

Florida Forever
Five Year Plan
2017

prepared by
Florida Department of Environmental Protection
Division of State Lands
Office of Environmental Services

in cooperation with
Florida's Acquisition and Restoration Council

The Florida Forever Five Year Plan, 2017 Report was prepared for the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund of the State of Florida. This document was approved by the Governor and the Cabinet, sitting as the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund.

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Abstract

(1) 2017 Florida Forever Five-Year Plan: Each of the 118 ARC-approved land acquisition projects are described in the Florida Forever Five-Year Plan. ARC recommends the following adjustments to the 2017 priority list of acquisition projects: (a) add one new project; (b) add six new projects to existing projects; and (d) amend the boundary of three projects.

New projects Added to the List	**GIS Acres**	**County**
Lochloosa Forest	4,700	Alachua

New Projects Added to Existing Projects	**GIS Acres**	**County**
Blackbeard's Ranch Added to Myakka Ranchlands	4,530	Manatee
Bluffs of St. Teresa Added to Dickerson Bay/Bald Point	17,041	Franklin
Hog Branch/Bear Branch Added to Charlotte Harbor Flatwoods Initiative	557	Charlotte
Lewis Friend Farms Added to Kissimmee-St. Johns River Connector	1,094	Indian River
Lightsey Family Ranch Added to Blue Head Ranch	1,680	Highlands
Southeast CREW Headwaters Added to Corkscrew Regional Ecosystem Watershed	2,841	Lee

Projects with Boundary Amendments	**GIS Acres**	**County**
Annutteliga Hammock Compromised acres removed	-5,348 acres	Hernando
Ochlockonee River Conservation Area Increased by adding River Ridge South Uplands	+664	Leon
Ochlockonee River Conservation Area Disjunct parcel removed at owner's request	-63	Gadsden

ARC's Recommended 2017 Florida Forever Priority List for Land Acquisition Projects: The 2017 Five-Year Plan includes the Florida Forever Priority List of acquisition projects recommended by ARC on December 16th, 2016 and proposed for approval by the Board of Trustees. This list includes 118 projects, each one of which was ranked within one of the following six categories: CNL - Critical Natural Lands project; PRI - Partnerships & Regional Incentives project; LTF - Less-Than-Fee project; CCL - Climate Change Lands project; SC - Substantially Complete project; and CHR - Critical Historical Resources project.

The numbers in the Priority List indicate ARC's December 2016 priority rank within the project category.

Pursuant to section 259.04(1)(c), F.S., "…the board shall approve, in whole or in part, the list of projects in the order of priority in which such projects are presented" [see also s. 259.105(14), F.S.].

The 2017 Florida Forever Five-Year Plan is being submitted in digital format.

Introduction

Background and Status - Florida Forever is the state's current blueprint for conserving our natural resources. It replaced the highly successful Preservation 2000, the largest program of its kind in the United States. Preservation 2000 acquired more than 1.78 million acres of land for protection. The Florida Forever Act, implemented in 2000, reinforced Florida's commitment to conserve its natural and cultural heritage, provide urban open space, and better manage the land acquired by the state.

Florida Forever is more than an environmental land acquisition mechanism. It encompasses a wide range of goals including: environmental restoration; water resource development and supply; increased public access; public lands management and maintenance; and increased protection of land by acquisition of conservation easements.

The additional $3 billion investment over the 2010-2020 decade demonstrates Florida's continuing commitment to protecting and restoring our vital natural resources. Our state continues to be the model for other states when developing land acquisition programs of their own. Florida has been at the forefront of the nation's land protection efforts.

Legislation and Policy - In 1998, Florida voters amended the state constitution by ratifying a constitutional amendment that re-authorized bonds for land acquisition. The 1999 legislature responded with the 10-year $3 billion Florida Forever Program to acquire and manage land for conservation. This was extended another 10 years in 2008 for a total of $6 billion.

In 2014 Florida voters amended the state constitution again, ratifying a constitutional amendment that dedicated 33 percent of documentary stamp taxes to finance or refinance acquisition and improvement of land, water areas, and related property interests, including conservation easements, and resources for conservation lands including wetlands, forests, and fish and wildlife habitat; wildlife management areas; lands that protect water resources and drinking water sources, including lands protecting the water quality and quantity of rivers, lakes, streams, springsheds, and lands providing recharge for groundwater and aquifer systems; lands in the Everglades Agricultural Area and the Everglades Protection Area, as defined in Article II, Section 7(b); beaches and shores; outdoor recreation lands, including recreational trails, parks, and urban open space; rural landscapes; working farms and ranches; historic or geologic sites; together with management, restoration of natural systems, and the enhancement of public access or recreational enjoyment of conservation lands.

The ten-member Acquisition and Restoration Council (ARC) makes recommendations about acquisition, management and disposal of state-owned lands. This important advisory group includes private citizen members with backgrounds in scientific disciplines of land, water, or environmental sciences as well as wildlife management, forestry management, and outdoor recreation, in addition to four state agency representatives.

The Governor and Cabinet, as the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund, are responsible for acting on ARC's recommendations. The Board also approves the acquisition of each parcel and has ultimate oversight on state lands leases and management plans.
The Department of Environmental Protection's Division of State Lands (DSL) provides primary staff support for the Acquisition and Restoration Council. DSL coordinates Council meetings; prepares agendas and reports; prepares or obtains appraisal maps, title work, appraisals and closing documents for acquisitions; and negotiates land purchases on behalf of the Board of Trustees. The Division also provides staff support for managing all leases, reviewing and approving management plans, and coordinating management review team functions for state-owned lands titled to the Board.

Partnerships - The state's land acquisition programs have a long history of cooperative partnerships with local and national land trusts, water management districts, counties, cities and other local governments, as well as the federal government. The successful acquisition of many state projects is the direct result of these partnerships. Nearly all of the projects on the Florida Forever list have partners.

Partnerships with local governments have increased in recent years. Of Florida's 67 counties, 28 have land acquisition programs (please see Addendum). These local government initiatives have dramatically enhanced the state's ability to protect its remaining important natural areas.

Results – For decades the State of Florida had one of the most aggressive conservation and recreation land acquisition programs in the United States and the world. Since 1963, Florida has invested approximately $8 billion to conserve approximately 3.9 million acres of land for environmental, recreational and preservation purposes. This has been accomplished with a number of programs, including Environmentally Endangered Lands, Outdoor Recreation, Save Our Coasts, Save Our Rivers, Conservation and Recreation Lands, Preservation 2000, and Florida Forever.

Thanks to Florida Forever and its predecessor programs, millions of Americans can enjoy the outdoor experience and know that Florida is continuing to protect and create safe havens for its many endangered and threatened plants and animals.

Accomplishments of Florida Forever Acquisition Program: Since its inception in July 2001, the state's Florida Forever land acquisition program provided protection for the following:

- 604,930 acres of Strategic Habitat Conservation Areas;
- 573,800 acres of rare species habitat conservation areas, including 894 sites that are habitats for 320 different rare species, 133 of which are federal or state-listed as endangered, 61 federal or state-listed as threatened, and 21 species of special concern;
- 714,250 acres of ecological greenways;
- 126,100 acres of under-represented natural communities;
- 523,420 acres landscape-sized protection areas;
- 384,440 acres of natural floodplains;
- 726,580 acres important to significant water bodies;
- 389,790 acres minimize damage from flooding;
- 9,480 acres of fragile coastline;
- 313,840 acres of functional wetlands;
- 731,440 acres of significant groundwater recharge areas;
- 425 miles of priority recreational trails;
- 378,460 acres of sustainable forest land;
- 1,019 archaeological/historic sites; and
- 11,970 acres in urban service areas.

These figures were derived from the 2016 update of the Florida Forever data layers, which are continuously updated by Florida Natural Areas Inventory to reflect the most current scientific analyses of Florida's natural resources. The acreages include properties acquired under the Florida Forever program, as well as donations and acquisitions by other entities with funding from other sources that were within Florida Forever project boundaries. Additionally, the acreages recorded for each measure often overlap, and thus should not be added together. Collectively, under the Florida Forever program the State of Florida has protected over 737,117 acres of land with $2.9 billion in Florida Forever funds. Donations and lands acquired with non-Florida Forever program funding are not included. If these are included, the total acreage protected within Florida Forever projects is more than 784,760 acres.

All property within the boundaries of the Florida Forever acquisition projects, unless specifically noted otherwise, is proposed to be purchased, in fee-simple or a lesser interest, for conservation purposes.

The 2017 Florida Forever Land Acquisition Priority List is consistent with section 187.201(9), F.S., the Natural Systems and Recreational Lands section of the State Comprehensive Plan.



A barred owl nibbles on its prey on the bank of the Chipola River in north Florida

Explanation of Project Information

The following information summarizes the evaluation reports for the projects that were recommended by the Acquisition and Restoration Council (ARC) to be included on the current Florida Forever Priority List.

The 2008 Legislature established project categories as follows: **(a)** a critical natural lands category, including functional landscape-scale natural systems, intact large hydrological systems, lands that have significant imperiled natural communities, and corridors linking large landscapes, as identified and developed by the best available scientific analysis; **(b)** a partnerships or regional incentive category, including: 1. Projects where local and regional cost-share agreements provide a lower cost and greater conservation benefit to the people of the state. Additional consideration shall be provided under this category where parcels are identified as part of a local or regional visioning process and are supported by scientific analysis; and 2. Bargain and shared projects where the state will receive a significant reduction in price for public ownership of land as a result of the removal of development rights or other interests in lands or will receive alternative or matching funds; **(c)** a less-than-fee category for working agricultural lands that significantly contribute to resource protection through conservation easements and other less-than-fee techniques, tax incentives, life estates, landowner agreements, and other partnerships, including conservation easements acquired in partnership with federal conservation programs, which will achieve the objectives of Florida Forever while allowing the continuation of compatible agricultural uses on the land. Terms of easements proposed for acquisition under this category shall be developed by the Division of State Lands in coordination with the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services; **(d)** a climate-change category list of lands where acquisition or other conservation measures will address the challenges of global climate change, such as through protection, restoration, mitigation, and strengthening of Florida's land, water, and coastal resources. This category includes lands that provide opportunities to sequester carbon, provide habitat, protect coastal lands or barrier islands, and otherwise mitigate and help adapt to the effects of sea-level rise and meet other objectives of the program; **(e)** a substantially complete category of projects where mainly inholdings, additions, and linkages between preserved areas will be acquired and where 85 percent of the project is complete. The ARC implemented these category changes on June 11, 2010. In the October 15, 2010 meeting, ARC voted to add a new category for **(f)** Critical Historical Resources; for those projects determined to have significant archaeological or historical value. Six projects were moved to the Critical Historical Resources category for ranking during the December 10, 2010 meeting.

All acquisition projects approved by the Board of Trustees are eligible for funding. However, the Board of Trustees may approve the purchase of any project from any category in furtherance of the intent expressed in 259.105(2)(e), Florida Statutes. Each project summary contains: project name, listing category, acreage, cost and general project information. The following provides a brief explanation of each of the sections contained in the project summaries:

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

Manager - The agency 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. Or, one agency may lead, the other cooperate in overall management.

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. It also describes vulnerability and endangerment; that is, the susceptibility of the project's area and resources to natural and anthropogenic disturbances and the imminence of, 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. Florida Forever 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 - The total number (and partial list) of the most endangered or threatened "elements of biodiversity"—species and certain species aggregations of animals or plants—in the project from records in the Florida Natural Areas Inventory (FNAI) data base. Animals are displayed in standard typeface while plants are in italics. The smaller the number in an FNAI rank, the more rare or endangered the element is. For example, the most critically endangered elements have a rank of

G1/S1. "G" refers to a species' rarity in a Global context, while "S" refers to its rarity within the State of Florida. "T," if present, refers to the global rarity of a subspecies.

Acquisition Planning - Lists the number of acres and/or ownerships acquired by other public and nonprofit organizations, and the number of remaining owners. Describes acquisition activity during the past, the general status of current negotiations, and other technical aspects of acquisition, if applicable.

Coordination - Identifies acquisition and/or management partners who are contributing to or facilitating the acquisition or management of project lands.

Placed on List - The first year that the project, or a portion thereof, was placed on the CARL Priority List or the Florida Forever 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 by the state, federal government, water management district, or local government.

If a nonprofit organization has acquired acreage within the project boundary but has not yet transferred or sold the property (in whole or in part) to the state, that acreage is excluded from the Acreage Acquired. Such cases are identified with an asterisk (*) and are explained in the text of the project summary under Acquisition Planning or Coordination.

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

Acres Remaining - An estimate of the acres in the project not yet acquired.

Estimated Value of - The county's tax assessed value of the acreage to be acquired. Values for larger acreage tracts and those with numerous ownerships, including recorded and unrecorded subdivisions, are sometimes estimates of tax values based on information from: (1) county property appraisers, or (2) average per acre and per lot tax values obtained from (a) project applications, and (b) evaluation reports.

Management Policy Statement - Briefly describes how the project meets selection criteria and public purposes pursuant to §259, 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 - Estimated start-up and recurring costs for project lands not yet under current management. Some costs may include areas outside the Florida Forever project boundary if the Florida Forever 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 (temporary employee) salaries;

expense = costs of office supplies, fuel, utilities, tools, implements, and other expendable items valued at less than $1,000;

OCO = operating capital outlay costs (equipment and machinery valued at $1,000 or greater);

FCO = fixed capital outlay (permanent structures, including buildings, paved roads, and other permanent facilities).

The primary or proposed sources of management funds are also indicated as follows:

GR = General Revenue Fund;

IITF = Internal Improvement Trust Fund;

LATF = Land Acquisition Trust Fund;

SPTF = State Park Trust Fund;

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 259.105(15), F.S.; property within the project boundary that is state owned; and property within, adjacent, or near the project area that is owned by another public agency or non-profit conservation organization.



STATEWIDE DISTRIBUTION OF FLORIDA FOREVER LAND ACQUISITION PROJECTS JANUARY 2016

Florida Forever Project Categories

- Climate Change Lands
- Critical Historical Resources
- Critical Natural Lands
- Less-Than-Fee
- Partnerships and Regional Incentives
- Substantially Complete

NOTE: Numerals within the symbols represent the project rank within each category. See priority list for project name and details.

2017 Florida Forever Priority List

Rank	Critical Natural Lands Projects	County [1]	Remaining Acres	Cumulative Acres[2]	Work Plan Priority[3]
1	Apalachicola River	Jackson/ Gadsden/ Liberty/ Calhoun	10,986	10,986	High
2	Bombing Range Ridge	Polk/ Highlands/ Osceola	31,863	42,849	High
3	Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem	Lake/ Osceola/ Highlands	22,518	65,368	High
4	Wekiva - Ocala Greenway	Lake/ Orange/ Seminole/ Volusia	23,427	88,795	High
5	Panther Glades	Hendry	39,384	128,178	High
6	Blue Head Ranch	Highlands	43,051	171,229	High
7	Wacissa / Aucilla River Sinks	Jefferson/ Taylor	17,292	188,522	High
8	Triple Diamond	Okeechobee	7,998	196,519	High
9	Longleaf Pine Ecosystem	Hamilton/ Gilchrist/ Volusia/ Marion	9,610	206,129	High
10	Etoniah / Cross Florida Greenway	Clay/ Putnam/ Marion/ Levy/ Citrus	59,274	265,403	High/Med
11	Half Circle L Ranch	Hendry/ Collier	11,182	276,585	Medium
12	Pine Island Slough Ecosystem	Osceola	48,973	325,558	Medium
13	Belle Meade	Collier	7,148	332,706	Medium
14	Osceola Pine Savannas	Osceola	27,501	360,207	Medium
15	Devil's Garden	Hendry/ Collier	71,339	431,546	Medium
16	South Goethe	Marion/ Levy	11,652	443,198	Medium
17	Twelvemile Slough	Hendry	8,128	451,325	Medium
18	Caloosahatchee Ecoscape	Hendry/ Glades	10,704	462,030	Medium
19	Bear Creek Forest	Bay/ Calhoun/ Gulf	100,425	562,455	Med/Low
20	Camp Blanding - Raiford Greenway	Baker/ Bradford/ Clay/ Union	32,440	594,895	Low
21	Pinhook Swamp	Baker/ Columbia	53,806	648,700	Low
22	Bear Hammock	Marion	4,680	653,381	Low
23	Upper St. Marks River Corridor	Leon/ Jefferson/ Wakulla	11,022	664,403	Low
24	Perdido Pitcher Plant Prairie	Escambia	2,378	666,781	Low
25	Wolfe Creek Forest	Santa Rosa	10,069	676,850	Low
26	Lake Hatchineha Watershed	Osceola/ Polk	5,413	682,264	Low
27	Natural Bridge Creek	Walton	1,797	684,061	Low
28	San Pedro Bay	Madison/ Taylor	44,999	729,060	Low
29	Shoal River Buffer	Okaloosa	2,180	731,240	Low
30	Southeastern Bat Maternity Caves	Jackson/ Alachua/ Marion/ Citrus/ Sumter	589	731,829	Low
31	Upper Shoal River	Walton	12,027	743,856	Low
32	Ichetucknee Trace	Columbia	1,886	745,742	Low
33	Hixtown Swamp	Madison	22,399	768,141	Low
Rank	Partnerships & Regional Incentives Projects	County [1]	Rem. Acres	Cum. Acres[2]	WP Priority[3]
1	Florida's First Magnitude Springs	Washington/ Bay/ Jackson/ Wakulla/ Leon/ Hamilton/ Madison/ Lafayette/ Levy/ Marion/ Hernando/ Gilchrist	6,564	6,564	High
2	Northeast Florida Timberlands & Watershed Reserve	Duval/ Nassau/ Clay	83,598	90,162	High
3	Wakulla Springs Protection Zone	Wakulla/ Leon	3,647	93,809	High
4	Indian River Lagoon Blueway	Volusia/ Brevard/ Indian River/ St. Lucie/ Martin	19,459	113,268	High
5	Brevard Coastal Scrub Ecosystem	Brevard	21,052	134,320	High
6	Clear Creek / Whiting Field	Santa Rosa	2,872	137,193	High
7	Annutteliga Hammock	Citrus/ Hernando	8,395	145,588	High
8	Corkscrew Regional Ecosystem Watershed	Lee/ Collier	37,221	182,809	High/Med
9	Heather Island / Oklawaha River	Marion	13,690	196,499	Medium
10	Volusia Conservation Corridor	Volusia/ Flagler	18,310	214,808	Medium
11	Green Swamp	Lake/ Pasco/ Polk	161,788	376,596	Med/Low
12	Flagler County Blueway	Flagler	3,915	380,511	Low
13	Charlotte Harbor Flatwoods	Charlotte/ Lee	4,429	384,940	Low
14	Lochloosa Forest	Alachua	4,693	389,633	Low
15	Lake Santa Fe	Alachua/ Bradford	9,508	399,142	Low
16	Middle Chipola River	Jackson/ Calhoun	11,955	411,097	Low
17	Pal - Mar	Palm Beach/ Martin	9,558	420,655	Low
18	Watermelon Pond	Levy/ Alachua	5,707	426,363	Low
19	Rainbow River Corridor	Marion/ Citrus	1,138	427,500	Low
20	Dade County Archipelago	Miami-Dade	307	427,807	Low
21	Sand Mountain	Washington/ Bay	14,444	442,251	Low
22	Catfish Creek	Polk	7,769	450,021	Low
23	Atlantic Ridge Ecosystem	Martin	8,192	458,213	Low
24	Pumpkin Hill Creek	Duval	9,697	467,910	Low
25	Hall Ranch	Charlotte	7,517	475,428	Low
26	Baldwin Bay / St. Marys River	Duval/ Nassau	8,395	483,823	Low
27	Lafayette Forest	Lafayette	10,259	494,082	Low
28	Crossbar / Al Bar Ranch	Pasco	12,371	506,453	Low
29	Carr Farm / Price's Scrub	Marion/ Alachua	305	506,758	Low
30	Pringle Creek Forest	Flagler	8,446	515,203	Low

2017 Florida Forever Priority List

Rank	Less-Than-Fee Projects	County [1]	Remaining Acres	Cumulative Acres[2]	Work Plan Priority[3]
1	Adams Ranch	Osceola	9,506	9,506	High
2	Fisheating Creek Ecosystem	Glades/ Highlands	115,647	125,153	High
3	Lower Suwannee River and Gulf Watershed	Dixie	50,384	175,537	High
4	Conlin Lake X	Osceola	9,041	184,578	High
5	Coastal Headwaters Longleaf Forest	Escambia/ Santa Rosa	99,501	284,079	High/Med
6	Myakka Ranchlands	Manatee/Sarasota	32,407	316,487	Medium
7	Gulf Hammock	Levy	25,611	342,098	Medium
8	Ochlockonee River Conservation Area	Gadsden/ Leon	3,269	345,366	Medium
9	Big Bend Swamp / Holopaw Ranch	Osceola	47,741	393,107	Medium
10	Kissimmee - St. Johns River Connector	Okeechobee/ Indian River	34,288	427,396	Medium
11	Ayavalla Plantation	Leon	5,903	433,298	Medium
12	Matanzas to Ocala Conservation Corridor	Flagler/ St. Johns/ Putnam	108,118	541,417	Med/Low
13	Raiford - Osceola Greenway	Baker/ Union	67,702	609,119	Low
14	Arbuckle Creek Watershed	Highlands	11,981	621,099	Low
15	Ranch Reserve	Brevard/ Indian River/ Osceola	12,515	633,615	Low
16	Hosford Chapman's Rhododendron Protection Zone	Gadsden/ Liberty	6,923	640,538	Low
17	Maytown Flatwoods	Brevard	4,944	645,482	Low
18	Eastern Scarp Ranchlands	Highlands	2,214	647,697	Low
19	Peace River Refuge	Desoto	3,850	651,547	Low
20	Mill Creek	Marion	12,293	663,840	Low
21	San Felasco Conservation Corridor	Alachua	376	664,215	Low
22	Lower Perdido River Buffer	Escambia	2,326	666,541	Low
23	Clay Ranch	Putnam	2,460	669,001	Low
24	Old Town Creek Watershed	Hardee/ Polk	7,303	676,304	Low
25	Horse Creek Ranch	DeSoto/ Hardee	16,316	692,620	Low
26	Limestone Ranch	Hardee	6,382	699,002	Low
27	Little River Conservation Area	Gadsden	2,057	701,060	Low
28	Suwannee County Preservation	Suwannee	1,254	702,314	Low
29	Millstone Plantation	Leon	56	702,369	Low
30	West Aucilla River Buffer	Jefferson	710	703,079	Low
Rank	Climate Change Lands Projects	County [1]	Rem. Acres	Cum. Acres[2]	WP Priority[3]
1	Florida Keys Ecosystem	Monroe	6,188	6,188	High
2	St. Joe Timberland	Bay/ Franklin/ Gadsden/ Gulf/ Jefferson/ Leon/ Liberty/ Taylor/ Wakulla/ Walton/ Washington	79,722	85,910	High/Med
3	Northeast Florida Blueway	Brevard/ Indian River	12,113	98,023	Medium
4	Coupon Bight / Key Deer	Monroe	1,186	99,209	Medium
5	Florida Springs Coastal Greenway	Citrus	6,735	105,944	Med/Low
6	Dickerson Bay / Bald Point	Wakulla/ Franklin	19,641	125,585	Low
7	Caber Coastal Connector	Levy	1,761	127,346	Low
8	Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge	Brevard/ Indian River	221	127,567	Low
9	St. Johns River Blueway	St. Johns	19,352	146,919	Low
10	West Bay Preservation Area	Bay	4,347	151,266	Low
11	Garcon Ecosystem	Santa Rosa	3,403	154,669	Low
12	Terra Ceia	Manatee	2,266	156,935	Low
13	Tiger / Little Tiger Island	Nassau	1,137	158,072	Low
Rank	Substantially Complete Projects	County [1]	Rem. Acres	Cum. Acres[2]	WP Priority[3]
1	Escribano Point	Santa Rosa	296	296	High
2	Charlotte Harbor Estuary	Charlotte/ Lee/ Sarasota	6,274	6,571	High/Med
3	South Walton County Ecosystem	Walton	2,697	9,268	Medium
4	Estero Bay	Lee	1,886	11,154	Med/Low
5	Lochloosa Wildlife	Alachua	4,569	15,723	Low
6	Spruce Creek	Volusia	365	16,088	Low
7	Save Our Everglades	Collier	73	16,162	Low
Rank	Critical Historical Resources Projects	County [1]	Rem. Acres	Cum. Acres[2]	WP Priority[3]
1	Pierce Mound Complex	Franklin	558	558	High
2	Battle of Wahoo Swamp	Sumter	853	1,412	High/Med
3	Three Chimneys	Volusia	56	1,468	Low
4	Okeechobee Battlefield	Okeechobee	89	1,557	Low
5	Pineland Site Complex	Lee	145	1,702	Low

[1] Counties with no remaining acreage to acquire in a project not listed here – see project summaries for counties in which acquisitions completed.

[2] Cumulative acres used to calculate in which Priority Group of the Acquisition Work Plan each project will qualify.

