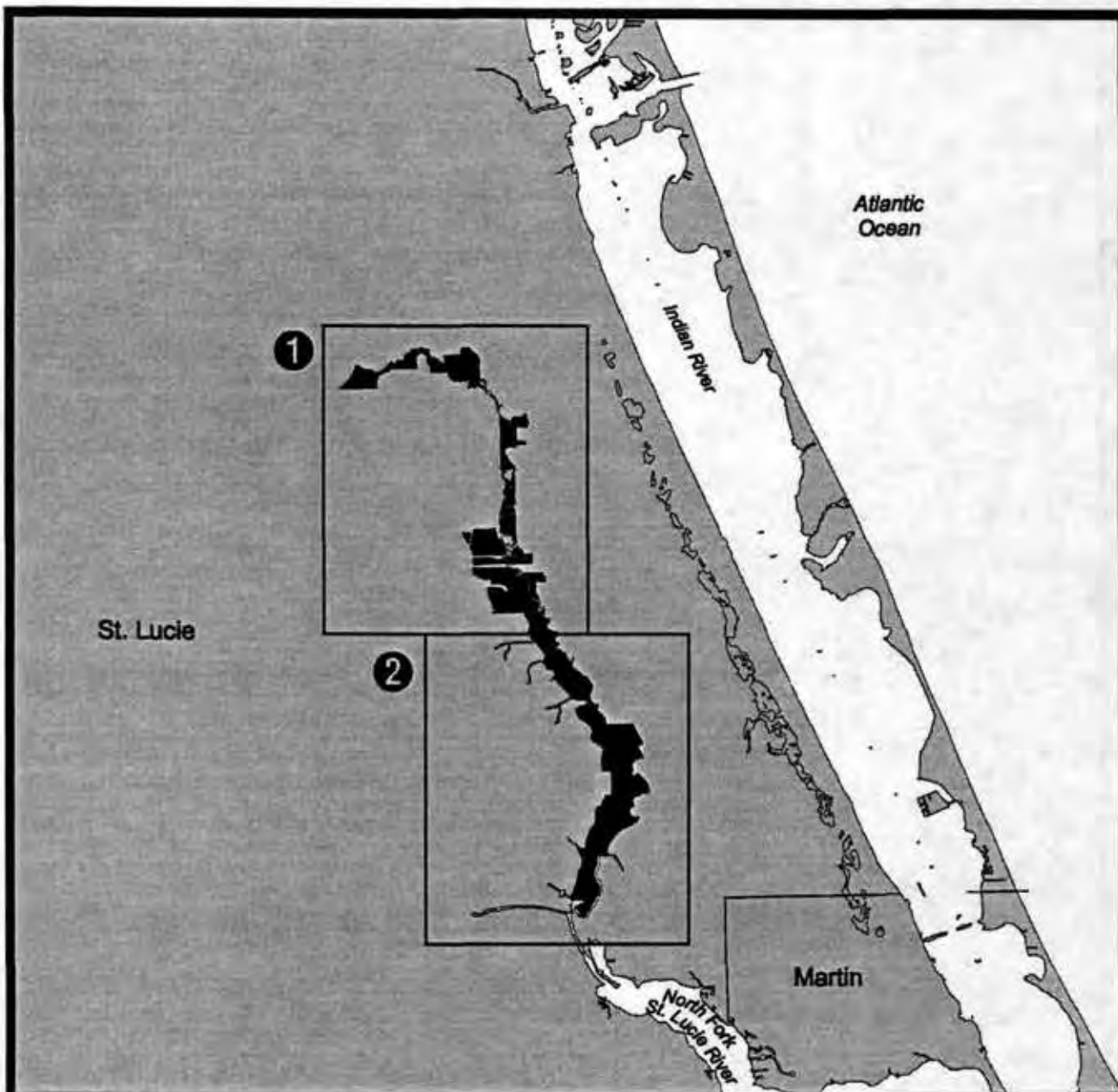
Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure Long-range plans for this property, beginning one year after acquisition, will generally be directed toward the removal of exotic species, restoration of disturbed areas, and the maintenance of natural 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/OCAMA

Category	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99
Source of Funds	CARL/LATF	CARL/LATF	CARL/LATF
Salary	\$16,500	\$16,995	\$50,504.85
OPS	\$26,898	\$28,100	\$43,489.45
Expense	\$9,835	\$11,000	\$17,024.34
OCO	\$0	\$2,500	\$3,869.17
Special	\$0	\$19,926	\$19,926.00
FCO	\$0	\$0	\$0.00
TOTAL	\$53,233	\$78,521	\$134,813.81



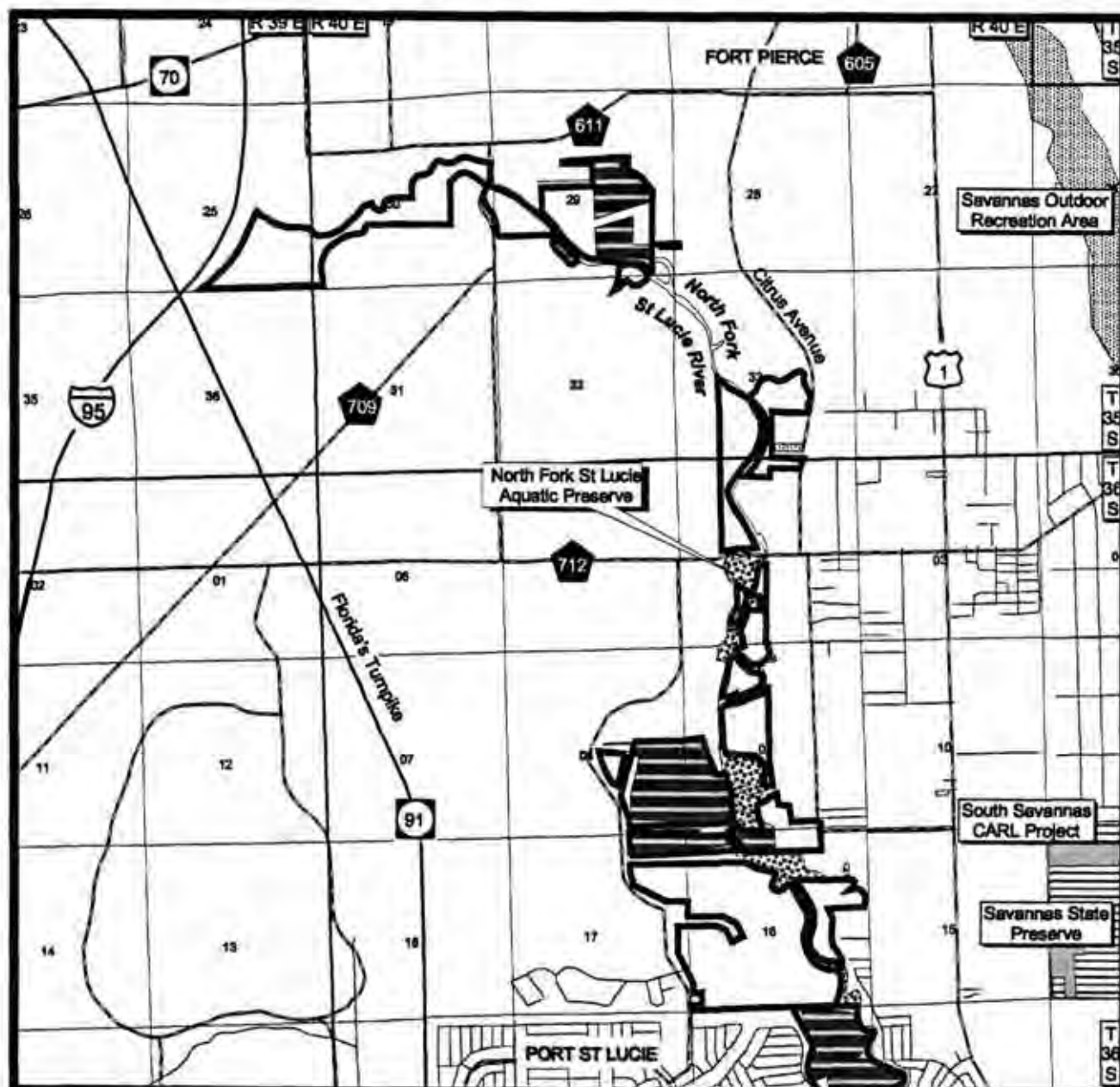
North Fork St. Lucie River Overview

ST LUCIE COUNTY

- Map Sheet 1:
A. Northern Half of Project
Map Sheet 2:
B. Southern Half of Project



North Fork St. Lucie River - Bargain 12



North Fork St. Lucie River: Map Sheet 1 of 2

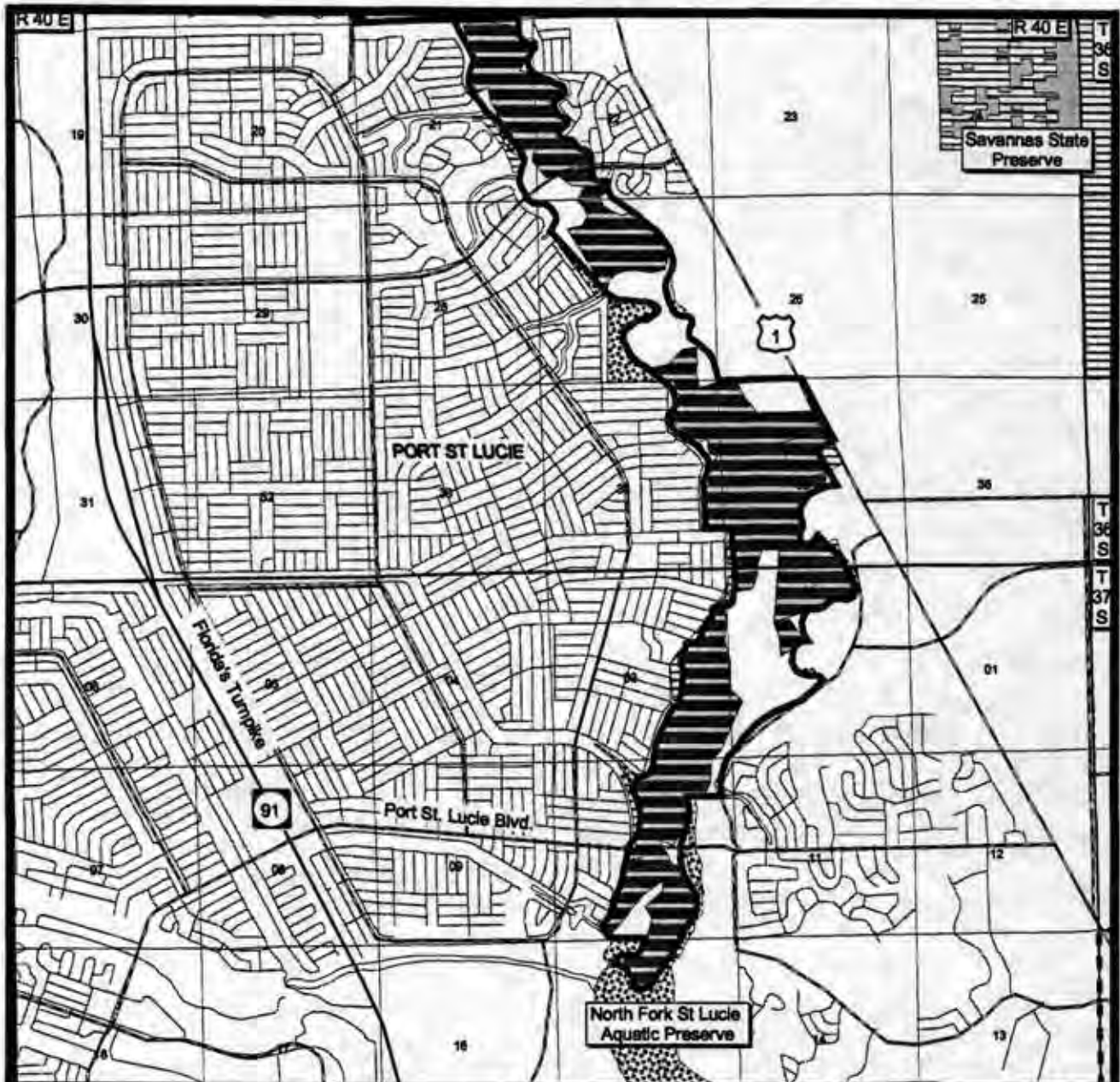
ST. LUCIE COUNTY

-  Acquired
-  Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
-  CARL Project Boundary
-  Federal Land
-  Local or Private Managed Area
-  State Land
-  State Aquatic Preserve
-  Other CARL Project



0.6 0 0.6 1.2 Miles





North Fork St. Lucie River: Map Sheet 2 of 2

ST. LUCIE COUNTY

- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- CARL Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project



Alford Arm

Bargain 13

Leon County

Purpose for State Acquisition

Much of the rolling land north of Lake Lafayette in eastern Leon County has so far escaped residential development. The Lake Lafayette/Alford Arm project will expand an important public greenspace in the Tallahassee urban area, giving the public an opportunity to enjoy outdoor activities and helping to preserve the watershed of Lake Lafayette.

Manager

Leon County Parks and Recreation Department will manage the site as part of the Lafayette Heritage Trail.

General Description

Over sixty percent of Lake Lafayette/Alford Arm is pasture or cropland, and second-growth upland forest dominated by live oak and loblolly pine covers most of the rest of the project. No FNAI-listed plants or animals are known from the project, but several probably occur. The site provides habitats important for waterfowl and for the wood

stork rookery on Lake Lafayette to the south. Alford Arm itself has good water quality.

Four archaeological sites are known from the project and more sites are likely in the area.

The area is vulnerable to residential development. If not purchased, it will almost certainly be developed in the near future.

Public Use

This project is designated as a state recreational trail, with uses such as hiking, bicycling, picnicking, and wildlife observation. Interpretation of some of the archaeological sites may be appropriate.

Acquisition Planning and Status

The project includes six parcels and four owners. All parcels are currently under contract to be purchased by the state.

Coordination

The Office of Greenways and Trails in DEP is CARL's acquisition partner.

FNAI Elements	
MESIC HAMMOCK	No rank
BOTTOMLAND FOREST	G4/S4?
2 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1994
Project Area (Acres)	823
Acres Acquired	0
at a Cost of	\$0
Acres Remaining	823
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$1,921,186

Management Policy Statement

The primary goals of management of the Alford Arm CARL project are: to expand an existing publicly owned and managed greenbelt, provide recreational connections to another state-owned greenway, reduce erosion and protect Lake Lafayette and Alford Arm from shoreline development, restore several hundred acres of native ecosystems and enhance existing wildlife habitat, and protect known archaeological resources on site.

Management Prospectus

Qualifications for state designation The extent of the property, roughly 875 acres, its proximity to the Kirby Wildlife Management Area, the site's key role in implementing the state and regional (St. Marks - Wakulla) greenway networks, and its diversity of upland and wetland habitats make the site desirable for public management.

Managers The Leon County Parks Department (Public Works) will manage the site primarily for passive recreational and open space objectives. These management responsibilities will be coordinated with City of Tallahassee's Parks Department, which manages the adjoining Lafayette Heritage Trail Park (Lake Piney Z). The City may eventually assume all management responsibilities should the property become annexed by the City, which provides electricity, water and sewer services to the area.

Conditions affecting intensity of management Other than the CSX rail line, which separates the proposed park from the City property to the south, there are no known disturbances that will require extraordinary attention. About sixty percent of the site is in pasture and rowcrops. While this area is not degraded, it will afford opportunity for aggressive

reforestation of native species including longleaf pine. The western edge of the property adjoins a middle school and residential subdivision. Management activities, such as prescribed burns, will need to take the adjoining land use into account. The majority of the site will remain open space with trails and trail connections to the Tallahassee-Leon County regional greenway system.

Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure There are no funds currently budgeted for improvements to the site. Site security, an archaeological and natural features inventory (including listed species habitat), and the development of long-range plans for resource enhancement and public use are proposed to be completed within two years of acquisition. Trail development would be considered after that time as would replanting of native species and establishing appropriate buffers.

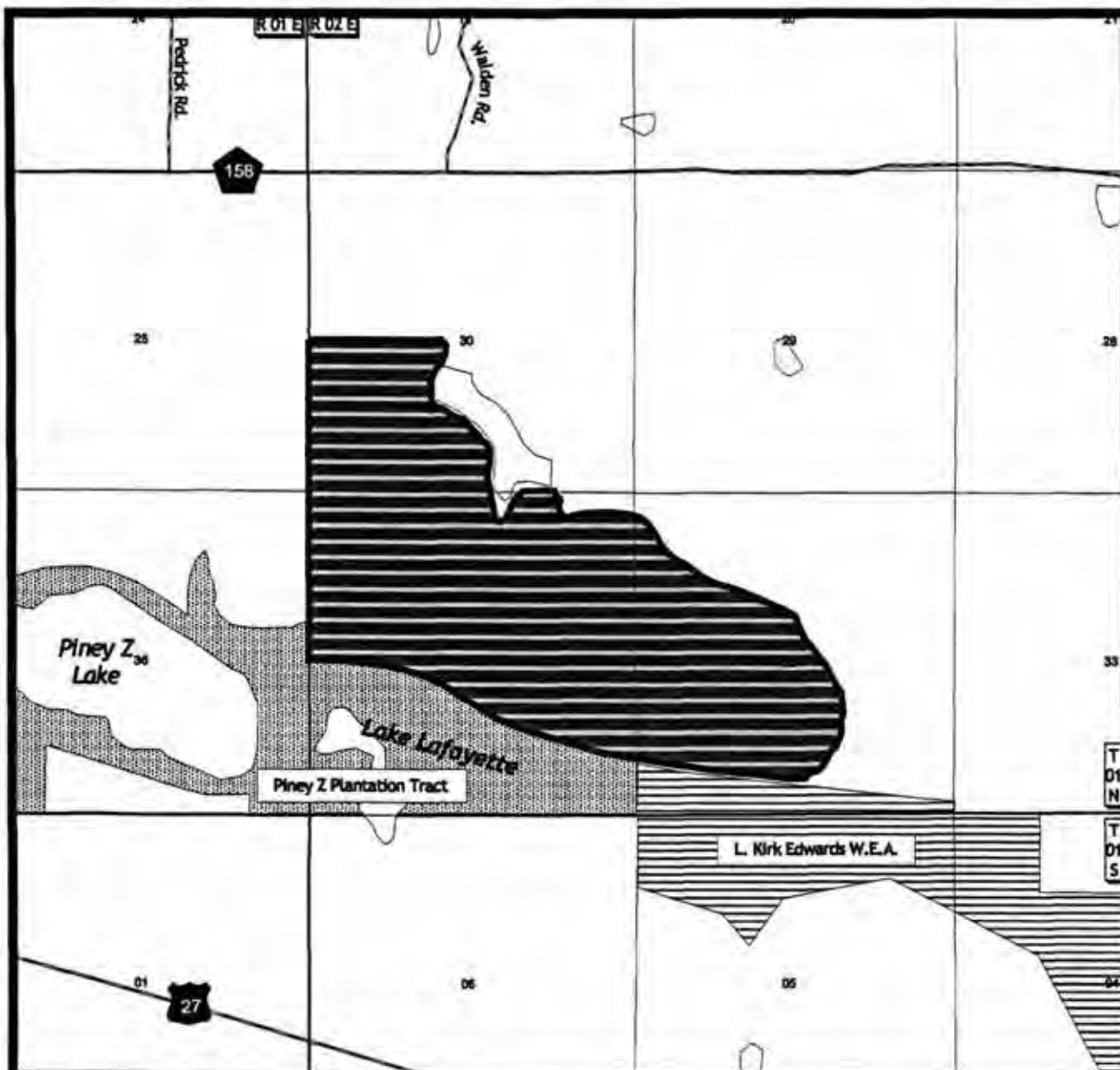
Estimate of Revenue generating potential The County anticipates no revenue generation from this site initially. Should fees eventually be required to access county parks in general, entrance fees proportional to the use of the site would be generated. No active recreational uses (e.g., ballfields) are contemplated that could generate revenues.

Cooperators in management activities The Leon County Parks Department will coordinate with the City of Tallahassee Parks Department as this site is considered an extension of the existing Tom Brown Park - Lafayette Heritage Trail greenbelt. Trail location, design, and management will be the focus of this work. The University of Florida/Leon County Cooperative Extension Office will participate in preparation of the management plan, as will the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission.

Management Cost Summary/Leon County

Category Source of Funds	Startup CARL	Recurring CARL	Start Other/Local	Recurring Other/Local
Salary	\$13,500	\$0	\$45,000	\$25,000
OPS	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Expense	\$0	\$0	\$250,000	\$5,000
OCO	\$0	\$0	\$30,000	\$30,000
FCO	\$0	\$0	\$1,200,000	\$60,000
TOTAL	\$13,500	\$0	\$1,525,000	\$120,000

Alford Arm - Bargain 13

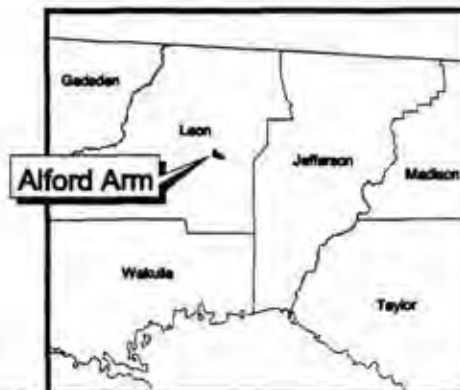


Alford Arm LEON COUNTY

-  Acquired
-  Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
-  CARL Project Boundary
-  Federal Land
-  Local or Private Managed Area
-  State Land
-  State Aquatic Preserve
-  Other CARL Project



0.5 0 0.5 Miles



Map by Alford Arm

Newnan's Lake

Bargain 14

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 (essential tracts). All other ownerships are a second priority. The project as a whole consists of approximately 82 parcels and 43 owners.

On October 15, 1998, the Council designated an additional 963 acres (Pinkeson) essential.

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	G7/S3
XERIC HAMMOCK	G7/S3
10 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 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 accesses, 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. Infrastructures 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.

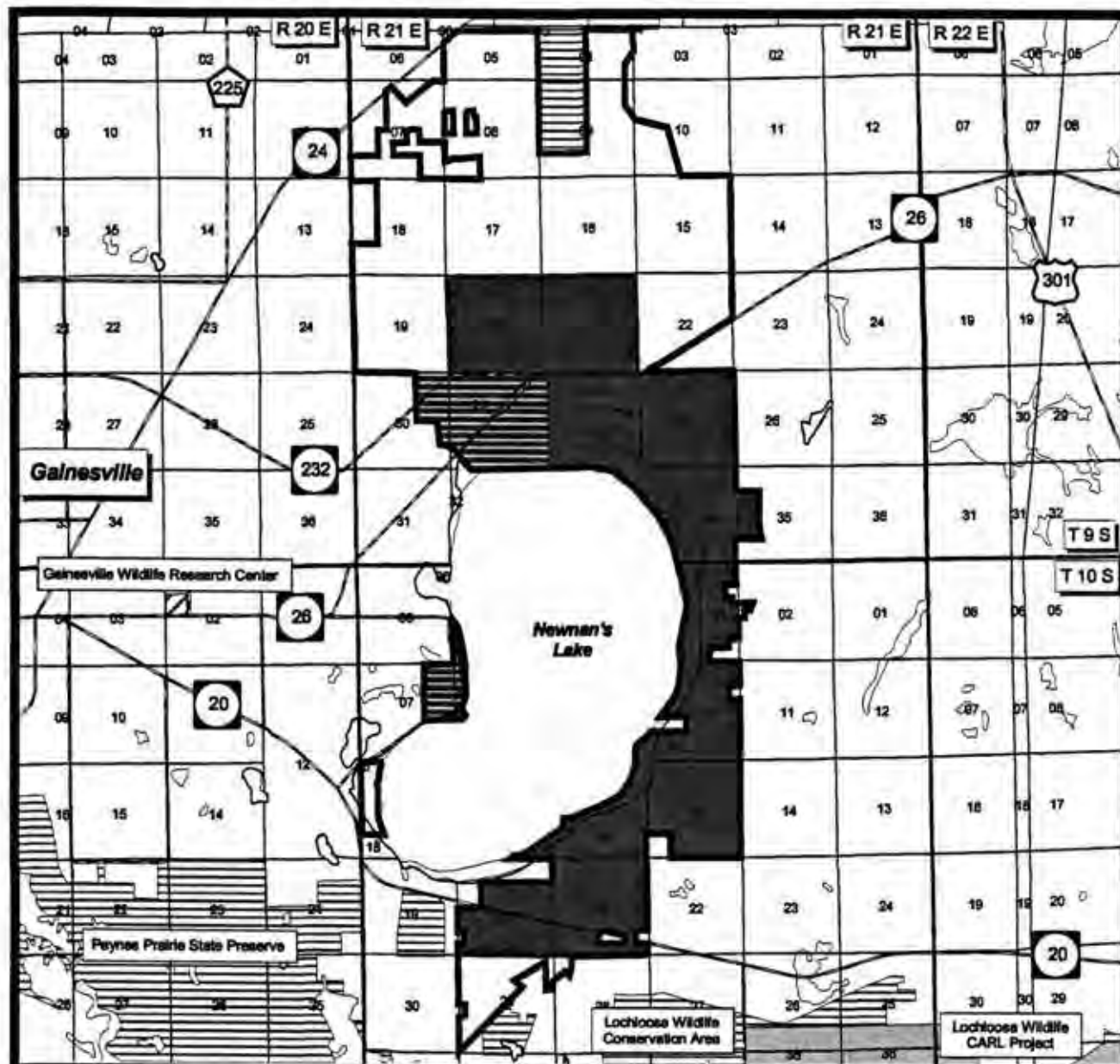
Estimate of Revenue generating potential The Division of Forestry will sell timber as needed to improve or maintain desirable ecosystem conditions. These sales will provide a variable source of revenue, but the revenue-generating potential for this project is expected to be low. After acquisition, it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

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.

Newnan's Lake - Bargain 14

Management Cost Summary/DRP			Management Cost Summary/DOF		
Category	Startup	Recurring	Category	Startup	Recurring
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL	Source of Funds	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$87,481	\$87,481	Salary	\$61,390	\$61,390
OPS	\$12,480	\$12,480	OPS	\$0	\$0
Expense	\$27,000	\$27,000	Expense	\$12,000	\$10,000
OCO	\$193,800	\$1,000	OCO	\$111,700	\$6,000
FCO	\$78,320	\$0	FCO	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$399,081	\$127,961	TOTAL	\$185,090	\$77,390

Newnan's Lake - Bargain 14



Newnan's Lake

Alachua County

- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Carl Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project



0 1 2 3 4 Miles



Twelve Mile Swamp

Bargain 15

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 plant species including the globally critically imperiled Bartram's ixia, and

animal species such as the state threatened Florida black bear. 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	
Bartram's ixia	G1/S1
Florida black bear	G2G3T1/S1
WET FLATWOODS	G7/S4?
FLOODPLAIN SWAMP	G7/S4?
HYDRIC HAMMOCK	G7/S4?
DEPRESSION MARSH	G47/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	\$1,275,400

Twelve Mile Swamp - Bargain 15

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 accesses, inventorying resources, and removing trash. The Division will provide access to the

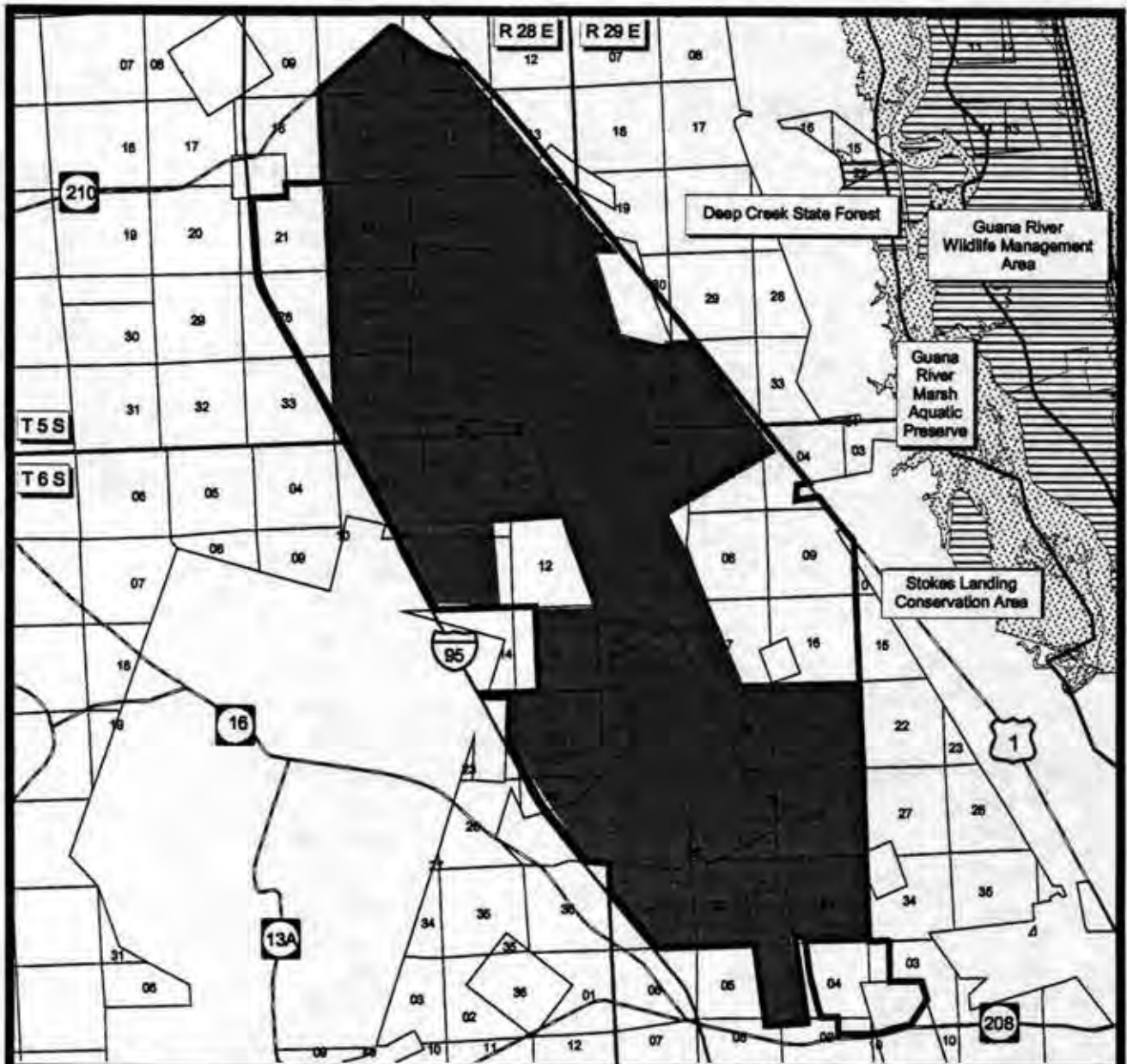
public while protecting sensitive resources. The sites' natural resources and threatened and endangered plants and animals will be inventoried to provide the basis for a management plan. Long-range plans for this project will generally be directed toward restoring disturbed areas to their original conditions, 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. Infrastructures 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



Twelve Mile Swamp

St. Johns County

-  Acquired
-  Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
-  Carl Project Boundary
-  Federal Land
-  Local or Private Managed Area
-  State Land
-  State Aquatic Preserve
-  Other CARL Project



0 1 2 3 4 Miles



Econ-St. Johns Ecosystem

Bargain 16

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. They support several rare species such as Chapman's sedge, bald eagle, Curtiss' milkweed, and decurrent sedge. Much of the uplands have been converted to improved pasture; grazing and clearcutting have also impacted natural

areas. 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 is designated 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 (essential): 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 I: Demetree, the largest ownership buffering portions of both sides of river (essential—acquired—shared acquisition with the district). Phase II: Other large tracts including Kilbee (essential—acquired by district), Yarborough (essential), Clonts, Jones and others.

On January 17, 1990, LAMAC eliminated all phasing.

FNAI Elements	
Chapman's sedge	G2G3/S2
SCRUB	G2/S2
Curtiss' milkweed	G3/S3
Bald eagle	G3/S2S3
Decurrent beak-rush	G3G4/S2
SHELL MOUND	G3/S2
SCRUBBY FLATWOODS	G3/S3
HYDRIC HAMMOCK	G7/S4?
16 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1994*
Project Area (Acres)	27,652**
Acres Acquired	9,296**
at a Cost of	\$21,002,597
Acres Remaining	18,356
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of \$15,272,192	

* 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.

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 on the previous page.

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, 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 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 manage-

ment accesses, 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.

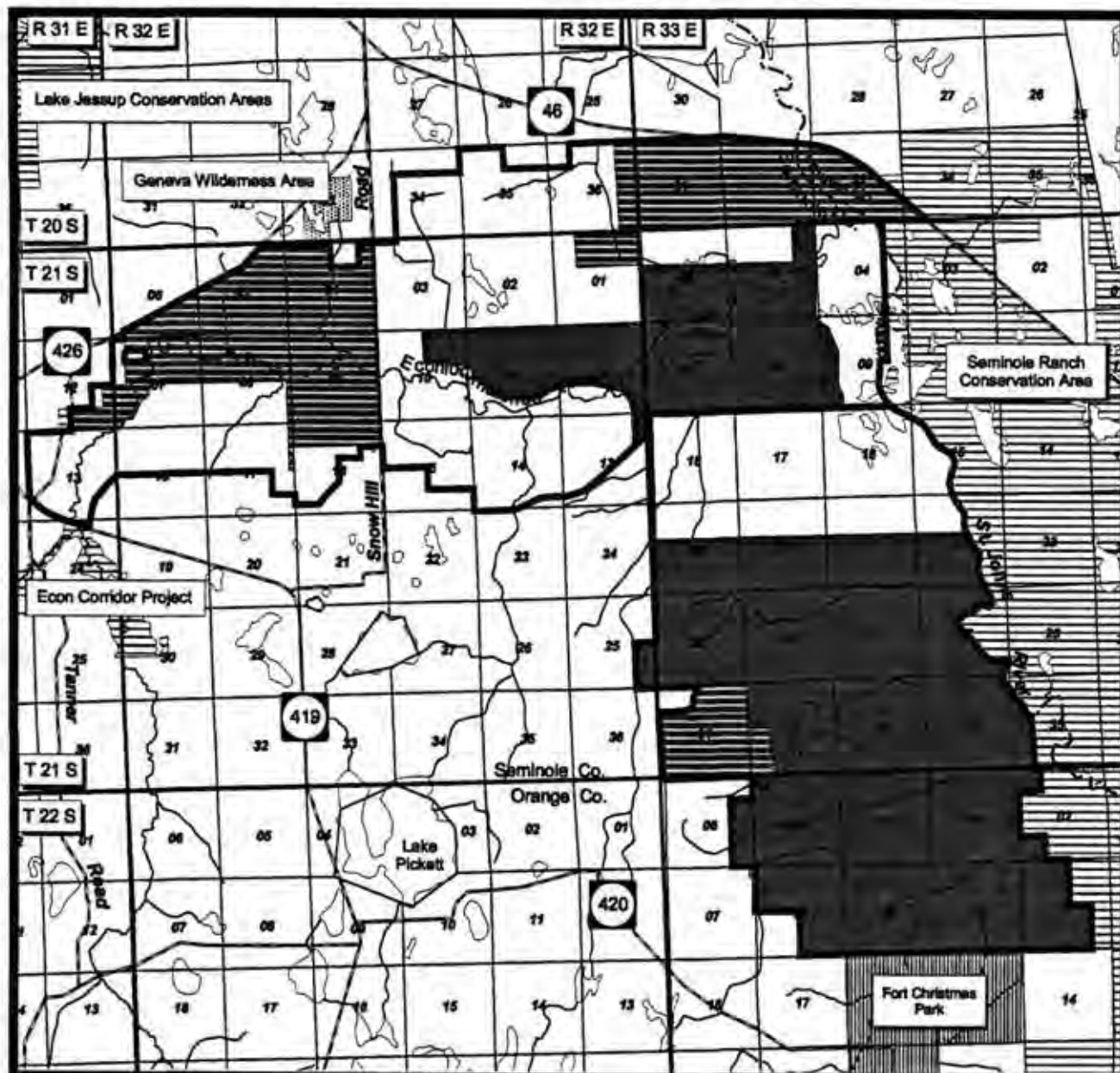
Revenue-generating potential The Division of Forestry will sell timber as needed to improve or maintain desirable ecosystem conditions. These sales will provide a variable source of revenue, but the revenue-generating potential for this project is expected to be low.

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 - Bargain 16



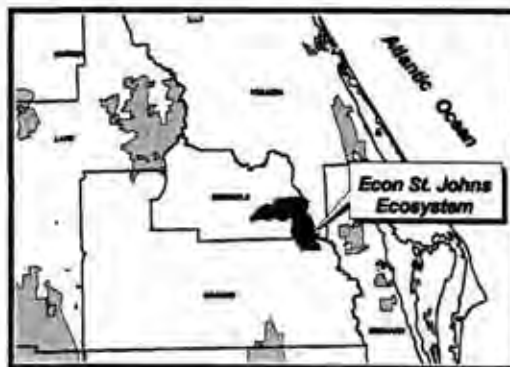
Econ - St. Johns Ecosystem

Seminole/Orange Counties

- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Carl Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project



0 1 2 3 4 Miles



Suwannee Buffers

Bargain 17

Columbia and Suwannee 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 a natural area along the river or its tributaries, maintaining a link of undeveloped land between the Osceola National Forest and 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 (southern Deep Creek); the Division of Forestry, Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (northern Deep Creek).

General Description

This project encompasses diverse natural communities that provide important habitat for the Florida black bear, wild turkey, and numerous small non-

game birds. The **Deep Creek Drainage Tract** protects buffer areas of four tributaries of the Suwannee River and much of the watershed of Deep Creek and secures a corridor between the Osceola National Forest, Big Shoals State Park, and Suwannee River Water Management District lands along the River.

Public Use

The project site will be designated for use as a state park and a state forest, with such public uses as fishing, boating, hunting, camping, hiking and environmental education.

Acquisition Planning and Status

The essential parcels in Deep Creek (12,407 acres) consist of the larger ownerships of Nekoosa Packing, Rayonier, and Champion International.

On December 3, 1998, the Council transferred the Falling Creek Falls and Trillium Slopes sites to the Negotiation Impasse group.

Coordination

CARL has no acquisition partner.

FNAI Elements	
BLACKWATER STREAM	G4/S2
Gopher tortoise	G3/S3
2 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1992
Project Area (Acres)	12,407
Acres Acquired	0
at a Cost of	\$0
Acres Remaining	12,407
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$9,950,414

Suwannee Buffers - Bargain 17

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 southern part of the Deep Creek Drainage tract has unique resources that qualify it as a unit of the state park system. The project's size and diversity also 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 southern quarter of the Deep Creek Drainage tract. The Division of Forestry is recommended as Manager of the northern three-quarters of the Deep Creek Drainage tract.

Conditions affecting intensity of management The southern portion of the Deep Creek Drainage tract is a high-need management area 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 and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure 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 accesses, 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. Infrastructures 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.

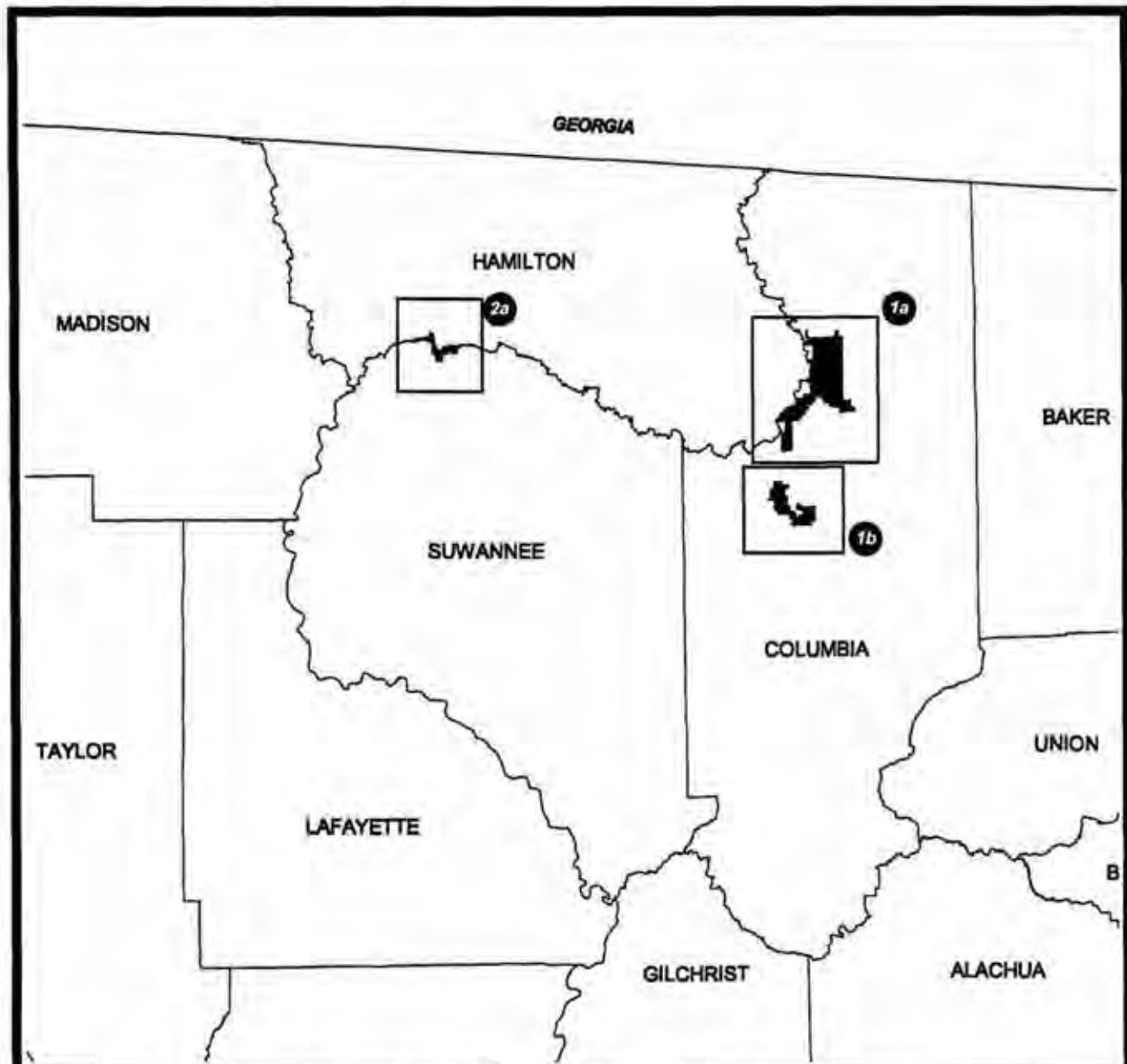
Suwannee Buffers - Bargain 17

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



Suwannee Buffers Phase 1: Overview

Suwannee/Columbia Counties

Map Sheet 1:

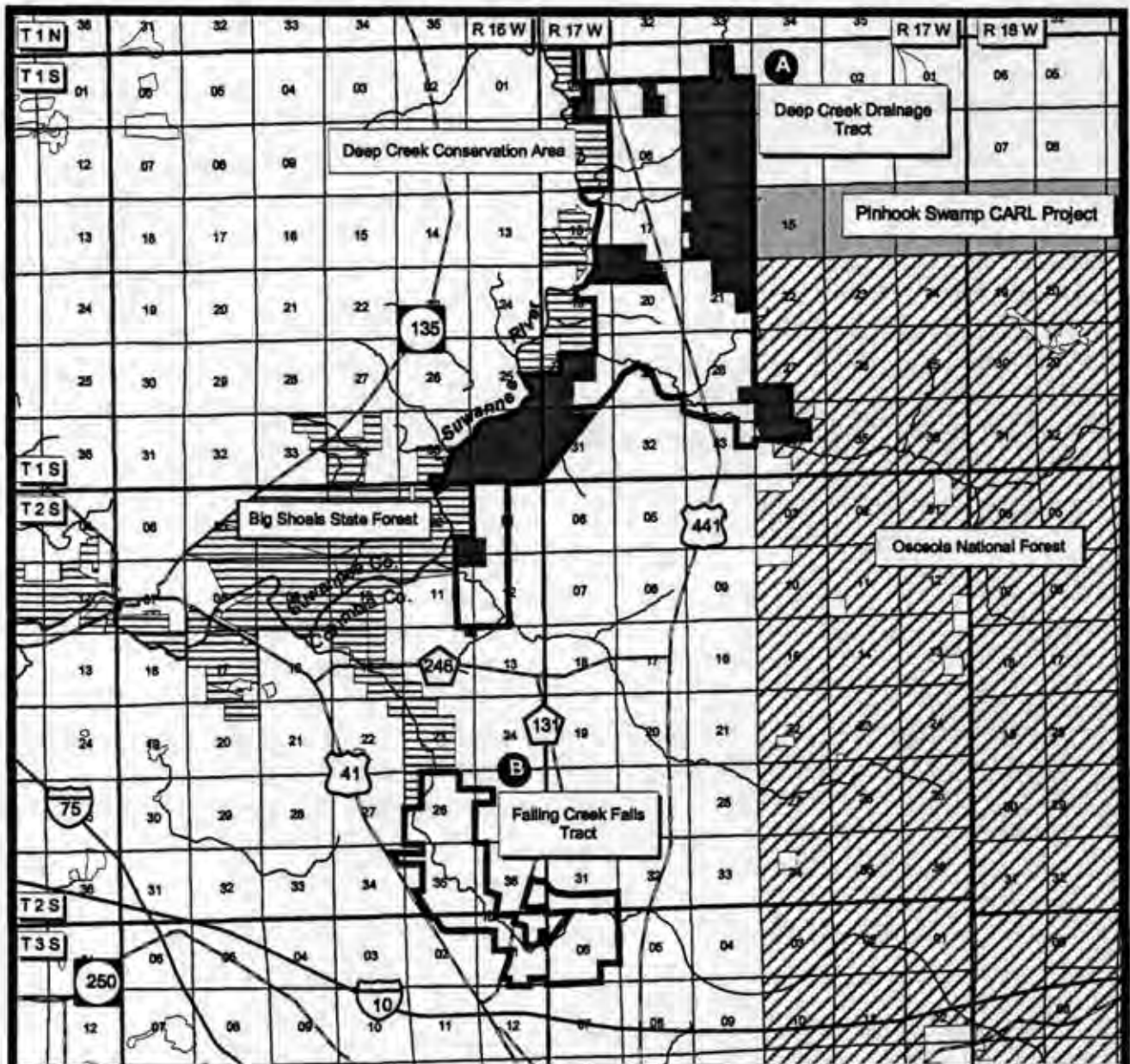
- A. Deep Creek Drainage Tract
- B. Falling Creek Falls Tract

Map Sheet 2:

- A. Trillium Slopes/Nobles Ferry Bluffs Tract



0 20 Miles



Suwannee Buffers Phase 1: Map Sheet 1

Columbia County

- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Carl Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project



0 1 2 3 4 Miles



Hixtown Swamp

Bargain 18

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

Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission.

General Description

Hixtown Swamp is one of the largest cypress-dominated basin swamps in northern Florida. The moderately disturbed 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 (essential): 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	G7/S3
UPLAND HARDWOOD FOREST	G7/S3
BASIN SWAMP	G7/S4?
BASIN MARSH	G47/S3
BAYGALL	G47/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 over-wintering area for waterfowl, qualify it as a wildlife management area.

Manager The Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWCC) is recommended as Manager.

Conditions affecting intensity of management This natural wetlands system now generally re-

quires 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.

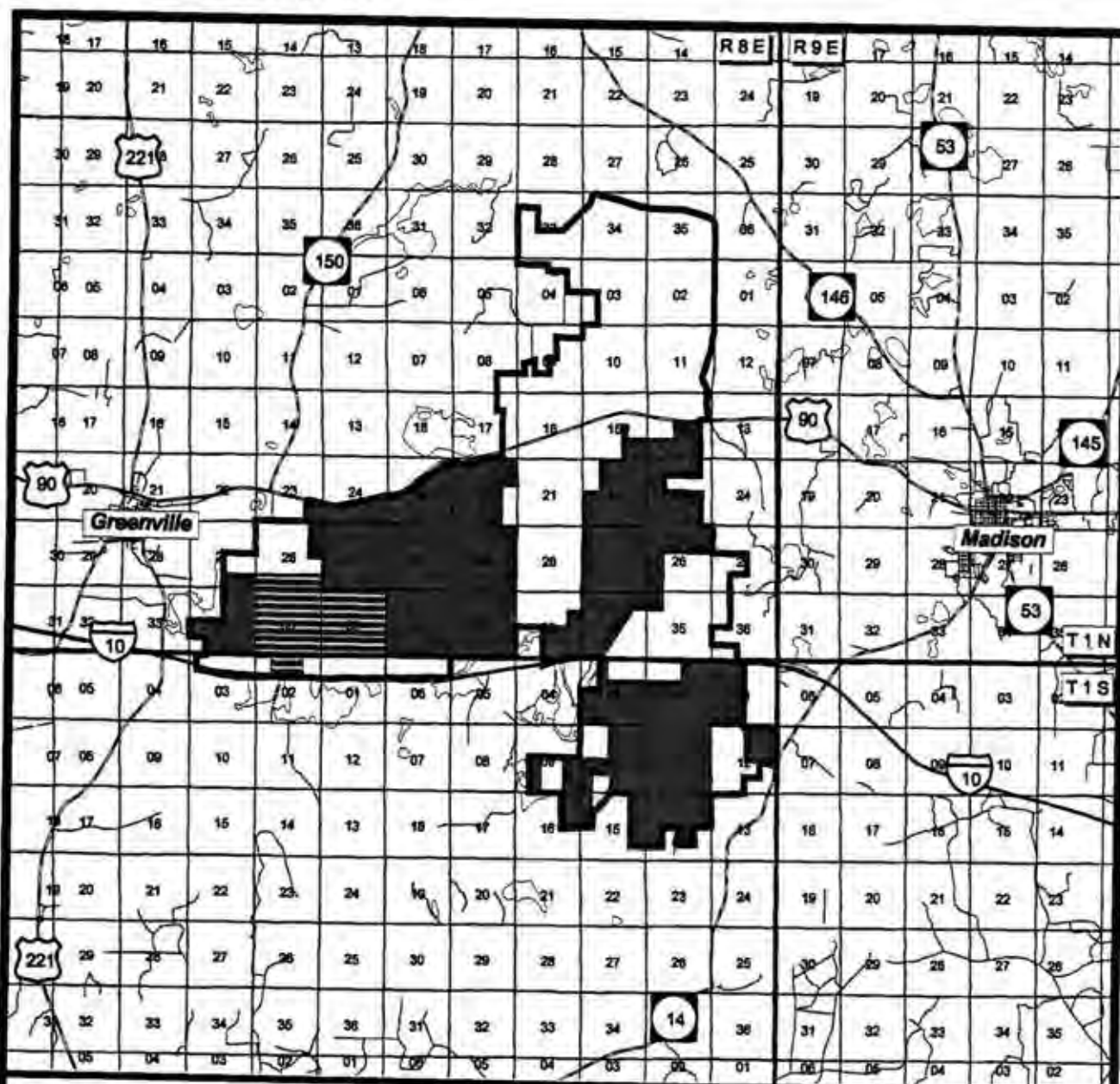
Revenue-generating potential No significant revenue is expected to be generated initially. As public use increases, modest revenue may be generated.

Cooperators in management activities The Division of Forestry is recommended as a cooperator to assist in reforestation of the upland areas.

Management Cost Summary/FWCC

Category Source of Funds	Startup CARL	Recurring CARL
Salary	\$180,000	\$180,000
OPS	\$5,500	\$5,500
Expense	\$45,500	\$40,000
OCO	\$124,800	\$10,000
FCOS0	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$355,800	\$236,500

Hixtown Swamp - Bargain 18



Hixtown Swamp

Madison County

- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Carl Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project



0 1 2 3 4 5 6 Miles



Barnacle Addition

Bargain 19

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 rockland 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, and

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	G7/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	

Barnacle Addition- Bargain 19

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.

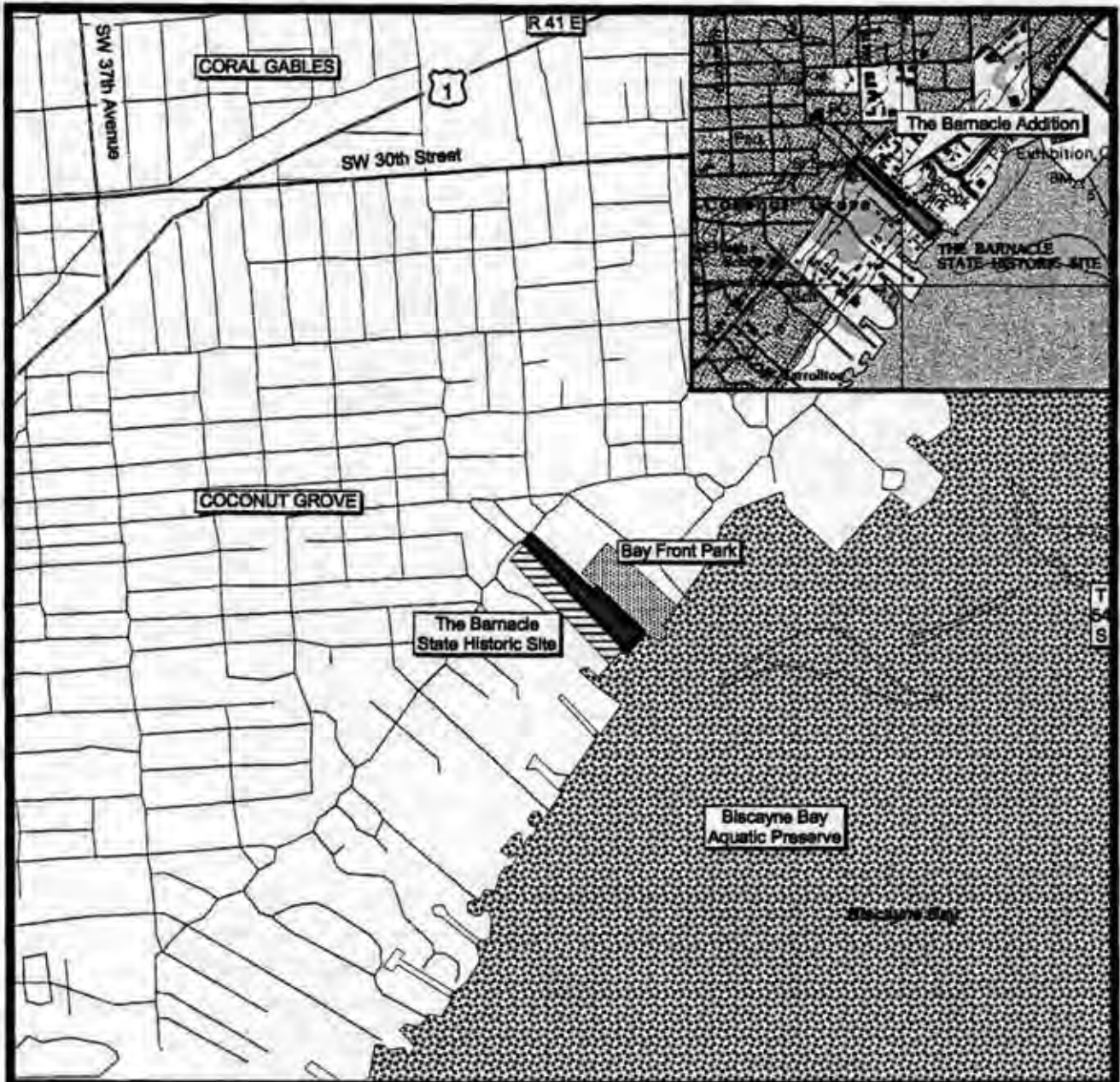
Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure Within the first year after acquisition, management activities will concentrate on site security, natural and cultural resource protection, and efforts toward the development of a plan for long-term public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

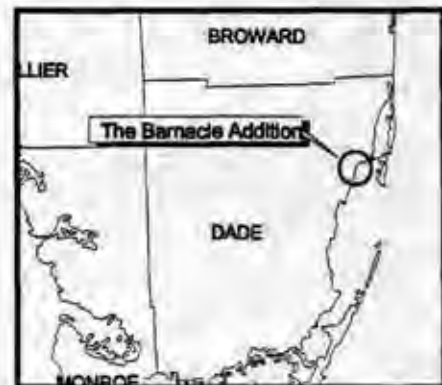
Category Source of Funds	Startup CARL	Recurring CARL
Salary	\$0	\$0
OPS	\$9,140	\$9,140
Expense	\$0	\$0
OCO	\$44,000	\$0
FCO	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$53,140	\$9,140



The Barnacle Addition

DADE COUNTY

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------|
|  | Acquired |
|  | Essential Parcel(s) Remaining |
|  | CARL Project Boundary |
|  | Federal Land |
|  | Local or Private Managed Area |
|  | State Land |
|  | State Aquatic Preserve |
|  | Other CARL Project |



Emeralda Marsh

Bargain 20

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

Fish and Wildlife Conservation 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 archaeo-

logical 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 (essential): 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	
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
11 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 Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWCC) 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.

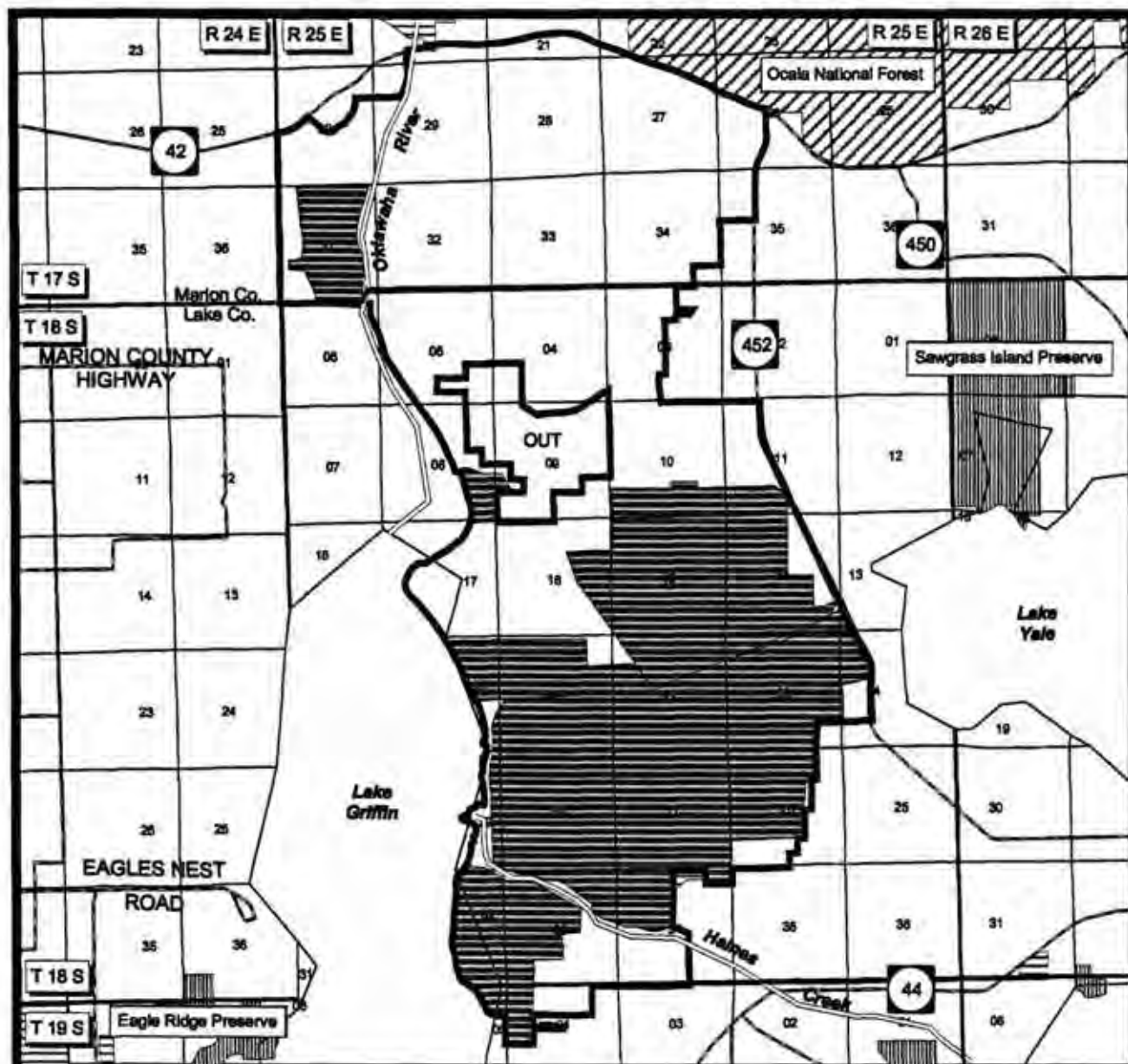
Management Cost Summary/FWCC

Category	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$0	\$38,740	\$64,329
OPS	\$0	\$2,500	\$2,500
Expense	\$0	\$23,325	\$23,325
OCO	\$0	\$69,822	\$36,387
FCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$0	\$134,387	\$126,541

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

Emeralda Marsh - Bargain 20



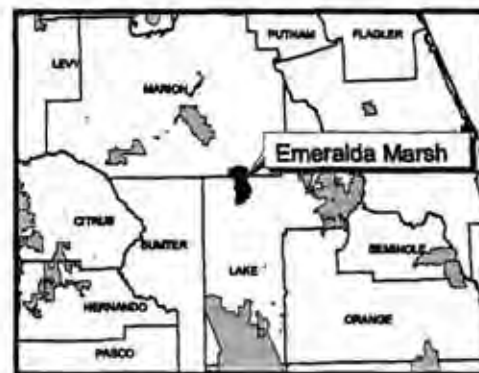
Emeralda Marsh

Lake/Marion Counties

-  Acquired
-  Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
-  Carl Project Boundary
-  Federal Land
-  Local or Private Managed Area
-  State Land
-  State Aquatic Preserve
-  Other CARL Project



0 1 2 3 4 Miles



Alderman's Ford Addition

Bargain 21

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 the globally critically imperiled Florida golden aster, migrating neotropical songbirds, and a great number of other wildlife species. Suwannee cooters and common snook have been recorded from the river, and gopher tortoises inhabit the xeric uplands. Mesic flatwoods dominated by mature longleaf pines and dense wiregrass have 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. Because of its relatively low ranking, however, this project has not received CARL funding.

On October 21, 1999, added 250 acres to the project boundary as essential parcels.

Coordination

Hillsborough County is an acquisition partner and has committed to acquiring at least 50% of the project.

FNAI Elements	
Florida golden aster	G1/S1
SPRING-RUN STREAM	G2/S2
SANDHILL	G2G3/S2
UPLAND HARDWOOD FOREST	G7/S3
FLOODPLAIN FOREST	G7/S3
MESIC FLATWOODS	G7/S4
XERIC HAMMOCK	G7/S3
10 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1991
Project Area (Acres)	1,329
Acres Acquired	716*
at a Cost of	\$6,424,000*
Acres Remaining	613
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$3,302,600
* by Hillsborough Co.	

Alderman's Ford Addition - Bargain 21

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 infra-

structure 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.

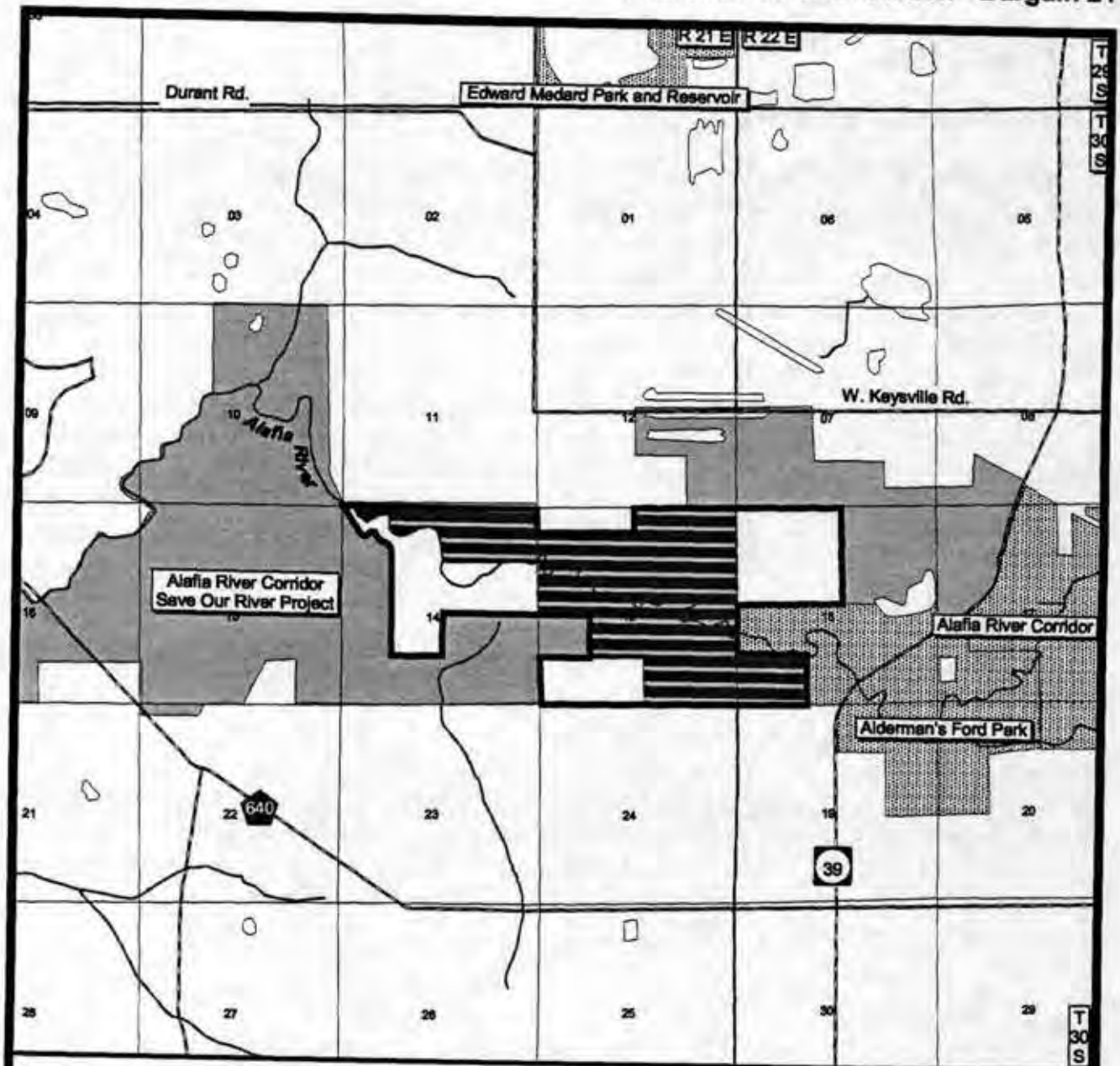
Long-range plans for this property are being directed toward restoration of disturbed areas and the perpetuation and maintenance of natural plant communities. Current management activities include prescribed burning and planting of longleaf pine trees in pasture areas.

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/Hillsborough County

Category	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99
Source of Funds	Ad Valorem	Ad Valorem	Ad Valorem
Salary	\$18,000	\$19,000	\$19,000
OPS	\$7,000	\$7,320	\$7,500
Expense	\$0	\$0	\$0
OCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
FCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$25,000	\$26,320	\$26,500



Alderman's Ford Addition

HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY

- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- CARL Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project



0.6 0 0.6 Miles



Liverpool Park

Bargain 22

DeSoto and Charlotte Counties

Purpose for State Acquisition

The swampy banks of the lower Peace River, where it approaches Charlotte Harbor, preserve traces of a rich history; the river itself is a haven for manatees. The Liverpool Park project will protect the ruins of the town of Liverpool and its 19th-century phosphate industry, provide additional protection to manatees, and give the public a place to enjoy the natural beauty of the river and to learn about its history.

Manager

DeSoto County.

General Description

The project includes Liverpool Island, 2.5 miles of frontage on the blackwater Peace River and another 1 mile of frontage on Hunters Creek, a river channel that cuts off Liverpool Island. Hydric hammock covers much of the property, with estuarine tidal marsh and mangrove swamp on the river and long-unburned mesic flatwoods and scrub on the higher parts. The river here is a foraging, resting and calving area for manatees, and

its swamps are roosting and feeding areas for wading birds. The ruins of the town of Liverpool on the site hold traces of the first plant to process pebble phosphate in Florida. Residential development seriously threatens the property.

Public Use

The project is designated for use as a park. Interpretation of the cultural history of the site will be a major emphasis. The project is also suitable for activities like nature appreciation, picnicking, primitive camping, and boat tours.

Acquisition Planning and Status

All parcels are identified as essential. For access and initial development, the Krauss and Wright parcels should be purchased first.

Coordination

The Southwest Florida Water Management District has included the property in its Peace River Corridor Save Our Rivers project and will share in a 50-50 funding partnership.

FNAI elements	
Manatee	G2/S2
One element known from project	

Placed on list	1998
Project Area (Acres)	630
Acres Acquired	0
at a Cost of	\$0
Acres Remaining	630
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of \$1,301,240	

Management Policy Statement

The primary goal of management of the Liverpool Park CARL project is to protect the historical ruins of the former town of Liverpool while also conserving and restoring the natural communities along the shores of the Peace River, thereby providing additional protection to the Florida manatee. A secondary goal is to provide locally-based recreational activities, such as nature tours, that are compatible with protection of the natural and cultural resources of the project.

The project should be managed under the multiple-use concept whenever possible—management activities should be directed first toward conservation of resources and second toward integrating carefully controlled consumptive uses. Managers should control access to the project; thoroughly inventory the resources; restore hydrological disturbances; conduct prescribed burning of the fire-dependent pine flatwoods in a manner mimicking natural lightning-season fires, using existing firelines, natural firebreaks, existing roads, or foam lines for control when possible; strictly limit timber harvesting in old-growth stands; and monitor management activities to ensure that they are actually conserving 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 over 600 acres of relatively undisturbed land along the Peace River and will complement adjacent and nearby conservation areas. It consequently has the size and location to achieve its primary objective.

Management Prospectus

Introduction The proposed project has been named Liverpool Park. The project includes over 600 acres of relatively undisturbed lands along the Peace River and Hunter Creek, a tributary of the Peace River. DeSoto County is interested in the protection of the historical ruins along with the conservation and restoration of the natural lands.

Purpose DeSoto County has approached the DeSoto County Historical Society to manage the cultural resources of Liverpool Park. The Society needs a permanent location for their small library and historical collections; therefore, the Society was offered the option to locate their new museum on this property, if they would be responsible for the management of the park. The DeSoto County Historical Society will also be responsible for fundraising for the museum.

The goal of this project is to allow the residents of and visitors to DeSoto County to understand more about the history that is present in the County. The County will commit to protecting and managing for species that have been officially recognized as either endangered, threatened, or of special concern. The variety of plants and animals create many possibilities for the park. It is an objective of the County to keep the ecosystems present on this site as natural as possible. The County proposes to educate people about the park and the area by using local naturalists and historians that are familiar with the animals, plant life, the phosphate ruins, as well as the history of the Town of Liverpool. Through education, those visiting the park will be better aware of their surroundings and hopefully keep the amount of disturbance to a minimum. The County's main objective is to provide a park that encourages passive use by the public. The construction of facilities will be kept to a minimum.

Site Development, Improvements and Access The physical improvements that are currently being considered include parking spaces, widening of existing nature trails and the creation of new ones if necessary, interpretive signs and exhibits, a museum with wheelchair access, restoration of phosphate ruins, restrooms and picnic areas. Any nature trails that are cut or expanded will avoid any area of special concern for listed plant or animal species. All nature trails will consider the needs of those in wheelchairs. The phosphate ruins would simply be cleaned to resemble how they looked a century ago.

The construction of the museum, restrooms and parking area will most likely be on 1 to 2 acres of land. The County will site these in one of the

Liverpool Park - Bargain 22

cleared pasture land. This way the disturbance to the land and the costs, could be kept to a minimum. Picnic areas will be scattered throughout the park, off the nature trails, and will not create a disruption to the environment.

There are several overgrown roads, some which date back many years, that cut through the property towards the river. The County plans to continue using these roads for access and to make them more accessible, by cutting back the weeds and perhaps doing some grading. Bicycle racks will be provided at the museum. As well, a couple of the nature trails that are not ideal walking trails will be set aside for bicycle traffic only. There will be no sidewalks provided in Liverpool Park.

Archaeological and Historical Resource Protection The Calusa and later Seminole Indian tribes used this land for hunting, fishing and agricultural purposes. Although no burial or ceremonial mounds have been found to date, there is a tall species of *Opuntia*, prickly pear cactus, growing on the southwest side of Liverpool island. This cactus is fairly common on some of the shell mounds, such as Mound Key and Cayo Pelau Mound, in Charlotte County. Indians used the fruit for food and could possibly have planted the cactus there. Two significant events that occurred on this site potential for historical and archeological research, development and restoration. One was the development of the Town of Liverpool by John Cross, an Englishman; hence the name Liverpool, for a port in England. The later development was a plant to process pebble phosphate, mined north of Liverpool along the Peace River. Both these events occurred in the late 1800's. The site of the old town and the site of the phosphate ruins are both located on the proposed park site bordering Hunter Creek, tributary of the Peace River. Anything discovered through research on the site would go on display in the museum, where it will be managed by the DeSoto County Historical Society. The Florida Master Site File does not contain any listings for the project. However, the project area has not undergone a comprehensive archaeological survey. The interpretive signs and exhibits describing the different plant and animal species in the park, will

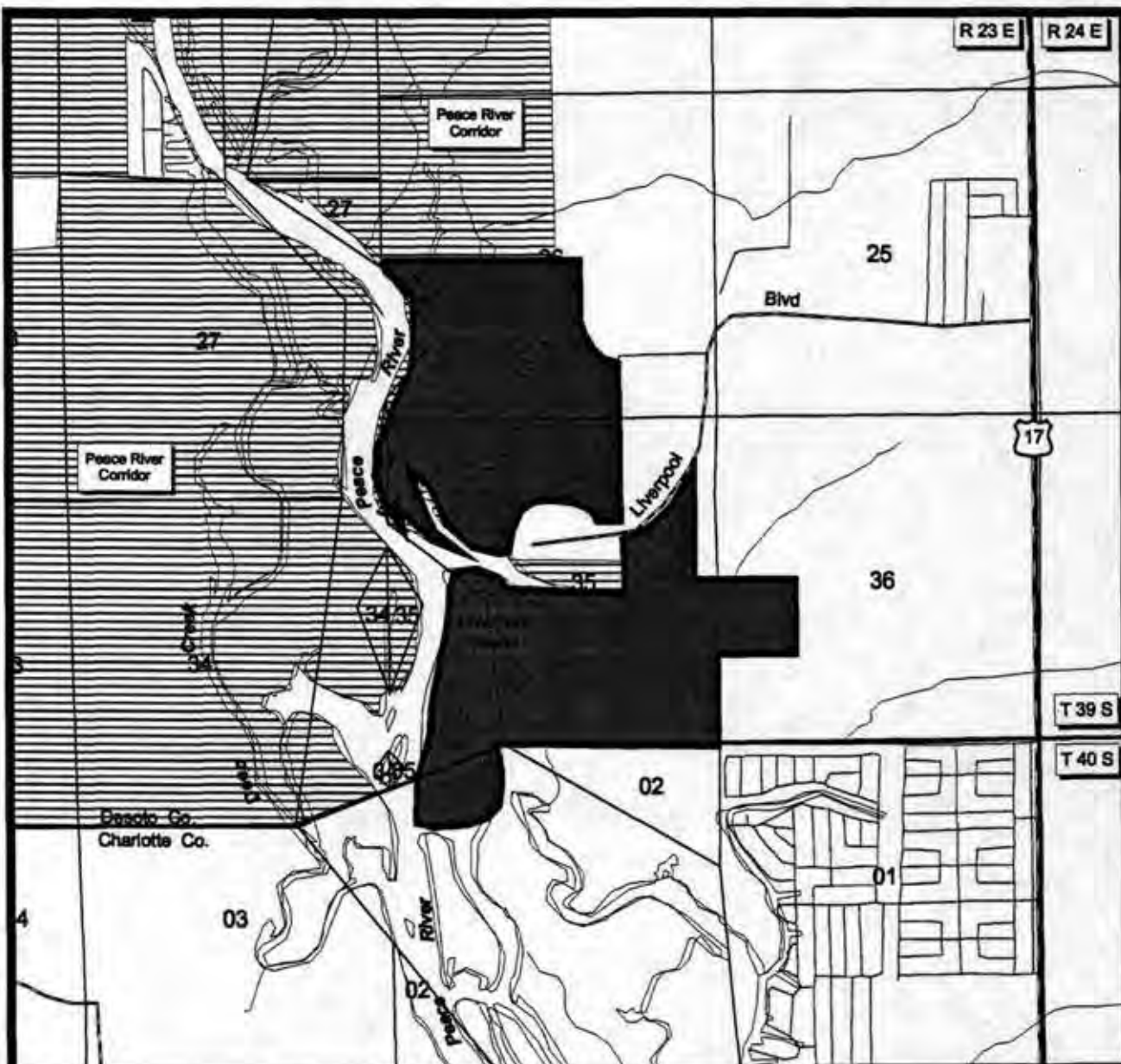
be located on the nature trails throughout the park. There will also be local naturalists and historians available to give tours to those that are interested. The County will promote the park to the area schools as an educational field trip. The amount of people allowed at one time would be controlled, so as to minimize disturbance to the area. As the manager, the DeSoto County Historical Society would be responsible for scheduling and running these different types of programs.

Greenway Management The proposed Peace River Corridor SOR/P2000 project area includes approximately 35 miles of the Peace River, beginning at the Charlotte/DeSoto County line and extending upstream to Zolfo Springs in central Hardee County. Liverpool Park is located within this proposed project area. The district has already acquired approximately 2,000 acres to the west of the project site and has contacted some property owners in the project site about acquiring their land. The project site is also part of the Conservation Land Use Overlay district. This is an area along the banks of the four major waterways in the County, where development is to be kept to a minimum, according to the DeSoto County Comprehensive Plan.

Coordination The County has contacted the Southwest Florida Water Management District, the cooperator on this project. The County has also contacted the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission for information on the area. The County will continue coordinating with the different agencies, and will seek advice on management and restoration activities, to best protect the natural and cultural resources of this project area.

Preliminary Cost Estimates and Funding Source The DeSoto County Historical Society will be in charge of raising the funds for construction of the museum. The County will most likely be involved in providing maintenance in the form of debris cleanup and garbage removal. Since the Historical Society will be managing the park, they will be in charge of maintenance and staffing issues.

Monitoring Monitoring will be done by the DeSoto County Historical Society since they will be on site on a daily basis.



Liverpool Park

Desoto/Charlotte Counties

-  Acquired
-  Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
-  Carl Project Boundary
-  Federal Land
-  Local or Private Managed Area
-  State Land
-  State Aquatic Preserve
-  Other CARL Project



0 1 Miles



Substantially Complete Projects



**Conservation and Recreation Lands
2000 Annual Report
Substantially Complete Projects**

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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

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 the remainder of the project. Proceedings are in progress.

On March 10, 1995, LAMAC approved the addition of 3.25 acres to the project boundary.

On December 5, 1996, LAMAC transferred the Sea Critters ownership (4.7 acres) to the Less-Than-Fee category.

FNAI Elements	
PINE ROCKLAND	G1/S1
<i>Mahogany mistletoe</i>	G7/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	G7/S2
42 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1983
Project Area (Acres)	4,508
Acres Acquired	4,264
at a Cost of	\$72,791,367
Acres Remaining	244
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$2,663,061

North Key Largo Hammocks - Substantial 1

At the December 5, 1997 LAMAC meeting, council approved a request by the Division of Recreation and Parks for a 25-acre addition, with a \$714,000 tax assessed value. The addition is composed of multiple ownerships and lots within

the Knowlson Colony (55 lots) and Gulfstream Shores (64 lots) subdivision.

Coordination

CARL has no acquisition partners at this time.

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/DRP

Category	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99
Source of Funds	CARL/SPTF	CARL/SPTF	CARL/SPTF
Salary	\$86,299	\$88,888	\$91,554
OPS	\$0	\$5,000	\$5,000
Expense	\$24,702	\$28,261	\$28,261
OCO	\$0	\$5,200	\$5,200
INT. MGT.	\$498	\$498	\$498
HOSP	\$46,235	\$46,235	\$46,235
FCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$100,535	\$174,082	\$176,748



North Key Largo Hammocks

MONROE COUNTY

- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- CARL Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserves
- Other CARL Project



1 0 1 2 3 4 Miles



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 (occurring only in Florida and globally criti-

cally imperiled), 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 (13 rare plant species, six rare animal species, and 14 natural communities). 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, LAMAC 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,

FNAI Elements	
<i>Panhandle spiderlily</i>	G1Q/S1
<i>Southern milkweed</i>	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
33 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1995*
Project Area (Acres)	21,302
Acres Acquired	20,548
at a Cost of	\$184,674,882
Acres Remaining	754
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$3,331,776

* Point Washington and Topsail Hill projects combined in 1995

LAMAC 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 1,150 acres) within the State forest and parcels connecting Topsail to the Choctawhatchee Bay remain to be acquired. Acquisition of parcels (approximately 210 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. Several ownerships were acquired through eminent domain.

Deer Lake: a 172-acre tract was acquired through eminent domain. The remaining property in the

Deer Lake project was removed from the overall project boundary as part of the court settlement. **Grayton Beach:** a small 20-acre inholding remains to be acquired in the Grayton Beach State Recreation Area. Not included in the totals on the previous page are the acres acquired (1,129) and funds spent (\$38,709,943) for the acquisition of the state recreation area.

On December 9, 1999, the Council added 90 acres to the project boundary as essential parcel.

Coordination

The Nature Conservancy (TNC) acted as 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 Rec-

reation 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 accesses, 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

South Walton County Ecosystem - Substantial 2

by timbering and require restoration. An all-season burning program will use, whenever possible, existing roads, black lines, foam lines and natural breaks to contain fires. Timber management will mostly involve improvement thinnings and regeneration harvests. Plantations will be thinned and, where appropriate, reforested with species found in natural ecosystems. Stands will not have a targeted rotation age. Infrastructure will primarily be located in disturbed areas and will be the minimum required for management and public access. The Division will promote environmental education.

In the first year after acquisition of its parcels, the Division of Recreation and Parks will concentrate on site security, natural and cultural resource protection, and efforts toward the development of a plan for long-term public use and resource management.

Revenue-generating potential The Division of Forestry will sell timber as needed to improve or

maintain desirable ecosystem conditions. These sales will provide variable amounts of revenue, but the revenue-generating potential for this project is expected to be low. The Division of Recreation and Parks expects no significant revenue to be generated initially. Any significant public use facilities will take several years to develop, and the amount of any revenue generated will depend on the extent of these facilities. Revenues for fiscal year 1993-1994 for the nearby Grayton Beach State Recreation Area were slightly more than \$162,000.

Cooperators in management activities The Division of Forestry will cooperate with and seek the assistance of other state agencies, local governments and interested parties as appropriate. The Division of Recreation and Parks does not recommend that any local governments or others assist in management of the Deer Lake, Grayton Beach or Topsail Hill tracts.

Management Cost Summary/DRP

Category	Startup	Recurring
Source of Funds	CARL	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

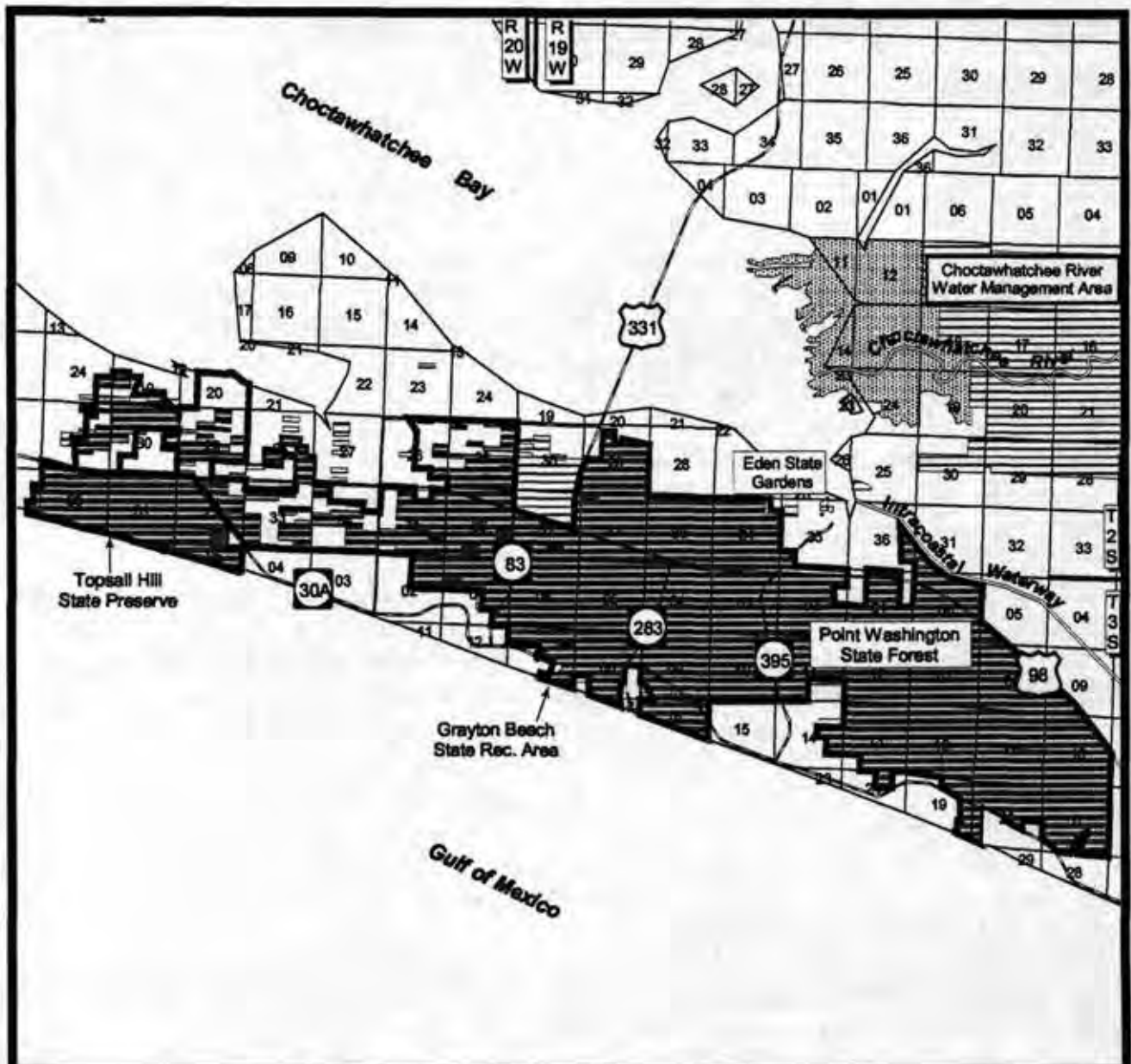
Management Cost Summary/DRP

Category	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99
Source of Funds	SPTF/ CARL	SPTF/ CARL	SPTF/ CARL
Salary	\$0	\$0	\$0
OPS	\$0	\$0	\$0
Expense	\$1,197	\$745	\$745
OCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
FCO	\$10,918	\$0	\$200,000
TOTAL	\$12,116	\$745	\$200,745

Management Cost Summary/DOF

Category	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97
Source of Funds	CARL/GR	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$61,016	\$99,676	\$102,667
OPS	\$0	\$0	\$0
Expense	\$48,550	\$68,152	\$45,777
OCO	\$89,702	\$11,500	\$0
FCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$199,348	\$179,328	\$148,444

South Walton County Ecosystem - Substantial 2



South Walton County Ecosystem

Walton County

- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Carl Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project



0 1 2 3 4 Miles



Florida Springs Coastal Greenway

Substantial 3

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

Office of Coastal and Aquatic Managed Areas (Crystal River and St. Martins River); Division of Forestry (Homosassa Reserve/Walker Property).

General Description

The project is a major link in efforts to preserve the northern peninsular Gulf Coast. It includes three tracts along the karst coastline of Citrus County. The Crystal River tract, a significant part of the headwaters of the Crystal River, is a crucial habitat for the Gulf Coast manatee population; 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 con-

tains some pine plantations. The St. Martins River tract is predominantly hydric hammock, bottom-land 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 a 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. Development will increase boat traffic, which is the greatest current threat to the manatee population.

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

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)	40,966
Acres Acquired	27,034
at a Cost of	\$46,098,449
Acres Remaining	13,932
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$7,439,688

* Crystal River and St. Martins projects combined in 1995.

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.

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-acre Villa Sites Add. to Homosassa Sub in Section 34, also the 134-acre Johnson parcel in Section 7. All 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, LAMAC approved a 424-acre addition to the project boundary (former Crystal River project) and on October 30, 1995,

LAMAC approved a 200-acre addition to the boundary (also in former Crystal River project).

On October 30, 1996, LAMAC transferred this project to the Substantially Complete Category.

At the March 14, 1997 LAMAC meeting, the council approved a request by the owner to add 80 acres addition to the project with a tax-assessed value of \$64,000.

On October 15, 1998, the Council designated an additional 156 acres "essential". Previous essential parcels included land acquired as of January 26, 1995, and the Black ownership (in former Homosassa Reserve project).

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 Greenway project to the St. Martins Marsh Aquatic Preserve and its major freshwater sources qualifies them as a state buffer preserve. The size and restorable

forest resources of the Homosassa Reserve/Walker Property tract make it suitable for a state forest.

Manager The Bureau of Coastal and Aquatic Managed Areas, Division of Marine Resources, Department of Environmental Protection, is recommended as the lead manager for the Crystal River and St. Martins River tracts. The Division of Forestry will manage the Homosassa Reserve tract.

Conditions affecting intensity of management Portions of the Florida Springs Coastal Greenway include lands that would be considered "low-need" tracts requiring basic resource management and protection. However, increasing public pressure for recreational access and a developing ecotourism industry may push portions of this project into the "moderate to high-need" category.

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 in-

Florida Springs Coastal Greenway - Substantial 3

ventory, 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

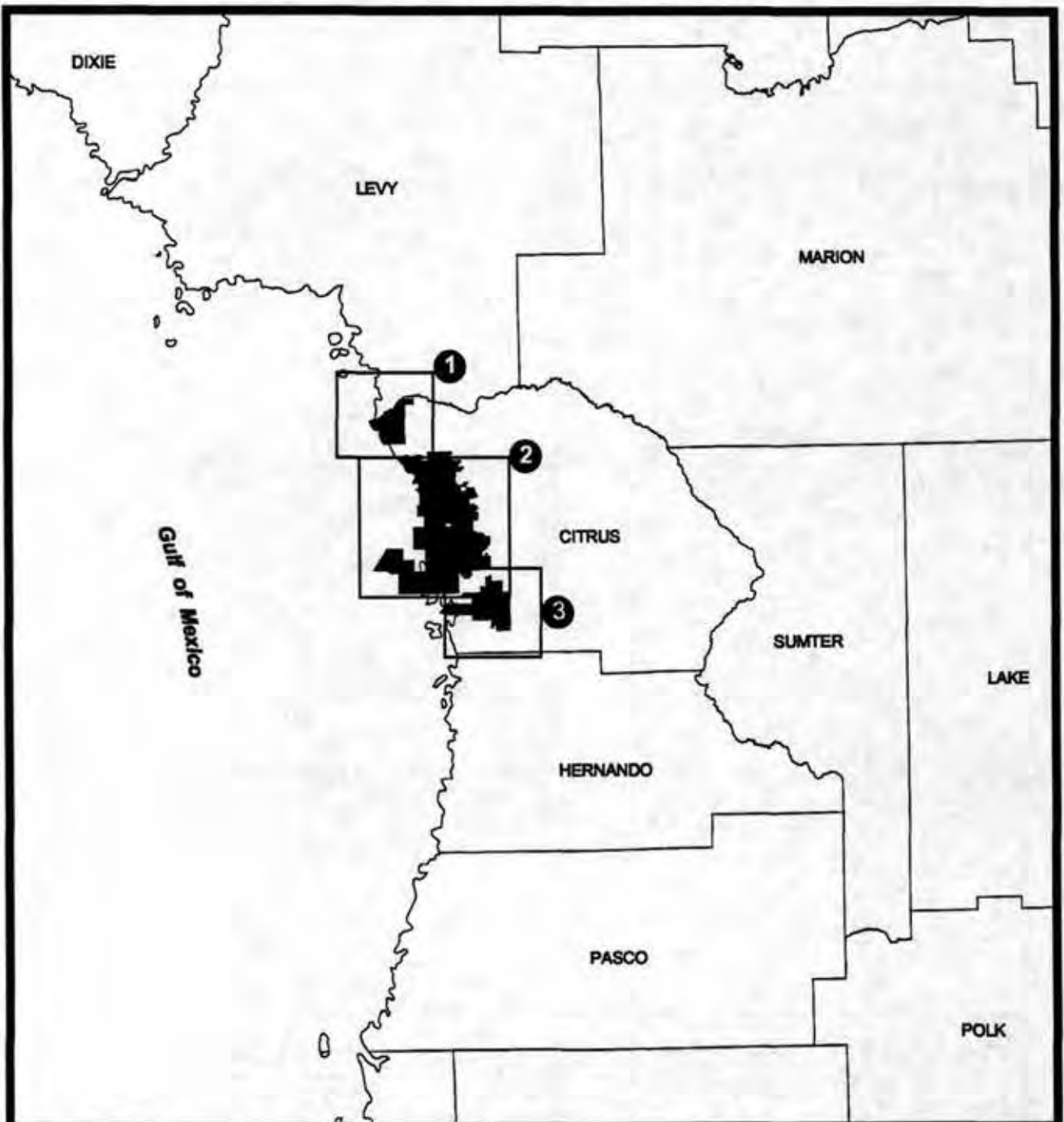
from this harvest depends upon a detailed assessment of the value of the timber. As the recreational component develops and additional staff is assigned, there may be a potential for revenue from this source. No potential revenue estimates are available at this time. On the Homosassa Reserve, the Division 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 Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission is recommended as a cooperating manager for hunts to eliminate feral hogs and to manage certain species. Because of the proximity of certain parcels to the Cross Florida Greenway and the Crystal River National Wildlife Refuge, the Office of Greenways and Trails and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service can be cooperative managers on parts of the project. Citrus County and the City of Crystal River may also cooperate in management. The Division of Forestry will also cooperate with other state agencies, local governments and interested parties as appropriate.

The Division of Forestry is managing the Homosassa Reserve tract as an addition to the Withlacoochee State Forest.

Management Cost Summary/DMR

Category	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99
Source of Funds	CARL/LATF	CARL/LATF	CARL/LATF
Salary	\$161,909	\$166,766.50	\$171,769.50
OPS	\$61,031	\$98,300.00	\$152,135.70
Expense	\$103,062	\$90,000.00	\$139,290.06
OCO	\$9,579	\$40,000.00	\$61,906.69
FCO	\$0	\$0.00	\$0.00
TOTAL	\$335,581	\$395,066.50	\$525,101.95



Florida Springs Coastal Greenway Overview

Citrus County

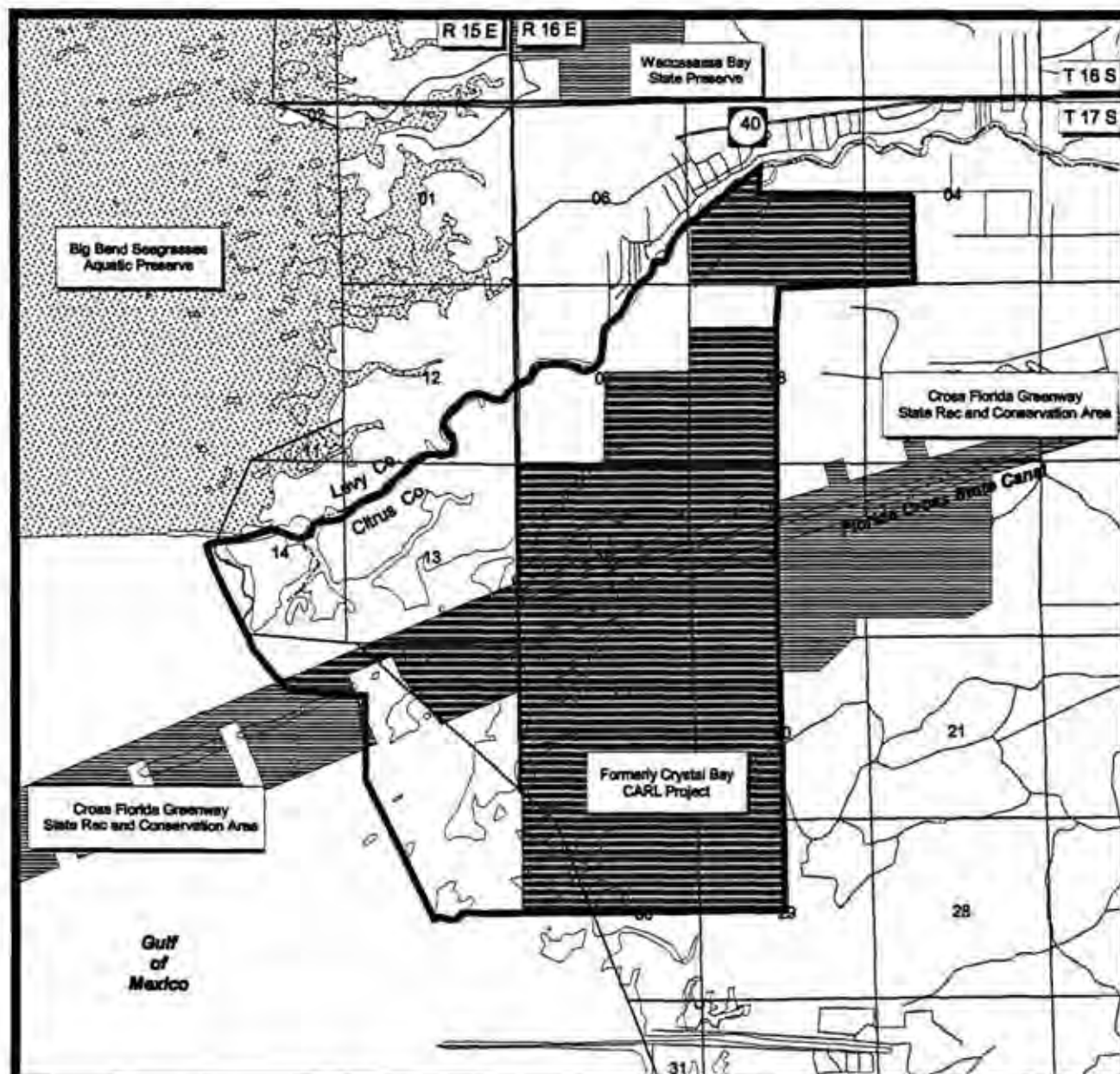
1. Map Sheet 1
2. Map Sheet 2
3. Map Sheet 3



0 10 20 Miles



Florida Springs Coastal Greenway - Substantial 3



Florida Springs Coastal Greenway: Map sheet 1

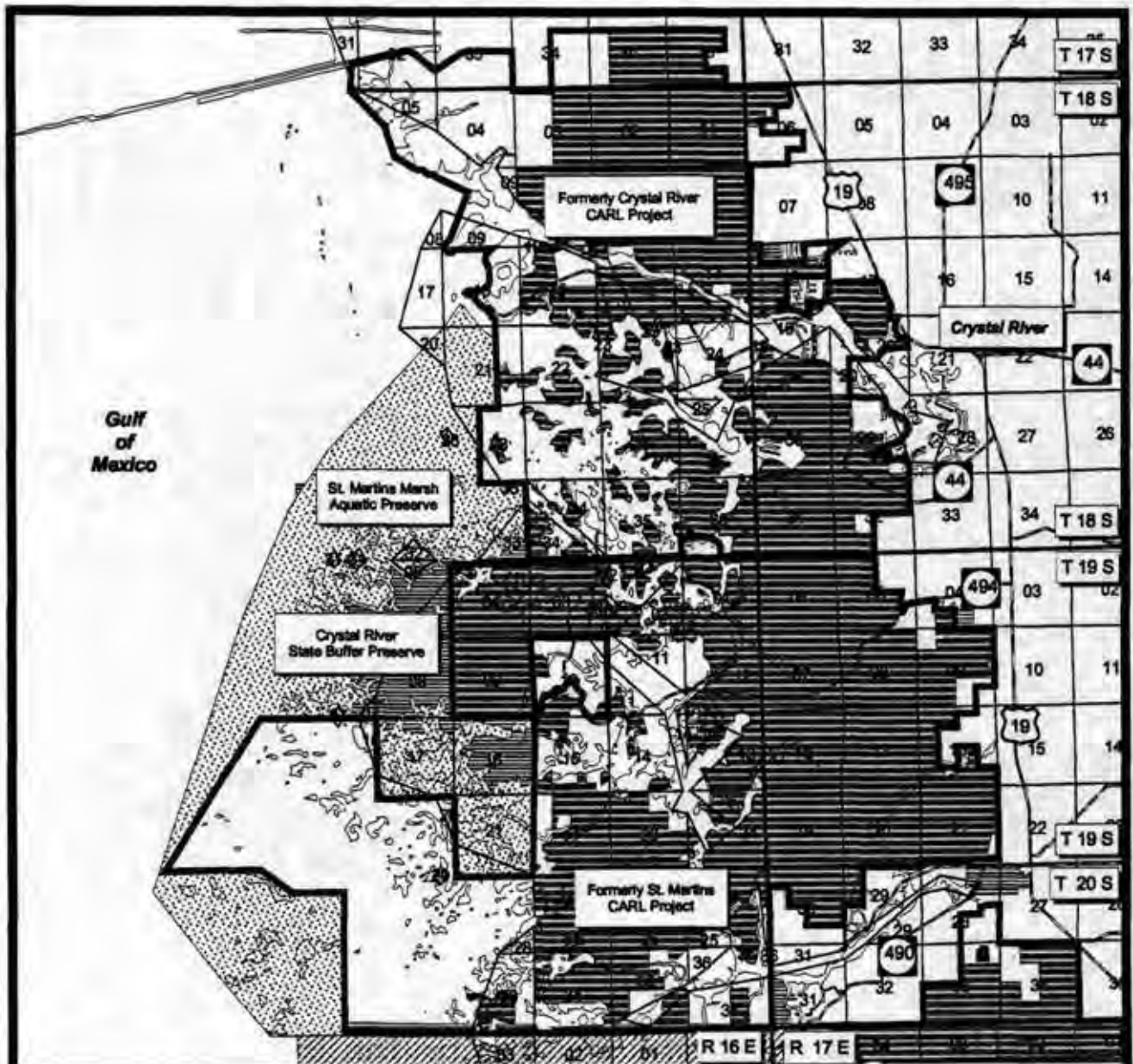
Citrus County

- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Carl Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project



0 1 2 Miles





Florida Springs Coastal Greenway: Map Sheet 2

Citrus County

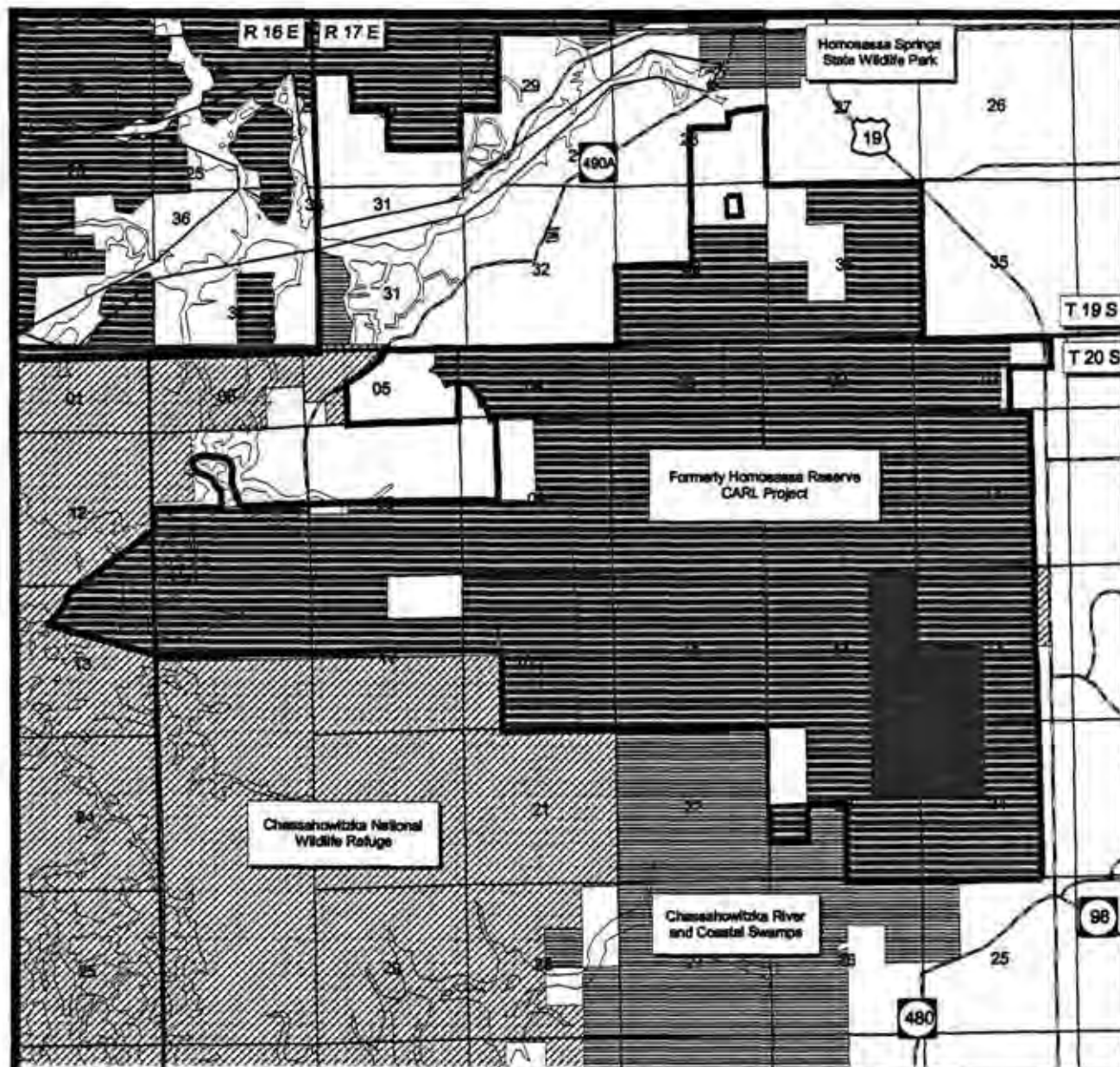
-  Acquired
-  Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
-  Carl Project Boundary
-  Federal Land
-  Local or Private Managed Area
-  State Land
-  State Aquatic Preserve
-  Other CARL Project



0 1 2 Miles



Florida Springs Coastal Greenway - Substantial 3



Florida Springs Coastal Greenway: Map Sheet 3

Citrus County

- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Carl Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project



0 1 2 Miles



Cape Haze/Charlotte Harbor

Substantial 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 along 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

Office of Coastal and Aquatic Managed Areas, Department of Environmental Protection.

General Description

The project includes the ecotone of flatwoods and dry prairies, and 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 rare animals—the bald eagle, scrub jay, indigo snake, and gopher tortoise—and influences important manatee habitat offshore.

The project protects the water quality of the Charlotte Harbor estuary, designated as a series of Outstanding Florida Waters, and its rich marine life and important recreational and commercial fisheries. The Coral Creek Mound is a possibly significant archaeological site; no other sites are known from the area. The area is vulnerable to development, invasive exotic plants, and damage by off-road vehicles. There are 12,000 platted lots in the project vested from most development restrictions, so endangerment is extremely high.

Public Use

This project qualifies as a buffer preserve. Wetlands will limit outdoor recreation to such activities as fishing, canoeing, picnicking, hiking, and natural-resource education.

Acquisition Planning and Status

A contract with the owner of the primary tract (essential) has been signed and purchase will occur early in 2000.

On October 15, 1998, the Council designated additional acreage "essential"—approximately 174 acres consisting of Rotonda outparcels, and the Cole and Lemon Bay Partners parcels. Additional acreage

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	5,910
at a Cost of	\$8,850,264
Acres Remaining	1,490
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$1,937,000

Cape Haze/Charlotte Harbor - Substantially Complete 4

included approximately 100 acres adjacent to the Amberjack Scrub site, an FCT project that has been acquired.

On December 9, 1999, the Council transferred this project to the Substantially Complete group.

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 southwest 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.

The project should be managed under the single-use language change made Oct '99. 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

Coordination

Southwest Florida Water Management District is an acquisition partner. The District has initiated the purchase of the Rotonda Properties ownership under a 161 agreement with DEP.

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, and Charlotte Harbor/Gasparilla Sound 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, Office of Coastal and Aquatic Managed Areas.

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 Office of Coastal and Aquatic Managed Areas will provide appropriate resource based public access while protecting critical resources. The site will be biologically inventoried

Cape Haze/Charlotte Harbor - Substantially Complete 4

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

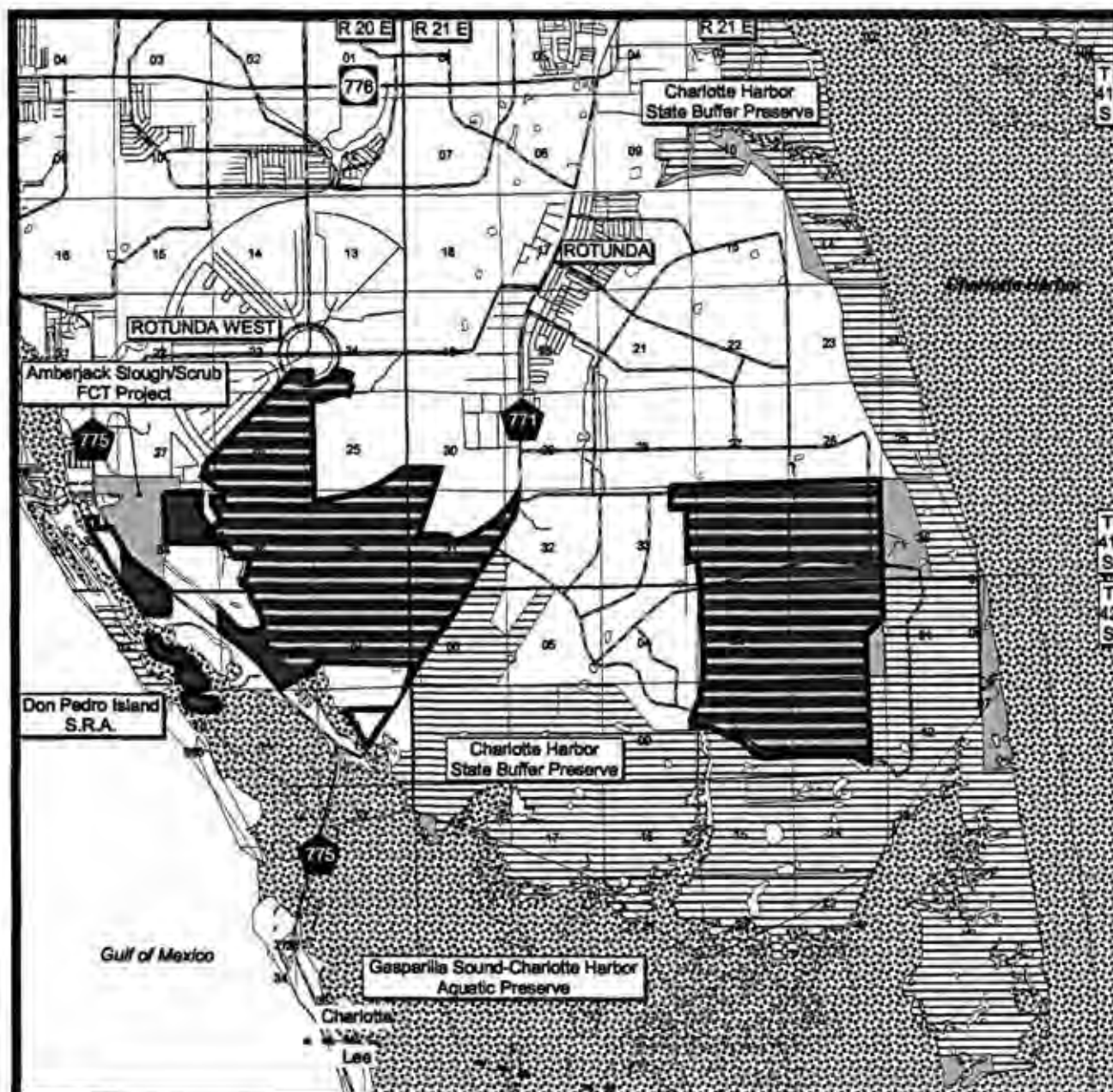
"as natural as possible" condition. Infrastructure will be kept to a minimum and include only a sufficient amount of structures to provide for management facilities, public access, and resource interpretation.

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.

Management Cost Summary/OCAMA

Category Source of Funds	Startup CARL
Salary	\$67,672
OPS	\$20,000
Expense	\$30,000
OCO	\$25,000
FCO	\$0
TOTAL	\$142,672

Cape Haze/Charlotte Harbor - Substantially Complete 4



Cape Haze/Charlotte Harbor

CHARLOTTE COUNTY

- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- CARL Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project



1 0 1 2 Miles



Charlotte Harbor

Substantial 5

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

Office of Coastal and Aquatic Managed Areas, 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, but there are some mesic flatwoods. The project area offers habitat for several rare species, and directly influences the water quality of Charlotte Harbor. There are two shell midden mound archaeological sites known from the project. Regulations notwithstanding, 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, LAMAC approved two separate additions totalling 980 acres. Acquisition is in progress on remaining essential parcels.

On October 15, 1998, the Council designated an additional 1,898 acres "essential". Previously, essential parcels had included all acreage acquired up to January 26, 1995, and the Cayo Pelau, Lowe, Ansin, and Freeland ownerships.

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.

FNAI Elements	
West Indian manatee	G27/S2?
Florida sandhill crane	G4T2T3/ S2S3
Bald eagle	G3/S2S3
ESTUARINE TIDAL SWAMP	G3/S3
Florida long-tailed weasel	G5T3/S3?
MESIC FLATWOODS	G7/S4
ESTUARINE TIDAL MARSH	G4/S4
Southern mink	G5T5/S2
13 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1986
Project Area (Acres)	27,520
Acres Acquired	22,952
at a Cost of	\$21,388,962
Acres Remaining	4,568
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$5,956,085

Charlotte Harbor - Substantially Complete 5

In 1995, the Southwest Florida Water Management District negotiated the purchase (CARL program reimbursed half) of the Atlantic Gulf

Communities Corp. ownership land within the Charlotte Harbor (704 acres) and Myakka Estuary (9,264 acres) projects.

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, Office 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.

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

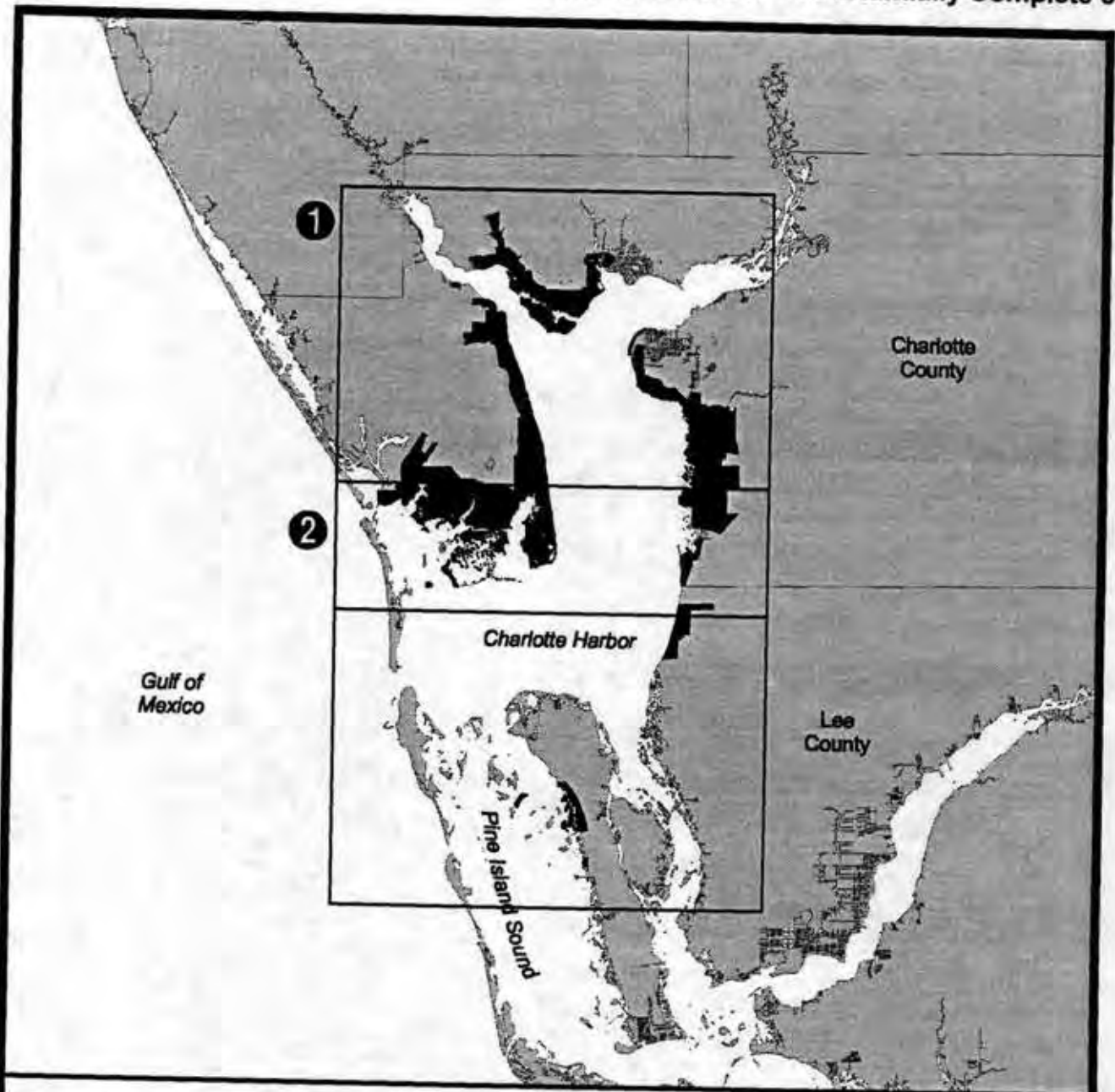
Long-range goals will be established by the management plan and will provide for ecological restoration and habitat maintenance. Prescribed and natural fires will be used to maintain the appropriate communities and associated wildlife populations. The resource inventory will be used to identify appropriate 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 will include only enough to provide for management, public access, and resource interpretation.

Revenue-generating potential The project will benefit the state indirectly by enhancing water quality, fisheries and public recreation activities, and preserving natural and historical resources. Future user fees may also contribute limited revenue.

Cooperators in management activities The Charlotte Harbor Environmental Center Inc. (CHEC) in Punta Gorda is a not-for-profit environmental organization composed of local governments, the county school board, and the local chapter of the Audubon Society. CHEC leases a parcel from the state within the project boundaries and conducts environmental awareness programs and education for the public and local students.

Management Cost Summary/OCAMA

Category	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99
Source of Funds	CARL/LATF	CARL/LATF	CARL/LATF
Salary	\$103,833	\$108,135	\$144,379.05
OPS	\$37,889	\$58,900	\$91,157.61
Expense	\$54,314	\$52,687	\$81,541.95
OCO	\$27,277	\$12,300	\$19,036.31
FCO	\$0	\$0	\$0.00
TOTAL	\$223,313	\$232,022	\$336,114.91



Charlotte Harbor Overview

CHARLOTTE, LEE COUNTIES

- Map Sheet 1:
A. Charlotte Harbor CARL Project - Charlotte County
- Map Sheet 2:
A. Charlotte Harbor CARL Project - Lee County



Charlotte Harbor - Substantially Complete 5



Charlotte Harbor : Map Sheet 1 of 2

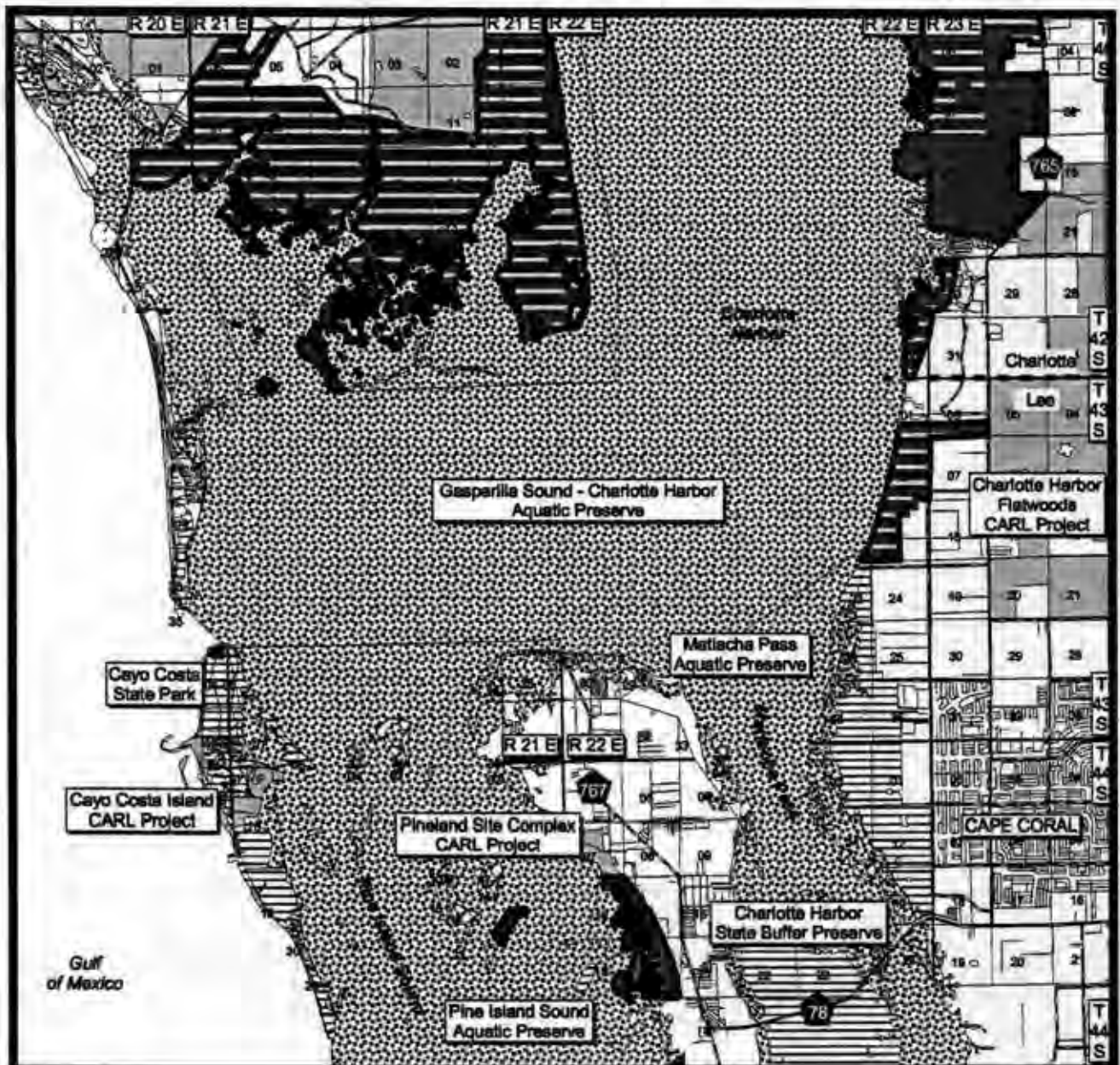
CHARLOTTE, LEE COUNTIES

- Acquired
- Essential Parcel
- CARL Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserves
- Other CARL Project



2 0 2 4 6 Miles





Charlotte Harbor : Map Sheet 2 of 2

CHARLOTTE, LEE COUNTIES

- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- CARL Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project



2 0 2 4 6 Miles



Spruce Creek

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 18th-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. There are two archaeological sites recorded within the project area: Spruce Creek Mound site, a prehistoric and historic burial mound; and J. D. site, a prehistoric and historic shell midden and burial site. The project may also contain historic archaeological sites related to the British Colonial Period occupation in this area of NE Florida (ca. 1763–1783 AD). The area is experiencing significant growth, so developable acreage is likely to be lost relatively soon.

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 (both "essential"). The state and county acquired approximately 1,152 acres of the original Spruce Creek project.

FNAI Elements	
SCRUB	G2/S2
SCRUBBY FLATWOODS	G3/S3
Gopher tortoise	G3/S3
MESIC FLATWOODS	G7/S4
XERIC HAMMOCK	G7/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	1,915
at a Cost of	\$5,590,639
Acres Remaining	192
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$775,870

* Combined with Spruce Creek Addition in 1994

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, who are again within the current project boundaries.

On October 15, 1998, the Council designated the remainder of the project essential.

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

On December 9, 1999, the Council transferred this project to the Substantially Complete group.

Coordination

Volusia County is a partner in the acquisition of this tract and has committed to manage it.

sensitive resources on the site. The site's natural resources and listed plants and animals will be inventoried, recreational opportunities and uses identified, and a management plan formulated.

Long-range plans for Spruce Creek will be specified in the management plan and will generally be directed as follows: Development of recreational facilities, a comprehensive trail management program, a comprehensive educational and interpretive program, and a comprehensive historic resource management program; restoration of disturbed areas; maintenance of natural communities through a program of selected harvest and fire management; and habitat enhancement for listed species.

Revenue-generating potential will be determined 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 pro-

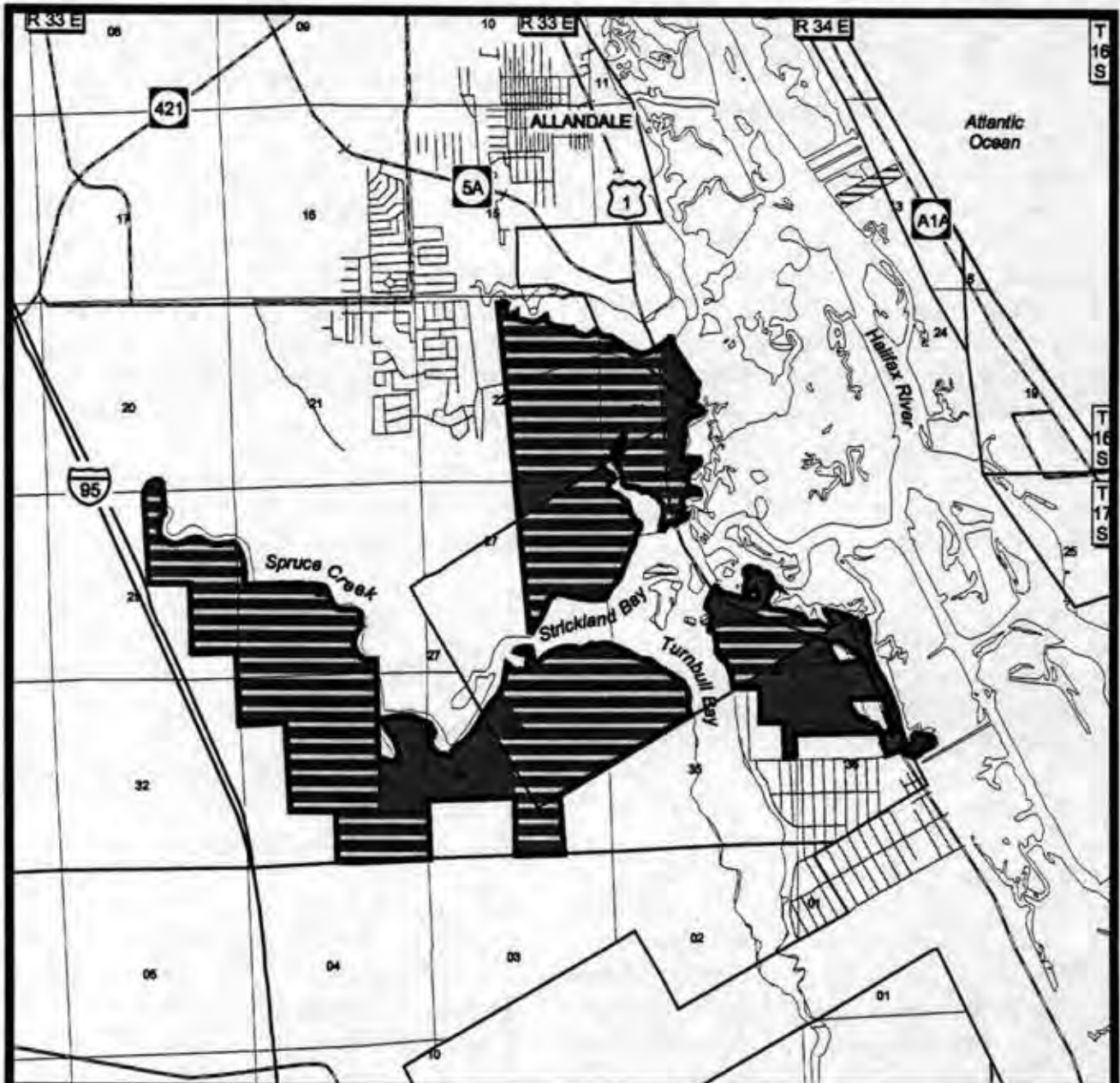
Spruce Creek - Substantial 6

tection 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 inter-

pretation of the cultural, historical and archaeological resources located on the project site. Volunteers will be invaluable in developing, managing, and interpreting this site.

Management Cost Summary

Category	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99
Source of Funds	Volusia County	Volusia County	Volusia County
Salary	\$6,240	\$6,240	\$6,240
OPS	\$0	\$0	\$7,712
Expense	\$0	\$0	\$0
OCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
FCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$6,240	\$6,240	\$13,952



Spruce Creek

VOLUSIA COUNTY

-  Acquired
-  Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
-  CARL Project Boundary
-  Federal Land
-  Local or Private Managed Area
-  State Land
-  State Aquatic Preserve
-  Other CARL Project



0.5 0 0.5 1 Miles



Myakka Estuary

Sarasota and Charlotte Counties

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 Office of Coastal and Aquatic Managed Areas, 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 adja-

cent 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 (unwilling seller but for wetlands).

On October 15, 1998, the Council designated an additional 1,390 acres as "essential". Preliminary acquisition work has begun on this addition.

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.

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

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.

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, Office of Coastal and Aquatic Managed Areas, 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 Office of Coastal and Aquatic Managed Areas 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 Office of Coastal and Aquatic Managed Areas, 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 Office 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

Myakka Estuary - Substantially Complete 7

recreation opportunities. Limited revenue may be available through small timber sales to initially

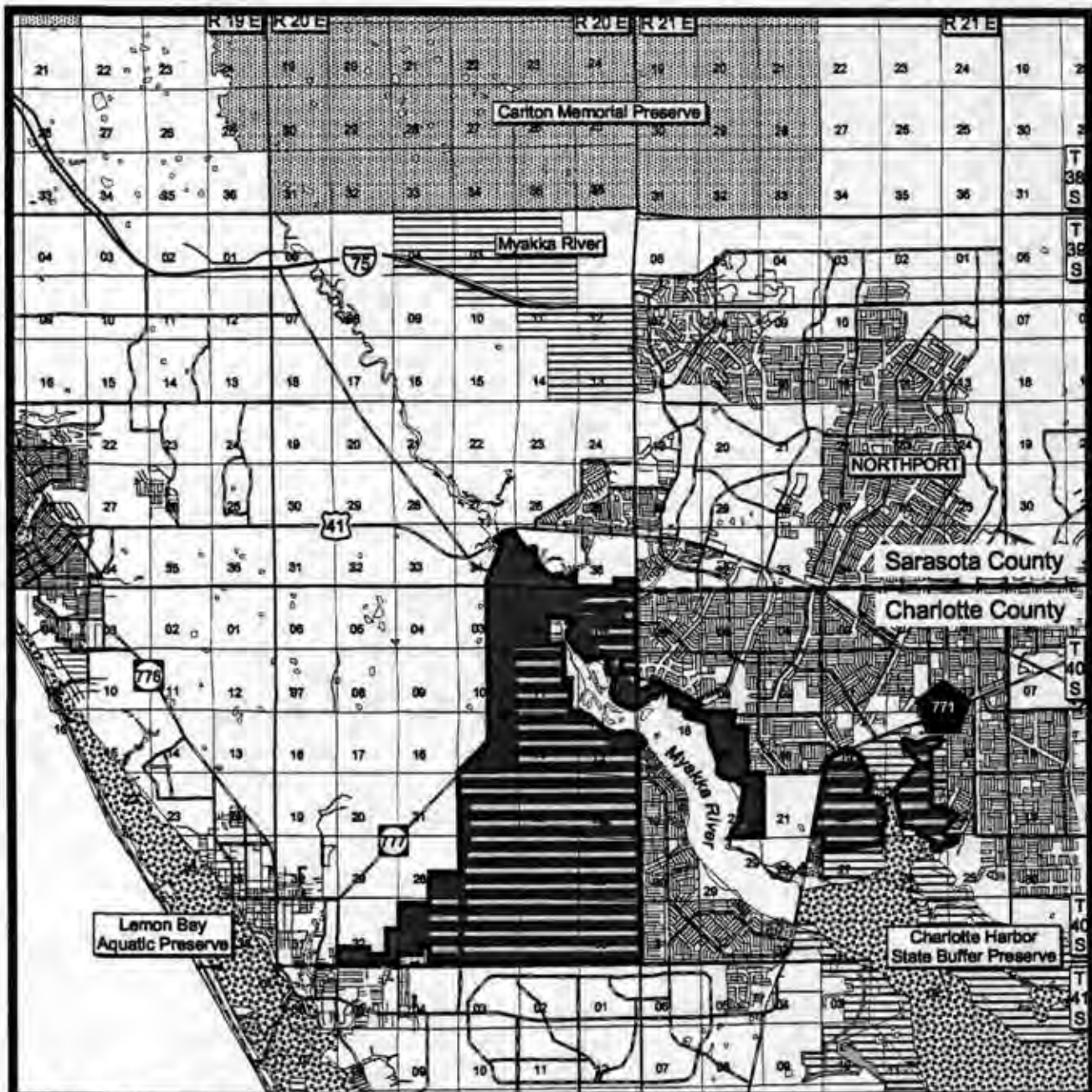
thin some stands and through some entrance and user permit fees in the future.

Management Cost Summary OCAMA

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	1998/99
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$24,792	30,890	\$31,816.70
OPS	\$0	\$5,000	\$12,750.00
Expense	\$26,372	\$25,212	\$64,290.60
OCO	\$152,270	\$33,415	\$85,208.25
FCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$203,434	\$94,517	\$194,065.55



Myakka Estuary

SARASOTA, CHARLOTTE COUNTIES

- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- CARL Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project



Lochloosa Wildlife

Substantial 8

Alachua County

Purpose for State Acquisition

The large lakes, flatwoods, and prairies in south-east 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 Fish and Wildlife Conservation 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. Nineteen other rare or endangered species of ani-

mals 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.

On December 9, 1999, the Council transferred this project to the Substantially Complete group.

Coordination

The St. Johns River Water Management District is CARL's acquisition partner. The district's expenditures are reflected in the table below.

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
15 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1994
Project Area (Acres)	33,793
Acres Acquired	16,994*
at a Cost of	\$6,524,446*
Acres Remaining	17,000
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of \$13,642,632	
*by SJRWMD	

Resolutions in support of this project include:
93-023: St. Johns River Water Management District pledging up to 50% of the acquisition cost.

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 Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWCC) 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.

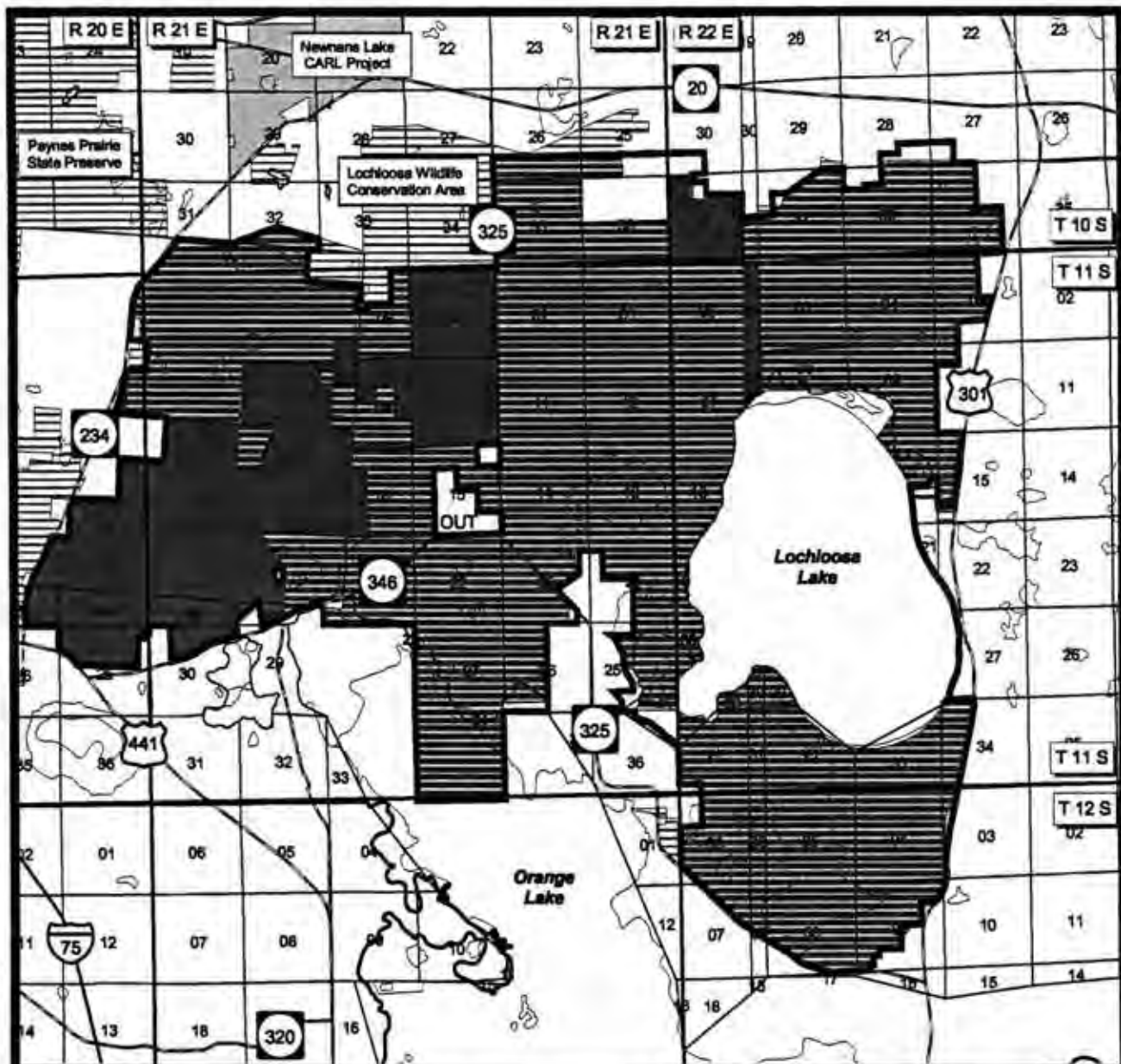
Cooperators in management activities The Division of Forestry is recommended as a cooperator to assist with forest management.

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/FWCC

Category	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$0	\$0	\$140,00
OPS	\$0	\$0	\$5,500
Expense	\$50	\$0	\$35,900
OCO	\$0	\$0	\$98,200
FCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$50	\$0	\$279,600

Lochloosa Wildlife - Substantial 8



Lochloosa Wildlife

Alachua County

- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Carl Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project



0 1 2 3 4 Miles



Less-Than-Fee Projects



**Conservation and Recreation Lands
2000 Annual Report
Less-Than-Fee Projects**

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Fisheating Creek

Glades County

Purpose for State Acquisition

Fisheating Creek, the only undammed tributary to Lake Okeechobee, flows through vast prairies and flatwoods owned by Lykes Brothers, Inc. The Fisheating Creek Ecosystem project will acquire certain rights from the owner to help preserve this natural land, which links the Okaloacoochee Slough, Big Cypress Swamp, the Babcock-Webb Wildlife Management Area, and Lake Okeechobee, and help to ensure the survival of the Florida panther, swallow-tailed kite, and other plants and animals that require such natural lands.

Manager (Monitor)

Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (lead); Division of Forestry, Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (co-operating).

General Description

Natural communities in the project area include dry prairies and flatwoods interrupted by numerous freshwater marshes of various kinds, including seepage slopes, wet prairies, and depression marshes. Diverse prairie hammocks occur east of U.S. 27. Hydric hammocks, bottomland forests, and floodplain swamp along Fisheating Creek make up most of the remainder of the natural communities. Large areas of the project are improved pasture, former eucalyptus plantations, or current pine plantations. Invasive exotic plants are largely confined to the Hoover Dike system around Lake Okeechobee.

FNAI Elements	
Florida scrub jay	G3/S3
Florida grasshopper sparrow	G5T1/S3
Crested caracara	G5/S2
Eastern indigo snake	G4T3/S3
Edison's <i>ascyrum</i>	G2/S2
Red-cockaded woodpecker	G3/S2
Swallow-tailed kite	G4/S2S3
25 elements known from parcels	

Less-Than-Fee 1

As one of the largest fairly natural areas in the Florida peninsula, with a strategic position between several other natural areas, the project is important for the protection of rare plants and animals. The area includes large populations of three plants endemic to central Florida: Edison's *ascyrum* (*Hypericum edisonianum*), cutthroat grass (*Panicum abscissum*), and nodding pinweed (*Lechea cernua*). The proposal is extremely important as a Strategic Habitat Conservation Area for the Florida panther and the American swallow-tailed kite, as well for such animals as Audubon's crested caracara, snail kite, Florida grasshopper sparrow, Florida sandhill crane, mottled duck, red-cockaded woodpecker, and short-tailed hawk. At least six bald eagle nests are known from the project.

The water quality of Fisheating Creek and Gator Slough is good, but agricultural runoff has impaired the water quality of canals in the project.

The project area includes at least 31 archaeological sites, many associated with the important Fort Center Site Complex of the Belle Glades culture (500 B.C. to A.D. 1700). More recent sites are also known, and there could be many more in the project. The Fort Center Complex offers an opportunity for an interpretive center.

Public Use

This project is designated as a wildlife management area, with uses such as hunting, hiking, and

Placed on list	2000
Project Area (Acres)	168,360
Acres Acquired	51,407
at a Cost of	\$46,418,248
Acres Remaining	116,953
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of \$22,297,408	

Green Swamp

Less-Than-Fee 2

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 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 Fish and Wildlife Conservation 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, LAMAC 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 LAMAC 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, LAMAC transferred two ownerships in the Green Swamp project, Jahna and Overstreet, to the Less-Than-Fee category.

Coordination

The SWFWMD is the CARL program acquisition partner on the Overstreet parcel.

FNAI Elements
No elements known from parcels

Placed on list	1997
Project Area (Acres)	11,383
Acres Acquired	0
at a Cost of	\$0
Acres Remaining	11,383
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$5,691,600

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 Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWCC) 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 FWCC involve prescribed introduc-

tion of fire and control of human access. Some pine forests will require restoration.

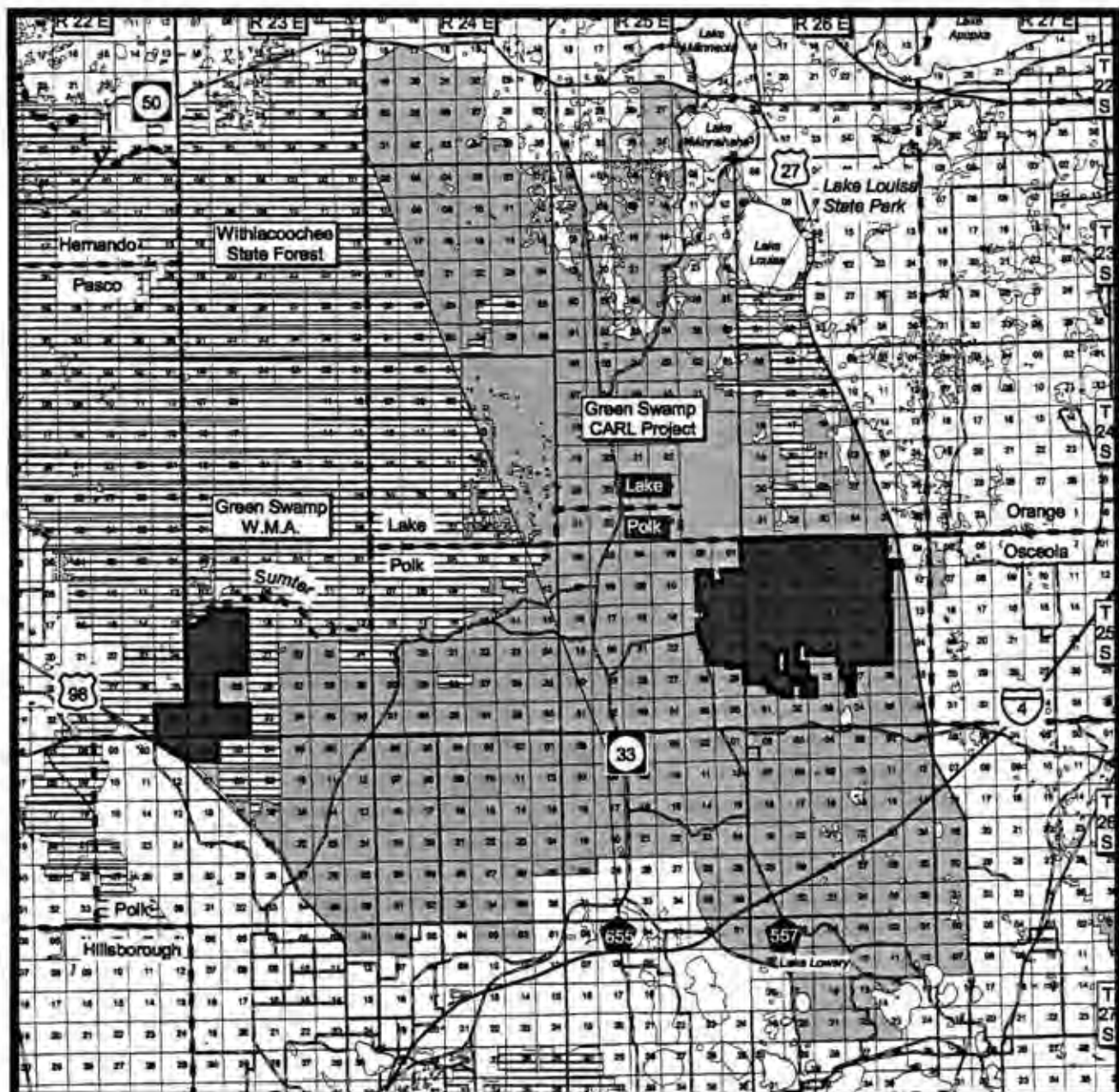
Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure Within the first year after acquisition, management activities will concentrate on site security, natural and cultural resource protection, and the development of a plan for long-term public use and resource 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. FWCC 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. FWCC also plans to provide high-quality habitat and protection for listed wildlife species. FWCC will keep public facilities to minimum—hiking and horseback trails in upland areas, and perhaps interpretive centers and wildlife observation towers in selected areas.