[3] Work Plan Priority Groups pursuant to Rule 18-24.006(6), F.A.C.:

High Priority Group = top 1/3 acreage within each Category

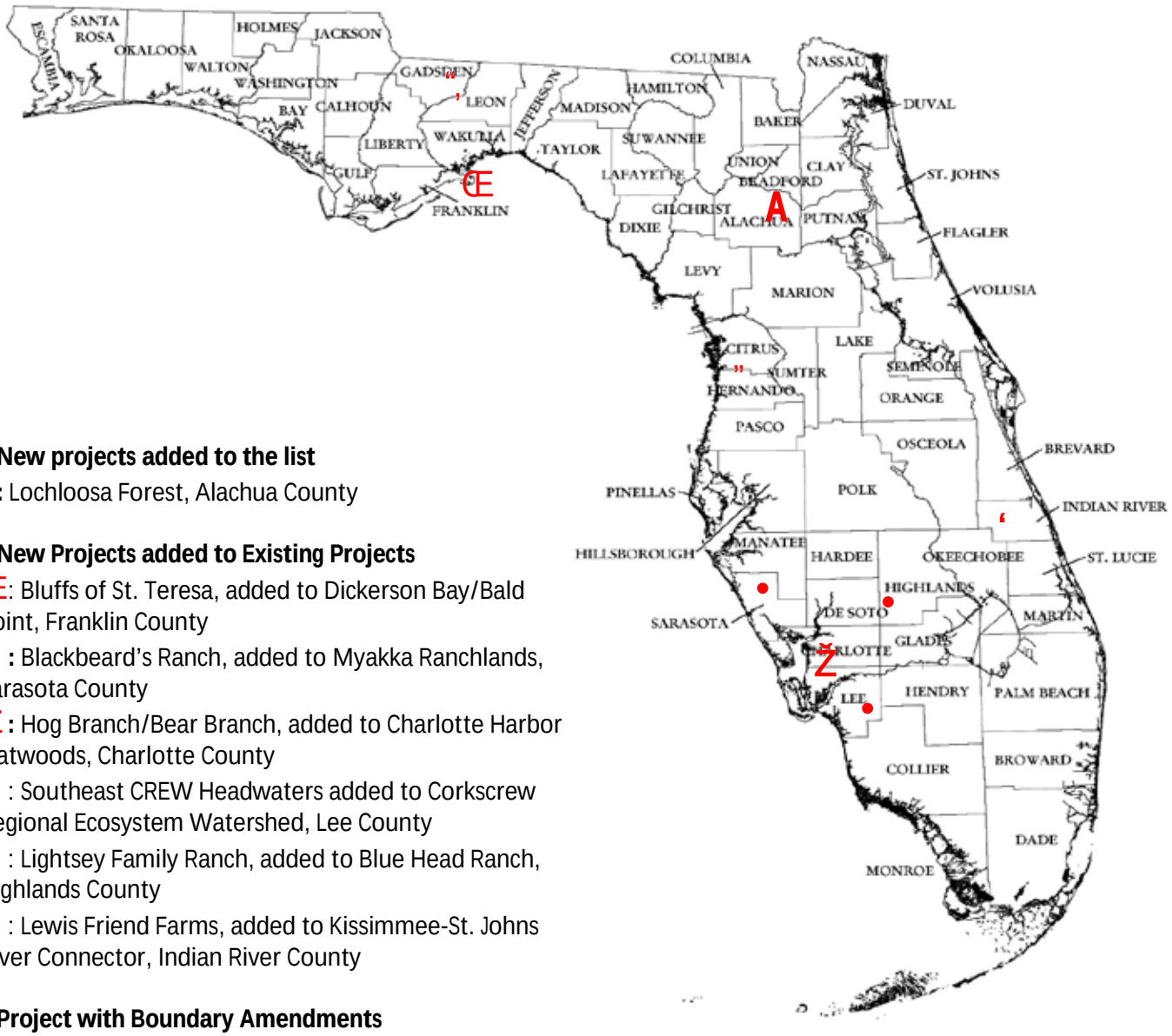
Medium Priority Group = middle 1/3 acreage within each Category

Low Priority Group = bottom 1/3 acreage within each Category

High/Med = Portion of project in High Priority Group & portion in Medium Priority Group

Med/Low = Portion of project in Medium Priority Group & portion in Low Priority Group

Florida Forever projects added to the priority list, deleted, or modified during 2016



New projects added to the list

A: Lochloosa Forest, Alachua County

New Projects added to Existing Projects

Œ: Bluffs of St. Teresa, added to Dickerson Bay/Bald Point, Franklin County

• **:** Blackbeard's Ranch, added to Myakka Ranchlands, Sarasota County

Ž **:** Hog Branch/Bear Branch, added to Charlotte Harbor Flatwoods, Charlotte County

• : Southeast CREW Headwaters added to Corkscrew Regional Ecosystem Watershed, Lee County

• : Lightsey Family Ranch, added to Blue Head Ranch, Highlands County

‘ : Lewis Friend Farms, added to Kissimmee-St. Johns River Connector, Indian River County

Project with Boundary Amendments

’ : Ochlockonee River Conservation Area, Leon County, increased by 664 acres, River Ridge South Uplands

“ : Ochlockonee River Conservation area, Gadsden County, reduced by 63 acres at owner's request

” : Annutteliga Hammock, Hernando County, reduced by 5,348 acres

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Maurice "Mo" Pearson President, 3E Consultants 7320 Narcoossee Road, Suite A Orlando, FL 32822 mpearson@3e-c.com 407-629-8180 office	John T. (Jack) Vogel President, CEO, Natural Resource Planning Services 32745 Pennsylvania Avenue Post Office Box 564 San Antonio, FL 33576 jackv@nrpsforesters.com 352-588-2580 office

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Adams Ranch

Osceola County **Less-Than-Fee**

Purpose for State Acquisition

The goal of the Adams Ranch Florida Forever project is to protect open rangeland and native prairie that support many rare species with large habitat requirements. It was originally part of a larger proposal (55,000 acres) submitted to the Conservation and Recreation Lands program in 1986-87 by the Florida Natural Areas Inventory. A portion of the 1986-1987 proposal is now part of Three Lakes Wildlife Management Area, but the majority remains in private ownership. The intervening 20 years has not diminished the significance of this area to the many species and natural communities of concern.

One of the primary concepts of this project is the protection of the way of life for the ranch, which is managed in a way that has historically allowed for the continued protection of an important and biodiverse assemblage of imperiled vertebrate wildlife. Another goal of the project is to provide continued buffering of the Three Lakes Wildlife Management Area from development, avoiding fragmentation of the landscape and allowing continued proper management on a landscape scale through prescribed fire, maintenance of hydrological regimes, and other appropriate strategies.

This project meets the Florida Forever goals of increasing protection of biodiversity by acquiring 81 acres of Priority 1 habitat and 6,140 acres of Priority 2 habitat, and preserving 10,618 acres of habitat for such rare species as the eastern indigo snake and the bald eagle. Another Florida Forever goal is to increase the acreage of landscape linkages and conservation corridors, by contributing to a 200,000-acre mosaic of protection areas that includes the adjoining Three Lakes Wildlife Management Area. Other Florida Forever goals are to protect waters and wetlands of the state, and the Adams Ranch will preserve 762 acres of floodplain, 5,811 acres that would help protect surface waters, and 2,598 acres of functioning wetlands. Some 10,979 acres of the proposal help recharge the aquifer.

Adams Ranch
FNAI Elements

Eastern Indigo Snake	G3Q/S3
Gopher Tortoise	G3/S3
Bald Eagle	G5/S3
Crested Caracara	G5/S2

4 rare species are associated with the project

Manager

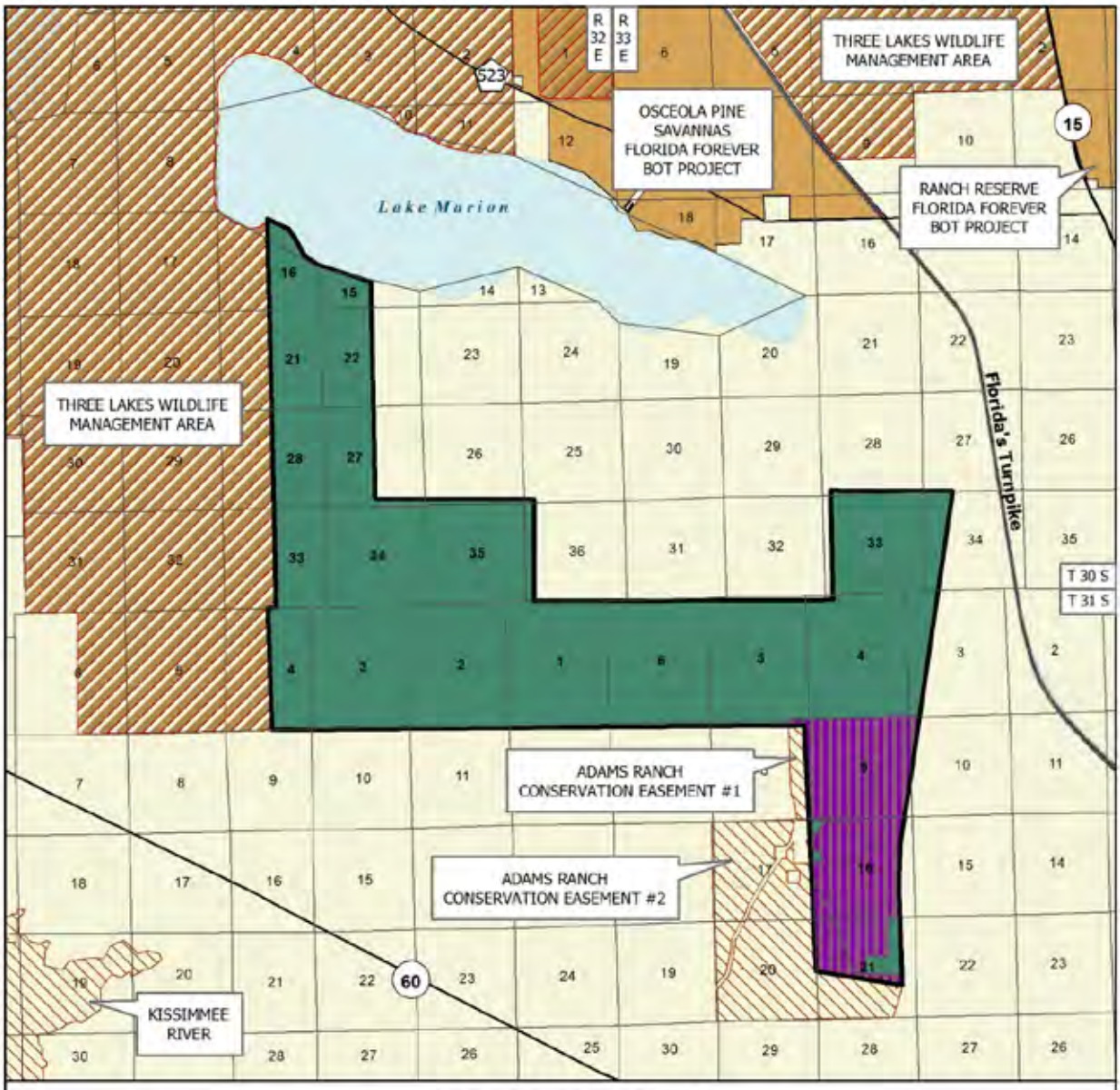
The Office of Environmental Services, or its successor, would serve as the conservation-easement (CE) monitor unless otherwise noted. Adams Ranch CE will be monitored by the Florida Forest Service-FFS.

General Description

The Adams Ranch Florida Forever project includes a portion of one ownership to be considered for less-than-fee-simple acquisition totaling 11,038 (GIS) acres in southern Osceola County. About 5.2 miles of the western boundary of the project abuts the southeastern boundary of Three Lakes Wildlife Management Area. The northwestern boundary fronts Lake Marian for 1.3 miles. The project stretches east through the center of the entire Adams Ranch holding, which is bracketed to the north and south with Adams Ranch, Inc. property and bounded on the east by Peavine Road. Avon Park Air Force Range and Bombing Range Ridge Florida Forever project are no more than 10 miles to the west of the project. The Mills Ranch and Escape Ranch Conservation Easements lie approximately 3.5 miles

Placed on List	**2007**
Project Area (GIS Acres)	**11,023**
Acres Acquired (GIS)	**1,517***
at a Cost of	**$1,442,155**
Acres Remaining (GIS)	**9,506**
Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	**$9,950,131**

***795 acres purchased through R&FLP (DACS-FF funds); 698 acres within FF project boundary ($2,017/acre).**



ADAMS RANCH

OSCEOLA COUNTY

- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Acquired for Conservation (Less Than Fee)
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Other Florida Forever BOT Projects
- State Owned Lands
- Other Conservation Lands



0 1 2 4 Miles

MARCH 2016

to the east. Kissimmee Prairie Preserve State Park is approximately 8.5 miles to the south.

Adams Ranch is a working ranch with large acreages of improved pasture for beef cattle and sod production. Improved pasture covers approximately 34 percent of the proposed area. The great majority has been planted with bahia grass.

The natural communities present within the matrix of agricultural land include basin marsh, depression marsh, dome swamp, dry prairie, mesic flatwoods, prairie hammock, and scrubby flatwoods. Many of these are in good condition even though they are impacted by cattle and a network of roads and drainage ditches that have altered hydrology.

Nearly 60 percent of the area is designated by the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission as a Strategic Habitat Conservation Area for a variety of rare and imperiled species. This project seeks to conserve a mosaic of remaining and increasingly rare natural communities on the site that provide important habitat for an abundance of listed species occurring there as well as providing aquifer recharge, watershed and wetlands protection.

Adams Ranch not only provides habitat for listed species, but also for many species of neotropical migrant birds passing through during the spring and fall. The habitat is also important for game species including white-tailed deer, wild turkey and northern bobwhite quail. These species depend on the dry and wet prairie, mesic and scrubby flatwoods, marshes and hammocks for cover, roost sites, nesting sites and forage.

Public Use
The project is a less-than-fee purchase without public access. Due to the lack of public access, there will not be any public resource-based outdoor recreation potential for the project.

Acquisition Planning
On June 15, 2007 the Acquisition and Restoration Council (ARC) added Adams Ranch to the A list of the Florida Forever Priority List. This less-than-fee project was sponsored by The Nature Conservancy in a proposal submitted on December 29, 2006. It has about 11,057 acres and an assessed taxable value of $10,638,040.

In 2010, through the Rural & Family Lands Program (RFLP), Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services closed on 795 acres owned by the Adams family for $1,603,510.

On December 9, 2011, ARC placed this project into the Florida Forever category of Less-than-Fee projects.

In 2015 they closed on an additional 1,536 acres. Some 698 acres of the 2010 CE purchase are within the Florida Forever project boundary and some 154 GIS-calculated acres of the 2015 purchase are within the project boundary.

Coordination
The Nature Conservancy TNC), Osceola County, and the Florida Natural Areas Inventory (FNAI) are partners in this project.

Management Policy Statement
As a proposed conservation easement or other less-than-fee interest, the project will be managed by the private landowner with restrictions. The purchase of development rights, the prohibition of any further conversion of existing natural areas to agricultural uses, and limited public access to some sites will likely be the primary focus of the conservation easement.

Management Prospectus
The Office of Environmental Services, or its successor, is designated to ensure oversight of the conservation easement on this project.

Updated 3/15/2017

Annutteliga Hammock

Citrus and Hernando Counties

Partnerships

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. This will protect habitat for black bear and many sandhill-dwelling plants and animals and give the public a large area for recreation in the original landscape of this fast-growing region.

Managers

Florida Forest Service/FFS (northeastern and southeastern parts) and Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC) (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 percent 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 percent 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 to 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.

Annutteliga Hammock
FNAI Elements

Florida Black Bear	G5T2/S2
Eastern Indigo Snake	G3/S3
Florida Mouse	G3/S3
Gopher Tortoise	G3/S3
Swallow-tailed Kite	G5/S2
Cooley's Water-willow	G2/S2
Southern Hognose Snake	G2/S2
Giant Orchid	G2G3/S2
Bachman's Sparrow	G3/S3
Chapman's Skeletongrass	G3/S3
Gopher Frog	G3/S3
Scrub Stylisma	G3/S3

22 rare species are associated with the project

The Lecanto Sandhills is 2,029 acres of sandhills, xeric hammocks, and depression marshes that was combined with the Annutteliga Hammock in 1999.

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

This project consists of several large tracts as well as large subdivided areas. Essential parcels include Sugarmill Woods (acquired), World Woods (acquired by the FFS), Florida Crushed Stone, Orange Meadow Corp./Seville (acquired), Blackwell (westernmost tract—acquired by the SWFWMD), Tooke's Lake Joint Venture, and other large hammock and sandhill parcels.

On March 10, 1995, the LAMAC approved the addition of 990 acres to the project boundary. On July 29, 1999, the Council combined Lecanto Sandhills (2,029 acres)

Placed on List	**1995**
Project Area (GIS Acres)	**19,424**
Acres Acquired (GIS)	**11,029**
at a Cost of	**$35,925,705**
Acres Remaining (GIS)	**8,395**
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	**$24,837,775**

in Citrus County with the Annutteliga Hammock project. Lecanto Sandhills was acquired in 2001 by the Division of State Lands to be managed by FFS/FWC.

On April 15, 2011 ARC recommended a 6,211-acre reduction to the project boundary due to residential/ rural/commercial/development.

On December 9, 2011, ARC placed this project into the Florida Forever category of Partnerships projects.

Coordination

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

Management Policy Statement

The primary goals of management of the Annutteliga Hammock 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 FFS 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. *Florida Forest Service* There are no known major disturbances that will require extraordinary attention so the level of management intensity is expected to be typical for a state forest

B. *Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission* Annutteliga Hammock lies within 40 miles of the St. Petersburg/Tampa metropolitan area and is expected to be heavily used for wildlife-oriented recreation. 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. *Florida Forest Service*

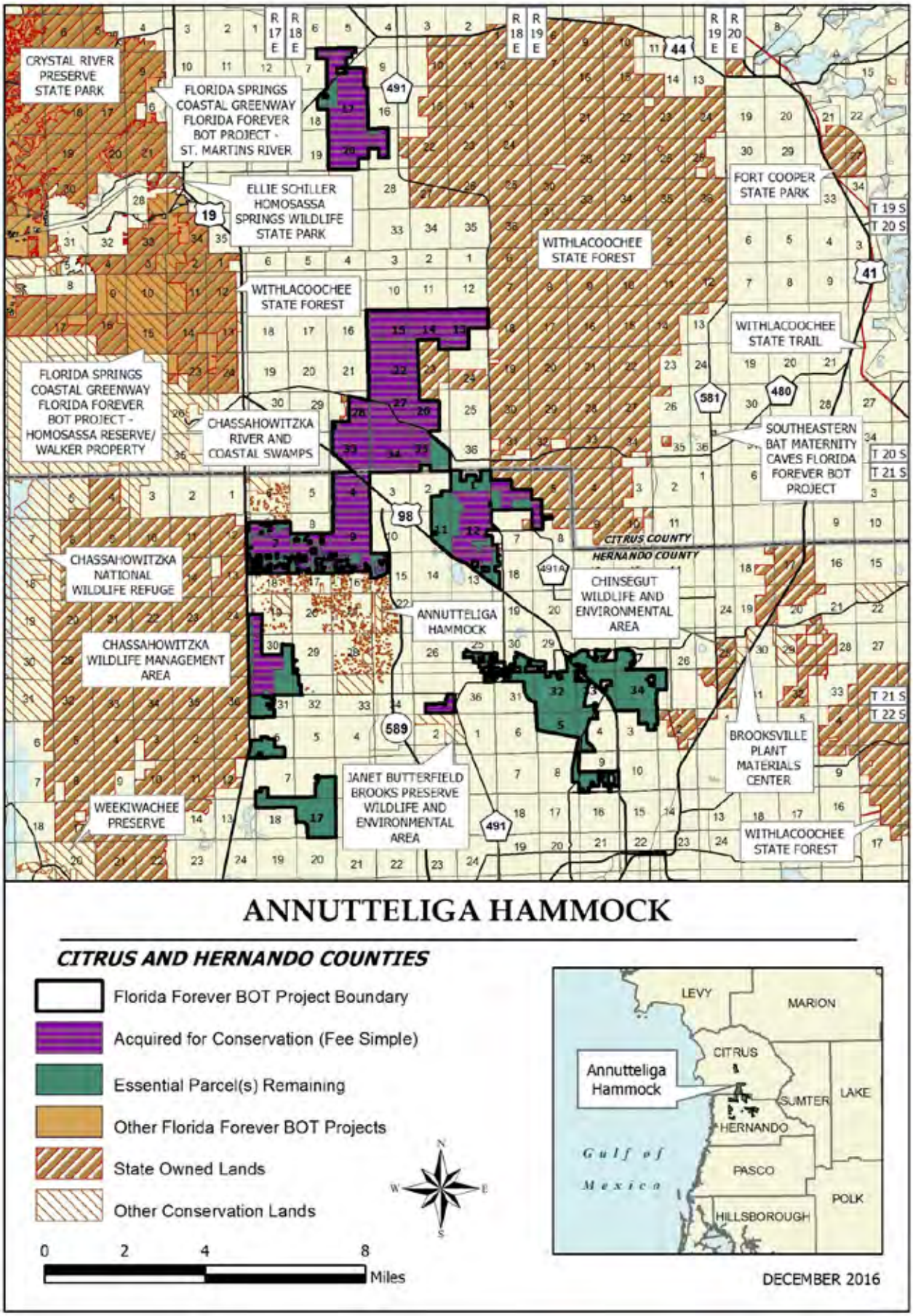
The primary land management goal for the FFS is to restore, maintain and protect in perpetuity all native ecosystems; to integrate compatible human use; and to insure long-term viability of populations and species considered rare. This total resource concept will guide the FFS's management activities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

Once the core area is acquired and assigned to the FFS for management, public access will be provided for low intensity, non-facility 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 using WFC personnel.

Initial or intermediate management efforts will concentrate on site security, public and fire management access, resource inventory, and removing existing trash. Steps will be taken to ensure that the public is provided appropriate access while simultaneously protecting 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 formulating a management plan.

Prior to collection of necessary resource information, management proposals for this project is conceptual. 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 using practices that incorporate recent research findings. Whenever possible, existing roads, black lines,



ANNUTTELIGA HAMMOCK

CITRUS AND HERNANDO COUNTIES

- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Acquired for Conservation (Fee Simple)
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Other Florida Forever BOT Projects
- State Owned Lands
- Other Conservation Lands

0 2 4 8 Miles

DECEMBER 2016

foam lines and natural breaks will be used to contain and control prescribed and natural fires. Timber activities will primarily consist of improvement thinning and regeneration harvests to maintain and perpetuate 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 FFS 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 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. *Florida Forest Service*

The FFS 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.

Updated 1/30/2017

Management Cost Summary/FFS

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

Management Cost Summary/FWC

Category Source of Funds	Startup CARL	Recurring 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

Apalachicola River

Jackson, Gadsden, Liberty and Calhoun Counties

Critical Natural Lands

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 east 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 Florida Forest Service/FFS will be a cooperating manager for the Sweetwater Creek tract in managing the forest resources, and timber issues related to planning and implementing forest management activities, and provide assistance in developing prescribed burn plans.

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, including 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, containing floodplain forest important for southeastern and gray bats; 3) The Sweetwater Creek tract, connecting Torreya State Park with a Nature Conservancy preserve, including 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 of these areas are threatened by timbering and unrestricted vehicular access.

Apalachicola River
FNAI Elements

Florida Torreya	G1/S1
Florida Black Bear	G5T2/S2
Gholson's Blazing Star	G1/S1
Southern Elktoe	G1/S1
Torreya Pygmy Grasshopper	G1/S1
Apalachicola Rosemary	G1/S1
Brother Spike	G1G2/S1
Apalachicola Wild Indigo	G2/S1
Fringed Campion	G2/S1
Apalachicola Floater	G2/S1S2
Baldwyn's Spiny-pod	G3/S1
Carolina Milkvine	G3?/S1

73 rare species are associated with the project

Public Use

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

Acquisition Planning

On December 7, 1990, the Land Acquisition Advisory Council (LAAC) separated the Apalachicola River and Bay CARL project into two projects: Apalachicola Bay, and Apalachicola River, Phase I. The Apalachicola River, Phase I project included the

Placed on List	**1991**
Project Area (GIS Acres)	**18,811**
Acres Acquired (GIS)	**7,825***
at a Cost of	**$10,120,682***
Acres Remaining (GIS)	**10,986**
Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	**$5,291,974**

*includes acreage acquired and funds spent by the NWFWMD

Aspalaga Landing tract (800 acres/2 owners), Atkins tract (3,210 acres/7 owners), and Gadsden County Glades (1,912 acres/13 owners) and had an estimated tax value of $4,532,300.

On April 7, 1992, the LAAC approved a 4,570-acre addition to the project boundary. It consisted of 30 owners and a taxable value of $1,813,157.

On July 14, 1995, the LAAC approved a 374-acre addition (Land property) to the project boundary. It was sponsored by the owner, and had a taxable value of $282,712. The tract is across from the Gadsden Glades tract and nearly adjacent to the Sneads Cove site of the Southeastern Bat Maternity Caves project.

On December 5, 1996, the Land Acquisition Management Advisory Council (LAMAC) transferred the Atkins/Trammell tract (approximately 3,210 acres) and the Hatcher tract (approximately 544 acres within the 9,145-acre Sweetwater site) to the Less-Than-Fee category. A 613-acre conservation easement was acquired on the Hatcher tract in 2002.

On May 6, 1999, the LAMAC designated an additional 11,800 acres (Lake Wimico) as essential.

On April 6, 2001, the Acquisition and Restoration Council (ARC) removed the Atkins/Trammell tract site (approximately 3,210 acres) from the project because the resources had been compromised and negotiations had reached an impasse.

On April 25, 2002, the ARC approved a less-than-fee, 2,242-acre addition (Corbin/Tucker site) to the project boundary. It was sponsored by the TNC, consisted of 2 owners, David Corbin & Ken Tucker, and had a taxable value of $1,106,820. On August 15, 2002 the ARC approved a less-than-fee, 1,514-acre addition of the Trammel tract (that was previously part of the 3,210-acre Atkins/Trammell tract that was removed on April 6, 2001) to the project boundary. It was sponsored by the owners, Mr. and Mrs. Trammel, and had a taxable value of $430,000.

On February 7, 2003, the ARC approved a fee simple and less-than-fee 3,113-acre addition to the project boundary. Sponsored by The Nature Conservancy (TNC), it consisted of 4 landowners, 5 tracts, and had a 2002 taxable value of $764,996. The tracts break down as follows: Soterra Crooked Creek tract, 447 acres;

Soterra Connector tract, 117 acres; Thompson tract, 304 acres; Hatcher tract, 160 acres; and TNC Dupuis/Traveler's tract, 1,846 acres. On October 17, 2003, the ARC approved a less-than-fee, 1,244-acre addition (Glenn Summers tract) to the project boundary. It was sponsored by the owner, Glenn Summers, and had a taxable value of $91,645.

On December 23, 2007, the Northwest Florida Water Management District (NWFWMD) purchased a 1,544 acre conservation easement from Robert D./Kay S. Trammell and Robert Douglas Trammell and Meredith Trammell Roop for $2,985,108. The CE is known as the Trammell tract.

On September 30, 2010 DRP purchased 553 acres known as Torreya State Park Addition for $1,418,000 from Plum Creek. DRP will manage this.

On December 9, 2011, ARC placed this project into the Florida Forever category of Critical Natural Lands projects.

Coordination

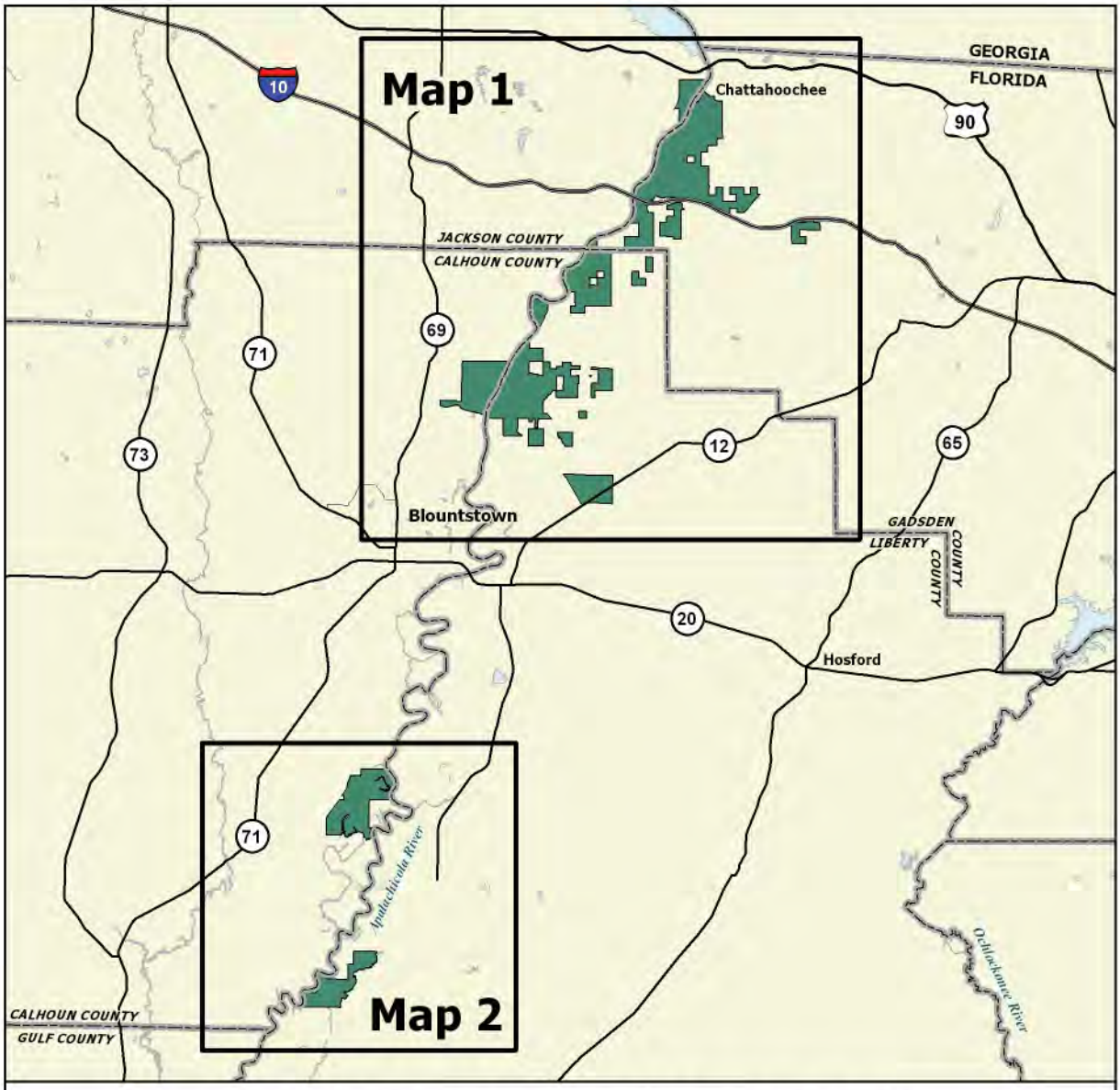
The NWFWMD and TNC have provided information and assistance with this project. It is not a Bargain/Shared project, however.