Revenue-generating potential FWCC expects no significant revenue from this project initially, but will continue to offer hunting opportunities.

Management Cost Summary/FWCC

Category	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$18,290	\$43,100	\$77,650
OPS	\$0	\$0	\$1,000
Expense	\$43,280	\$37,900	\$30,000
OCO	\$0	\$28,500	\$29,200
FCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$61,570	\$109,500	\$137,850

Green Swamp - Less-Than-Fee 2



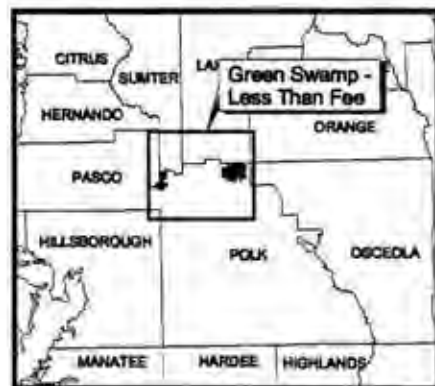
Green Swamp - Less Than Fee

LAKE, POLK COUNTIES

- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- CARL Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserves
- Other CARL Project



2 0 2 4 6 Miles



Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem

Less-Than-Fee 3

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 Wales Ridge 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 Wales Ridge 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, LAMAC 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 LAMAC 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.

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	

Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem - Less-Than-Fee 3

On December 5, 1996, LAMAC 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.

The Nature Conservancy is working with the Morgan ownership to draft an acceptable less-than-fee instrument and is still in discussion with the owner in the Hesperides tract.

Coordination

CARL has no acquisition partners at this time. The 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 USFWS'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 forest resources of the Lake Walk-in-Water, and Hesperides sites make them desirable for use as state forests.

Manager Division of Forestry is the recommended manager for the Lake Walk-in-Water, and Hesperides sites.

Conditions affecting intensity of management

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

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

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

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

Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem - Less-Than-Fee 3

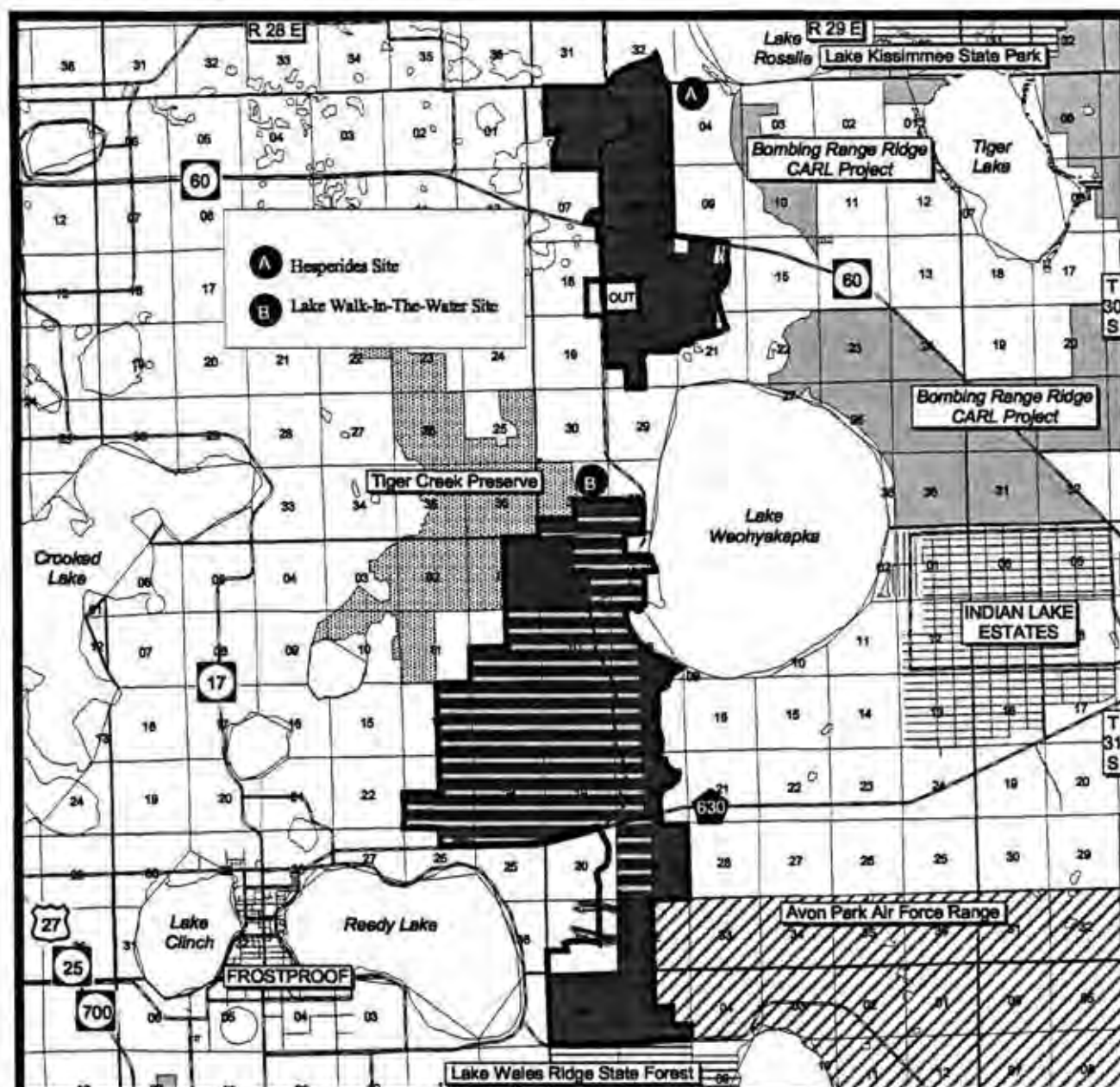
Management Cost Summary/DOF

Category	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$53,587	\$66,768	\$68,771.04
OPS	\$0	\$0	N/A
Expense	\$48,480	\$48,910	\$124,720.50
OCO	\$44,728	\$29,215	\$74,498.25
FCO	\$0	\$0	N/A
TOTAL	\$146,795	\$144,893	\$267,989.79

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

Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem - Less-Than-Fee 3



Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem - Less Than Fee

POLK COUNTY

- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- CARL Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project



2 0 2 4 Miles

Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem
Less Than Fee



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 project 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 Fish and Wildlife Conservation 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, LAMAC 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 LAMAC 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.

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
18 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	

Ranch Reserve - Less-Than-Fee 4

On December 5, 1996, LAMAC transferred the remaining ownerships within the Ranch Reserve project boundary—Campbell, Mills, Kelly/Bronson and Kaup—to the Less-Than-Fee acquisition category.

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 Cost Summary

Water Management District funding is available to develop detailed management plans and to monitor compliance with those plans.

Coordination

St. Johns River Water Management District is an acquisition partner with the state and has acquired substantial acreage within the project area.

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.

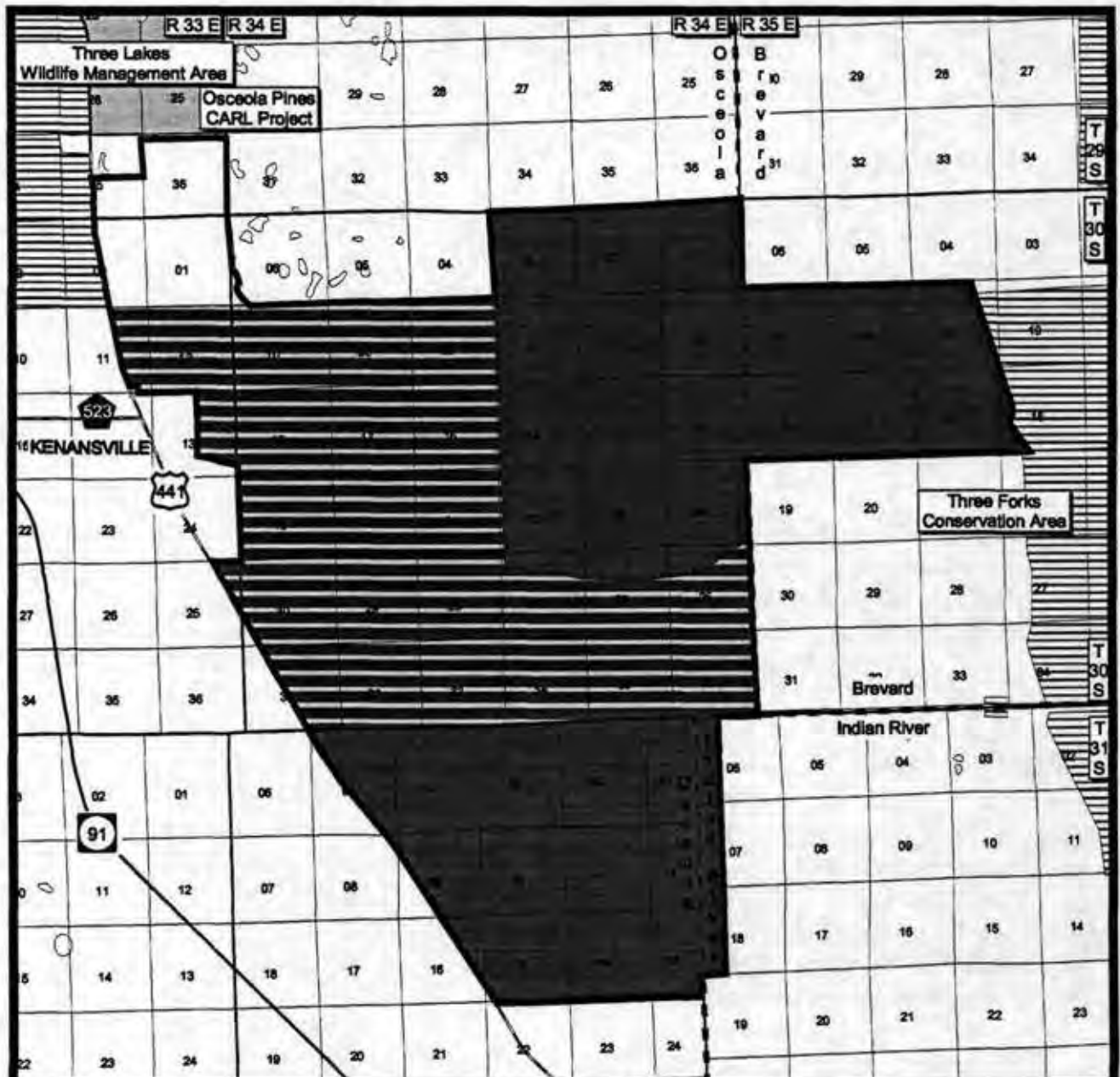
Manager The St. Johns River Water Management District will monitor to ensure compliance with the conservation easement.

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.



Ranch Reserve

BREVARD, INDIAN RIVER, OSCEOLA COUNTIES

- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- CARL Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project



1 0 1 2 Miles



Big Bend Swamp/Holopaw Ranch Less-Than-Fee 5

Osceola County

Purpose for State Acquisition

Many kinds of wildlife live in the expanses of palmetto prairies, pine flatwoods, and cypress swamps in Osceola County. The Big Bend Swamp project will acquire certain rights from landowners to maintain a link of natural lands between the Bull Creek and Three Lakes Wildlife Management Areas, and help to ensure the survival of caracara, red-cockaded woodpeckers, sandhill cranes, and other wildlife that require these large natural areas.

Manager (Monitor)

Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (lead); Division of Forestry, Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (cooperating).

General Description

The Big Bend Swamp project includes a diverse sample of the natural environments of central Florida. Natural communities on the project are in good condition because the uplands have been burned regularly. Mesic flatwoods and dry prairie cover 40% of the project. These communities are interrupted by Big Bend Swamp, which is a large cypress-dominated strand swamp, and smaller dome swamps, depression marshes, wet prairies, and hydric hammocks. Fire-suppressed scrub

also occurs in patches. Disturbed areas, largely improved pasture or sod farms, cover 18% of the project.

No FNAI-listed plants are known from the project, but the Big Bend Swamp may be particularly important for up to 30 rare animal species that require large areas of flatwoods, prairie, and wetlands, such as red-cockaded woodpeckers, Florida sandhill cranes, Florida grasshopper sparrows, Sherman's fox squirrels, swallow-tailed kites, and crested caracaras.

Public Use

This project is designated as a wildlife management area, with uses such as hunting, hiking, and wildlife observation. Public use will depend on agreements with landowners.

Acquisition Planning and Status

Essential parcels are Bronson, Partin, Ridgewood Ranch, Oberly, Gannarelli, Whaley, Lee Ranch, and Smith. Conservation easements are proposed for all large tracts.

Coordination

The CARL program has no acquisition partners at this time.

FNAI Elements	
SCRUB	G2/S2
Eastern indigo snake	G4T3/S3
Short-tailed hawk	G4?/S3
DRY PRAIRIE	G2/S2
Gopher Tortoise	G3/S3
11 elements known from parcel	

Placed on list	2000
Project Area (Acres)	54,425
Acres Acquired	0
at a Cost of	\$0
Acres Remaining	54,425
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of \$28,190,776	

MANAGEMENT PROSPECTUS

The Big Bend Swamp/Holopaw Ranch Lands project includes nearly 50,000 acres and is comprised of a mosaic of upland and wetland natural communities that serve as important integral portions of a large south-central Florida natural area. These communities include cypress strands, mesic flatwoods, dome swamp, wet prairie, scrub and baygall. Ownership and management of these communities is important to the protection of the natural system comprising the Kissimmee River Basin and will form important adjunct lands for a public lands complex already under management (or proposed for management) by the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC). Additionally, this complex of natural communities serves as important habitat for such listed bird species as the Florida grasshopper sparrow, the Florida sandhill crane, red-cockaded woodpecker, American swallow-tailed kite, and is of special importance to the burrowing owl. Most of the characteristic vertebrates of the Kissimmee Basin require vast tracts of land to support viable populations. This project, though largely contemplated for less-than-fee purchase, consists of a variety of wetland and upland habitats that support a broad diversity of wildlife, both common and rare. Several islands of scrub provide habitat for such species as gopher tortoises and Florida scrub jays. The Big Bend Swamp / Holopaw Ranch proposal has the resource diversity to qualify as a wildlife management area, and portions of the project have the potential to provide the public with opportunities for activities such as hunting, hiking and wildlife observation. The FWC is recommended as lead manager, with the Division of Forestry, Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services as cooperating managers.

Management goals and multiple-use activities contemplated Priority will be given to conservation and protection of native wildlife species' habitats, and especially to that of threatened and endangered species. Management actions on fee simple acquisitions will be designed to conserve, protect, and restore important ecosystems and plant communities. FWC will work with land-

owners on less-than-fee purchases to oversee conservation easement provisions negotiated for the Trustees' by the Division of State Lands and FWC. The lands within this project will provide a variety of multiple-use activities including hunting, fishing, camping, boating, hiking, horseback riding, environmental education, ecotourism and other natural resource-based recreational activities, as well as the opportunity to generate revenues from timber management, cattle-grazing and public recreational uses.

Conditions affecting the intensity of management

The lands within this proposal are generally considered to be low-need tracts, requiring basic resource management, including the use of frequent prescribed fire. However, special precautions and frequent coordination will be necessary for any contemplated hydrological and plant community restoration projects, and for prescribed burning activities, since ranchers and other landowners will continue to maintain a presence on many of these properties. Additionally, if negotiated provisions allow, some low-level public-use activities may be allowed on lands acquired under conservation easements.

Timetable for implementing management, protecting infrastructure and ensuring security

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, restoring fire regimes, and establishing relationships with adjacent landowners. A management plan for the tract will be prepared, to include formation of an appropriate Management Advisory Group that includes stakeholders in the management of these lands.

Long-range activities on the property will include securing and stabilizing roads for public access, developing hiking / horseback riding trails, and developing camping and nature interpretive programs that key on facilities being provided on the adjacent Three Lakes WMA. An all-season prescribed burning program will be established using both aerial and ground ignition techniques.

Big Bend Swamp/Holopaw Ranch - Less-Than-Fee 5

Whenever possible, existing roads, trails and fire-breaks will be used to control both prescribed and natural fires. Infrastructure development will be kept to the minimum required to allow public access, provide facilities and manage the property.

Also for the long-term, FWC will seek to maintain and establish rapport with landowners adjacent to the WMA; provide technical assistance and advice in order to assure the welfare of ecosystem components such as wetlands, and establish working relationships with local representatives of regulatory agencies (i.e., Water Management Districts, counties, DEP, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, etc.) so that if conflicts arise solutions can be quickly sought.

Floral and faunal inventories will be continually updated by Commission biologists through opportunistic observations and systematic surveys. Inventory data will be supplemented as available with data from other sources which may include, but not be limited to, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Division of Recreation and Parks, Division of Forestry, Florida Natural Areas Inventory, The Nature Conservancy, Water Management Districts, or other private contractors.

Over the long-term, some previously-disturbed sites will be restored or managed to specifically benefit wildlife species that thrive in early successional plant communities. Selected sites may be planted with native or non-invasive agronomic plants to: (1) provide dove hunting opportunities, (2) provide high quality forage for quail, dove, deer, and wild turkey, and / or (3) to enhance wildlife viewing opportunities.

Estimates of revenue-generating potential Much of the proposed area consists of present or former

ranch lands and mesic flatwoods with scattered longleaf or slash pine. Some revenues might be generated on fee-simple portions of the acquisition through judicious stocking of cattle, or through timber management by means of a wildlife-oriented forest management plan developed with the assistance of the Division of Forestry. Also, fees could be established for touring the area to view the plant and animal communities through ecotourism programs being developed on the adjacent WMA. A \$25 wildlife management area stamp would be required to hunt on the portions of the area acquired in fee simple. For areas where only conservation easements are acquired, FWC will be bound by negotiations between landowners and the Division of State Lands. However, if negotiated provisions allow, there may be some opportunities on these lands for generating revenues from low-level hunting activities such as quota hunts, or special-opportunity hunts.

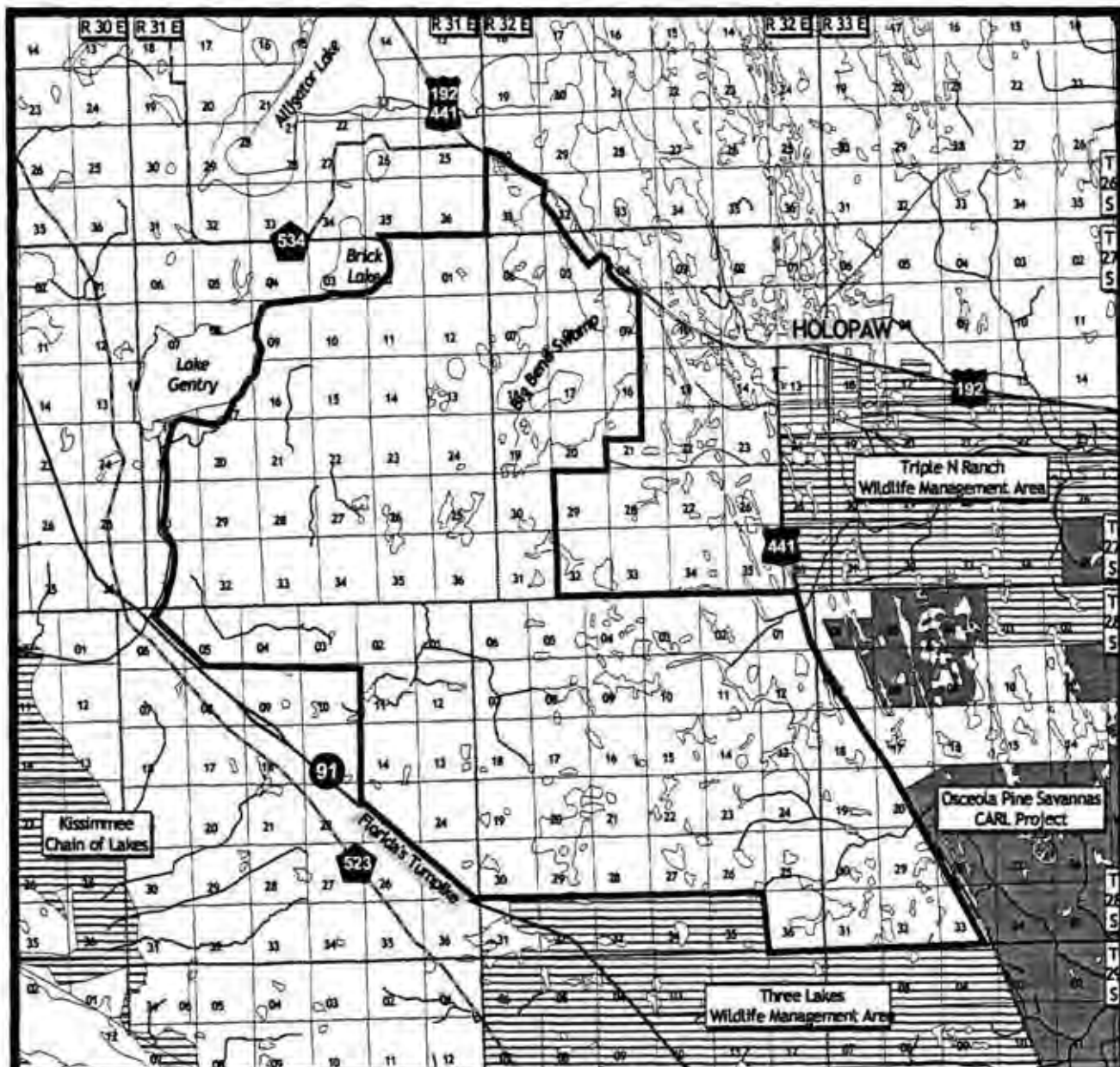
Recommendations for other governmental agency involvement The Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission will cooperate with other state and local governmental agencies in managing the area, but will seek special assistance from the Florida Division of Forestry in management of forest resources and implementation of prescribed burning programs.

Revenue sources, management costs and employees needed Funding of requisite positions, OPS, expenses and OCO would come from the Conservation and Recreational Lands (CARL) Trust Fund, and the State Game Trust Fund as needed. Since these lands are adjacent to an existing land complex being managed by FWC, initial staffing would be limited to one Biological Scientist III and one Fish and Wildlife Technician.

Big Bend Swamp/Holopaw Ranch - Less-Than-Fee 5**Management Cost Summary/FWCC**

Category	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL	CARL
Salaries	\$72,311	\$74,480	\$76,714
OPS	\$5,500	\$5,500	\$5,500
Expense	\$32,424	\$32,424	\$32,424
OCO	\$72,500	\$0	\$0
FCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
TOTALS	\$182,735	\$112,404	\$114,638

Big Bend Swamp/Holopaw Ranch - Less-Than-Fee 5



Big Bend Swamp / Holopaw Ranch Lands

OSCEOLA COUNTY

- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- CARL Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project



2 0 2 4 Miles



Middle Chipola River

Less-Than-Fee 6

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 3,633 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, including the dye-flower, which is globally imperiled. 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, LAMAC 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 LAMAC 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.

FNAI Elements	
<i>Dye-flower</i>	G1G2/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
Dougherty Plain cave crayfish	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.	

Middle Chipola River - Less-Than-Fee 6

On December 5, 1996, LAMAC 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.

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 muskels 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.

Coordination

The CARL program has no acquisition partners at this time.

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 downriver 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 de-

Middle Chipola River - Less-Than-Fee 6

fine 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.

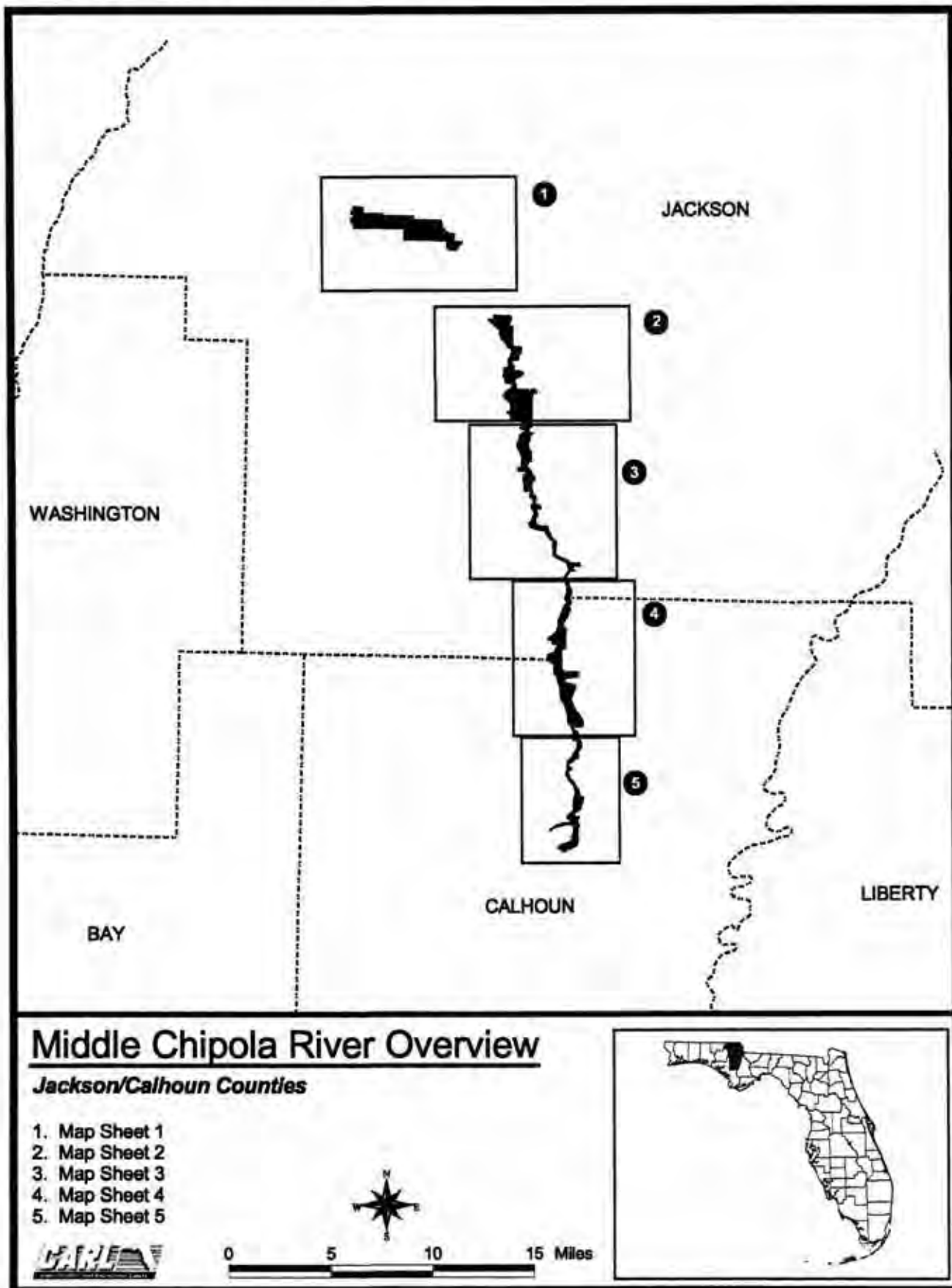
Cooperators in management activities No cooperators are recommended for this tract. However, consultation with the Northwest Florida Water Management District on water-related matters and the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission on wildlife issues will be enlisted as needed.

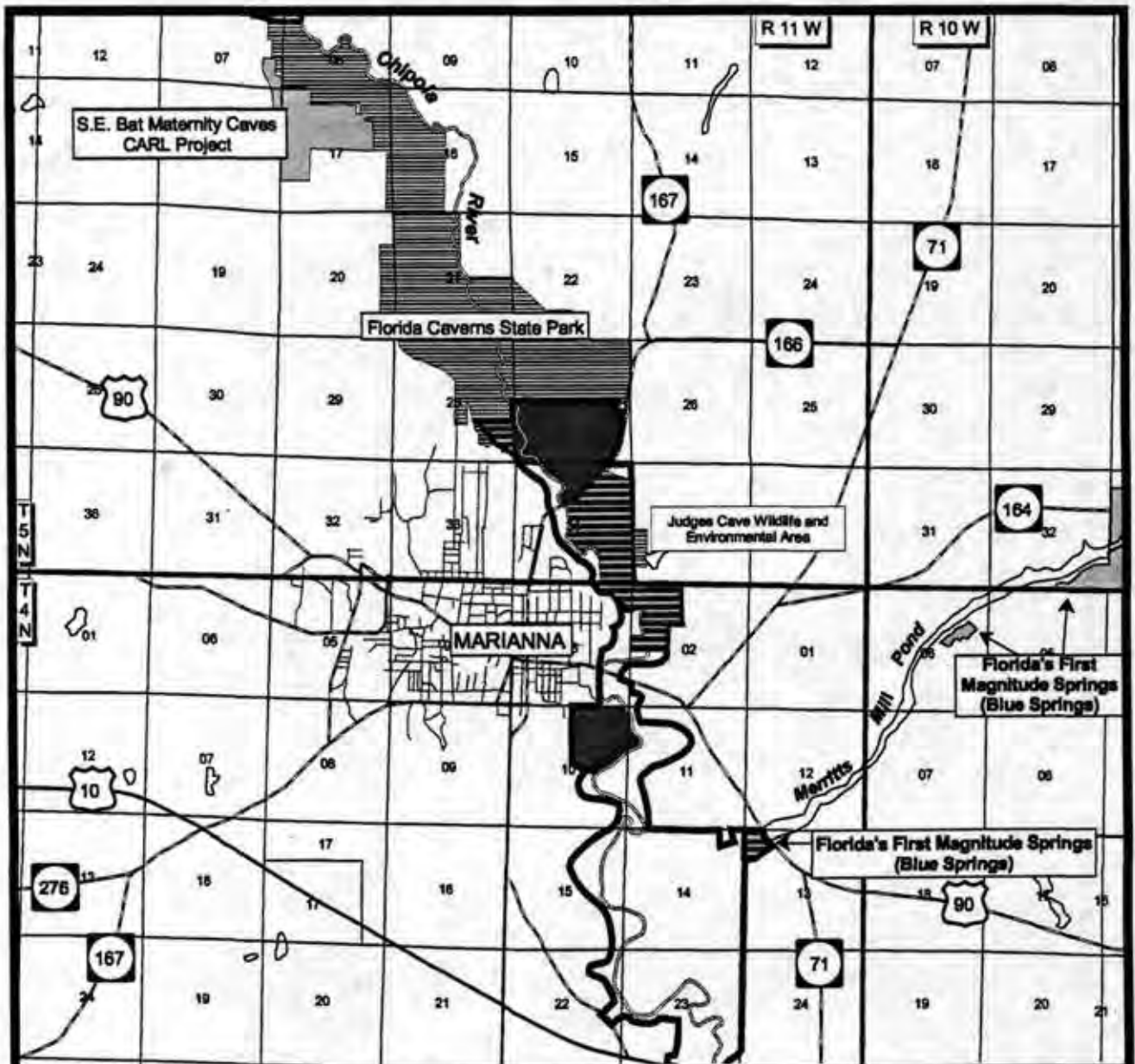
Management Cost Summary/DRP

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/Greenway & 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	N/A
FCO	\$200,000	N/A
TOTAL	\$374,508	\$205,402





Middle Chipola River: Map Sheet 2

Jackson County

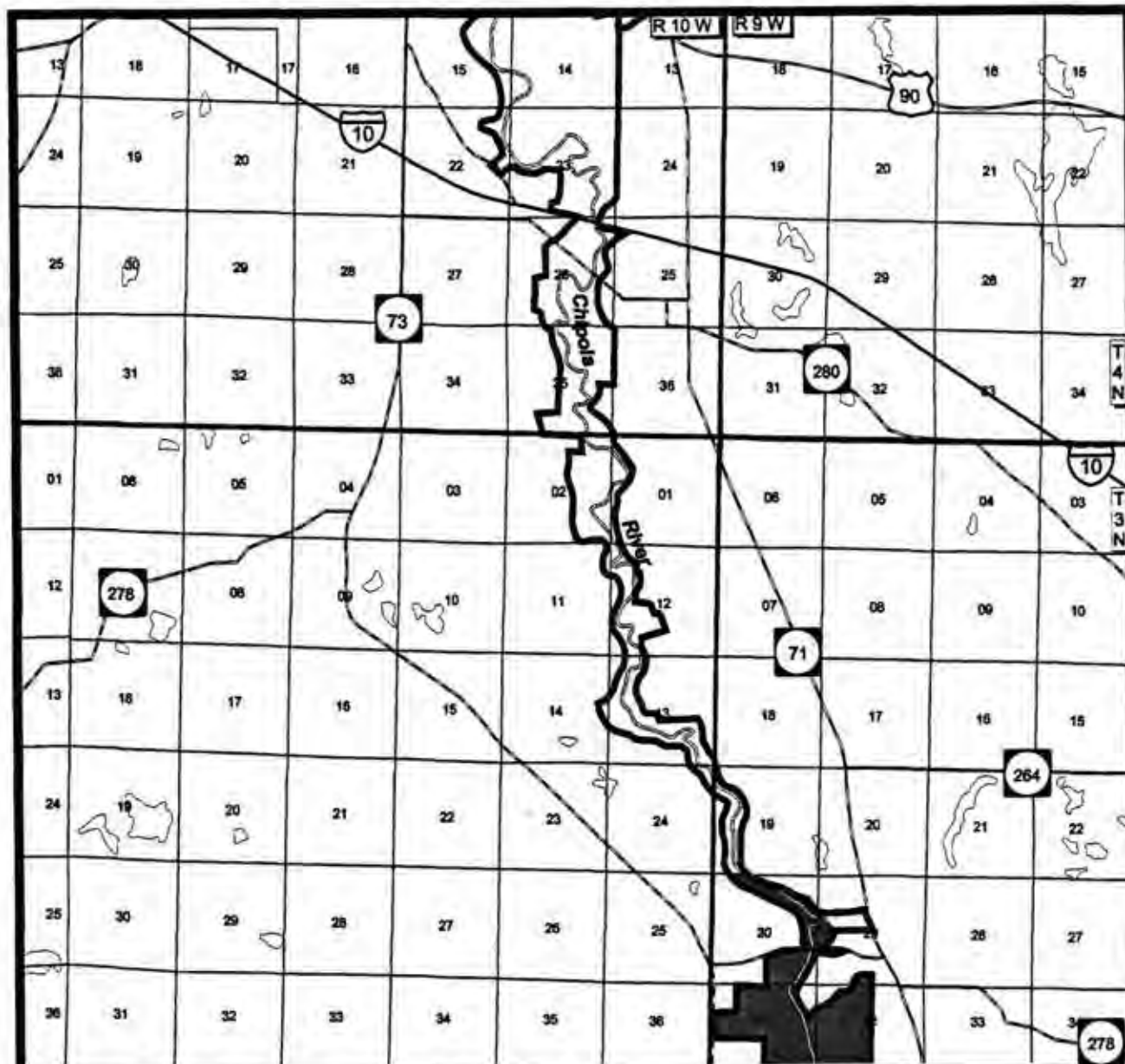
- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Carl Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project



0 1 2 3 4 Miles



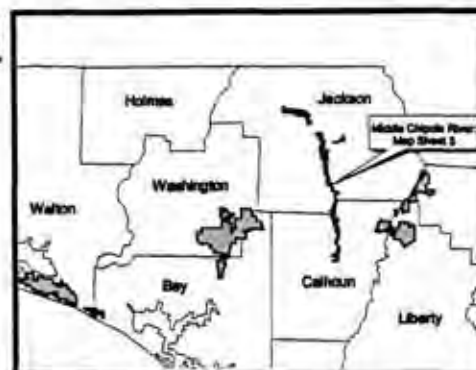
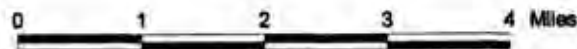
Middle Chipola River - Less-Than-Fee 6



Middle Chipola River: Map Sheet 3

Jackson County

-  Acquired
-  Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
-  Carl Project Boundary
-  Federal Land
-  Local or Private Managed Area
-  State Land
-  State Aquatic Preserve
-  Other CARL Project





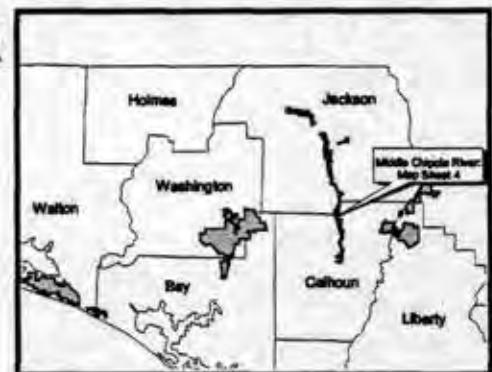
Middle Chipola River: Map Sheet 4

Jackson/Calhoun Counties

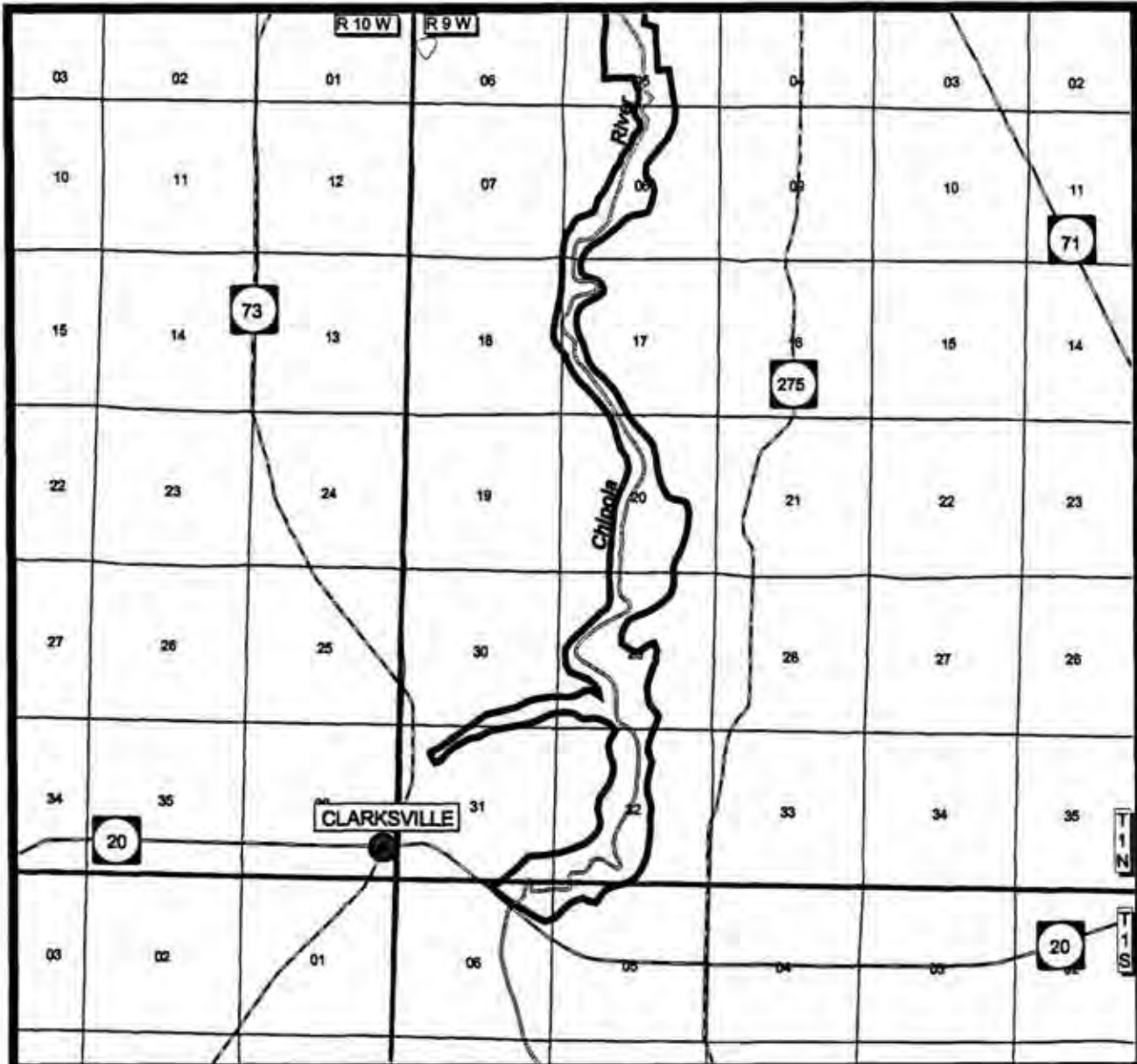
-  Acquired
-  Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
-  Carl Project Boundary
-  Federal Land
-  Local or Private Managed Area
-  State Land
-  State Aquatic Preserve
-  Other CARL Project



0 1 2 3 4 Miles



Middle Chipola River - Less-Than-Fee 6



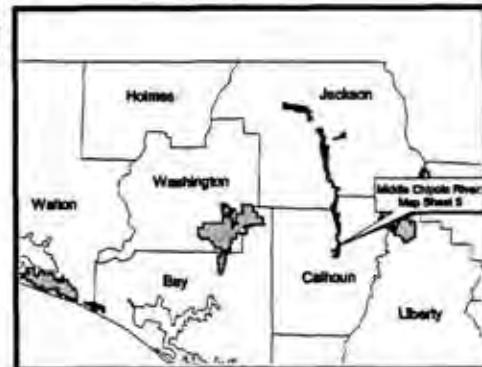
Middle Chipola River: Map Sheet 5

Calhoun County

-  Acquired
-  Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
-  Carl Project Boundary
-  Federal Land
-  Local or Private Managed Area
-  State Land
-  State Aquatic Preserve
-  Other CARL Project



0 1 2 3 Miles



Southeastern 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)

Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation 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, LAMAC 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 LAMAC 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, LAMAC transferred Grant's Cave, 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

SE Bat Maternity Caves - Less-Than-Fee 7

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 Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWCC) 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.

Management Cost Summary/FWCC

Category	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$18,290	\$43,100	\$77,650
OPS	\$0	\$0	\$1,000
Expense	\$43,280	\$37,900	\$30,000
OCO	\$0	\$28,500	\$29,200
FCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$61,570	\$109,500	\$137,850

Management Cost Summary/DRP

Category	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99
Source of Funds	SPTF/CARL	SPTF/CARL	SPTF/CARL
Salary	\$103,834	\$106,949	\$110,157
OPS	\$12,254	\$12,000	\$12,000
Expense	\$19,268	\$22,000	22,000
OCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
FCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$135,356	\$140,949	\$144,157

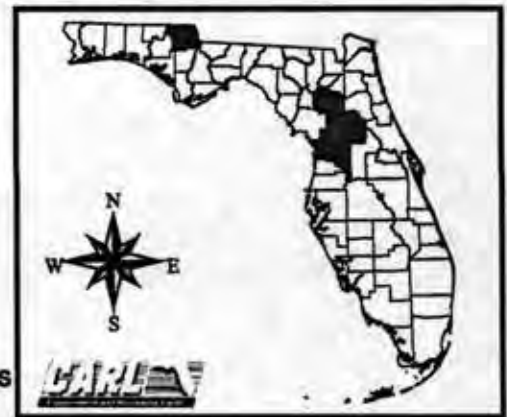


Southeastern Bat Maternity Caves: Overview

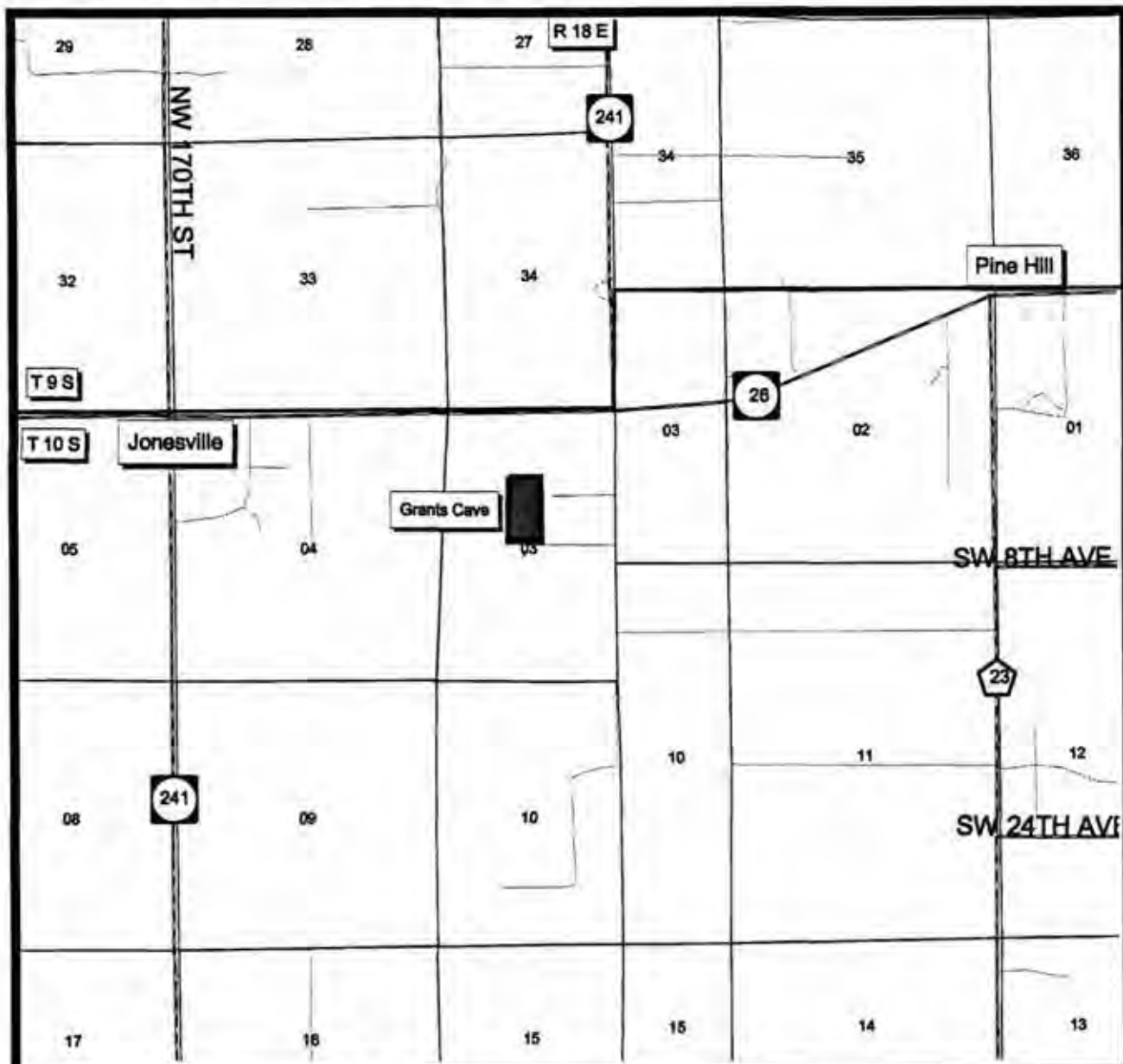
Alachua, Citrus, Jackson, Marion, Sumter Counties

- Map Sheet 1: Germones Cave*
- Map Sheet 2: Sneads Cave*
- Map Sheet 3: Grants Cave*
- Map Sheet 4: Jennings Cave*
- Map Sheet 5: Catacombs Cave*
- Map Sheet 6: Sweet Gum Cave*
- Map Sheet 7: Sumter Co. Cave*

0 30 60 Miles



SE Bat Maternity Caves - Less-Than-Fee 7



Southeastern Bat Maternity Caves: Map Sheet 3

Alachua County

- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Carl Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project



0 0.5 1 Miles



Apalachicola River

Less-Than-Fee 8

Liberty County

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 *torreya* tree. By acquiring rights to the Hatcher parcel, 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 The 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)

The Nature Conservancy will monitor compliance with any less-than-fee agreement on the Hatcher tract.

General Description

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 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 LAMAC 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 LAMAC 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, LAMAC transferred one ownership boundary to the Less-Than-Fee category: 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
Apalachicola dusky salamander	G3/S3
4 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1997
Project Area (Acres)	3,754
Acres Acquired	0
at a Cost of	\$0
Acres Remaining	3,754
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of \$1,479,226	

Apalachicola River - Less-Than-Fee 8

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 The 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.

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.

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

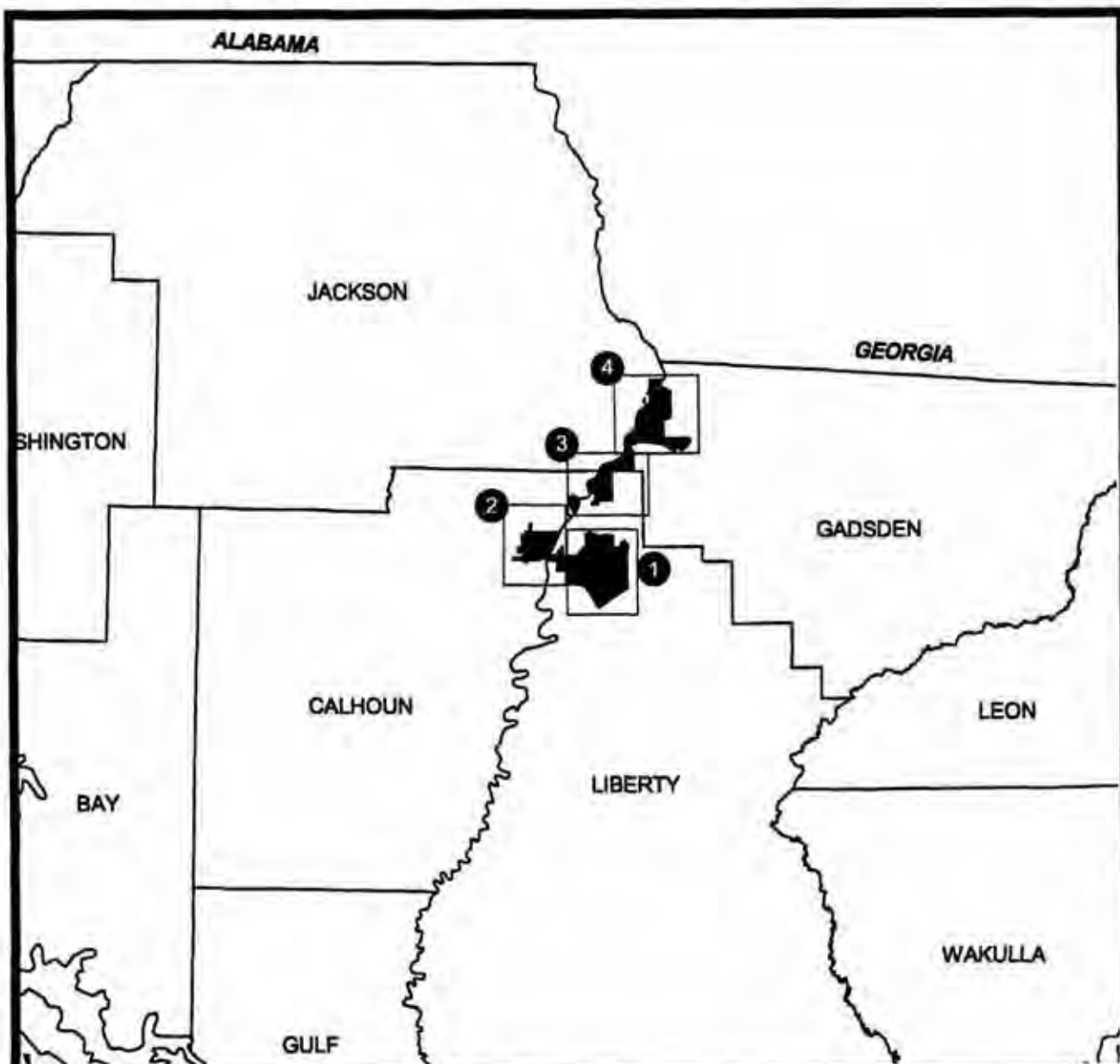
Management Cost Summary/DOF-Sweetwater		
Category	Startup	Recurring
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$105,910	\$105,910
OPS	\$0	\$0
Expense	\$30,000	\$30,000
OCO	\$168,000	\$13,000
FCO	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$303,910	\$148,910

Management Cost Summary/FWCC

Category	Startup	Recurring
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$74,630	\$74,630
OPS	\$13,180	\$5,828
Expense	\$55,125	\$44,100
OCO	\$65,600	\$10,000
FCO	\$60,000	\$0
TOTAL	\$268,535	\$134,558

Management Cost Summary/DMR

Category	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99
Source of Funds	CARL/LAFT	CARL/LAFT	CARL/LAFT
Salary	\$117,660.12	\$121,189.92	\$124,825.62
OPS	\$63,430.13	\$88,000.00	\$136,194.73
Expense	\$87,573.33	\$55,000.00	\$85,121.70
OCO	\$9,285.00	\$10,000.00	\$15,476.67
Special	\$19,653.75	\$0.00	\$0.00
FCO	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
TOTAL	\$297,602.33	\$274,189.92	\$361,618.72



Apalachicola River: Overview

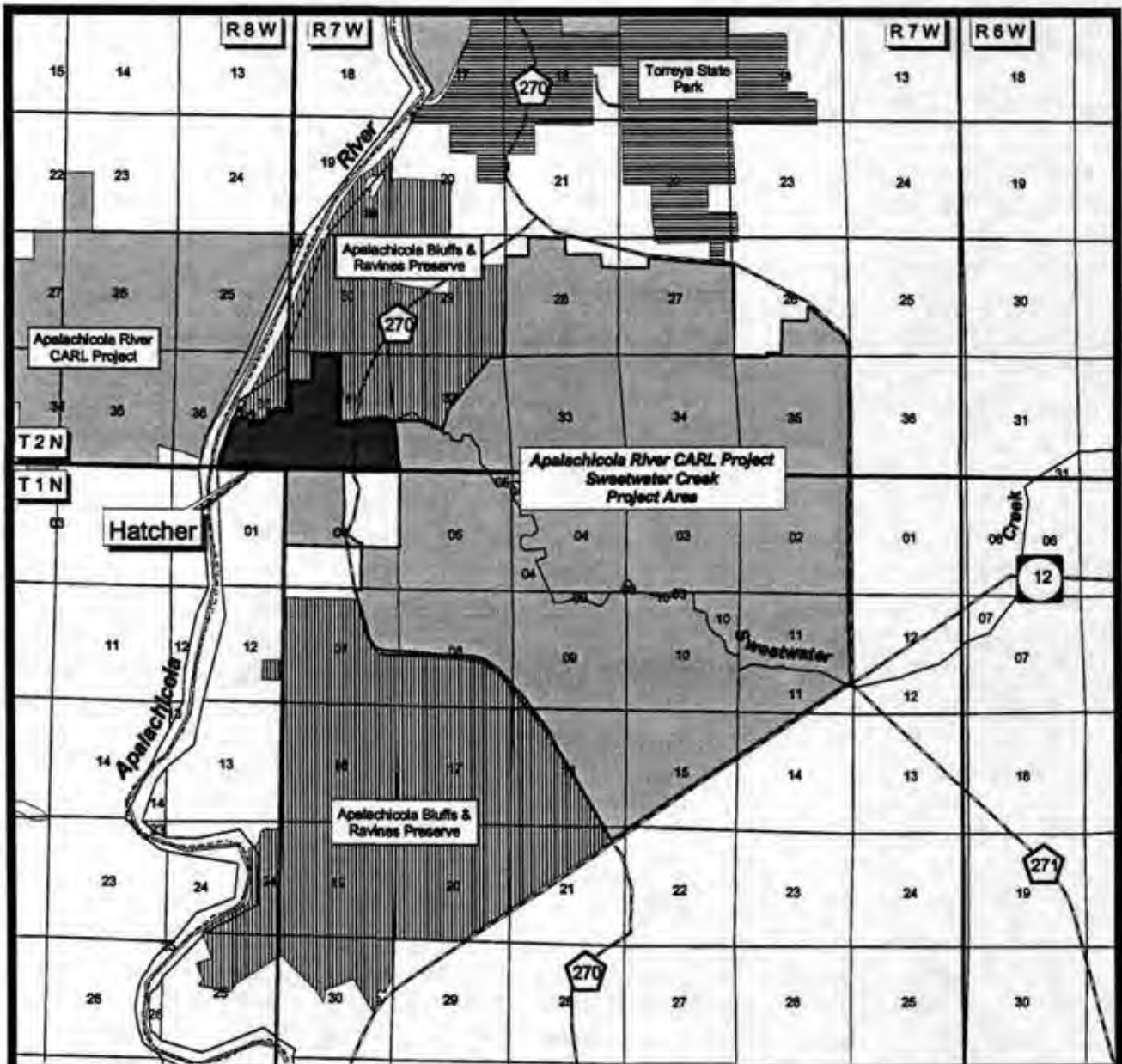
Gadsden, Calhoun, Jackson, Liberty Counties

- Map Sheet 1:
Sweetwater Creek Site
- Map Sheet 2:
Atkins Site
- Map Sheet 3:
Aspalaga Site
- Map Sheet 4:
Gadsden Glades Site



0 5 10 15 Miles





Apalachicola River: Map Sheet 1 - Less Than Fee

Liberty County

- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Carl Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project



0 1 2 3 4 Miles



Etoniah/Cross Florida Greenway Less-Than-Fee 9

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 an extensive tract of mostly disturbed but recoverable xeric uplands, including some excellent sandhill, in association with wetter communities. It is a large tract of land east of the Etoniah Creek State Forest that forms part of a large area 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, LAMAC 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 LAMAC 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, LAMAC transferred the Georgia-Pacific ownership, to the Less-Than-Fee acquisition category.

Coordination

The St. Johns River Water Management District may facilitate acquisition of this ownership.

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
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of \$12,410,237	

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.

Manager The Division of Forestry proposes to manage the 57,000-acre Etoniah Creek portion of the project.

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.

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 accesses, 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.

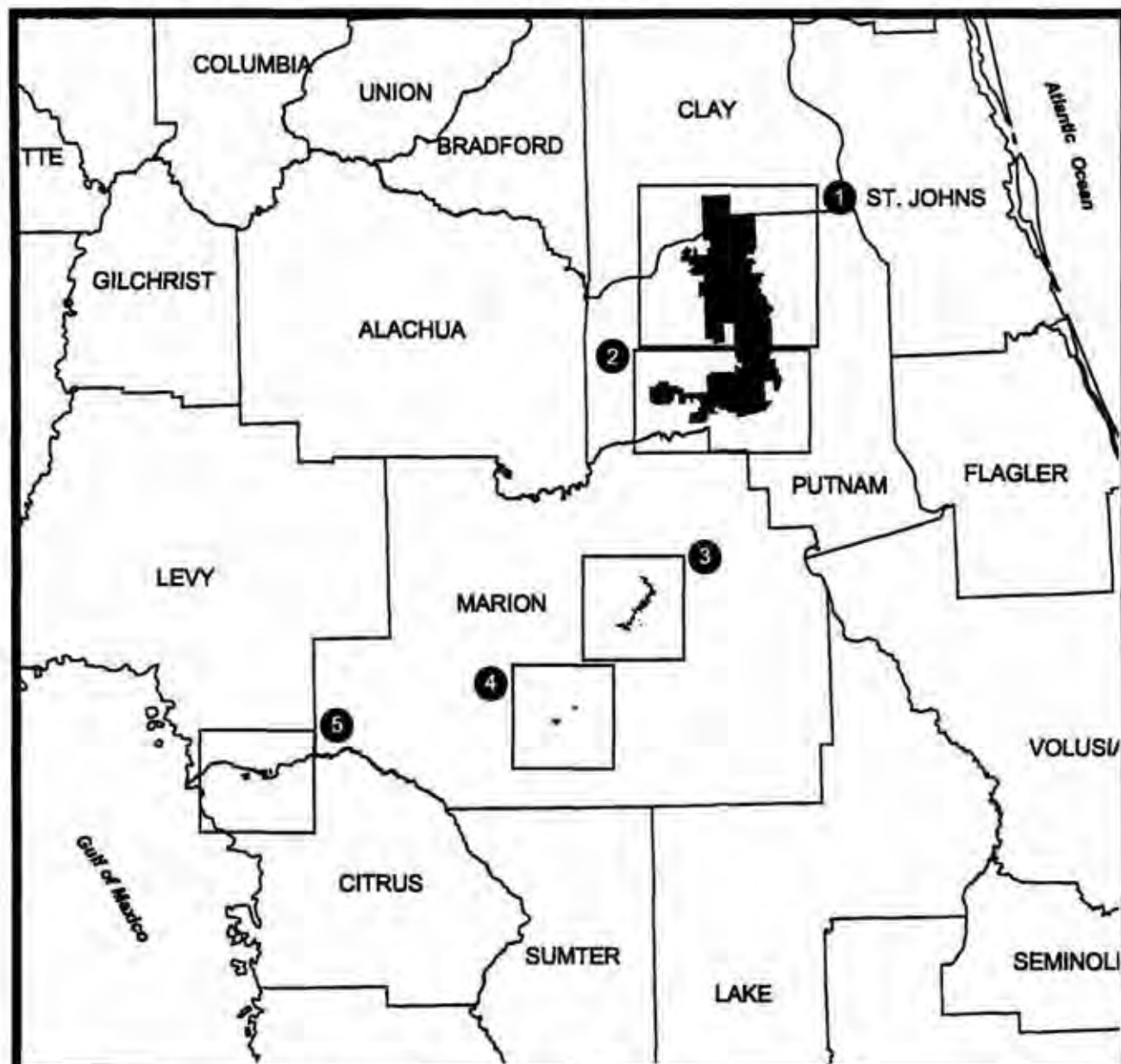
Long-range plans for the Etoniah Creek portion will generally be directed toward restoring disturbed areas to their original conditions, as far as possible, as well as protecting threatened and endangered species. An all-season burning program will use, whenever possible, existing roads, black lines, 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. Infrastructures 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 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.

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/OGT

Category	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$45,337	\$56,489	\$58,137.67
OPS	\$0	\$3,000	\$7,650.00
Expense	\$11,225	\$22,825	\$58,203.75
OCO	\$43,320	\$50,500	\$128,775.00
FCO	\$0	\$0	\$0.00
TOTAL	\$99,882	\$132,814	\$252,812.42



Etoniah/Cross Florida Greenway: Overview

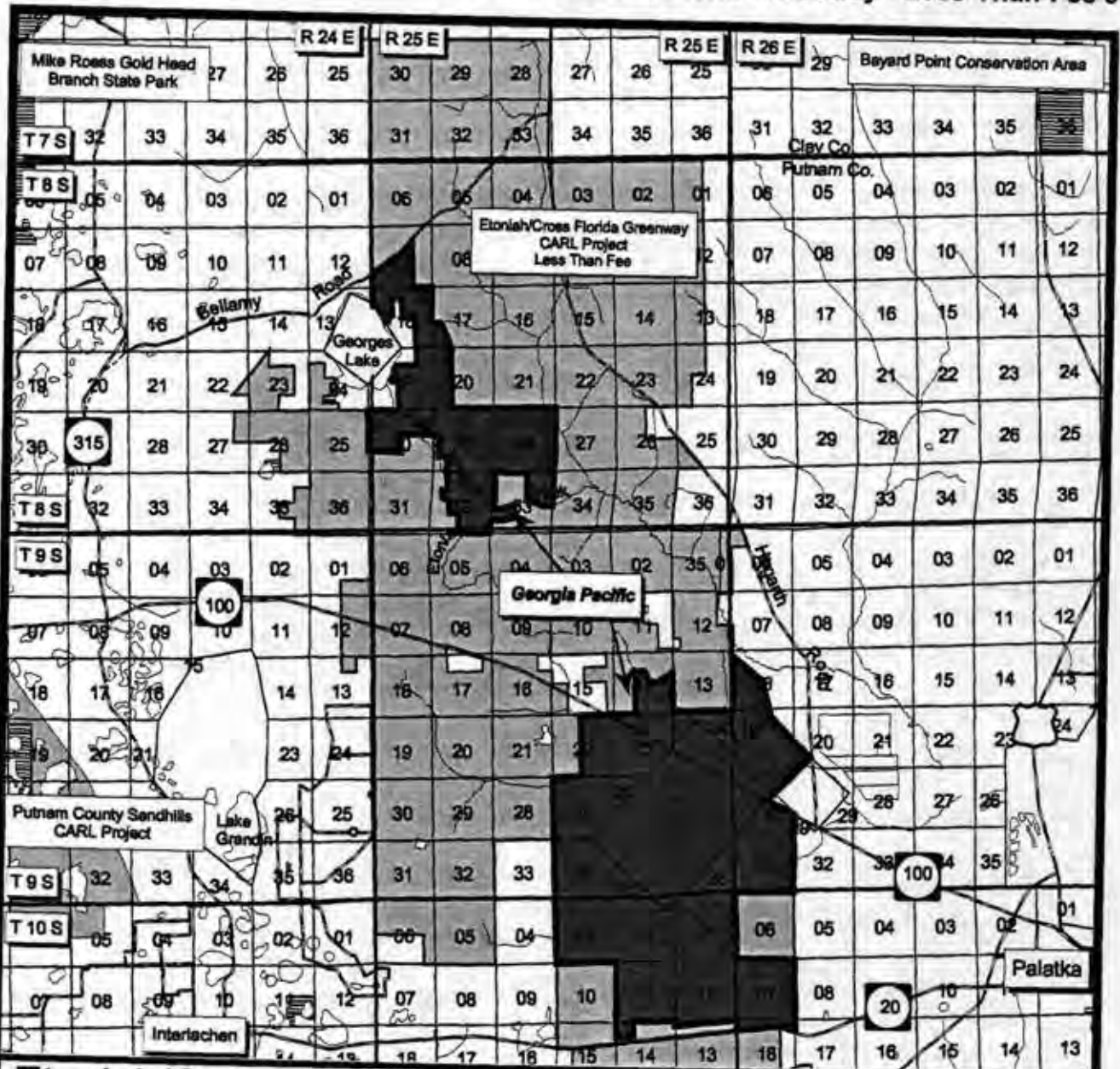
Putnam, Clay, Marion, Citrus, Levy Counties

1. Map Sheet 1
2. Map Sheet 2
3. Map Sheet 3
4. Map Sheet 4
5. Map Sheet 5



0 5 10 15 20 Miles





Etoniah/Cross Florida Greenway: Map Sheet 1 - Less Than Fee

Clay/Putnam Counties

- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Carl Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project



0 1 2 3 4 Miles



North Key Largo Hammocks Less-Than-Fee 10

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 (Monitor)

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 plants 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, LAMAC 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 LAMAC 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, LAMAC transferred the 4.7-acre Sea Critters (Kaufman/Maxwell) ownership, 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.

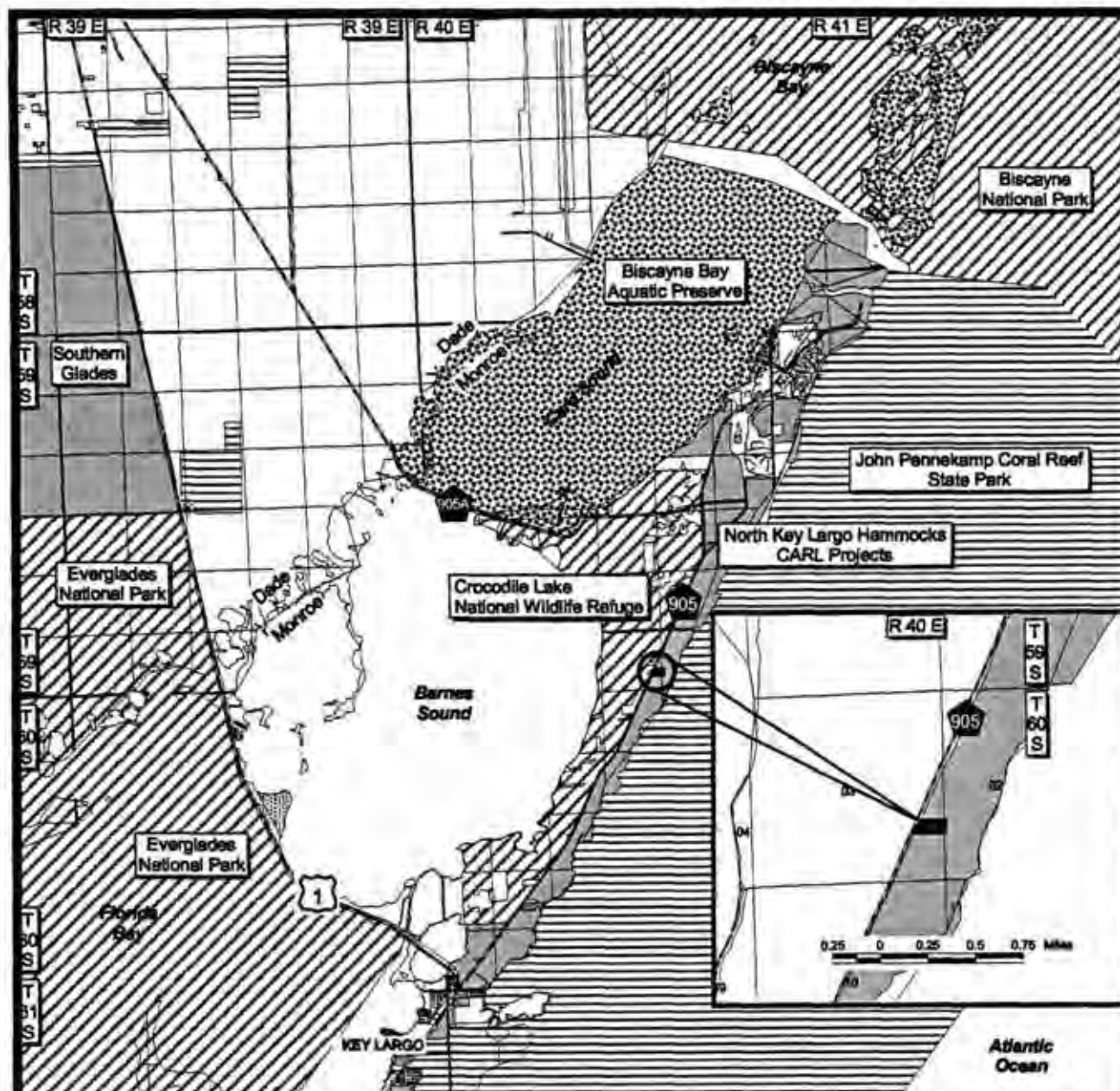
Revenue-generating potential No significant revenue is expected to be generated for individual parcels. The amount of revenue generated will depend on the nature and extent of public use and facilities for the Botanical Site. Since management emphasizes resource protection, with limited public use, future 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/DRP

Category	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99
Source of Funds	CARL/SPTF	CARL/SPTF	CARL/SPTF
Salary	\$86,299	\$88,888	\$91,554
OPS	\$0	\$5,000	\$5,000
Expense	\$24,702	\$28,261	\$28,261
OCO	\$0	\$5,200	\$5,200
INT. MGT	\$498	\$498	\$498
HOSP	\$46,235	\$46,235	\$46,235
FCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$157,734	\$174,082	\$176,748

North Key Largo Hammocks - Less-Than-Fee 10



North Key Largo Hammocks - Less Than Fee

MONROE COUNTY

- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- CARL Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project



1 0 1 2 3 4 Miles



Mega/Multiparcels Projects



**Conservation and Recreation Lands
2000 Annual Report
Mega/Multiparcels Projects**

1. Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem	429
2. Coupon Bight/Key Deer	439
3. Save Our Everglades	443
4. East Everglades	449
5. Fakahatchee Strand	455
6. Cayo Costa Island	458
7. Brevard Coastal Scrub Ecosystem	464

Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem

Mega/Multi 1

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 many endangered species and allowing the public to see examples of the unique original landscape of the ridge.

Manager

Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation 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 sites. 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): largest ownership acquired, approximately 50% of the subdivided area acquired, a few large ownerships on western project boundary also remain. Flamingo Villas (1,420 acres): USFWS acquired approximately 600 acres. Holmes Avenue (1,269 acres): approximately half of the site has been acquired, multiple ownerships remain. Sunray (1,970 acres): negotiations have begun on major owners. Avon Park Lakes (225 acres): subdivided, TNC projects a three-year 70% success rate. Highlands Park Estates (232 acres) subdivided, acquisition activity not yet begun. Sun 'N Lakes South (570): over 200 acres acquired, remaining developed and fragmented. Lake Apthorpe (2,503 acres): larger ownerships acquired/being negotiated, several lots important for management acquired as well.

FNAI Elements	
<i>Scrub bluestem</i>	G1/S1
<i>Garrett's scrub balm</i>	G1/S1
<i>Scrub mint</i>	G1/S1
<i>Wedge-leaved button-snakeroot</i>	G1/S1
Lake Wales Ridge tiger beetle	G1/S1
<i>Carter's warea</i>	G1/S1
<i>Avon Park rabbit-bells</i>	G1/S1
<i>Highlands scrub hypericum</i>	G2/S2
55 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1992
Project Area (Acres)	17,689
Acres Acquired	8,375
at a Cost of	\$20,017,721
Acres Remaining	9,314
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$12,592,528

Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem - Mega/Multiparcels 1

On July 14, 1995, LAMAC added 850 acres to the project boundary (Holmes Avenue—70 acres and Lake Apthorpe—780 acres).

On December 7, 1995, LAMAC 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.

At the December 5, 1997, LAMAC meeting, the Council approved a proposal submitted by the TNC to delete approximately 3,724 acres from the project boundary - entire 104-acre Ferndale Ridge site, 50 acres from Castle Hill, entire 10-acre Eagle Lake site, 177 acres from Hesperides, 1,070 acres from Sun Ray/Hickory Lake (Mega/Multi), 1,116 acres from Henscratch Road, 66 acres from Lake June West, 145 acres from Holmes Avenue (Mega/Multi) and 1,110 acres from McJunkin Ranch. The estimated tax assessed value of the deletion is approximately \$5,036,700.

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 Mega/Multiparcels 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.

At the October 15, 1998, LAMAC meeting, the Council approved the addition of the following tracts to the list of essential parcels: approximately 320 acres of the Saddleblanket Resorts II ownership in Lake Walk-in-Water, and approximately 3,200 acres (two large ownerships) in Highlands Ridge.

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/Shared" 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 USFWS. The Service will spend funds, as they become available.

Thirty percent of the plants and animals of the Lake Wales Ridge occur nowhere else in the world. **Manager** The Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWCC) 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.

Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem - Mega/Multiparcels 1

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

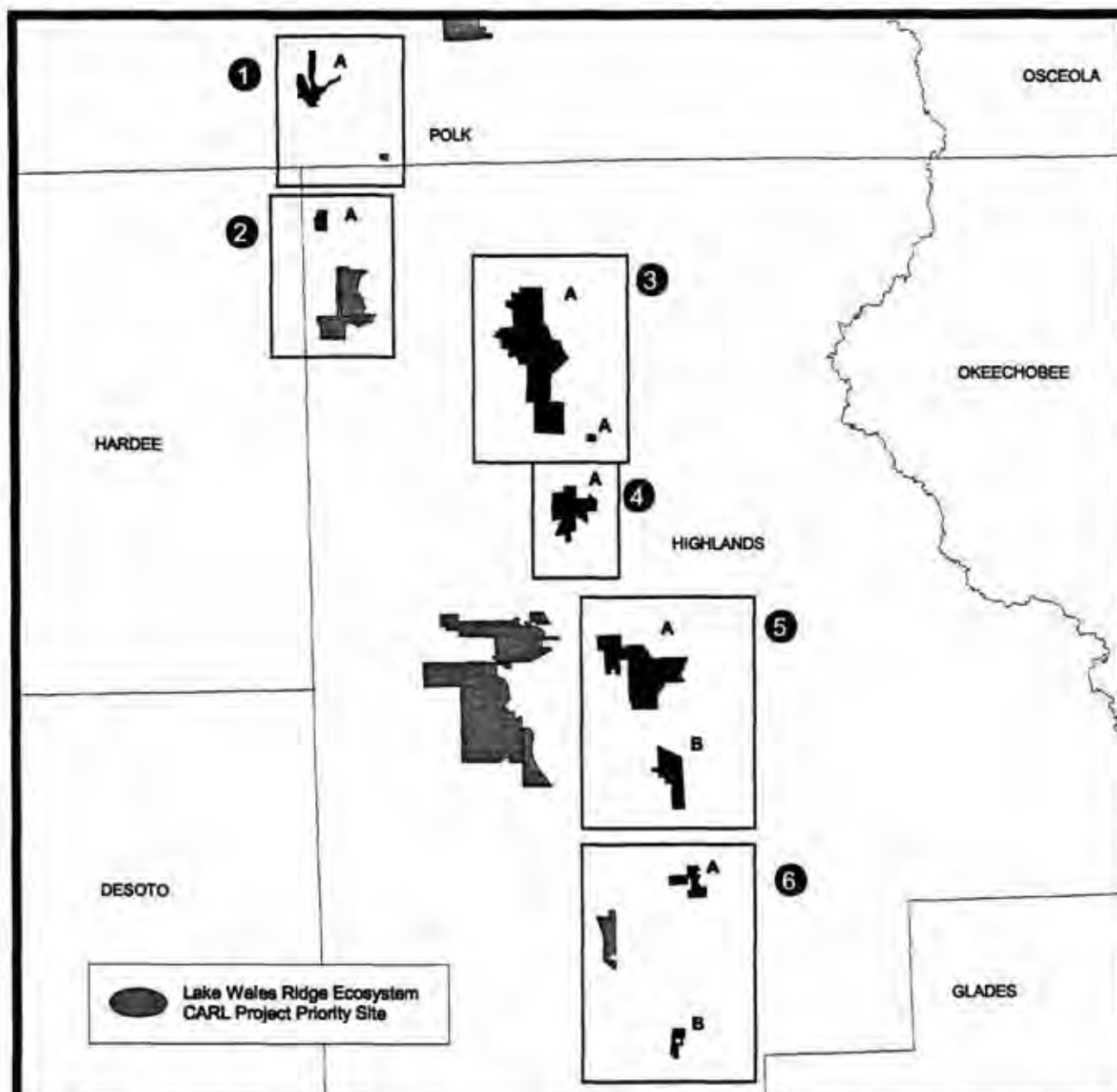
Cooperators in management activities It is recommended that the Division of Forestry, Archbold Biological Station and the Nature Conservancy serve as cooperators in managing the sites.

Management costs and sources of revenue Budget figures below cover all sites of the Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem—bargain/shared, priority, and mega/multiparcels—to be managed by the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission.

Management Cost Summary/FWCC

Category	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$45,339	\$87,235	\$122,840
OPS	\$0	\$0	\$0
Expense	\$32,555	\$27,653	\$31,800
OCO	\$57,800	\$0	\$28,900
FCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$135,694	\$114,888	\$183,540

Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem - Mega/Multiparcels 1



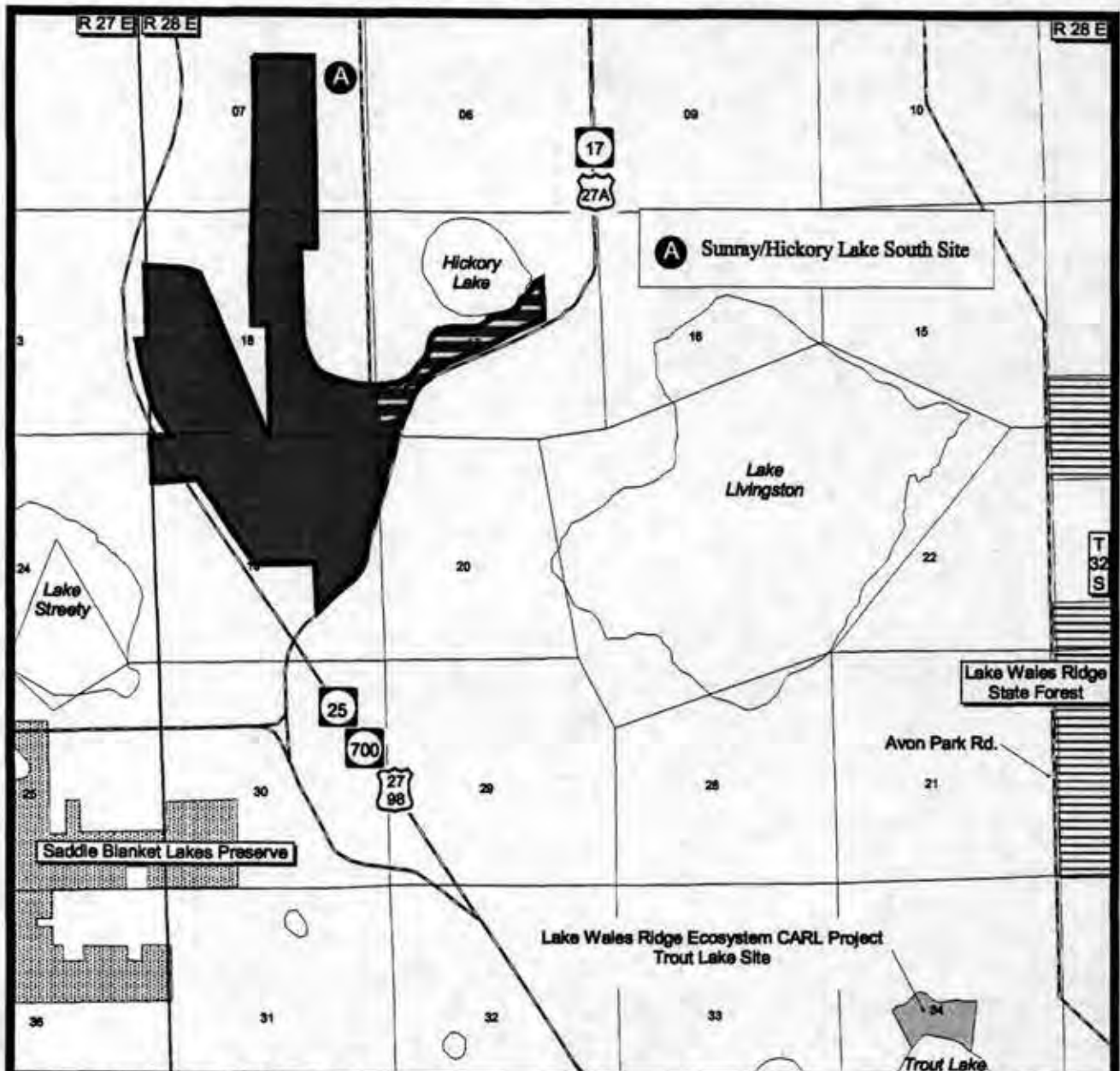
Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem - Mega/Multiparcel Overview

POLK, HIGHLANDS COUNTIES

- Map Sheet 1:
A. Sunray/Hickory Lake South Site - Mega/Multi:
- Map Sheet 2:
A. Avon Park Lakes Site
- Map Sheet 3:
A. Carter Creek Site
- Map Sheet 4:
A. Flamingo Villas Site
- Map Sheet 5:
A. Lake Apthorpe Site
B. Holmes Avenue Site
- Map Sheet 6:
A. Sun 'N Lakes South Site
B. Gould Road Site



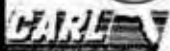
Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem - Mega/Multiparcels 1



Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem - Mega/Multiparcel: Map Sheet 1 of 6

POLK COUNTY

- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- CARL Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project

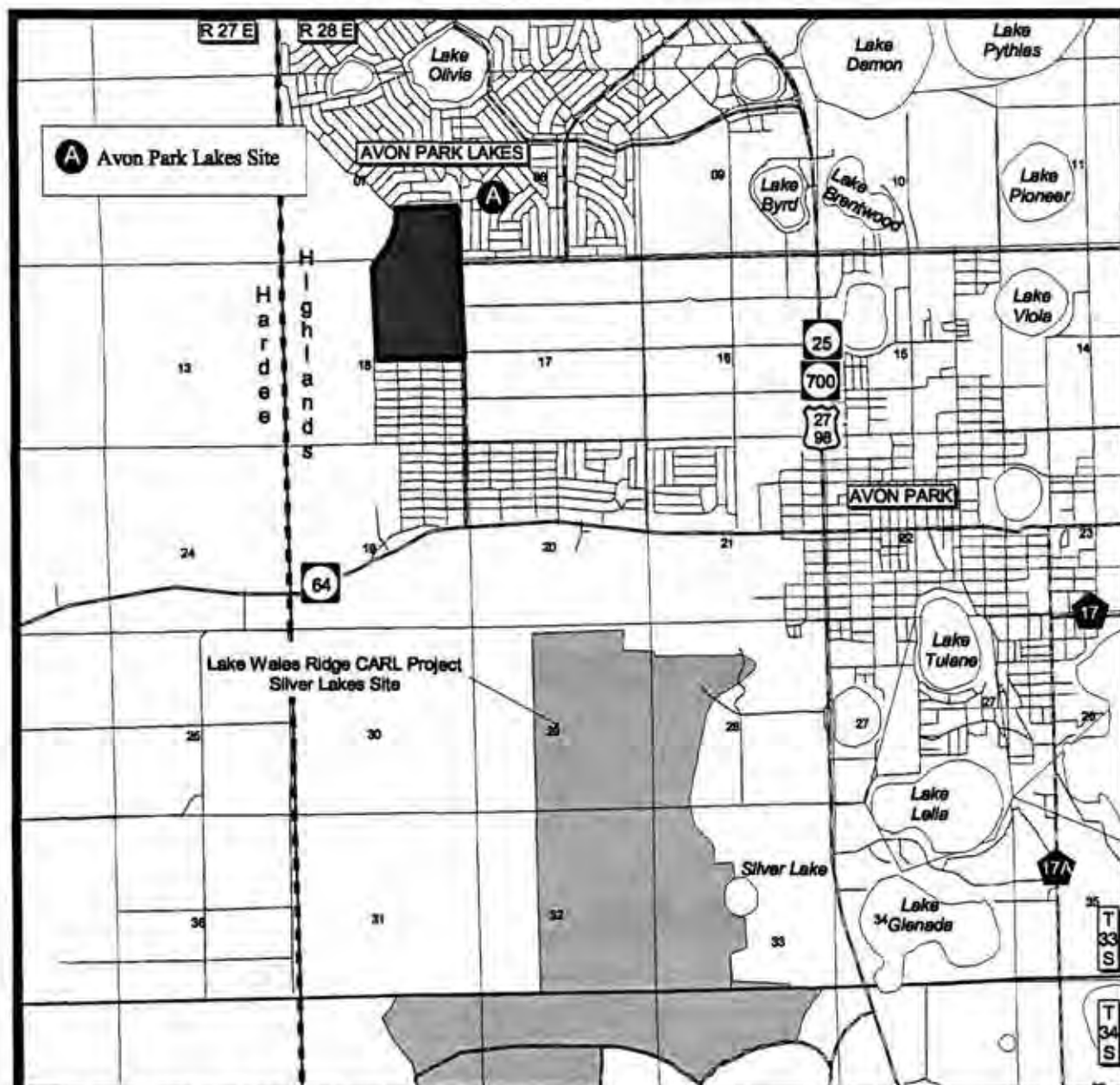


0.5 0 0.5 1 Miles

Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem -
Mega/Multiparcel:
Map Sheet 1



Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem - Mega/Multiparcels 1



Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem - Mega/Multiparcel: Map Sheet 2 of 6

HIGHLANDS COUNTY

- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- CARL Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project

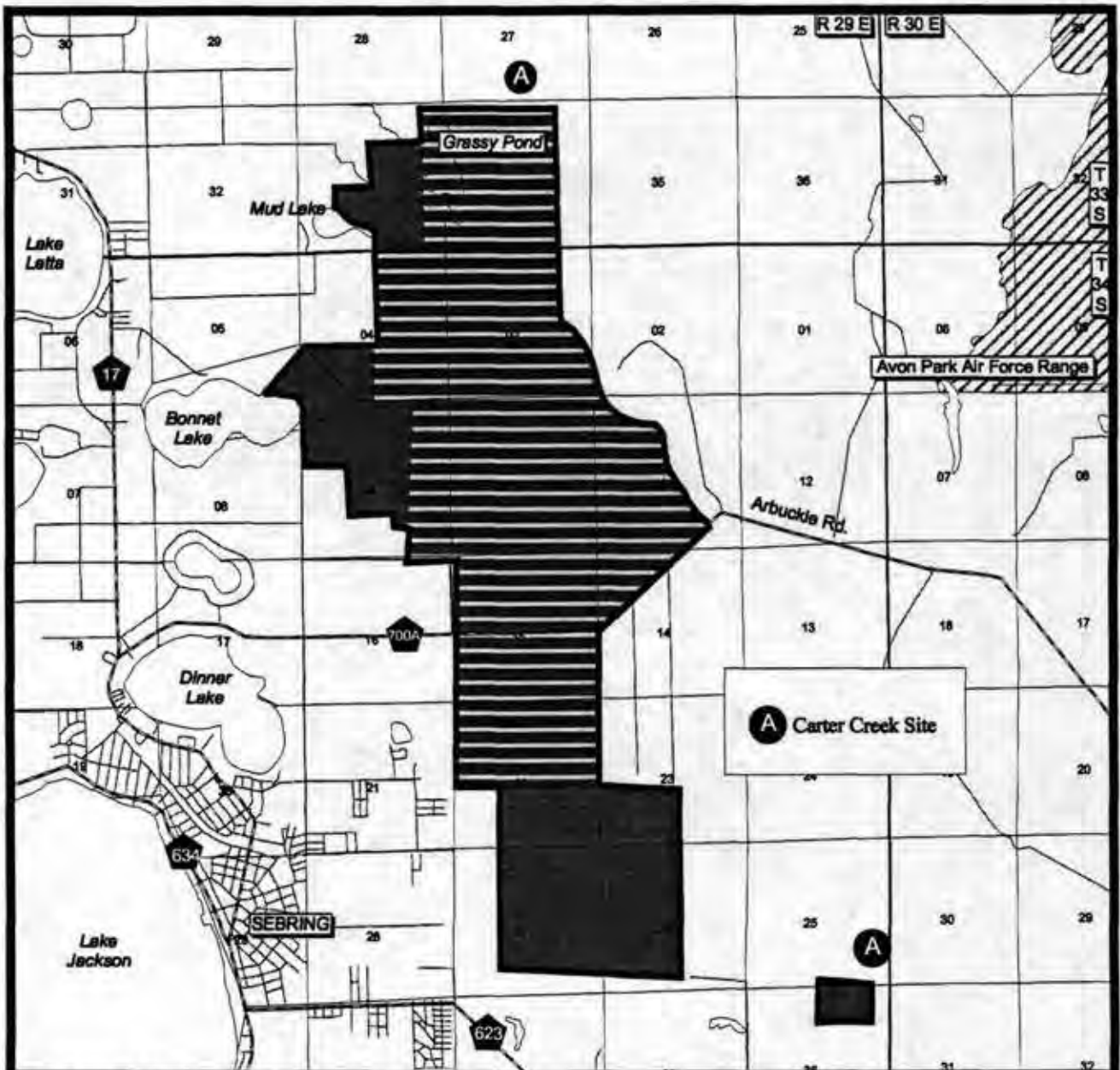


0.7 0 0.7 1.4 Miles

Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem -
Mega/Multiparcel:
Map Sheet 2



Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem - Mega/Multiparcels 1



Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem - Mega/Multiparcel: Map Sheet 3 of 6

HIGHLANDS COUNTY

- Acquired (Scattered Lots Remain to be Acquired)
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- CARL Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project

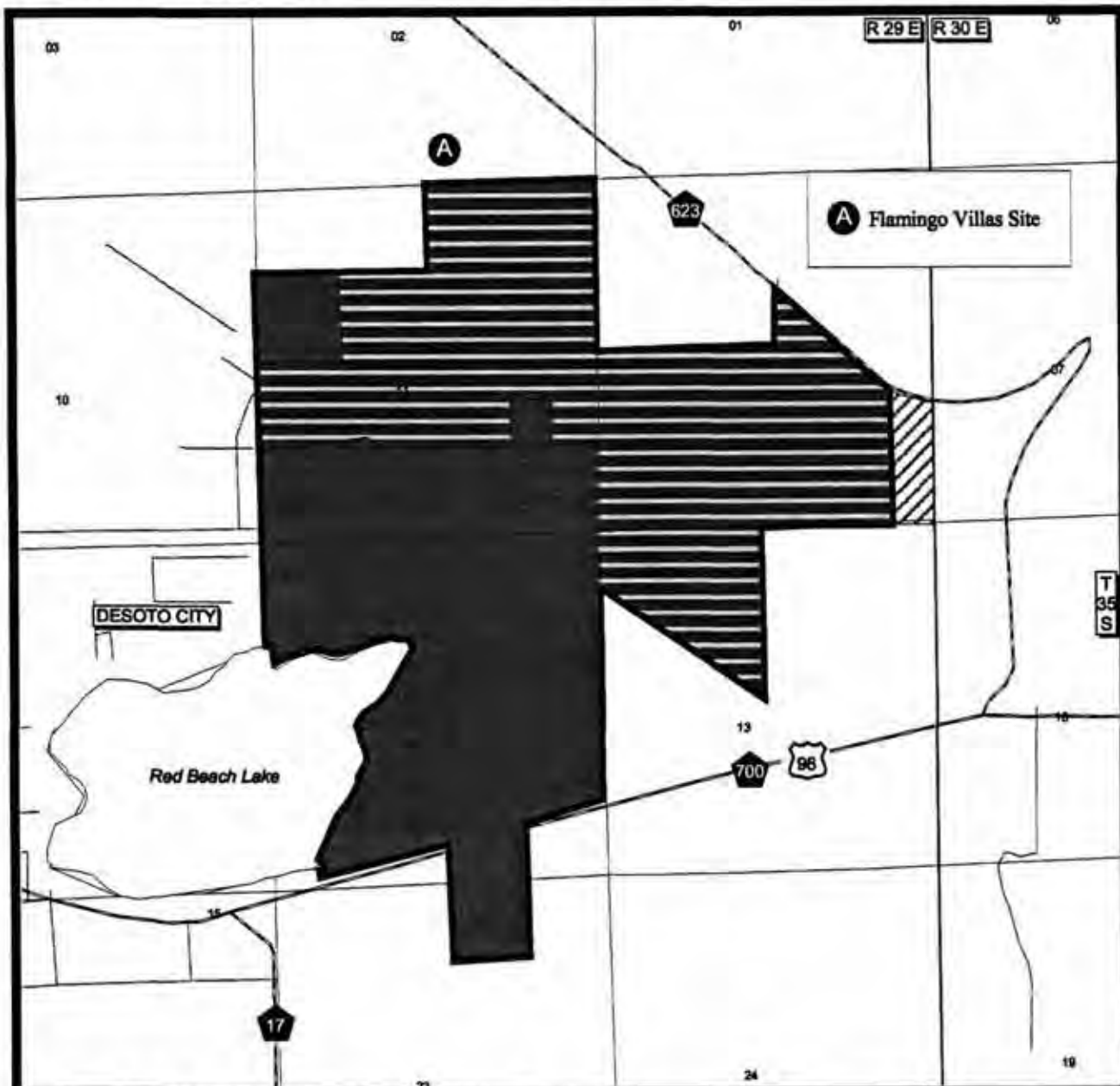


0.8 0 0.8 1.6 Miles

Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem -
Mega/Multiparcel:
Map Sheet 3



Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem - Mega/Multiparcels 1



Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem - Mega/Multiparcel: Map Sheet 4 of 6

HIGHLANDS COUNTY

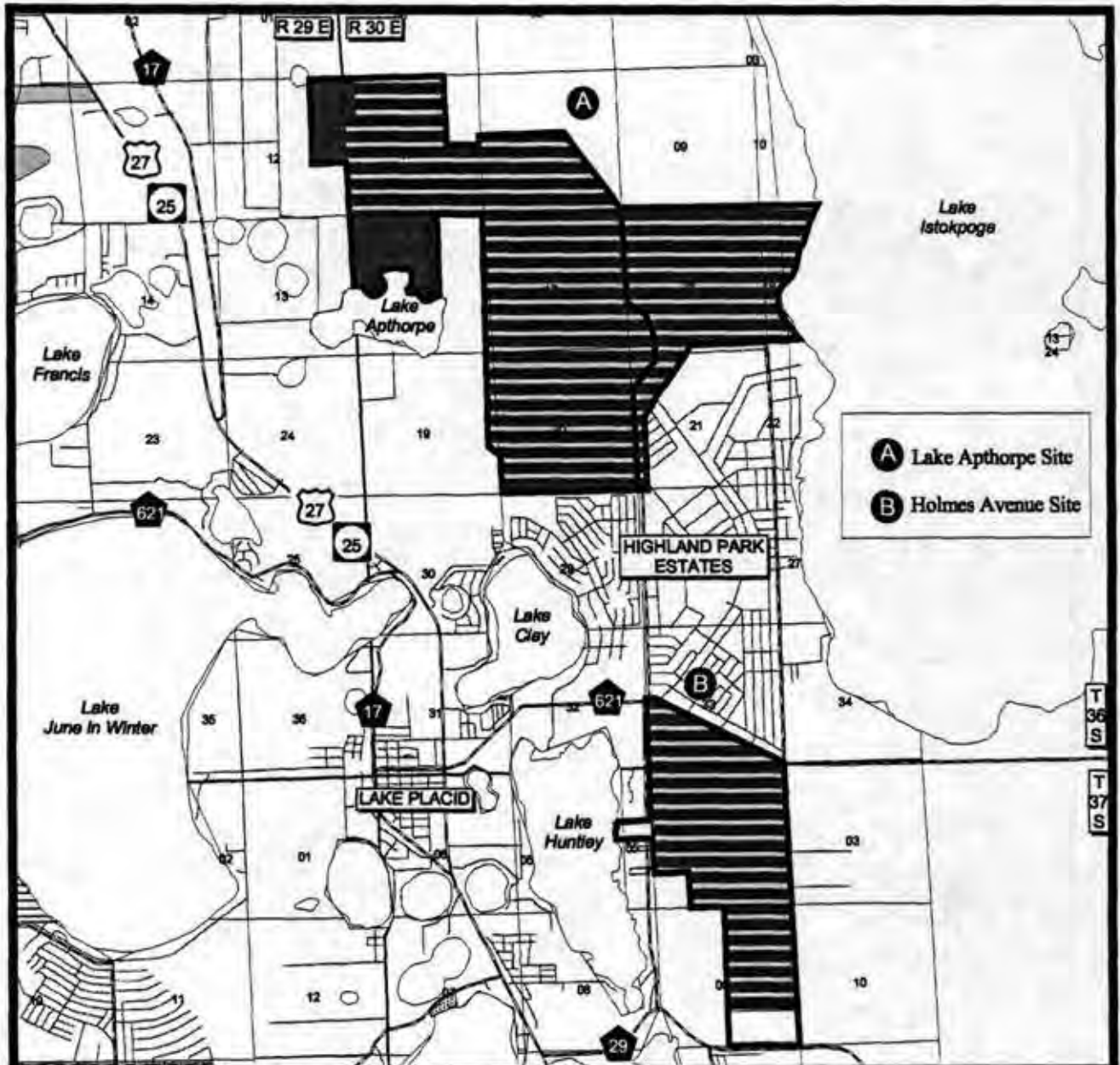
-  Acquired
-  Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
-  CARL Project Boundary
-  Federal Land
-  Local or Private Managed Area
-  State Land
-  State Aquatic Preserve
-  Other CARL Project



0.3 0 0.3 0.6 Miles

Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem -
Mega/Multiparcel:
Map Sheet 4





**Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem: -
Mega/Multiparcel: Map Sheet 5 of 6**

HIGHLANDS COUNTY

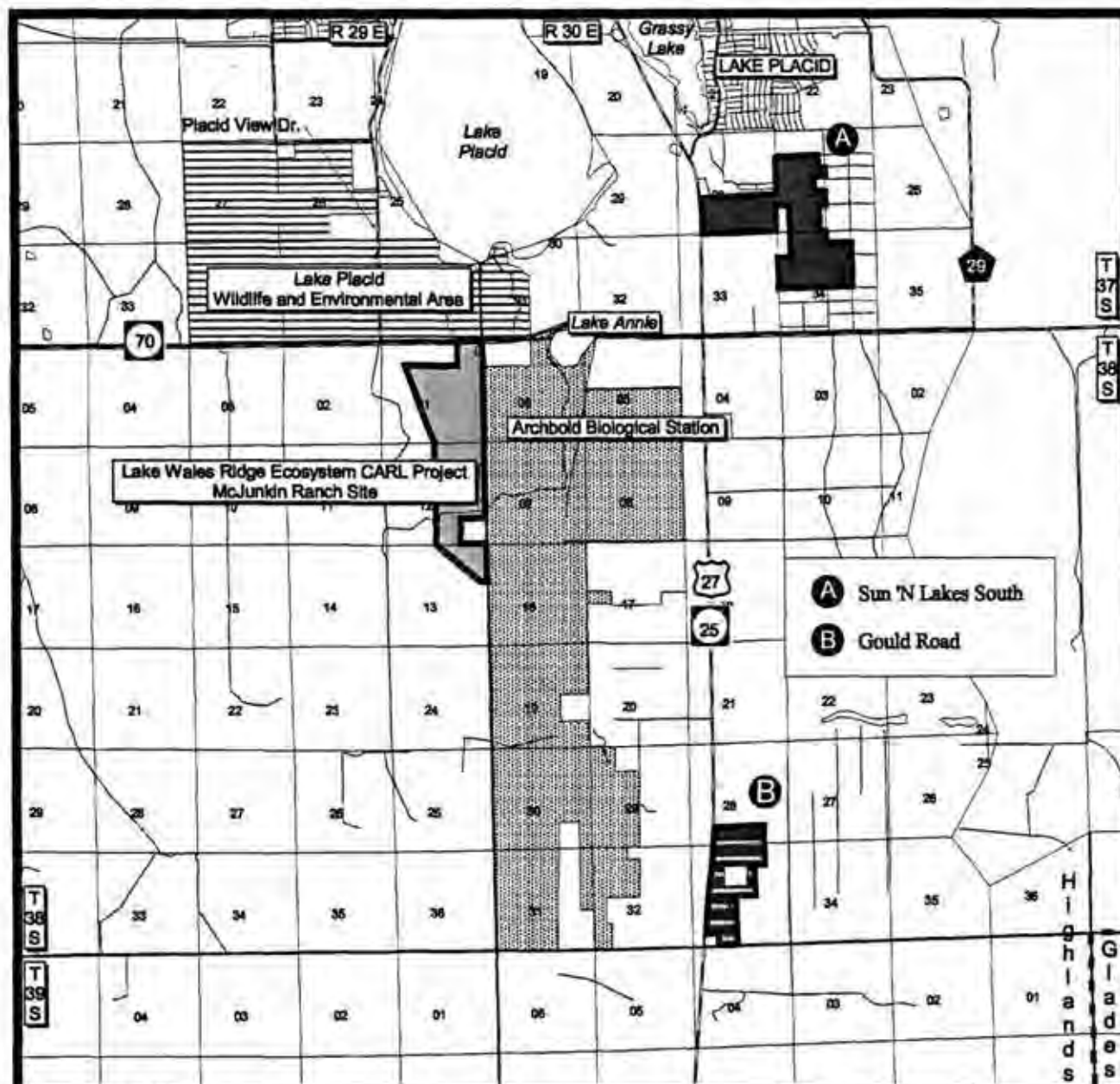
- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- CARL Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project



0.7 0 0.7 1.4 Miles



Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem - Mega/Multiparcel 1



Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem - Mega/Multiparcel: Map Sheet 6 of 6

HIGHLANDS COUNTY

- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- CARL Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project



1 0 1 2 Miles

Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem
Mega/Multiparcel:
Map Sheet 4



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 Office of Coastal and Aquatic Managed Areas, 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 36 FNAI special plant species (mostly West Indian, 28 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 17 FNAI-listed animal species (4 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 U.S. 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.

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
59 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1985
Project Area (Acres)	3,452
Acres Acquired	1,010
at a Cost of	\$13,050,664
Acres Remaining	2,442
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$30,781,410

Coupon Bight/Key Deer - Mega/Multiparcels 2

On October 30, 1995, LAMAC added 11.38 acres to the project boundary.

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.

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, Office 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. The Office of Coastal and Aquatic Managed Areas would manage areas south of US 1.

Conditions affecting intensity of management Impediments to management are illegal dumping,

Coordination

South Florida Water Management District and U.S. 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 U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). The USFWS has included this project as an addition to the National Key Deer Refuge.

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 classed under 259.032 Florida Statutes as a low-need tract requiring basic resource management and protection.

Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure Within the first year after acquisition, the area 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. NKDR law enforcement officers would routinely patrol the area. 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. Long-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; un-

necessary roads will be abandoned or removed. Long term management needs include exotic plant control and wetlands restoration. 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 it for needed office, education facilities, and 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.

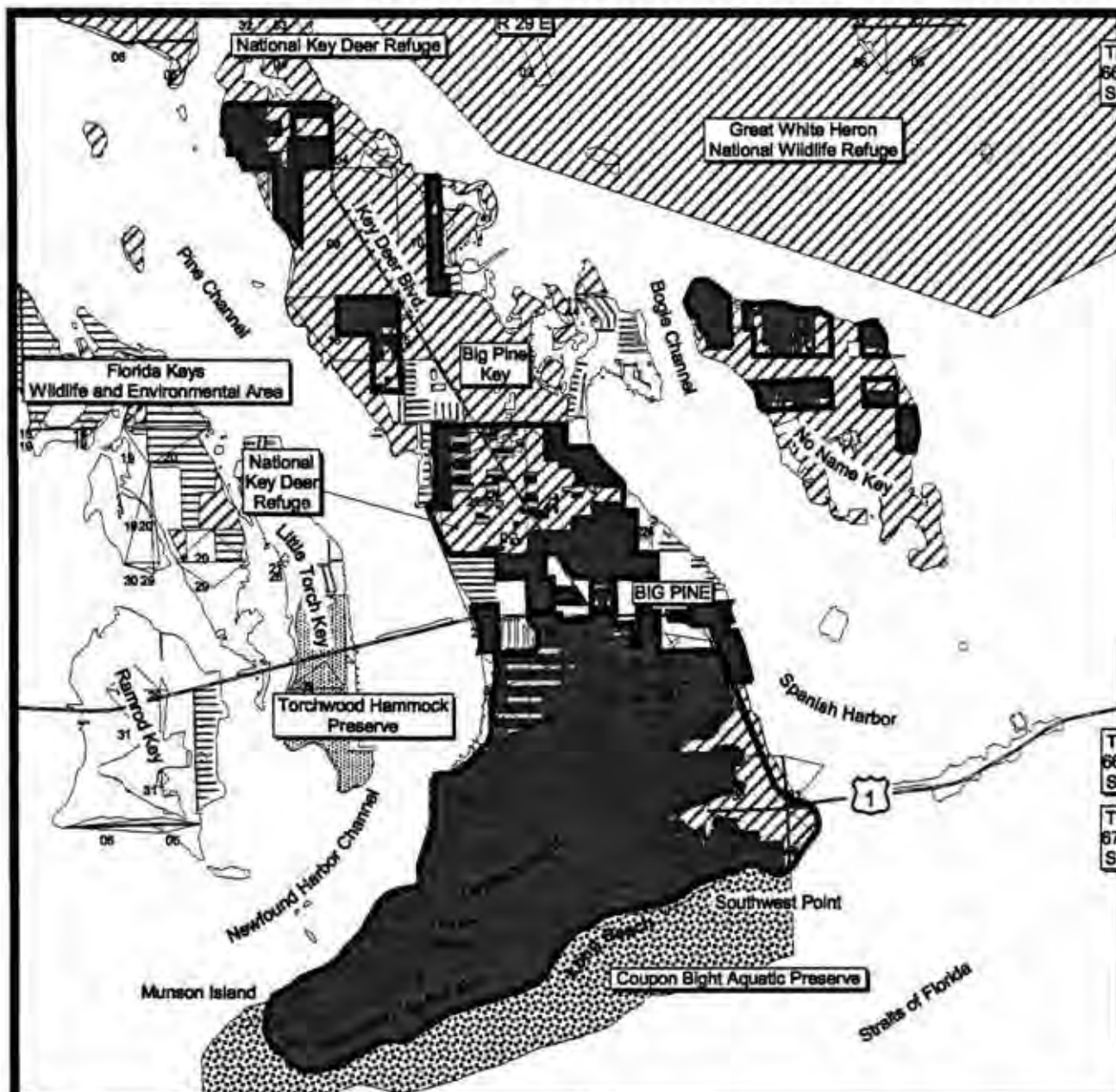
Management Cost Summary/OCAMA

Category Source of Funds	1996/97 CARL/LATF	1997/98 CARL/LATF	1998/99 CARL/LATF
Salary	\$16,500	\$16,995	\$17,504.85
OPS	\$20,352	\$15,119	\$23,399.18
Expense	\$10,454	\$10,250	\$15,863.59
OCO	\$0	\$5,000	\$7,738.34
Special Category	\$3,061	\$0	\$0.00
FCO	\$0	\$0	\$0.00
TOTAL	\$50,367	\$47,364	\$64,505.96

Management Cost Summary/USFWS

Category Source of Funds	1996/97 USFWS	1997/98 USFWS	1998/99 USFWS
Salary	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$30,000
OPS	\$0	\$0	\$0
Expense	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000
OCO	\$1,500	\$1,500	\$1,500
FCO	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
TOTAL	\$34,500	\$34,500	\$34,500

Coupon Bight/Key Deer - Mega/Multiparcels 2



Coupon Bight/Key Deer

MONROE COUNTY

- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- CARL Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project



1 0 1 Miles



Save Our Everglades

Mega/Multi 3

Collier and Hendry Counties

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), U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Florida Panther National Wildlife Refuge), and Division of Forestry (Golden Gate Estates South). *Don DLR*

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 U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has acquired and manages 28,410 acres (including Collier Ex-

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	187,552
at a Cost of	\$75,818,894
Acres Remaining	35,139
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$31,273,710

Save Our Everglades - Mega/Multiparcel 3

change lands). The CARL Program was approved to receive \$25 million of Federal "Farm Bill" funds for the Golden Gate portion of this project. All of the acreage in this project is considered "essential".

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

Coordination

The NPS, USFWS, and FDOT are all CARL acquisition partners in this project area. Resolutions in support of this project include EO 88-25: Governor's Executive Directive for Interagency Joint Participation Agreement.

management and protection. Portions of Golden Gate Estates may require hydrological restoration, but the local water management district will probably conduct these activities. 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 Panther 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 was burned 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 fast 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

DRP

Save Our Everglades - Mega/Multiparcels 3

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 Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commis-

sion, 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	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL	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	Startup	Recurring
Source of Funds	NPS	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

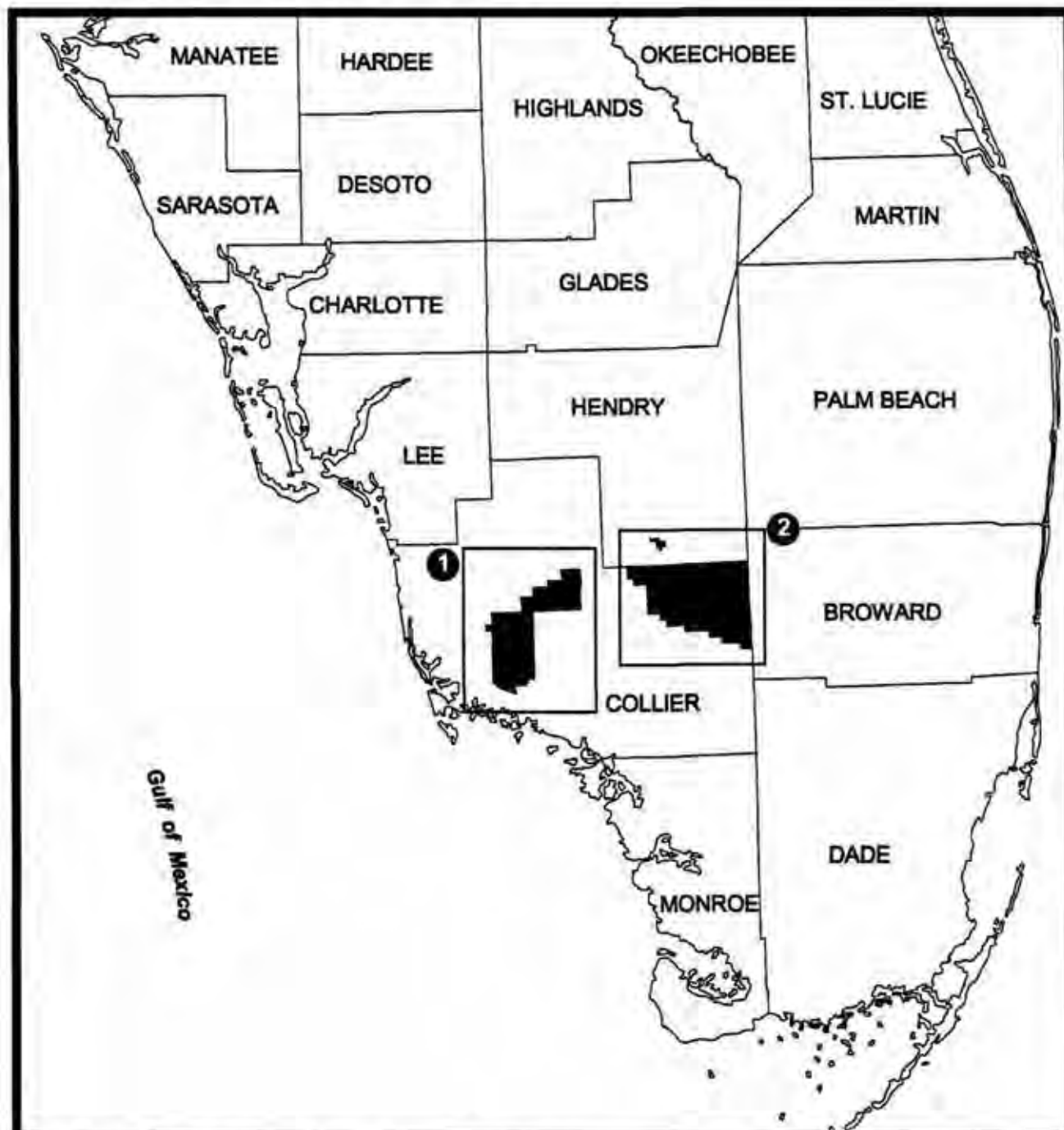
Management Cost Summary/SFWMD

Category	Startup	Recurring
Source of Funds	WMLTF	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	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99
Source of Funds	FWS	FWS	FWS
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	\$642,600	\$747,300	N/A

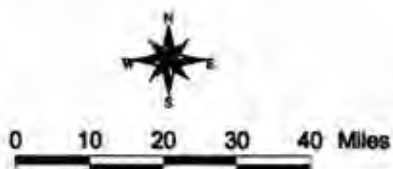
Save Our Everglades - Mega/Multiparcels 3



Save Our Everglades: Overview

Collier/Hendry Counties

1. Map Sheet 1
2. Map Sheet 2





Save Our Everglades: Map sheet 1

Collier County

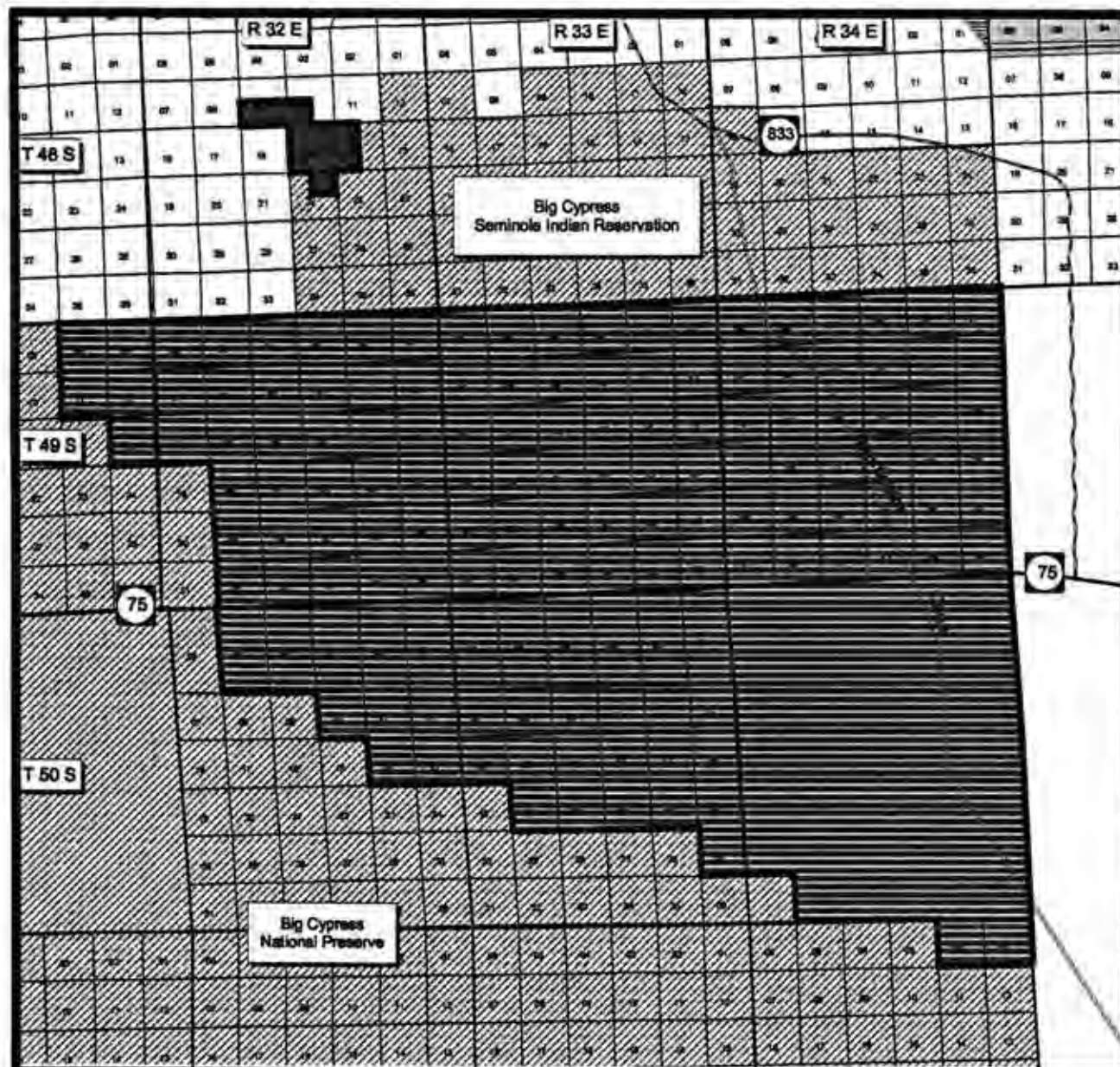
- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- CARL Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project



0 1 2 3 4 Miles



Save Our Everglades - Mega/Multiparcel 3



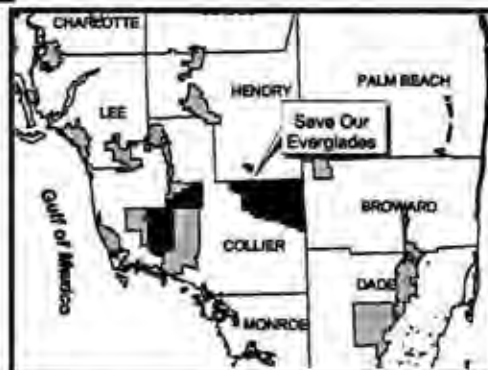
Save Our Everglades: Map Sheet 2

Collier/Hendry Counties

- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Carl Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project



0 1 2 3 4 Miles



East Everglades

Mega/Multi 4

Dade, Palm Beach 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 three 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 a narrow strip of land comprising the Frog Pond and Rocky Glades (or L-31N Transition Lands). A third major area, the East Coast Buffer, consists of approximately 66,400 acres of marshes, reservoirs, and ground-water recharge areas. These areas border, in part,

the Everglades National Park and are considered critical to the park's ecosystems, particularly Shark River Slough. 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 area encompasses the habitats of numerous rare and endangered species. The project is considered to have potential for archaeological investigations. It is 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 legislature approved \$25 million from the CARL program to be used as a match for SFWMD to acquire the Frog Pond/L-31N Buffer area. The district has acquired the major ownerships in this area. The National Park Service is continuing to acquire acreage in the 70,000 acres that was added to the Everglades National Park by the Everglades Expansion Act. The SFWMD has acquired all but approximately 500 acres in the C-111 canal area. All of the acreage in this project is considered "essential".

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	G7/S2
<i>Ghost orchid</i>	G7/S2
<i>Banded wild-pine</i>	G4/S3
21 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1982
Project Area (Acres)	194,883
Acres Acquired	90,268
at a Cost of	\$170,307,175
Acres Remaining	104,615
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$67,999,750

East Everglades - Mega/Multiparcels 4

On March 15, 1996, the Council added 66,400 acres to the project boundary.

On October 15, 1998, the Council added approximately 5,830 acres to the project boundary at the request of the SFWMD, and deleted 13,142 acres.

Coordination

South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD) and the National Park Service are CARL acquisition partners. Resolutions in support of this project include a joint federal/state acquisition resolution from the Governor and Cabinet.

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 LAMAC as the Prospectus for the portion of this project to be managed by The National Park Service. The management cost summary for the park service is listed below.

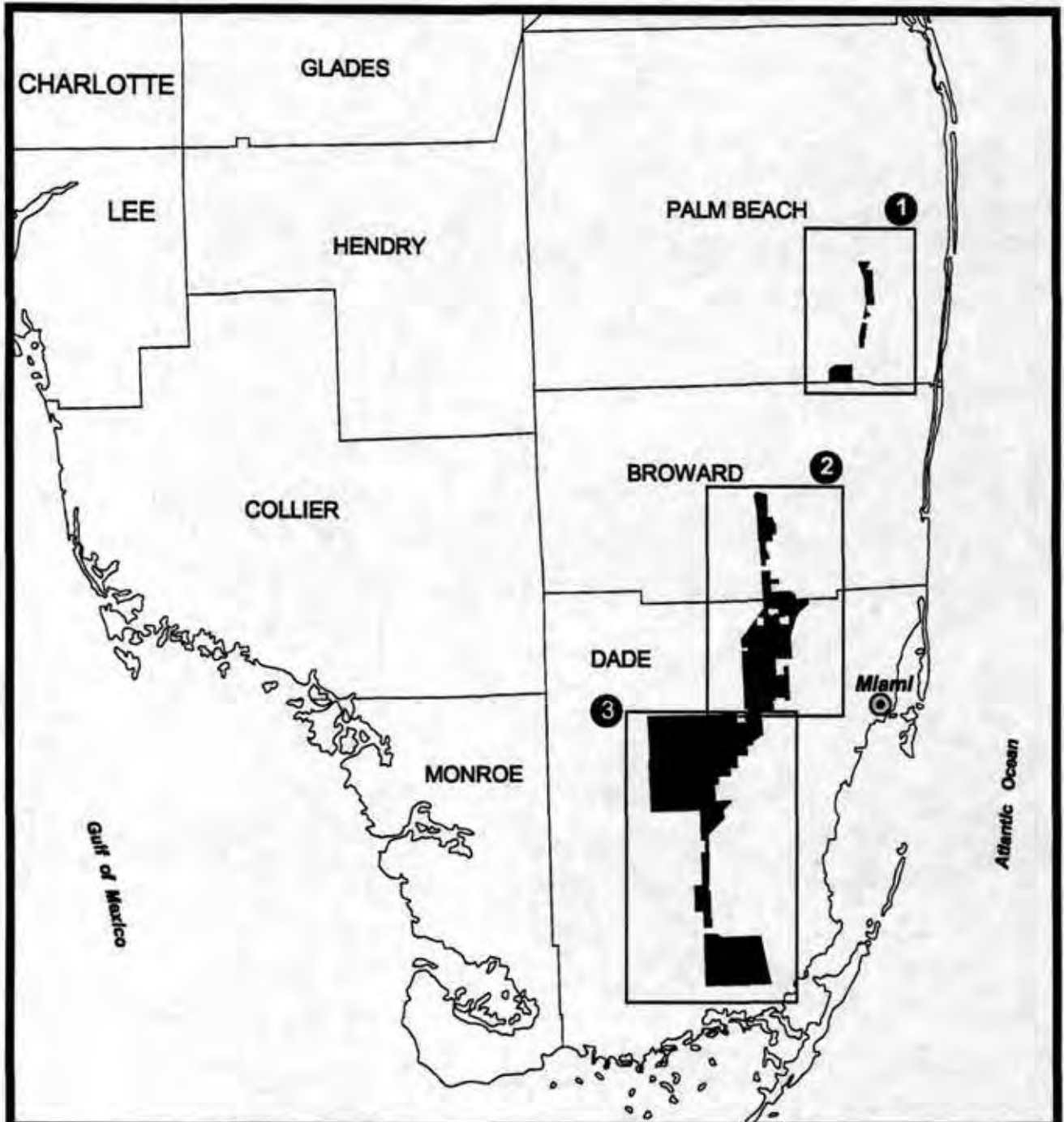
The remainder of this project is to be managed by the South Florida Water Management District. This prospectus is not available at this time; the management cost summary follows.

Management Cost Summary/NPS

Category	1995/96
Source of Funds	Federal
Salary	\$355,500
OPS	\$141,300
Expense	\$0
OCO	\$14,200
FCO	\$39,000
TOTAL	\$550,000

Management Cost Summary/SFWMD

Category	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99
Source of Funds	WMLTF	WMLTF	WMLTF
Salary	\$165,000	\$165,000	\$165,000
OPS	\$0	\$0	\$0
Expense	\$61,500	\$61,500	\$61,500
OCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
FCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$228,000	\$226,500	\$226,500



East Everglades: Overview

Dade, Broward Counties

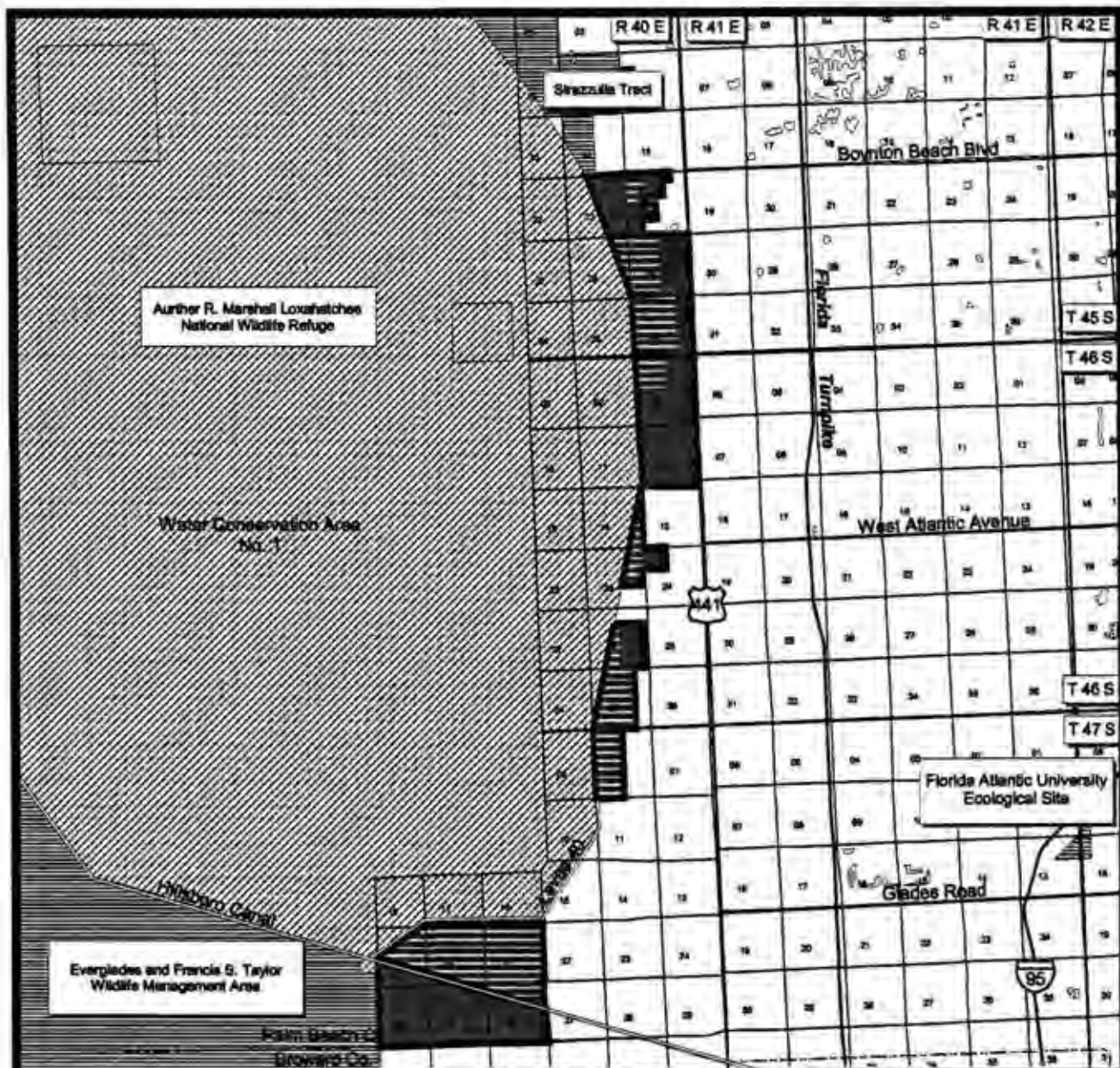
1. Map Sheet 1
2. Map Sheet 2
3. Map Sheet 3



0 5 10 15 20 Miles



East Everglades - Mega/Multiparcel 4



East Everglades: Map sheet 1

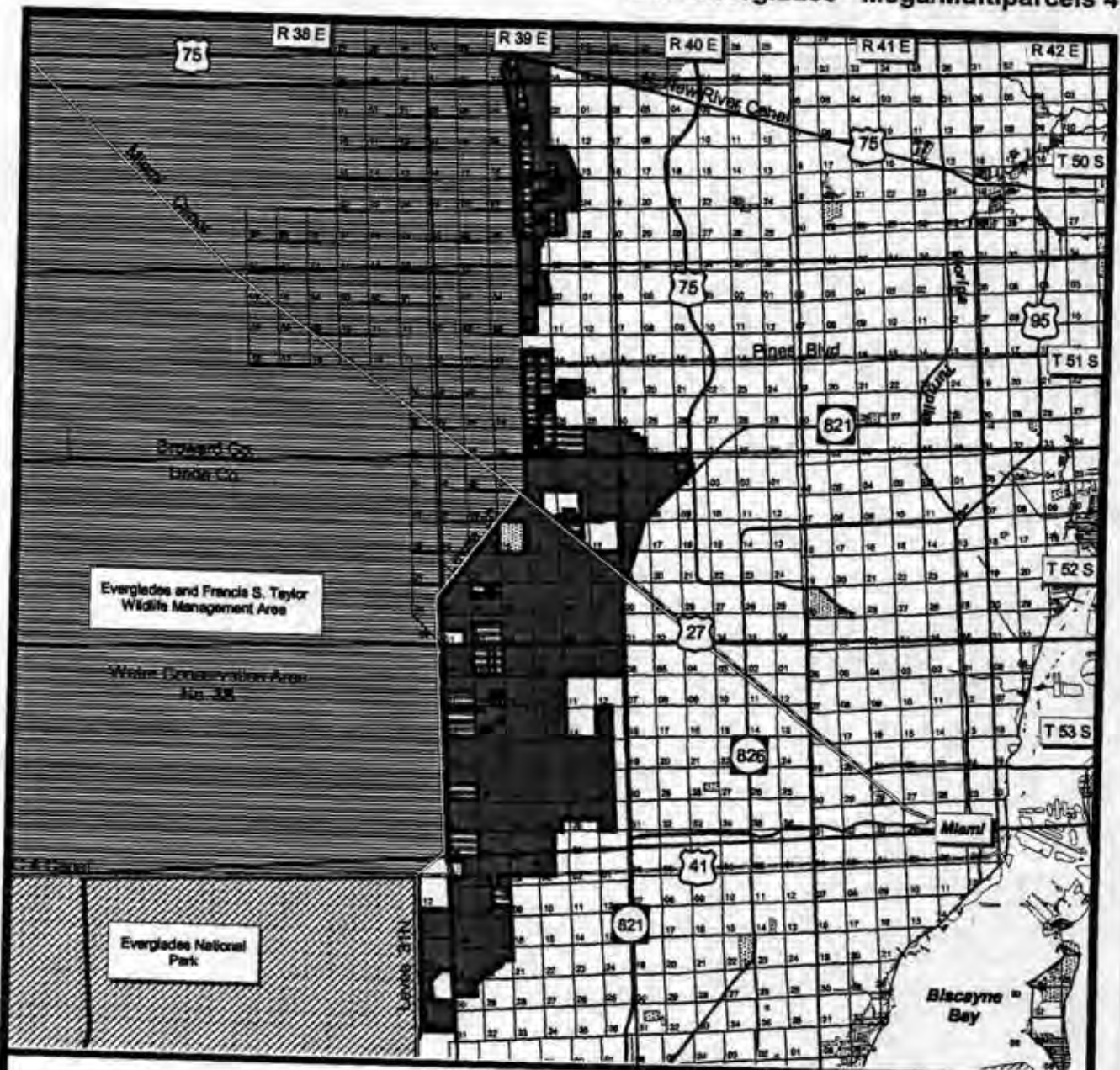
Palm Beach County

- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Carl Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project



0 1 2 3 4 Miles





East Everglades: Map Sheet 2

Broward, Dade Counties

- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Carl Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project



0 1 2 3 4 Miles



East Everglades - Mega/Multiparcel 4



East Everglades: Map Sheet 3

Dade County

- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Carl Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project



0 2 4 6 8 10 Miles



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 in the United States. Strand swamp is a shallow, forested depression that accumulates standing water, is usually linear to oblong in shape, and is usually dominated by cypress trees. The unique physical character of the Fakahatchee Strand creates a habitat that supports profuse populations of rare 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 ownerships 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. All of the acreage in this project is considered "essential".

On March 20, 1998, the Council added approximately 5,857 acres to the project boundary.

Coordination

CARL has no acquisition partners at this time.

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
41 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1980
Project Area (Acres)	80,231
Acres Acquired	62,833
at a Cost of	\$20,804,925
Acres Remaining	17,398
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$4,575,674

Fakahatchee Strand - Mega/Multiparcels 5

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.

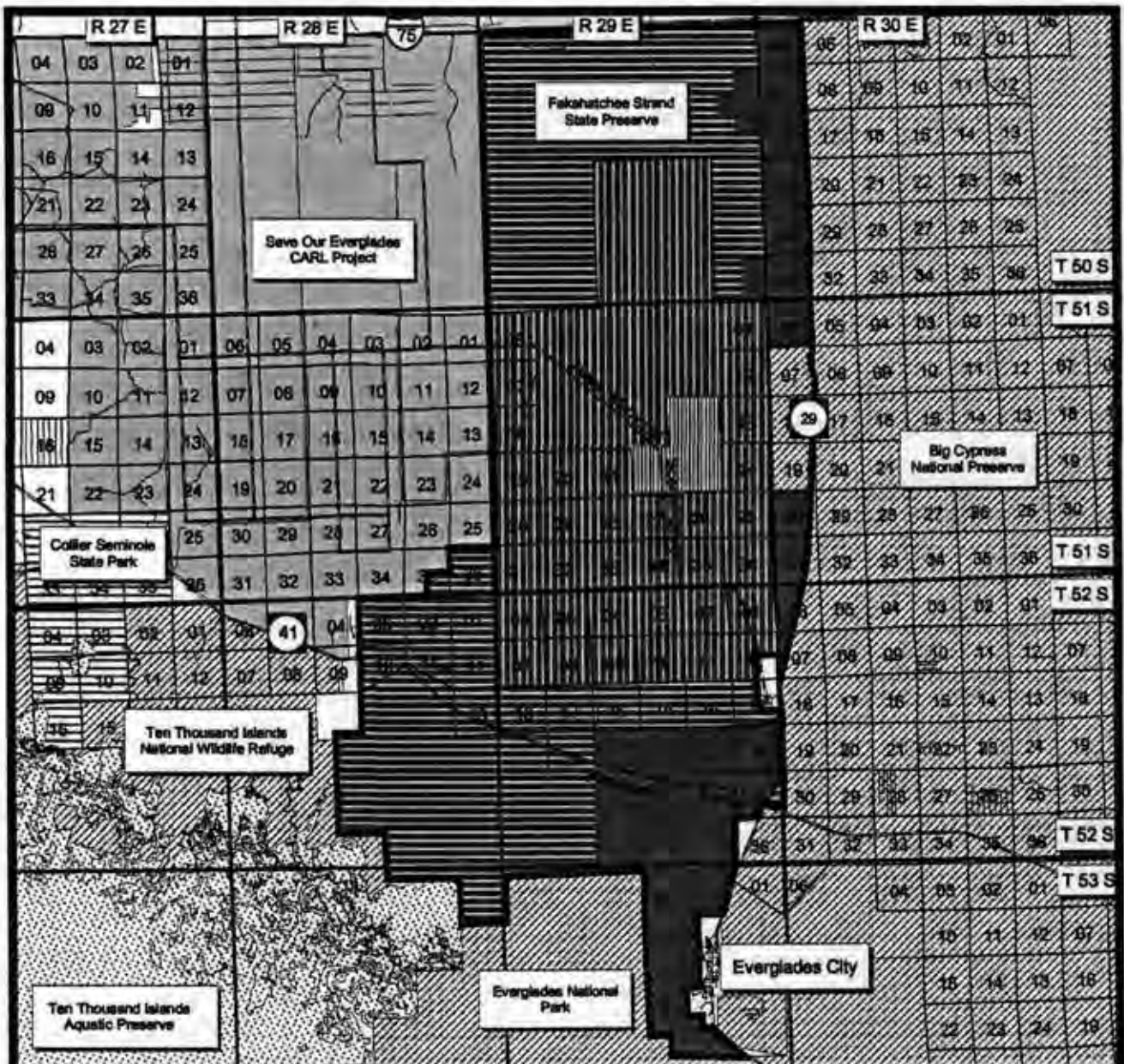
Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure Immediately after being brought under the management of the Division of Recreation and Parks, each parcel management activities will concentrate on site security, natural and cultural resource protection, 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	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99
Source of Funds	CARL/SPTF	CARL/SPTF	CARL/SPTF
Salary	\$139,51	\$143,702	\$148,013
OPS	\$10,602	\$9,000	\$9,000
Expense	\$34,977	\$32,183	\$32,183
OCO	\$22,026	\$605	\$605
Int. Mgmt	\$16,457	\$16,457	\$16,457
FCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$223,578	\$202,624	\$206,935



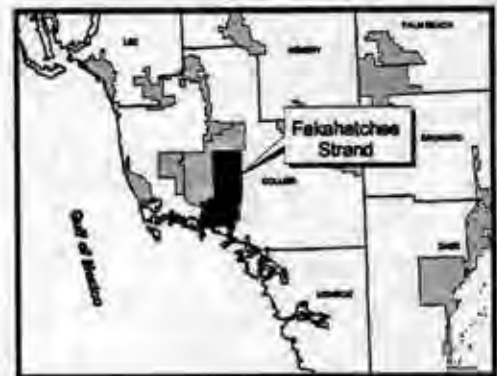
Fakahatchee Strand

Collier County

- Acquired
- Mixed Ownership State and Private
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Carl Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- County Land
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project



0 1 2 3 4 Miles



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 chain of barrier islands that provide protection for Charlotte Harbor, one of Florida's most productive estuaries. The natural communities on these islands are in excellent condition and have high species diversity (some may be unique to these islands). They also support some of the best extant populations of Florida lantana and aboriginal prickly apple. This project contains several archaeological and historical sites. Cayo Costa

Island is subdivided into small lots and is therefore 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. All of the acreage in this project is considered "essential".

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. Lee County has a certain amount of acquisition funds for this project and is evaluating ways to assist the CARL program in its completion.

FNAI Elements	
<i>Florida lantana</i>	G2/S2
Piping plover	G2/S2
<i>Sanibel 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	1,909
At a Cost of	\$24,440,596
Acres Remaining	23
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of \$563,131	

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 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.