Management Policy Statement

The primary goals of management of the Apalachicola River 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



APALACHICOLA RIVER: OVERVIEW

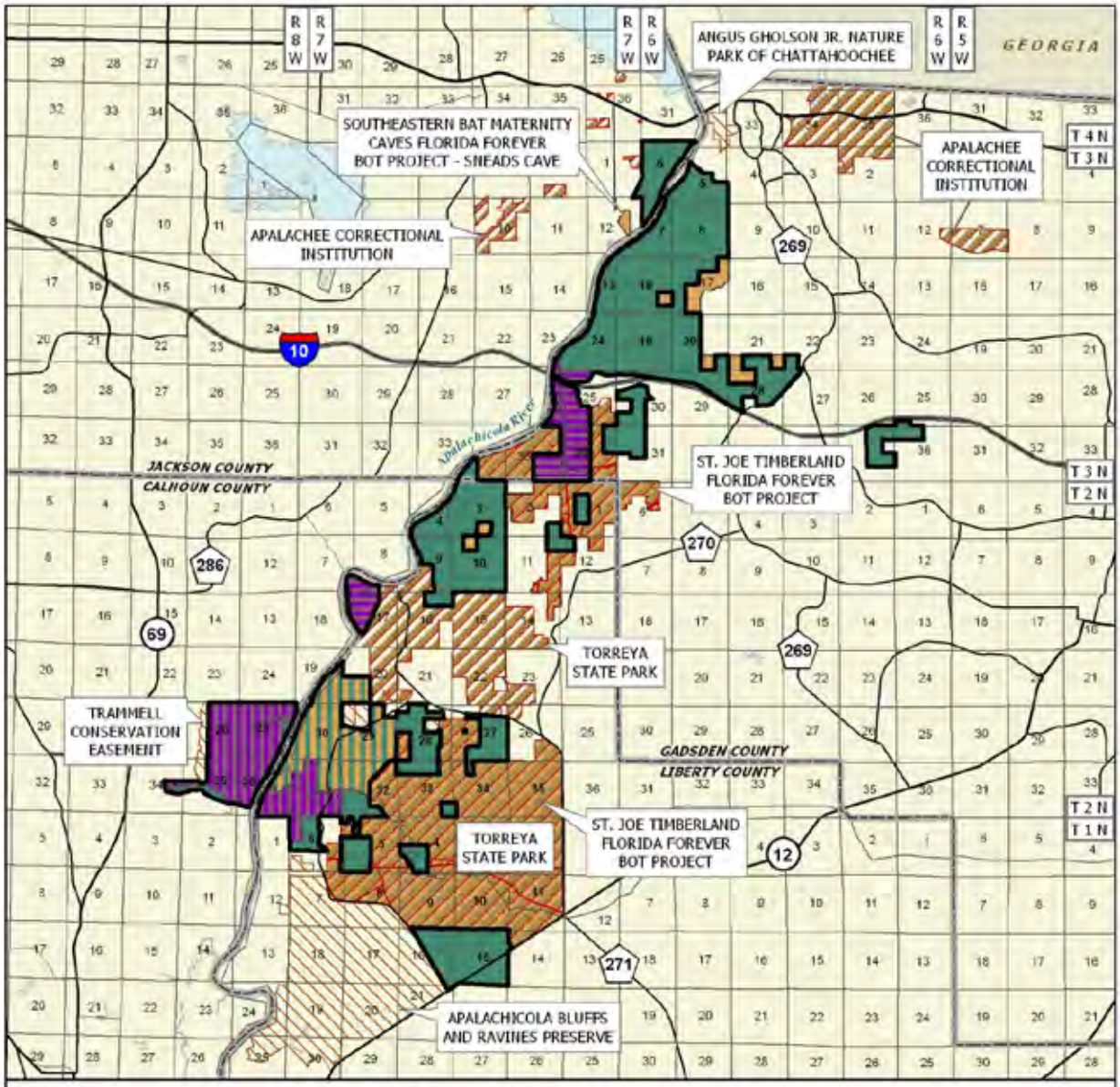
JACKSON, GADSDEN, LIBERTY AND CALHOUN COUNTIES



N
W
E
S

0 3 6 12
Miles

FEBRUARY 2010



APALACHICOLA RIVER: MAP 1 OF 2

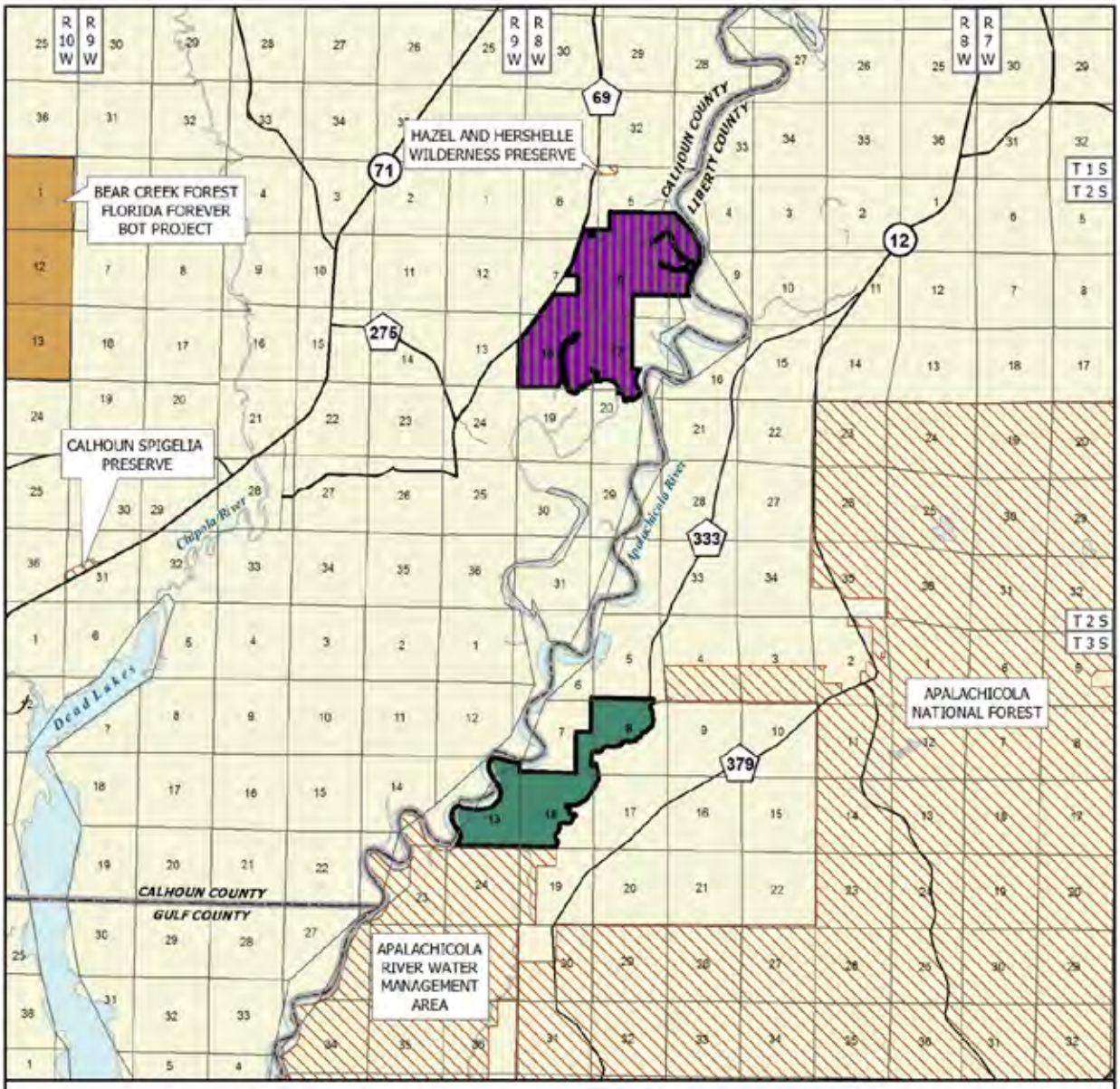
JACKSON, GADSDEN, LIBERTY, AND CALHOUN COUNTIES

- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Acquired for Conservation (Fee Simple)
- Acquried for Conservation (Less-Than-Fee)
- TNC Owned Lands Within the Project
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Other Florida Forever BOT Projects
- State Owned Lands
- Other Conservation Lands

0 1 2 4 Miles



SEPTEMBER 2009



APALACHICOLA RIVER: MAP 2 OF 2

CALHOUN AND LIBERTY COUNTIES

- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Acquired for Conservation (Less-Than-Fee)
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Other Florida Forever BOT Projects
- Other Conservation Lands



0 1 2 4 Miles

JULY 2014

west side of the river has the size and wildlife resources to qualify as a wildlife management area.

Manager The DRP will manage the fee-simple lands east of the river between Sweetwater Creek and the old Gadsden Glades area. The FFS, 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 FFS 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 DRP. 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.

Management Cost Summary FFS/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 DRP/Sweetwater

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

Management Cost Summary DRP/ North

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

Updated 2/4/2016

Arbuckle Creek Watershed

Highlands County — Less-than-Fee

Purpose for State Acquisition

Acquiring the Arbuckle Creek Watershed would preserve agricultural lands under threat of conversion to residential use by using a less-than-fee acquisition, and provide resource protection for Lake Istokpoga and the Greater Everglades Ecosystem. Arbuckle Creek is a major tributary into Lake Istokpoga, which is part of the watershed of the Greater Everglades Ecosystem. The proposed Arbuckle Creek Florida Forever project consists of multiple large tracts of land that are mostly complete and contiguous, border Arbuckle Creek and act as a wildlife and eco-corridor. Also of significance is that the properties are either contiguous to or near the southwestern boundary of Avon Park Air Force Range. Combined, they create an open space protection buffer to the military base.

Manager

As a conservation easement acquisition, primary management would be the responsibility of the landowner, with oversight by the Division of State Lands. These owners are continuing to pursue what programs they can to establish easements across their lands, with assistance from The Nature Conservancy (TNC), the Department of Defense (DOD) and other sources.

General Description

The Arbuckle Creek Watershed is on the eastern edge of the ancient Lake Wales Ridge, and almost entirely in the Kissimmee Valley of the Eastern Flatwoods District. It is characterized by seasonally flooded lowlands and grassland prairies. The westernmost portion of the Rafter T Ranch and Long R Ranch fall into the Lake Wales Ridge of the Central Lake District, the topographic crest of central Florida, formed from relic dunes with deep sand deposits. An eastern arm of the Lake Wales Ridge juts out and terminates in the northeastern part of Arbuckle Creek Ranch.

The land in Arbuckle Creek Watershed is working cattle ranches and improved pasture, and small areas of ruderal or agricultural areas make up about 64 percent of the proposal. There are a few offices or homes, barns and equipment sheds associated with cattle operations, mainly on Rafter T and SY Hartt ranches. Arbuckle Creek Road (CR 700A) runs through SY Hartt Ranch and unimproved roads are present on all the properties. Most of the uplands, historically dominated by mesic, wet, and scrubby flatwoods, dry prairie, mesic and xeric hammock, and scrub, have been converted to improved pasture with relatively small remnants of intact natural uplands remaining (about 17 percent), the majority of which occur on Rafter T and Long R Ranches. Wetland natural communities make up an additional 18 percent of the proposal and include baygall/hydric hammock, floodplain marsh, floodplain swamp and small, mostly disturbed, depression marshes and dome swamps. Species such as the gopher tortoise, the Florida scrub jay, the bald eagle and the Sherman's fox squirrel have been documented on this site.

Arbuckle Creek Watershed
FNAI Elements

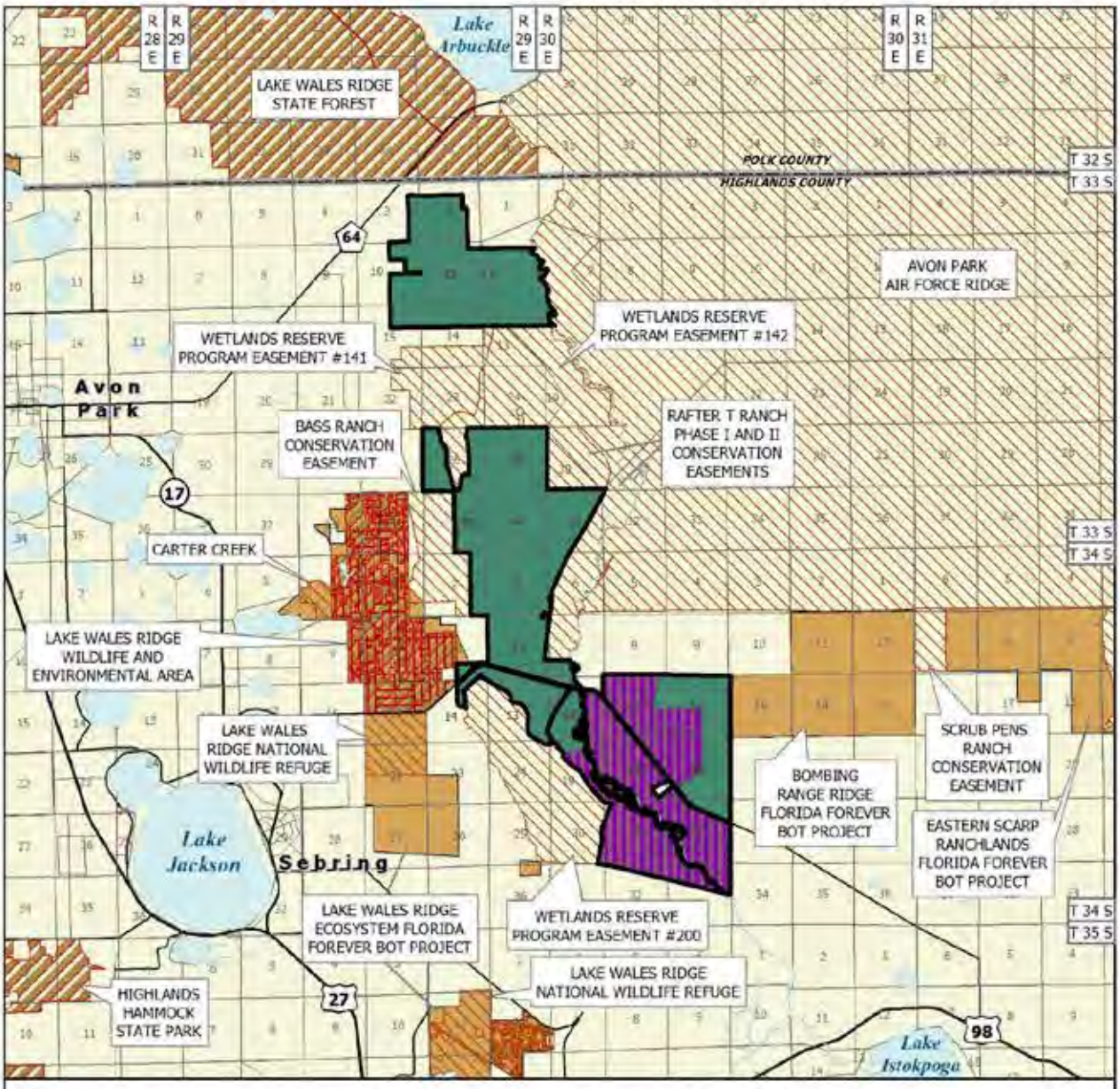
Florida Scrub-Jay	G2/S2
Florida Black Bear	G5T2/S2
Eastern Indigo Snake	G3/S3
Gopher Tortoise	G3/S3
Highlands Goldenaster	G2/S2
Sand Skink	G2/S2
Short-leaved Rosemary	G2Q/S2
Florida Jointweed	G3/S3
Wood Stork	G4/S2
Sherman's Fox Squirrel	G5T3/S3
Crested Caracara	G5/S2
Roseate Spoonbill	G5/S2

18 rare species are associated with the project

Public Use

Because this project would be perpetual conservation easements, opportunities for public access and outdoor recreation are highly unlikely, according to the application materials. Thus, a detailed assessment of

Placed on List	**2014**
Project Area (GIS Acres)	**11,981**
Acres Acquired (GIS)	**0**
at a Cost of	**0**
Acres Remaining (GIS)	**11,981**
Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	**$4,133,966.41**



ARBUCKLE CREEK WATERSHED

HIGHLANDS COUNTY

- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Acquired for Conservation (Less-Than-Fee)
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Other Florida Forever BOT Projects
- State Owned Lands
- Other Conservation Lands



0 1.25 2.5 5 Miles

DECEMBER 2016

the project's potential for public recreation has not been conducted. The properties are not adjacent to any units of the Florida State Park system. The project is not within a "land trail opportunity corridor", but is adjacent to the Arbuckle Creek Run "paddling trail opportunity corridor."

Acquisition Planning

The project sponsor is The Nature Conservancy (TNC). On August 15, 2014 the Acquisition and Restoration Council (ARC) voted to allow this proposal to be evaluated. On December 12, 2014, ARC voted to add this project to the Florida Forever list as a Less-than-Fee project.

Coordination

There are no specific acquisition partners at this time. However, the landowners and TNC are in contact with the Federal Department of Agriculture and may explore less-than-fee acquisition opportunities there and elsewhere. Some of the lands within the ranches are not included in the proposal boundary because conservation easements have been acquired on them already. Rafter T does have an existing WRP easement and the second REPI as well as having property that has been assigned a high priority for acquisition by the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services' Rural and Family Lands Protection Program (RFLPP). Part of the acreage in the Rafter T Ranch that is not a part of the proposal boundary has been secured for conservation using federal easement programs. SY Hartt is also a RFLPP Tier 1 project.

Management Policy Statement

As a proposal for conservation easement acquisition, primary management would be provided by the landowner, with oversight by the Division of State Lands. All of the land within the proposal should be considered essential and seems best suited for the Less Than Fee category. Furthermore, all of these owners are continuing to pursue what programs they can to establish easements across their lands, with assistance from TNC, the DOD and other programs as they become available for applications.

Management Prospectus

The property would continue to be managed by the current owner, with periodic management oversight by the state to confirm compliance with agreed-upon easement conditions.

Updated January 30, 2017



Gopher tortoise photo, by Lovett Williams, from the Florida Photographic Archives

Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge

Brevard and Indian River Counties **Climate Change Lands**

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 (DRP), Department of Environmental Protection (DEP), the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, (USFWS) and Brevard and Indian River Counties will be the cooperating managers.

General Description

This project will consolidate several small public ownerships and substantially add to them, protecting almost 10 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, and 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.

Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge
FNAI Elements

Leatherback	G2/S2
Green Turtle	G3/S2S3
Loggerhead	G3/S3
Florida Scrub-Jay	G2/S2
Gopher Tortoise	G3/S3
Florida Mouse	G3/S3
Atlantic Coast Florida Lantana	G2T1/S1
Coastal Hoary-pea	G1T1/S1
Southeastern Beach Mouse	G5T1/S1
Simpson's Prickly Apple	G2/S2
Coastal Vervain	G3/S3

11 rare species are associated with the project

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

Appraisals on the remaining essential or core parcels are being reviewed. 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 3/10/1995 and directed that a $10 million cap per year be set on acquisition expenditures within the project. The acres acquired

Placed on List	**1991**
Project Area (GIS Acres)	**919**
Acres Acquired (GIS)	**698**
at a Cost of	**$35,650,365**
Acres Remaining (GIS)	**221**
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	**$13,999,791**

include a 1.34-acre exchange with the County and Windsor Properties.

On April 6, 2001, the Council transferred this project to the Full Fee group from the Negotiated Impasse group.

On January 25, 2001, the Acquisition and Restoration Council added 5 acres to the project.

In January 2009, the state was part of a multi-part exchange that resulted in 1.34 acres inside the project boundary of ACSTR going to Windsor Properties. $245,000 was originally paid for this parcel.

August 13, 2010 ARC decided to reduce the project boundary by 233 acres (a $288,812,490 just value reduction) because of infrastructure and commercial buildings.

On December 9, 2011, ARC placed this project into the Florida Forever category of Climate Change Lands projects.

Coordination

This project was developed in conjunction with the US Fish and Wildlife Service. In 2000, 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, having acquired several tracts within the project boundary.

In 1994, individuals representing 11 government agencies, conservation groups, non-profit organizations and the local community formed the Archie Carr Working Group to enhance coordination, cooperation, and communication among the diverse interest groups involved in the protection of the refuge and barrier island ecosystem. This group is still active as of 2016.

Management Policy Statement

The primary goals of management of the Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge 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 USFWS will manage most of the project as a National Wildlife Refuge. Primary management partners include the State of Florida DEP, 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 low-need, moderate-need and high-need tracts as defined by 259.032 (11)(c) F.S. About 30 percent of the lands are low-need, 50 percent are moderate need and 20 percent are 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, providing public access, inventorying resources and removing trash. 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 USFWS and by local governments. The Florida DRP expects no significant revenue to be initially generated from the tracts to be added to the state recreation area.

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

Updated March 15, 2017



ARCHIE CARR SEA TURTLE REFUGE: OVERVIEW

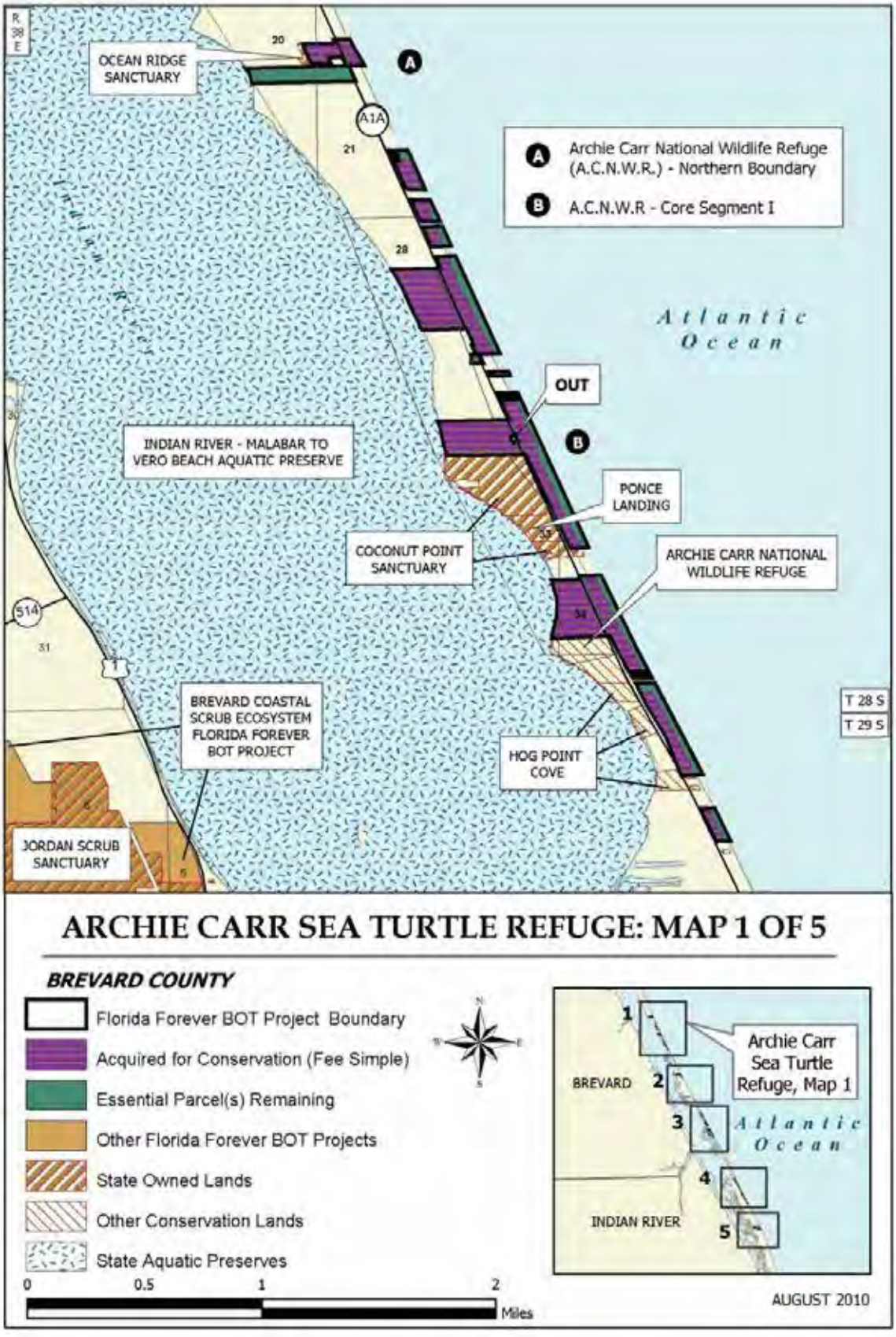
BREVARD AND INDIAN RIVER COUNTIES

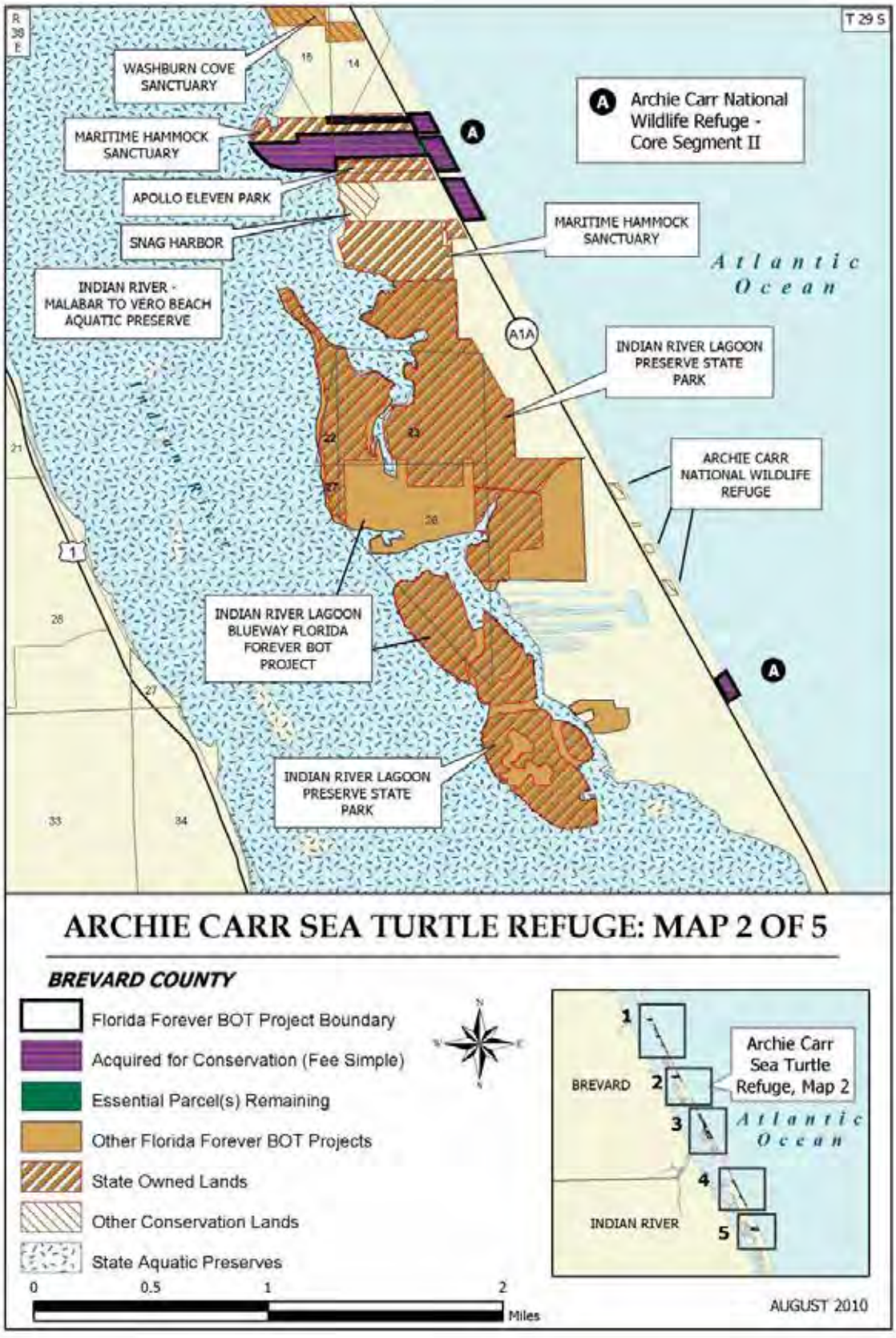
Map 1:
A. Archie Carr N.W.R. - Northern Boundary
B. Archie Carr N.W.R. - Core Segment I
Map 2:
A. Archie Carr N.W.R. - Core Segment II
Map 3:
A. Archie Carr N.W.R. - Core Segment III
Map 4:
A. Archie Carr N.W.R. - Core Segment IV, Southern Boundary
Map 5:
A. Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge