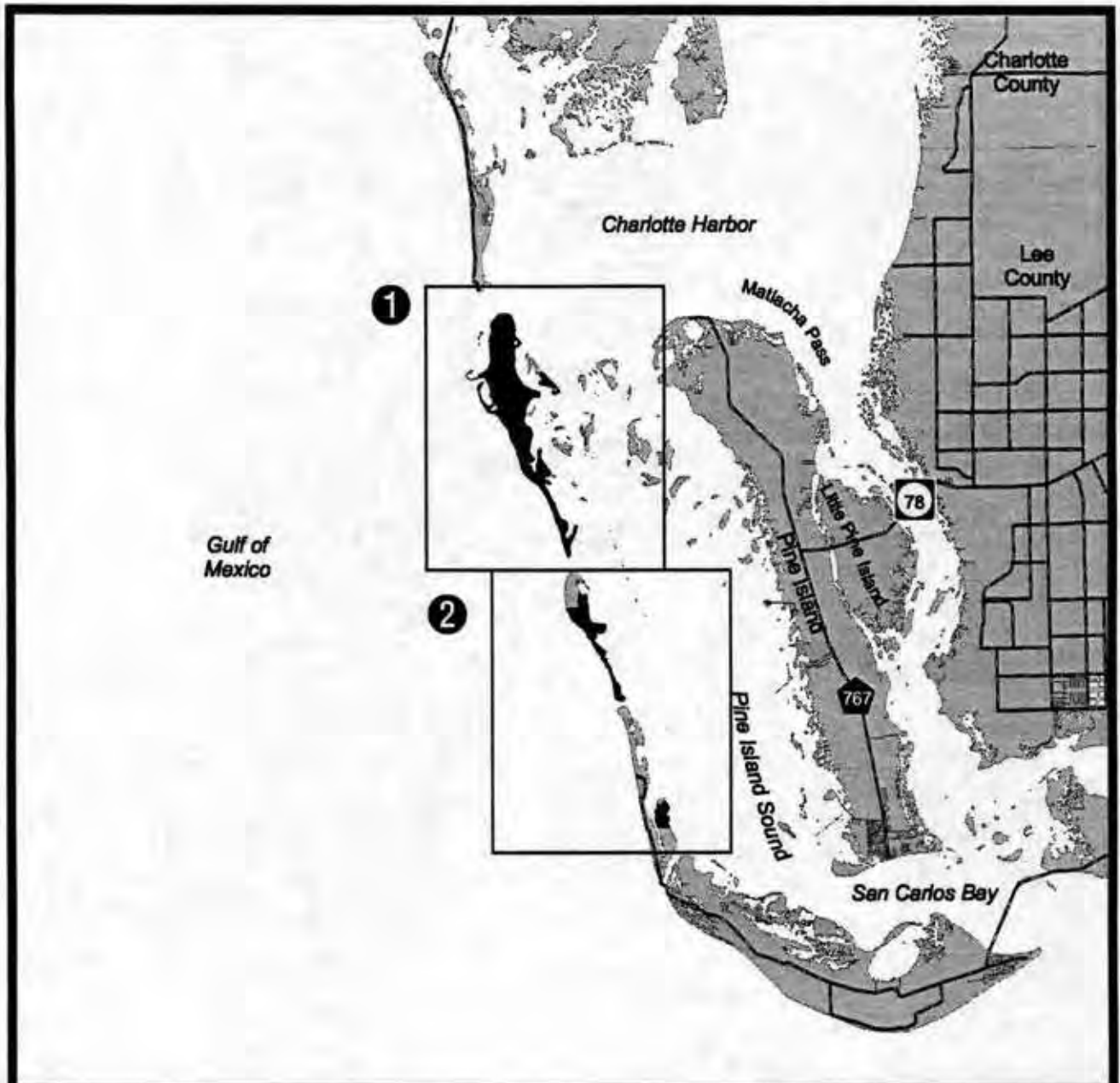
Management Cost Summary/DRP

Category Source of Funds	1996/97 SPTF/LATF/CARL	1997/98 SPTF/CARL	1998/99 SPTF/CARL
Salary	\$0	\$0	\$0
OPS	\$0	\$0	\$0
Expense	\$70,768	\$70,768	\$70,768
OCO	\$17,432	\$0	\$0
Int. Mgt.	\$2,600	\$2,600	\$2,600
HOSP	\$1,725	\$1,725	\$1,725
FCO	\$1,040	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$93,565	\$75,093	\$75,093

Cayo Costa Island - Mega/Multiparcels 6

Management Cost Summary/USFWS

Category	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98
Source of Funds	Federal	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



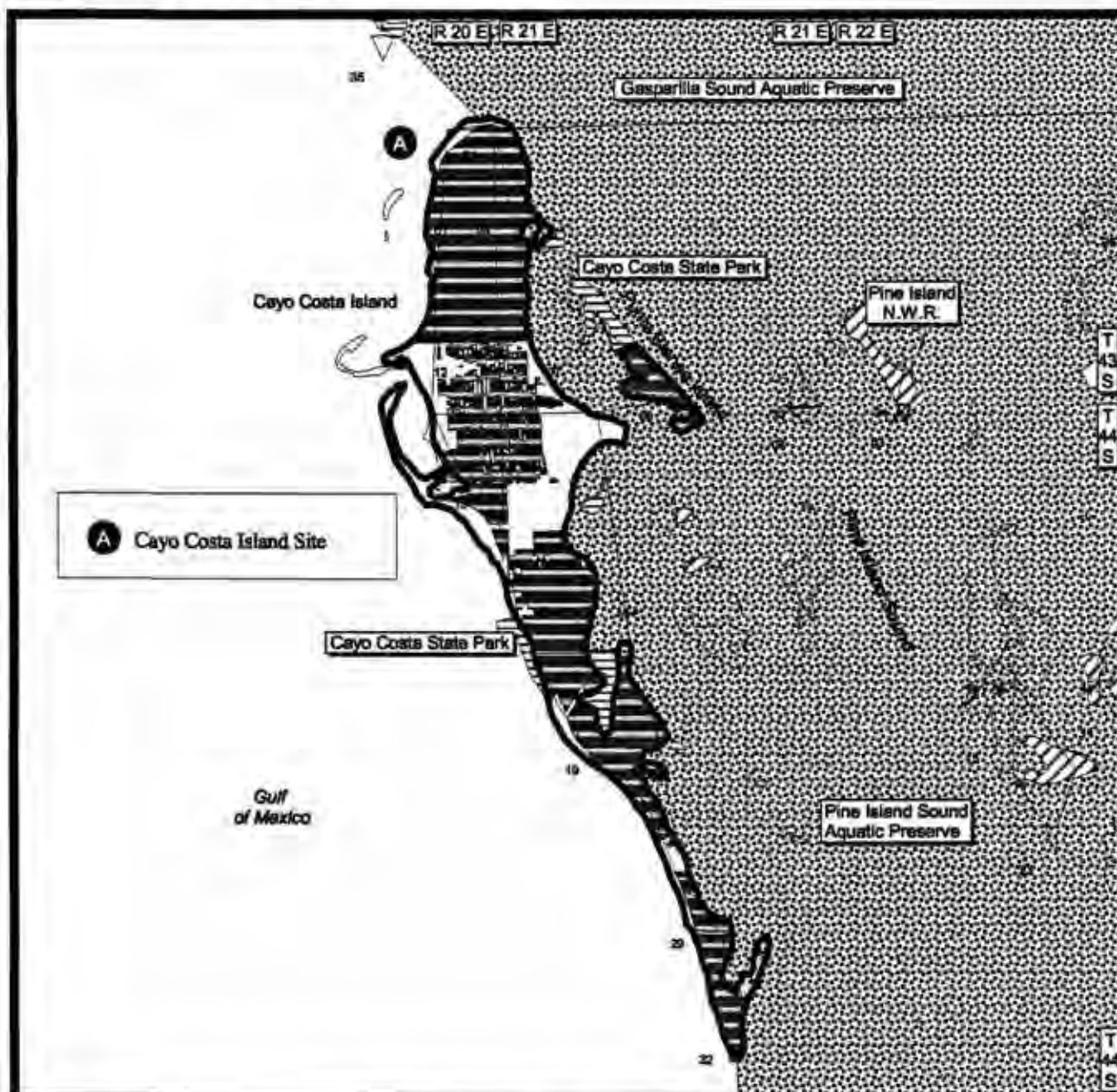
Cayo Costa - Buck Key Overview

LEE COUNTY

- Map Sheet 1:
 A. Cayo Costa Island
 Map Sheet 2:
 A. North Captiva Island
 B. Buck Key



Cayo Costa Island - Mega/Multiparcel 6



Cayo Costa - Buck Key: Map Sheet 1 of 2

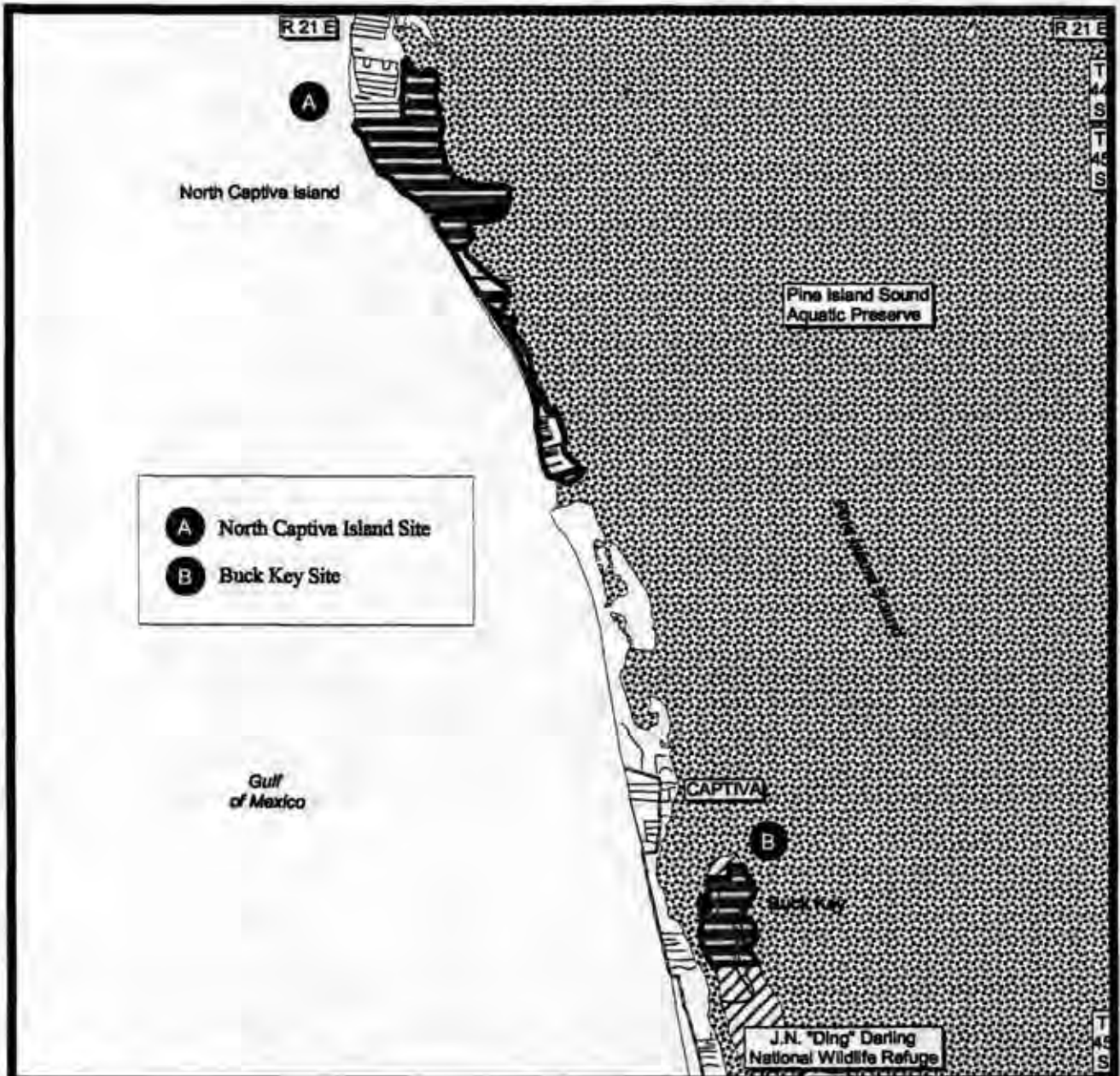
LEE COUNTY

- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- CARL Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project



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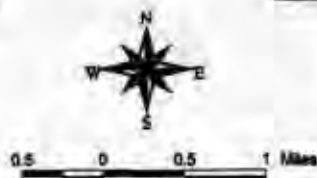




Cayo Costa - Buck Key: Map Sheet 2 of 2

LEE COUNTY

- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- CARL Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project



Cayo Costa - Buck Key
Map Sheet 2 of 2



Brevard Coastal Scrub Ecosystem

Mega/Multi 7

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 will manage the original six sites, and the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission will manage the six sites added in 1996.

General Description

The project includes four areas considered essential to the preservation of scrub, mesic and scrubby flatwoods, floodplain marsh and marsh lake along the Atlantic Coastal Ridge and St. John's River marshes. Acquisition and management of these core areas are imperative for the survival of the Florida Scrub Jay on the East Coast of Florida. The tracts comprising this project also support several rare vertebrates and at least six rare plant species, including a very rare mint. All of the tracts in the project are surrounded by development and several peripheral areas are already being de-

stroyed. 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

This project consists of four sites. The Valkaria Site is approximately 2,764 acres with multiple owners. The South Babcock site is 445 acres and contains multiple ownerships. The Grissom Parkway is 2,962 acres and the Ten Mile Ridge site is 529 acres. This project was created on December 3, 1998, when the Council transferred the four sites from the Bargain group.

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.

FNAI Elements	
SCRUB	G2/S2
Florida scrub-jay	G3/S3
<i>Curtiss' milkweed</i>	G3/S3
<i>Large-flowered rosemary</i>	G3/S3
SCRUBBY FLATWOODS	G3/S3
WET FLATWOODS	G3/S3
Bald eagle	G4/S3
DEPRESSION MARSH	G4?/S3
12 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1993*
Project Area (Acres)	6,700
Acres Acquired	0
at a Cost of	\$0
Acres Remaining	6,700
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of \$22,936,704	

* Original project

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 six original sites of the Brevard Coastal Scrub Ecosystem CARL Project. The Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission will manage the six sites added in 1996.

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 a core area 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. Firebreaks 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, FWCC, and others) to implement a quality management program for scrub communities.

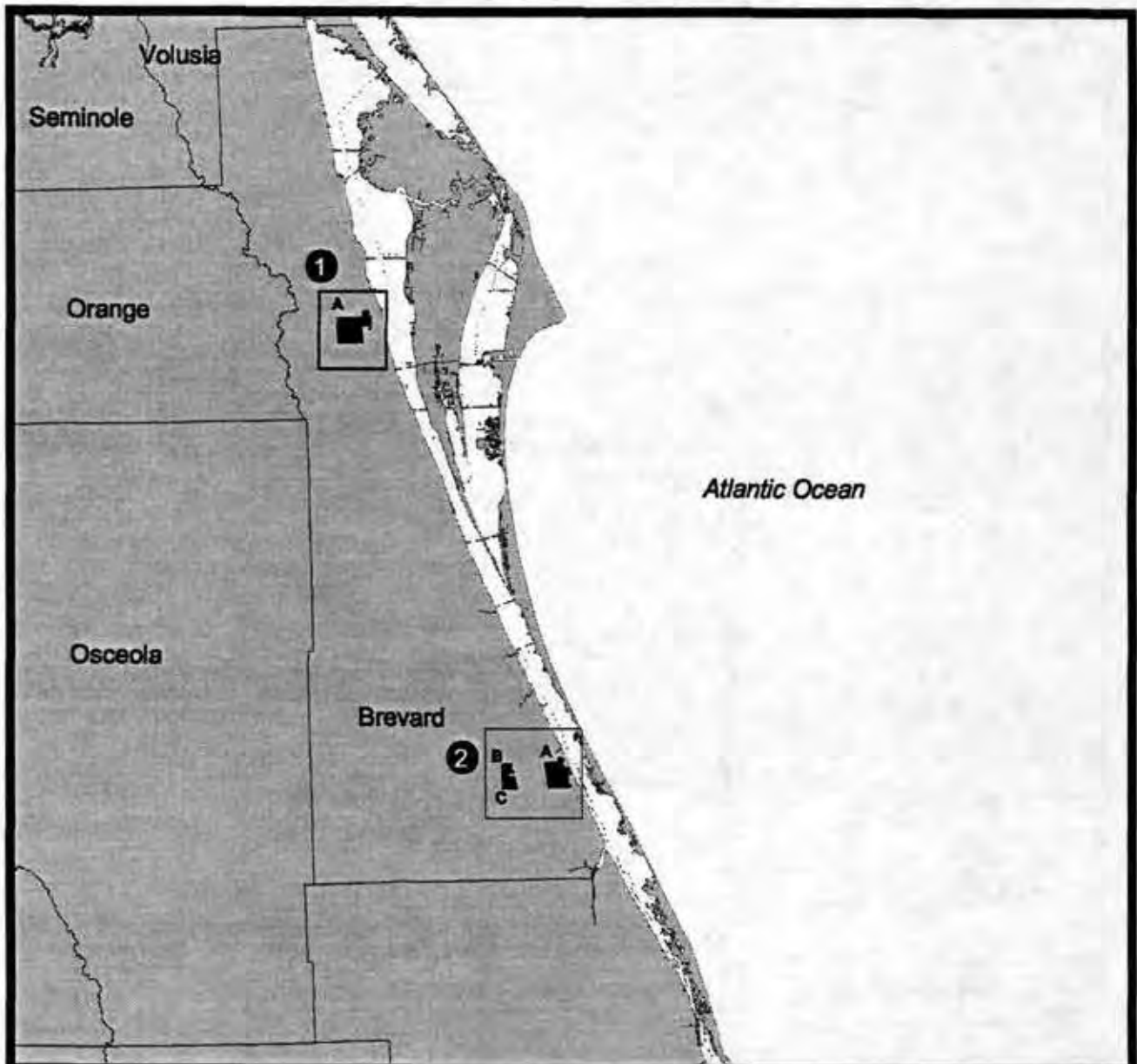
Management costs and sources of revenue An inter-agency partnership among the participating agencies provides opportunities for revenue sharing. The Brevard County EEL Program proposed to set aside \$2.6 million dollars from their excess ad valorem revenues to begin a management endowment for the EEL 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

Brevard Coastal Scrub Ecosystem - Mega/Multiparcels 7

Committee will aggressively seek matching funds for site management, development of environmental education programs, and for necessary research and monitoring.

Management Cost Summary

Category	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97
Source of Funds	County	County	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



Brevard Coastal Scrub Ecosystem - Mega/Multiparcel Overview

BREVARD COUNTY

Map Sheet 1:

A. Grissom Parkway Site

Map Sheet 2:

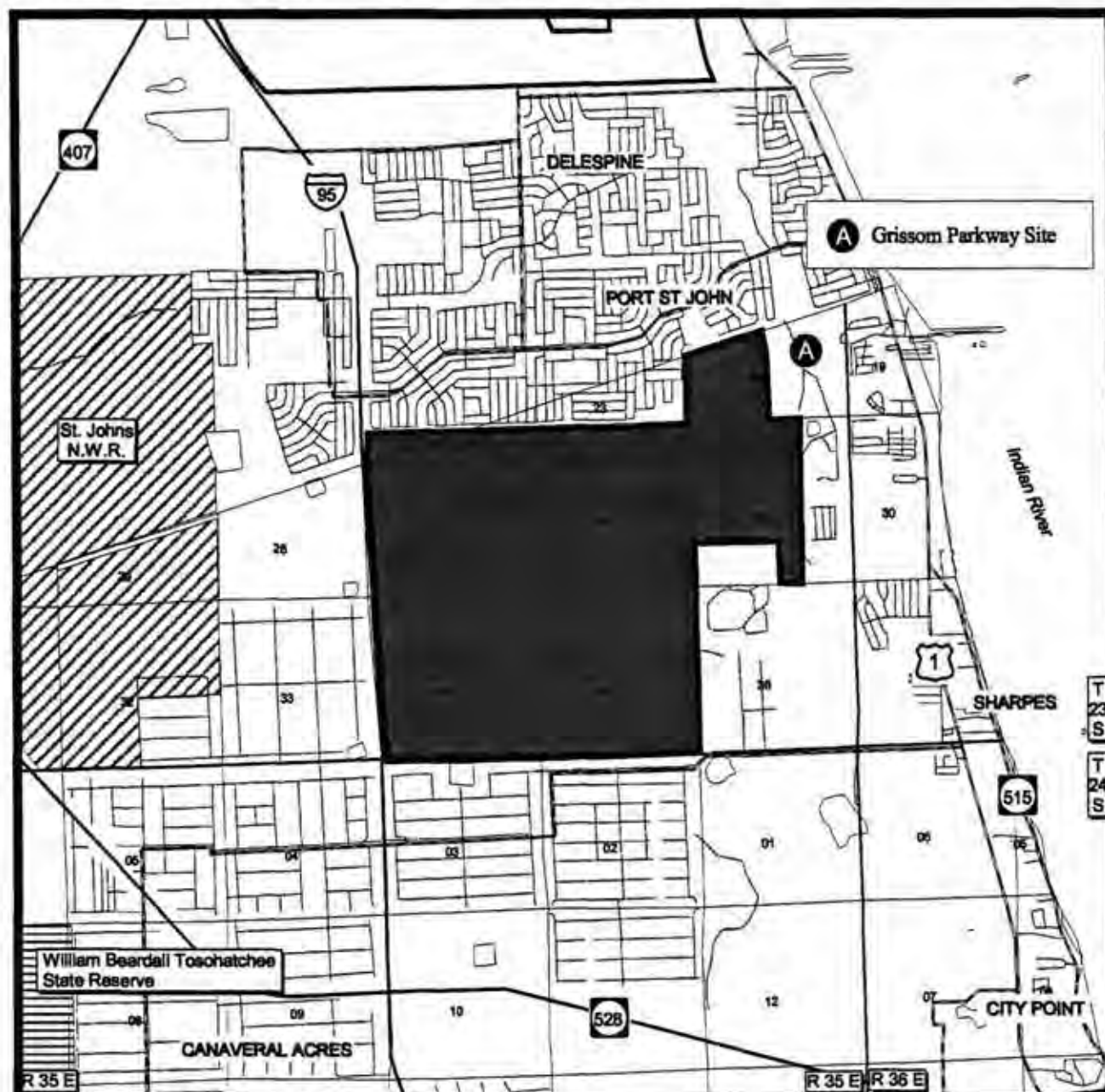
A. Valkaria Site

B. 10 Mile Ridge Expansion Site

C. South Babcock Site



Brevard Coastal Scrub Ecosystem - Mega/Multiparcels 7



Brevard Coastal Scrub Ecosystem - Mega/Multiparcel: Map Sheet 1 of 2

BREVARD COUNTY

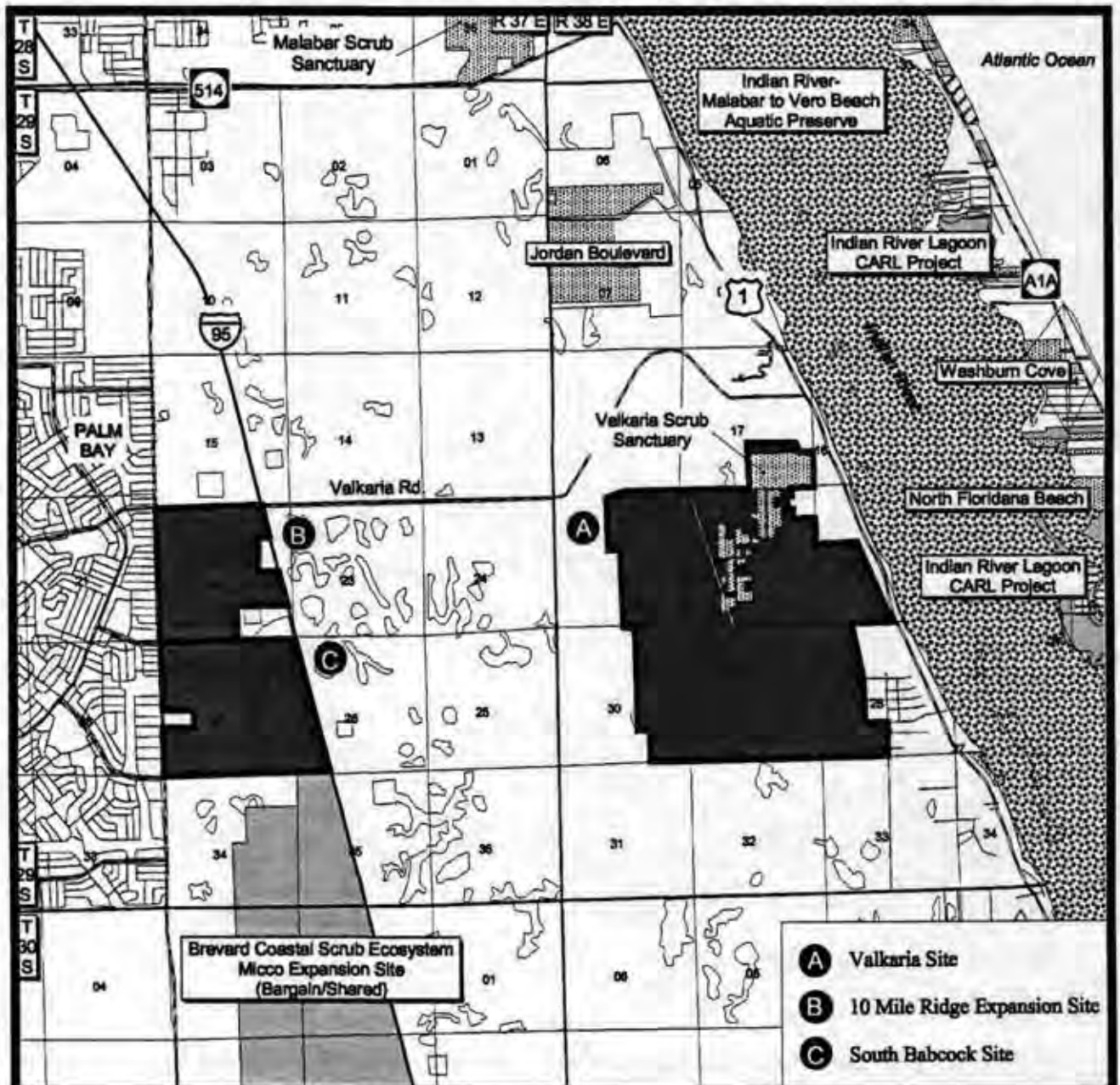
- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- CARL Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project



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Brevard Coastal Scrub Ecosystem -
Mega/Multiparcel:
Map Sheet 1

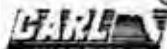




Brevard Coastal Scrub Ecosystem - Mega/Multiparcel: Map Sheet 2 of 2

BREVARD COUNTY

- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- CARL Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project



Negotiation Impasse Projects



**Conservation and Recreation Lands
2000 Annual Report
Negotiation Impasse Projects**

1. Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge	475
2. Longleaf Pine Ecosystem	484
3. Florida's First Magnitude Springs	490
4. Freedom Tower	499
5. Lake Powell	502
6. Suwannee Buffers	506
7. Sand Mountain	512
8. Allapattah Flats	516
9. Cypress Creek/Trail Ridge	520
10. Letchworth Mounds	524
11. Heather Island	527
12. Hall Ranch	531
13. Pierce Mound Complex	535
14. Putnam County Sandhills	538
15. Apalachicola River	542

Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge

Impasse 1

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, this 20-mile stretch of beach in Brevard and Indian River Counties is the second most significant nesting area for Loggerhead sea turtles in the world, one of the most significant nesting areas for Green Turtles in the western hemisphere, and an occasional nesting area for the Leatherback, the largest and rarest sea turtle. 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 and 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 intense development pressure, both commercial and residential.

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 developed and undeveloped parcels situated between developed parcels. Acquisition efforts are ongoing.

The LAMAC approved the addition of 112 acres to the project boundary on March 10, 1995.

FNAI Elements	
Devil's shoestring	G1Q/S1
Coastal vervain	G2/S2
Prickly-apple	G2G3/S2S3
SHELL MOUND	G3/S2
Loggerhead turtle	G3/S2
Green turtle	G3/S2
Leatherback turtle	G3/S2
Gopher tortoise	G3/S3
15 elements known from site	

Placed on list	1991
Project Area (Acres)	1,018
Acres Acquired	524
at a Cost of	\$35,650,365
Acres Remaining	494
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$22,275,000*

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

Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge - Negotiation Impasse 1

On December 3, 1998, the Council transferred this project to the Negotiation Impasse group. Several offers have been made to remaining owners, who are unwilling sellers.

Coordination

This project was developed in conjunction with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). The federal government approved \$2 million 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.

The Richard King Mellon Foundation has made a substantial contribution to the overall protection

and 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 and 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 259.032 (11)(c) F.S. About 30% of the lands are

low-need, 50% moderate-need and 20% high-need properties.

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 Service 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 edu-

Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge - Negotiation Impasse 1

cation 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	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99
Source of Funds	FWS	FWS	FWSTF
Salary	\$17,000	\$17,000	\$17,000
OPS	N/A	NA	N/A
Expense	N/A	NA	N/A
OCO	N/A	N/A	N/A
FCO	N/A	N/A	N/A
TOTAL	\$17,000	\$17,000	\$17,000

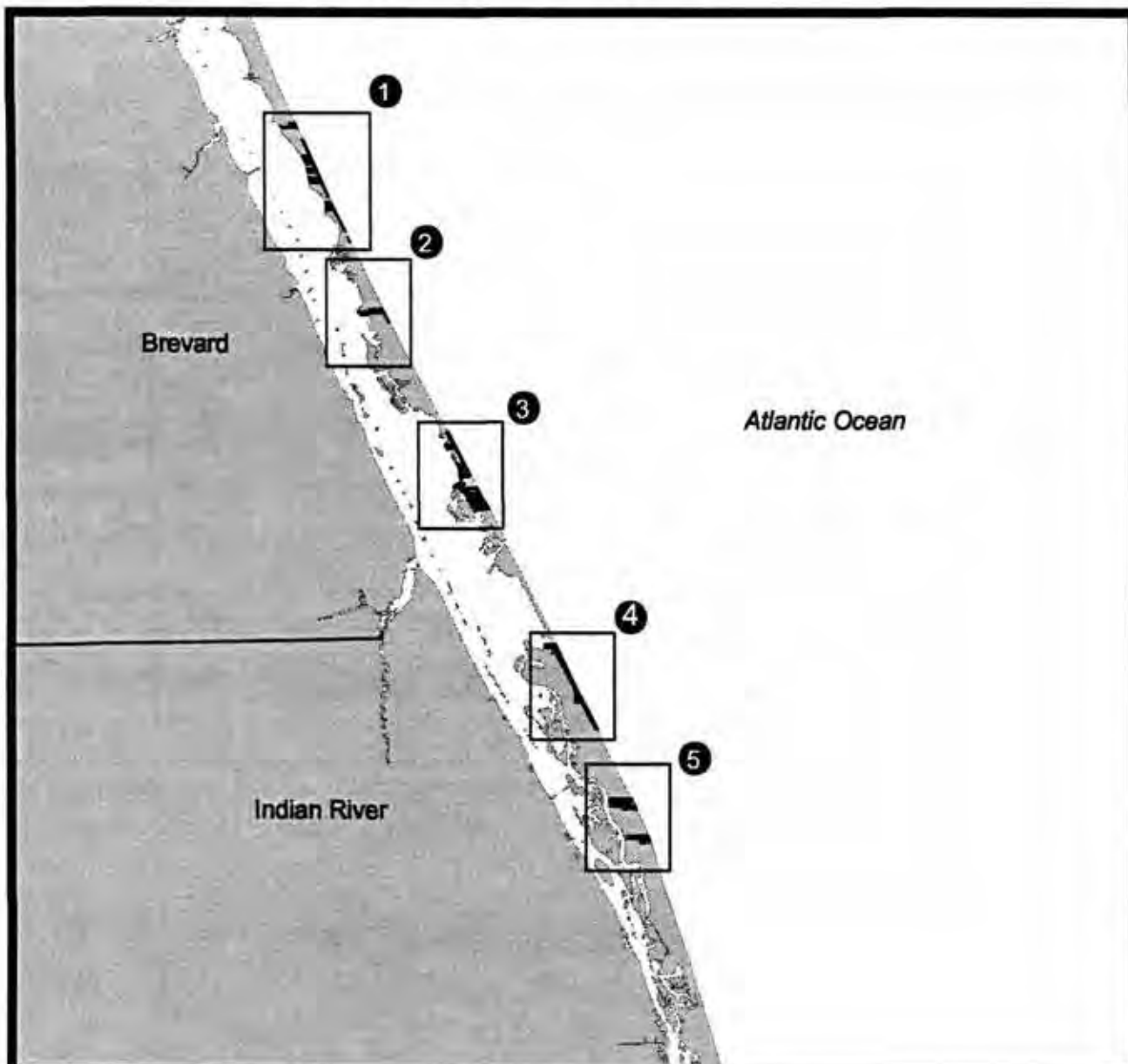
Management Cost Summary/Brevard County

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	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99
Source of Funds	SPTF	SPTF	SPTF
Salary	\$564,489	\$581,424	\$598,866
OPS	\$63,602	\$55,000	\$55,000
Expense	\$145,616	\$144,000	\$144,000
OCO	\$10,805	\$24,188	\$24,188
HOSP	\$7,785	\$7,785	\$7,875
FCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$792,386	\$812,487	\$812,929



Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge Overview

BREVARD, INDIAN RIVER COUNTIES

Map Sheet 1:

A. Archie Carr N.W.R. - Northern Boundary

B. Archie Carr N.W.R. - Core Segment 1

Map Sheet 2:

A. Archie Carr N.W.R. - Core Segment 2

Map Sheet 3:

A. Archie Carr N.W.R. - Core Segment 3

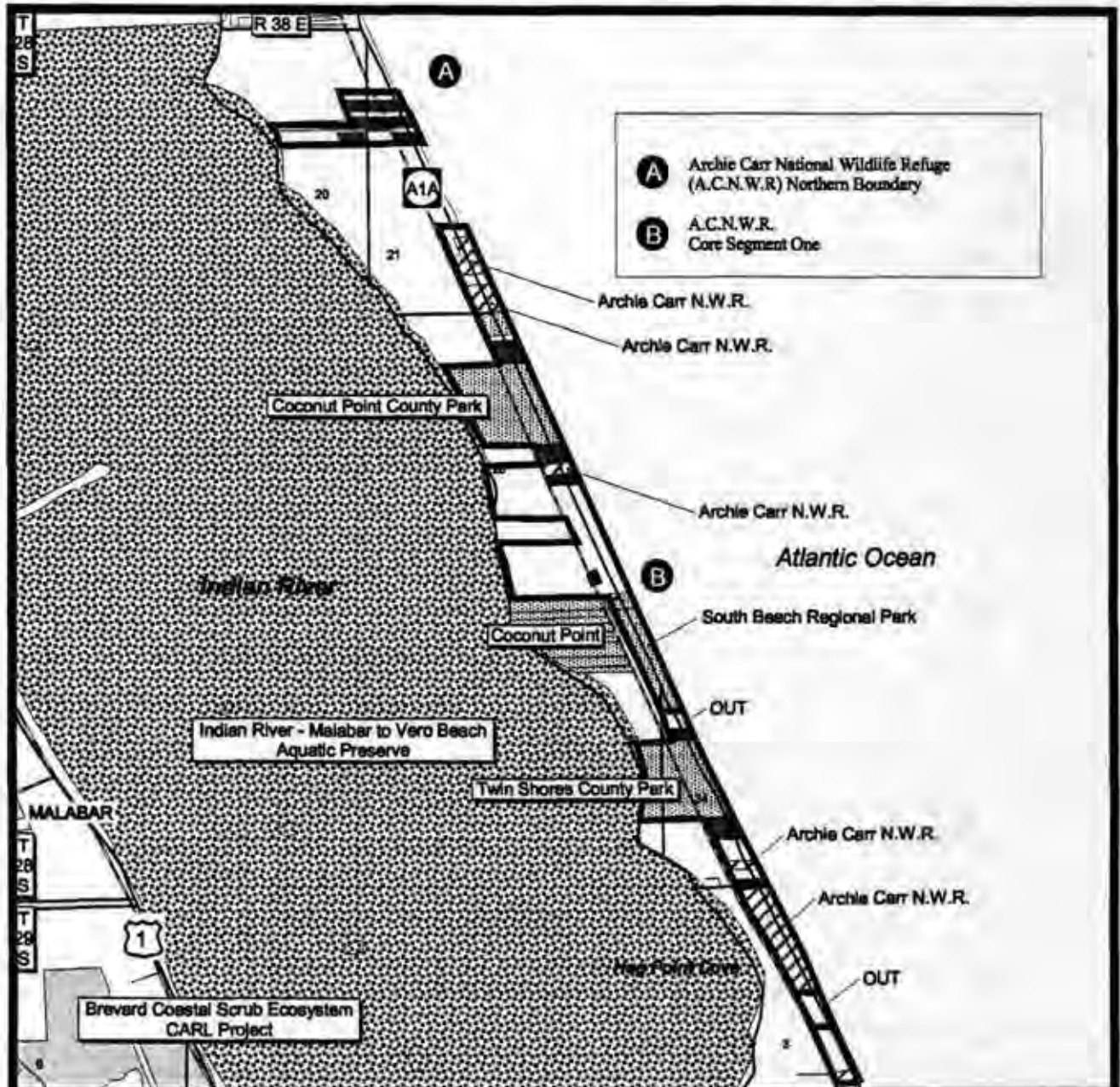
Map Sheet 4:

A. Archie Carr N.W.R. - Core Segment 4 - Southern Boundary

Map Sheet 5:

A. Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge





Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge: Map Sheet 1 of 5

BREVARD COUNTY

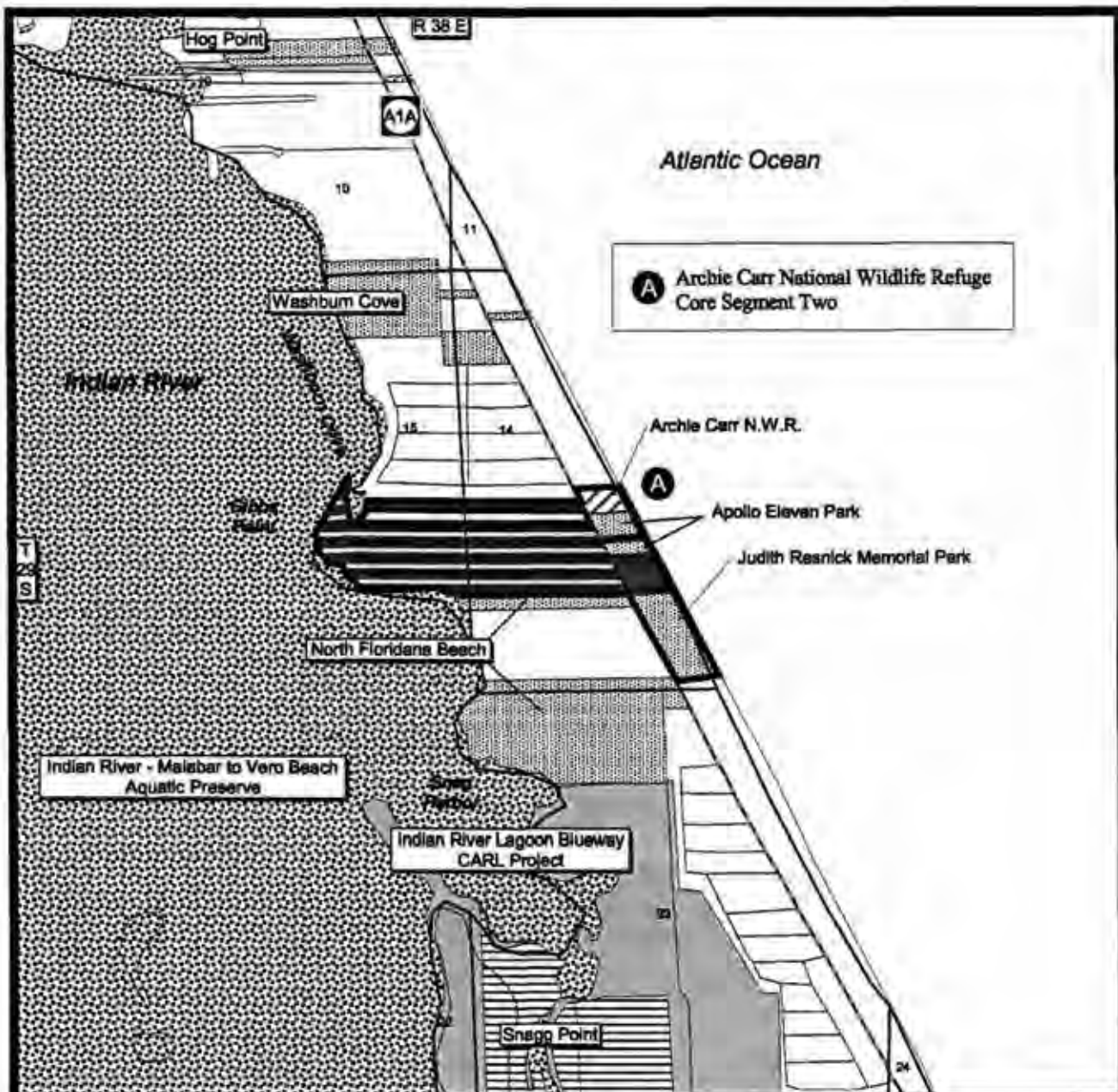
- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- CARL Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project



0.5 0 0.5 Miles



Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge - Negotiation Impasse 1



Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge: Map Sheet 2 of 5

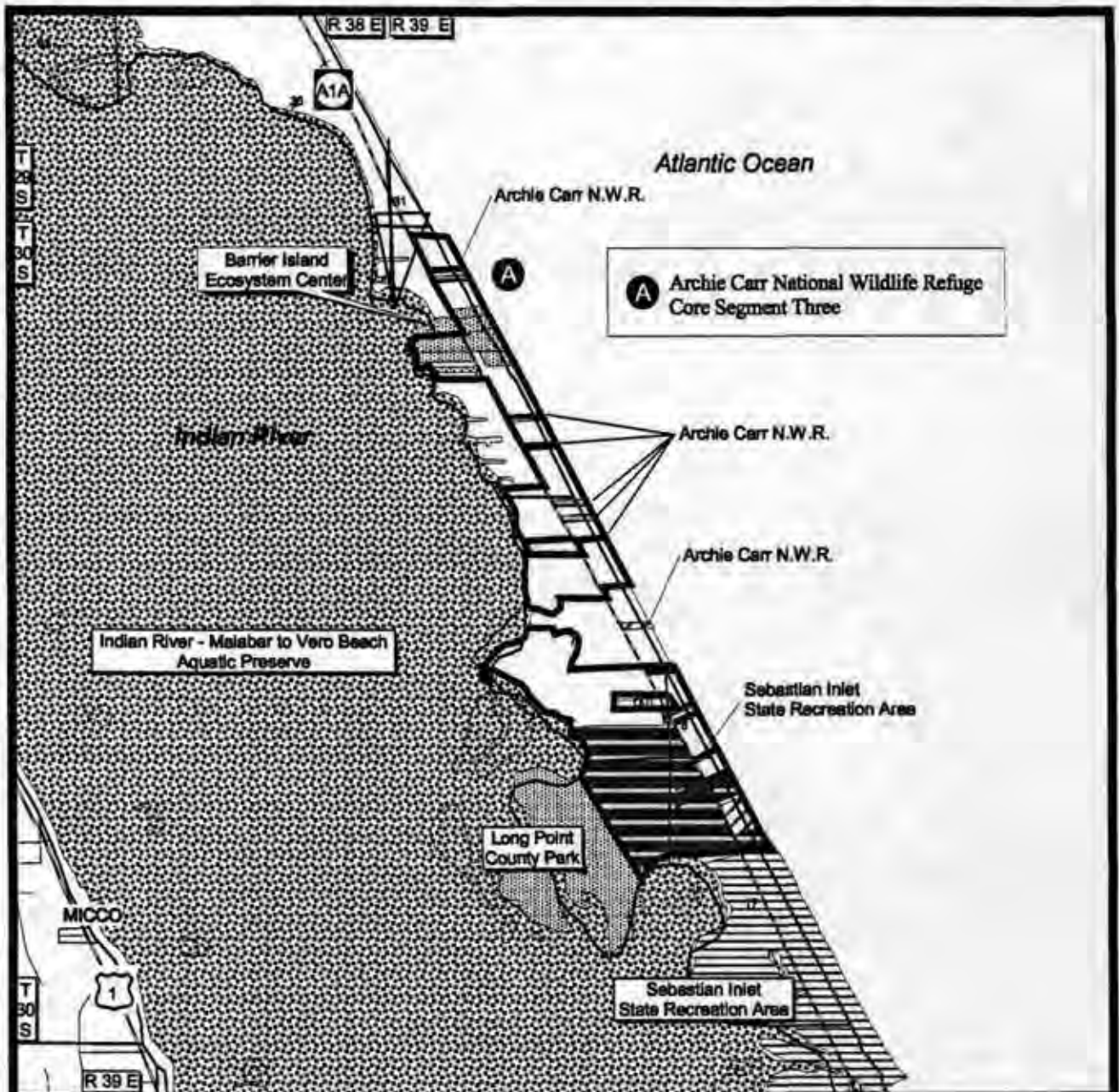
BREVARD COUNTY

- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- CARL Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project



0.3 0 0.3 Miles





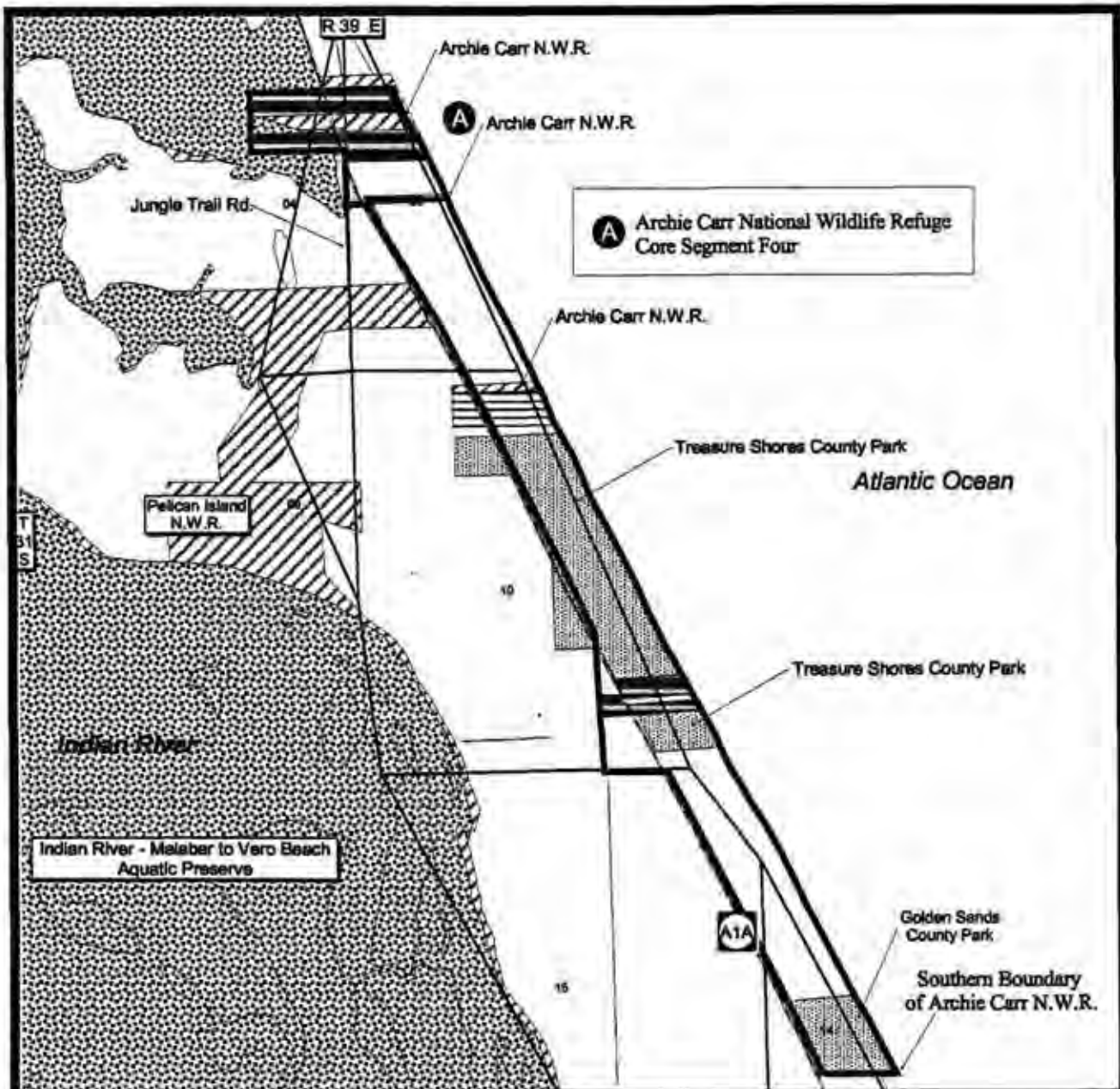
Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge: Map Sheet 3 of 5

BREVARD COUNTY

- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- CARL Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project



Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge - Negotiation Impasse 1



Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge: Map Sheet 4 of 5

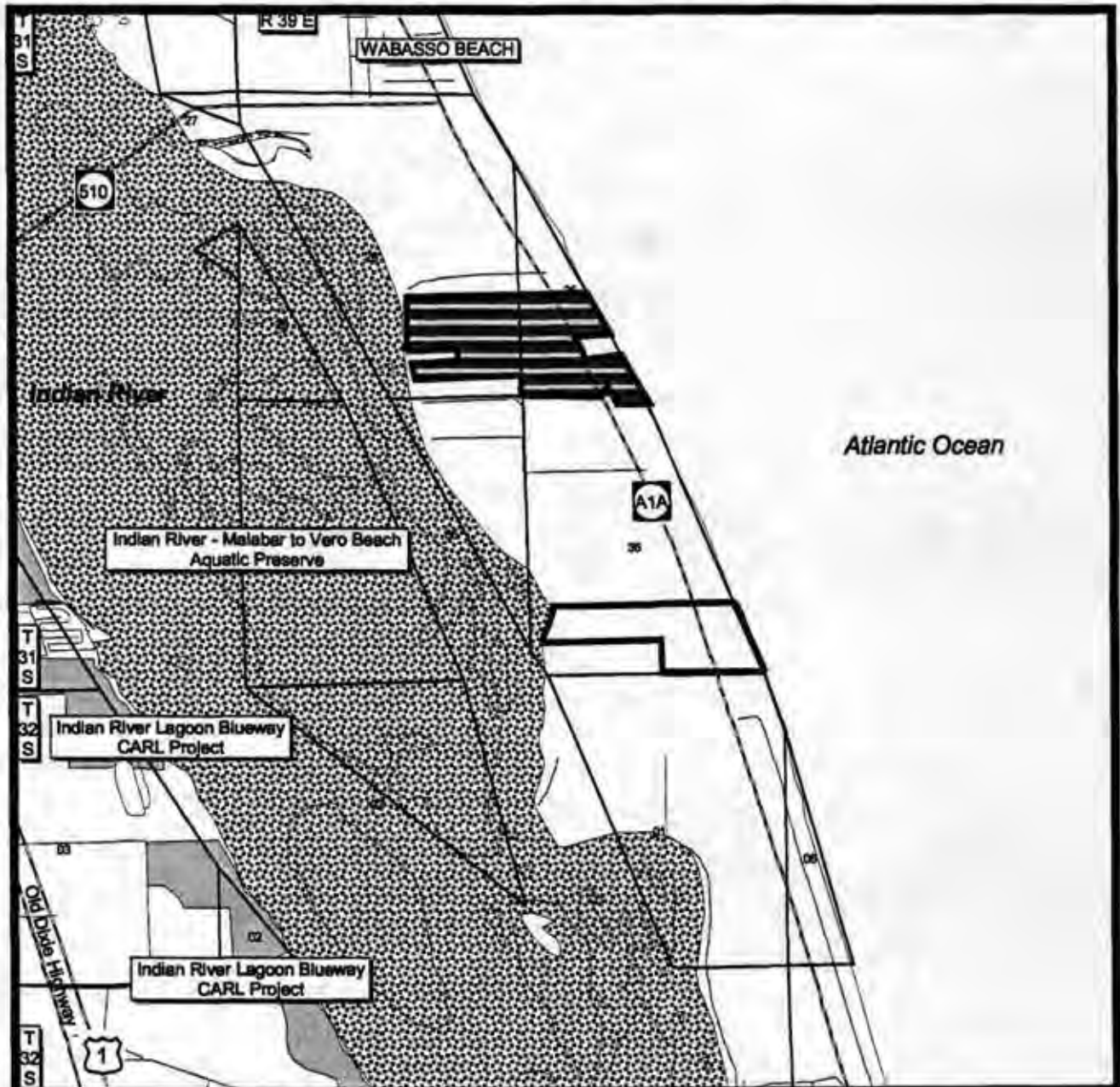
INDIAN RIVER COUNTY

- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- CARL Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project



0.3 0 0.3 0.6 Miles

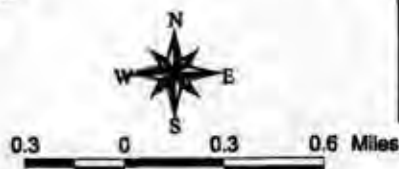




Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge: Map Sheet 5 of 5

INDIAN RIVER COUNTY

-  Acquired
-  Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
-  CARL Project Boundary
-  Federal Land
-  Local or Private Managed Area
-  State Land
-  State Aquatic Preserve
-  Other CARL Project



Longleaf Pine Ecosystem

Impasse 2

Hernando 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 two 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) and the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (Chassahowitzka).

General Description

Longleaf Pine Ecosystem sites (Chassahowitzka Sandhill and Deland Ridge Sandhill) are some of the highest quality longleaf pine sandhills in Florida. Longleaf pine sandhills are one of Florida's most distinctive and endangered forest types, and have declined by more than 80% in the last century. The project will protect 20 plants, animals, and natural communities listed by FNAI. Archaeological sites are known from the

Chassahowitzka site. These sites are vulnerable to logging and fire suppression as well as development.

Public Use

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

Acquisition Planning and Status

The Deland Ridge Sandhill (3,626 acres) site consists of one large ownership within Phase I—Strawn (essential—negotiations unsuccessful). Phase II includes all other remaining tracts which consist of five relatively large ownerships and less than 50 smaller tracts.

On October 15, 1998, LAMAC approved as "essential" smaller tracts owned by members of the Strawn family adjacent to the main tract.

On December 3, 1998, the Council transferred this project to the Negotiation Impasse group.

Coordination

The Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission has acquired portions of Chassahowitzka Sandhill site (7,740 acres) within T22, R17, Sections 1, 2, 10, and 11 and will try to acquire Phase IV and V under its Additions and Inholdings Program.

FNAI Elements	
SCRUB	G2/S2
Florida cave amphipod	G2/S2
Coastal lowland cave crayfish	G2/S2
North Florida spider cave crayfish	G2/S2
Red-cockaded woodpecker	G3/S2
AQUATIC CAVE	G3/S2
SANDHILL UPLAND LAKE	G3/S2
SANDHILL	G2G3/S2
20 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1993
Project Area (Acres)	10,940
Acres Acquired	4,136
at a Cost of	\$19,040,550
Acres Remaining	6,804
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$15,172,920

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 Deland Ridge Sandhill tract, and their size and diversity, make them suitable for a state forest. 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 Deland Ridge tract. The Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission will manage the Chassahowitzka Sandhill tract.

Conditions affecting intensity of management On the Deland Ridge tract, there are no known major disturbances that will require extraordinary attention, so management intensity is expected to be typical for a state forest. On the Chassahowitzka tract, the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission will protect the cultural sites from recreational or management activities.

Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure Long-range plans for the Deland Ridge Sandhill will generally be directed toward restor-

ing 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 of Forestry will promote environmental education.

Current management activities on the Chassahowitzka Sandhill tract include posting and fencing boundaries, clearing roadways and maintaining natural resources.

A long-term management plan is being developed which will incorporate 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.

FWCC's Chinsegut Environmental Education Center makes natural resource education a distinct possibility.

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

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

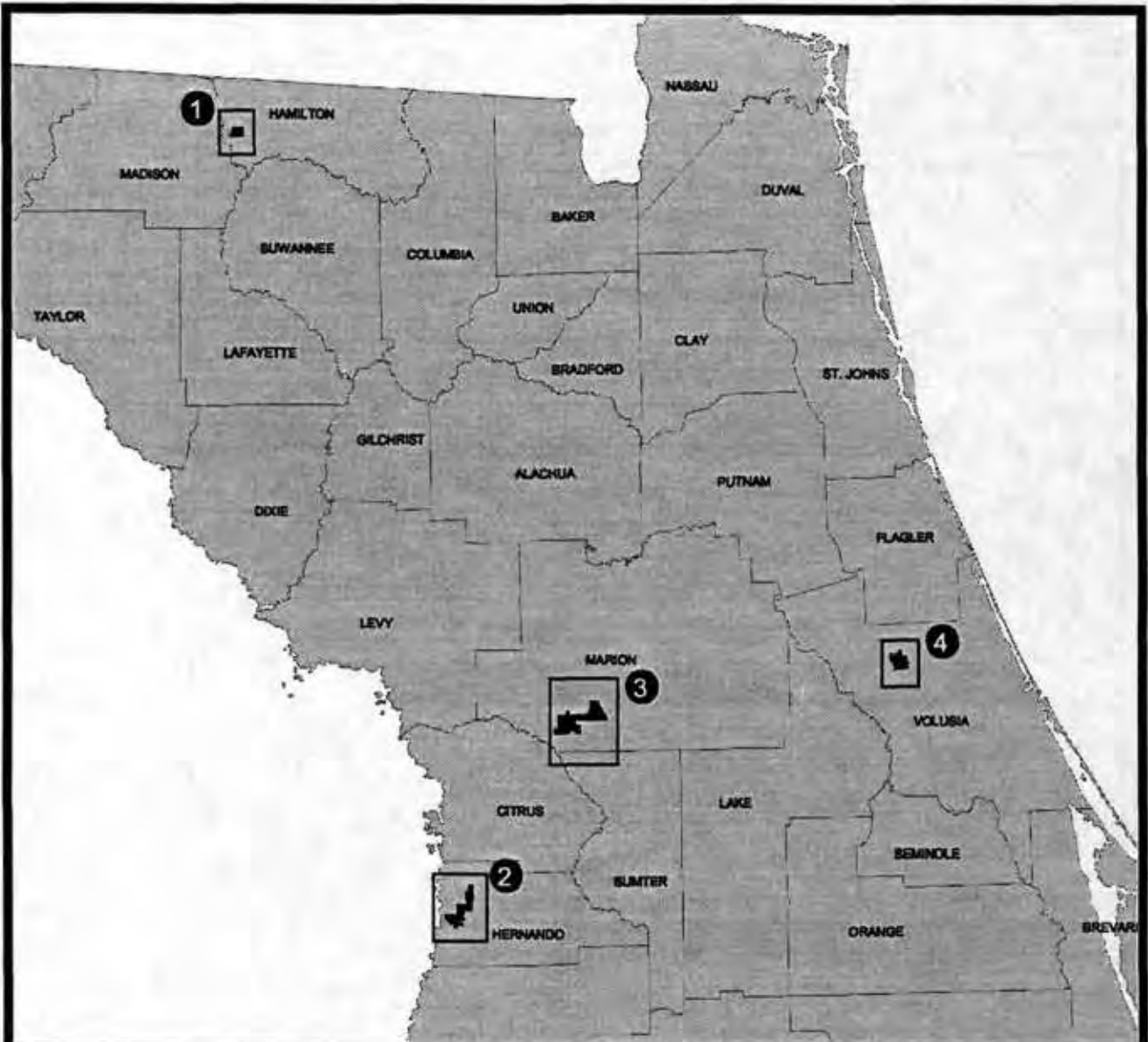
Longleaf Pine Ecosystem - Negotiation Impasse 2

Management Cost Summary/DOF (Deland Ridge)

Category	Startup	Recurring
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$0	\$0
OPS	\$0	\$0
Expense	\$7,000	\$5,000
OCO	\$0	\$0
FCO	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$7,000	\$5,000

Management Cost Summary/FWCC(Chassahowitzka Sandhill)

Category	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$117,530	\$117,530	\$195,883
OPS	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,500
Expense	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$40,000
OCO	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$111,500
FCO	\$0	\$0	\$150,000
TOTAL	\$162,530	\$162,530	\$502,883



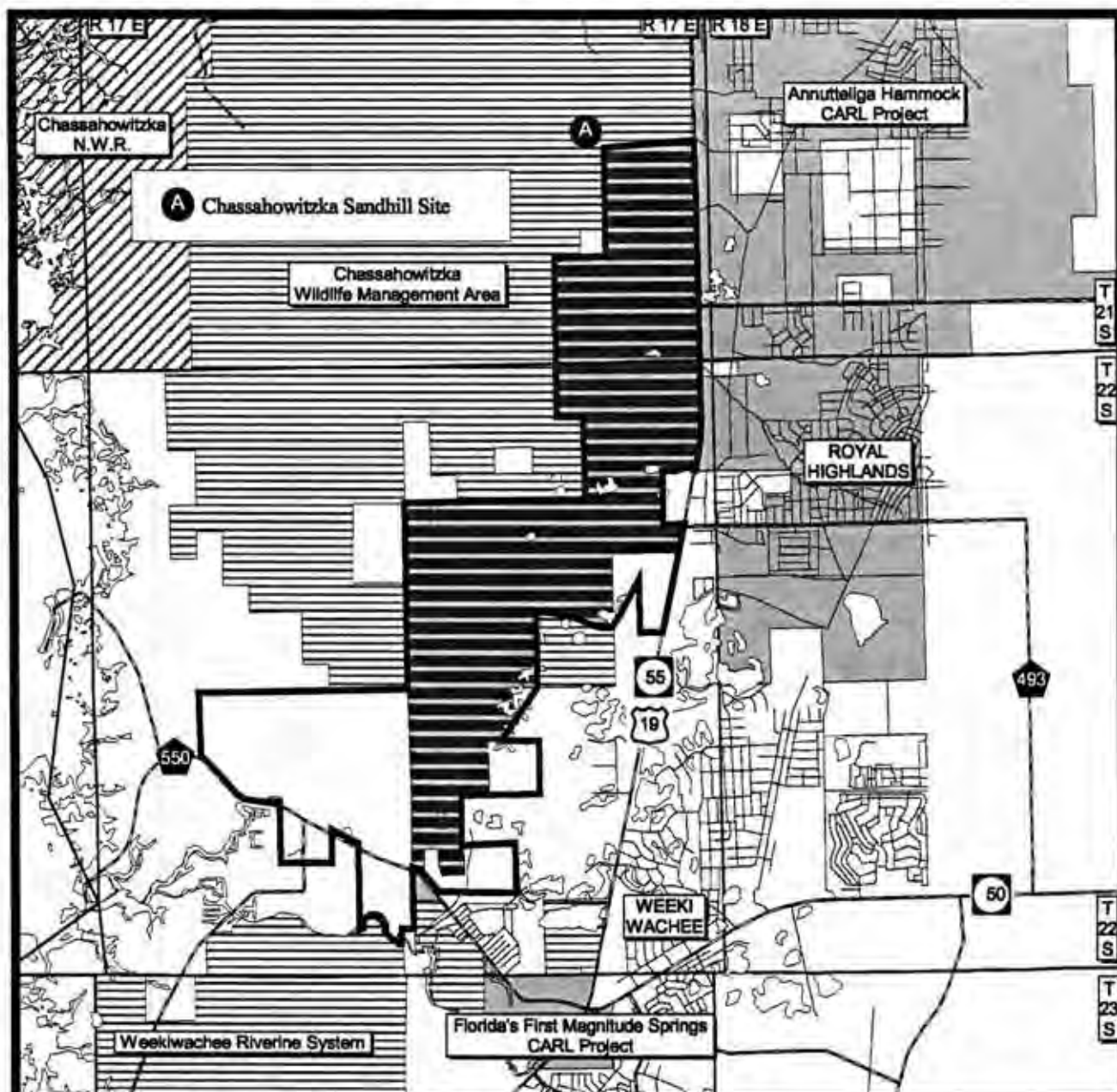
Longleaf Pine Ecosystem Overview

HAMILTON, HERNANDO, MARION, VOLUSIA COUNTIES

- Map Sheet 1:
 A. Blue Springs Longleaf Project
 Map Sheet 2:
 A. Chasshowitzka Sandhill Project
 Map Sheet 3:
 A. Ross Prairie Sandhill Project
 Map Sheet 4:
 A. Deland Ridge Project



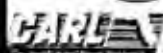
Longleaf Pine Ecosystem - Negotiation Impasse 2



Longleaf Pine Ecosystem: Map Sheet 2 of 4

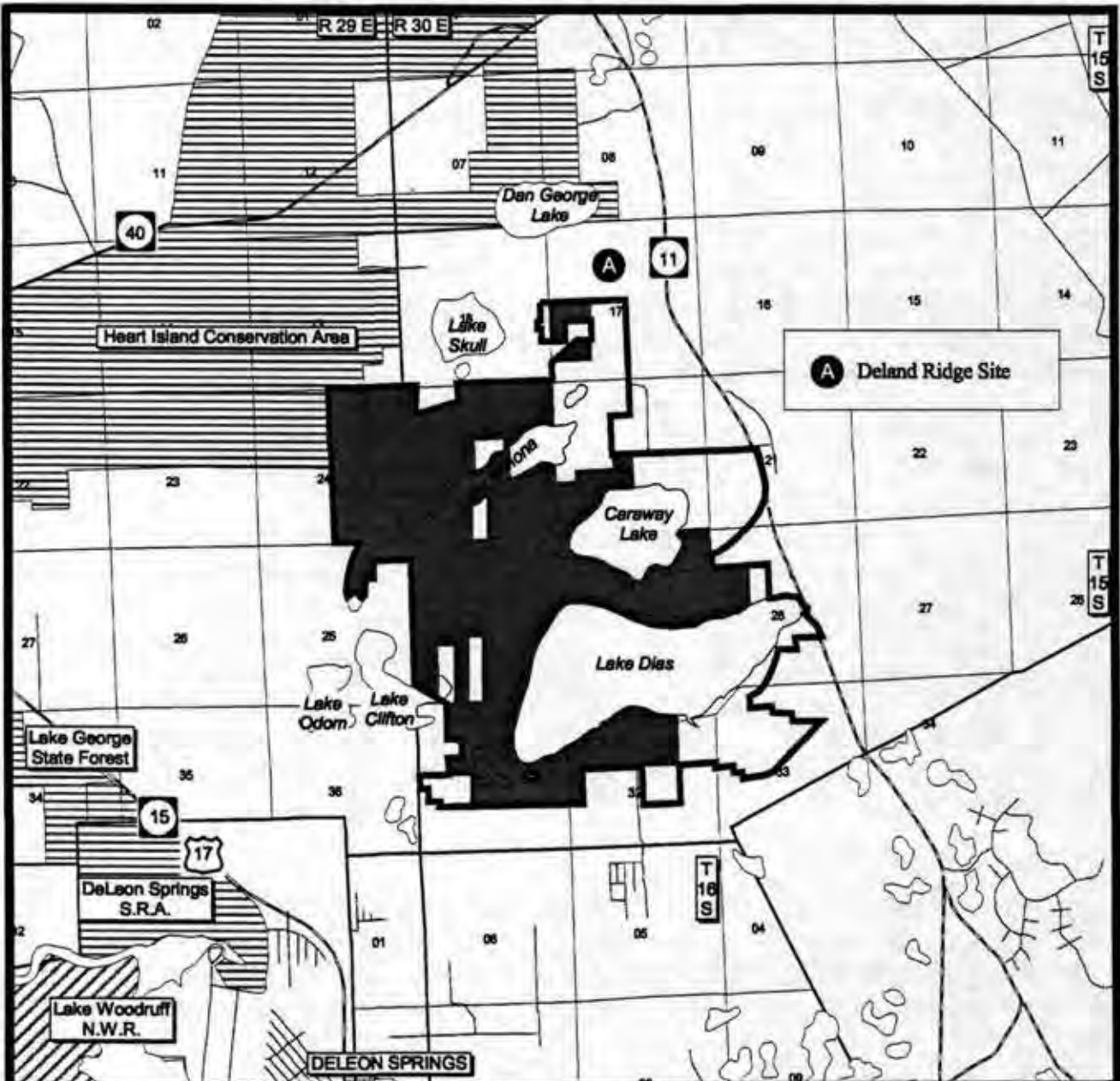
HERNANDO COUNTY

- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- CARL Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project



1 0 1 2 Miles

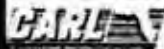




Longleaf Pine Ecosystem: Map Sheet 4 of 4

VOLUSIA COUNTY

-  Acquired
-  Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
-  CARL Project Boundary
-  Federal Land
-  Local or Private Managed Area
-  State Land
-  State Aquatic Preserve
-  Other CARL Project



0.7 0 0.7 1.4 Miles



Florida's First Magnitude Springs

Impasse 3

Leon, Wakulla, Levy, Bay, and Washington 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 four 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, Fannin, and 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 the eastern panhandle where the limestones of the Floridan Aquifer arch close to

the surface. Each day, these 30 springs send out much more water than is used for drinking water by all the people in the state. The springs, with generally clear, continuously flowing waters, are among Florida's most important natural resources and some 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, Fannin Springs in Levy County, and Gainer Springs in Bay and Washington Counties. The tracts harbor several FNAI-listed plants and animals. All these springs are vulnerable to development and unsupervised use.

Public Use

The project sites are 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 (essential) in St. Marks (945 acres); six others are within boundary as well. St. Joe is also the major owner (essential) in River Sink (105 acres); three others are within boundary. Gainer Springs (3,107 acres) was added to the Priority Category by LAMAC in 1996. Phase I: Largest tract with most significant spring system—Petronis tract (essential—negotiations

FNAI Elements	
Woodville karst cave crayfish	G1/S1
Woodville karst cave amphipod	G1?/S?
<i>Ashe's magnolia</i>	G2/S2
SPRING-RUN STREAM	G2/S2
BLUFF	G?/S2
Oval pigtoe	G2/S?
SANDHILL UPLAND LAKE	G3/S2
Alligator snapping turtle	G3G4/S3
17 elements known from sites	

Placed on list	1991
Project Area (Acres)	3,982
Acres Acquired	394
at a Cost of	\$2,255,160
Acres Remaining	3,588
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$4,347,819

unsuccessful); II: Harder (acquired by Northwest Florida Water Management District—214 acres) and remaining ownerships.

On December 3, 1998, the Council transferred this project to the Negotiation Impasse group.

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. St. Marks, Fannin, and Gainer Springs have the diversity of resources and recreational opportunities to qualify as a state park.

Manager The United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, will manage River Sink as part of the Apalachicola National Forest. The Division of Recreation and Parks, Florida Department of Environmental Protection, is recommended as manager of St. Marks, Fannin, and Gainer Springs.

Conditions affecting intensity of management River Sink is a moderate-need tract, 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 infrastruc-

Coordination

Although the Northwest Florida Water Management District has not committed to purchasing half of the site, it has acquired the 214-acre Harder tract in Gainer Springs.

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

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

Cooperators in management activities As funds become available and subject to public approval, the USDA Forest Service may enter into a cooperative agreement with Wakulla County or a private entity to operate River Sink with moderate recreation facilities.

Florida's First Magnitude Springs - Negotiation Impasse 3

Management Cost Summary SFS - River Sink Springs

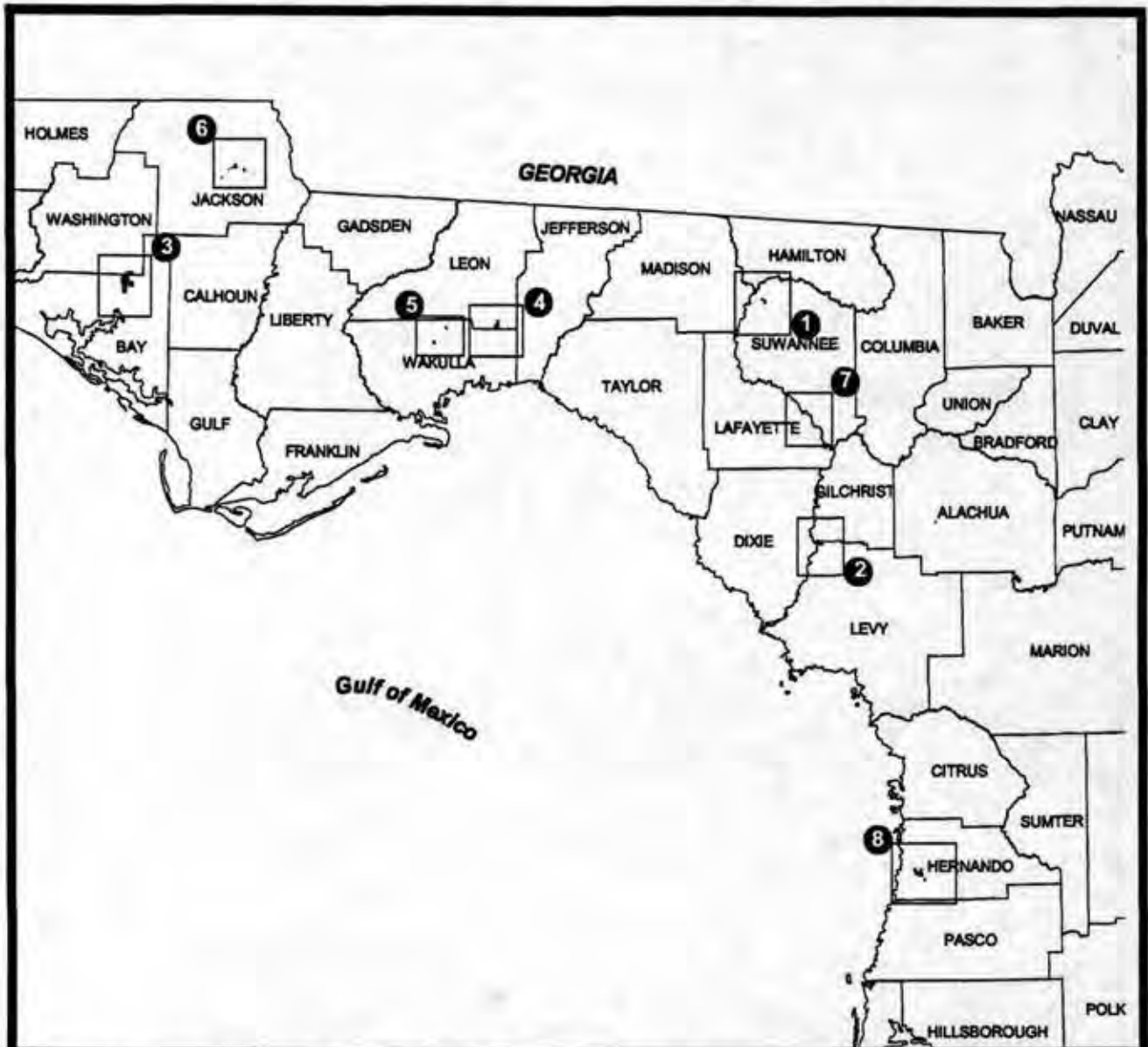
No additional funds are expected from the Forest Service.
Each district ranger office will manage with its existing staff.

Management Cost Summary/DRP—St. Marks

Category Source of Funds	Startup Federal	Recurring Federal	Startup CARL	Recurring CARL
Salary	\$0	\$5,000	\$22,167	\$22,167
OPS	\$0	\$0	\$7,280	\$7,280
Expense	\$3,000	\$5,000	\$5,424	\$5,424
OCO	\$0	\$0	\$6,978	\$6,978
FCO	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$3,000	\$10,000	\$41,849	\$41,849

Management Cost Summary/OGT—Fannin Springs

Category Source of Funds	1996/97 LATF, CFBCTF, GR	1997/98 GR	1998/99 GR
Salary	\$0	\$0	\$68,593
OPS	\$73,699	\$55,000	\$65,000
Expense	\$17,720	\$10,000	\$229,155
OCO	\$0	\$0	\$49,414
FCO	\$0	\$0	\$430,000
TOTAL	\$90,820	\$65,000	\$77,162



Florida's First Magnitude Springs: Overview

Bay, Washington, Levy, Suwannee, Leon, Wakulla, Jackson, Lafayette, Hernando Counties

Priority Sites

Map Sheet 1: Falmouth Spring

Map Sheet 6: Blue Springs

Map Sheet 7: Troy Spring

Map Sheet 8: Weeki Wachee Spring

Negotiation Impasse Sites

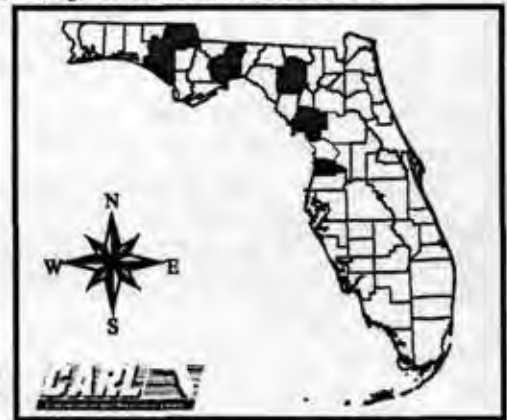
Map Sheet 2: Fannin Spring

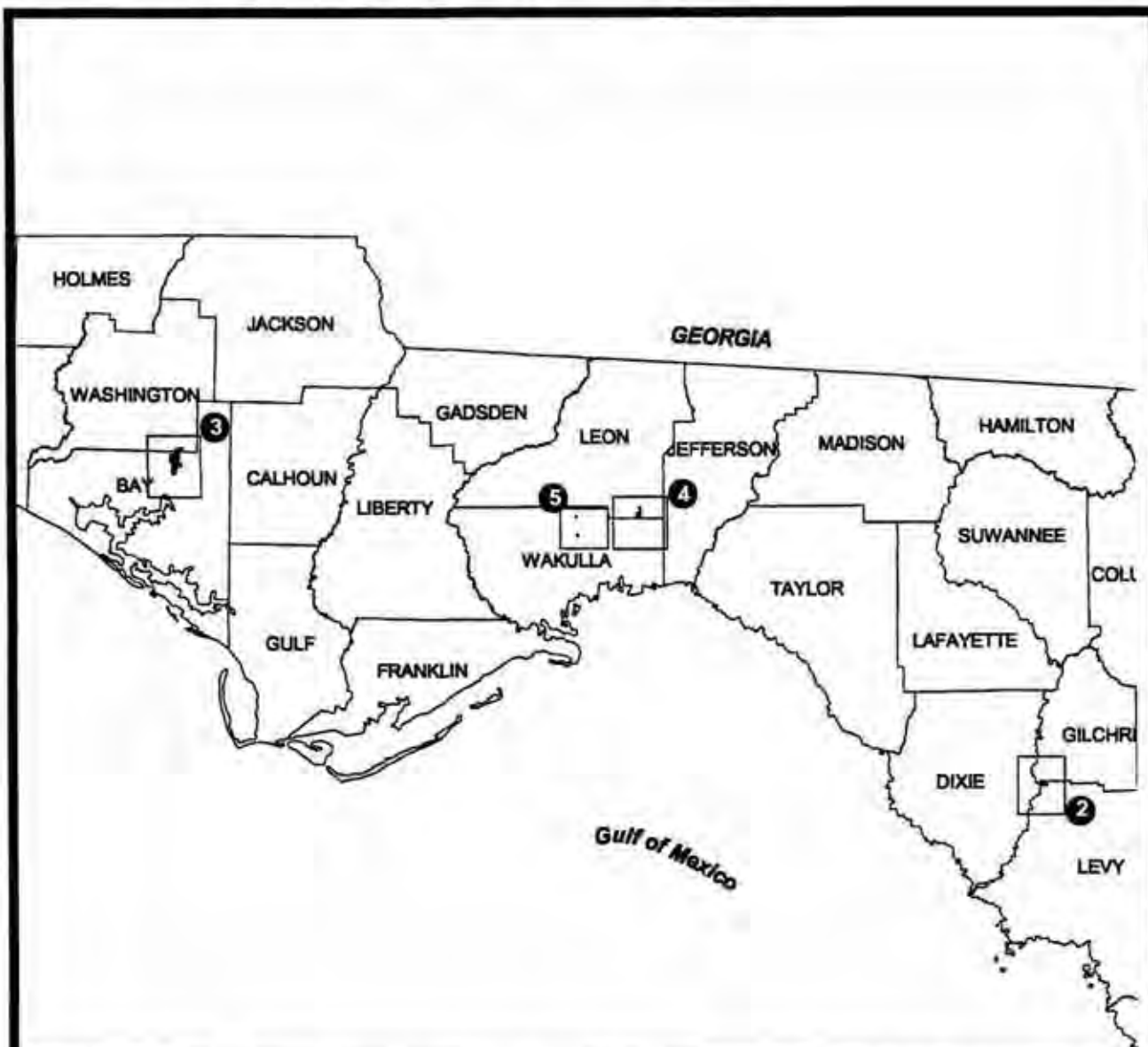
Map Sheet 3: Gainer Springs

Map Sheet 4: St. Marks Springs

Map Sheet 5: River Sink Spring

0 30 60 Miles





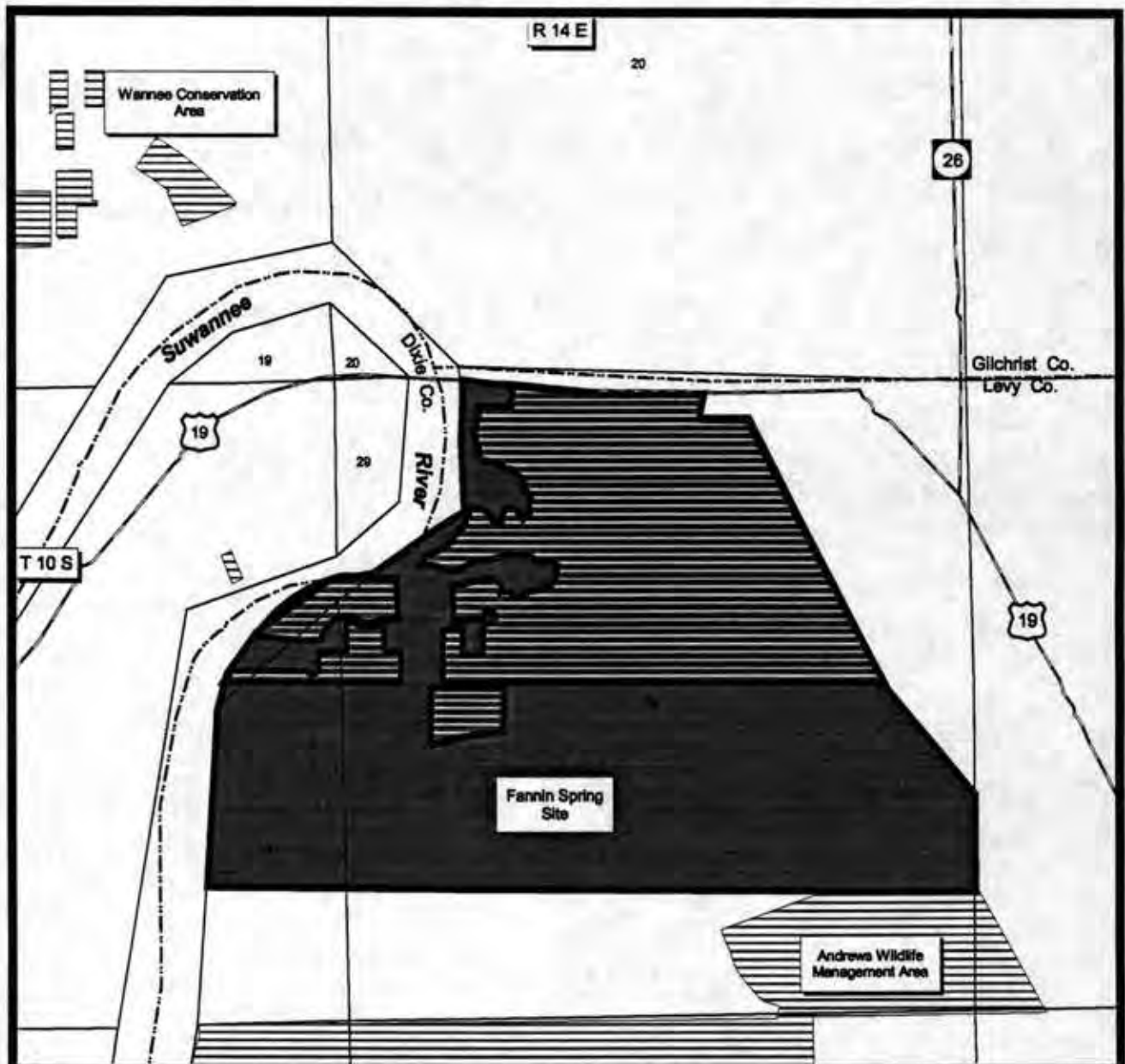
Florida's First Magnitude Springs: Negotiation Impasse

Bay, Washington, Levy, Leon, Wakulla, Counties

- Map Sheet 2: Fannin Spring*
- Map Sheet 3: Gainer Springs*
- Map Sheet 4: St. Marks Springs*
- Map Sheet 5: River Sink Springs*

0 30 60 Miles





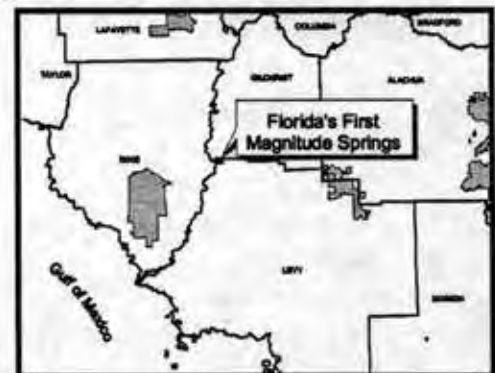
Florida's First Magnitude Springs: Map Sheet 2

Levy County

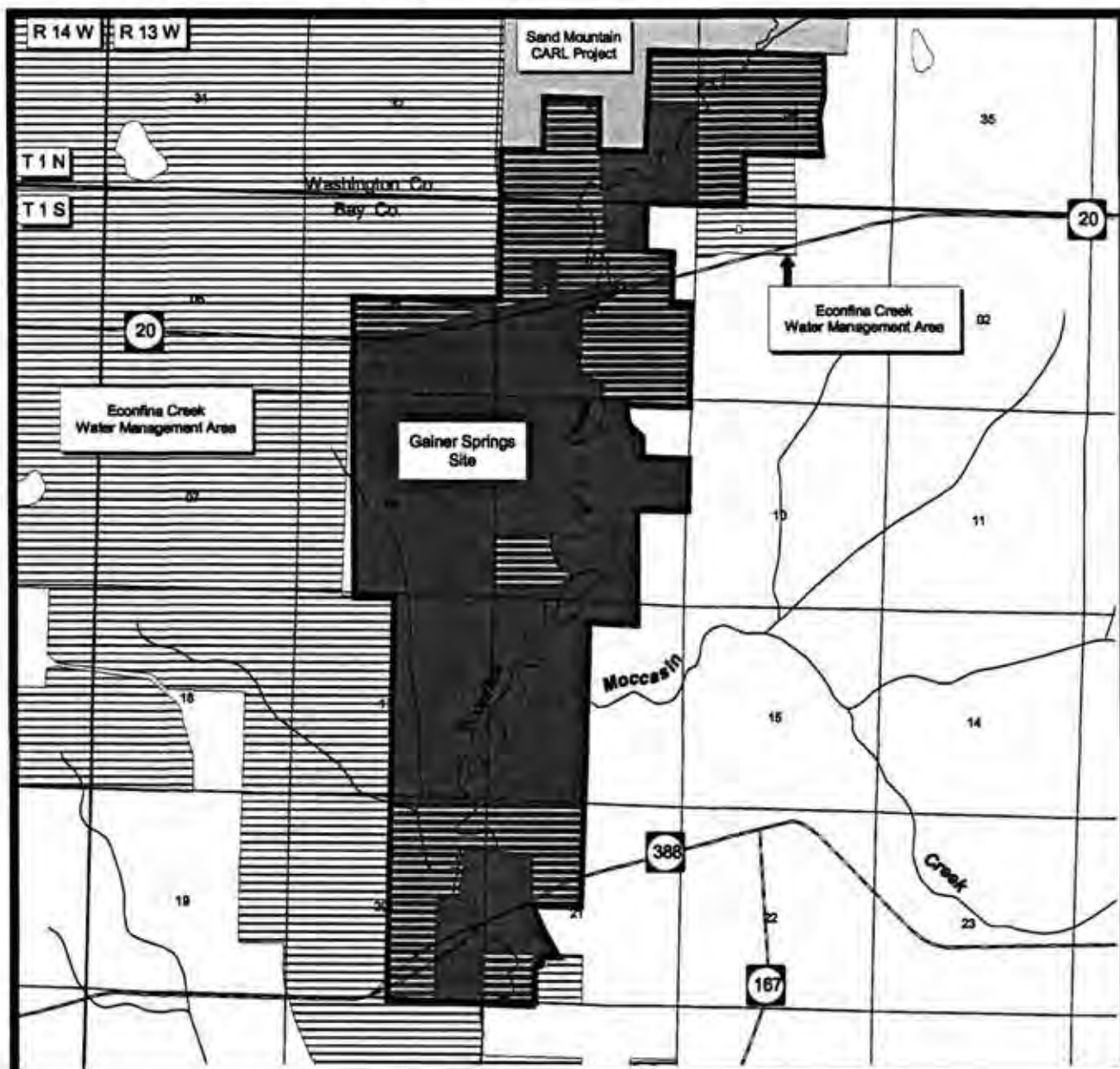
-  Acquired
-  Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
-  Carl Project Boundary
-  Federal Land
-  Local or Private Managed Area
-  State Land
-  State Aquatic Preserve
-  Other CARL Project



0 0.5 Miles



Florida's First Magnitude Springs - Negotiation Impasse 3



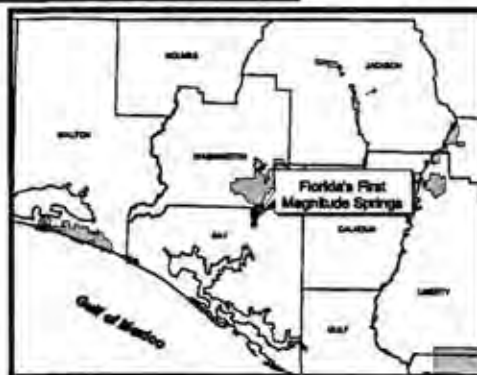
Florida's First Magnitude Springs: Map Sheet 3

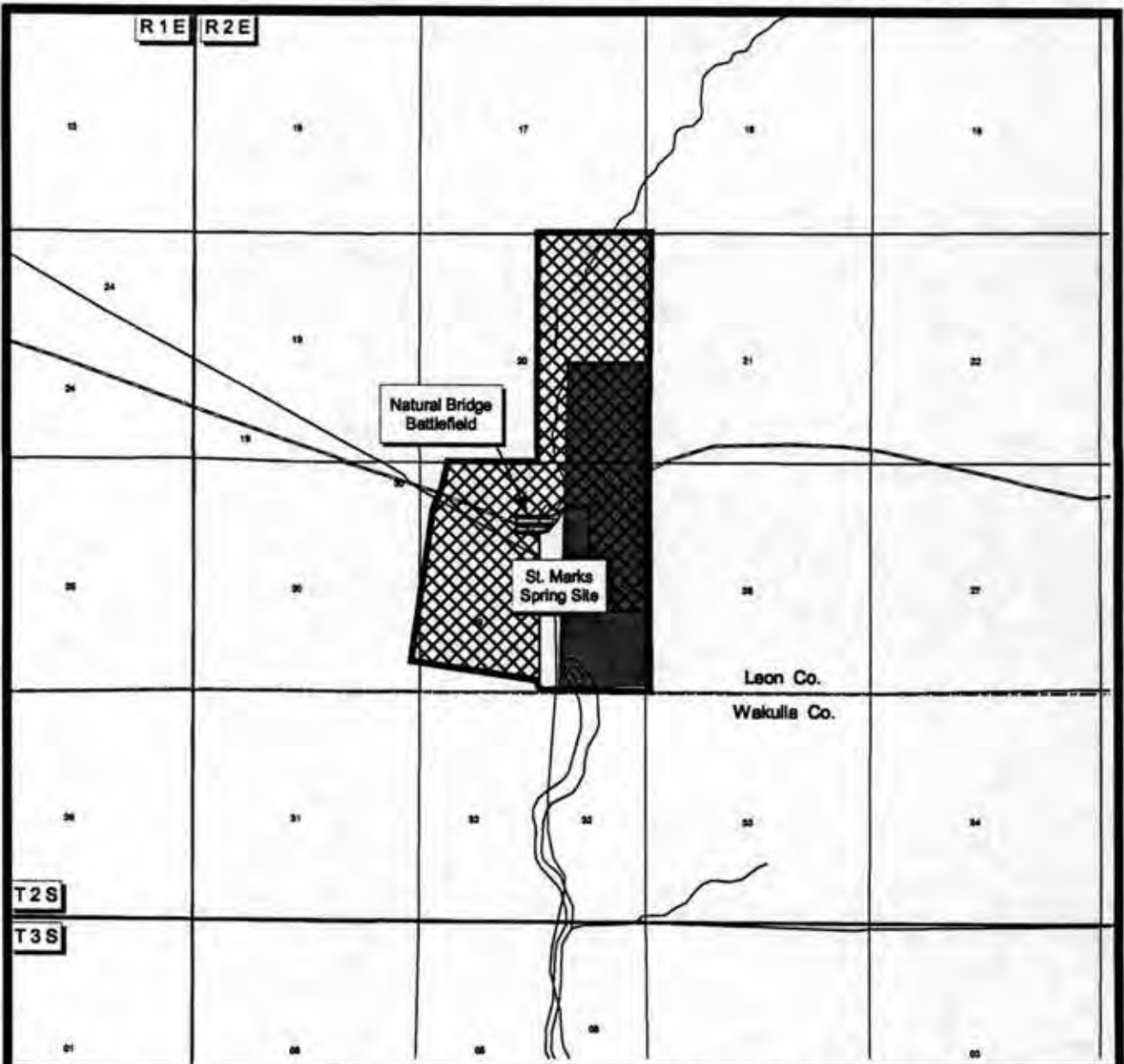
Washington/Bay Counties

-  Acquired
-  Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
-  Carl Project Boundary
-  Federal Land
-  Local or Private Managed Area
-  State Land
-  State Aquatic Preserve
-  Other CARL Project



0 1 2 Miles





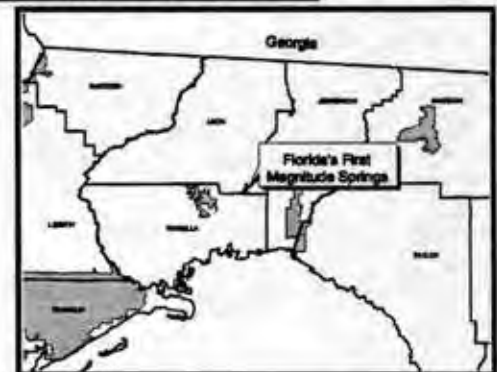
Florida's First Magnitude Springs: Map Sheet 4

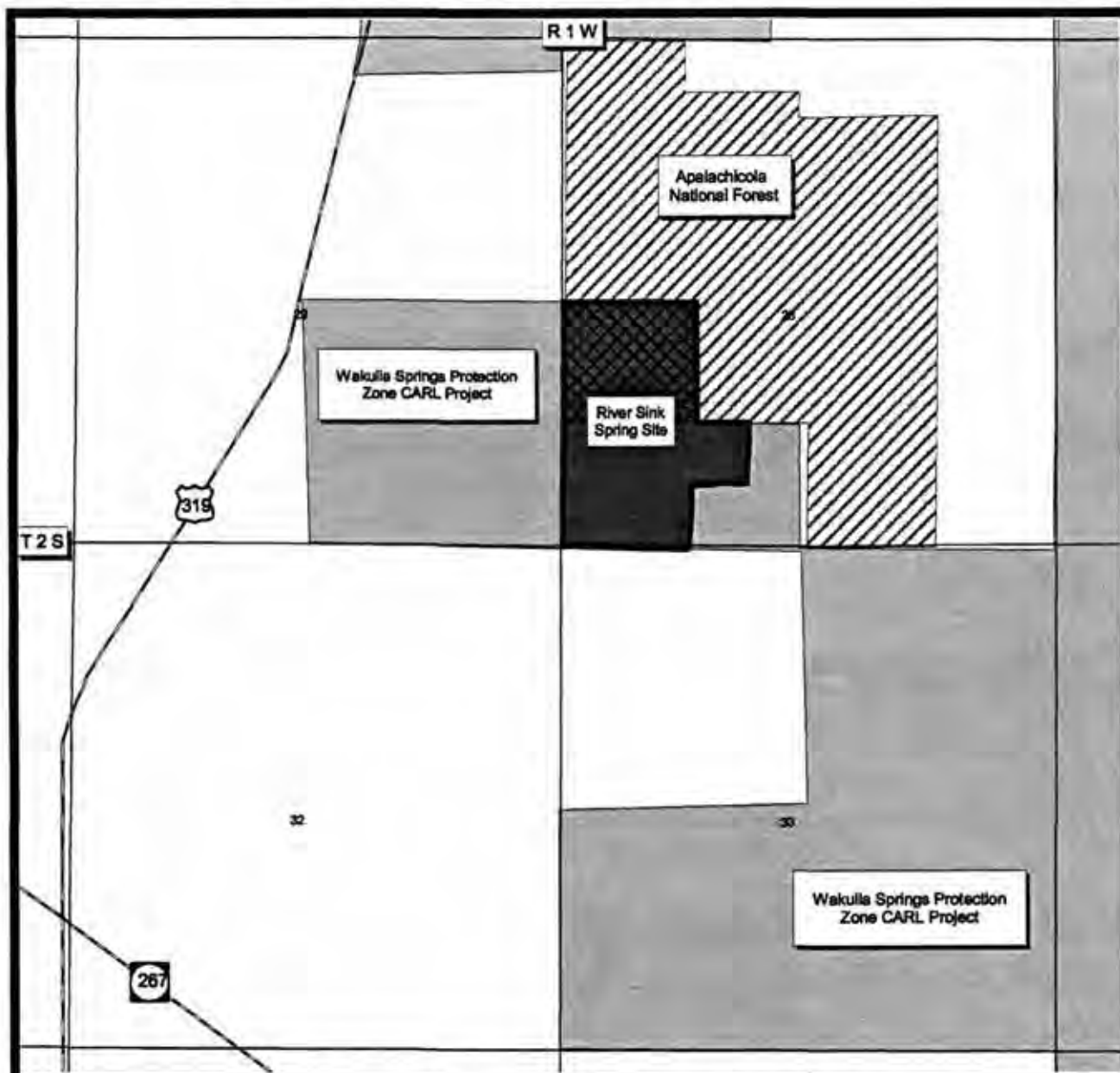
Leon County

- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Carl Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project
- St. Joe Timberland Holdings



0 1 2 Miles





Florida's First Magnitude Springs: Map Sheet 5

Wakulla County

- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Carl Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project
- St. Joe Timberland Holdings



0



1 Miles



Freedom Tower

Impasse 4

Dade County

Purpose for State Acquisition

Acquisition will protect one of the most notable landmarks on the downtown Miami skyline where, from almost any vantage point, the tower and its old world architecture is clearly visible. The building evokes a strong feeling of place and history in the hearts of the many folk that come into contact with the Freedom Tower. The building was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1979.

Manager (Monitor)

The Dade Heritage Trust.

General Description

The Freedom Tower is an example of the Mediterranean Revival architectural style and was completed in 1925. The structure rises sixteen stories above Biscayne Boulevard. Built originally to house the Miami Daily News and Metropolis, the building was leased to the Federal Government, General Services Administration, in 1962 to use as one of two Cuban refugee emergency centers in the Miami area. The building served this function until 1979. (It was during this time that the building was renamed the Freedom Tower.)

Public Use

The Freedom Tower will become a heritage center and museum managed by the Dade Heritage Trust and will provide an excellent opportunity for the public to view Mediterranean Revival architectural style. It will likely house exhibits on the diverse history and settlement of South Florida, Dade County and the City of Miami. It is also anticipated that Miami Dade Community College will become a major tenant leasing and occupying space for academic purposes related to the arts, both performing and visual.

Acquisition Planning and Status

In September 1997, the property was acquired by the Mas family. The family previously indicated that they wished to pursue negotiations for the sale of their property to the State, but have not responded to any inquiries from the Division.

On December 3, 1998, the Council transferred this project to the Negotiation Impasse group.

Coordination

The CARL program has no acquisition partners at this time.

FNAI Elements
No known elements from project

Placed on list	1998
Project Area (Acres)	0.5
Acres Acquired	0
at a Cost of	0
Acres Remaining	0.5
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$2,285,000

Freedom Tower - Negotiation Impasse 4

Management Policy Statement

The primary management goal for the Freedom Tower is to restore and preserve the historic and culturally significant building. A Committee will be established to oversee the fundraising, restoration, management and leasing of available space in the building. The goal is to restore the building and support its continued maintenance by leasing space to community organization and institutions, for compatible uses which suit the location and dignity of the building. The Committee would ensure that all tenants of the building would preserve and improve the building, as well as monitor uses.

Management Prospectus

Qualifications for state designation The Freedom Tower is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. It has all the outstanding architectural and historical characteristics which could secure its listing as a National Landmark as well. The building, partially restored in 1988, has been vacant for several years but it remains a premier landmark in downtown Miami.

Manager The Dade Heritage Trust.

Conditions affecting intensity of management The Freedom Tower project will require a high need for management. Because of its historic nature, the location, and anticipated high level of public use, the building will require high security, supervision of restoration, supervision of leasing, supervision of rentals for receptions and community affairs and special events, and a continual maintenance program.

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

The first management goal is to fence the property and seal the doors and windows so that the building will not deteriorate further because of the elements and vandalism. This will be done as soon as legally possible. The restoration of the building is anticipated to take up to three years, with some floors possibly becoming useable before the entire restoration is completed. For example, the space to be used by MDCC for academic purposes related to the arts, both visual and performing, is currently needed for students; therefore, with assistance from the college, this space could be completed first. The area to be used as a Heritage Visitors' Center, as well as the

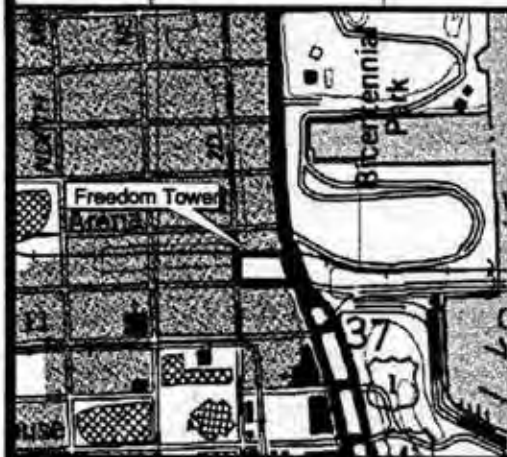
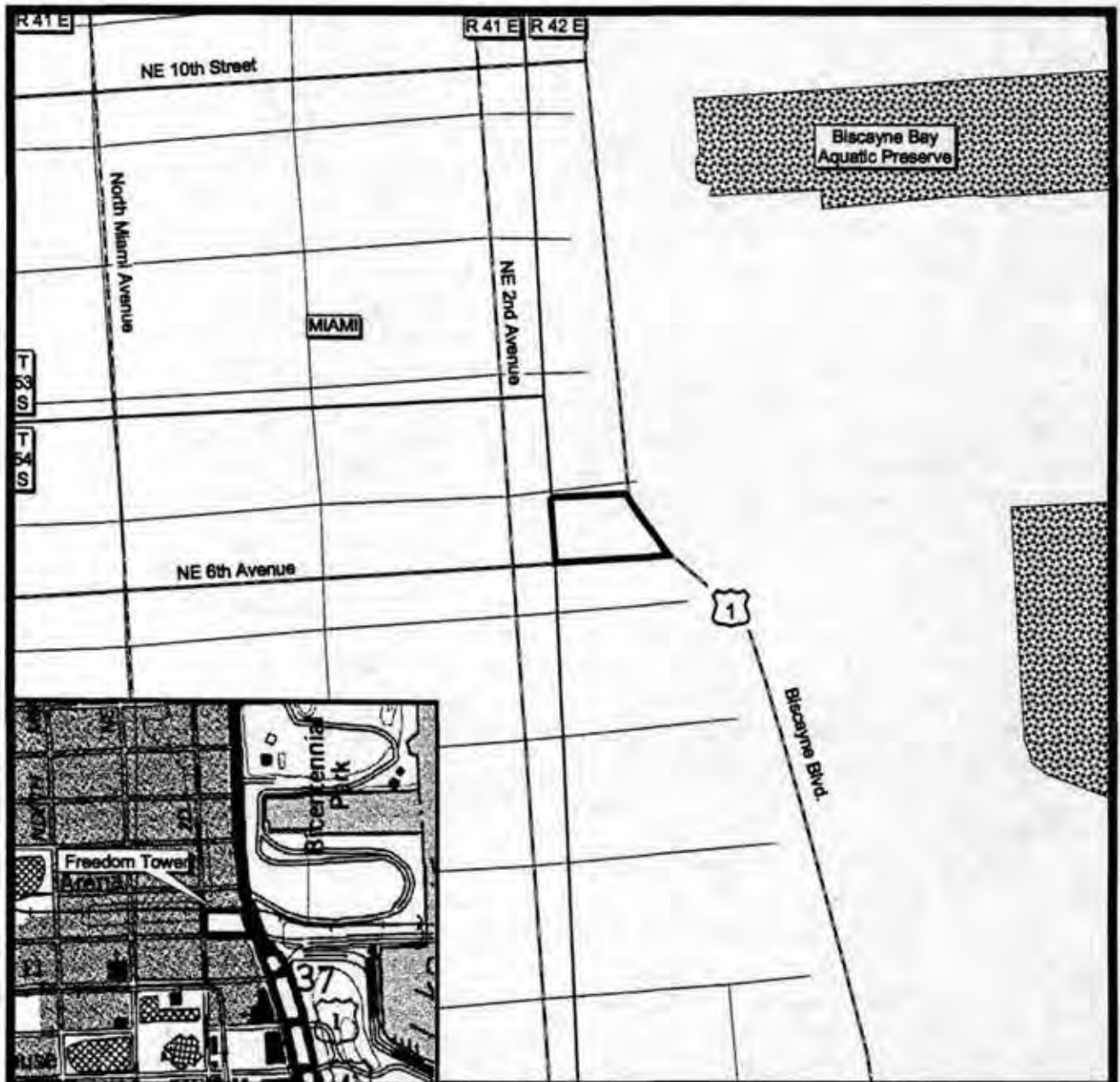
area to be used for special community events, may be some of the first areas open to the general public. It is anticipated that the Heritage Museum depicting the early history of the building and the Cuban exile story will be funded primarily with private funds, so the completion could happen as quickly as the funds are available.

Revenue-generating potential Revenue can be generated through leasing space to major tenants. Miami Dade Community College, next door to the Freedom Tower, is committed to being a major tenant if the structure becomes available for use. Other space can be allocated for a Heritage Museum and Visitors' Center, with tours and a museum gift shop generating revenue. In addition, the main floor can be rented for community receptions and special events.

Cooperators in management activities Dade Heritage Trust, with a Blue Ribbon Steering Committee of community leaders, would be responsible for fundraising, overseeing the restoration, approving lessees, and overseeing the management of the overall building. Miami Dade Community College has expressed a strong interest in using as much of the building as possible for studios, classrooms and administrative offices for academic purposes related to the visual and performing arts. The Board of Trustees of MDCC would accept responsibility for managing the portions of the building used by the College.

Management Cost Summary

Cost of renovation of the Freedom Tower is estimated by an architect who worked on the last restoration of the Freedom Tower to be approximately \$5,500,000. Sources of revenue for restoration would include state historic preservation grants, foundation grants, private fundraising campaigns and special events, and possibly PECO funding through Miami Dade Community College's involvement. \$89,000 is allocated for management fees with the intention of hiring one or more professional property managers as part of the Dade Heritage Trust's staff; \$90,000 is allocated for security guards; and \$133,000 a year is allocated for general maintenance above restoration costs.



Freedom Tower

DADE COUNTY

- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- CARL Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project



0.05 0 0.05 0.1 0.15 Miles



Lake Powell

Impasse 5

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

Fish and Wildlife Conservation 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 with exceptionally high water quality that intermittently connects to the Gulf of Mexico. Long unburned sand pine scrub 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. The maritime hammock just inland is considered to be an important 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 50% 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.

On December 9, 1999, the Council transferred this project to the Negotiation Impasse group.

FNAI Elements	
<i>Large-leafed 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)	300
Acres Acquired	184
at a Cost of	\$0
Acres Remaining	718
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$72,611

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 Fish and Wildlife Conservation 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. Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission
Within the first year after acquisition of the portion north of the lake, the Fish and Wildlife Conservation 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 con-

Lake Powell - Negotiation Impasse 5

centrate 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 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

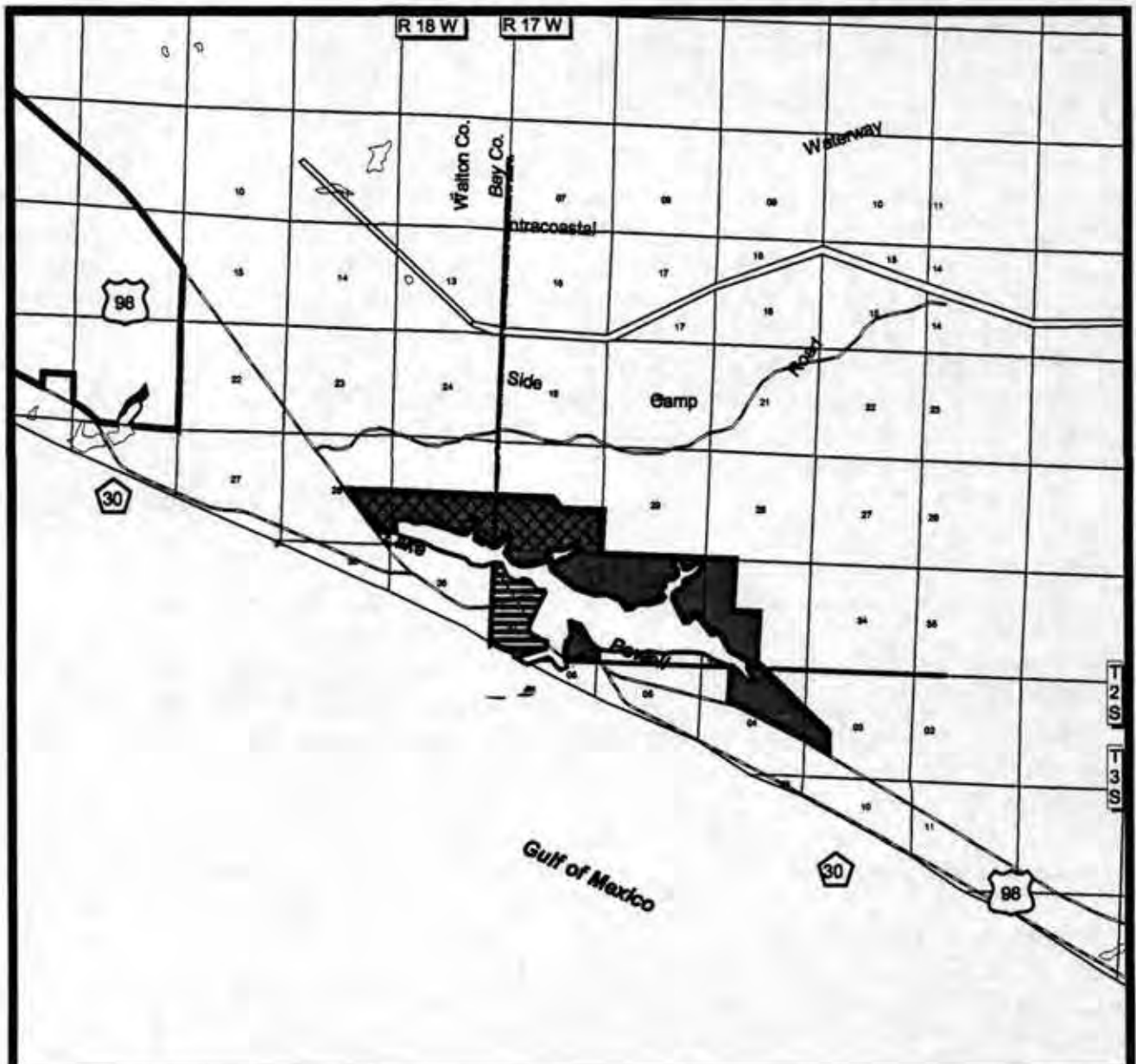
sensitive species, and other natural resources. Considering that most of the northern tract is now part of the Point Washington WMA, little or no revenue enhancement is expected through the sale of WMA stamps.

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/FWCC

Category Source of Funds	Startup CARL	Recurring CARL
Salary	\$40,026	\$40,026
OPS	\$9,768	\$9,768
Expense	\$44,100	\$44,100
OCO	\$65,000	\$10,000
FCO	\$35,000	\$0
TOTAL	\$193,894	\$103,894



Lake Powell

Bay/Walton Counties

-  Acquired
-  Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
-  Carl Project Boundary
-  Federal Land
-  Local or Private Managed Area
-  State Land
-  State Aquatic Preserve
-  Other CARL Project



St. Joe Timberland Holdings



0 1 2 3 Miles



Suwannee Buffers

Impasse 6

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 Negotiation Impasse project will protect two natural areas along the river or its tributaries, 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); the Division of Forestry, Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (Trillium Slopes/Nobles Ferry).

General Description

This project encompasses diverse natural communities that provide important habitat for the Florida black bear, wild turkey, and numerous small non-game birds. The **Falling Creek Falls Tract** contains the largest waterfall in peninsular Florida and includes an unusual sinking stream. The **Trillium Slopes/Nobles Ferry Bluffs Tract** (two miles upriver from Suwannee River State Park)

protects the highest bluffs on the Suwannee River and plant species 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 a state park and a state forest, with such public uses as fishing, boating, hunting, camping, hiking and environmental education.

Acquisition Planning and Status

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. SRWMD is acquiring the Falling Creek Falls site. The larger ownerships in **Trillium Slopes** (1,302 acres) include Jenkins, Deese, Pittman and Beaver. All parcels in Trillium Slopes are essential to acquire. The district was unsuccessful in acquiring parcels in the Trillium Slopes site.

On December 3, 1998, the Council transferred this project to the Negotiation Impasse group.

Coordination

The Suwannee River Water Management District is an acquisition partner on the Falling Creek and

FNAI Elements	
Wood stork	G4/S2
Suwannee bass	G2G3/S2S3
Spotted bullhead	G3/S3
Suwannee cooter	G5T3/S3
White ibis	G5/S4
Snowy egret	G5/S4
Little blue heron	G5/S4
Great egret	G5/S4
9 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1992
Project Area (Acres)	3,949
Acres Acquired	60
at a Cost of	\$36,126
Acres Remaining	3,889
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$5,664,335

Trillium Slopes sites. 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 has unique resources—including the highest waterfall in Florida—that qualify it as a unit of the state park system. The size and diversity of the Trillium Slopes site 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. The Division of Forestry is recommended as Manager of the Trillium Slopes/Nobles Ferry tract.

Conditions affecting intensity of management The Falling Creek Falls tract is a high-need management area 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 and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure 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 accesses, 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.

Suwannee Buffers - Negotiation Impasse 6

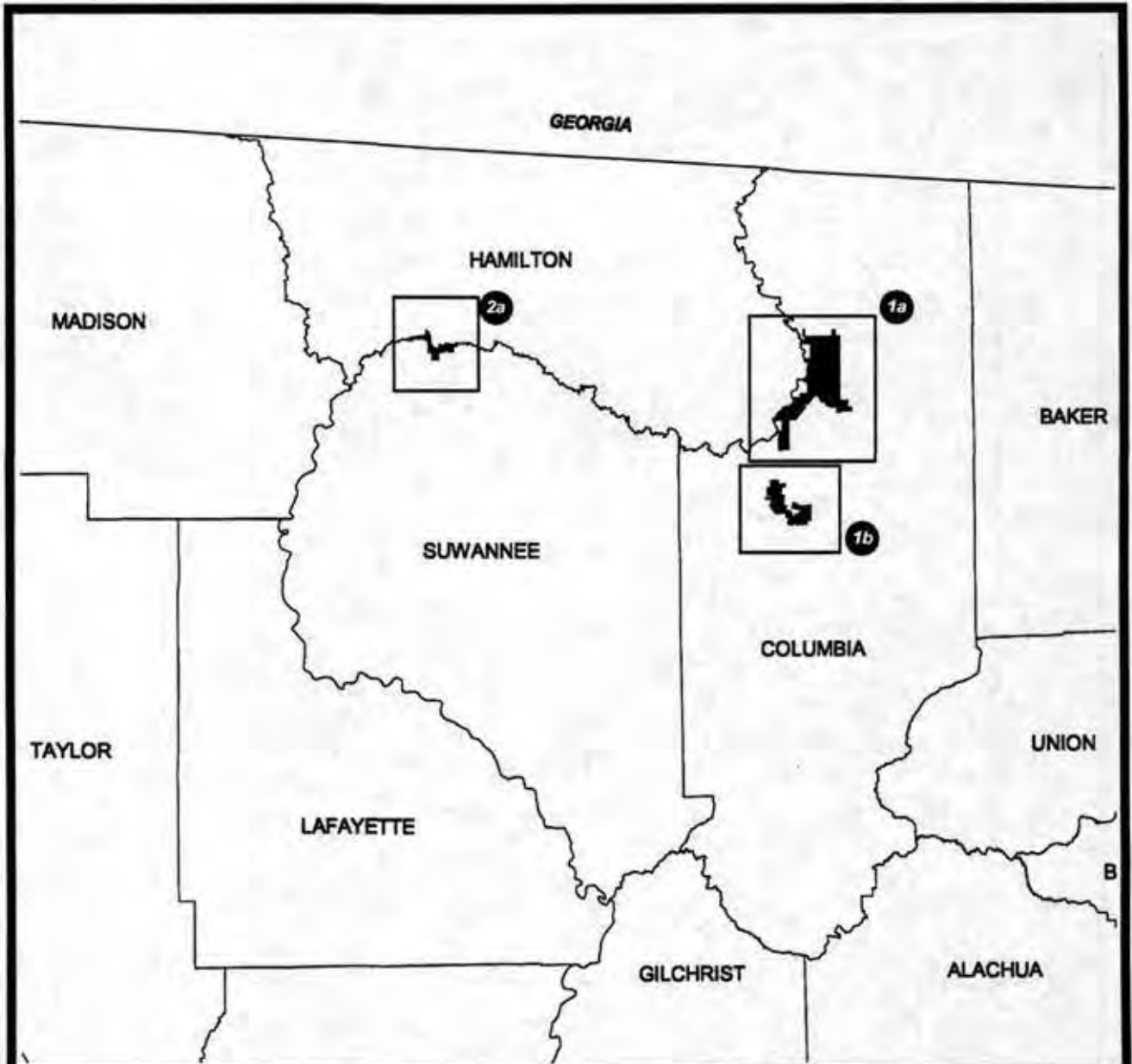
Cooperators in management activities No local governments or others are recommended for management of these project areas.

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



Suwannee Buffers Phase 1: Overview

Suwannee/Columbia Counties

Map Sheet 1:

- A. Deep Creek Drainage Tract
- B. Falling Creek Falls Tract

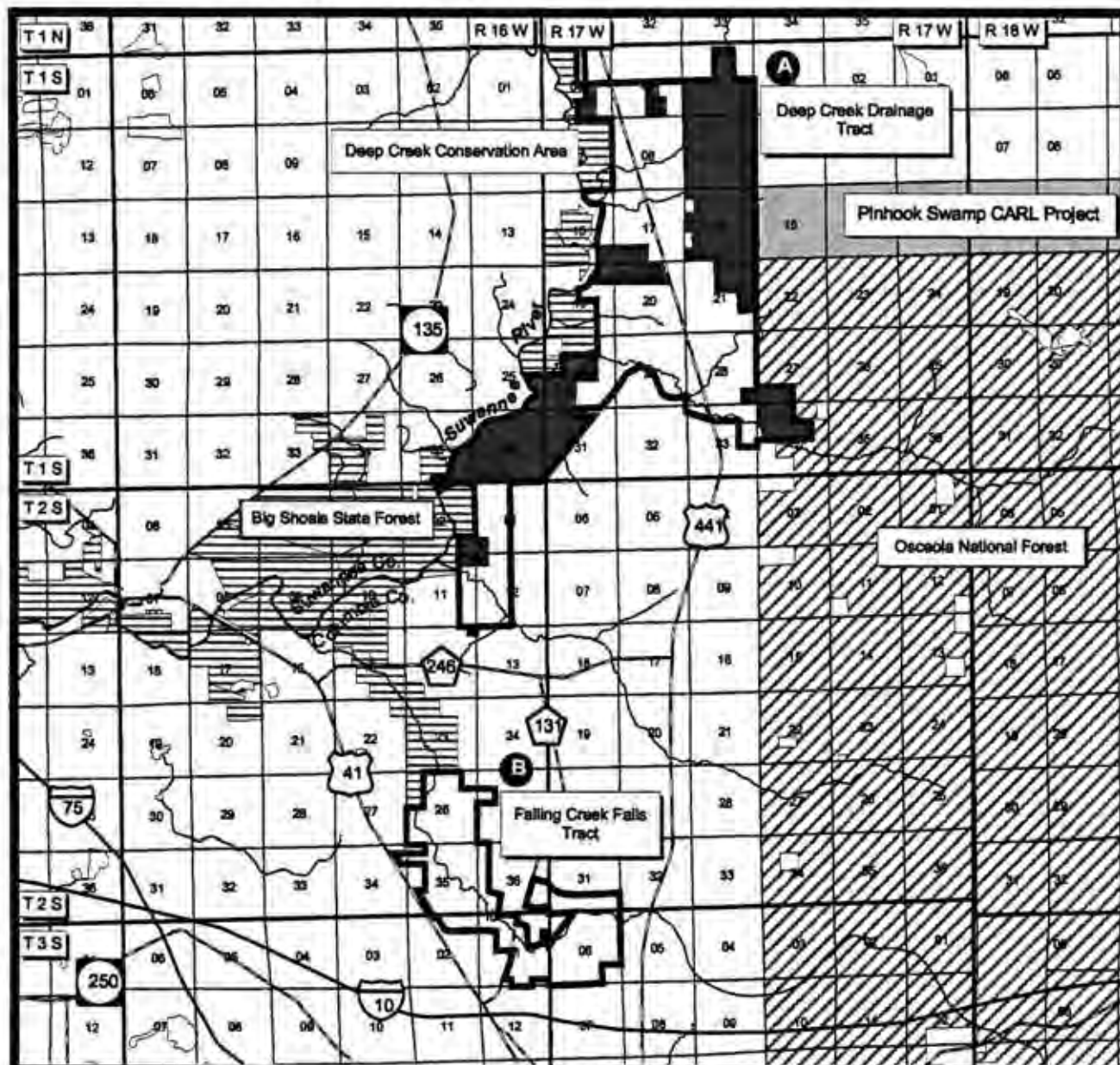
Map Sheet 2:

- A. Trillium Slopes/Nobles Ferry Bluffs Tract



0 20 Miles

Suwannee Buffers - Negotiation Impasse 6



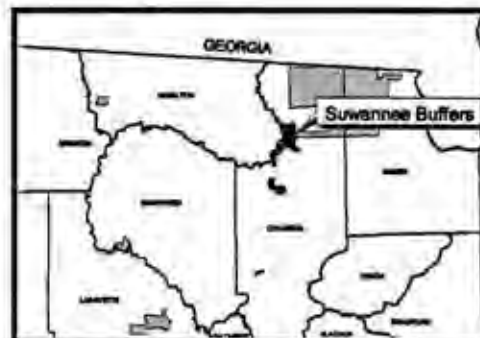
Suwannee Buffers Phase 1: Map Sheet 1

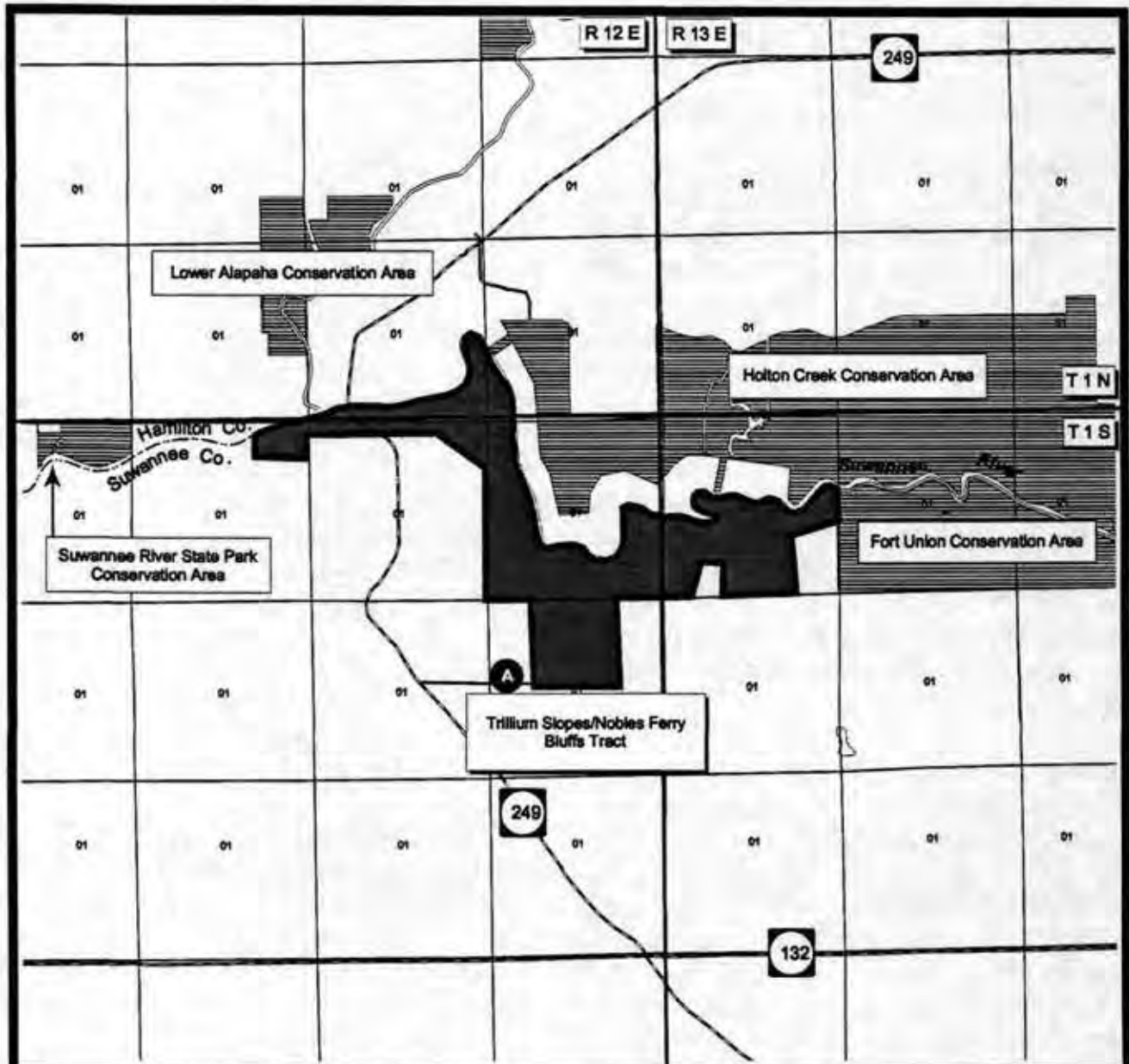
Columbia County

- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Carl Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project



0 1 2 3 4 Miles





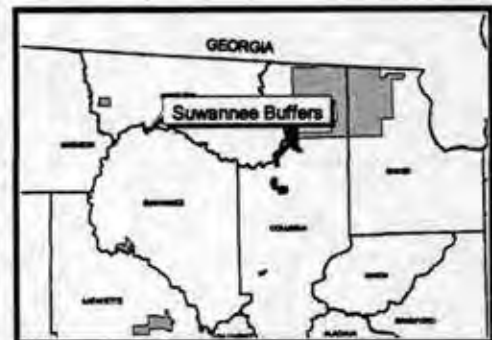
Suwannee Buffers Phase 1: Map Sheet 2

Suwannee County

- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Carl Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project



0 1 2 3 4 Miles



Sand Mountain

Impasse 7

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 pine plantations and residential developments have replaced most of the sandhill. 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

This project protects the largest remaining tract of high quality, natural xeric uplands of Florida's New Hope Ridge and Fountain Slope physiographic regions. The high rolling pinelands 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. The Slope Forests in the steepheads shelter several species, while around the Sandhill Upland Lakes are four globally imperiled plant species 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 (essential)—Deltona, St. Joe and John Hancock Mutual Life Ins. Co.—should be acquired first. The Northwest Florida Water Management District has acquired the Rosewood ownership in Phase II and a portion of the Deltona ownership.

On December 3, 1998, the Council transferred this project to the Negotiation Impasse group.

FNAI Elements	
Rock Springs cave isopod	G1/S1
Shaggy ghostsnail	G1/S1
Karst pond xyris	G2/S2
Smooth-barked St. John's wort	G2/S2
Panhandle meadowbeauty	G2/S2
Gulf coast lupine	G2/S2
Baltzell's sedge	G2/S2
Coville's rush	G2G3/S1
28 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1994
Project Area (Acres)	29,376
Acres Acquired	28,987
at a Cost of	\$23,222,062
Acres Remaining	389
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$1,978,719

Coordination

The Northwest Florida Water Management District is CARL's acquisition partner.

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 accesses, 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 has been cleared and planted in sand pine and requires 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. Infrastructures 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.

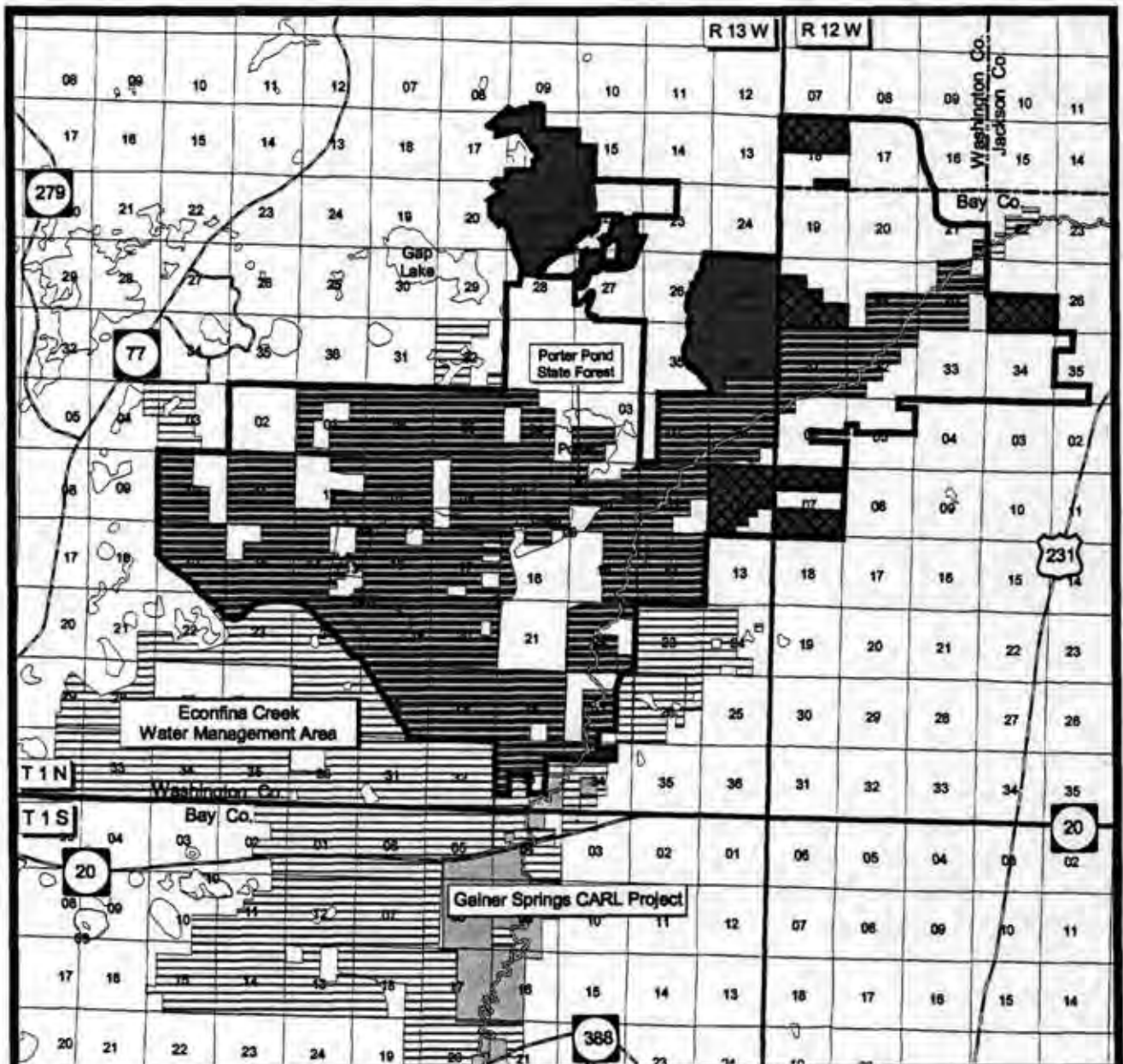
Sand Mountain - Negotiation Impasse 7

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

Management Cost Summary/NWFWMD

Category	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99
Source of Funds	WMLTF	WMLTF	WMLTF
Salary	\$25,000	\$50,000	\$50,000
OPS	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000
Expense	\$39,222	\$49,028	\$61,284
OCO	\$27,838	\$34,798	\$43,498
FCO	\$36,000	\$34,750	\$43,438
TOTAL	\$143,060	\$183,576	\$213,220



Sand Mountain

Washington/Bay Counties

- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Carl Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project



St. Joe Timberland Holdings



0 1 2 3 4 Miles



Allapattah Flats

Impasse 8

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

Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission.

General Description

The project is a largely disturbed expanse of Bahia-grass pastures (making up over half the project area), South Florida slash pine flatwoods, and depression marshes with a forested wetland on the west side. Two rare plants are known from this wetland. The project is also an important habitat to rare animals, particularly sandhill cranes, wood stork, crested caracara, 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 LAMAC ranked this project for the first time in December 1996.

On December 9, 1999, the Council transferred this project to the Negotiation Impasse group.

Coordination

Acquisition of this project is intended as a joint endeavor among the CARL program, the SFWMD, Martin County, and the FWCC.

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

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 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 Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWCC) 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.

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 FWCC 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 access for the public and for management operations. Programs providing multiple recreational

Allapattah Flats - Negotiation Impasse 8

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 reestablish 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 ac-

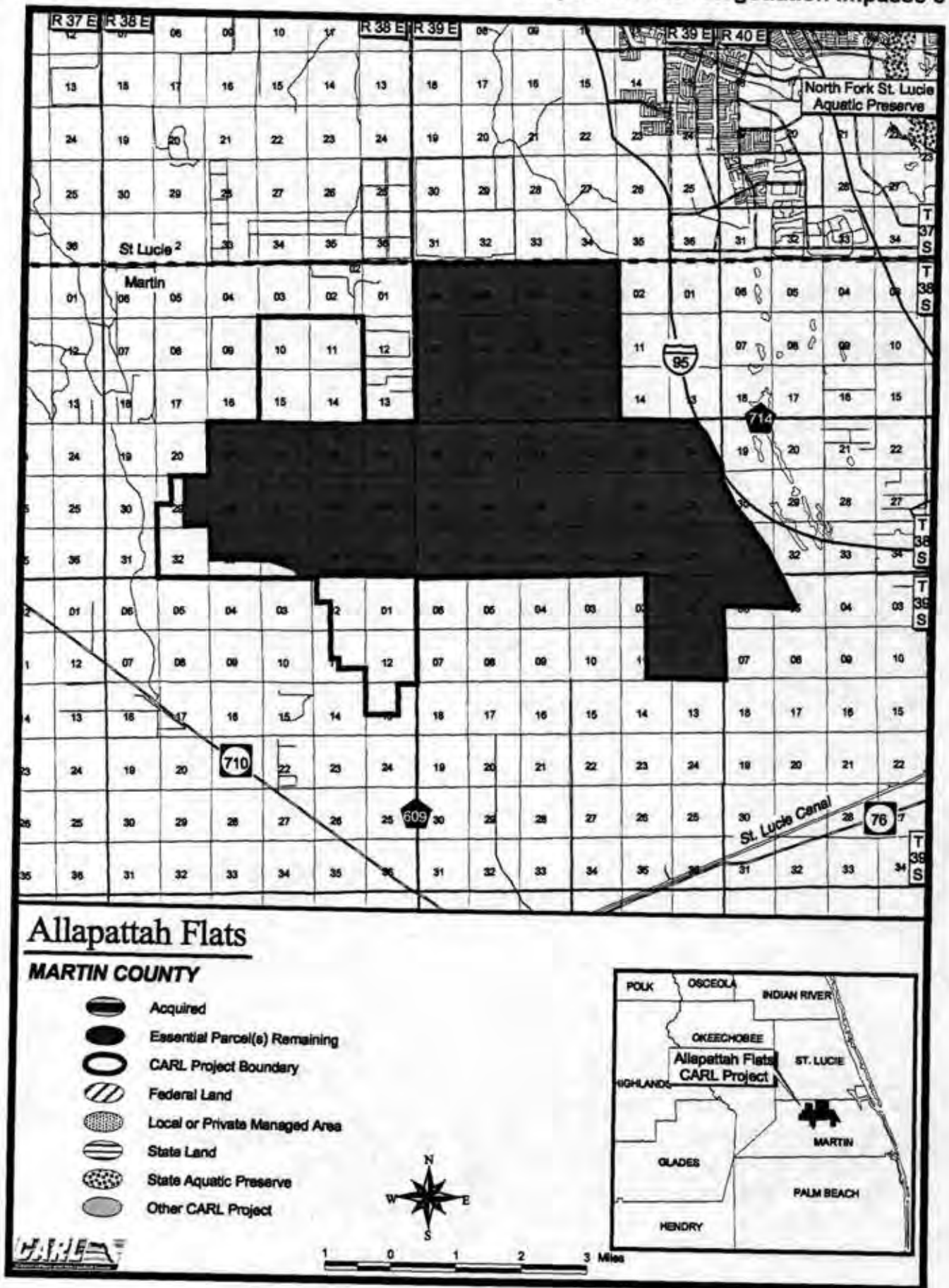
cess, provide facilities for the public, and provide security and management of the property. Infrastructure development for fisheries improvement will be limited to the artificial lake or nearby disturbed sites.

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 FWCC will cooperate with other state and local governmental agencies in managing the area.

Management Cost Summary/FWCC

Category Source of Funds	Startup CARL	Recurring 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



Cypress Creek/Trail Ridge

Impasse 9

St. Lucie County

Purpose for State Acquisition

Public acquisition of this project would protect a significant wetland, provide for natural resource based recreation in a developing area of Florida, and protect important archaeological and historical resources.

Manager

St. Lucie County.

General Description

The cypress swamps, hydric hammocks, and marshes of the 9,500-acre Cypress Creek/Trail Ridge project are part of the largest remaining wetland in western St. Lucie County. Though partly logged, most of this wetland is still in excellent condition. Open flatwoods and Bahia grass pasture, with some scrubby flatwoods, surround the wetland. At least six FNAI-listed animals, from gopher tortoises and sandhill cranes to swallow-tailed kites and several wading birds, use the area. Two important wading-bird rookeries are in the project. Two archaeological sites were seen during the 1996 assessment on part of the project, and there is good potential for more to be present.

Public Use

The project's size and diversity make it desirable for use and management as a state forest. Additionally, the area can easily accommodate recreational activities such as hiking, horseback riding, bicycling, picnicking, and camping.

Acquisition Planning and Status

The owners of the V-Bar-2 Ranch are interested in a fee simple acquisition; the Ru-Mar Ranch is interested in a less-than-fee acquisition. The V-Bar-2 Ranch, Ru-Mar, and Clark are the essential parcels.

On December 9, 1999, the Council transferred this project to the Negotiation Impasse group.

Coordination

South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD) and St. Lucie County will partner with the state on the entire project. It will be a 20% (St. Lucie County), 30% (SFWMD) and 50% (state) partnership.

FNAI Elements	
Bald eagle	G4/S3
Florida sandhill crane	G5T2T3/S2
Eastern indigo snake	G4T3/S3
Crested caracara	G5/S2
Yellow-crowned night-heron	G5/S3?
Florida panther	G5T1/S1
Sherman's fox squirrel	G5T2/S2
Large-flowered rosemary	G3/S3
10 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1998
Project Area (Acres)	8,677
Acres Acquired	0
at a Cost of	\$0
Acres Remaining	8,677
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of \$1,413,020	

Management Policy Statement

The Cypress Creek project encompasses approximately 9,500 acres in St. Lucie County, Florida. The site is located approximately ten miles east of Okeechobee and twenty miles west of Ft. Pierce. The goals of the Cypress Creek project are to: protect, restore, and maintain the natural communities in perpetuity; to conserve and protect native species habitat or listed species; enhance or protect significant surface water, groundwater, recreational, timber or fish and wildlife resources which are not protected through local or state regulatory programs; and to integrate compatible human natural-resource-based recreational activities. This ecosystem approach will guide St. Lucie County's management activities on this project.

Management Prospectus

Qualifications for state designation Major communities represented on this project include basin swamp, hydric hammock, floodplain swamp, mesic and wet flatwoods, and agriculture/developed areas. The Cypress Creek project has the size and resource diversity to make it desirable for use and management as a County "Natural Area". Management by St. Lucie County as a natural area is contingent upon the state obtaining legal public access to the site and acquiring fee simple title to the core parcels.

Manager St. Lucie County, Department of Leisure Services.

Conditions affecting intensity of management Much of the V-2 Ranch parcel has been disturbed by agricultural use and will require restoration efforts. Other than this, there are no known major disturbances that will require extraordinary attention, so the level of management intensity and related management costs are expected to be slightly less than a typical County natural area.

Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure Once the area is acquired and assigned to St. Lucie County, public access will be provided for non-facilities related, low intensity outdoor recreation activities. St. Lucie County proposes to manage the site as a new natural area, and consequently, management activities will be conducted

with natural areas/parks personnel. Until specific positions are provided for the project, public access will be coordinated through St. Lucie County's Department of Leisure Services. The County will cooperate with and seek the assistance of state agencies, other local government entities and interested parties as appropriate.

Initial or intermediate management activities will concentrate on site security, public and fire management access, resource inventory, removal of trash, and restoration activities. St. Lucie County will provide appropriate access to the public while protecting sensitive resources on site.

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 listed species will be conducted to provide the basis for formulation of a management plan. The hydrologic restoration of the site will be coordinated with the Water Management District.

Prior to resource data collection, management proposals for this project are conceptual. Long range plans for this property, beginning one year after acquisition, will generally be directed toward the perpetuation and maintenance of natural communities. To the greatest extent practical, disturbed areas will be restored to conditions that would be expected to occur in naturally functioning ecosystems. 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 the enhancement and protection of threatened and endangered species.

An all-season burning program will be established using conventional practices and utilizing results of recent research findings. Whenever possible, existing roads, natural breaks and foam lines will be used to contain and control prescribed and natural fires.

The resource inventory will be used to identify sensitive areas that need special attention, protection or management and to locate areas that are

Cypress Creek/Trail Ridge - Negotiation Impasse 9

appropriate for any recreational use. Infrastructure development will be the minimum required to allow public access, provide facilities for the public, and to manage the property. 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 previously, to provide facilities to accommodate public use, and to administer and manage the property.

St. Lucie County will promote recreation and environmental education in the natural environment. It is anticipated that minimal recreational facilities

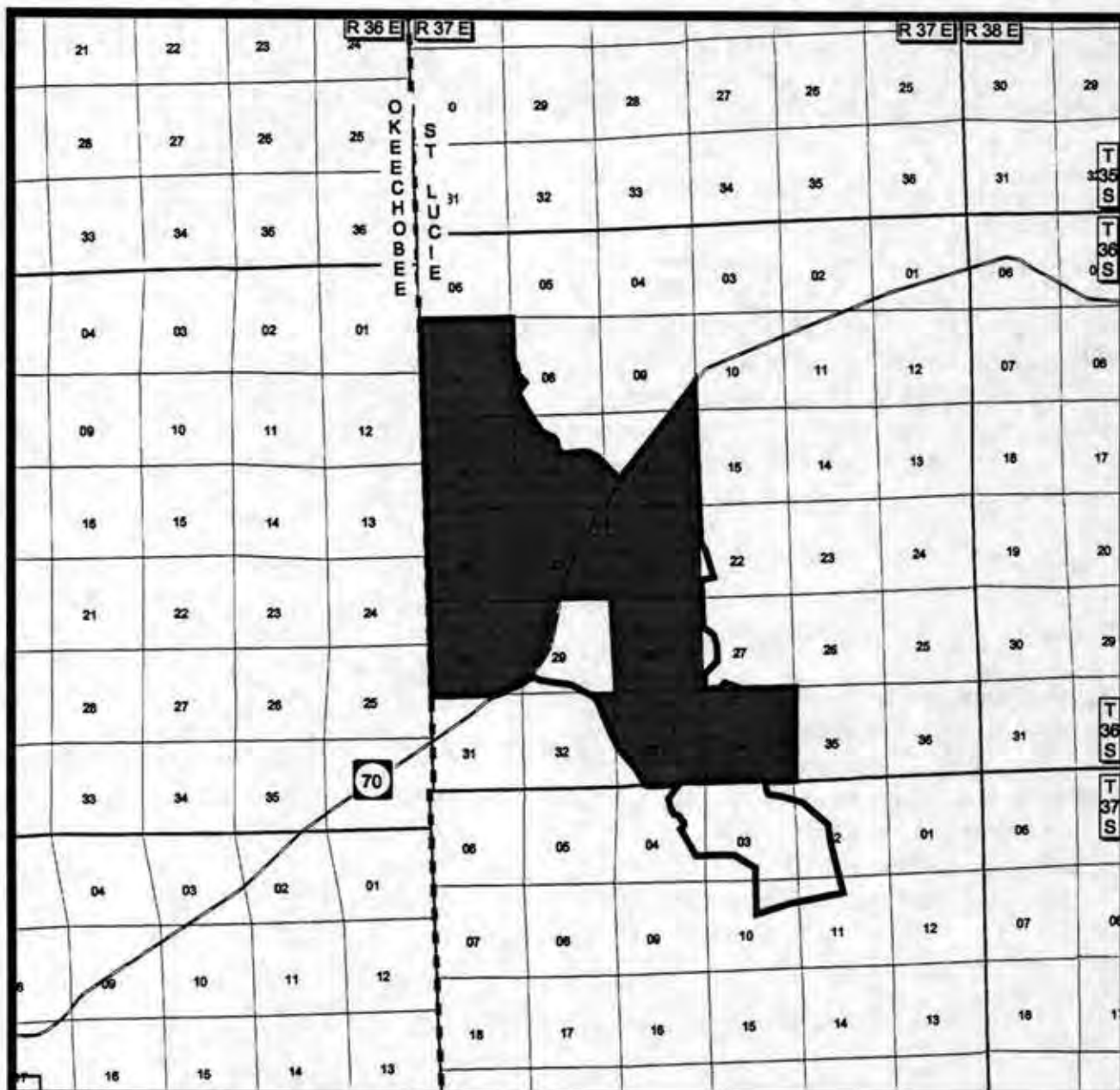
will be developed. The use of low impact, rustic facilities will be considered. High impact, organized recreation areas will be discouraged due to possible adverse effects on the natural environment.

Revenue-generating potential Future revenues from camping will help off-set operational costs.

Cooperators in management activities The South Florida Water Management District will cooperate in managing the water resources on the project. The County will cooperate with and seek the assistance of state agencies, other local government entities and interested parties as appropriate.

Management Cost Summary/DOF

Category Source of Funds	Startup CARL
Salary	\$12,677
OPS	\$0
Expense	\$11,267
OCO	\$59,900
FCO	\$2,000
TOTAL	\$85,844



Cypress Creek

ST. LUCIE COUNTY

-  Acquired
-  Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
-  CARL Project Boundary
-  Federal Land
-  Local or Private Managed Area
-  State Land
-  State Aquatic Preserve
-  Other CARL Project



0.8 0 0.8 1.6 2.4 Miles



Letchworth Mounds

Impasse 10

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, is an unwilling seller.

On December 3, 1998, the Council transferred this project to the Negotiation Impasse group.

Coordination

There are no acquisition partners at this time.

FNAI Elements	
FLOODPLAIN FOREST	G7/S3
BLACKWATER STREAM	G4/S2
UPLAND MIXED FOREST	G7/S4
FLOODPLAIN SWAMP	G7/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.

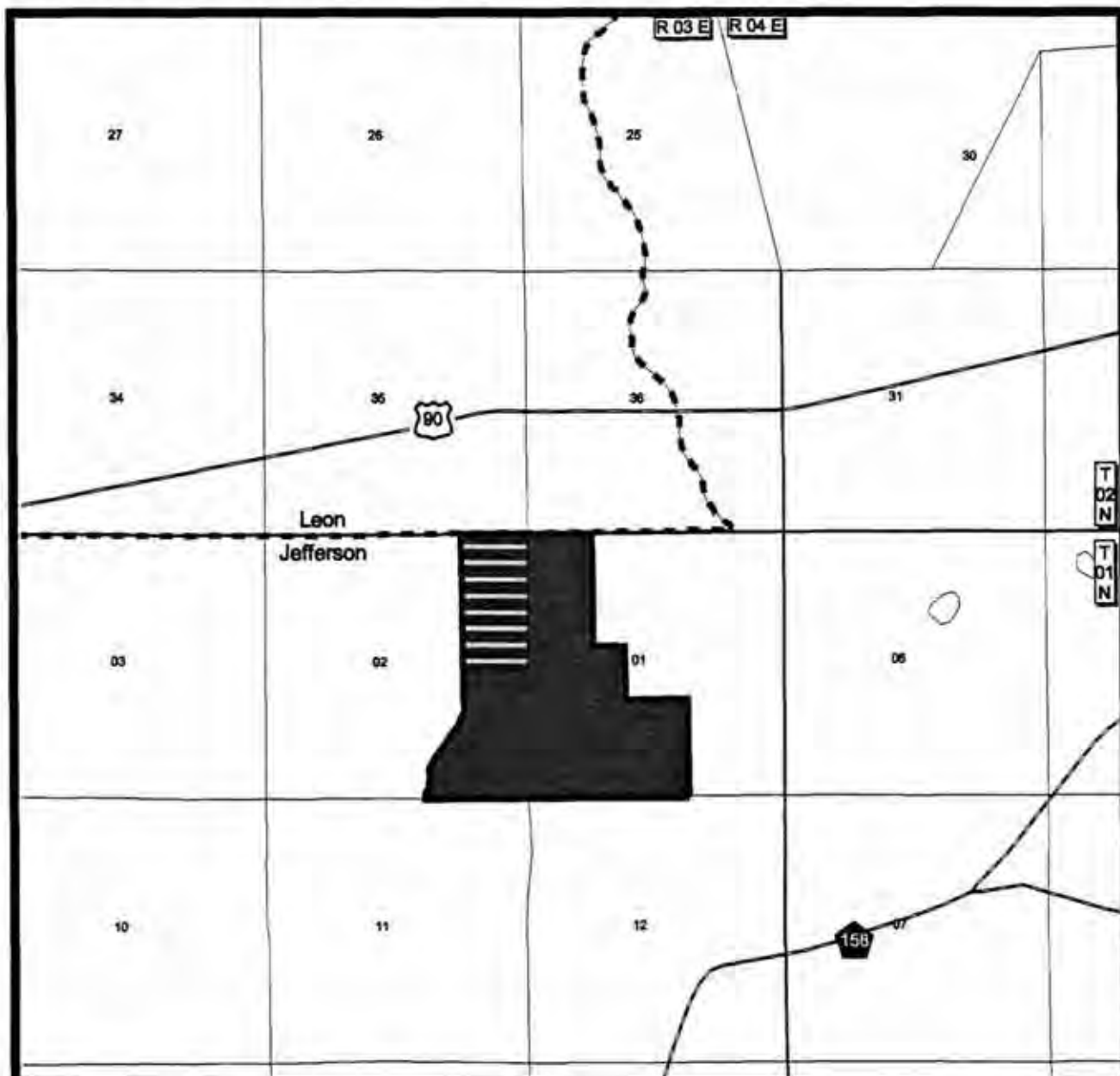
Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure Within the first year after the project is placed under the management of the Division of Recreation and Parks, management activities will concentrate on site security, natural and cultural resource protection, 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



Letchworth Mounds

JEFFERSON COUNTY

- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- CARL Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project



0.3 0 0.3 0.6 Miles



Heather Island

Impasse 11

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 Sharpe Ferry Road); the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (south of Sharpe 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, and 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 (added to the Greenways and Trails Program as a potential less-than-fee), and St. Joe Corp.