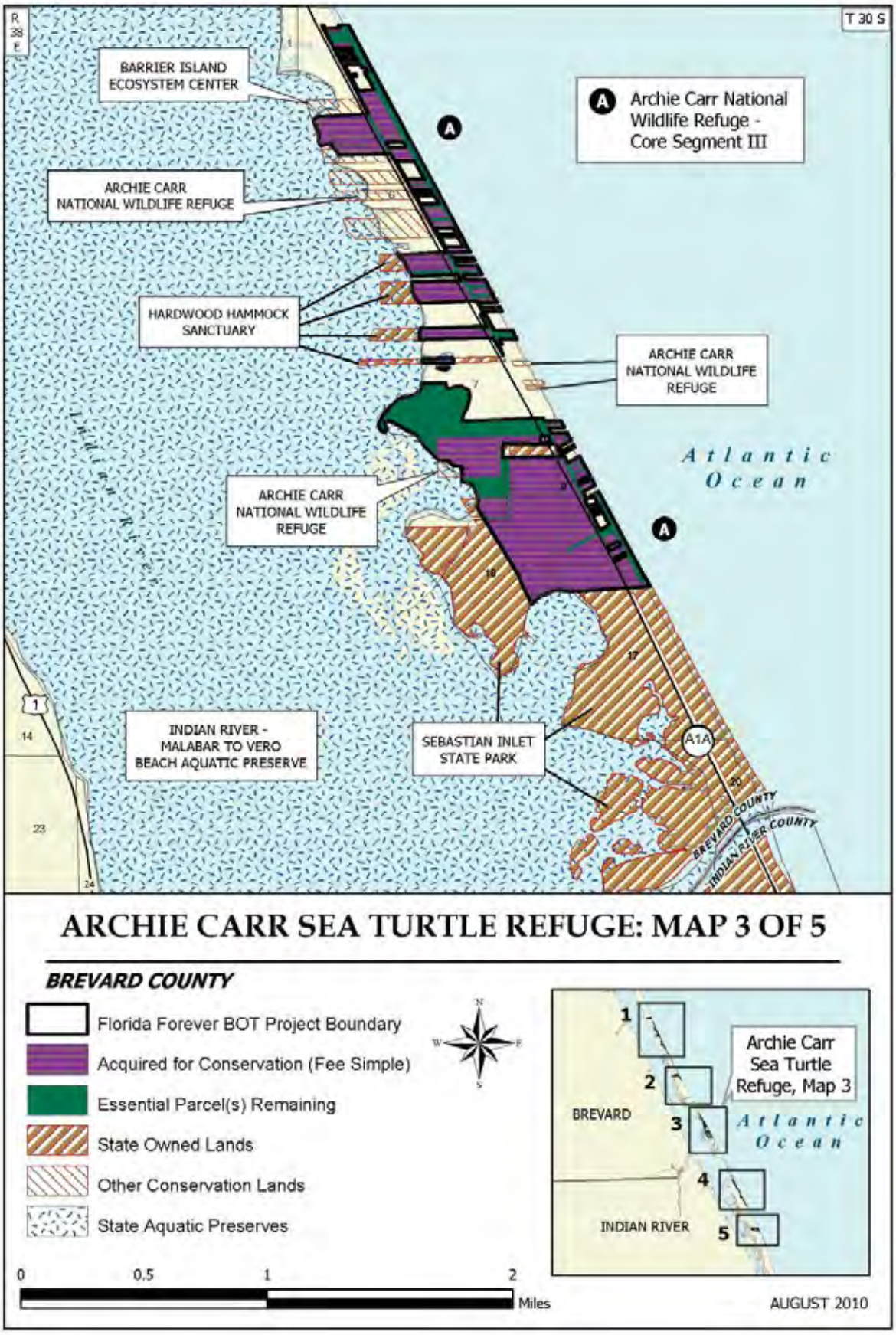


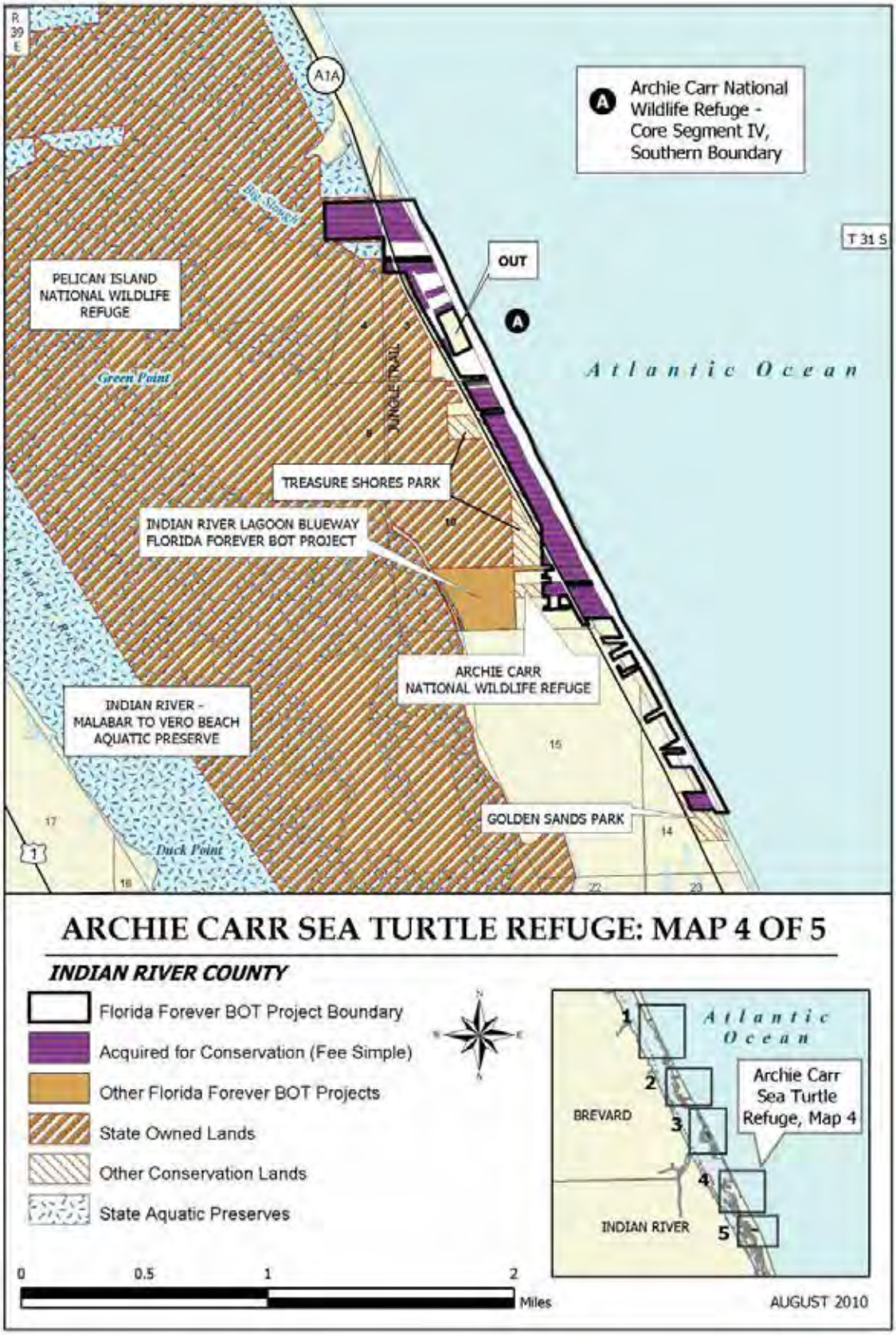
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Miles

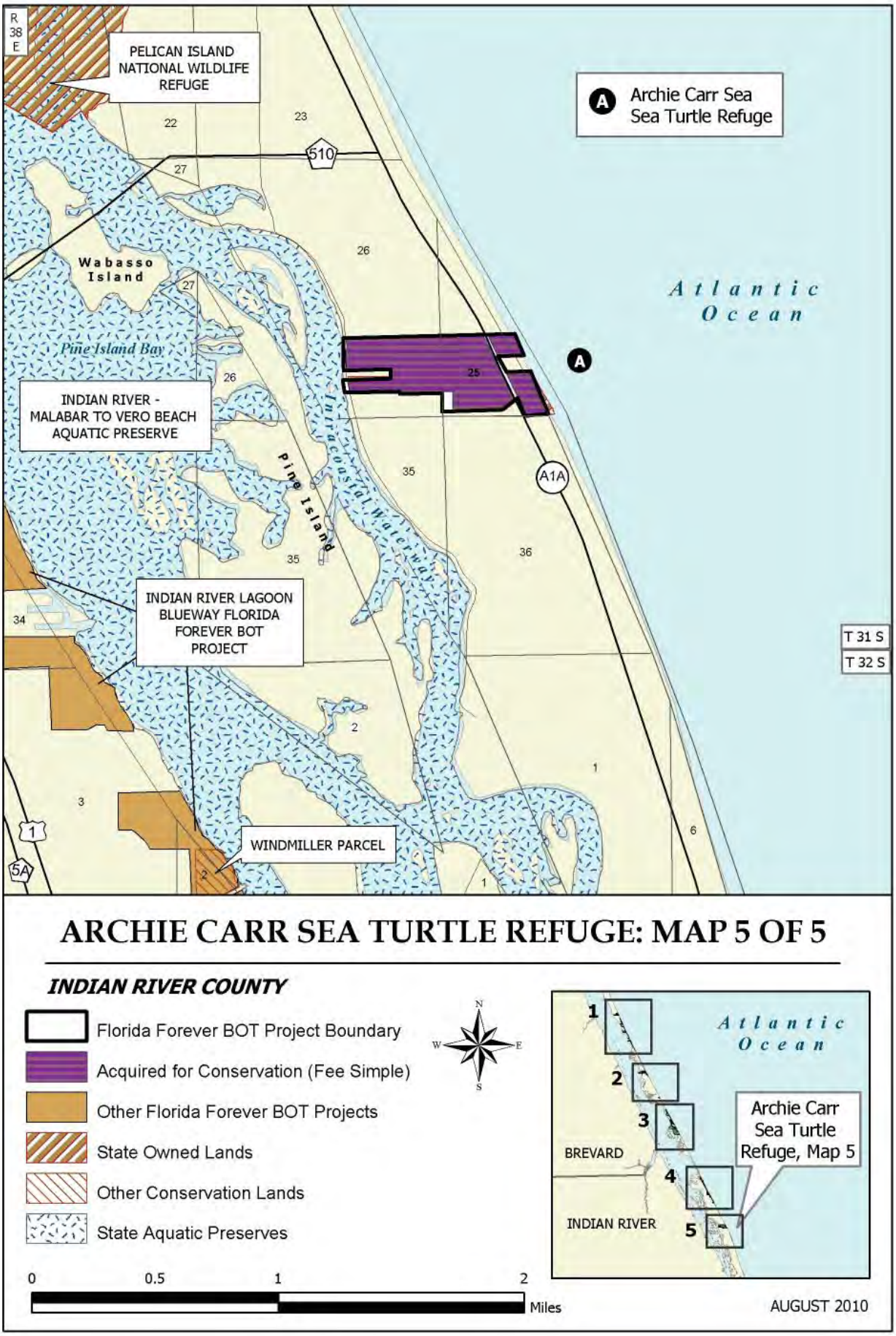
AUGUST 2010


OCEAN RIDGE SANCTUARY
A1A
A Archie Carr National Wildlife Refuge (A.C.N.W.R.) - Northern Boundary
B A.C.N.W.R - Core Segment I
Atlantic Ocean
OUT
INDIAN RIVER - MALABAR TO VERO BEACH AQUATIC PRESERVE
PONCE LANDING
COCONUT POINT SANCTUARY
ARCHIE CARR NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE
514
BREVARD COASTAL SCRUB ECOSYSTEM FLORIDA FOREVER BOT PROJECT
HOG POINT COVE
JORDAN SCRUB SANCTUARY
T 28 S
T 29 S
ARCHIE CARR SEA TURTLE REFUGE: MAP 1 OF 5
BREVARD COUNTY
Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
Acquired for Conservation (Fee Simple)
Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
Other Florida Forever BOT Projects
State Owned Lands
Other Conservation Lands
State Aquatic Preserves
0 0.5 1 2
Miles
BREVARD
INDIAN RIVER
Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge, Map 1
Atlantic Ocean
AUGUST 2010


R 38 E
T 29 S
WASHBURN COVE SANCTUARY
MARITIME HAMMOCK SANCTUARY
APOLLO ELEVEN PARK
SNAG HARBOR
INDIAN RIVER - MALABAR TO VERO BEACH AQUATIC PRESERVE
A Archie Carr National Wildlife Refuge - Core Segment II
MARITIME HAMMOCK SANCTUARY
Atlantic Ocean
A1A
INDIAN RIVER LAGOON PRESERVE STATE PARK
ARCHIE CARR NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE
INDIAN RIVER LAGOON BLUEWAY FLORIDA FOREVER BOT PROJECT
INDIAN RIVER LAGOON PRESERVE STATE PARK
ARCHIE CARR SEA TURTLE REFUGE: MAP 2 OF 5
BREVARD COUNTY
Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
Acquired for Conservation (Fee Simple)
Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
Other Florida Forever BOT Projects
State Owned Lands
Other Conservation Lands
State Aquatic Preserves
0 0.5 1 2
Miles
BREVARD
INDIAN RIVER
Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge, Map 2
Atlantic Ocean
AUGUST 2010


R 38 E
T 30 S
BARRIER ISLAND ECOSYSTEM CENTER
ARCHIE CARR NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE
HARDWOOD HAMMOCK SANCTUARY
ARCHIE CARR NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE
ARCHIE CARR NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE
A Archie Carr National Wildlife Refuge - Core Segment III
Atlantic Ocean
Indian River
INDIAN RIVER - MALABAR TO VERO BEACH AQUATIC PRESERVE
SEBASTIAN INLET STATE PARK
A1A
BREVARD COUNTY
INDIAN RIVER COUNTY
1
14
23
24
ARCHIE CARR SEA TURTLE REFUGE: MAP 3 OF 5
BREVARD COUNTY
Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
Acquired for Conservation (Fee Simple)
Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
State Owned Lands
Other Conservation Lands
State Aquatic Preserves
N
W
E
S
0
0.5
1
2
Miles
1
2
3
4
5
BREVARD
INDIAN RIVER
Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge, Map 3
Atlantic Ocean
AUGUST 2010


R 39 E
A1A
Archie Carr National Wildlife Refuge - Core Segment IV, Southern Boundary
T 31 S
OUT
PELICAN ISLAND NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE
Big Slough
Green Point
JUNGLE TRAIL
Atlantic Ocean
TREASURE SHORES PARK
INDIAN RIVER LAGOON BLUEWAY FLORIDA FOREVER BOT PROJECT
ARCHIE CARR NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE
INDIAN RIVER - MALABAR TO VERO BEACH AQUATIC PRESERVE
GOLDEN SANDS PARK
Duck Point
ARCHIE CARR SEA TURTLE REFUGE: MAP 4 OF 5
INDIAN RIVER COUNTY
Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
Acquired for Conservation (Fee Simple)
Other Florida Forever BOT Projects
State Owned Lands
Other Conservation Lands
State Aquatic Preserves
0
0.5
1
2
Miles
Atlantic Ocean
BREVARD
INDIAN RIVER
Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge, Map 4
AUGUST 2010


R 38 E
PELICAN ISLAND NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE
A Archie Carr Sea Sea Turtle Refuge
Wabasso Island
Pine Island Bay
Atlantic Ocean
INDIAN RIVER - MALABAR TO VERO BEACH AQUATIC PRESERVE
Pine Island
Intracoastal Waterway
INDIAN RIVER LAGOON BLUEWAY FLORIDA FOREVER BOT PROJECT
WINDMILLER PARCEL
A1A
510
T 31 S
T 32 S
ARCHIE CARR SEA TURTLE REFUGE: MAP 5 OF 5
INDIAN RIVER COUNTY
Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
Acquired for Conservation (Fee Simple)
Other Florida Forever BOT Projects
State Owned Lands
Other Conservation Lands
State Aquatic Preserves
0 0.5 1 2
Miles
Atlantic Ocean
BREVARD
INDIAN RIVER
Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge, Map 5
AUGUST 2010

Atlantic Ridge Ecosystem

Martin County Partnerships

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 by conserving important scrub, pine flatwoods, marshes, and South Fork's floodplain on the St. Lucie River. Protection will also be provided for the quality of water in the St. Lucie and Loxahatchee River basins and the public will have the opportunity to enjoy the original landscape of this fast-growing area.

Manager

Division of Recreation and Parks (DRP), Florida Department of Environmental Protection.

General Description

Mesic to Wet Flatwoods, which cover almost half (43 percent) 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, which is 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 and its resources is being lost to development.

Public Use

This project is designated as a state park with uses such as picnicking, hiking, fishing and canoeing.

Atlantic Ridge Ecosystem FNAI Elements	
Florida Scrub-jay	G2/S2
Gopher Tortoise	G3/S3
Perforate Reindeer Lichen	G1/S1
Florida Sandhill Crane	G5T2T3/S2S3
Piedmont Jointgrass	G3/S3
Bald Eagle	G5/S3
6 rare species are associated with the project	

Acquisition Planning and Status

This project consists of 28 ownerships; five relatively large ownerships. Essential parcels are those on the eastern project boundary including Davis, Shaw, and Commercial Bank Medalist (acquired under contract by SFWMD). Mobil-Seawind (acquired) is also an essential tract.

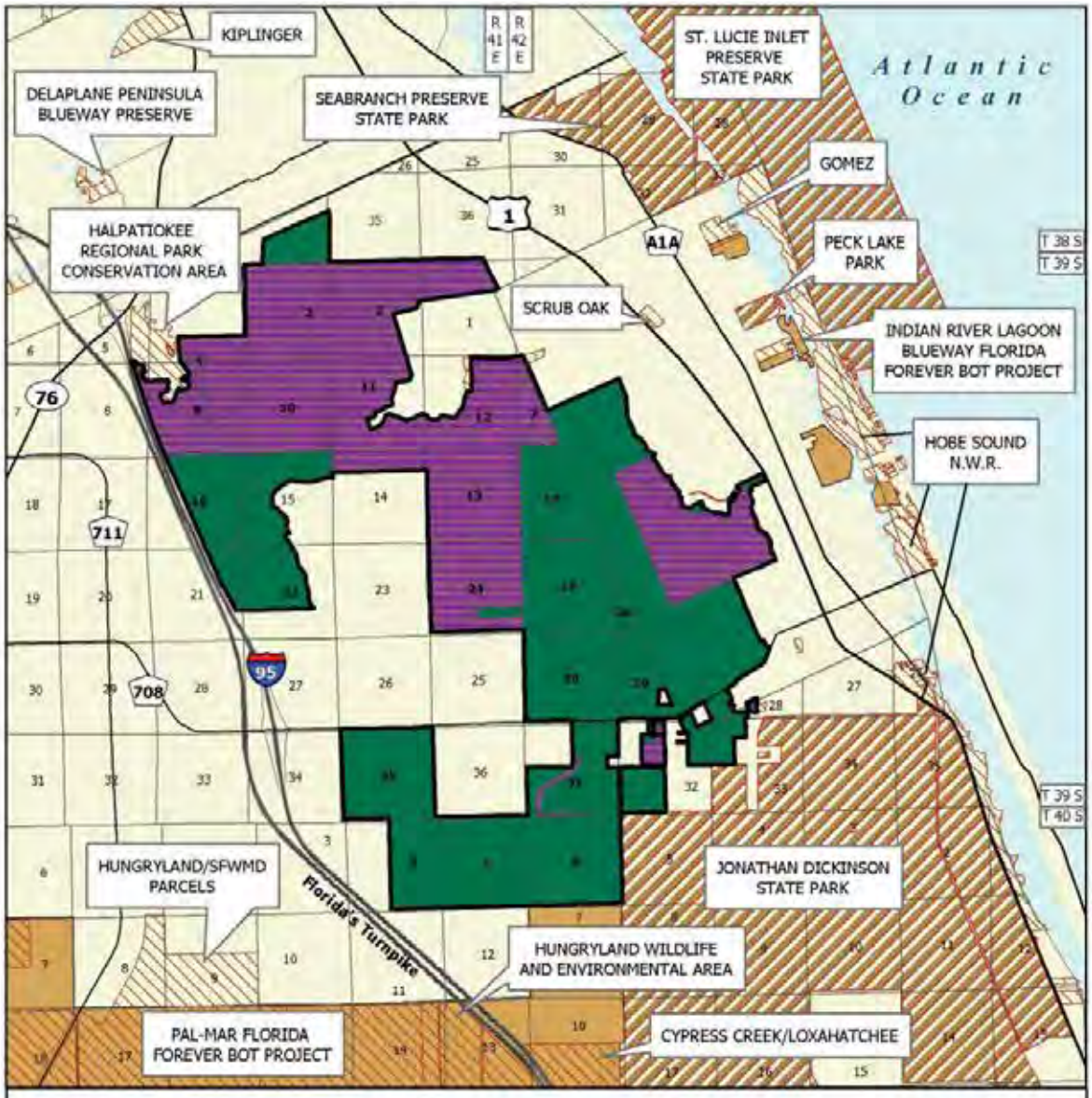
On February 14, 1995, the Governor and Cabinet directed the LAMAC to hold a public workshop with Martin County, South Florida Water Management District, Treasure Coast Regional Planning Council, interested environmental and economic development organizations, private landowners, and interested citizens to establish a workplan for this project. Further, the Governor and Cabinet directed that the "CARL committee report to the Cabinet with their determination prior to any purchases on that particular tract of land". Public meetings were held on June 12, 1995, and October 5, 1995. As a result of the public meetings, the LAMAC deleted about 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 about 2,118 acres were marked 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.

Placed on List	**1995**
Project Area (GIS Acres)	**14,339**
Acres Acquired (GIS)	**6,147**
at a Cost of	**$38,215,961**
Acres Remaining (GIS)	**8,192**
With Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	**$61,172,512**

Note: 1,532 acres were removed February 19, 2010 due to residential/commercial/infrastructure development.



ATLANTIC RIDGE ECOSYSTEM

MARTIN COUNTY

- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Acquired for Conservation (Fee Simple)
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Other Florida Forever BOT Projects
- State Owned Lands
- Other Conservation Lands

0 1 2 4 Miles



OCTOBER 2010

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

On August 22, 2000 the Acquisition and Restoration Council added 1,920 acres to the project.

On February 11, 2005 the Council approved adding 304 acres in 16 parcels (Kitching Creek Addition) to the boundaries of the project.

On December 8, 2006, ARC approved moving the project from Group B to Group A of the Florida Forever (FF) Priority list.

On February 19, 2010 ARC approved removing 1,532 acres, disturbed by development and no longer desirable for state acquisition (just tax value of $489,091,150), from the project boundary.

On December 9, 2011, ARC placed this project into the Florida Forever category of Partnerships projects.

Coordination
The South Florida Water Management District is an acquisition partner.

Management Policy Statement
The goals of management of the Atlantic Ridge Ecosystem 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.
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 After acquisition, management activities will concentrate on site security, natural resource protection, and efforts to develop a plan for long-term public use and resource management consistent with the stated goals and objectives of the approved Atlantic Ridge Ecosystem 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.

Updated March 19, 2016

Management Cost Summary:

Category	Startup	Recurring
Source of Funds	CARL	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

Ayavalla Plantation

Leon County **Less-Than-Fee**

Purpose for State Acquisition

Acquiring a less-than-fee conservation easement over the Ayavalla Plantation property in northern Leon County meets state goals of enhancing coordination of land acquisition policies efforts by making a conservation link among properties. This project will connect the Ochlockonee River Conservation Area to properties near Lake Jackson. Using a conservation easement for this project also meets state conservation goals of finding alternatives to fee-simple purchases. The property also meets Florida Forever goals of increasing protection of Florida's biodiversity of species, landscapes, and natural communities by preserving a large area of natural habitat. Another major state conservation goal of the state conservation policies is to ensure that Florida has sufficient quantities of fresh water, and as such the Ayavalla Plantation conservation easement will protect a large array of ponds, lakes, and wetlands.

Manager (Monitor)

The Office of Environmental Services within the Division of State Lands will periodically monitor the conservation easement over the property while the primary management will be by the private property owner.

General Description

Ayavalla Plantation is 6,081 acres in northern Leon County, bordering the Ochlockonee River and stretching from Old Bainbridge Road eastward to the northern edge of Lake Jackson. It has a large number of parcels, all under the ownership of the Phipps family.