The Board of Trustees owns acreage within the project area, which was transferred from the Canal Authority.

On December 3, 1998, the Council transferred this project to the Negotiation Impasse group.

FNAI Elements	
Pinkroot	G1G2/S1S2
SANDHILL	G2G3/S2
SHELL MOUND	G3/S2
FLOODPLAIN MARSH	G37/S2
Wild coco	G3G4/S2
14 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 \$13,997,000

*by SJRWMD

Coordination

The St. Johns River Water Management District is an acquisition partner. The district's expenditure is reflected in the table on the previous page. The Nature Conservancy is an intermediary in the acquisition of the Container Corp./Wachovia tract.

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 Sharpe Ferry Road is recommended for management by the Division of Recreation and Parks, Department of Environmental Protection. The Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWCC) is recommended for management of the area south of Sharpe Ferry Road.

Conditions affecting management intensity The northern part will be a high-need 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

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.

acquisition, The Division of Recreation and Parks and FWCC would concentrate management efforts on posting and securing the property, inventorying natural and cultural resources, and initiate the planning process. Subsequent management efforts of FWCC would focus upon Oklawaha Marsh restoration and management, and on the Loblolly Pine forest restoration. In the uplands, fire management would be of particular importance. Within the first 10-year planning period, FWCC 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, FWCC would cooperate with the Division of Forestry on pinelands management and fire. The Division of Recreation and Parks may cooperate with FWCC in the establishment of a recreational trail to Silver River State Park.

Heather Island - Negotiation Impasse 11

Management Cost Summary/DRP

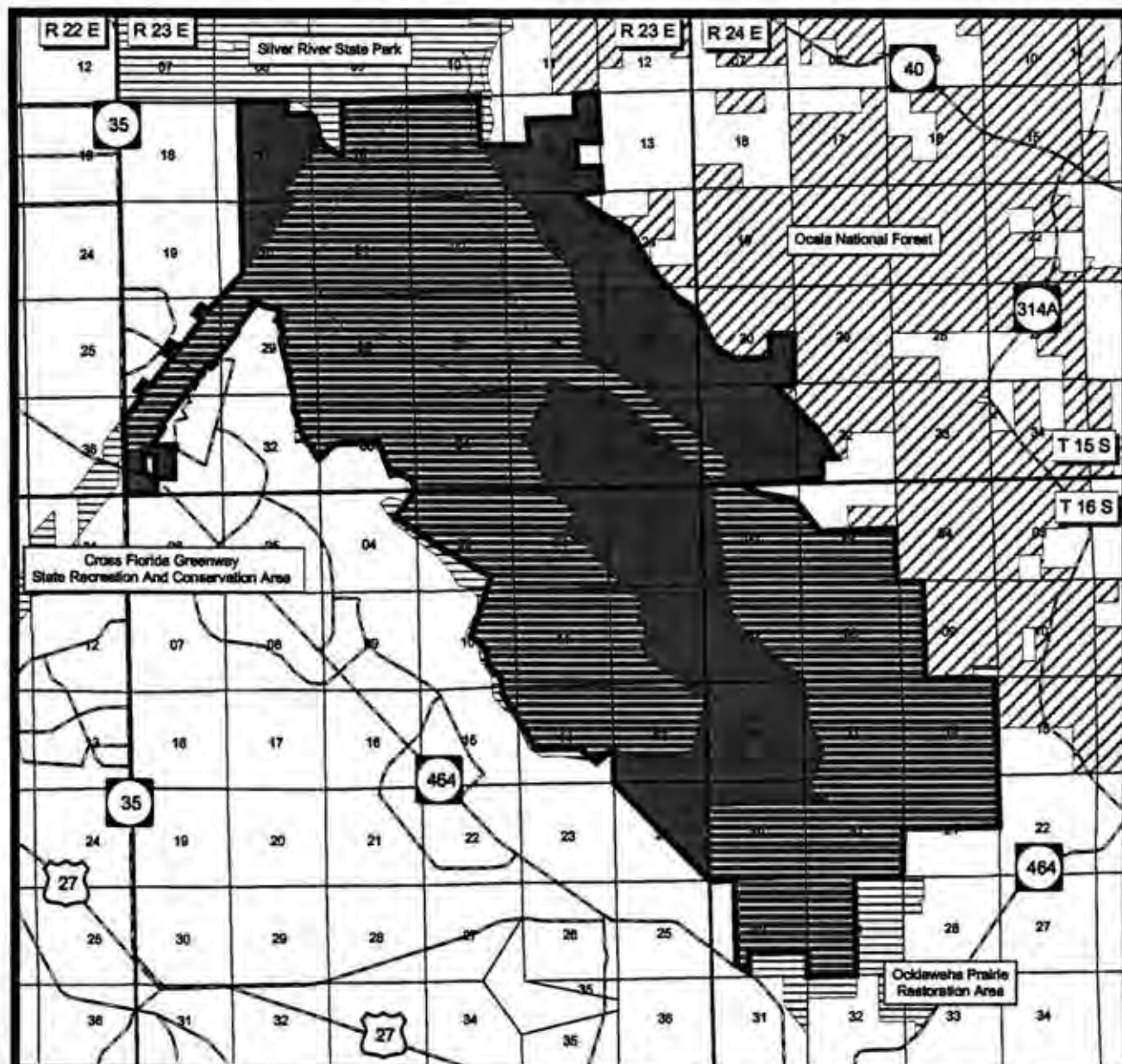
Category Source of Funds	Startup CARL	Recurring CARL
Salary	\$0	\$0
OPS	\$3,640	\$3,640
Expense	\$10,000	\$10,000
OCO	\$0	\$1,000
FCO	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$13,640	\$14,640

Management Cost Summary/Marion Co.

Category Source of Funds	Startup CARL	Recurring CARL
Salary	\$35,000	\$35,000
OPS	\$7,000	\$12,000
Expense	\$10,000	\$10,000
OCO	\$30,000	\$3,000
FCO	150,000	\$5,000
TOTAL	\$232,000	\$65,000

Management Cost Summary/FWCC

Category Source of Funds	Startup CARL	Recurring CARL
Salary	\$38,740	\$64,330
OPS	\$2,245	\$2,245
Expense	\$30,969	\$30,969
OCO	\$91,822	\$29,387
FCO	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$163,777	\$126,930



Heather Island

Marion County

- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Carl Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project



0 1 2 3 4 Miles



Hall Ranch

Impasse 12

Charlotte County

Purpose for State Acquisition

Inland from the rapidly growing coast of south-west Florida are expanses of ranchland still in essentially natural condition. By adding some of this ranchland 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

Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission.

General Description

Hall Ranch, adjacent to Babcock-Webb Wildlife Management Area, includes good quality 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.

On December 9, 1999, the Council transferred this project to the Negotiation Impasse group.

Coordination

The Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission is CARL's acquisition partner.

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

Hall Ranch - Negotiation Impasse 12

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-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 Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWCC) 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 FWCC, 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. 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, and provide security and management of the property.

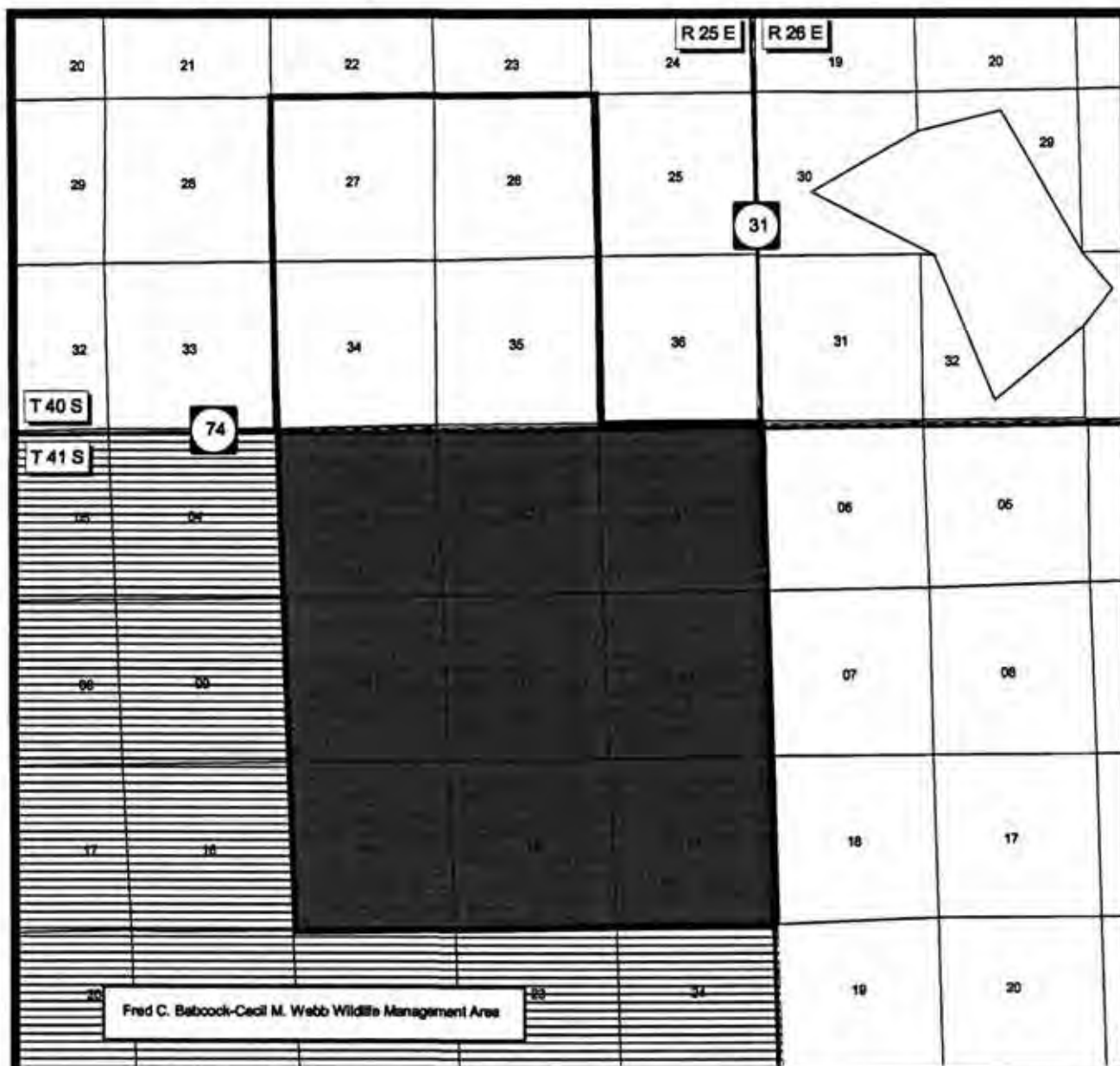
Revenue-generating potential About 62% of the Hall Ranch consists of pine flatwoods that could

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 FWCC will cooperate with other state and local government agencies in managing the area.

Management Cost Summary/FWCC

Category Source of Funds	Startup CARL, SGTF	Recurring 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

Hall Ranch - Negotiation Impasse 12



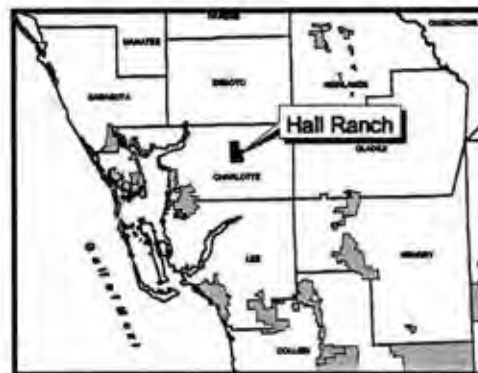
Hall Ranch

Charlotte County

- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Carl Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project



0 1 2 Miles



Pierce Mound Complex

Impasse 13

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

Office of Coastal and Aquatic Managed Areas,
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.

On December 3, 1998, the Council transferred this project to the Negotiation Impasse group.

Coordination

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	G7/S4
HYDRIC HAMMOCK	G7/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	

Pierce Mound Complex - Negotiation Impasse 13

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 Office of Coastal and Aquatic Managed Areas, 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.

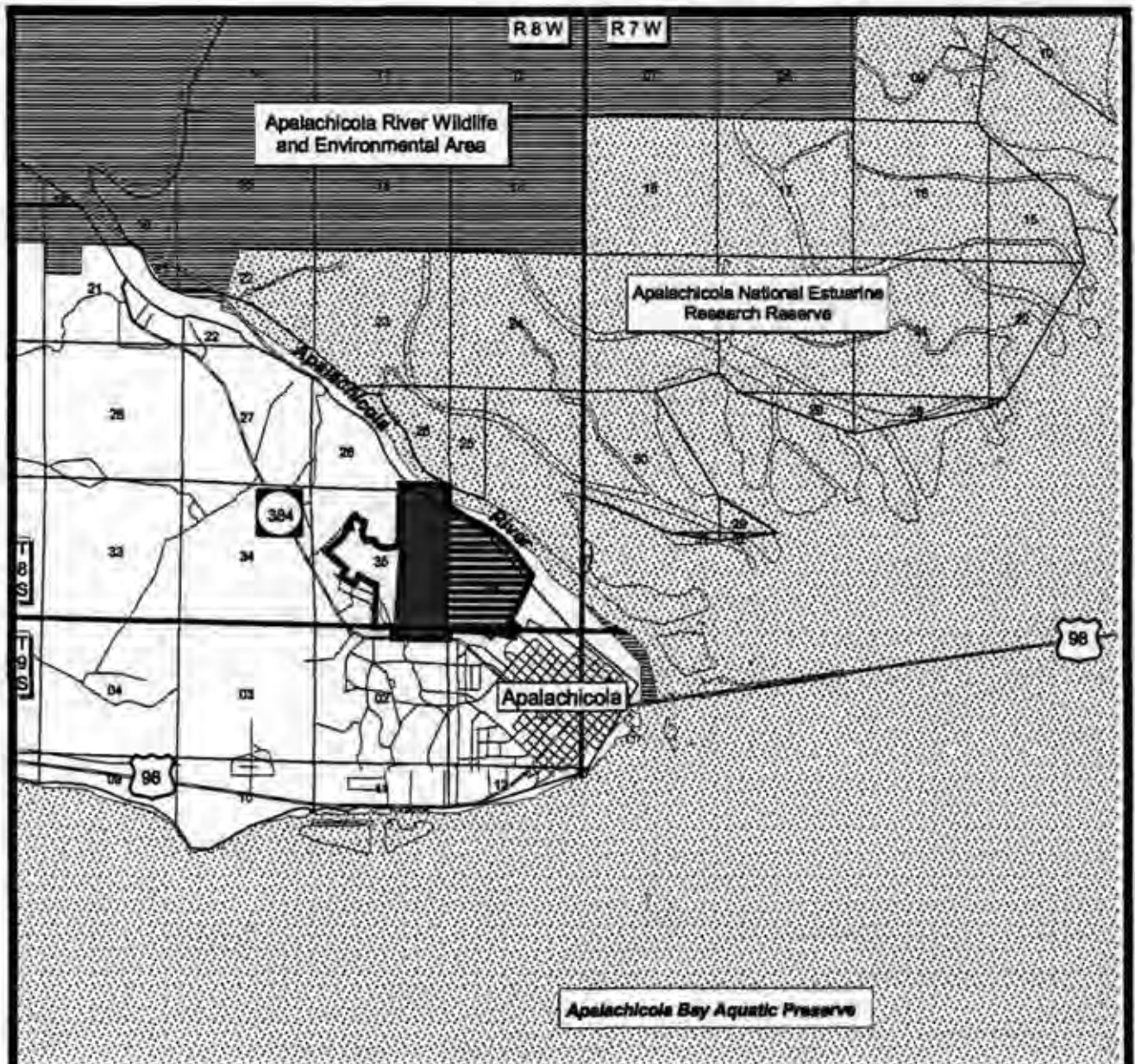
Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure Within the first year after acquisition, initial or intermediate activities will concentrate on site security, resource inventory, and removal of existing trash. The Office of Coastal and Aquatic Managed Areas 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) combines 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 Source of Funds	Startup CARL	Recurring CARL
Salary	\$0	\$8,000
OPS	\$14,500	\$6,500
Expense	\$0	\$6,500
OCO	\$0	\$0
FCO	\$50,000	\$0
TOTAL	\$64,500	\$21,000



Pierce Mound Complex

Franklin County

- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Carl Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project



0 1 2 3 4 Miles



Putnam County Sandhills

Impasse 14

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 3,554 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. It is adjacent to the 9,300-acre Ordway Preserve. The area supports many rare plant and animal species including Florida three-awned grass, bald eagle, gopher frog, gopher tortoise, Sherman's fox squirrel, and eastern indigo snake. 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. Florida Rock is not particularly interested in an outright sale of the tract, but would consider trading for land in Camp Blanding. The project was ranked for the first time on December 5, 1996. No acquisition activities have been initiated.

On December 9, 1999, the Council transferred this project to the Negotiation Impasse group.

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	G7/S3
BASIN MARSH	G7/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

Putnam County Sandhills - Negotiation Impasse 14

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 pro-

vide facilities to accommodate public use, and to administer and manage the property.

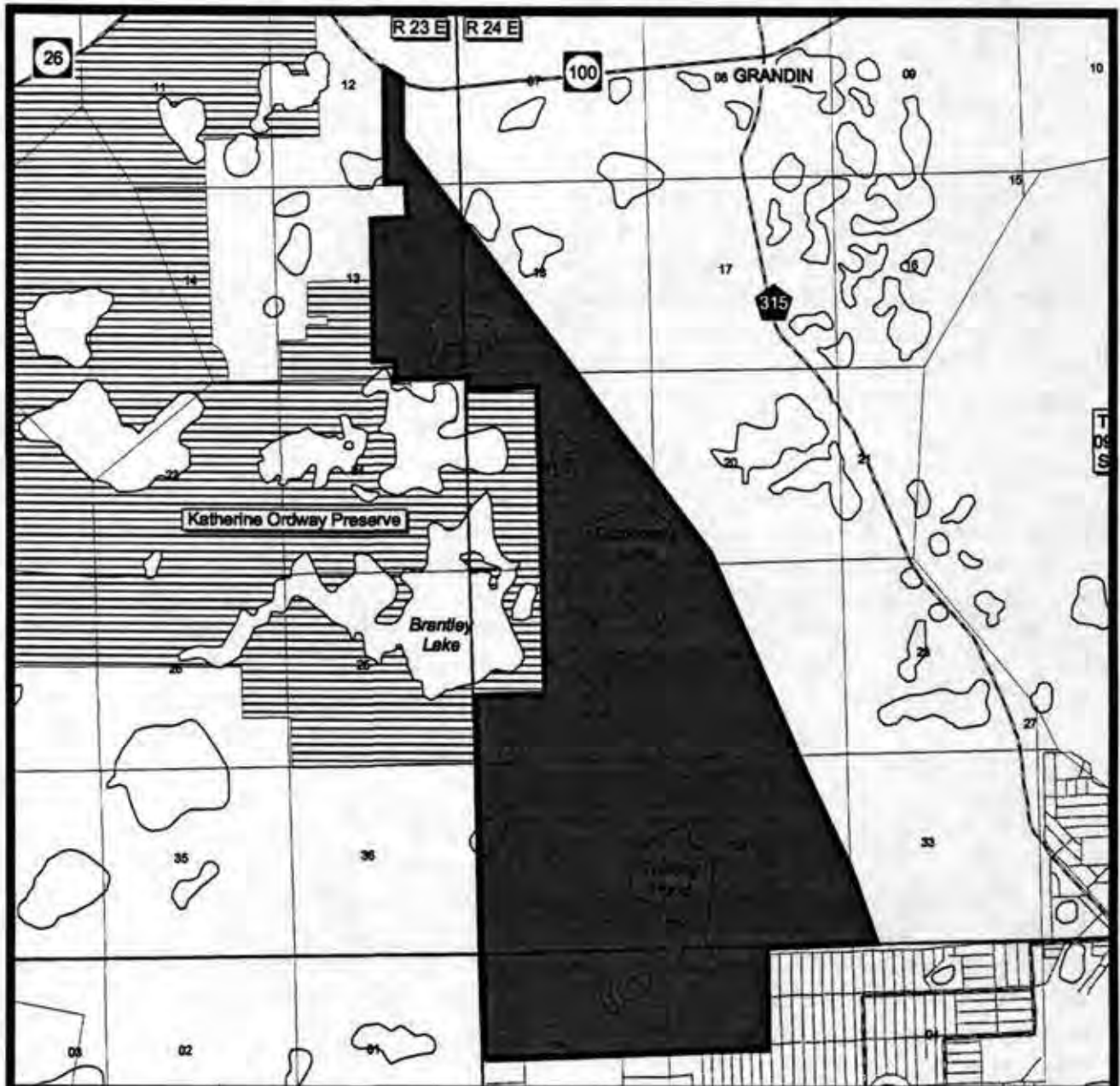
The Division will promote recreation and environmental education in the natural environment. It is not anticipated that recreational facilities will be developed; however, if it is determined that facilities are needed, the use of low impact, rustic facilities will be stressed. High impact, organized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



Putnam County Sandhills

PUTNAM COUNTY

-  Acquired
-  Essential Parcel
-  CARL Project Boundary
-  Federal Land
-  Local or Private Managed Area
-  State Land
-  State Aquatic Preserve
-  Other CARL Project



0.6 0 0.6 1.2 Miles



Apalachicola River

Impasse 15

Calhoun County

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 parcel, 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 The 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)

A long term land manager has not been identified for the Atkins tract.

General Description

The Atkins Tract, west of Torreya State Park, contained excellent floodplain forest and sandhills, but has been timbered recently. 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 area. The amount and type of public use will be negotiated with the landowners.

Acquisition Planning and Status

On October 30, 1996, the LAMAC 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 LAMAC 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, LAMAC transferred the Atkins/Trammel tract (3,210 acres) to the Less-Than-Fee category.

On December 9, 1999, the Council transferred the Atkins tract to the Negotiation Impasse group.

Coordination

CARL has no acquisition partner at this time.

FNAI Elements	
Apalachicola dusky salamander	G3/S3
1 elements known from Atkins parcel	

Placed on list	1997
Project Area (Acres)	3,210
Acres Acquired	0
at a Cost of	\$0
Acres Remaining	3,120
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of \$1,264,740	

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 The 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 Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation 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.

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/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

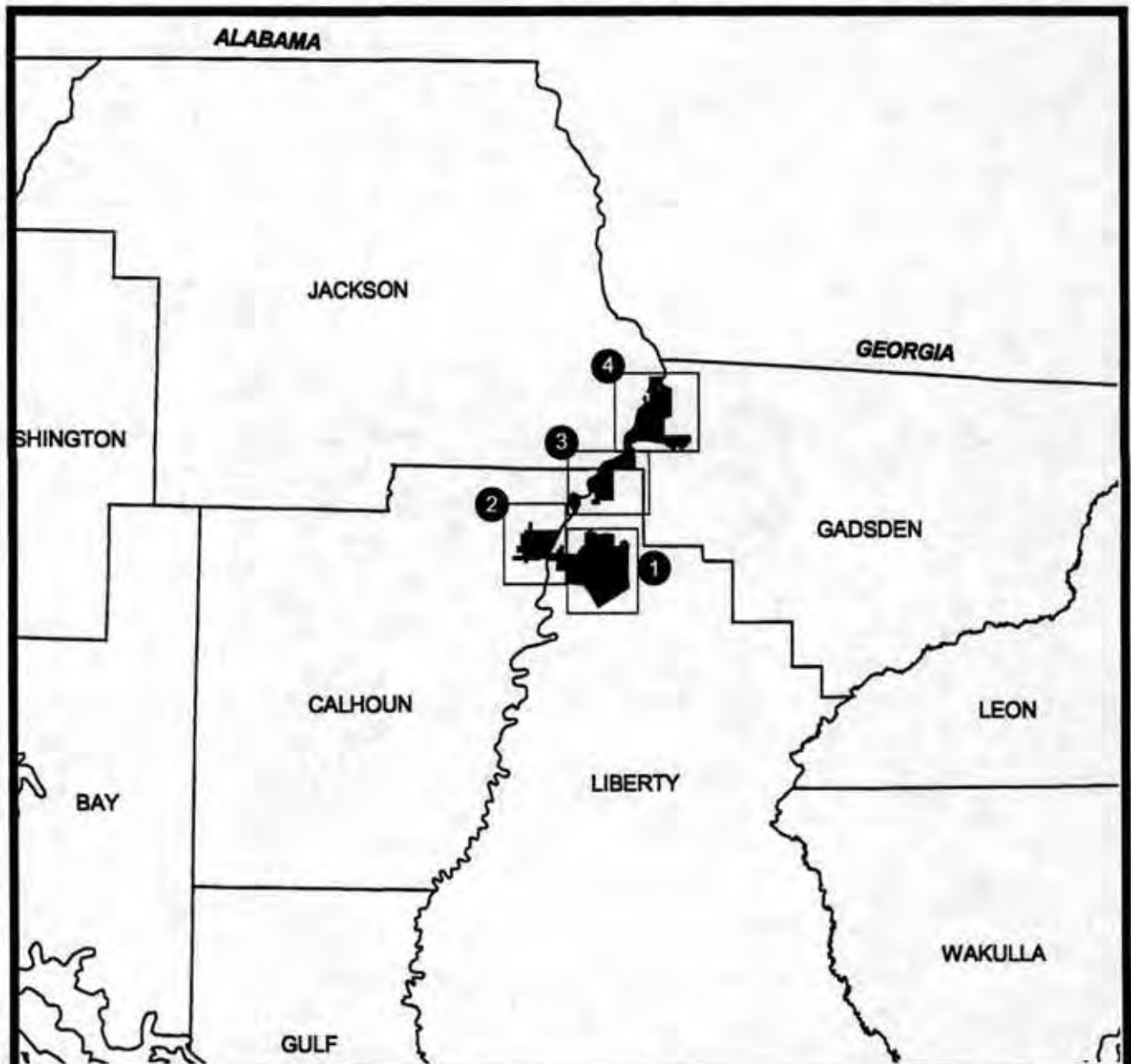
Apalachicola River - Negotiation Impasse 15

Management Cost Summary/FWCC

Category	Startup	Recurring
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$74,630	\$74,630
OPS	\$13,180	\$5,828
Expense	\$55,125	\$44,100
OCO	\$65,600	\$10,000
FCO	\$60,000	\$0
TOTAL	\$268,535	\$134,558

Management Cost Summary/DMR

Category	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99
Source of Funds	CARL/LAFT	CARL/LAFT	CARL/LAFT
Salary	\$117,660.12	\$121,189.92	\$124,825.62
OPS	\$63,430.13	\$88,000.00	\$136,194.73
Expense	\$87,573.33	\$55,000.00	\$85,121.70
OCO	\$9,285.00	\$10,000.00	\$15,476.67
Special	\$19,653.75	\$0.00	\$0.00
FCO	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
TOTAL	\$297,602.33	\$274,189.92	\$361,618.72



Apalachicola River: Overview

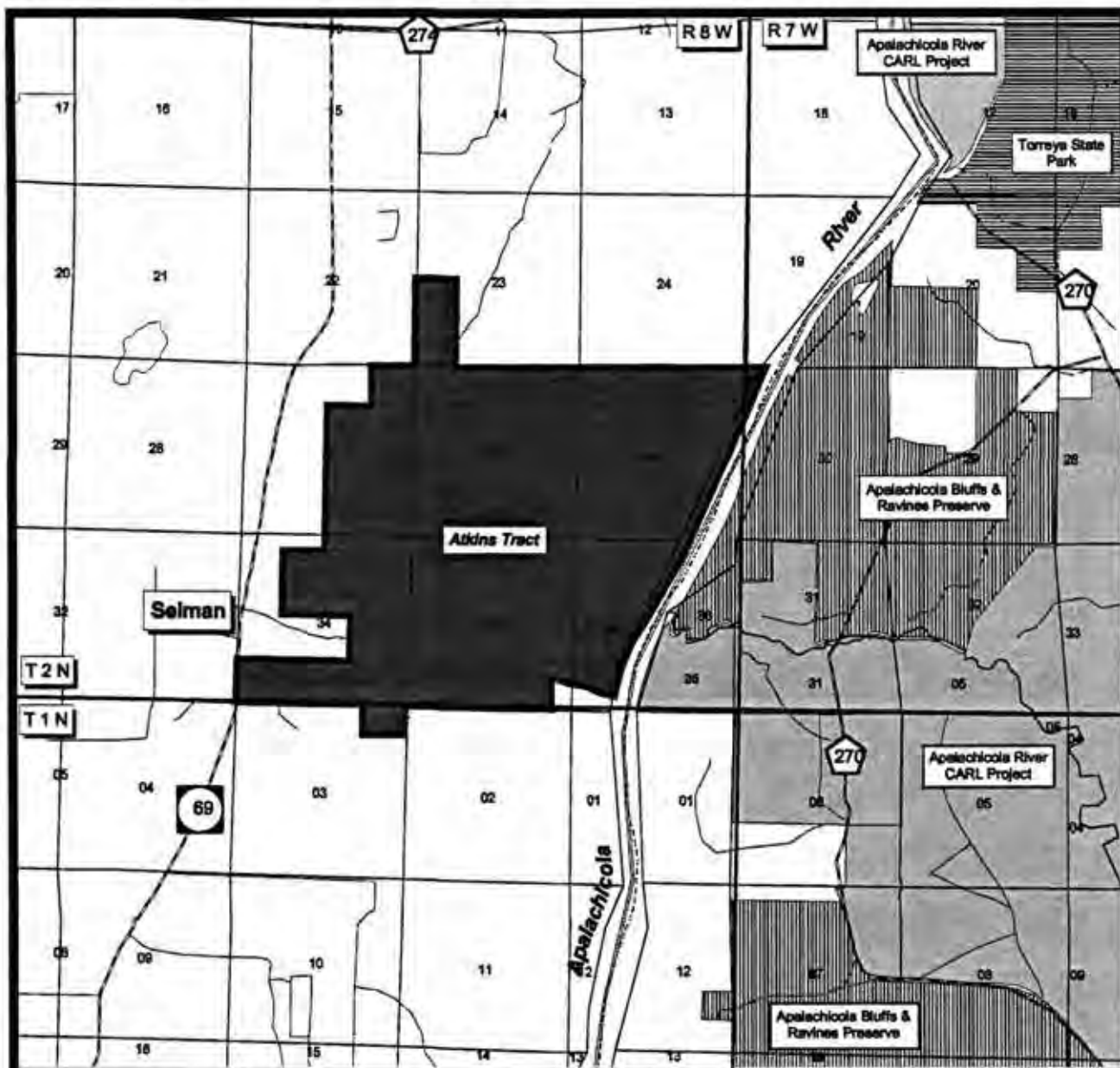
Gadsden, Calhoun, Jackson, Liberty Counties

- Map Sheet 1:
Sweetwater Creek Site
- Map Sheet 2:
Atkins Site
- Map Sheet 3:
Aspalaga Site
- Map Sheet 4:
Gadsden Glades Site



0 5 10 15 Miles





Apalachicola River: Map Sheet 2

Calhoun County

-  Acquired
-  Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
-  Carl Project Boundary
-  Federal Land
-  Local or Private Managed Area
-  State Land
-  State Aquatic Preserve
-  Other CARL Project



0 1 2 Miles



Addenda

Addenda

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Addendum 1: Ranking History for All CARL Projects (1986-2000)

Project Name	Priority Rank by Year															
	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95 ^c	96 ^c	97 ^c	98	99	00	
Alderman's Ford Addition	-	-	-	-	-	54	73	73	73	29B	32B	34B	34B	30B	21B	
Alford Arm	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13B	
Allapattah Flats	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15B	14B	13B	8N	
Andrews Tract ^{R, D}	23	31	50	26	38	66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Annutteliga Hammock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20P	4P	4P	5P	4P	3P	
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8L	7L	-	-	
Apalachicola Bay (added to Apalachicola River) ^D	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Apalachicola River	-	-	-	-	-	24	10	15	12	15P	25P	25P	25P	23P	21P	
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9L	10L	9L	8L	
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15N	
Apalachicola River & Bay (renamed Apalachicola River)	-	3	3	4	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge	-	-	-	-	-	8	7	5	4	3P	2P	2P	7P	2N	1N	
Atlantic Ridge Ecosystem	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14B	2B	2B	8B	8B	3B	
Atsena Otie Key	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	32P	42P	-	-	-	-	
Avalon Tract ^D	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Bald Point Road ^R	-	-	-	57	73	82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Balm-Boyette Scrub ^D	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Barnacle Addition, The ^R	34	37	61	80	56	63	77	8	88	21B	26B	29B	29B	26B	19B	
Beaverdam / Sweetwater Creeks ^A	ranked #26 in 1982; added to Apalachicola River in 1994															
Belle Meade	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48	46	4B	3P	3P	2P	2P	5P	
Big Bend Coast Tract	-	-	-	19	22	33	60	66	70	10S	10S	11S	-	-	-	
Big Bend Swamp/Holopaw Ranch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5L	
Big Mound Property (added to Estero Bay)	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Big Shoals Corridor / Brown Tract ^{A, D}	42	22	84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Blackwater River (renamed Juniper Creek Watershed)	-	-	-	-	12	58	56	13	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Bluehead Ranch	50	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
B.M.K. Ranch (added to Wekiva-Ocala Greenway)	55	38	6	3	3	3	66	78	87	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Bombing Range Ridge	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9P	7P	11P	
Bower Tract ^{A, D}	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Brevard Coastal Scrub Ecosystem	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5B	6B	6B	4B	
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8M	7M	
Brevard Turtle Beaches (added to Archie Carr S.T.R.) ^R	-	-	-	18	23	72	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
California Swamp	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30P	31P	33P	31P	32P	
Caloosahatchee Ecoscape	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26P	24P	31P	
Canaveral Industrial Park (renamed St. Johns Riv. Marshes) ^R	52	47	68	77	88	91	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Cape Haze/Charlotte Harbor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3B	3B	4S	
Caravelle Ranch ^D	-	-	-	-	55	49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Carlton Half-Moon Ranch ^R	-	26	12	5	69	68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Catfish Creek	-	-	-	-	9	5	6	6	8	10P	18P	22P	27P	25P	22P	
Cayo Costa Island / North Captiva Island ^A	12	5	40	37	53	56	61	65	69	5M	6M	6M	6M	6M	6M	
Cedar Key Scrub / Cedar Key Additions ^{A, R}	37	45	60	61	71	73	71	70	50	31P	31P	-	-	-	-	
Charlotte Harbor ^A	4	8	39	39	50	48	32	51	53	5S	5S	3S	3S	3S	5S	
Charlotte Harbor Flatwoods	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	20	21	17P	16P	14P	13P	11P	10P	
Chassahowitzka Swamp ^A	14	23	37	16	41	36	69	84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Cockroach Bay Islands ^{A, R}	-	-	17	31	33	80	80	81	89	31B	-	-	-	-	-	
Consolidated Ranch / Wekiva River ^A	ranked #17 in 1982, #11 in 1983, #12 in 1984															
Cooper's Point	30	55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Corkscrew Regional Ecosystem Watershed	-	-	-	-	-	50	52	43	31	12B	9B	8B	11B	10B	5B	
Cotee Point	33	57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Coupon Blight / Key Deer	44	14	10	12	10	9	13	22	26	2M	2M	2M	2M	2M	2M	
Cross Florida Greenway (added to Eltoniah/Cross-Fl. Grnwy.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	57	29P	-	-	-	-	-	
Cypress Creek	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16B	15B	9N	
Crystal Cove (added to Crystal River)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Crystal River (added to Florida Springs Coastal Greenway) ^A	13	7	11	13	47	32	38	8	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Crystal River State Reserve (added to Crystal River)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Curry Hammock ^D	-	-	5	9	11	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Dade County Archipelago	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22B	5B	3B	2B	2B	1B	
Deer Lake Parcel (added to Point Washington) ^R	-	-	-	68	74	75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Addendum 1: Ranking History for All CARL Projects (1986-2000) (continued)

Project Name	Priority Rank by Year																
	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95 ^c	96 ^c	97 ^c	98	99	00		
Deering Hammock / Deering Estate Addition ^o	24	-	43	48	46	59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DeSoto Site ^o	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Devils Hammock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37P	28B	-	-	-	-	-
Dickerson Bay / Bald Point	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15P	12P	10P	13P		
Dog Island ^A	ranked #32 in 1982																
Dunn's Creek	-	-	-	-	-	40	53	38	38	23B	13B	9B	17B	16B	10B		
East Everglades ^A	59	53	35	46	43	44	54	64	74	6M	3M	4M	3M	3M	4M		
Econ-St. Johns Corridor (added to Econ-St. Johns Ecosys.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Econ-St. Johns Ecosystem	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15B	27B	25B	26B	23B	16B		
El Destino ^B	-	-	32	64	86	84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Emerald Springs (added to Ft. 1st Magnitude Springs in 1991) ^A	15	56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Emeralda Marsh ^B	53	46	63	78	84	88	63	60	58	28B	-	32B	32B	28B	20B		
Emerson Point ^o	-	-	-	15	26	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enchanted Forest	-	-	-	-	-	41	45	74	83	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Escambia Bay Bluffs ^A	11	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Escribano Point	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	72	37P	38P	33P	30P	28P	28P		
Estero Bay Aquatic Preserve Buffer ^B	47	32	45	58	62	62	74	69	65	22P	19P	6P	11P	9P	8P		
Etoniah Creek (added to Etoniah / Cross Florida Greenway)	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	24	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Etoniah / Cross Florida Greenway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11P	12P	7P	18P	16P	14P		
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10L	9L	8L	9L		
Everglades Agricultural Restoration Area	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16B	24B	5B	5B	-		
Fakahatchee Strand ^A	3	2	4	6	4	17	26	45	56	3M	5M	5M	5M	5M	5M		
Fechtel Ranch (added to St. Johns River Forrest Estates)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fisheating Creek	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1L	
Florida Keys Ecosystem	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5P	4P	4P	3P	2P		
Florida Springs Coastal Greenway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2S	20P	4P	6S	6S	3S		
Florida's First Magnitude Springs	-	-	-	-	-	26	15	10	11	14P	13P	13P	19P	17P	15P		
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10B	10B	-	-	4N	3N		
Fort George Island ^B	-	-	7	7	49	86	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fort San Luis ^{A, o}	ranked #16 in 1982																
Freedom Tower	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3P	1N	4N		
Gadsden County Glades (added to Apalachicola River)	-	19	28	43	59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Galt Island	48	52	69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Garcon Ecosystem	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27P	12P	12B	12B	11B	8B		
Garcon Point (added to Garcon Ecosystem)	-	-	31	38	40	42	51	54	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gasparilla Island Port Property	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gateway ^{A, o}	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gills Tract ^o	-	-	-	55	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Golden Aster Scrub	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	33B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Goldhead Branch Addition	-	-	-	-	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Goldy / Bellemead ^B	-	-	49	59	60	71	62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Goodwood	35	54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grayton Dunes ^{A, o}	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Green Swamp ^A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	20	18P	15P	20P	20P	18P	25P		
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1L	1L	1L	2L		
Grove, The (a.k.a. Governor Collins' Mansion) ^A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guana River	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hall Ranch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18B	24B	20B	12N		
Hammocks of Lower Keys (added to Ft. Keys Ecosystem)	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	31	27	16P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heather Island	-	-	-	-	24	31	34	40	42	16B	25B	26B	30B	7N	11N		
Highlands Hammock Addition	-	-	27	14	13	16	18	32	33	24P	27P	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hixtown Swamp	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	56	54	27B	28B	31B	27B	24B	18B		
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 ^o	51	40	66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Horr's Island / Barfield Bay	25	30	41	76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Addendum 1: Ranking History for All CARL Projects (1986-2000) (continued)

Project Name	Priority Rank by Year																
	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95 ^c	96 ^c	97 ^c	98	99	00		
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	9B	-	-	-	-
Ichetucknee Trace Limerock Mines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29P	34P	32P	17P	-	-
Indian River Lagoon Blueway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15B	14B	9B	-
ITT Hammock ^{A, D}	ranked #5 in 1980																
Jordan Ranch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24B	8B	-	-	-	-	-
Josslyn Island ^{A, D}	17	39	53	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jullington / Durbin (Creeks) Peninsula ^{A, B}	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	33B	29B	-	-	-
Jupiter Ridge	-	-	-	-	-	-	49	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Key West Customs House ^D	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Key West Salt Ponds ^B	-	34	55	75	89	87	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kissimmee Prairie / River Ecosystem	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6B	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lake Arbuckle ^A	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lake Forest	56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lake George	-	-	-	-	-	25	29	29	32	7S	7S	7S	-	-	-	-	-
Lake Powell	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25P	6P	8P	10P	8P	5N	-	-
Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	4	3	2P	1P	1P	1P	1P	1P	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1M	1M	1M	1M	1M	1M	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1B	1P	2L	4L	4L	3L	-	-
Largo Narrows ^A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Latt Maxcy Tract ^A	ranked #8 in 1980																
Letchworth Mounds	-	-	-	60	19	13	68	82	91	42P	43P	36P	36P	9N	10N	-	-
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																
Liverpool Park	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31B	22B	-	-
Lochloosa Wildlife ^B	26	12	22	32	67	79	-	-	61	20B	24B	27B	28B	25B	8S	-	-
Longleaf Pine Ecosystem	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7	6B	9P	11P	14P	12P	12P	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3N	2N	-	-
Lower Apalachicola (added to Apalachicola Bay) ^A	5	4	21	24	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lower Econlockhatchee River (added to Econ-St. Johns Ecosystem)	-	-	-	44	39	35	39	53	55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mallory Swamp	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6L	6L	-	-	-
Manatee Estech	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 / Cacclatore / Jumper Creek (added to Withlacoochee EEL Additions)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miami Rockridge Pinelands (added to Dade Co. Archipelago)	-	21	29	28	27	22	28	79	79	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middle Chipola River	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23P	21P	19P	23P	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5L	3L	3L	6L	-	-
Mullet Creek Islands ^B	-	43	62	74	65	76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Myakka Estuary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	11B	8S	8S	8S	8S	7S	-	-
Myakka Prairies / MacArthur Tract ^A	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	39	68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Mahogany Hammock (added to N. Key Largo Hammocks) ^A	ranked #22 in 1980, #15 in 1982 & #8 in 1983																
Newnan's Lake	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	67	36P	32P	27P	19B	18B	14B	-	-
North Beach ^A	ranked #29 in 1982																
North Fork St. Lucie River / North Port Marina	-	-	20	29	29	52	81	83	92	11S	2S	-	18B	17B	12B	-	-
North Indian River Lagoon (added to Indian River Lagoon Blueway)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	41	17B	20B	22B	25B	22B	-	-	-
North Key Largo Hammocks ^A	7	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	1S	1S	1S	1S	1S	1S	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3L	8L	7L	10L	-	-
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}	9	24	54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oaks, The ^A	ranked #25 in 1980																

Addendum 1: Ranking History for All CARL Projects (1986-2000) (continued)

Project Name	Priority Rank by Year															
	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95 ^c	96 ^c	97 ^c	98	99	00	
Ohio Key South ^a	-	-	42	65	76	85	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Okaloacoochee Slough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21B	14B	13B	12B	-	
Old Leon Moss Ranch ^a	-	51	65	83	87	93	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Oscar Scherer Addition ^d	-	-	-	-	25	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Osceola Pine Savannas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23P	22P	24P	22P	20P	26P	
Owens-Illinois Property	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Pal-Mar	-	-	-	-	-	-	48	47	24	9B	3B	1B	1B	1B	2B	
Paynes Prairie (Additions) ^a	20	48	52	35	54	43	50	26	39	3S	3S	6S	-	-	-	
Peacock Slough ^a	31	29	38	49	63	57	58	30	37	18B	23B	21B	22B	-	-	
Perdido Pitcher Plant Prairie	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28P	28P	9P	6P	5P	4P	
Pierce Mound Complex	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19P	36P	34P	35P	8N	13N	
Pineland Site Complex	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10P	17P	15P	20P	
Pine Island Ridge ^d	-	-	25	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Pineola Fern Grotto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	63	64	34P	33P	-	-	-	-	
Pinhook Swamp	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	35	48	25B	15B	10B	10B	9B	7B	
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 ^a	-	-	44	79	85	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Pumpkin Hill Creek	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	19B	22B	17B	20B	19B	11B	
Putnam County Sandhills	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30P	31P	29P	14N	
Rainbow River ^a	-	-	13	10	8	77	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Ranch Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4L	2L	2L	4L	
Rookery Bay (Additions II added to Rookery Bay in 1983) ^a	2	6	19	30	32	19	9	9	9	8P	8P	16P	4S	4S	-	
Rotenberger / Holey Land / Seminole Indian Lands	36	42	59	56	58	65	64	67	75	7M	7M	7M	7M	7M	-	
Saddle Blanket Lakes Scrub	57	17	8	8	5	7	8	14	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	
St. Augustine Beach ^a	-	-	-	66	78	83	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
St. George Island, Unit 4 ^a	ranked #9 in 1980 and #7 in 1982															
St. Joe Timberland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7P	
St. Johns River (added to Wekiva-Ocala Greenway) ^{a, b}	19	27	48	50	64	67	72	75	81	-	-	-	-	-	-	
St. Johns River Marshes (a.k.a. Caneval Industrial Park) ^a	52	47	68	77	88	91	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
St. Joseph Bay Buffer	-	-	-	-	23	27	16	16	18	21P	17P	21P	15P	13P	9P	
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6L	-	-	-	
St. Martins River (added to Florida Springs Coastal Greenway)	-	-	24	33	7	11	11	50	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	
St. Michael's Landing ^a	-	-	-	72	80	72	67	68	73	39P	40P	-	-	-	-	
Samson Point	58	59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
San Felasco Hammock (Addition) ^{a, d}	-	-	-	-	45	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Sand Mountain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51	7B	17B	23B	21B	5N	7N	
Sandpiper Cove	54	58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Save Our Everglades	29	18	26	22	21	29	35	52	62	4M	4M	3M	4M	4M	3M	
Scrub Jay Refugia (added to Brevard Coastal Scrub Ecosys.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	30	5B	7B	-	-	-	-	
Seabranch ^d	-	-	-	41	44	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Sebastian Creek	-	-	-	-	15	10	14	12	16	4B	4B	7B	5S	5S	-	
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 ^a	-	-	-	71	83	92	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Silver River ^d	27	25	58	47	52	47	47	59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Six Mile Cypress Swamp ^a	ranked #20 in 1980															
South Savannas ^a	6	10	16	20	30	28	33	42	43	4S	4S	5S	7S	7S	-	
Southeastern Bat Maternity Caves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	26P	29P	28P	29P	27P	27P	
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7L	5L	5L	7L	
South Walton County Ecosystem	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6S	2S	2S	-	-	
Spring Hammock ^{a, b}	8	15	57	36	70	64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Spruce Creek	-	-	-	-	28	46	46	-	-	6B	18B	19B	4B	4B	6S	
Stark Tract	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Stoney-Lane ^d	38	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Addendum 1: Ranking History for All CARL Projects (1986-2000) (continued)

Project Name	Priority Rank by Year																		
	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95 ^c	96 ^c	97 ^c	98	99	00				
Sugarloaf Hammock (added to Hammocks of Lower Keys) ^a	-	-	-	62	68	69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Suwannee Buffers	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	21	15	8B	14B	16B	23B	20B	17B	-	6N	6N	-
Tate's Hell Carrabelle Tract	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	19	17	9P	10P	18P	24P	22P	24P	-	-	-	-
Terra Cela	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13B	7B	7B	6B	-	-	-
Three Chimneys	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19P	-	-	-
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)	46	16	34	45	57	51	65	46	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tsala Apopka Lake	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Twelve Mile Swamp	-	-	-	-	-	-	70	72	76	30B	31B	33B	31B	27B	15B	-	-	-	-
Upper Black Creek	-	-	-	-	37	21	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Upper Econ Mosaic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23P	26P	28P	26P	30P	-	-	-	-
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	43	9	30	27	18	34	22	23	66	35P	34P	32P	32P	30P	29P	-	-	-	-
Waddell's Mill Pond (added to Middle Chipola River) ^b	-	-	-	-	-	61	41	62	63	30P	39P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wakulla Springs (added to Wakulla Springs Protection Zone) ^a	10	13	47	42	75	89	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wakulla Springs Protection Zone	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19P	23P	21P	18P	-	-	-	-
Warea Archipelago	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55	59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Warm Mineral Springs	-	33	56	54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Watermelon Pond	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	12P	14P	12P	16P	14P	16P	-	-	-	-	-
Wekiva-Ocala Connector (added to Wekiva-Ocala Greenway)	-	-	-	-	36	30	23	18	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wekiva-Ocala Greenway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7P	7P	7P	8P	6P	6P	-	-	-	-
Wekiva River Buffers ^b	-	-	-	-	77	78	79	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Lake ^{a, d}	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wetstone / Berkovitz ^b	-	-	36	51	51	55	75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
White Belt Ranch	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Windley Key Quarry ^{a, d}	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Withlacoochee EEL Additions ^{a, b}	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 ^{a, 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 six groups in 1986-2000:

P = Priority Project	S = Substantially Complete Project
B = Bargain/Shared Project	L = Less-Than-Fee Project
M = Mega/Multiparcel Project	N = Negotiation Impasse Project
- ^d Project 90% or more complete and qualifies for funding pursuant to Section 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 LAMAC Meetings - 1999 Evaluation Cycle

Date	Major Actions Taken
2/11/99	Public Hearing, Tallahassee, FL. Approved right-of-way easement on Fletcher Park, Osceola County, and two access and utility easements on Blackwater River State Forest, Santa Rosa County. Approved surplus designation for property at Apalachee Correctional Institution, Decatur County, Georgia. Received information on scrub jay decline on state-owned lands and directed land management review team to determine if properties with scrub jays are adequately managed. Approved modifications to project design boundaries of the following CARL projects: (a) Charlotte Harbor Flatwoods, (b) Middle Chipola River, (c) Florida Keys Ecosystem, (d) Rotenberger/Seminole Indian Lands. Discussed land management review team findings.
3/26/99	Public Meeting, Tallahassee, FL. Approved land management plans for the following areas: (a) Fanning Springs State Recreation Area, Levy County, (b) Guana River State Park, St. Johns County, (c) Hillsborough River State Park, Hillsborough County, (d) Little Manatee River State Recreation Area, Hillsborough County, (e) Nature Coast State Trail, Dixie, Levy, and Gilchrist Counties. Approved pre-plan restoration activities on proposed Terra Ceia State Buffer Preserve, Manatee County. Denied lease request by Walton County Chamber of Commerce. Approved lease request by South Walton Fire District. Approved surplus designation for property in Spring Hammock Preserve, Seminole County. Approved modifications to project design boundaries of the following CARL projects: (a) Caloosahatchee Ecoscape, (b) Wacissa/Aucilla River. Received public testimony on Tequesta Circle, a CARL proposal. Voted to select X of the X 1999 CARL proposals for full review and assessment. Approved Fisheating Creek CARL project assessment and directed staff to (a) continue negotiating a settlement agreement with Fisheating Creek owners, (b) prepare project assessment and design for Tequesta Circle, (c) plan to hear testimony on whether the LAMAC should submit an interim CARL priority list to the Governor and Cabinet, and (d) identify projects on the current CARL priority list to be removed to offset the tax value of the Tequesta Circle and Fisheating Creek projects. Received update on Florida Natural Areas Inventory (FNAI) activities. Held public workshop on sharing joint title with local governments and directed staff to conduct additional workshops. Received progress report on review of scrub jay management on state-owned lands.
5/6/9	Staff Meeting/Public Hearing, Tallahassee, FL. Approved land management plans for the following areas: (a) Lovers Key State Recreation Area, Lee County, (b) St. Andrews State Recreation Area, Bay County. Approved access easement on Blackwater River State Forest, Santa Rosa County. Recommended approval of land exchange with Jabil Circuit Company, Inc. Discussed land management review team findings. Accepted 1998 Annual Revegetation Report of the Florida Gas Transmission Company. Approved modification to project design boundary of the Apalachicola River CARL project, #25 Priority. Approved addition of Tequesta Circle to CARL priority list. Approved conceptual project design for Fisheating Creek CARL proposal and approved addition of the project to the CARL priority list. Directed that an interim CARL priority list be submitted to the Board of Trustees. Heard information on joint-title workshop and streamlined land-acquisition procedures.

Addendum 2: Summaries of LAMAC Meetings - 1999 (continued)

Date	Major Actions Taken
6/17/99	<p>Public Meeting, Tallahassee, FL. Approved modification to project design boundaries of the Indian River Lagoon Blueway CARL project. Approved redesignating areas in the Green Swamp CARL project as essential and directed staff to re-evaluate project design for Green Swamp. Directed staff to include a requirement for maps of archaeological and historic sites [in management-plan rule?]. Approved surplus designation for property in Lafayette County and in the Withlacoochee State Trail, Citrus County. Approved management plan amendments for Lake George State Forest and Seminole State Forest, Lake and Volusia Counties. Approved land management plans for the following areas: (a) Blue Springs and Hontoon Island State Parks, Volusia and Lake Counties, (b) Tarkiln Bayou State Preserve, Escambia County, (c) Big Shoals Public Lands, Hamilton and Columbia Counties, (d) Florida State Hospital, Gadsden County, (e) Tacachale Institution, Alachua County, (f) G. Pierce Wood Memorial Hospital, X County, (g) St. Sebastian State Buffer Preserve, Brevard and Indian River Counties, (h) Blue Springs and Merritt's Millpond, Jackson County. Did not review land management plans for areas under 160 acres. Discussed preservation of native ground cover.</p>
7/29/99	<p>Public Meeting, Tallahassee, FL. Approved land management plans for the following areas: (a) Myakka River State Park, Sarasota County, (b) Cayo Costa State Park, Lee County, (c) Torreya State Park, Liberty County. Accepted land management review team reports. Eliminated (a) the existing policy of removing property of equal value when adding new property to the CARL priority lists and (b) the existing designation of essential parcels. Modified project design boundaries of the following CARL projects: (a) Florida's First Magnitude Springs, #17 Priority, (b) Ichetucknee Trace, #32 Priority. Accepted report of Board of Trustees approval of revisions to acquisition procedures. Approved project assessments for six 1999 CARL proposals and initiated project designs for five. Approved modification to project design boundary of the Florida Keys Ecosystem CARL project, #3 Priority. Directed staff to update project assessment and prepare design for Julington/Durbin Creeks, Duval and St. Johns Counties, for consideration at 9/2/99 LAMAC meeting. Accepted late CARL application for Lake Lafayette-Alford Arm, Leon County. Rescheduled November staff meetings and received public testimony in support of cave diving in state parks.</p>
9/2/99	<p>Staff Meeting/Public Hearing, Tallahassee, FL. Approved land management plans for the following areas: (a) Econfinia River State Park, Taylor County, (b) Faver-Dykes State Park, St. Johns County, (c) Washington Oaks State Gardens, Flagler County, (d) Bartow Youth Training Center, Polk County. Approved surplus designation for property in Withlacoochee State Forest, Sumter County. Approved land exchange involving Point Washington State Forest, Walton County. Approved surplus designation for land within the North Shore Open Space Save Our Coast project, Dade County. Recommended submittal of white paper on joint title to Board of Trustees. Approved revised project assessment and new project design for Julington/Durbin Creeks CARL proposal and recommended that it be ranked 15th in the Bargain/Shared category. Directed that a second 1999 interim CARL report be submitted to Board of Trustees.</p>

Addendum 2: Summaries of LAMAC Meetings - 1999 (continued)

Date	Major Actions Taken
10/21/99	<p>Public Meeting, Tallahassee, FL. Approved land management plans for the following areas: (a) John D. MacArthur Beach State Park, Palm Beach County, (b) Homosassa Springs State Wildlife Park, Citrus County, (c) Honeymoon Island State Recreation Area, Pinellas County, (d) Section 16—Volusia County School District, Volusia County. Recommended surplus land designation for (a) 1.12-acre fire tower site, Walton County, (b) site in Duval County. Discussed requests by Seminole tribe to use resources on Picayune Strand State Forest, Collier County. Discussed land management review team findings. Approved modifications to project design boundaries of the following CARL projects: (a) Charlotte Harbor Flatwoods, Charlotte County, (b) Catfish Creek, Polk County, (c) Pal-Mar, Martin County, (d) Alderman's Ford Addition, Hillsborough County, (e) Atlantic Ridge Ecosystem. Deferred action on project-design modification to Corkscrew Regional Ecosystem Watershed project.</p>
12/9/99	<p>Staff Meeting/Public Hearing, Tallahassee, FL. Approved land management plans for the following areas: (a) General James A. Van Fleet State Trail, Lake, Polk, and Sumter Counties, (b) North Peninsula State Recreation Area, Volusia County. Deferred consideration of land management plan for Topsail Hill State Preserve, Walton County. Approved the following land management issues: (a) boundary of Blackwater River State Forest, Santa Rosa County, as established by agreement and survey of September 27, 1999, (b) non-exclusive private utility easement on Withlacoochee State Trail, Hernando County, (c) land exchange on Cross Seminole Trail, Seminole County, (d) surplus land designation in Washington County, (e) land exchange at Allen David Broussard Catfish Creek State Preserve, Polk County. Approved modifications to project design boundaries of the following CARL projects: (a) South Walton County Ecosystem, Walton County, (b) Corkscrew Regional Ecosystem Watershed, Lee and Collier Counties. Deferred action on modification to Green Swamp project design boundaries, Polk and Lake Counties. Recommended creation of St. Joe Timberlands CARL project. Approved removal, combination, and transfer of CARL projects. Approved project designs for new CARL projects. Voted on, ranked, and approved final rankings in six groups of projects on the 2000 CARL priority list for submittal to the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund.</p>

Addendum 3: Voting Records of Land Acquisition And Management Advisory Council—1999

1st Four-Vote for Initiation of Project Assessment—March 26, 1999

Proposal Name	County	DEP ¹	DOF	FWC	DCA	DHR	DEP ²	Total	Select
1. Lecanto Sandhills	Citrus	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	5	YES
2. Alaska Parcel	Dade	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO
3. Dade Botanical Garden	Dade	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO
4. Tequesta Circle	Dade	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6	YES
5. Innerarity Island	Escambia	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO
6. Gulf Hammock	Levy	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	2	NO
7. Ross Prairie Addition	Marion	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	5	YES
8. Duck Slough	Okeechobee	N	N	N	Y	N	N	1	NO
9. Big Bend Swamp/Holopaw Ranch	Osceola	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	5	YES
10. Santa Rosa Sound	Santa Rosa	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO
11. Chinquapin Farms Sandhills	Suwannee	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	5	YES
12. Three Chimneys	Volusia	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	5	YES
13. Maytown Flatwoods	Volusia/ Brevard	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO
14. Spring Hollow	Washington	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	5	YES

2nd Four-Vote for Initiation of Project Design—July 29, 1999

Proposal Name	County	DEP ¹	DOF	FWC	DCA	DHR	DEP ²	Total	Select
1. Lecanto Sandhills	Citrus	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6	YES
2. Ross Prairie Addition	Marion	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6	YES
3. Big Bend Swamp/Holopaw Ranch	Osceola	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6	YES
4. Chinquapin Sandhills	Suwannee/ Columbia	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	3	NO
5. Three Chimneys	Volusia	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6	YES
6. Spring Hollow	Washington	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	5	YES

DEP¹ = Department of Environmental Protection—Regulation

DEP² = Department of Environmental Protection—Programs

Addendum 4: Florida Statewide Land Acquisition Plan

*Excerpted Objectives, Guidelines, and Measures **

ACQUISITION OBJECTIVES:

A. Natural Communities

Acquire examples of those Natural Communities and their subtypes that: (1) are inadequately represented on protected lands in Florida, or (2) represent the best remaining examples giving priority to those communities or subtypes that are most endangered or rarest.

B. Forest Resources

Acquire lands to: (1) maintain representative examples of the various forest or timber types, and (2) conserve and maintain Florida's forests so as to perpetuate their environmental, economic, aesthetic and recreational values; giving special consideration to (a) manageable forests that have income producing potential, which helps defray management costs, and (b) upland forests that help meet the resource-based recreational needs of Florida's growing population.

C. Plants

Acquire lands that contain habitat for rare, endangered, or threatened plant species, giving priority to those sites that: (1) are critical to their survival, (2) contain important assemblages of rare or endangered species, or (3) are necessary to maintain the state's native plant species diversity.

D. Fish and Wildlife

Acquire lands that: (1) are critical to the survival of rare, endangered, or threatened animals, (2) provide protection for nesting concentrations of wildlife species or other locations where species concentrate or aggregate for some time during their life cycles, or (3) are necessary to maintain the state's native animal species diversity.

E. Fresh Water Supplies

1. Acquire protective buffers along state waters designated as Outstanding National Resource Waters or Outstanding Florida Waters (OFWs), giving special consideration to the Special Water category of OFWs.
2. Acquire areas around first magnitude springs and their spring runs. Smaller springs should be incorporated, whenever practical, into project boundaries of projects being proposed primarily for other purposes.
3. Acquire protective buffers around significant lacustrine communities. Protective buffers around lakes found within proposals should be incorporated, whenever practical, into project boundaries of projects being proposed primarily for other purposes.
4. Acquire high or prime aquifer recharge lands when such lands also preserve or protect other significant natural resources. Areas which serve to protect or recharge ground water should be incorporated, whenever practical, into project boundaries of projects being proposed primarily for other purposes.
5. Acquire lands necessary for water conservation or water management when such lands also preserve or protect other significant natural resources.

F. Coastal Resources

1. Acquire undeveloped coastal islands, spits, peninsulas, coral or limestone keys, and mainland seashores to conserve their

significant natural, recreational, and aesthetic attributes, giving priority to projects that:

- a. Contain representative examples of various physiographic coastal forms;
 - b. Include entire islands, long stretches of 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:

- (1) Prefer projects with resources of statewide or regional importance.
- (2) Prefer the more endangered and vulnerable projects which are in immediate danger of loss to some other use.
- (3) Prefer projects with ecologically intact systems that have minimal disturbances and can be feasibly managed to conserve the resources for which they are to be acquired.
- (4) Give special consideration to inholdings, additions and other lands that would enhance management, protection, or restoration of existing public lands with important natural or cultural resources.
- (5) Prefer projects with significant resource values that satisfy specific regional concerns, giving special consideration to projects that are accessible to urban areas.
- (6) Prefer projects that have sufficient size and resource diversity to support multiple-use management and resource-based outdoor recreation.
- (7) Give special consideration to habitat corridors or landscape linkages that serve a demonstrated conservation or recreation purpose.
- (8) Give special consideration to large projects that exhibit wilderness characteristics.
- (9) Give special consideration to projects with acquisition or management assistance from other governmental or nonprofit entities if these projects also help to achieve other FSLAP objectives.

*** Note:** The foregoing represents excerpts from the *Florida Statewide Land Acquisition Plan (FSLAP)*, as approved by the Governor and Cabinet on July 1, 1986, and amended on June 28, 1991. Taken out of context, the precise meaning of these objectives, guidelines, and measures may be misconstrued. Therefore, the *FSLAP* and the *FSLAP Technical Report* and *Appendices* should be consulted for further details. The amended objectives and guidelines are reported in the *Preservation 2000 Needs Assessment - Addendum 1*.

PROCEDURE FOR EVALUATING CARL PROJECTS FOR CONFORMANCE WITH THE FLORIDA STATEWIDE LAND ACQUISITION PLAN

The FSLAP evaluation matrix 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	FWCC/FNAI
Fresh Water Resources	DEP
Coastal Resources	DEP/DCA
Geological Resources	Fl. Geological Survey (DEP)
Historic Resources	DHR
Outdoor Recreation	DEP/FWCC
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 And Management Advisory Council for final determination. The Council may also revise individual ratings and must approve the overall ratings by majority vote.

Addendum 4: Florida Statewide Land Acquisition Plan (continued)

Evaluation Matrix for 2000 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				
Priority Projects	1	2	1	2a	2b	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5
Annattelliga 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	M	N	N	L	M
Belle Meade	H	M	M	M	M	M	H	M	M	H	H	M	N	N	M	H
Bombing Range Ridge	H	H	H	H	H	M	H	H	H	H	H	N	N	L	H	M
California Swamp	M	H	H	H	M	L	L	M	M	H	H	M	N	M	N	H
Caloosahatchee Ecoscape	L	L	M	M	M	N	N	N	H	M	M	N	N	N	N	L
Cattfish Creek	H	H	H	L	M	H	H	M	M	L	M	N	N	M	H	M
Charlotte Harbor Flatwoods	M	M	M	M	M	H	L	H	M	L	M	L	N	N	L	M
Dickerson Bay/Bald Point	M	M	L	L	M	M	L	L	H	M	M	M	N	N	N	H
Escribano Point	M	M	H	L	M	L	M	M	M	N	M	H	N	N	L	H
Estero Bay	L	M	L	N	L	N	N	L	M	L	M	M	N	N	N	M
Etoniah/Cross Florida Greenway	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	M	L	H	N	N	L	H	H
Florida's First Magnitude Springs	M	H	H	L	H	M	M	M	H	N	M	L	H	N	M	H
Florida Keys Ecosystem	H	H	H	N	L	M	H	H	H	H	H	M	N	N	N	L
Green Swamp	M	N	M	M	L	M	M	H	M	N	M	L	N	N	M	M
Ichetucknee Trace	L	L	L	N	L	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	M	L
Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem	H	H	H	L	M	H	H	H	H	L	L	N	N	L	H	L
Longleaf Pine Ecosystem	H	H	H	H	H	H	M	H	M	L	H	N	N	L	M	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	M	M	M	L	L	M	H	M	H	N	N	N	N	H
Perdido Pitcher Plant Prairie	H	H	M	L	M	M	M	H	M	M	M	N	N	N	L	H
Pineland Site Complex	L	L	L	N	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	H	N	N	N	H
Southeastern Bat Maternity Caves	L	M	M	L	L	L	L	L	H	H	M	L	N	N	L	L
St. Joe Timberland	see the individual projects															
St. Joseph Bay Buffer	H	H	H	L	M	H	H	H	M	M	M	M	N	N	N	H
Tates Hell/Carrabelle Tract	L	L	M	M	L	L	M	M	M	L	L	M	N	N	L	H
Three Chimneys	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	N	N	N	N	L
Upper Econ Mosaic	H	M	H	M	H	L	L	M	H	H	H	H	N	H	N	H
Wacissa/Aucilla River Sinks	M	H	H	L	M	N	L	L	H	N	M	H	H	N	M	H
Wakulla Springs Protection Zone	M	M	M	H	H	L	L	M	H	L	H	L	L	M	H	H
Watermelon Pond	M	M	H	M	H	L	L	M	M	N	M	N	N	H	H	H
Wekiva-Ocala Greenway	M	H	H	M	H	M	M	L	H	M	M	H	L	L	M	H
Mega-Multiparcels	1	2	1	2a	2b	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5
Brevard Coastal Scrub Ecosystem	H	M	H	L	M	H	M	H	H	N	H	N	N	M	M	M
Cayo Costa Island	M	M	L	N	M	N	H	H	M	L	L	N	N	N	N	N
Coupon Bight/Key Deer	H	H	H	L	L	H	H	H	H	N	H	M	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
Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem	H	H	H	L	M	H	H	H	H	L	L	N	N	L	H	L
Save Our Everglades	M	M	M	L	L	M	M	H	H	L	H	L	N	N	L	H
Less-Than-Fee-Simple	1	2	1	2a	2b	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5
Apalachicola River	H	H	H	N	N	M	H	H	L	N	M	L	N	N	N	L
Big Bend Swamp/Holopaw Ranch	M	M	L	L	L	L	L	L	M	M	M	N	N	L	L	L
Etoniah/Cross Fl. Greenway	H	H	H	N	L	L	L	L	M	L	H	N	N	N	H	M
Fisheating Creek	H	H	H	N	L	M	H	H	H	H	H	N	N	L	L	H
Green Swamp	M	N	M	N	N	M	L	H	M	N	M	L	N	N	L	M
Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem	H	H	H	N	N	H	H	H	H	L	L	N	N	L	H	L
Middle Chipola River	M	M	M	N	L	H	M	M	H	L	H	H	L	N	L	H
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	N	N	L	L	M	H	M	H	N	N	N	N	L
Southeastern Bat Maternity Caves	L	M	M	N	L	L	L	L	H	H	M	N	N	N	L	N

Addendum 4: Florida Statewide Land Acquisition Plan (continued)
Evaluation Matrix for 2000 CARL Projects in Ranking Order

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	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	M	M	N	L	L	N	L	L	L	L	L	L	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	N
N	N	N	L	L	M	M	M	H	H	H	N	N	H	H	H	H	L	H	H	H	M
N	M	L	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	M	M	M	M	H	N	L	M	M	L	N	L	M	H	L	N
N	N	N	H	H	L	N	M	H	H	L	N	L	H	N	H	H	N	M	N	N	H
N	M	L	M	M	L	N	L	M	H	L	N	L	H	L	M	M	L	M	H	H	N
M	H	M	L	L	M	N	L	L	M	L	L	L	H	M	H	H	H	M	M	L	N
H	M	M	N	N	M	N	M	L	L	L	L	N	M	L	H	H	L	M	M	M	N
H	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	L	N	H	L	L	M	N	H	H	L	H	H	M	H	H	H	H
N	N	N	H	H	M	N	M	M	H	L	L	L	H	N	M	H	L	H	M	N	H
H	H	H	H	H	H	L	M	L	H	H	L	M	H	H	H	H	H	L	N	N	H
N	N	N	N	N	L	N	M	N	L	M	N	L	H	N	H	M	H	H	L	H	N
N	N	N	L	L	N	N	L	L	H	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	N	N	N
N	N	N	M	L	L	N	L	H	H	M	N	L	H	N	H	H	M	L	N	H	H
N	N	N	M	M	M	N	M	M	M	M	L	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	N	H	N
N	N	N	M	H	M	N	L	M	M	M	N	L	H	H	M	M	M	M	H	L	N
N	N	N	L	L	M	M	M	L	H	H	N	N	M	L	L	H	N	H	H	H	M
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	H	M	M	N	N	L	N	N	N	N	H	M	H	L	L	L	N	L	L
see the individual projects																					
H	H	H	L	L	H	M	M	H	H	L	H	L	H	N	M	H	M	H	N	N	H
M	H	H	L	L	L	N	H	H	H	M	H	L	H	H	M	L	M	H	N	H	H
N	N	N	N	N	M	M	M	M	M	N	N	N	L	M	L	L	M	M	L	N	N
N	N	N	L	L	M	N	H	H	H	H	L	H	M	M	H	M	H	H	M	H	N
N	N	N	L	L	M	N	L	H	H	M	N	L	H	N	N	M	H	H	N	L	H
N	N	N	H	H	L	N	L	H	H	M	L	H	M	M	M	H	M	H	M	L	M
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	L	L	H	N	H	M	H	M	N	H	H	M	M	M	M	H	H	M	H
1	2	3	1	2	1a	1b	1	2a	2b	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
M	N	L	L	L	N	N	L	L	M	L	L	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	M	L	H
H	H	M	L	M	H	N	H	M	H	L	H	M	H	L	H	M	H	H	N	N	N
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	N	L	M	N	L	L	H	H	N	L	H	L	H	M	M	L	M	H	H
N	N	N	L	L	H	N	L	H	H	M	N	L	H	H	M	H	H	M	H	H	N
N	N	N	M	L	L	N	L	H	H	M	N	L	H	N	H	H	M	L	N	H	H
N	N	N	L	L	H	N	L	M	H	H	N	L	H	H	M	M	H	M	H	H	H
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	H	M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	H	N	M	M	N	H	M	H	H
N	N	N	N	N	L	L	L	L	L	M	N	L	M	L	L	M	M	L	L	N	N
N	N	N	L	L	L	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	H	L	H	H	M	H	H	H	H
N	N	N	N	N	H	L	H	L	H	M	N	N	H	M	H	H	L	H	H	H	N
N	N	N	N	N	L	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	H	N	H	M	H	H	L	H	N
N	N	N	M	L	L	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	H	N	H	M	L	N	H	H	N
N	N	N	M	H	M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	H	M	M	M	M	M	H	L	N
L	L	L	M	M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	H	N	M	H	H	M	N	N	N
N	N	N	L	L	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	H	M	M	L	L	H	M	M	H
N	N	N	H	M	M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	H	M	H	L	L	L	N	L	L

Addendum 4: Florida Statewide Land Acquisition Plan (continued)
Evaluation Matrix for 2000 CARL Projects in Ranking Order

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																
Alderman's Ford Addition	L	L	M	M	M	N	N	M	N	N	L	N	N	N	L	H
Alford Arm	L	L	L	N	L	L	L	L	L	M	L	N	N	L	L	M
Atlantic Ridge Ecosystem	M	H	M	L	L	M	L	M	M	L	M	L	N	N	H	H
Barnacle Addition	L	L	L	N	L	N	L	L	N	N	L	N	N	N	N	N
Brevard Coastal Scrub Ecosystem	H	M	H	L	M	H	M	H	H	H	H	N	N	M	M	M
Corkscrew R.E.W.	M	M	M	L	L	M	H	L	H	H	H	N	N	M	L	H
Dade County Archipelago	H	M	H	N	L	H	H	H	L	N	L	N	N	N	N	N
Dunn's Creek	L	L	H	M	H	N	N	L	L	N	M	N	N	M	M	M
Econ-St. Johns Ecosystem	H	H	H	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	N	N	N	N	H
Emeralda Marsh	L	L	L	L	L	N	N	L	M	M	M	N	N	N	N	H
Garcon Ecosystem	H	H	L	L	L	L	M	M	L	L	M	M	N	N	L	H
Hixtown Swamp	M	M	M	H	M	L	L	L	M	M	H	N	N	L	M	H
Indian River Lagoon Blueway	M	M	M	L	M	N	L	M	M	M	M	H	N	N	N	H
Liverpool Park	M	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	M	M	M	L	N	N	N	M
Newnan's Lake	L	M	H	H	M	N	L	M	M	M	M	N	N	M	N	H
North Fork St. Lucie River	L	L	L	L	L	L	N	L	L	N	L	N	N	N	N	H
Pal-Mar	M	H	M	M	M	L	L	H	M	H	L	N	N	N	L	H
Pinhook Swamp	L	L	M	H	L	N	N	L	M	L	M	L	N	N	M	H
Pumpkin Hill Creek	L	M	H	M	H	N	N	L	M	M	M	H	N	N	N	H
Suwannee Buffers	M	H	H	M	H	N	N	M	L	N	L	H	N	L	M	H
Terra Ceia	L	M	L	L	L	L	L	M	M	H	M	M	N	N	N	H
Twelve Mile Swamp	L	L	L	M	M	N	N	L	M	L	L	N	N	N	L	M
Substantially Complete	1	2	1	2a	2b	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5
Cape Haze/Charlotte Harbor	H	N	M	L	L	L	L	M	H	H	H	M	N	N	N	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	H	M	M	M	N	L	H
Lochloosa Wildlife	L	M	M	H	M	N	L	M	H	M	M	L	N	L	L	M
Myakka Estuary	M	L	L	M	M	L	L	M	M	M	H	M	N	N	N	M
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	M	M	H	L	M	L	M	L	M	N	N	L	L	M
Spruce Creek	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	M	H	N	N	N	H
Negotiation Impasse	1	2	1	2a	2b	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5
Allapattah Flats	L	M	L	L	L	L	L	M	M	M	M	N	N	N	N	L
Apalachicola River	H	H	H	N	N	M	H	H	L	N	M	L	N	N	N	L
Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge	M	M	L	N	L	L	L	M	H	H	M	L	N	N	L	L
Cypress Creek	L	L	M	M	M	N	M	L	H	H	M	N	N	N	L	H
Florida's First Magnitude Springs	M	H	H	L	H	M	M	M	H	N	M	L	H	N	M	H
Freedom Tower	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Hall Ranch	L	L	M	H	H	L	L	M	H	M	H	N	N	N	L	L
Heather Island	M	M	H	H	M	L	M	M	M	L	M	L	N	N	L	M
Lake Powell	M	M	L	M	H	M	M	M	M	L	M	M	N	H	N	H
Letchworth Mounds	N	N	L	N	L	N	N	L	N	N	N	N	N	N	L	N
Longleaf Pine Ecosystem	H	H	H	H	H	H	M	H	M	L	H	N	N	L	M	M
Pierce Mound Complex	L	M	L	N	L	L	L	M	L	L	M	L	N	N	N	M
Putnam County Sandhills	H	N	M	H	H	L	L	M	M	L	M	N	N	H	M	L
Sand Mountain	M	M	H	M	M	H	H	H	M	N	M	N	L	H	H	M
Suwannee Buffers	M	H	H	M	H	N	N	M	L	N	L	H	N	L	M	H

Addendum 4: Florida Statewide Land Acquisition Plan (continued)
Evaluation Matrix for 2000 CARL Projects in Ranking Order

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	L	L	N	N	L	M	M	L	N	L	H	N	H	M	N	L	N	N	H
N	N	N	N	N	M	M	L	L	N	N	N	H	L	M	L	L	M	M	M	N	H
N	N	N	M	M	L	L	L	L	M	N	N	N	H	H	M	H	L	H	H	L	H
L	L	L	M	H	M	N	L	H	H	N	N	L	M	N	H	L	H	L	N	N	H
M	N	L	L	L	N	N	L	L	M	L	L	H	H	H	H	H	H	M	L	H	H
N	N	N	L	L	L	N	L	N	H	H	N	L	H	N	L	H	H	L	H	N	H
N	N	N	L	L	M	N	N	N	M	L	N	L	H	N	H	H	N	L	N	N	H
N	N	N	M	M	L	N	M	H	M	M	N	L	H	N	M	L	L	M	N	N	H
N	N	N	L	L	H	N	M	L	M	M	L	M	H	M	M	H	M	H	H	N	H
N	N	N	M	M	L	N	L	N	M	M	N	L	M	N	M	L	N	L	H	N	H
H	H	H	L	L	H	N	L	M	H	L	N	L	H	L	H	H	N	L	N	N	H
N	N	N	N	N	M	N	L	M	M	M	L	L	H	L	M	L	L	H	N	M	H
M	N	N	L	L	H	L	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	H	L	H	H	M	M	L	H
N	N	N	N	N	M	M	N	L	H	M	N	N	L	L	M	M	M	M	N	N	M
N	N	N	L	L	M	N	L	H	L	L	N	N	M	L	M	N	M	M	L	L	M
N	N	N	L	L	N	N	L	L	L	L	L	M	M	H	L	H	H	L	M	N	H
N	N	N	L	N	N	N	H	N	M	M	N	L	H	N	M	M	M	H	M	M	H
N	N	N	N	N	L	N	H	H	H	M	H	L	H	N	L	M	L	H	N	H	H
L	M	M	N	N	M	N	L	L	M	L	N	N	M	M	M	H	H	M	M	M	N
N	N	N	H	H	M	N	L	L	H	M	N	H	H	N	M	M	M	H	M	N	H
M	H	H	L	L	L	N	L	L	H	L	L	L	M	H	M	H	H	M	L	L	H
N	N	N	N	N	L	N	H	H	H	M	H	L	M	L	L	M	M	M	L	N	H
1	2	3	1	2	1a	1b	1	2a	2b	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
H	H	H	L	L	M	N	M	L	M	L	M	L	M	H	M	H	M	M	L	L	L
M	H	H	M	M	L	N	L	M	H	L	N	L	H	L	M	M	L	M	H	H	L
H	H	H	H	H	H	N	M	M	H	M	N	H	H	N	M	H	H	M	H	H	H
N	N	N	N	N	M	N	L	L	L	H	N	N	M	L	M	N	M	H	L	M	H
L	M	L	N	L	H	N	M	H	H	L	M	L	H	N	M	H	H	L	N	L	M
L	H	H	L	L	M	N	L	L	L	M	N	N	M	M	M	H	L	M	L	M	N
L	L	L	L	L	M	N	L	L	L	L	M	M	H	L	H	H	H	H	H	H	N
M	M	L	L	L	H	H	M	H	H	L	N	N	H	H	M	H	H	M	L	N	M
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	L	L	N	N	H	L	M	H	L	L	L	L	L	L	M	H	L	L	M
N	N	N	M	H	M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	H	N	M	M	N	H	M	H	H
H	M	L	L	L	L	N	H	H	H	L	H	L	H	L	H	H	L	L	N	N	H
N	N	N	L	L	H	H	M	M	M	H	N	N	M	M	M	N	M	H	M	M	H
N	N	N	H	H	M	N	M	M	H	L	L	L	H	N	M	H	L	H	M	N	H
L	N	N	L	L	N	H	L	H	H	N	N	N	H	M	N	N	H	N	N	N	H
N	N	N	L	L	N	N	H	L	M	H	L	L	L	M	M	H	L	H	M	L	H
N	N	N	L	L	L	L	L	L	M	M	N	L	M	N	L	L	H	M	H	N	H
H	H	L	N	N	M	M	H	M	M	M	N	N	M	M	M	L	H	M	L	N	N
N	N	N	N	N	L	N	M	L	M	L	L	L	H	L	L	L	H	H	N	N	N
N	N	N	M	M	M	N	M	M	M	M	L	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	N	H	N
L	M	L	N	N	H	H	N	L	H	N	N	N	H	H	H	M	M	L	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	M	M	L	N	L	M	L	L	N	N	H	L	M	N	L	H	L	M	M
N	N	N	H	H	M	N	L	L	H	M	N	H	H	N	M	M	M	H	M	N	H

Addendum 5: Natural Resources Evaluation Matrix for 1999 CARL Proposals

Project Name	CARL #	County	# Acres		
Lecanto Sandhills	941220-09-01	Citrus	1889 acres		
Biological Conservation Priority: Medium					
Natural Resources Values/Comments: There is high diversity in the ground cover throughout much of the site. A turkey oak removal further stimulated the herbaceous component. Most of the old longleaf pine have been harvested since the previous proposal submittal; however, good longleaf pine regeneration has been reported. Sand live oak has invaded a large area as a result of fire suppression and cool season fires.					
Natural Communities (FNAI from GFC Landsat, application, 1995 aerial photo and FNAI database): Sandhill (G2G3/S2) 88%; Xeric hammock<1%; Terrestrial Cave (G3/S1); Disturbed 11% (powerline right-of-way and pasture.)					
Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	Fed. Status	State Status
Special Animal Occurrences on site:					
<i>Gopherus polyphemus</i>	gopher tortoise	G3	S3	N	LS
<i>Sciurus niger shermani</i>	Sherman's fox squirrel	G5T2	S2	N	LS
<i>Rana capito</i>	gopher frog	G4	S3	N	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
Special Animal Occurrences on/near site:					
<i>Picoides borealis</i>	red-cockaded woodpecker	G3	S2	LE	LT
<i>Peromyscus floridanus</i>	Florida mouse	G3	S3	N	LS
<i>Stilosoma extenuatum</i>	short-tailed snake	G3	S3	N	LT
Special Plant Occurrences on/near site:					
<i>Pteroglossaspis ecrinata</i>	wild coco	G3G4	S2	N	LT
<i>Spiranthes polyantha</i>	green ladies-tresses	G3G5	S1S2	N	LT
The entire project is within an area identified by FNAI as an Area of Conservation Interest or a Potential Natural Area. No part of the proposal falls within a FGFWFC Strategic Habitat Area.					
Managed Areas within 15 miles: Chassahowitzka WMA/FGFWFC; Ft. Cooper State Park/DEP, Homosassa Springs State Wildlife Park/DEP, Crystal River State Buffer Preserve/DEP, St. Martins Marsh AP/DEP, Yulee Sugar Mill Ruins State Historic Site/DEP, Cross Florida Greenways State Recreation & Conservation Area/DEP Withlacoochee State Forest/DACS; Half Moon WMA/FGFWFC; Potts Preserve/SWFWM, Flying Eagle Ranch/SWFWM, Chassahowitzka River and Coastal Swamp/SWFWM; Crystal River National Wildlife Refuge/USFWS, Chassahowitzka National Wildlife Refuge/USFWS.					
CARL/SOR projects/proposals within 15 miles: Annutteliga Hammock CARL project; Southeastern Bat Maternity Caves CARL project - Sweetgum Cave; Florida Springs Coastal Greenway CARL project - Crystal River, Homosassa Reserve/Walker Property, and St. Martins River; Gum Slough SOR project/SWFWM.					
Applicant's Recommended Management Use and Recommended Managing Agency: Preservation with Recreation; DACS/DoF					
Project Name	CARL #	County	# Acres		
Alaska Parcel	990208-13-2	Dade	3.4		
Biological Conservation Priority: none					
Natural Resources Values/Comments: No natural resources occur on this site.					
Managed Areas within 15 miles: Dade County: A. D. Barnes Park, Amelia Earhart Park, Arch Creek Park, Arch Creek Addition, Chapman Field Park, Charles Deering Estate, County Line Scrub Site, Coral Pine Park, Coral Reef Park, Crandon Park, Deering Estate North Addition, Dolphin Center STD Scrub Oak Preserve, Fairchild Tropical Gardens, Greynolds Park, Haulover Beach Park, Highland Oaks Park, Ives Estate Park, Ludlam Pineland, Matheson Hammock Park, Miami West Park, North Shore Park, Oak Grove Park, Oleta River Corridor Terama Tract, Oleta River Corridor Tract C, Pelican Harbor Marina, R. Hardy Matheson Preserve, Rolling Oaks Park, Ron Ehmman Park, Simpson Park, Trinity Pineland, Tropical Park, Virginia Key & Marine Stadium, and Vizcaya Museum & Gardens; Snake Warriors Island/Broward County; Bill Baggs Cape Florida SRA/DEP, The Barnacle SHS/DEP, Oleta River SRA/DEP; Biscayne National Park/NPS; Subtropical Horticultural Research Station/USDA.					
CARL/SOR projects/proposals within 15 miles: Freedom Tower CARL Project, Barnacles Addition CARL Project, and Dade County Archipelago CARL Project-Miami Rockridge Pinelands-Site 1.					
Applicant's Recommended Management Use and Recommended Managing Agency: Recreation; Managing agency not recommended.					

Addendum 5: Natural Resources Evaluation Matrix for 1999 CARL Proposals (continued)

Project Name	CARL #	County	# Acres		
Dade Botanical Gardens	991202-13-1	Dade	280		
Biological Conservation Priority: none					
Natural Resources Values/Comments: Two of the four proposed sites have been identified; both are urban. Location One is a developed shopping area on Old Dixie Highway; Location Two is an undeveloped former limestone quarry outside of Homestead. Neither have natural resource values.					
Natural communities (FNAI from FNAI database and FDOT 1991 aeriels): two small wetlands of unknown type.					
Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	Fed. Status	State Status
Special Plant Occurrences on/near site: <i>Jacquemontia curtisii</i>	pineland jacquemontia	G2	S2	N	LE
(Note: this occurrence is mapped at General Precision within the proposal site, indicating that exact location data for this species were unavailable and that it occurs somewhere within a five mile radius of this point).					
Managed Areas within 15 miles: Dade County: Big and Little George Hammocks, Bill Sadowski Preserve, Black Creek Forest, Black Point Park and Marina, Boystown Pineland, Camp Owaissa Bauer, Castellow Hammock Preserve, Colonial Drive Park, Coral Reef Park, Cutler Wetlands, Deering Estate South Addition, Eachus Pineland, Fuchs Hammock Preserve, Gold Coast Railroad Museum Park, Goulds Pineland, Harden Hammock, Homestead Bayfront Park, Larry and Penny Thompson Park, Mangrove Preserve, Meissner Hammock, Metrozoo, Navy Wells Park, Navy Wells #42 (Sunny Pines) Pineland, Ned Glenn Nature Preserve, Nixon Smiley Pineland Preserve, Palm Drive Pineland, Pine Island Lake Park, Pine Shore Preserve, Quail Roost Pineland, Rockdale Pineland, Ross Hammock, Seminole Wayside Park, Silver Palm Hammock, Tamiami Complex Addition, Tamiami #8 (Nixon Smiley Addition) Pineland, West Biscayne Pineland, Whispering Pines Hammock Preserve, Florida City Pineland; Mary Krome Bird Refuge/FAS; Model Lands Basin/SFWMD, East Coast Buffer/SFWMD, Frog Pond/L-31 N Transition Lands/SFWMD, Southern Glades/SFWMD; U.S. Coast Guard Communication Station/USCG; Homestead Air Force Base/DoD; Naval Observatory Miami/DoD; Biscayne National Park/NPS, Everglades National Park/NPS.					
CARL projects/proposals within 15 miles: Silver Palm Hammock; Meissner Hammock; Boystown; Dade County Archipelago: Tropical Hammocks of the Redlands-Goulds Addition; Miami Rockridge Pinelands - Site 8; Castellow #33; Goulds Addition; Miami Rockridge Pinelands - Site 2, 9, 7, 10, 12,13,14, 15, 16; Owaissa Bauer Addition; Bauer Drive Pineland; Fuchs Hammock Addition; Navy Wells #2, #23, #39; Tropical Hammocks of the Redlands - Lucille Hammock, Loveland Hammock, Southwest Hammock, Holiday Hammock, Round Hammock, Big and Little George Hammocks, Castellow Hammock (Extension), Ross Hammock; East Everglades Carl Project Megasite; Tamiami Addition; Wilkins Pierson Pineland; Whispering Pines; Castellow #28, #31; Hardin Hammock; Goulds Addition.					
SOR projects/proposals within 15 miles: East Coast Buffer; L31N Transition Lands; Model Lands Basin; Southern Glades.					
Applicant's Recommended Management Use and Recommended Managing Agency: Recreation and environmental education; to be managed by Redlands Tropical Gardens and Botanical Foundation, Inc., a private non-profit organization.					
Project Name	CARL #	County	# Acres		
Innerarity Island	991102-17-1	Escambia	108		
Biological Conservation Priority: Low					
Natural Resources Values/Comments: This proposal appears to include high quality natural resources, but the site's regional significance is severely limited by its small size.					
Natural communities (FNAI from GFC Landsat, FNAI database, and FDOT 1992 aeriels): Estuarine Tidal Marsh (G4/S4) 30%; Mesic Flatwoods (G7/S4) 29%; Baygall (G4?S4?) 16%; Disturbed 13%; Open Water 11%.					
Managed Areas within 15 miles: Big Lagoon SRA/DEP, Perdido Key SRA/DEP, Tarklin Bayou/DEP; Saufley Field/DoD, Bronson Field/DoD, Blue Angel Recreation Park/DoD, Pensacola Naval Air Station/DoD; Gulf Island National Seashore/ NPS.					
CARL/SOR projects/proposals within 15 miles: Perdido Pitcher Plant Prairie CARL project.					
Applicant's Recommended Management Use and Recommended Managing Agency: Archaeological education and recreation; no managing agency was recommended in the application.					

Addendum 5: Natural Resources Evaluation Matrix for 1999 CARL Proposals (continued)

Project Name	CARL #	County	# Acres		
Gulf Hammock	991201-38-1	Levy	20,480 (20,801 GIS derived)		
Biological Conservation Priority: Medium					
Natural Resources Values/Comments: The project contains very large expanses of hydric hammock and is dissected with numerous south flowing streams running through Wacasassa Bay State Preserve and into Wacasassa Bay. Except for the inholdings, there are few roads or developments apparent on the aerial photos. The property encompasses the complete gradient of habitats from gulf marsh and maritime hammock through hydric hammock to uplands. Gulf Hammock appears to include good to excellent quality hydric hammock, floodplain swamp, and bottomland forest. Some rare or endangered species occurrences, as documented in the FNAI data base, are found either on, or in close proximity to the site. Many of the accessible acres have been converted to pine plantations of varying intensities.					
Natural communities (FNAI from GFC Landsat, FNAI database, FDOT 1995 black and white aerial photos and 1995 DEP DOQQ photography): Hydric Hammock/Floodplain Swamp/Bottomland Forest 40%; Upland Hardwood Forest/Hydric Hammock 18%; Freshwater Marsh 1%; Xeric Uplands <1%; Coastal Salt Marsh <1%; Pine Plantations 30%; Disturbed 10%.					
Scientific name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	Fed. Status	State Status
Special animal occurrences on site:					
<i>Amphiuma pholeter</i>	one-toed amphiuma	G3	S3	N	N
<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	bald eagle	G4	S3	LT	LT
<i>Macrochelys temminckii</i>	alligator snapping turtle	G3G4	S3	N	LS
<i>Mustela frenata olivacea</i>	southeastern weasel	G5T4	S3?	N	N
Special animal occurrences near site:					
<i>Aimophila aestivalis</i>	Bachman's sparrow	G3	S3	N	N
<i>Aphelocoma coerulescens</i>	Florida scrub-jay	G3	S3	LT	LT
<i>Ardea alba</i>	great egret	G5	S4	N	N
<i>Crotalus adamanteus</i>	eastern diamondback rattlesnake	G5	S3	N	N
<i>Drymarchon corais couperi</i>	eastern indigo snake	G4T3	S3	LT	LT
<i>Elanoides forficatus</i>	swallow-tailed kite	G4	S2S3	N	N
<i>Gopherus polyphemus</i>	gopher tortoise	G3	S3	N	LS
<i>Microtus pennsylvanicus dukecampbelli</i>	salt marsh vole	G5T1	S1	LE	LE
<i>Nemopelops nearticus</i>	sugarfoot moth fly	G?	S?	N	N
<i>Pseudobranchius striatus iusticolus</i>	gulf hammock dwarf sken	G5T1	S1	N	N
<i>Ursus americanus floridanus</i>	Florida black bear	G5T2	S2	C	LT
Special plant occurrences on site:					
<i>Anemone berlandieri</i>	Texas anemone	G4?	S2	N	N
<i>Asplenium x heteroresiliens</i>	Wagner's spleenwort	HYB	S1S2	N	N
<i>Leitneria floridana</i>	corkwood	G3	S3	N	LT
<i>Phyllanthus leibmannianus ssp platylepis</i>	pinewood dainties	G4T2	S2N	N	LE
<i>Rhynchospora decurrens</i>	decurent beakrush	G3G4	S3S4	N	N
<i>Spigelia loganioides</i>	pinkroot	G1G2	S1S2	N	LE
Special plant occurrences near site:					
<i>Ulmus crassifolia</i>	cedar elm	G5	S1	N	N
Forty-two percent of the proposed project is within a FNAI identified Potential Natural Area. Eighty-five percent of the proposal is within a GFC Strategic Habitat Conservation Area.					
Managed Areas within 15 miles: Fowlers Bluff Conservation Area/SRWMD, Lower Waccasassa Conservation Area/SRWMD; Cross Florida Greenway State Recreation & Conservation Area/DEP; Cedar Key Scrub State Reserve/DEP, Cedar Key State Museum/DEP, Crystal River SBP/DEP, Waccasassa Bay State Preserve/DEP; Goethe State Forest/DACS; Cedar Keys NWR/USFWS, Lower Suwannee NWR/USFWS; Cummer Sanctuary/TNC.					
CARL/SOR projects/proposals within 15 miles: Florida Springs Coastal Greenway (CARL); Waccasassa River, Suwannee River (SOR).					
Applicant's Recommended Management Use and Recommended Managing Agency:					

Addendum 5: Natural Resources Evaluation Matrix for 1999 CARL Proposals (continued)

Project Name	CARL #	County	# Acres		
Ross Prairie Addition	991230-09-1	Marion	3040		
Biological Conservation Priority: Medium					
Natural Resources Values/Comments: Elongate, disjunct tract of partially disturbed sandhill surrounded on most sides by highly disturbed lands (developed or cleared). More than half of the tract comprises a generally good quality sandhill natural community that continues to support several rare animals, with potential for others as well as some rare plants. Site suffers from inadequate fire. Rapidly developing region with extremely high threat.					
Natural communities (FNAI from GFC Landsat, FNAI database, and FDOT 1994 aerials): Sandhill (G2G3/S2) 58%; Xeric Hammock/Upland Mixed Forest 3%; Scrubby to Mesic Flatwoods/pine plantation 1%; Depression Marsh/Sinkhole/Sandhill Upland Lake <1%; Disturbed 38%.					
Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	Fed. Status	State Status
Special Animal Occurrence on site: <i>Gopherus polyphemus</i> numerous	gopher tortoise	G3	S3	N	LS
<i>Aphelocoma coerulescens</i> several families along edges	Florida scrub-jay	G3	S3	LT	LT
Special Animals Reported: <i>Falco sparverius paulus</i> (??) Reported observations may include northern subsp. (not paulus)	southeastern American kestrel	G5T3T4	S3?	N	LT
<i>Picoides borealis</i> very small population if extant	red-cockaded woodpecker	G3	S2	LE	LT
<i>Sciurus niger shermani</i> common	Sherman's fox squirrel	G5T2	S2	N	LS
Special Animal Occurrences near site (5-mile radius):					
<i>Crangonyx grandimanus</i>	Florida cave amphipod	G2	S2	N	N
<i>Crangonyx hobbsi</i>	Hobbs' cave amphipod	G2G3	S2S3	N	N
<i>Procambarus lucifugus</i>	light-fleeing cave crayfish	G2G3	S2S3	N	N
<i>Troglocambarus medaniel</i>	north Florida spider cave crayfish	G2	S2	N	N
<i>Rana capito</i>	gopher frog	G4	S3	N	LS
<i>Pituophis melanoleucus mugitus</i>	Florida pine snake	G5T3?	S3	N	N
<i>Stilosoma extenuatum</i>	short-tailed snake	GG3	S3	N	LT
<i>Falco sparverius paulus</i>	southeastern American kestrel	G5T3T4	S3?	N	LT
<i>Picoides borealis</i>	red-cockaded woodpecker	G3	S3	LE	LT
<i>Speotyto cunicularia floridana</i>	Florida burrowing owl	G4T3	S3	N	LS
<i>Peromyscus floridanus</i>	Florida mouse	G3	S3	N	LS
<i>Sciurus niger shermani</i>	Sherman's fox squirrel	G5T2	S2	N	LS
Special Plant Occurrences near site: <i>Dicerandra comutissima</i> on Cross FL Greenway	longspurred mint	G1	S1	LE	LE
100% of the proposal is within an FNAI Area of Conservation Interest.					
Managed Areas within 15 miles: Ross Prairie State Forest/DACS, Withlacoochee State Forest/DACS; Gum Slough/SWFWMD; Marion I/SWFWMD; Rainbow Springs State Park/DEP, Cross Florida Greenway State Recreation and Conservation Area/DEP.					
CARL/SOR projects/proposals within 15 miles: Longleaf Pine Ecosystem/Ross Prairie CARL Project.					
Applicant's Recommended Management Use and Recommended Managing Agency: State Forest, Division of Forestry, with Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission as potential co-manager if hunting is permitted (narrow tract configuration and proximity to developed areas may militate against this: FNAI).					

Addendum 5: Natural Resources Evaluation Matrix for 1999 CARL Proposals (continued)

Project Name	CARL #	County	# Acres		
Duck Slough	991202-47-1	Okeechobee	14,720 (15,516 fromGIS)		
Biological Conservation Priority: Medium-High					
Natural Resources Values/Comments: Duck Slough consists of two large blocks of land extending south from Kissimmee Prairie State Preserve. Many of the wetland systems as well as the Dry Prairie in the southern part of the State Preserve extend south into the Duck Slough Proposal.					
Natural Communities (FNAI from GFC Landsat, 1990 and 1994 aerial photos): Dry Prairie (G2/S2), 47%; freshwater wetlands (Basin Marsh/Wet Prairie/Depression Marsh) 25%; Prairie Hammock 2%; Disturbed 23% (appears to consist primarily of improved pasture).					
Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	Fed. Status	State Status
Special Animal Occurrences near site:					
<i>Crotalus adamanteus</i>	eastern diamondback rattlesnake	G5	S3	N	N
<i>Gopherus polyphemus</i>	gopher tortoise	G3	S3	C2	LS
<i>Aimophila aestivalis</i>	Bachman's sparrow	G3	S3	N	N
<i>Ammodramus saviannarum floridanus</i>	Florida grasshopper sparrow	G4T1	S1	LE	LE
<i>Aramus guarana</i>	limpkin	G5	S3	N	LS
<i>Buteo brachyurus</i>	short-tailed hawk	G4?	S3	N	N
<i>Carecara plancus</i>	crested caracara	G5	S2	LT	LT
<i>Grus canadensis pratensis</i>	Florida sandhill crane	G5T2T3	S2S3	N	LT
<i>Aphelocoma coerulescens</i>	Florida scrub-jay	G5T3	S3	LT	LT
<i>Mycteria americana</i>	wood stork	G4	S2	LE	LE
<i>Eudocimus albus</i>	white ibis	G5	S4	N	
<i>Egretta thula</i>	snowy egret	G5	S4	N	LS
<i>Egretta caerulea</i>	little blue heron	G5	S4	N	LS
<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	black-crowned night-heron	G5	S3?	N	N
<i>Speotyto cunicularia floridana</i>	Florida burrowing owl	G4T3	S3	N	LS
Proposal is entirely within an FNAI Potential Natural Area. Approximately 10% of proposal is within a GFC Strategic Habitat Conservation Area.					
Managed Areas within 15 miles: Contiguous with southern boundary of Kissimmee Prairie State Preserve/DEP and with Kissimmee River parcels/SFWMD; Lake Wales Ridge WEA/FGFWFC; Lake Arbuckle SP/DEP; Lake Wales Ridge State Forest/DACS; Ordway-Whittell Kissimmee Prairie/NAS; Avon Park Air Force Range/DoD; Lake Wales Ridge NWR/USFWS.					
CARL/SOR projects/proposals within 15 miles: Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem CARL project - Flamingo Villas, Carter Creek, Lake Apthorpe; Bombing Range Ridge CARL project; Chandler Slough SOR/SFWMD; Kissimmee River projects/ SFWMD.					
Applicant's Recommended Management Use and Recommended Managing Agency: none stated, presumably DEP.					
Project Name	CARL #	County	# Acres		
Big Bend Swamp/ Holopaw Ranch Lands	970102-0250	Osceola	49,500		
Biological Conservation Priority: MH					
Natural Resources Values/Comments: Natural Communities (FNAI from GFC Landsat, the CARL application, FDOT 1990 aerial photos): Mesic flatwoods 40%; Strand Swamp/Dome Swamp/Basin Swamp 21%; Scrub 6%; Wet Prairie/Depression Marsh 8%; Baygall 7%; Disturbed (including improved pasture) 18%. Mosaic of swamp, flatwoods, and prairie communities in excellent condition with high potential for supporting nesting sandhill cranes and crested carcaras.					

Addendum 5: Natural Resources Evaluation Matrix for 1999 CARL Proposals (continued)

Big Bend Swamp/Holopaw Ranch (continued)					
Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	Fed. Status	State Status
Special Animals on or near site					
<i>Picoides borealis</i>	red-Cockaded Woodpecker	G3	S2	LE	LT
<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	bald Eagle	G4	S3	LT	LT
<i>Egretta caerulea</i>	little Blue Heron	G5	S4	N	LS
<i>Sciurus niger shermani</i>	Sherman's Fox Squirrel	G5T2	S2	N	LS
<i>Buteo brachyurus</i>	short-tailed Hawk	G47	S3	N	N
<i>Drymarchon corais couperi</i>	eastern Indigo Snake	G4T3	S3	LT	LT
<i>Caracara plancus</i>	crested Caracara	G5	S2	LT	LT
<i>Gopherus polyphemus</i>	gopher Tortoise	G3	S3	C2	LS
Special Plants on or near site					
<i>Lechea cernua</i>	nodding pinweed	G3	S3	N	LT
<i>Persea humilis</i>	scrub bay	G3	S3	N	N

Seventy-four percent of the proposal is within an FNAI PNA. Twenty-two percent is within a GFC Strategic Habitat Conservation Area.

Managed Areas within 15 miles: Allen David Broussard Catfish Creek State Preserve/DEP; Lake Kissimmee State Park/DEP; Saint Sebastian River State Buffer Preserve/DEP; Triple N Ranch Wildlife Management Area/FGFWFC; Bull Creek Wildlife Management Area/FGFWFC; Three Lakes Wildlife Management Area/FGFWFC; Split Oak Forest Mitigation Park Wildlife and Environmental Area/FGFWFC; Kissimmee Chain of Lakes/SFWMD; Kissimmee River/SFWMD; Disney Wilderness Preserve/TNC; Moss Park/Orange County.

CARL/SOR projects/proposals within 15 miles: Catfish Creek SOR project/SFWMD; Upper Lakes Basin Watershed SOR project/SFWMD; Osceola Pine Savannas SOR project/SJRWMD; River Lakes SOR project area/SJRWMD; Upper Econ SOR project/SJRWMD; Kissimmee River (Upper) Basin SOR project/SFWMD; Kissimmee Prairie/River Ecosystem CARL project; Catfish Creek CARL project; Ranch Reserve CARL project; Osceola Pine Savannas CARL project; Upper Econ Mosaic CARL project.

Applicants Recommended Management Use and Managing Agency: Protection of natural systems of central Florida and the rare species they support; DRP.

Project Name	CARL #	County	# Acres
Santa Rosa Sound	990205-57-1	Santa Rosa	22

Biological Conservation Priority: Low

Natural Resources Values/Comments: Small parcel on barrier island between US 98 and Santa Rosa Sound bordered by development on east and south sides. Overwashed by Hurricane Opal and subsequent storms and thus contains primarily early successional beach dune communities. Would serve to protect same species as are already protected on large managed areas on Santa Rosa Island, i.e. Eglin Air Force Base a few miles to east and Gulf Islands National Seashore a few miles to west.

Natural communities (FNAI from GFC Landsat, FNAI database, and FDOT 1988 aerial and aeriels in the proposal): Beach dune) 94%; Coastal Interdunal Swale/Coastal Grassland (G3/S2) 5%; Mesic Flatwoods 1%.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	Fed. Status	State Status
Special Plant Occurrences near site:					
<i>Chrysopsis gossypinus</i> ssp. <i>cruiseana</i>	Cruise's goldenaster	G5T2	S2	N	LE
Special animal occurrence near site:					
<i>Peromyscus polionotus leucocephalus</i>	Santa Rosa Island beach mouse	G5T1	S1	N	N

Managed Areas within 15 miles: Eglin Air Force Base/DoD, Holley Outlying Landing Field/DoD; Gulf Islands National Seashore/NPS; Yellow River Water Management Area/NWFWMD, Garcon Point/NWFWMD.

CARL/SOR projects/proposals within 15 miles: Escribano Point CARL project macrosite; Garcon Ecosystem CARL project macrosite.

Applicant's Recommended Management Use and Recommended Managing Agency: passive recreation.

Addendum 5: Natural Resources Evaluation Matrix for 1999 CARL Proposals (continued)

Project Name	CARL #	County	# Acres
Chinquapin Farms Sandhills	991203-61-1	Suwannee, Columbia	7,680 (7,734 calc. from GIS)

Biological Conservation Priority: Medium

Natural Resources Values/Comments: Chinquapin Farms Sandhill probably represents the largest remaining block of xeric uplands in Suwannee County. Depending on the degree of disturbance this site would offer additional protected lands for Sherman's fox squirrel and Southeastern American kestrel, taxa thought not to be adequately protected by our current system of conservation lands.

Natural communities (FNAI from GFC Landsat, FNAI database, and FDOT 1992 and 1995 aeriels): Sandhill (G2G3/S2) 33% (majority of sandhill has been cut over to various extent but groundcover may still be intact); Xeric Hammock 2%; Depression Marsh <1%; Hardwood Swamp (Bottomland Forest?) <1%. **Other communities:** Pine Plantations 27% (much of this acreage appears to be cut over pine plantations or recently (early 90's) cut sandhill and planted in pine); Disturbed 38% (some of this disturbance, especially those areas classified as such within the sandhill may be recoverable). Additional disturbance includes three powerlines running diagonally through the property and a state road and county road traversing the middle portion.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	Fed. Status	State Status
Special Animal Occurrences on site:					
<i>Drymarchon corais couperi</i>	eastern indigo snake	G4T3	S3	LT	LT
<i>Gopherus polyphemus</i>	gopher tortoise	G3	S3	N	LS
<i>Pituophis melanoleucus mugilus</i>	Florida pine snake	G5T3?	S3	N	LS
<i>Aimophila aestivalis</i>	Bachman's sparrow	G3	S3	N	N
<i>Falco sparverius pavus</i>	Southeastern American kestrel	G5T3T4	S3?	N	LT
<i>Sciurus niger shermani</i>	Sherman's fox squirrel	G5T2	S2	N	LS
Special Animal Occurrences near site:					
<i>Rana capito</i>	gopher frog	G4	S3	N	LS
<i>Stilosoma extenuatum</i>	short-tailed snake	G3	S3	N	LT
<i>Elenoides forficatus</i>	wallow-tailed kite	G4	S2S3	N	N
<i>Speotyto cunicularia floridana</i>	Florida burrowing owl	G4T3	S3	N	LS
Special Plant Occurrences near site:					
<i>Agrimonia incisa</i>	incised groove-bur	G3	S2	N	LE
<i>Calycanthus floridus</i>	sweet-shrub	G5	S2	N	LE
<i>Matelea floridana</i>	Florida spiny-pod	G2	S2	N	LE

Approximately 80 percent of the proposal is within an FNAI Potential Natural Area or FNAI Area of Conservation Interest. Approximately 40 percent of the proposal is within a GFC Strategic Habitat Conservation Area.

Managed Areas within 15 miles: Troy Springs SP/DEP, Ichetucknee Springs SP/DEP, O'leno SP/DEP, River Rise State Preserve/DEP; Little River CA/SRWMD, Troy Sprgs CA/SRWMD, Stuarts Landing CA/SRWMD, Hatchbend CA/SRWMD, Rock Bluff CA/SRWMD, Lower Santa Fe CA/SRWMD, Grady CA/SRWMD, Stuarts Landing CA/SRWMD; Sims Sink/TNC, Santa Fe R: Ratcliffe Tract/TNC.

CARL/SOR projects/proposals within 15 miles: Ichetucknee Trace Limerock Mines CARL proposal; Mallory Swamp CARL proposal; thirty-four SOR projects of the Suwannee River Water Management District.

Applicant's Recommended Management Use and Recommended Managing Agency: none stated.

Project Name	CARL #	County	# Acres
Maytown Flatwoods	991204-64-2	Volusia, Brevard	35,200 (50,311 from GIS)

Biological Conservation Priority: Medium

Natural Resources Values/Comments: This proposal consists of large acreages of cypress swamp and flatwoods with lesser amounts of basin swamp and marshes bordering Lake Harney and Buck Lake and contains one of the densest concentration of nesting sites for bald eagles in the state. It adjoins CARL projects and St. Johns River WMD lands on the south and east. The condition of the flatwoods community is unknown, but it has the potential to support several rare endemic plants, such as fall-flowering tixia (*Nemastylis floridana*) and lakeside sunflower (*Helianthus camosus*), that have little protection on public lands. A large portion of this area burned in the 1998 Volusia County wildfires.

Natural communities (FNAI from GFC Landsat, FNAI database, and 1992/93 FDOT and 1994/95 DOQQ aerial photographs): Dome Swamp/Basin swamp (hardwood and cypress) 35%; Wet Flatwoods/Mesic Flatwoods/Depression marshes 21%; Basin Marsh 6%; Xeric Hammock 4%; Baygall 1%; Disturbed (pine plantation and cleared land) 33%.

Addendum 5: Natural Resources Evaluation Matrix for 1999 CARL Proposals (continued)

Maytown Flatwoods (continued)					
Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	Fed. Status	State Status
Special Animal Occurrence on site:					
<i>Ardea alba</i>	great egret	G5	S4	N	N
<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	bald eagle	G4	S3	LT	LT
<i>Mycteria americana</i>	woodstork	G4	S2	LE	LE
Special Animal Occurrences near site:					
<i>Amelurus brunneus</i>	snail bulthead	G4	S3	N	N
<i>Mustela frenata peninsulæ</i>	Florida long-tailed weasel	G5T3	S3?	N	N
GFC Breeding Bird Atlas site:					
<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	osprey	G5	S3S4	N	LS
Special Plant Occurrences on site:					
<i>Nemastylis floridana</i>	fall-flowering ixia	G2	S2	N	LE
Seventy percent of the proposal is within Potential Natural Area identified by FNAI Regional Ecological Workshops and Analyses. Ten percent of the proposal is within a GFC Strategic Habitat Conservation Area.					
Managed Areas within 15 miles: Chululota Wilderness Area/Seminole County; Geneva Wilderness Area/Seminole County; North Indian River Lagoon Properties/Brevard County; Buck Lake/SJRWMD and Brevard County; New Smyrna Sugar Mill Ruins Historic Site/Volusia County; Lake Jesup Conservation Area/SJRWMD, Lake Monroe/Kratzert Conservation Area/SJRWMD, Seminole Ranch Conservation Area/SJRWMD, South Lake Harney Conservation Area/SJRWMD, Turnbull Hammock Conservation Area/SJRWMD; Little Big Econ State Forest/DACS; Merritt Island National Wildlife Refuge/USFWS; Canaveral National Seashore/NPS.					
CARL/SOR projects/proposals within 15 miles: North Indian River Lagoon CARL Project Macrosite (adjacent across I-95); Econ-St Johns Ecosystem CARL Project; Indian River Lagoon Blueway CARL Project Macrosite; Coastal Scrub Ecosystem CARL Project.					
Applicant's Recommended Management Use and Recommended Managing Agency: none given.					
Project Name	CARL #	County	# Acres		
Three Chimneys	970102-0246	Volusia	51		
Biological Conservation Priority: Low					
Natural Resources Values/Comments: Small, but high quality parcel of hydric hammock.					
Natural Communities: (FNAI from GFC Landsat, application, FDOT 1992 aerial photos): Hydric Hammock/Xeric Hammock 98%; Disturbed 2%.					
Managed Areas within 15 miles: Gamble Rogers Memorial State Recreation Area at Flagler Beach/DEP, Bulow Plantation Ruins State Historic Site/DEP, Bulow Creek State Park/DEP, Tomoka State Park/DEP, Addison Blockhouse State Historic Site/DEP, Green Mound State Archaeological Site/DEP, Spruce Creek/DEP, Tomoka Marsh Aquatic Preserve/DEP, North Peninsula State Recreation Area/DEP; Tiger Bay State Forest/DACS; Heart Island Conservation Area/SJRWMD; Spruce Creek Preserve/TNC.					
CARL/SOR projects/proposals within 15 miles: Spruce Creek CARL project; Tiger Bay SOR Project Area/SJRWMD; Northern Coastal Basin SOR Project/SJRWMD.					
Applicant's Recommended Management Use and Recommended Managing Agency: Historical Preservation; City of Ormond Beach.					

Addendum 5: Natural Resources Evaluation Matrix for 1999 CARL Proposals (continued)

Project Name	CARL #	County	# Acres		
Spring Hollow	99-1204-67-1	Washington	17,280 (17,742 from GIS)		
Biological Conservation Priority: Medium					
Natural Resources Values/Comments: This proposal contains one area of moderately high quality sandhill with 20-40 year old longleaf pine and 30% cover by oaks. No rare sandhill associates, such as gopher tortoise or indigo snake, have been documented on site but are known nearby. Steepheads on the north side of the proposal contain slope and upland hardwood forests, supporting several rare, endemic, or northern plant species. One sandhill upland lake (karst pond) occurs in this proposal; the other water bodies on site are swamp lakes. The proposal site includes numerous residential developments and roads.					
Natural communities (FNAI from GFC Landsat, FNAI database, FDOT 1990 aeriels, and 1994 false-color infra-red aeriels): Basin Swamp (G47/S3) 21%; Upland hardwood (G7/S3) and/or Slope Forest (G3/S2) 14%; Sandhill (G2G3/S2) 10%; Swamp Lake 5%; Basin Marsh 3%; Sandhill Upland Lake >1%; Disturbed (pine plantation, agriculture, residential, barren) 47%.					
Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	Fed. Status	State Status
Special Animal Occurrence on site: <i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	osprey	G5	S3S4	N	LS
Special Animal Occurrences near site: <i>Drymarchon corais couperi</i>	Eastern indigo snake	G4T3	S3	LT	LT
<i>Rana capito</i>	gopher frog	G4	S3	N	LS
<i>Sciurus niger shermani</i>	Sherman's fox squirrel	G5T2	S2	N	LS
Special Plant Occurrences on site: <i>Stewartia malecodendrons</i>	silky camellia	G4	S3	N	LE
<i>Hexastylis arifolia</i>	heartleaf	G5	S3	N	LT
<i>Magnolia pyramidata</i>	pyramid magnolia	G4	S3	N	LE
<i>Isotria verticillata</i>	large whorled pogonia	G5	S1	N	LE
<i>Drosera intermedia</i>	spoon-leaved sundew	G5	S3	N	LT
<i>Carex tenax</i>	sandhill sedge	G5?	S3	N	N
<i>Magnolia ashei</i>	Ashe's magnolia	G2	S2	N	LE
<i>Hypericum lissophloeus</i>	smooth-barked St. John's-wort	G2	S2	N	LE
<i>Dosera filiformis</i>	thread-leaf sundew	G5	S1	N	LE
<i>Myriophyllum laxum</i>	Piedmont water-milfoil	G3	S2S3	N	N
Special Plant Occurrences near site: <i>Xyris longisepala</i>	karst pond xyris	G2	S2	N	LE
<i>Lupinus westienus</i>	Gulf coast lupine	G2	S2	N	LT
<i>Kalmia latifolia</i>	mountain laurel	G5	S3	N	LT
Approximately 60% of the proposal is within a Potential Natural Area identified by FNAI based on aerial photography. Approximately 10% of the proposal is within an Area of Conservation Interest identified by FNAI based on natural community and species occurrence information. Only 5% or less of the proposal is within a GFC Strategic Habitat Conservation Area; however, the site borders a large SHCA that is co-extensive with the Sand Mountain CARL Macrosite.					
Managed Areas within 15 miles: Choctawhatchee River Water Management Area/NWFWMD, Econfin Creek Water Management Area/NWFWMD; Falling Waters State Recreation Area/DEP, Ponce De Leon Springs State Recreation Area /DEP; Holmes Creek State Forest/DACS, Tupelo State Forest/DACS, Loblolly State Forest/DACS, Bruner Bay State Forest DACS, Porter Pond State Forest/DACS, Pine Log State Forest/DACS; University of Florida Agriculture Experimental Station /UF; Laidlaw Sanctuary/FAS; Rock Hill Preserve/TNC.					
CARL/SOR projects/proposals within 15 miles: Sand Mountain CARL project, Florida's First Magnitude Springs CARL project, Econfin Creek/Sand Mountain SOR project.					
Applicant's Recommended Management Use and Recommended Managing Agency: none given.					

Addendum 5: Natural Resources Evaluation Matrix for 1998 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.

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".

Addendum 5: Natural Resources Evaluation Matrix for 1998 CARL Proposals (continued)

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, recog-

nition, 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 And Management Advisory Council (LAMAC) 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 agen-

cies 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 LAMAC, 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 LAMAC actually placed projects in specific groups before ranking. The fol-

lowing six groups of projects were established: Mega-Multiparcel Projects, Substantially Completed Projects, Bargain Purchases/Shared Acquisitions, Less-Than-Fee, Negotiation Impasse, and Priority Projects. The LAMAC rank 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 LAMAC, 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 or priority parcels within projects are acquired at less than their expected costs or when negotiations prove unsuccessful, funds roll 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 or placement of the project in the Negotiation Impasse Group. 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 LAMAC staff, developed a land acquisition workplan utilizing the category system. The proposed plan is presented to the LAMAC 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, LAMAC 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 and maps.
- 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 LAMAC 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 LAMAC actions (i.e., ranking), will apprise them of the Board's ability to strike projects from the CARL priority list, and will invite them to write the Board or attend the Board meeting at which the CARL priority list will be considered. In addition, synoptic summaries and maps of approved projects will be sent to local newspapers notifying them of LAMAC 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.

LAMAC White Paper

JOINT TITLE TO LAND PURCHASED BY THE TRUSTEES AND COUNTIES

Submitted to the
Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund
by the
Land Acquisition and Management Advisory Council

Draft December 1998

Revised August 1999

Approved September 2, 1999

Joint Title to Land Purchased by the Trustees and Counties

The primary holders of title to conservation land in Florida are the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund ("Trustees" or "State"), the five regional water management districts ("Districts"), the sixty-seven counties of the state ("Counties"), and the federal government. Prior to 1994, there was no provision for the Trustees to share title with other entities, nor, as a matter of practice, was this done. Joint acquisitions were done under the "Bargain/Shared" category of Conservation and Recreation Lands (CARL) projects, in which the Trustees and one of the Water Management Districts ("Districts") would each acquire and hold title to distinct parcels within projects. Local governments could contribute funds to projects to improve their CARL priority ranking, but the Trustees always held 100% of the title.

This general policy was based on the definition of a "bargain" purchase as one where the State paid 50% or less of the full purchase price, while receiving 100% of the title. This arrangement predates Preservation 2000 (P2000) funding, when the State's moneys were much more limited. The idea behind this position was that the State would not have spent its limited funds on a "County" project if the County had not offered to share the acquisition costs. This policy was carried over into acquisitions under P2000.

In 1994, §259.041, Florida Statutes, was created, with subsection (16) specifically relating to the sharing of title with the Districts. This was enacted to allow the Districts to become acquisition agents for the Trustees. At the time, there was a significant unobligated balance of acquisition moneys and many people were advocating using the Districts to supplement the State's acquisition staff. However, the Districts did not want to follow the State's procedures, nor did they want the State's lawyers "looking over their shoulders" on every acquisition. The compromise solution was to allow the Districts to use their procedures and attorneys, but title to the land acquired would vest jointly with both the Trustees and the Districts. This allowed the State to look to the Districts as joint titleholders to share responsibility should title or contamination problems later arise.

Although a number of Counties over the years have raised the question of holding joint title with the Trustees, the issue has not been presented to the Land Acquisition and Management Advisory Council (LAMAC), nor to the Trustees, for formal action. Recently, this question was raised by a County with regard to the acquisition of a large parcel within a CARL project. Rather than address this issue on a case-by-case (i.e. parcel-by-parcel or project-by-project) basis, staff requested that the joint title issue be reviewed by LAMAC. LAMAC directed the formation of a working group to prepare a "white paper" on this issue to

be presented to the Trustees for its consideration and, presumably, policy direction.

VIEWS ON JOINT TITLE

While no single agency can address all sides of the joint title issue, representatives from three levels of government involved in conservation land acquisition were asked to provide their perspective on the issue. Comments were received from Trustees' staff (Division of State Lands), District staff, and a representative for the Florida Association of Counties. These comments have been condensed in the following analysis.

THE WHO/WHAT/WHEN OF JOINT TITLE

A third of Florida's counties have previously or currently funded conservation land acquisition programs. Many of these programs were "sold" to the voters on the basis of matching moneys being available from the State through P2000. The sales pitch was that matching dollars would "double" the Counties' available funds. This approach worked—many successful CARL (and District) acquisitions have been jointly funded purchases with the Counties.

However, the publicity generated from these purchases, albeit positive, and the large dollar amounts involved have led some taxpayers to question why the Counties were "giving away" their money and receiving nothing tangible in return. Obviously the public, locally and in general, benefits from land set aside for conservation and outdoor recreation, regardless of its location within the state. However, this does not address a local *perception* of the issue, the arena in which a local government operates. Thus, the Counties have a basis for at the least asking the question, "Can we share title on jointly acquired land?"

The mechanism by which land is held in joint title is each party owning an undivided interest in the whole, based on the financial contribution made toward its purchase. Thus, for example, the State would hold a fee simple 50% title interest, a District would own a fee simple 25% title interest, and likewise, the County would own a fee simple undivided 25% title interest in the land. While a simple enough formula, its application may be impeded by legal, administrative, and political considerations.

To avoid confusion, and for simplicity's sake, the terms *shared title*, *joint title*, *shared ownership*, and *joint ownership*, should all be considered synonymous with ***the State and another political entity each holding an undivided title interest in land purchased through a cooperative funding agreement.***

POTENTIAL IMPEDIMENTS TO SHARING TITLE

A concern was expressed as to whether the State could share ownership with Counties to land purchased with P2000 funds. In a legal sense, the State and the Counties (and/or the Districts) would not *share* ownership, but rather each entity would own an undivided fee simple interest in the land. The Trustees and the Districts routinely *divide* title in this manner, although there is no actual division of the property. There is no legal impediment to prevent the Counties, as political subdivisions of the State, from doing the same.

An often expressed concern is that one titleholder could later decide to pursue a use of the land (although in the strictest sense only *their* interest in the land) that would be *incompatible* with the approved use of the land and the purpose for which the land was originally acquired. While this *could* in fact occur, it would be difficult for one owner to force a land use change upon the other owner(s). Despite a general lack of feasibility, this concern presents an impediment to entities considering the sharing of title.

A solution to the above concern, which raises yet another concern of its own, is *partitioning* of the land. If the owners cannot agree on the use of land in which they share title, they could petition the courts to *divide* the previously undivided interests into specific parcels of individual ownership. The ability of the land, once divided, to continue to meet the purpose for which it was acquired is then called into question. Large parcels of land convey greater conservation and resource protection benefits, as well as providing greater opportunities for outdoor recreation, than do smaller parcels. While the original purchase may have fulfilled a State objective, ownership of the now reduced parcel likely may not. The question then becomes whether the State would have agreed to the original shared purchase had partitioning been considered, or had the parcel been divided to begin with.

Reaching agreement on the proposed perpetual use of land considered for a shared acquisition, *before the land is acquired*, would seem to be the common sense solution to the above concern. However, reaching mutual agreement among multiple government agencies is itself an impediment to a shared title arrangement. The State has previously experienced difficulties with approving leases and management plans for jointly acquired land. The Trustees approval process alone is lengthy. With each additional owner, there is an additional agency approval process that has to be followed, thus further delaying land acquisition, the opening of land to public use after acquisition, or the resolution of owner conflicts in regard to proposed management activities or proposed uses of the land. While this concern could be addressed by using

"boilerplate" agreements, those same agreements would also have to be mutually approved by all parties beforehand. Even after the lease and management plan have been approved, there are often requests for outside uses of the property, such as easements, sub-leases, etc., that must also be approved by each owner. These requests are handled on a case-by-case basis and thus are unlikely to fit into a boilerplate agreement. Based on this experience, the time required to purchase a property might be significantly lengthened if an agreement on future use of the property must first be reached.

OVERCOMING OBSTACLES TO SHARING TITLE

Entering into a shared title arrangement has been compared to marriage—no one knows what the future holds, but the partners trust each other to be honest and fair in working through whatever problems may arise. Although, considering the divorce rate in this country, it is advisable to carry the analogy a little further and suggest that agencies proposing to share title adopt a "pre-nuptial" agreement. This agreement could contain such conditions as:

A. The parcel or project to be jointly acquired should be clearly identified by tax I.D. or parcel number; Section, Township, Range; etc.;

B. A minimum funding contribution to be eligible for joint ownership should be agreed upon (e.g. at least 25%);

C. The partners would participate in management planning, with a clear understanding as to the proposed purpose and intended future use of the land;

D. A perpetual conservation easement clearly defining the approved use of the property could be recorded (this easement would have to be granted to an outside third party); or,

E. The partners could agree to place restrictive covenants on the property to ensure its future use for conservation;

F. Each owner could sign an agreement not to seek to partition or otherwise divide the property, declare the property as surplus, or sell its interest to another party for a use inconsistent with the original stated purpose (although such an agreement would likely not be enforceable in court, if later challenged).

This agreement could take the form of a binding management agreement that defines in as much detail as necessary the activities required to protect the resource values of the property, while al-

lowing appropriate public access and recreation. The agreement would specify the lead party responsible for producing the management plan, if a plan does not already exist, and spell out who is responsible for all or specific parts of the implementation of the plan. The plan would also specify that all activities on the property must be consistent with the approved management plan and include language as to how the plan could be modified if necessary.

Alternatively, the agreement could take the form of a recorded conservation easement over the land or the most environmentally sensitive portions thereof. The easement would specify the restrictions that all partners agree to, and preclude any activities not appropriate for the site. This is a fairly permanent and inflexible method that requires agreement from both (or more) parties before any changes can be made to the management plan or to the use of the land for other purposes.

Whether the agreement follows one form or the other, or a combination of the two, is less important than the shared titleholders reaching agreement on how to best manage public land for the benefit of its true owners—the people of Florida.

+++++

WORKSHOPPING THE JOINT TITLE ISSUE

The preceding *white paper* was the basis for two public workshops, held March 26, 1999, in Tallahassee and July 14, 1999, in Orlando, as well as various staff meetings.

A flowchart of joint title decision steps was presented at the Orlando workshop, then revised [See Attachment 1] based on considerable comment from attendees [See Attachment 2].

The joint title issue resolves into two questions: (1) How do we divide the ownership and record it? and, (2) How do we manage the property in perpetuity?

By the time of the second public workshop, a general consensus had been reached that the *ownership* question was less the issue than the *management* question. The general agreement is that the two or more

parties participating in a joint acquisition would receive an undivided interest commensurate with their financial commitment. Covenants and restrictions recorded in the deed would ensure the protection of the property, and the parties, for the future. The terms of *ownership* would be worked out prior to a closing date being set, with the understanding that a failure to reach agreement would likely mean the withdrawal of a funding partner. This is viewed as an unlikely event.

On the other hand, the *management* question is not so easily resolved with legal terms and instruments. The question of "What do we want to do with the [public's] land?" is a subjective one. State, District, and County programs are publicly funded for the ultimate benefit of the public; however, each agency is likely to have a different definition of what constitutes the best benefit to the public for each acquisition project.

This issue was touched on in the *white paper* in regard to competing or incompatible uses of land arising in the future. A clear note of agreement among workshop and meeting participants was that if the parties could not agree to the future use of the land, it was fairly pointless to discuss the joint acquisition of said property. That being said, it was also observed by one participant that, "there will always be disagreements among 'people' in bureaucracies."

Thus the issue comes full circle to the purpose of this *white paper*—a question to the Trustees from Florida's Counties: "Can the Trustees and Counties agree to hold joint interest to property and agree on the highest public benefit to be derived from that public ownership?" Most of the participants to asking this question would predict that answer to be "Yes."

COMMENTS ON THE JOINT TITLE ISSUE

Many individuals participated in the development of this *white paper*, in attending staff meetings and public workshops, and in coordinating this process to conclusion. The following *Addendum* collects participants' comments that were pertinent to the joint title issue, but were not necessarily reflected or elaborated upon in the *white paper*. Records of the proceedings mentioned herein are held by the Division of State Lands, Department of Environmental Protection, on behalf of the LAMAC.

Addendum 1. Selected Comments* of Joint Title Discussion Participants

Counties are growing concerned over "spending [local] dollars without getting any equitable title in return." "Title in proportion to contribution is logical."

"Joint title is *messy*, but not with prior planning. Make the criteria something attractive to partnerships."

"The BOT is our client. Our goal is to give them *unencumbered land* so they have maximum flexibility in its ultimate use. Shared title/conservation easements [etc.] would restrict BOT's discretion."

In cases of joint title between the state and a water management district, there were "some questions after the purchase;" mainly arising from the "extra bureaucracy."

"\$300 million has been raised in Sarasota and Palm Beach Counties for land acquisition." [Note: The estimate for all County-funded programs combined is slightly less than one billion dollars.]

The [local project] was "only bought because the County put up 50% of the money" [without receiving title].

"County government change over occurs more often than with state government. [Conservation] priorities can change."

"Bond covenants require ownership" whether it's state, district, or county bond money.

There is a "mutual desire to protect land," through "retention in perpetuity for conservation."

There needs to be "criteria for when the state needs to hold 100% and when the state should share title."

"If the state is the manager, it should have 100% title. If the County is the manager, it should have 100% title, with a reverter to the state, and go through the state management plan process." [Note: Legal review determined that the BOT must hold title commensurate with its financial commitment. A reverter clause inuring to the state is not sufficient to meet statutory requirements in Chapters 253 and 259, F.S.]

"Multiple ownerships create additional complications in management."

Prospective joint title holders "may need to prepare and agree to management terms before closing."

First "define the extremes and provide criteria for these situations. Second, define the method for developing management restrictions and uses."

The agency "wants assurance that local law enforcement will enforce protection of archaeological sites."

"Management details are a *policy* consideration."

"Management details can be addressed."

"Local governments are local."

"At the [March 1999] BOT meeting, [Governor Bush] said, 'look outside the box.'"

*edited for clarity only

Attachment 1. Joint Title Decision Flowchart

WHEN WOULD A COUNTY AND THE STATE HOLD TITLE JOINTLY TO LAND?

A. IS THE PROJECT OF INTEREST TO THE STATE (I.E., ON THE CARL LIST)?

YES

NO

→ Co. pays 100% cost & holds 100% title, or
→ Co. submits FCT application

B. DOES A COUNTY WANT TO HOLD TITLE JOINTLY AND THE STATE AGREES?

YES

NO

→ State pays 100% cost & holds 100% title, or
→ Co. participates under 'old' MPAA

C. WILL A COUNTY BE LEAD OR CO-MANAGER* OF THE PROPERTY?

YES

NO

→ State + Co. hold undivided title
→ State and Co. develop mgt. agreement
→ State pays 100% of mgt. cost
→ Co. exercises no right of ownership
→ Deed restrictions on use & disposal of land,
with Co. named as reverter interest

→ Co. + State hold undivided title
→ Co. + State develop mgt. agreement
→ Co. pays 100% mgt. cost
→ Co. prepares mgt. plan, submits to LAMAC
→ Deed restrictions on use & disposal of land,
with State named as reverter interest

*State + Co. could agree to
share mgt. duties and costs; vs.
an either/or arrangement

Attachment 2. Orlando Joint Title Workshop Attendees – July 14, 1999

Nancy Higgs	Brevard County Commission	407-952-6300
Ken Macht	Chair, Indian River County Commission	561-567-8000
Fran Adams	Indian River County Commission	561-567-8000
John Tippen	Indian River County Commission	561-567-8000
Ruth Stanbridge	Indian River County Commission	561-567-8000
Caroline Ginn	Indian River County Commission	561-567-8000
Anne Birch	Brevard County EEL Program	407-633-2046
Lee Killinger	Florida Association of Counties	850-922-4300
Sarah Bleakley	Nabors, Gibson & Nickerson, P.A.	850-224-4070
Steve Bohl	Division of Forestry (DACS)	850-414-9914
Hugh Boyter	Fish & Wildlife Conservation Commission	850-922-8862
Greg Brock	Division of State Lands (DEP)	850-487-1750
Ruark Cleary	Division of State Lands (DEP)	850-488-6242
Jim Farr	Department of Community Affairs	850-414-6572
Mike Wisenbaker	Division of Historical Resources (DOS)	850-487-2299

Addendum 8: Criteria for Consideration of Proposed Boundary Modifications

Proposals for expanding a CARL project boundary would be presented to the LAMAC 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 LAMAC on August 20, 1992

Addendum 8: Criteria for Consideration of Proposed Boundary Modifications
(continued)

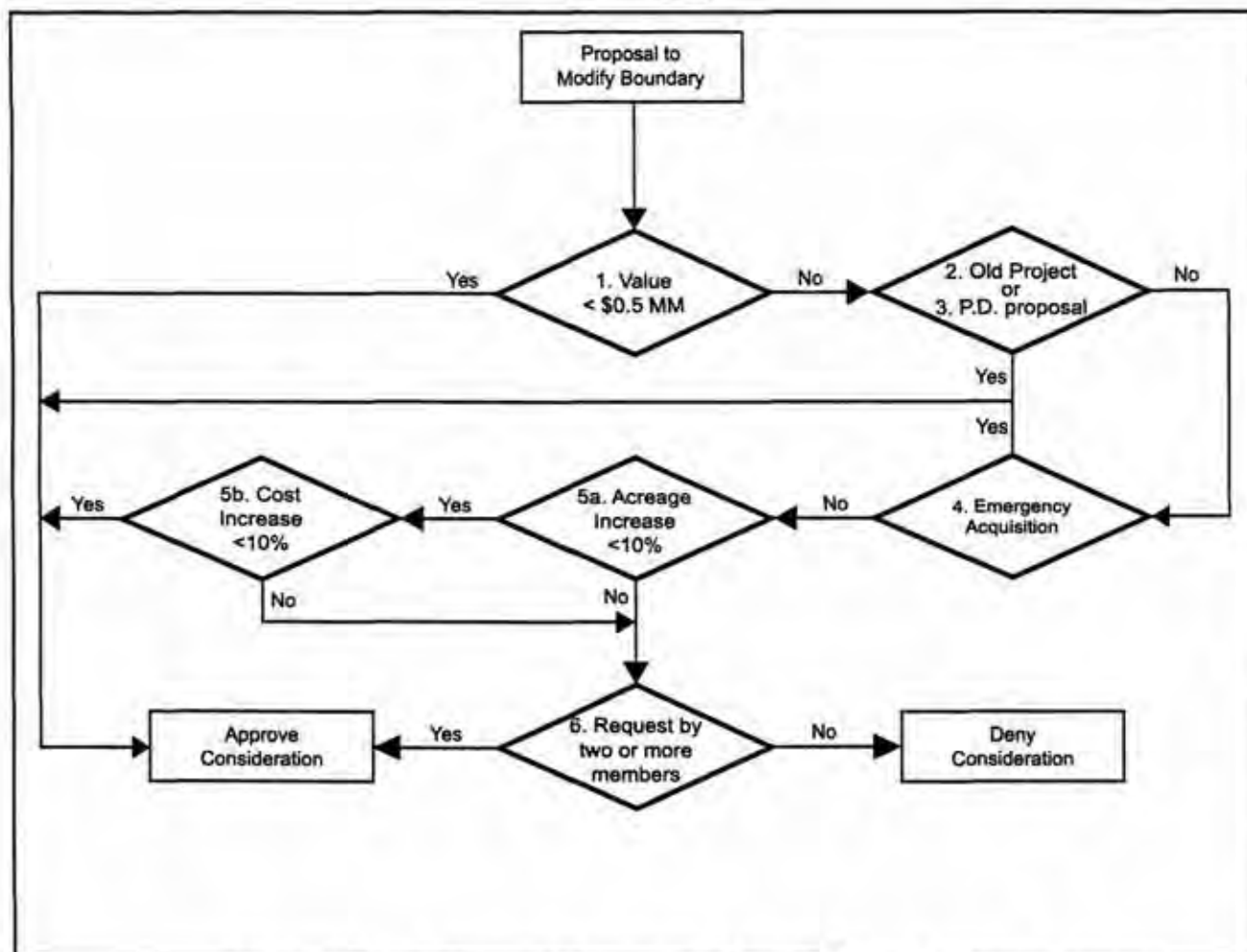


FIGURE 12: Proposed Boundary Modifications Process

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.
6. A significant portion of the land serves to preserve important archaeological or historic sites.

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	6	
PRIORITY PROJECTS													
1	Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem	o					o	o	o		+		
2	Florida Keys Ecosystem	o	o								+	o	
3	Annatteliga Hammock (Citrus)	o	o				o	o	o		+		
4	Perdido Pitcher Plant Prairie										+		
5	Belle Meade	o	o				o	o	o		+		
6	Wekiva-Ocala Greenway (Orng. / Vol.)	o		o	o		o	o	o		+	o	
7	St. Joe Timberland												
8	Estero Bay	o									+	o	
9	St. Joseph Bay Buffer	o	o								+	o	
10	Charlotte Harbor Flatwoods (Charlotte)	o			o		o	o	o		+		
11	Bombing Range Ridge		o				+	o	o		+		
12	Longleaf Pine Ecosystem	o	o	o	o		o	o	o		+		
13	Dickerson Bay/Bald Point										+		
14	Etoniah / Cross Florida Greenway	o	o	o			o	o	o		+		
15	Florida's First Magnitude Springs		o				+	+	o		o		
16	Watermelon Pond (Alachua)	o	o				+	+	o		o		
17	Ichetucknee Trace Limerock Mines						+	o	+				
18	Wakulla Springs Protection Zone						+	+	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	6	
PRIORITY PROJECTS (Continued)													
19	Three Chimneys						o	o	o			+	
20	Pineland Site Complex	o			o							+	
21	Apalachicola River (Lib./Cal./Gad.)						o	o	o		+		
22	Catfish Creek	o					o	o	o		+		
23	Middle Chipola River (Calhoun)						o	o	o		+		
24	Tates Hell / Carrabelle Tract			o							+		
25	Green Swamp (Lake)	o	o				+	+	o		o		
26	Osceola Pine Savannas										+		
27	Southeastern Bat Maternity Caves	o	o								+		
28	Escribano Point										+		
29	Wacissa / Aucilla River Sinks (Taylor)	o					o	o	o		+		
30	Upper Econ Mosaic (Orange)										+		
31	Caloosahatchee Ecoscape (Glades)										+		
32	California Swamp						o	o	o		+		
BARGAIN / SHARED PROJECTS													
1	Dade County Archipelago	o		o							+		
2	Pal-Mar (Palm Beach)										+		
3	Atlantic Ridge Ecosystem	+	o		o	o	o	o	o		o		
4	Brevard Coastal Scrub Ecosystem						o	o	o		+		
5	Corkscrew Reg. Ecosystem Watershed	o					+	+	o		o		
6	Terra Cela										+		
7	Pinhook Swamp (Columbia)						+	+	o		o		
8	Garcon Ecosystem		o							o	+	o	
9	Indian River Lagoon Blueway	+			o		o		o		+		
10	Dunn's Creek						+	o	+		o		
11	Pumpkin Hill Creek	o									+		
12	North Fork St. Lucie River	o		o							+		
13	Alford Arm						+	+	+		o	o	
14	Newnan's Lake						+	+	+				
15	Twelve Mile Swamp	o					+	+	o		o		
16	Econ-St. Johns Ecosystem	+		o							o	o	
17	Suwannee Buffers (Suwannee)	o					+	+	o		o		
18	Hixtown Swamp	o					o	o	o		+		
19	Barnacle Addition	+										o	
20	Emeralda Marsh										+		
21	Alderman's Ford Addition	+											
22	Liverpool Park	o					o	o	o		o	+	
NEGOTIATION IMPASSE PROJECTS													
1	Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge (Ind. Riv.)	o	o	o	o						+	o	
2	Longleaf Pine Ecosystem	o	o	o	o		o	o	o		+		
3	Florida's First Magnitude Springs		o				+	+	o		o		
4	Freedom Tower											+	

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	6
NEGOTIATION IMPASSE PROJECTS (Continued)												
5	Lake Powell (Walton)	+	o	o							o	
6	Suwannee Buffers (Suwannee)	o					+	+	o		o	
7	Sand Mountain (Bay)	o		o			+	+	o		o	
8	Allapattah Flats						o	o	o		+	
9	Cypress Creek						+		o			
10	Letchworth Mounds			+			o		o			o
11	Heather Island	o					+	+	o		o	
12	Hall Ranch										+	
13	Pierce Mound Complex	o			o	o						+
14	Putnam County Sandhills						o	o	o		+	
15	Apalachicola River						+	+	+		+	
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		+	o
4	East Everglades						o	o	o		+	
5	Fakahatchee Strand						o	o	o		+	o
6	Cayo Costa Island	o			o	o					+	o
7	Brevard Coastal Scrub Ecosystem						o	o	o		+	
SUBSTANTIALLY COMPLETE PROJECTS												
1	North Key Largo Hammocks	o									+	o
2	South Walton County Ecosystem	+		o	o	o	o	o	o		o	o
3	Florida Springs Coastal Greenway	o			o						+	
4	Cape Haze / Charlotte Harbor										+	
5	Charlotte Harbor (Lee)										+	
6	Spruce Creek	o	o								+	o
8	Myakka Estuary (Charlotte)	o					o	o	o		+	
25	Lochloosa Wildlife	o					o	o	o		+	
LESS-THAN-FEE PROJECTS												
1	Fisheating Creek						+	+	+		+	+
2	Green Swamp (Polk)	o	o				+	+				
3	Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem	o					o	o			+	
4	Ranch Reserve (Brevard/Indian River)										o	
5	Big Bend Swamp / Holopaw										+	
6	Middle Chipola River (Calhoun)										o	
7	Southeastern Bat Maternity Caves										+	
8	Apalachicola River (Liberty)		o								o	
9	Etoniah / Cross Florida Greenway						+		+			
10	North Key Largo Hammocks		o								+	

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Atlantic Ridge Ecosystem	252	Liverpool Park	336
Barnacle Addition	327	Lochloosa Wildlife	376
Belle Meade	96	Longleaf Pine Ecosystem (Priority)	119
Big Bend Swamp/Holopaw Ranch	396	Longleaf Pine Ecosystem (NI)	484
Bombing Range Ridge	115	Middle Chipola River (Priority)	179
Brevard Coastal Scrub Ecosystem (Bargain)	255	Middle Chipola River (LTF)	401
Brevard Coastal Scrub Ecosystem (Mega)	464	Myakka Estuary	372
California Swamp	222	Newnan's Lake	309
Caloosahatchee Ecoscape	219	North Fork St. Lucie River	301
Cape Haze/Charlotte Harbor	359	North Key Largo Hammocks (SC)	345
Catfish Creek	176	North Key Largo Hammocks (LTF)	422
Cayo Costa Island	458	Osceola Pine Savannas	196
Charlotte Harbor	363	Pal-Mar	249
Charlotte Harbor Flatwoods	112	Perdido Pitcher Plant Prairie	93
Corkscrew Reg. Ecosystem Watershed	266	Pierce Mound Complex	535
Coupon Bight/Key Deer	439	Pineland Site Complex	166
Cypress Creek/Trail Ridge	520	Pinhook Swamp	272
Dade County Archipelago	229	Pumpkin Hill Creek	298
Dickerson Bay/Bald Point	124	Putnam County Sandhills	538
Dunn's Creek	295	Ranch Reserve	393
East Everglades	449	Sand Mountain	512
Econ-St. Johns Ecosystem	316	Save Our Everglades	443
Emeralda Marsh	330	SE Bat Maternity Caves (Priority)	200
Escribano Point	209	SE Bat Maternity Caves (LTF)	409
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