Ayavalla Plantation
FNAI Elements

Gopher Tortoise	G3/S3
Apalachicola Alligator Snapping Turtle	G2G3/S2
Sculptured Pigtoe	G3/S2S3
Round-tailed Muskrat	G3/S3
Suwannee Cooter	G5T3/S3
Southeastern Weasel	G5T4/S3?
Spiny Softshell	G5/S3
Southeastern Fox Squirrel	G5T5/S3
Bald Eagle	G5/S3

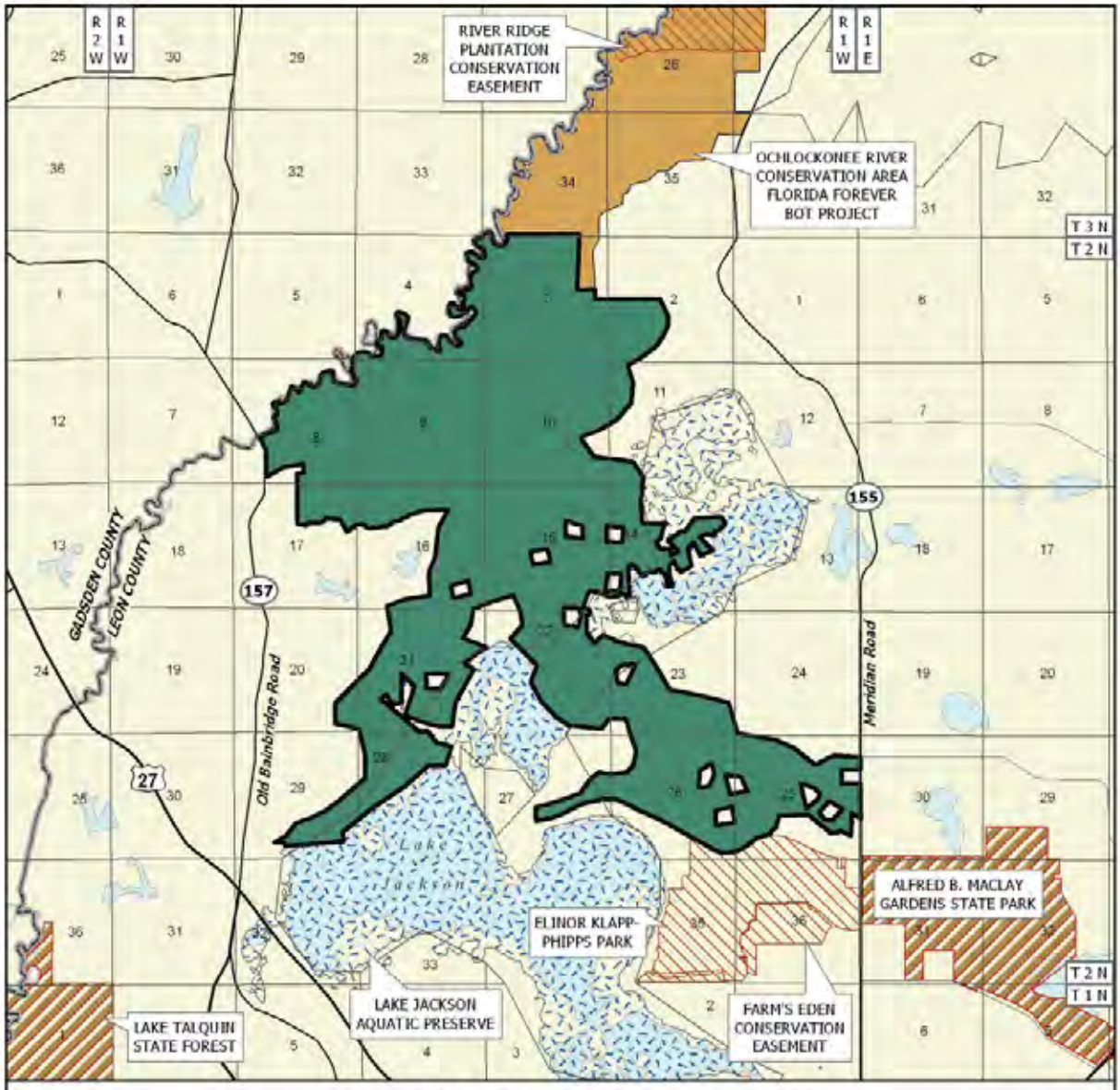
9 rare species are associated with the project

As part of the planned less-than-fee acquisition, the Phipps family will retain 15 small-acreage tracts spaced throughout the project area that may be used as home sites.

The project includes more than five and one-half miles of river frontage. The eastern-southeastern boundary is partly defined by Meridian Road (County Road 155) and part of the western boundary fronts on Old Bainbridge Road (County Road 157). The project is also adjacent to land managed by Leon County as a local park.

The Ayavalla Plantation landscape is part of the Red Hills Physiographic Province, characterized by rolling terrain clay soils that rest upon limestone. The wetlands on the property include a variety of freshwater lake and riparian systems. Elevations range from approximately 90 to 200 feet above mean sea level, being generally lower near the river. The principal native landcover was once upland pine forest, but has been heavily disturbed by centuries-long agriculture and timber production, food plots, and clearing, with substantial disturbance to native groundcover (now mostly weedy species). However, a pine component is once again prominent, albeit one that is more characteristic of successional old fields, including shortleaf, loblolly, and slash pines rather than the original longleaf pine. Roughly one-third of these pinelands are now in intensive silviculture. The remainder more closely resembles upland pine forest at a structural level although its floral components have been altered to such an extent that it is not considered by the Florida Natural Areas Inventory (FNAI) as a native upland pine forest community. These pine-dominated uplands are selectively

Placed on List	**2008**
Project Area (GIS Acres)	**5,903**
Acres Acquired (GIS)	**0**
At a Cost Of	**0**
Acres Remaining (GIS)	**5,903**
With Estimated (tax assessed) Value of:	**$23,675,453**



AYAVALLA PLANTATION

LEON COUNTY

- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Other Florida Forever BOT Projects
- State Owned Lands
- Other Conservation Lands
- State Aquatic Preserve



0 0.5 1 2 Miles

JUNE 2008

timbered pine plantation on former agricultural fields. Approximately fifteen percent of the property is classified as a "Strategic Habitat Conservation Area"; primarily for wading birds. The river corridor segment of the property may provide habitat for larger, more far roaming listed species such as the Florida black bear. Other rare and imperiled species that are likely to occur on the upland habitat within this project includes the Sherman's fox squirrel, gopher frog, pine barrens treefrog, and the Florida pine snake, which are all Species of Special Concern, as well as the gopher tortoise and gopher frog that are listed as Threatened. Since gopher tortoise burrows are on the site, there is some potential for restoration and establishment of gopher tortoise habitat.

Public Use

Because the property would remain in private hands but under a conservation easement, opportunities for public recreation would be limited to what the landowner would allow. As a less-than-fee property, this could not be a state park or state forest or other state use, however there are possibilities of a walking or biking trail along the edges of the property. The site could possibly be used for scientific studies and educational tours, and special opportunity hunts for disabled individuals or military veterans. These uses are conditional on whatever the conservation easement would allow.

Acquisition Planning

On June 13, 2008 the Acquisition and Restoration Council(ARC) added the Ayavalla Plantation to the Florida Forever project list as a less-than-fee project.

On December 9, 2011, ARC placed this project into the Florida Forever category of Less-than-Fee projects.

Management Policy Statement

As a less-than-fee acquisition, the Ayavalla Plantation will continue to be managed by the private landowner, but in accordance with the conservation easement terms. The purchase of the development rights, prohibition of converting more natural areas to intensive uses and the management of the property for habitat will likely be the primary focus of the elements of the conservation easement.

Coordination

Leon County is supportive of the goals of the acquisition, but is not a partner in the acquisition at this time.

Management Prospectus

The Office of Environmental Services of the Division of State Lands is designated to ensure oversight of the conservation easement on this project.

Updated February 4, 2016



Baldwin Bay / St. Marys River

Duval and Nassau Counties Partnerships

Purpose for State Acquisition

The 9,500 acres of the Baldwin Bay/St. Marys River project would preserve relatively intact forests and flatwoods of older growth trees. This project would also assist in the development of an ecological connector between Cary State Forest and Jennings State Forest, and provide a corridor from the Northeast Florida Timberlands and Watershed Reserve Florida Forever project to the St. Marys River. The proposal will connect to the Jacksonville-Baldwin Rail Trail, and will increase the recreational opportunities for all trail users. The Jacksonville-Baldwin Rail Trail connection occurs in an area where the City of Jacksonville is developing its primary equestrian facility access point.

Manager

The Florida Forest Service/FFS proposes to manage the project with a multiple-use management regime consistent with the state forest system. Management would be designed to accomplish the goals and measures for this project.

General Description

The Baldwin Bay/St. Marys River project is located in Nassau and Duval counties and is approximately 9,500 acres in size. The multiple owners are offering the project as fee simple. The proposal is characterized by its bottomland forests and wet flatwoods that contain numerous older growth trees. These communities have high species diversity and should provide habitat for numerous rare plant and animal species. Portions of the property have been converted to pine plantation but several of these areas have intact ground cover. The project borders Cary State Forest and the Northeast Florida Timberlands and Watershed Reserve Florida Forever project. The evaluation team visited the site on September 10, 2002.

Baldwin Bay/St. Marys River FNAI Elements	
Ciliate-leaf Tickseed	G1G2/S1
Spiny Softshell	G5/S3
2 rare species are associated with the project	

Public Use

If public access of and through these properties is acquired, the project has potential for a variety of forest related recreational activities. Access to the St. Marys River could allow activities such as canoeing, swimming, bird watching, environmental education, nature study and photography

Due to the connectivity with the Northeast Florida Timberlands and Watershed Reserve Florida Forever project and Cary State Forest, this project contributes to governmental efforts to protect and restore the regional land and water resources.

The project, as proposed, has potential for diverse forms of resource-based recreation. For those areas that would be acquired in fee title, the project can accommodate such activities as hiking, natural resource appreciation and education, picnicking, camping, bicycling and horseback riding. Depending on management emphasis, hunting is also supportable.

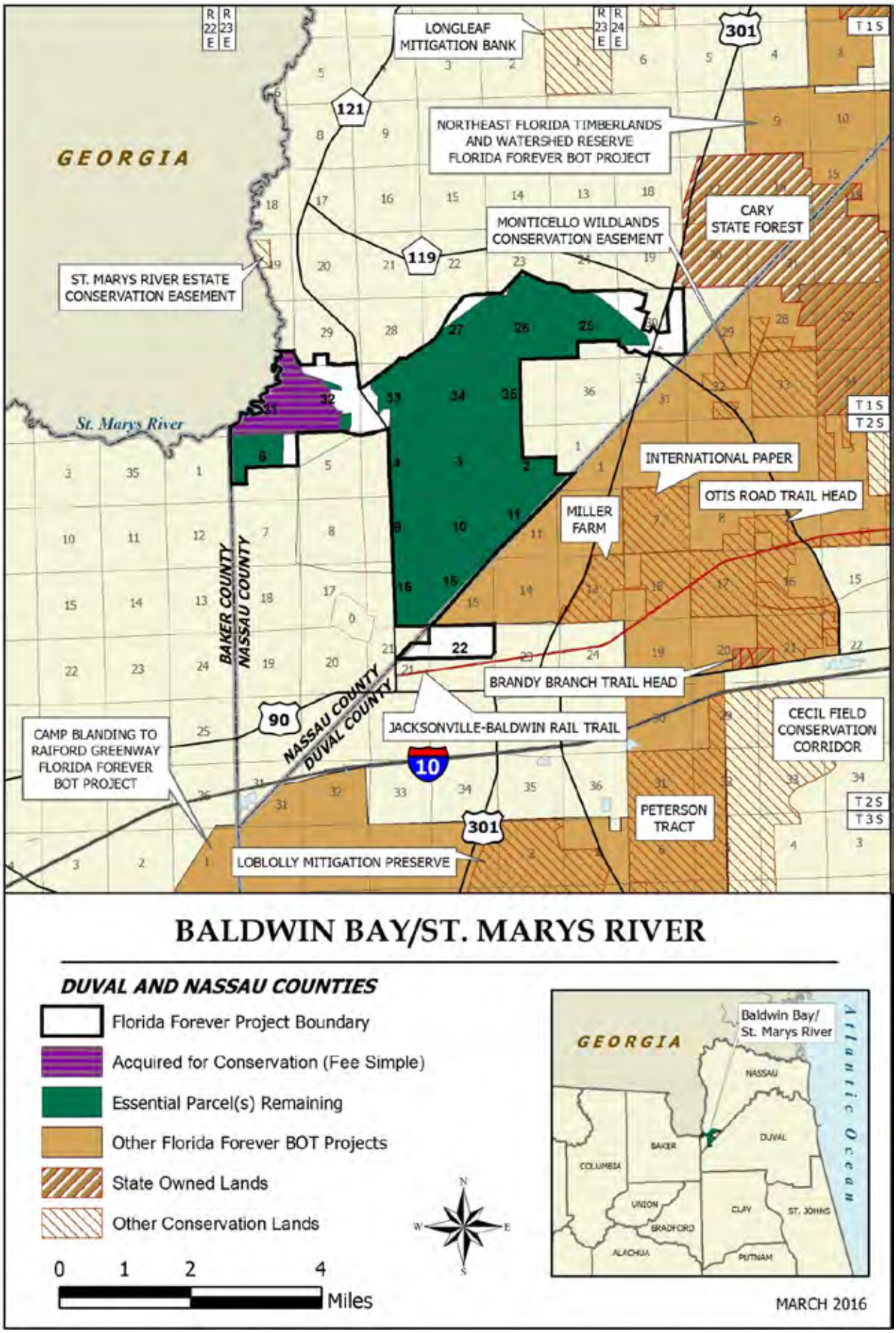
The general resource-based recreation potential for the project is considered low to moderate, depending on the extent of fee title acquisition. Hunting potential is considered medium to high.

Acquisition Planning

The Baldwin Bay/St. Marys River project was added to the 2003 Florida Forever project list at the December 5, 2002 meeting of the Acquisition and Restoration Council (ARC).

Placed on List	**2002**
Project Area (GIS Acres)	**9,129**
Acres Acquired (GIS)	**734**
at a Cost of	**$0**
Acres Remaining (GIS)	**8,395**

with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of $3,587,753


R 22 E
R 23 E
R 24 E
T 1 S
T 2 S
T 3 S
LONGLEAF MITIGATION BANK
NORTHEAST FLORIDA TIMBERLANDS AND WATERSHED RESERVE FLORIDA FOREVER BOT PROJECT
MONTICELLO WILDLANDS CONSERVATION EASEMENT
CARY STATE FOREST
ST. MARYS RIVER ESTATE CONSERVATION EASEMENT
GEORGIA
St. Marys River
INTERNATIONAL PAPER
OTIS ROAD TRAIL HEAD
MILLER FARM
BAKER COUNTY
NASSAU COUNTY
DUVAL COUNTY
BRANDY BRANCH TRAIL HEAD
JACKSONVILLE-BALDWIN RAIL TRAIL
CECIL FIELD CONSERVATION CORRIDOR
CAMP BLANDING TO RAIFORD GREENWAY FLORIDA FOREVER BOT PROJECT
PETERSON TRACT
LOBLOLLY MITIGATION PRESERVE
121
119
90
10
301
22
BALDWIN BAY/ST. MARYS RIVER
DUVAL AND NASSAU COUNTIES
Florida Forever Project Boundary
Acquired for Conservation (Fee Simple)
Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
Other Florida Forever BOT Projects
State Owned Lands
Other Conservation Lands
0 1 2 4
Miles
N
W
E
S
Baldwin Bay/ St. Marys River
GEORGIA
Atlantic Ocean
NASSAU
DUVAL
BAKER
COLUMBIA
UNION
BRADFORD
CLAY
ST. JOHNS
ALACHUA
PUTNAM
MARCH 2016

The essential parcels are identified as the Baldwin Bay LLC, Brandy Branch LLC, International Paper, and International Paper Realty ownerships. The essential parcels should be mapped and appraised before the other parcels, which are important, but not critical to the project as a whole. The parcels are being offered fee simple.

On December 8, 2006, ARC approved moving the project from Group B to Group A of the Florida Forever (FF) Priority list.

On December 9, 2011, ARC placed this project into the Florida Forever category of Partnership projects.

Coordination

Portions of this project may be acquired in partnership with Duval County. The St. Johns River Water Management District is also interested in acquisition of the project.

Management Policy Statement

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

Management Prospectus

Qualifications for State Designation Based on a review of the Florida Forever Act, this project meets Florida Statute Goals and Measures for significant landscapes, for increasing natural-resource based recreation, and for restoring such natural functions as protection of the floodplain, surface waters, and functional wetland systems. This project also has a great prospect for sustainable forestry.

Manager The FFS proposes to manage the project under a multiple use management regime consistent with the state forest system. Management would be designed to accomplish the goals and measures for this project.

Conditions affecting intensity of management There are major restoration challenges that will need to be addressed if the Baldwin Bay/St. Marys River proposal is purchased. The hydrology of the entire site is affected by logging roads and ditches. The decreased hydroperiod has allowed exotic and upland species to encroach into wetlands, particularly in the areas around Baldwin Bay and in the wet flatwoods and dome swamps that are surrounded by pine plantations. To restore normal hydrology, ditches will need to be filled and plugged and roads closed and lowered to grade.

Much of this site (59 percent) has been converted to intensive silviculture. Recent clearcuts and slash piles mar the landscape. Intensive site prep activities such as roller chopping and bedding have severely disturbed the ground vegetation and soils. Fire suppression has led to woody species encroachment and deep needle litter build-up in the understories of some of the pine plantations.

Invasive exotic plant and animals were documented on the Baldwin Bay/St. Marys River site, but if measures are taken soon, these invasives can be controlled with reasonable effort. Chinese tallow tree (*Sapium sebiferum*), Japanese climbing fern (*Lygodium japonicum*), and Cogon grass (*Imperata cylindrica*) were observed. There were also numerous signs of feral hogs digging within the site.

Timetable for implementing management, and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure Once the project area is acquired and assigned to the FFS, public access will be provided for low intensity outdoor recreation activities. The FFS proposes to manage the site as a part of Cary State Forest, and the Jacksonville District personnel will carry out management activities and coordinate public access and use.

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 pine stands and will provide a variable source of revenue dependent upon a variety of factors. Due to the existing condition of the timber resource on the property, revenue generating potential of this project is expected to be low to medium.

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

SALARY (X FTE) $231,839
EXPENSE 140,000
OPERATING CAPITAL OUTLAY 354,600
TOTAL $726,439

Updated April 13, 2016

Battle of Wahoo Swamp

Sumter County **Critical Historical Resources**

Purpose for State Acquisition

The Battle of Wahoo Swamp project is in Sumter County, and is approximately 854 acres. The project, if acquired, will preserve a Second Seminole War battle site as well as protect habitat for several rare plant species. This battlefield may represent the best-preserved site of its kind, and would offer opportunities to increase public awareness of Florida history during the Second Seminole War (1835-1842). The battle that occurred here November 21, 1836 was in response to the 1835 ambush and annihilation by Seminole warriors of 100 men under the command of Major Francis Dade, now memorialized at the Dade Battlefield, which is about 10 miles from Wahoo Swamp.

Manager

The Florida Department of Environmental Protection's Division of Recreation and Parks (DRP) proposes to manage the property.

General Description

The Battle of Wahoo Swamp site consists of 850 acres in eastern Sumter County, approximately four miles east of the Withlacoochee River and six miles west of I-75 and Bushnell. The northeast corner of the site that extends across County Road 48 lies only 0.2 mile from the extreme southwest corner of the Jumper Creek Tract of Withlacoochee State Forest. Dade Battlefield, a historical site managed by Florida DEP Division of Recreation and Parks, lies about five miles southeast of Wahoo Swamp. The natural communities on the Wahoo site largely include "islands" of hardwood hammock, or upland mixed forest, scattered throughout an extensive wetland matrix of freshwater marsh and cypress swamp. The project consists of a fee simple acquisition of the battlefield area and less-than-fee acquisition over the remainder of the project. The primary focus of the conservation easement will likely be acquiring development rights and prohibiting further conversion of existing natural areas to agricultural uses.

Battle of Wahoo Swamp
FNAI Elements

Craighead's Nodding-caps	G1/S1
Modest Spleenwort	G1/S1
Rickett's Nodding-caps	G1/S1
Ruffled Spleenwort	G1Q/S1
Florida Spiny-pod	G2/S2
Curtiss' Spleenwort	GNA/S1
Peters' Bristle Fern	G4G5/S1S2
Plume Polypody	G5/S2
Swamp Plume Polypody	G5?/S2
Eastern Diamondback Rattlesnake	G4/S3

10 rare species are associated with the project

Public Use

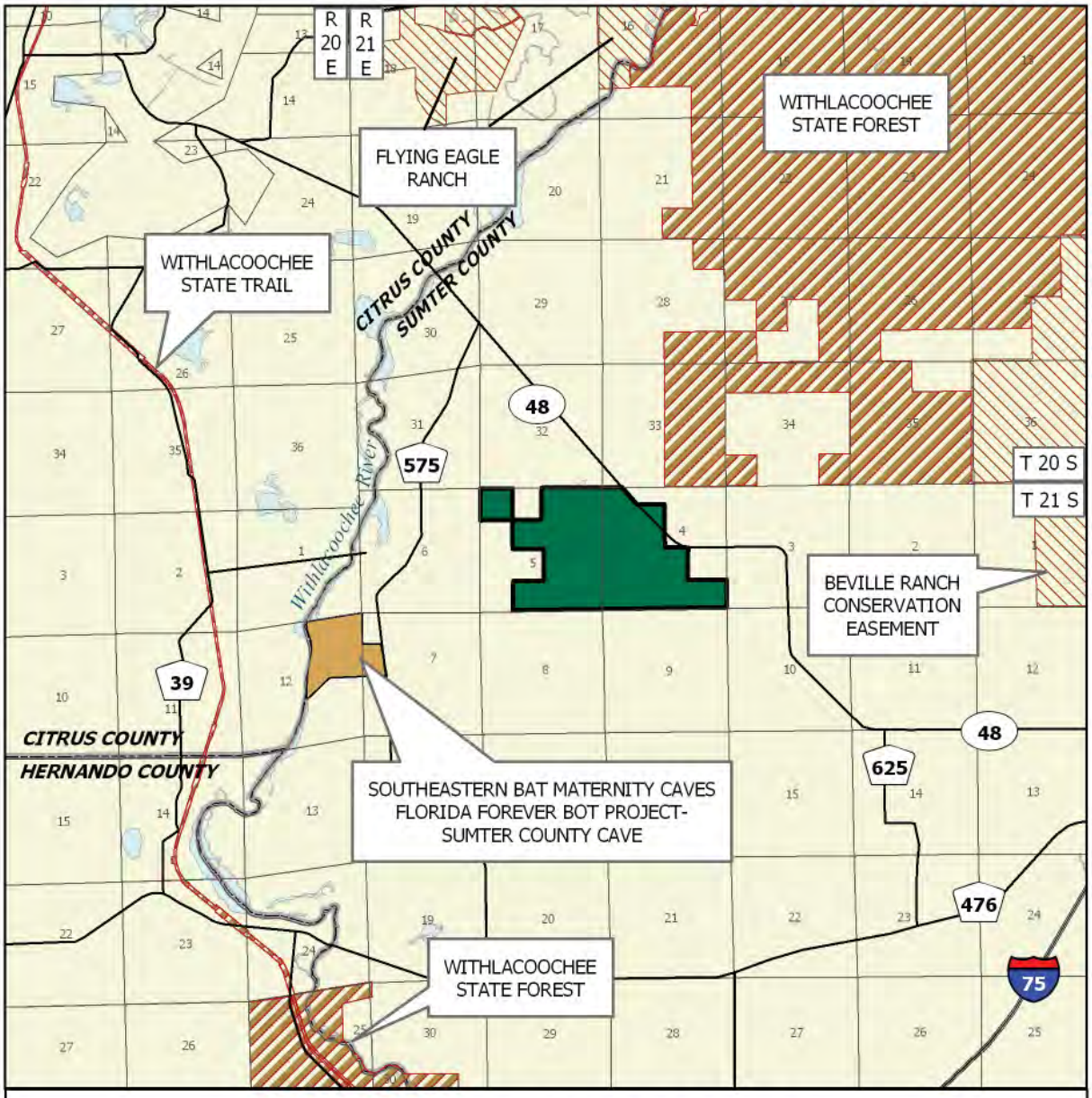
The property has diversity for limited quantities of resource-based recreational pursuits. The project's most important resource is cultural as a Seminole war battle site. Primary emphasis should be placed on interpretation of the historic elements of this site to the public. Varied public recreational uses could include camping, picnicking, nature appreciation, hiking, and battle re-enactments. The project also provides opportunities for wildlife viewing and nature study.

Acquisition Planning

The Battle of Wahoo Swamp project was added to the 2003 Florida Forever project list at the December 5, 2002 meeting of the Acquisition and Restoration Council (ARC).

The essential parcel is identified as the Hamilton ownership. This is a single-owner project, with five parcels that total 832.5 acres. The fee-simple portion of the project should be mapped and appraised before proceeding with the less-than-fee portion of the project.

Placed on List	**2002**
Project Area (GIS Acres)	**853**
Acres Acquired (GIS)	**0**
at a Cost of	**$0**
Acres Remaining (GIS)	**853**
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	**$30,218**



BATTLE OF WAHOO SWAMP

SUMTER COUNTY

- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Other Florida Forever BOT Projects
- State Owned Lands
- Other Conservation Lands

0 0.5 1 2 Miles



JULY 2006

On December 10, 2010, ARC voted to move this project from the Critical Natural Lands category to a new category called, "Critical Historical Resources."

Coordination
Sumter County Historical Society is considered an acquisition partner. No partnership funding sources were known at the time this project was added to the priority list.

Management Policy Statement
Although proposed originally for its archaeological values, the Battle of Wahoo Swamp site also supports many rare plant and animal species and examples of intact natural communities. The rocky hardwood hammocks and surrounding wetlands on this proposal represent high quality examples of a landscape that has been heavily altered throughout central Florida by conversion to pasture and residential development. This site is one of the few remaining in Florida that support the suite of rare ferns and orchids associated with limestone outcrops and grottoes. Nearby similar sites have been drained and filled, mined for limerock, and invaded by exotic species.

Management Prospectus
Qualifications for state designation Although the project evidences past uses, its present condition is good quality hardwood hammock, freshwater slough and marsh. The greater significance of the site is in the location of a battle between U.S. forces and Seminole Indians during the Second Seminole War. The battle was fought within the project and complements the history of two nearby state parks, Dade Battlefield Historic State Park and Fort Cooper Historic State Park. It is the complementary aspect of this property that makes the project desirable as a unit of the state park system. Management of the project as a unit of the state park system is based on acquiring fee title.
Manager DRP has been designated as manager of the property.
Conditions affecting intensity of management
Management is generally expected to entail basic resource management, such as securing and protecting the property, while a management plan is completed. As the project is in a relatively natural state, there will not be a need for any high level resource restoration as can be the case with many projects. Prudent control of public access will be needed to protect and preserve any historic elements of the site. Management should provide for uses and recreational activities that are compatible with the protection of the rare and sensitive resources.
Timetable for implementing management, and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure Once the project is acquired and assigned to the Division of Recreation and Parks, the acquired lands will be secured and management planning implemented. There is no infrastructure on the site. Access for low intensity resource-based recreation will be initially accommodated and may include the installation of a starter kit at an appropriate time and location. At some future date, historic reenactment of the battle may be included in the interpretive element of the site.
Revenue-generating potential No significant revenue is expected to be generated initially. As public use is increased and interpretive programs, particularly reenactment programs, are implemented, revenue is expected to be generated. The degree of any future revenue generated would depend on the nature and extent of public use and facilities placed on the land.
Cooperators in management activities No local governments or others are recommended for management of this project. The Division of Recreation and Parks will cooperate with and seek the advice of other state agencies, local government entities and interested parties as appropriate.
Management costs and sources of revenue The project is proposed for both fee simple and less-than-fee acquisition. The purchase of development rights and the prohibition of any further conversion of existing natural areas to agricultural uses will likely be the primary focus of the conservation easement. Approximately 200 acres is to be acquired in fee, and approximately 650 acres is to be acquired less-than-fee.

Management funding will come from the CARL Trust Fund. Estimated Budget needs for interim management are as follows:

Salary (1 FTE)	**$28,000**
Expense	**30,000**
Operating Capital Outlay	**60,000**
Fixed Capital Outlay	**350,000**
Total	**$468,000**

Updated February 22, 2016

Bear Creek Forest

Bay, Calhoun and Gulf Counties — Critical Natural Lands

Purpose for State Acquisition

Public acquisition of this project would help establish the Northwest Florida Ecological Greenway, a proposed system of natural areas forming a significant corridor connection between State, Federal and Non-Profit conservation lands in the central Florida Panhandle. A few of the benefits offered by this acquisition would be to increase the protection of Florida biodiversity at the species, natural community and landscape levels; protect, restore and maintain the quality and natural functions of Florida land, water and wetlands ecosystems; and ensure that sufficient quantities of water are available to meet the current and future needs of natural ecosystems and the public. This project may also help complete the Florida National Scenic Trail, a statewide non-motorized trail that crosses a number of Florida Forever project sites.

Manager

Florida Forest Service/FFS of the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (DACS).

General Description

The Bear Creek project consists of approximately 100,425 acres in Calhoun, Bay and Gulf Counties, Florida. This landscape consists of numerous pine plantations that are interspersed with disturbed wet prairies and forested wetlands including baygalls, dome swamps, basin swamps and floodplain swamps. The boundaries also contain upland forest types that are represented by sandhill, scrubby and mesic flatwoods. The Bear Creek Florida Forever project is 6 miles southeast of the Econfina Creek Water Management Area (Northwest Florida Water Management District), 6 miles north of Tyndall Air Force Base, and 2.3 miles southwest of the Middle Chipola River Florida Forever project. The Patton tract, a small 940-acre area recently acquired by the U.S. Forest Service, is adjacent to the project on its northwest side near SR 20.

Bear Creek Forest
FNAI Elements

Reticulated Flatwoods Salamander	G2/S2
Florida Black Bear	G5T2/S2
Gopher Tortoise	G3/S3
Dark-headed Hatpins	G1/S1
Pine-woods Aster	G1/S1
Godfrey's Butterwort	G2/S2
Mock Pennyroyal	G2G3/S2S3
Giant Water-dropwort	G3/S3
Bachman's Sparrow	G3/S3
Primrose-flowered Butterwort	G3G4/S3
Southeastern Weasel	G5T4/S3?

13 rare species are associated with the project

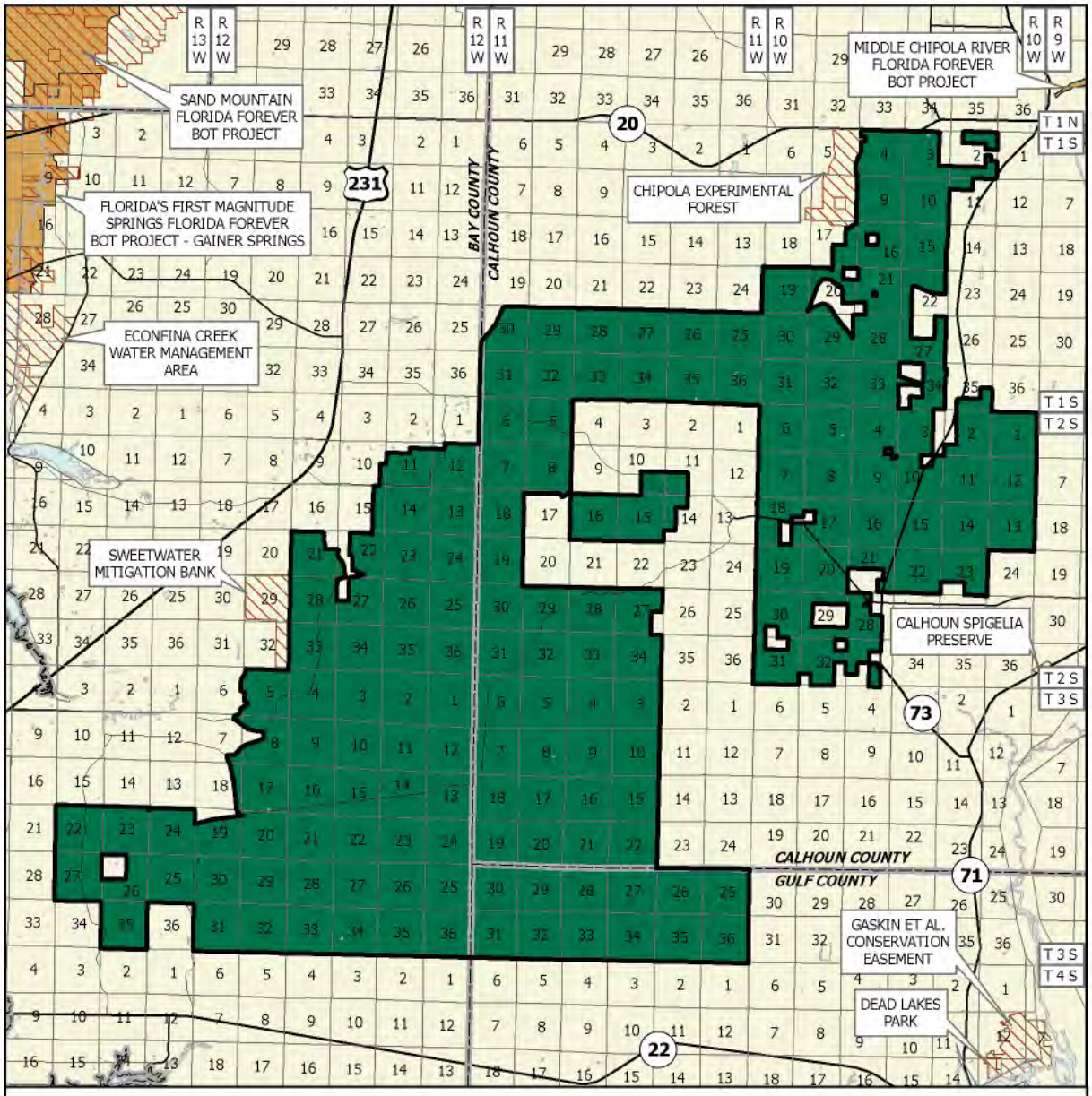
Public Use

Management and public use will be resource-based public recreation and educational opportunities. The managers will promote recreation and environmental education in the natural environment. Recreation (and administrative) development will be primarily located in disturbed areas. They will be the absolute minimum required to allow suitable public access, provide facilities for public use, and the administration and management of the property. FFS anticipates that interpretive and user services recreation facilities will be developed and the use of low impact, rustic facilities will be stressed. High impact organized recreation areas are not planned due to possible adverse effects on the natural environment. The project is accessible from public highways and local public roads. It is also near a major urban area, Panama City, and large population base.

Acquisition Planning

On June 4, 2004 the Acquisition and Restoration Council (ARC) added the Bear Creek Forest project to Group B of the Florida Forever (FF) 2004 Interim Priority list. This fee-simple project, sponsored by the Florida Forest Service (FFS) and The Nature Conservancy (TNC), consisted of approximately

Placed on List	**2004**
Project Area (GIS Acres)	**100,425**
Acres Acquired (GIS)	**0**
at a Cost of	**$0**
Acres Remaining (GIS)	**100,425**
Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	**$15,041,536**



BEAR CREEK FOREST

BAY, CALHOUN, AND GULF COUNTIES

- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Other Florida Forever BOT Projects
- Other Conservation Lands

0 2 4 8 Miles



JANUARY 2013

104,461 acres, with a single owner, the Great Western Timber Company.

The essential parcels were identified as the Great Western Timber Company ownership, a willing seller, interested in exploring possible options regarding less-than-fee purchases, fee purchases with deed restrictions or other management agreements as mutually beneficial.

On January 27, 2005 ARC moved the project to Group A of the FF 2005 priority list. On June 3, 2005 ARC moved the project to Group B of the FF 2005 Interim priority list.

On December 9, 2011, ARC placed this project into the Florida Forever category of Critical Natural Lands projects.

Coordination
The FFS and TNC are acquisition partners.

Management Policy Statement
Since principal purposes of the project include protection of biodiversity, and provision of resource-based public recreation and educational opportunities, programs would be oriented towards conserving and protecting wildlife species, and careful control of public uses.

Management Prospectus
Qualifications for State Designation The majority of the acreage of this project consists of planted mesic and wet flatwoods, sandhill, and scrubby flatwoods. The project primarily consists of slash and loblolly pine plantations, and it is estimated that at least 80 percent of the project area has been converted to planted pines. Some of the pine plantations have been bedded, but several areas still have native groundcover and understory species. With thinning, introduction of prescribed fire, and sustainable forestry management practices, the project could be quickly transformed from management for silviculture values to an area managed for ecological and recreational benefits. The project's size and diversity makes it desirable for use and management as a state forest.
Manager FFS of the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (DACS).
Conditions Affecting Intensity Of Management Much of the project's flatwoods, hardwood forest and sandhill areas have been disturbed by silviculture operations and will require restoration efforts. Areas where timber species are off-site may require thinning or removing trees to help regenerate native ground covers and canopy.
Timetable For Implementing Management Provisions Once the project area is acquired and assigned to the FFS, public access will be immediately provided for low intensity outdoor recreation activities such as hunting and fishing. The FFS proposes to manage the site as a State Forest and will carry out management activities and coordinate public access and use. The FFS will cooperate with and seek the assistance of other state agencies, local government entities and interested parties as appropriate.
Estimate Of Revenue-Generating Potential Timber sales will be conducted as needed to improve or maintain desirable ecosystem conditions. These sales will primarily take place in planted pine stands and will provide a variable source of revenue dependent upon a variety of factors. Due to the existing condition and volume of the timber resources on the property, revenue generating potential of this property is expected to be moderate. Some revenues might be realized in the future from recreational user fees and ecotourism activities, if such projects could be economically developed.
Capital Project Expenditures Florida Forever capital project expenditures are going to be needed on this parcel for prescribed fire, vegetative and hydrologic restoration, improved public access/use, and facilities, both public and administrative. It is anticipated that some of the existing roads and trails may be used as multi-use trails for hiking, horseback riding and biking. This management prospectus is not intended to be an application for capital project funding; however, as more information is gathered and an analysis of the site is completed, the Florida Forest Service intends to apply for capital project funds.
Revenue Sources, Management Costs and Employees Needed It is anticipated that management funding will come from the CARL trust fund. Budget needs for interim management are estimated as follows.

SALARY (9 FTE)	**$293,345**
EXPENSE	**$797,000**
OPERATING CAPITAL OUTLAY	**$852,260**
	$1,942,605

Updated February 4, 2016

Bear Hammock

Marion County — Critical Natural Lands

Purpose for State Acquisition

Acquiring the Bear Hammock project in southern Marion County would meet the state goals of enhanced coordination of land-acquisition efforts by making a conservation link that fills a gap among several other properties. One goal of state conservation is to preserve areas of at least 50,000 acres, and Bear Hammock provides a connector between Goethe State Forest and the Marjorie Harris Carr Cross Florida Greenway, creating a continuity of more than 200,000 acres. Bear Hammock meets state goals of preserving habitat areas, because the project has an estimated 4,232 acres of rare species habitat. About 24 percent of the area is considered Strategic Habitat Conservation Area. Bear Hammock is known to be habitat for such species as wood stork, bald eagle, diamondback rattlesnake, and gopher tortoise. Finally, the property has a high potential to fill the Florida Forever goals of providing recreation by trails, horseback riding, camping, picnicking, and water access.

Manager

The Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC) is recommended by staff as manager of the project, except for a separate piece that is an island in Lake Rousseau. That island would be managed as part of the Marjorie Harris Carr Cross Florida Greenway, which is managed by the Office of Greenways and Trails (OGT).

General Description

Bear Hammock is located in the valley of the Withlacoochee River, near Dunnellon and Brooksville. About two-thirds of this 4,685-acre site is covered by pine plantations that were historically a mix of pine flatwoods and sandhill, or scrub, terrain. While slash pines have been planted in most areas, there are also native shrubs that include saw palmetto, dwarf live oak, shiny blueberry, gallberry and fetterbush. There are several natural lakes on the property, ranging from shallow ponds with abundant aquatic herbs to sandybottomed clear water lakes. At least one of these lakes is a sandhill upland lake with no associated swamp.

Public Use

Bear Hammock has potential for providing many resource-based recreation opportunities. It is located within a few miles of Dunnellon, with excellent paved highway access, and is adjacent to the Cross Florida Greenway, as well as being adjacent to the South Goethe Addition Florida Forever project and Goethe State Forest. This land contains seven lakes. Access to the lakes and rivers would provide canoeing, kayaking, sailing, fishing and possibly swimming. The highly scenic areas around the lakes could provide picnicking and wildlife viewing. The many roads within the property will provide off-road bicycling, hiking and horseback riding opportunities. The expansive trail system that can be supported by the property can also be connected with trails and recreational opportunities from other nearby public lands. The property has about 3½ miles of access from CR 40 and CR 363. This easy access could bolster the project as a full service recreation area by providing camping opportunities, picnicking, extensive trails, nature study, environmental education and water access. Depending on management emphasis, hunting can also be supported.

Bear Hammock
FNAI Elements

Florida Black Bear	G5T2/S2
Eastern Diamondback Rattlesnake	G4/S3

2 rare species are associated with the project

Placed on List	**2008**
Project Area (GIS Acres)	**4,680**
Acres Acquired (GIS)	**0**
at a Cost of	**$0**
Acres Remaining (GIS)	**4,680**
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	**$32,576,529**

Acquisition Planning
On December 12, 2008, the Acquisition and Restoration Council added the Bear Hammock project to the Florida Forever acquisition list as a fee-simple project.

On December 9, 2011, ARC placed this project into the Florida Forever category of Critical Natural Lands projects.

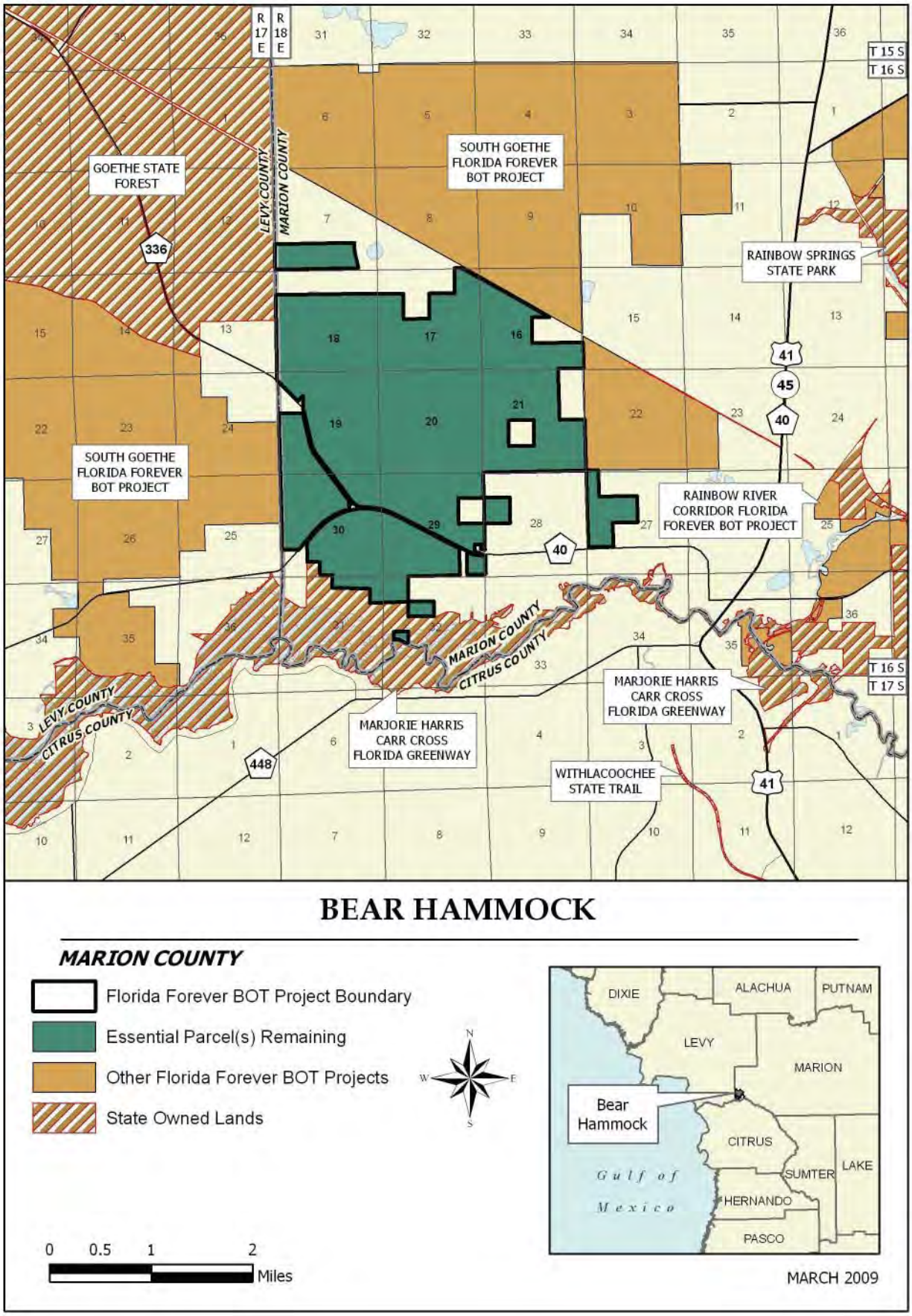
Coordination FWC is considered an acquisition partner for this project.

Management Policy Statement
The objectives of acquiring Bear Hammock are to conserve and protect the significant Strategic Habitat Conservation Area that makes up almost a quarter of the project area, helping preserve species that are documented on this site, including the wood stork, the bald eagle, the diamondback rattlesnake, and the gopher tortoise. Another major goal is to provide recreation for the public on trails, with horseback riding, with camping and picnicking, and by access to water. The FWC management prospectus also says that hunting is possible depending on management plans.

Management Prospectus
Qualifications for State Designation Bear Hammock will increase the connectivity within the conservation landscape extending from north central peninsular Florida to the Gulf Coast, from the Ocala National Forest westward along the Marjorie Harris Carr Cross Florida Greenway State Recreation and Conservation Area to Goethe State Forest, to the NATC Gulf Hammock Conservation Easement (Suwannee River Water Management District), the Cedar Key Scrub Preserve State Park, and to other conservation lands extending to Big Bend Wildlife Management Area. If acquired, Bear Hammock would provide considerable restoration and expansion of existing habitat for imperiled species and would advance the goals of species and habitat recovery plans.
Manager The Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission has been chosen as the manager for this project.
Conditions affecting intensity of management Major portions include lands that are natural areas, requiring resource management methods such as prescribed fire where appropriate. Additional methods may be necessary for some management units to restore a desired future condition. FWC would conduct historic vegetation analysis to determine appropriate desired future conditions, objectives, and restoration methods. This is especially important for conservation of habitats and populations of imperiled or rare species.

Among methods for perpetuation of less disturbed natural communities are those to control human uses, ecological restoration, exotic species removal, prescribed burning, and other important methods for management and protection of resources. Any suburban development around Bear Hammock could affect certain management actions and uses such as the ability to conduct prescribed burning.
Biotic surveys would be important to accomplish during the early part of plan development and implementation because imperiled or rare species are expected to occur on Bear Hammock. Developing facilities, as on all wildlife and environmental areas and wildlife management areas, would be kept to the minimum level necessary to assure protection of the resources and compatible recreational experiences. Any such development would be confined to areas of previous disturbance.
Timetable for implementing management, and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure During the first year after acquisition, emphasis would be placed on site security, posting boundaries, public access, fire management, resource inventory, and removal of refuse. A management plan would be developed by FWC stating management goals and objectives necessary to implement future resource management, taking into consideration existing conditions and approaches necessary to achieve desired future conditions. The management plan will also establish future roles of cooperating entities including governmental agencies and other stakeholders. Long-range goals would emphasize ecosystem management and the conservation of fish and wildlife.





BEAR HAMMOCK

MARION COUNTY

- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Other Florida Forever BOT Projects
- State Owned Lands

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S

0 0.5 1 2 Miles

MARCH 2009

Revenue-generating potential The revenue generating potential of Bear Hammock is not known and will depend upon future uses to be approved in the management plan. However, revenue from such environmental lands might include forest products production, sales of hunting licenses, fishing licenses, wildlife management area permits, and other special hunting permits and user fees.

Cooperators in management activities FWC should cooperate with other state and local governmental agencies including the Florida Forest Service, the Florida Department of Environmental Protection, and the St. Johns River Water Management District in management of the property.

Management costs and sources of revenue The following has been submitted by FWC:

REVENUE SOURCES, MANAGEMENT COSTS AND EMPLOYEES NEEDED* (2008)

Category Source of Funds	Start-up CARL	Recurring CARL
Resource Management	$ 102,745	$ 88,629
Administration	$ 82,345	$ 33,072
Support	$ 149,080	$ 31,566
Capital Improvements	$ 217,898	$ 88,179
Visitor Services/Recreation	$ 41,300	$ 17,000
Law Enforcement	$ 3,251	$ 3,251
TOTAL	$ 596,619	$ 261,697

*Figures include salary for 1 FTE.

Updated February 4, 2016

Belle Meade

Collier County — Critical Natural Lands

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 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 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. It will also provide a large area for recreation in a natural environment to residents of, and visitors to, rapidly urbanizing southwest Florida.

Manager

Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services Florida Forest Service (FFS).

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. It has a plant community type endemic to southern Florida that is not within other 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 20 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.

Belle Meade
FNAI Elements

Florida Panther	G5T1/S1
Florida Black Bear	G5T2/S2
Red-cockaded Woodpecker	G3/S2
Ghost Orchid	G2G4/S2
Cowhorn Orchid	G5?/S1
Powdery Catopsis	G5?/S1
Tailed Strap Fern	G5/S1
Bald Eagle	G5/S3

8 rare species are associated with the project

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

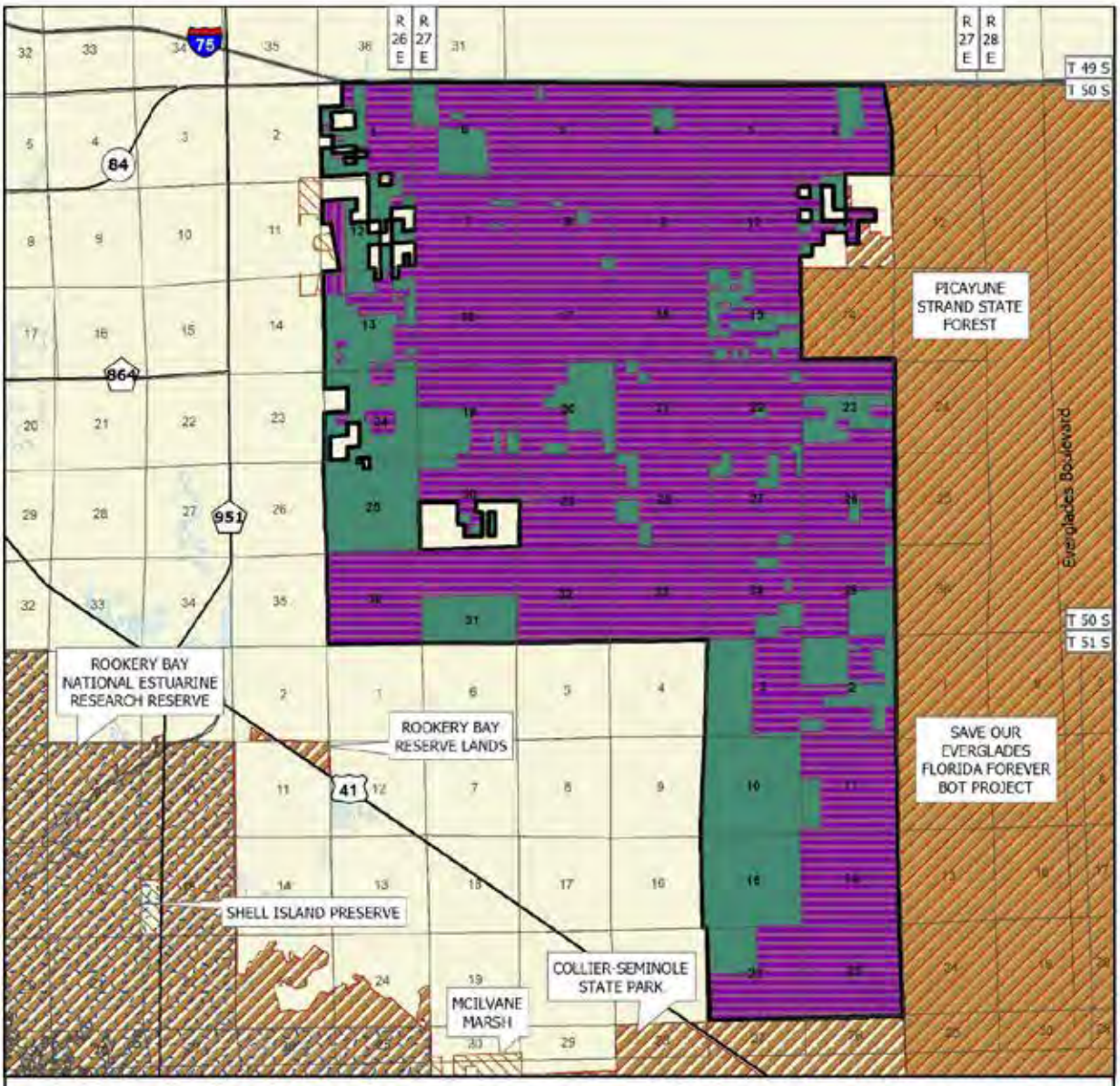
On December 10, 1992, the Land Acquisition Advisory Council (LAAC) added the Belle Meade project to the Conservation and Recreation Lands (CARL) Priority list. This fee-simple acquisition, sponsored jointly by what was then the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) and by the Conservancy, Inc., consisted of approximately 40,846 acres, 762 parcels, 504 landowners, and a 1991 taxable value of $62,933,000.

On July 20, 1994 the LAAC deleted a ± 11,985-acre area of the project, at the request of DEP staff. The cut covers the area north of I-75 from the project. It also removes the Collier property and the property to the south adjacent to SR 951 from the project. The approximate taxable value of the deletion was $18,465,769 based on the 1991 value. On December 7, 1994, the LAAC was presented with and approved the revised project boundary which reduced the total acreage of the current boundary from 23,500 to 17,800

Placed on List	**1993**
Project Area (GIS Acres)	**27,786**
Acres Acquired (GIS)	**20,638***
at a Cost of	**$38,391,158**
Acres Remaining (GIS)	**7,148**

with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of $14,082,600

***Includes donations: 147 acres September 2007 (The Conservancy of Southwest Florida) and 650 acres (private group) October 2009**



BELLE MEADE

COLLIER COUNTY

- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Acquired for Conservation (Fee Simple)
- Acquired for Conservation (Less-Than-Fee)
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Other Florida Forever BOT Projects
- State Owned Lands
- Other Conservation Lands
- State Aquatic Preserves

0 1 2 4 Miles



JANUARY 2015

acres. The revised boundary included two additions to the current project boundary, approximately 640 acres in the southwest corner and 160 acres in the southeast corner. Approximately 500 landowners remain in the revised boundary; close to 41 percent are owners of tracts 10 acres or less in size; 53 percent are owners of tracts between 10-40 acres; and 6 percent are owners of tracts greater than 100 acres.

On July 14, 1995 the LAAC approved a fee-simple, 2,220-acre addition to the project boundary. It was sponsored by the three landowners and consisted of 20 parcels. The acreage was included in the original project boundary, but later deleted during the redefinition of the project boundary by the Belle Meade Work Group appointed by the Council in 1994. The 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 primarily willing sellers – approximately 500 ownerships.

On July 16, 1996, the LAAC approved a fee-simple, 1,240-acre addition to the project boundary. It was sponsored by eight landowners and consisted of 9 parcels. On October 30, 1996, LAAC 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. Highest priority must be given to parcels within the LAAC approved December, 1994 boundaries. On June 9, 2006, the Acquisition and Restoration Council (ARC) moved this project from Group B to Group A on the August 2006 Florida Forever priority list. On November 20, 2006, FNAI removed 490 acres from the project boundary in compliance with the November 15, 2000 request of private landowners Howard N. Galbut and Gary R. Edwards (Galbut property data provided by Dan Jones of Southern Mapping Technology November 15, 2006, and Edwards property data derived from the February 14, 2000 removal request letter and property appraiser digital boundaries).

In September 2007, The Conservancy of Southwest Florida donated 147 acres (value of $2,310,000). On October 9, 2009, approximately 650 acres were donated by Estates at TwinEagles, LTD (no value listed). FFS agreed to manage all acres. In October 10, 2009, Estates at Twin Eagles, LTD donated 650 acres. FFS agreed to manage this.

On August 13, 2010 ARC approved a 348-acre ($19,232,935 just value) reduction to the boundary because of commercial development and infrastructure. In August 2011, Citigate Development donated 86.34 acres in Picayune Strand State Forest; a donation valued at $274,785 that was to be managed by FFS.

On December 9, 2011, ARC placed this project into the Florida Forever category of Critical Natural Lands.

Coordination

Recent acquisition partners include The Conservancy of Southwest Florida.

Management Policy Statement

The primary goals of management of the Belle Meade 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. Other goals are to conserve and restore these important ecosystems, their significant wildlife resources, and their critical hydrological connection to the Gulf Coast by fee-simple purchase because regulation cannot adequately protect them. The project will be managed under the multiple-use concept, with management activities directed toward protecting old-growth forests (using growing-season burns where necessary) and restoring 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 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 FFS 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. No other known disturbances that will require extraordinary attention are known. The FFS expects its management efforts to be typical for a state forest.

Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure After the core area is acquired, the FFS will provide access for low intensity outdoor recreation. Initial activities include securing the site, providing public and fire management access, inventorying resources, and removing trash. The sites' natural resources and threatened and endangered plants and animals will be inventoried to develop a management plan. Long-range plans for this project are to restore 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 FFS will sell timber as needed to improve or maintain desirable ecosystem conditions. These sales will provide a variable source of revenue, but the FFS expects the revenue-generating potential for this project to be low.

Cooperators in management activities The FFS 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 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.

Updated February 22, 2016

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

Big Bend Swamp / Holopaw Ranch

Osceola County **Less-Than-Fee**

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 crested caracara, red-cockaded woodpeckers, sandhill cranes, and other wildlife that require these large natural areas. This project may also help complete the Florida National Scenic Trail, a statewide non-motorized trail that crosses a number of Florida Forever project sites.

Manager

The Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC) would be lead manager, Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services Florida Forest Service (FFS) as a cooperating manager, and OES will monitor the conservation easements, unless otherwise noted. Osceola County will manage the Camp Lonesome Ranch property they acquired.

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 percent 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 percent 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.

Big Bend Swamp/Holopaw Ranch
FNAI Elements

Red-cockaded Woodpecker	G3/S2
Florida Sandhill Crane	G5T2T3/S2S3
Gopher Tortoise	G3/S3
Crested Caracara	G5/S2

4 rare species are associated with the project

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

On December 9, 1999, the Land Acquisition and Management Advisory Council (LAMAC) added the Big Bend Swamp/Holopaw Ranch project to the less-than-fee group of the CARL 2000 Priority list. This less-than-fee project, sponsored by Florida Natural Areas Inventory (FNAI), consisted of approximately 56,710 acres with multiple owners. While primarily a less-than-fee acquisition, full fee will be considered in the subdivision.

The essential parcels were identified as Bronson, Partin, Ridgewood Ranch, Oberry, Gannarelli, Whaley, Lee Ranch, and Smith.

On April 25, 2002, the Acquisition and Restoration Council (ARC) approved a less-than-fee addition of

Placed on List	**2000**
Project Area (GIS Acres)	**56,709**
Acres Acquired (GIS)	**8,968**
at a Cost of	**$21,548,060**
Acres Remaining (GIS)	**47,741**

Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of $25,661,908
*** includes acreage acquired by Osceola County.**

5,714 acres to the project boundary. The addition, sponsored by Holland & Knight Consulting, consisted of one owner, Birchwood Acres Limited Partnership.

In June 2007 Osceola County acquired, and will manage, the 342-acre Camp Lonesome Ranch property. In November 2007 Osceola County purchased an additional 2,100 acres that will be managed as part of the Camp Lonesome Ranch Conservation Area.

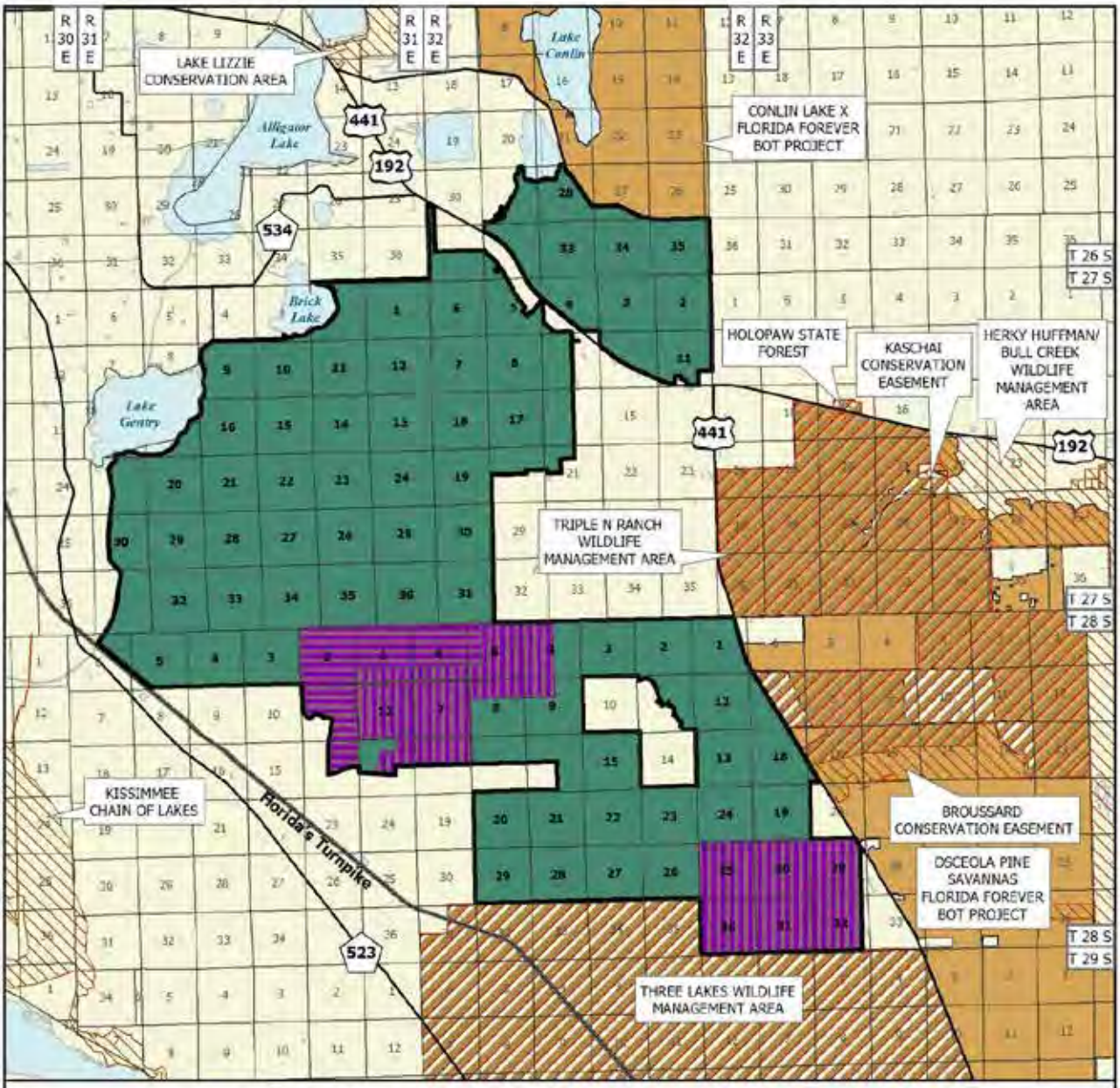
In April 2010, ARC voted to remove 7,722 acres from the boundary because they have already been developed with residential and commercial structures.

On December 9, 2011, ARC placed this project into the Florida Forever category of Less-than-Fee projects.

Coordination
Osceola County is an acquisition partner in this project.

Management Policy Statement
The Big Bend Swamp/Holopaw Ranch Lands project includes nearly 50,000 acres and is 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 of the Kissimmee River Basin and will form important adjunct lands for a public lands complex already under management (or proposed for management) by 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, crested caracara, 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 FFS as a cooperating manager.

Management Prospectus
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 landowners 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. They also provide 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 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 of management after acquisition, emphasis will be placed on securing and posting boundaries, assuring public access to the tract, surveying wildlife and plant communities, using prescribed fire, and establishing relationships with adjacent landowners. A management plan for the tract will be prepared, including forming an appropriate Management Advisory Group with 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. Whenever possible, existing roads, trails and firebreaks 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.



BIG BEND SWAMP/HOLOPAW RANCH

OSCEOLA COUNTY

- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Acquired for Conservation (Fee Simple)
- Acquired for Conservation (Less-Than-Fee)
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Other Florida Forever BOT Projects
- State Owned Lands
- Other Conservation Lands

0 1 2 4 Miles



DECEMBER 2016

Also for the long term, FWC will try to maintain and establish rapport with landowners adjacent to the WMA; provide technical assistance and advice in order to assure the welfare of such ecosystem components as wetlands; and establish working relationships with local representatives of regulatory agencies such as Water Management Districts, counties, DEP, and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. That would ensure solutions if conflicts arise.

Floral and faunal inventories will be continually updated by FWC biologists with 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, FFS, 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 is current 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 by stocking cattle, or with 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 FWC will cooperate with other state and local governmental agencies in managing the area, but will seek special assistance from the FFS in managing forest resources and implementing prescribed burning programs.

Revenue sources, management costs and employees needed Funding of requisite positions, OPS, expenses and OCO would come from the Conservation and Recreation 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.

Updated July 14, 2017

Management Cost Summary/FWC (2000)

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

Blue Head Ranch

Highlands County — Critical Natural Lands

Purpose for State Acquisition

Acquiring the lands and waters of the Blue Head Ranch project will extend conservation ownership and management in a region of the state with renowned, high quality natural, hydrological and wildlife resources.

The Blue Head Ranch project protects a large portion of the Fisheating Creek watershed and interlinked hydrological system, including additional creek frontage and important tributaries. Additionally, the project encompasses a wide range and diversity of natural resources within a matrix dominated by high quality natural communities, including large blocks of the endemic Dry Prairie and Mesic Flatwoods communities. The Blue Head Ranch project also serves to capture, store and slowly release (although the later attribute could be enhanced through some hydrological restoration) substantial volumes of water that ultimately make their way to the interconnected downstream ecosystems of Lake Okeechobee and the Everglades. As such, the state is now presented with the opportunity to protect additional high quality lands that will provide continued water supplies, enhanced water quality, more natural seasonal storage and a wide variety of indispensable ecosystem services to the millions of residents of South Florida.

The project appears to meet at least portions of all three Florida Forever measures for water supply of the Florida Forever program. Those include the number of acres to provide retention and storage of surface water in naturally occurring storage areas, and the number of acres acquired of groundwater recharge areas.

Blue Head Ranch
FNAI Elements

Florida Scrub-Jay	G2/S2
Florida Black Bear	G5T2/S2
Gopher Tortoise	G3/S3
Edison's Ascyrum	G2/S2
Short-tailed Hawk	G4G5/S1
Florida Sandhill Crane	G5T2T3/S2S3
Bachman's Sparrow	G3/S3
Cutthroat Grass	G3/S3
Wood Stork	G4/S2
Crested Caracara	G5/S2
Bald Eagle	G5/S3
Snowy Egret	G5/S3

13 rare species are associated with the project

Manager

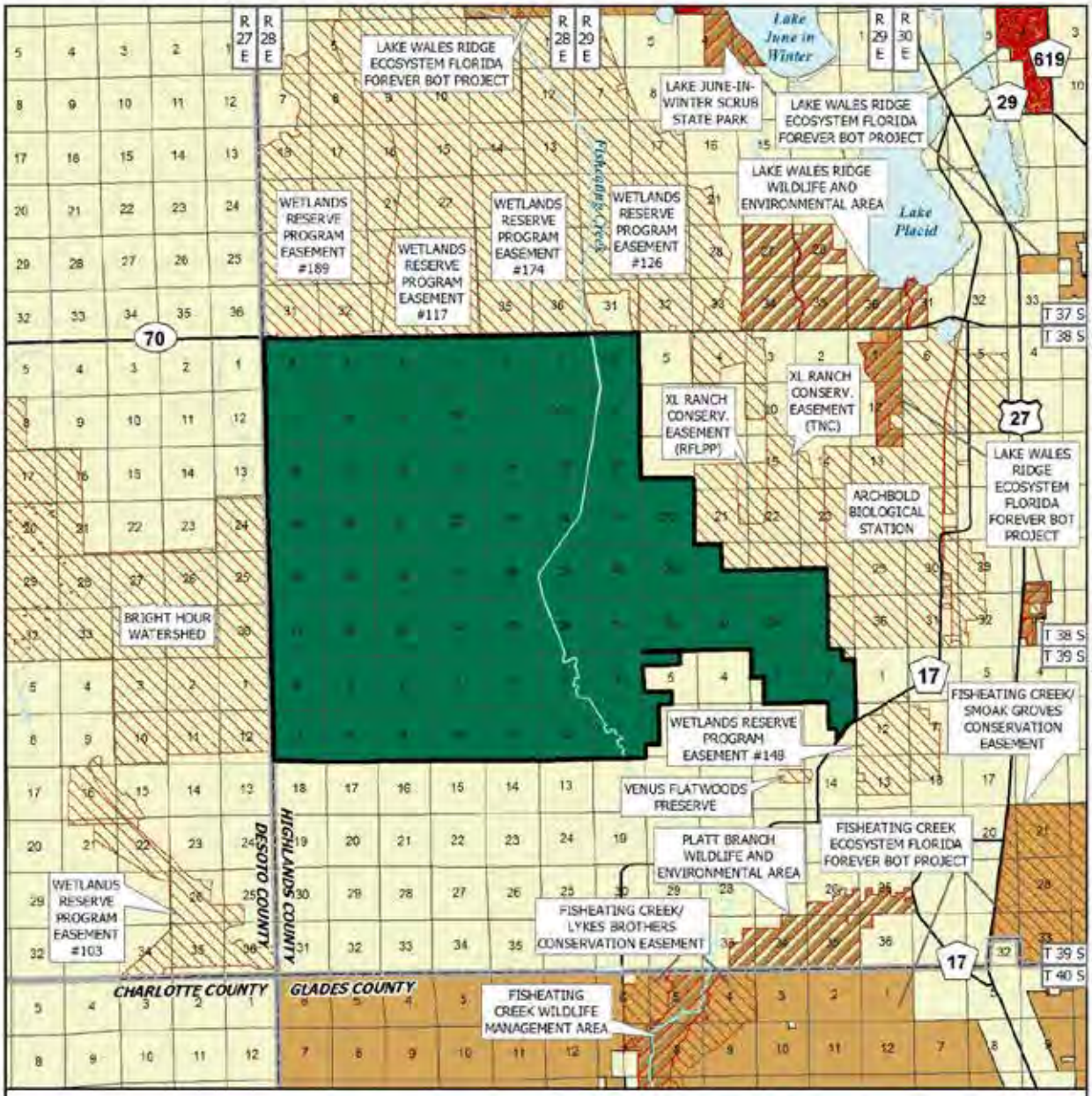
The project could be acquired by less-than-fee means. If acquired in full fee, the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC) would be the designated manager. At the ARC meeting, there was discussion that the owners were willing to consider less than fee acquisition, and that there could be other alternatives to the entire site being managed by FWC.

General Description

Blue Head Ranch is in the heart of the native, and endemic, Florida grassland country that stretches north and west of Lake Okeechobee. The entire Blue Head Ranch ownership lies within Highlands County, Florida, straddling the northern and southern sides of S.R. 70. Only the 40,559 acres located south of S.R. 70, however, are proposed for acquisition by the Florida Forever program.

Blue Head Ranch is a working ranch with approximately 4,000 head of cattle and has a relatively small area of associated barns, equipment sheds, pens and several houses. According to the proposal a few additional, occupied and unoccupied, employee houses are scattered around the property. Pasture is interspersed among prairie, hammocks, and depressional wetlands throughout the property with the largest occurring in the southern quarter of the main block of the proposal. Fisheating Creek has been channelized for about 75 percent of its length through the property but retains a more natural flow at the southern end of the property. Other ditching, some substantial, is present throughout the ranch along roads

Placed on List	**2012**
Project Area (GIS Acres)	**43,051**
Acres Acquired (GIS)	**0**
at a Cost of	**$0**
Acres Remaining (GIS)	**43,051**
Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	**$11,997,854**



BLUE HEAD RANCH

HIGHLANDS COUNTY

- Florida Forever Proposal Boundary
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Florida Forever BOT Projects
- State Owned Lands
- Other Conservation Lands

N W E S

0 2 4 8 Miles



JUNE 2016

and through wetlands. There are woods roads throughout most of the property and several regularly graded limerock roads.

There is one, very large, block of improved pasture along the southern boundary of the property that occupies at least six sections (three miles wide by two miles deep). This area was the site of the old Graham Dairy and was previously owned by the family of former Florida Governor and U.S. Senator Bob Graham. Although highly disturbed, the pasture areas often support abundant vertebrate wildlife, including several rare species. Facilities and other kinds of disturbances include the management complex consisting of several houses, barns, equipment sheds, pens and other facilities located near the northwestern corner of the project, just south of S.R. 70. Additionally, there are a few other employee houses scattered around the property, some occupied, some not.

Public Use
Public use would depend on the property being acquired in full fee, or if the owner agrees to public access in a less-than-fee acquisition. The Division of Recreation and Parks (DRP) reports the property could be used for hiking, geocaching, bird watching, and primitive camping.

Acquisition Planning
Much of this area was submitted as a proposal and approved as a project in 1986. However, the landowner requested its removal from the list in 1987 because he was not interested in selling the land. On August 17, 2012 the current project was presented to ARC by The Nature Conservancy and Realtor Dean Saunders representing the landowner. The proposal was accepted by ARC for review. It was added to the Florida Forever list as a Critical Natural Lands project on December 14, 2012.

On June 19, 2015 ARC approved further evaluation of a project proposal for A.P. Ranch, 822 acres in Highlands County adjacent to the Blue Head Ranch Florida Forever project. At the October 16, 2015 ARC meeting this was amended to the Blue Head Ranch project.

On April 22, 2016 ARC voted to approve the 1,682-acre Lewis Friend Farm less than fee proposal in Highlands County as a Florida Forever project. Then ARC added that acreage into the boundary of the adjacent Blue Head Ranch Florida Forever project. This proposal is three parcels south of Lake Placid, all bordering the Blue Head Ranch Florida Forever project, but hydrologically connected to the Fisheating Creek area. The land is a mix of improved pasture that has been regularly burned (694 acres), scattered natural pines (467 acres) and wetland forests (448 acres).

Coordination
This project would help establish a wildlife corridor between the Lake Wales Ridge and the South Florida Water Management District's Bright Hour Watershed Conservation Easement. There are no acquisition partners at this time.

Management Policy Statement
The primary goals of managing the Blue Head Ranch are to establish a landscape-size connection with adjacent conservation properties, to ensure the environmental and hydrological health of the Florida Everglades Ecosystem with minimal residential and commercial development, and provide and enhance habitat of numerous rare species and imperiled communities.

Management Prospectus
Qualifications for State Designation The Blue Head Ranch would conserve, protect, manage, or restore important ecosystems, landscapes, and forests, enhance or protect significant surface water and wildlife resources, and conserve, protect, manage or restore the Fisheating Creek and other area watersheds and the interconnected downstream systems of Lake Okeechobee and the Florida Everglades. The project would also conserve and protect significant landscape scale habitat and provide wildlife corridors.

Manager The FWC has submitted a management prospectus to manage the entire project area if it is acquired in full fee. If the property was acquired by less-than-fee (conservation easement), the Office of Environmental Services of the Division of State Lands, or its successor, would monitor the progress and condition of the property.

Conditions affecting intensity of management The intensity of the management of Blue Head Ranch would depend on the conditions of its acquisition or its monitoring. Much of the area has been used for cattle ranching. Much of the land is dry prairie that has been converted to improved pasture, with ditching, clearing, tilling, and reseeding with specific grass types.

Timetable for implementing management, and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure If acquired and leased to FWC for management, they will develop a management plan describing the management goals and objectives necessary to implement future resource management. The management plan will also establish the current and future roles of cooperating entities including governmental agencies, non-government organizations and other stakeholders.

Revenue-generating potential Revenue from conservation lands such as Blue Head Ranch can include permits and recreational user fees and ecotourism activities, if such projects could be economically developed. Area regulations would be developed to identify the necessary and required permits, fees and regulations. Timber sales from thinning operations or restoration of off-site plantations may also yield additional revenue. Apiary leases will be considered as a revenue source depending on the area meeting the criteria of FWC's Apiary Policy. Additionally, cattle grazing leases may also be considered, contingent upon the suitability of the site within FWC's cattle grazing criteria.

Cooperators in management activities If Blue Head Ranch is acquired and leased to FWC for management, FWC will cooperate with other Federal, State and local governmental agencies including the USFWS, USDA, Florida Forest Service, DEP, SFWMD, and Highlands County, (deleted "and") among others, in management of the property.

Management costs and sources of revenue
The initial non-recurring (first year only) start-up costs for this project are estimated to be $6,490,240 which includes public access and infrastructure and fixed capital outlays necessary for management. Following is an estimate of the annual operating costs to operate and manage Blue Head Ranch. Optimal management of the area would require eight (8) full-time equivalent (FTE) positions to optimally manage the area. Salary requirements for these FTE positions, as well as those of other needed FWC staff, and costs to operate and manage the area are reflected in the cost estimate below. All land management funding is dependent upon annual legislative appropriations.

Updated January 30, 2017

Estimated Recurring Annual Management Costs (2012)

Exotic Species Control	$100,193	(1)
Prescribed Burning	$214,584	(1)
Cultural Resource Management	$8,924	(1)
Timber Management	$13,792	(1)
Hydrological Management	$90,863	(1)
Other (Restoration, Enhancement, Surveys, Monitoring, etc.)	$1,122,000	(1)
Subtotal	$1,550,356	
Administration		(1)
General administration	$33,668	
Support		
Land Management Planning	$54,761	(1)
Land Management Reviews	$8,113	(3)
Training/Staff Development	$9,735	(1)
Vehicle Purchase	$169,152	(2)
Vehicle Operation and Maintenance	$99,787	(1)
Other (Technical Reports, Data Management, etc.)		

(1) Immediate (annual)
(2) Intermediate (3-4 years)
(3) Other (5+ years)

Resource Management
Expenditure Priority schedule:

* Based on the characteristics and requirements of this area, eight (8) full time equivalent (FTE) positions would be optimal to fully manage this area. All land management funding is dependent upon annual legislative appropriations.

Bombing Range Ridge

Polk, Highlands and Osceola Counties — Critical Natural Lands

Purpose for State Acquisition

Public acquisition of this 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. This project may also help complete the Florida National Scenic Trail, a statewide non-motorized trail that crosses a number of Florida Forever project sites.

Manager

The Florida Forest Services (FFS) and the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC) will manage all but some 540 acres in the north portion of the project. The 540 acres, lying adjacent to Rosalie Creek, will be managed by the Department of Environment Protection's Division of Recreation and Parks (DRP).

General Description

As originally proposed, the Bombing Range Ridge project, with flatwoods, marshes, swamps, hammocks, and part of a scrub ridge, would connect Avon Park Air Force Range, Lake Kissimmee State Park, and South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD) 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.

Public Use

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

Acquisition Planning

The Bombing Range Ridge project was added to the Land Acquisition and Management Advisory Council's (LAMAC) 1997 Conservation and Recreation Lands (CARL) Priority list at their December meeting. This fee-simple acquisition, sponsored by the Florida Natural Areas Inventory (FNAI) and Florida Game & Fish Commission (FG&FC), consisted of approximately 39,073 acres, multiple owners, and a 1997 taxable value of $15,238,510.

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

On August 19, 1997, the Polk County Board of County Commissioners signed a resolution that gave high

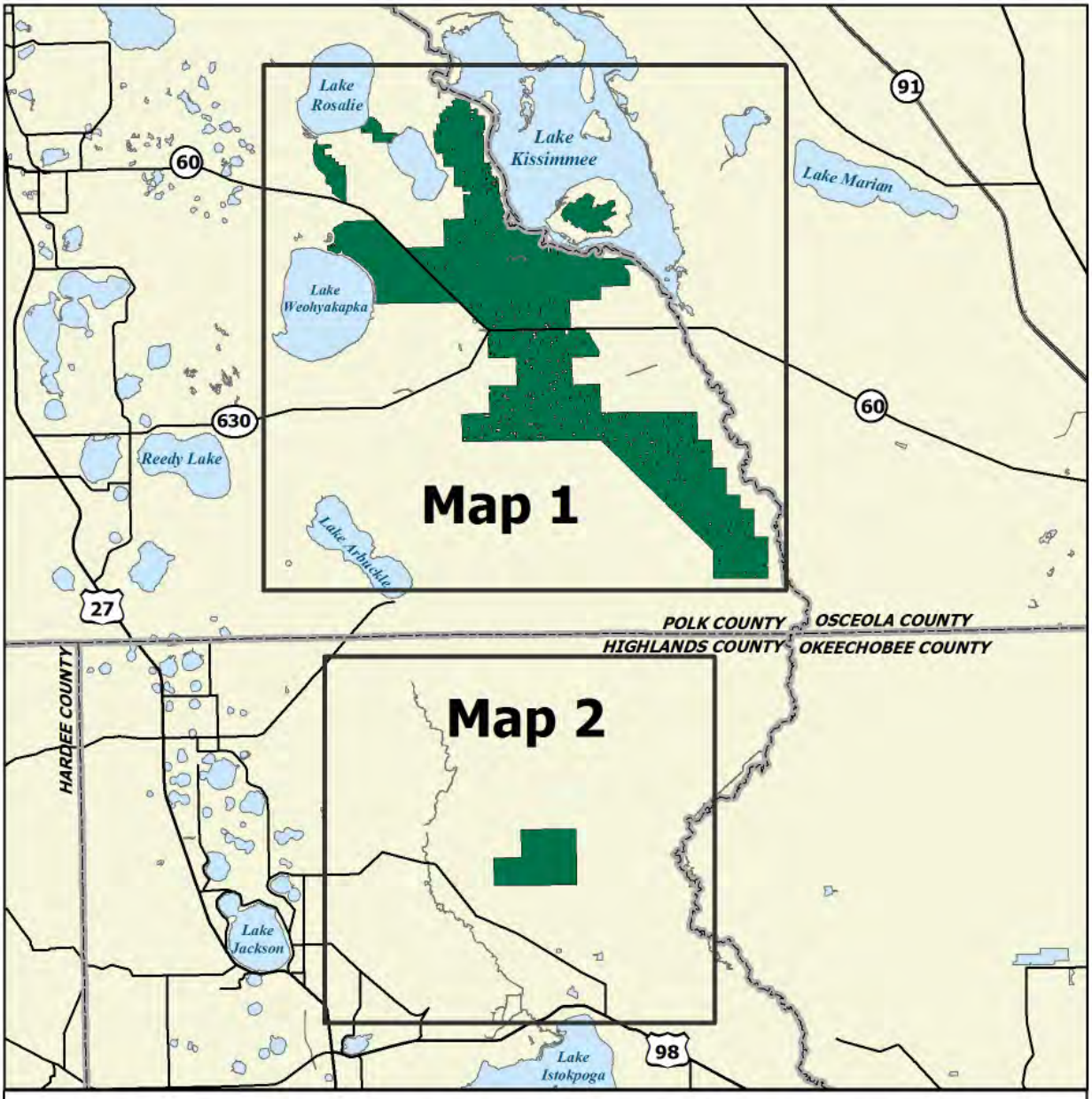
Bombing Range Ridge
FNAI Elements

Florida Scrub-jay	G2/S2
Florida Black Bear	G5T2/S2
Red-cockaded Woodpecker	G3/S2
Eastern Indigo Snake	G3Q/S3
Swallow-tailed Kite	G5/S2
Berry's Skipper	G2/S2
Florida Sandhill Crane	G5T2T3/S2S3
Bachman's Sparrow	G3/S3
Nodding Pinweed	G3/S3
Snail Kite	G4G5/S2
Florida Burrowing Owl	G4T3/S3
Bald Eagle	G5/S3

12 rare species are associated with the project

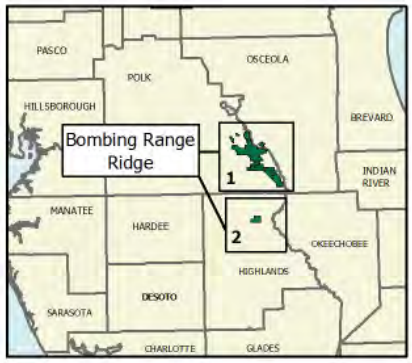
Placed on List	**1998**
Project Area (GIS Acres)	**46,298**
Acres Acquired (GIS)	**14,435***
at a Cost of	**$24,431,085***
Acres Remaining (GIS)	**31,863**
Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	**$13,179,693**

*** Including dollars spent and acres acquired by SFWMD, and Polk County**



BOMBING RANGE RIDGE: OVERVIEW

POLK, HIGHLANDS, AND OSCEOLA COUNTIES





0 3 6 12

Miles

OCTOBER 2013

priority to this project and supported the acquisition through the CARL program.

In 1998, Polk County and the SFWMD acquired the Sumica tract (4,167 acres).

On May 17, 2001, the Acquisition and Restoration Council (ARC) approved a fee-simple 1,521-acre addition to the project boundary. It was sponsored by the owner, Meredith Scott MD Trust, and had a 2000 taxable value of $3,256,856.

On August 15, 2003, the ARC approved a less-than-fee 1,691-acre addition (Brahma Island tract) to the project boundary. It was sponsored by the Saunders Realty, consisted of one owner, Cary & Layne Lightsey, and had a 2002 taxable value of $176,180. The Office of Environmental Services (OES) will monitor the conservation easement. In April 2005, the Board of Trustees acquired the Brahma Island Tract (1,063.40 acres) through a conservation easement.

On October 13, 2006, the ARC approved a fee-simple, 3,189-acre addition (aka Goolsby Ranch) to the project boundary. It was sponsored by the Nature Conservancy (TNC), had one landowner, the Goolsby family, and had a 2004 taxable value of $415,291. If acquired, the site, in Highlands County, will be managed by the FFS. In view of the configuration of the Bombing Range Ridge project, this site is not essential to project completion or manageability.

On August 15, 2011 the DSL purchased 2,674.61 acres from TNC ($5,349,220); OES to manage as a conservation easement.

On December 9, 2011, ARC placed this project into the Florida Forever category of Critical Natural Lands projects.

Coordination

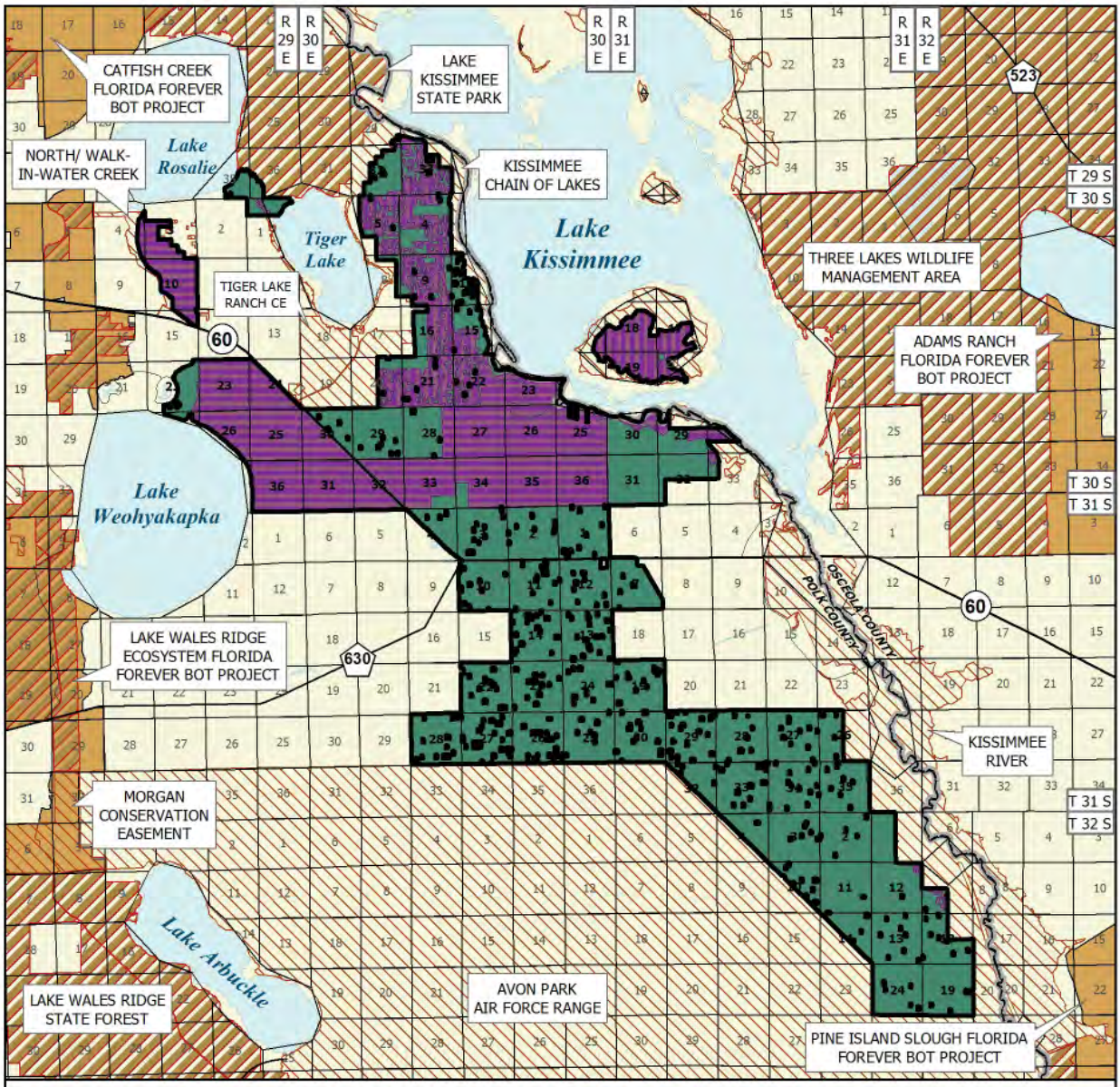
About 2 percent of the parcels within the project are either county owned or county tax certificates. The county has expressed interest in giving the land to the state and letting the state manage it, selling the parcels to the state, or exchanging the parcels with the state for other parcels outside the proposal. TNC is an intermediary on this project.

Management Policy Statement

The primary goals of management of the Bombing Range Ridge 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 project is a vast area of 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, and a portion of the creek is already a part of the park. Also, the project's size and diversity make it desirable for a state forest. Management by the FFS as a state forest depends on the state obtaining legal public access to the site and acquiring fee simple title to the core parcels.
Manager FFS is recommended as lead manager, and DRP 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 development would be done compatible with long-term resource protection.
Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure Upon the fee title acquisition, the DRP proposes to provide public access for low intensity, non-facility related outdoor recreation activities. The FFS proposes to manage the site as a unit of the Lake Wales Ridge State Forest (LWRSF), and management activities will be done with district and LWRSF personnel. Initial or intermediate efforts of the FFS will concentrate on site security, public and fire management access, resource inventory, and removing trash. The public will have appropriate access while, simultaneously, sensitive resources will be affordably protected. Vehicle 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. 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



BOMBING RANGE RIDGE: MAP 1 OF 2

POLK AND OSCEOLA COUNTIES

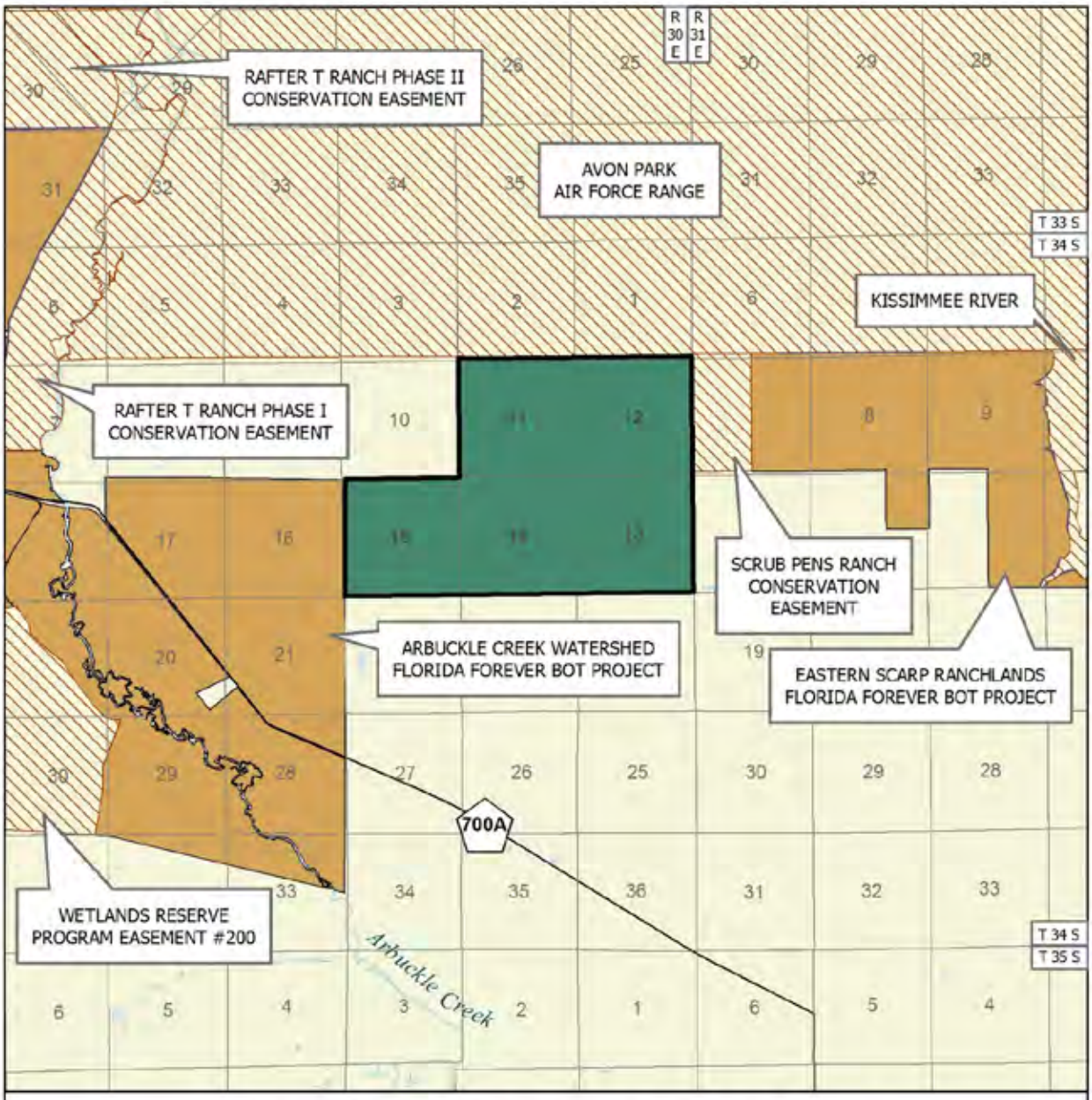
- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Acquired for Conservation (Fee Simple)
- Acquired for Conservation (Less-Than-Fee)
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- State Owned Lands
- Other Conservation Lands
- Other Florida Forever BOT Projects

N W E S

0 1 2 4 Miles



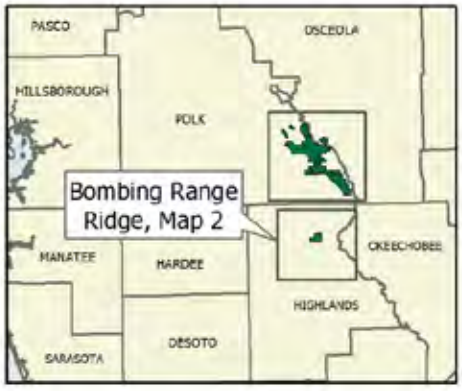
OCTOBER 2013



BOMBING RANGE RIDGE: MAP 2 OF 2

HIGHLANDS COUNTY

- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Other Florida Forever BOT Projects
- State Owned Lands
- Other Conservation Lands



0 1 2 4 Miles

JANUARY 2016

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 FFS and the DRP 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.

Updated February 4, 2016



Management Cost Summary/DRP (1998)

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

Management Cost Summary/FFS (1998)

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

Brevard Coastal Scrub Ecosystem

Brevard County Partnerships

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 scrub fragments in the county, which will aid survival of the endangered scrub jay and provide areas where the public can appreciate and learn about this unique landscape.

Manager

Brevard County will manage the original six sites, and the Valkaria/Micco Expansion Site added in 2002. The Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC) will manage the six sites added in 1996, and the Ten Mile Ridge site added in 2002. The Florida Coastal Office (FCO, formerly CAMA, Coastal and Aquatic Managed Areas) will manage one site added in 2001. The City of Titusville will manage the Falcon Woods portion added in 2008.

General Description

The project includes twenty 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 eliminate any unprotected scrub and adjacent flatwoods communities of Brevard County in the very near future. No archaeological sites are known from the project.

Brevard Coastal Scrub Ecosystem
FNAI Elements

Florida Scrub-jay	G2/S2
Eastern Indigo Snake	G3Q/S3
Gopher Tortoise	G3/S3
Titusville Balm	G1Q/S1
Celestial Lily	G2/S2
Horn's Aethecerinus Long-Horned Beetle	G2/S2
Pine Pinweed	G2/S2
Tampa Vervain	G2/S2
Sand-dune Spurge	G2/S2
Giant Orchid	G2G3/S2
Hay Scented Fern	G4/S1
Florida Beargrass	G3/S3

18 rare species are associated with 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

On December 10, 1992, the Land Acquisition Advisory Council (LAAC) added the Scrub Jay Refugia project to the Conservation and Recreation Lands (CARL) Priority list. This fee-simple acquisition consisted of approximately 8,178 acres, several hundred parcels and landowners, and a taxable value of $53,319,683. Brevard County sponsored the project that contained 5 sites: Tico (± 2,421 acres, Grand Central a major owner, Brevard County has acquired 52 acres); Valkaria (± 2,764 acres with multiple owners, County has acquired 155 acres); Rockledge (± 2,591 acres, three major owners: Barge & Tabacchi, Duda, and Grand Central, the remainder is subdivided, County has acquired 141 acres); Condev (52 acres, two owners: Nelson and SR 405 Ltd); South Babcock (529 acres, multiple owners).

Placed on List	**1993***
Project Area (GIS Acres)	**41,261**
Acres Acquired (GIS)	**20,208***
at a Cost of	**$86,085,773***
Acres Remaining (GIS)	**21,052**

with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of 38,395,620

***Includes acreage acquired and funds spent by Brevard County and the St. Johns River Water Management District (SJRWMD). The donation by TNC is valued at $40,000.**

Note: 1,667 acres were removed from the project boundary per landowners' request in December 2009. 3877 acres were removed in April 2010 due to residential/commercial infrastructure/development and one owner's request.

On July 23, 1993, the LAAC approved a fee-simple, 179-acre addition (Rockledge Scrub Sanctuary) to the project boundary. It was sponsored by the South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD), consisted of 6 landowners (T. Barge & M. Tabacchi, L.R. Pierce Trust, N. Schopke & M. Tabacchi, TCM Investment, Inc., A.L. & M. Jacoboski , and Florida Power & Light Co.), and a taxable value of $3,600,000.

On March 9, 1994, the LAAC approved a fee-simple, 1,322-acre addition (Micco Scrub) to the project boundary. The addition was sponsored by Brevard County, consisted of one landowner, Kentucky Central Life Ins. Co., at a taxable value of $1,500,120. Brevard County acquired this site.

On July 14, 1995, the LAAC approved a fee-simple, 1,410-acre addition to the project boundary. The addition consisted of four sites: Dicerandra Scrub, 44 acres, Malabar Scrub Sanctuary, 395 acres, Canova Beach Scrub, 138 acres, and Jordan Blvd, 833 acres. Brevard County sponsored this addition that consisted of multiple landowners, at a taxable value of $13,283,659. The County has acquired the Malabar and the Dicerandra Scrub sites.

In 1996, the LAAC combined the Brevard Coastal Scrub Ecosystem Initiative (CSEI) project with the Scrub Jay Refugia project bringing the new total acres to 27,745 with a TAV of $86,847,875, and on 12/5/1996 renamed it Brevard Coastal Scrub Ecosystem. The CSEI consisted of 6 sites: Fox/South Lake Complex - 9,189 acres; Titusville Wellfield - 972 acres; Grissom Parkway - 2,962 acres; Wickham Road - 822 acres; Micco Expansion - 1,833 acres; and Ten Mile Ridge – 529 acres, totaling 16,307 acres with a TAV of $40,780,060.

On December 3, 1998, the Land Acquisition Management Advisory Council (LAMAC) approved the transfer of the Valkaria, South Babcock, Ten Mile Ridge, and Grissom Parkway sites to the Mega-Multiparcel list. In 2001 this list was renamed Small Holdings.

On December 19, 2000, the ARC approved a fee-simple, ± 9,528-acre addition to the project boundary. The addition consisted of two sites: Malabar Expansion – 959.85 acres (Bargain/Shared) and Valkaria/Micco Expansion – 4,144.48 acres (Bargain/Shared) & 4,739.48 acres (Mega/Multiparcel). Sponsored by the Brevard County EEL Program, it consisted of 2,250 landowners, at a taxable value of $23,819,800. The following sites were deleted from the project due to development/improvement, habitat fragmentation or isolation: Canova Beach - 152.34 acres; Condev – 52.52 acres; and Wickham Road Complex – 809.62 acres; & Rockledge (select properties) – 860 acres. The total TAV for these sites was approximately $35,952,477.

On May 17, 2001, the ARC approved a fee-simple, ± 3,529-acre addition to the project boundary. The addition, sponsored by the CAMA (now FCO), consisted of eleven landowners, and a taxable value of $3,456,290.

On April 25, 2002, the ARC approved a fee-simple, 112-acre addition to the project. The addition, sponsored by The Nature Conservancy (TNC) for Brevard County, consisted of two sites (10 Mile Ridge Expansion – 62 acres and Valkario/Micco Expansion – 50 acres), multiple landowners, and a taxable value of $199,070.

On December 5, 2002, ARC moved this project to Group A of the 2003 Florida Forever Priority list.

On December 5, 2003, the ARC approved a fee-simple, 7,444-acre addition to the project boundary. The addition, sponsored by the Brevard County EEL Program, consisted of three landowners, Bernard Hersch – 112.25 acres; OLC, Inc/Campbell – 5,229.94 acres; and Babcock, LLC – 2,091.81 acres, and a taxable value of $2,808,217.

On September 21, 2006, the DSL purchased 5.52 acres in the Valkaria section at a tax deed sale (Oxford Finance Co. / $83,000).

In June 2007 Brevard County acquired 41 acres from Vero-Pittsburgh Partners LLC and added it to the boundary of the Enchanted Forest Sanctuary.

On June 13, 2008, ARC approved the 94-acre Falcon Woods Florida Forever project, and incorporated it into the boundary of the existing Brevard Coastal Scrub Ecosystem project. The Falcon Woods portion has a tax value of $4,556,000 and is proposed for fee-simple acquisition. The site includes 7 parcels under one ownership. The City of Titusville sponsored the project, and will also act as manager for the site. Falcon Woods consists primarily of imperiled sand pine scrub habitat. The project is also known as Tortoise Ridge, a name chosen by Brevard County students for its Florida Communities Trust application.

In September 2008, the Division of State Lands purchased 1.29 acres of the Hightower/Frasier ownership at Grissom Parkway for $5,500. The FWC will manage this section. In October 2008, TNC donated 2.71 acres, valued at $40,000, which will be managed by the Brevard County Environmentally Endangered Lands program.

At the landowners' requests, ARC on December 11, 2009 recommended that 1,667 acres be removed from the boundary--ownerships requesting: John S./John D. Copanos (20 ac.); John Copanos/Sebastian Resources 400, LP (902 ac.); Nick Dionisio/Brevard Landvest, LLC (745 ac.); all located within the Malabar Expansion and Valkaria/Micco Expansion.

In April 2010, ARC voted to remove 3,694 acres due to residential/commercial infrastructure and development plus 183 acres at the request of Mr. Wilton Banack, landowner, for total of 3,877 acres removed.

On December 9, 2011, ARC placed this project into the Florida Forever category of Partnerships projects.

Coordination

Brevard County, an acquisition partner, 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 projects.

Management Policy Statement

The primary goals of management of the Brevard Coastal Scrub Ecosystem 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 project as a wildlife and environmental area.

Manager Brevard County proposes to manage the six original sites of the Brevard Coastal Scrub Ecosystem. The FWC will manage the six sites added in 1996 and will manage the Ten Mile Ridge site added on April 25, 2002. The City of Titusville will manage the Falcon Woods portion added in 2008. On May 16, 2001, 3,529 acres were added that are to be managed by CAMA.

Conditions affecting intensity of management The Brevard Coastal Scrub Ecosystem 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 Environmentally Endangered Lands 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 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 about 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 complete, 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 from this project at this time. Mitigation agreements with USFWS have generated



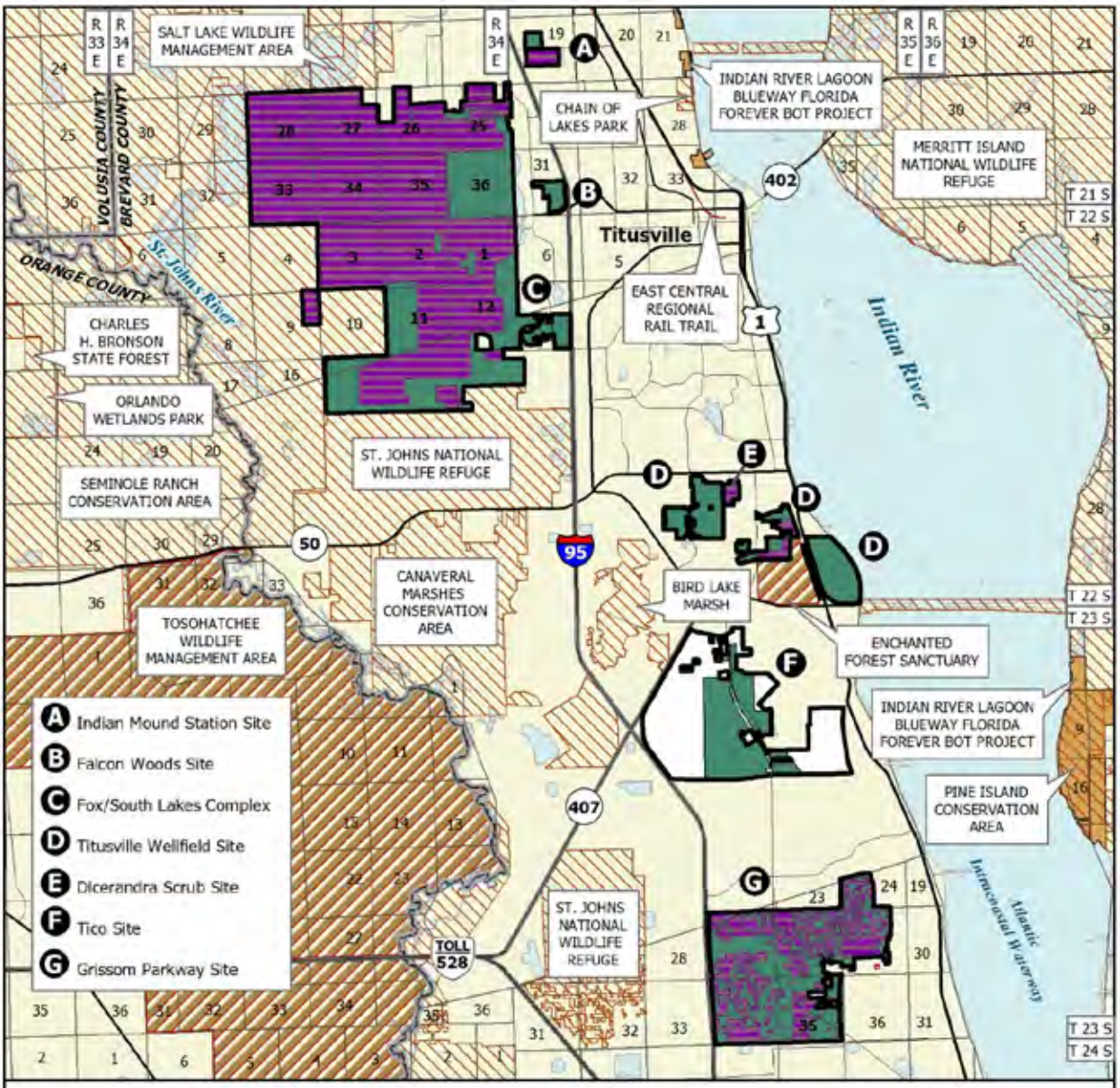
BREVARD COASTAL SCRUB ECOSYSTEM: OVERVIEW

BREVARD COUNTY



0 5 10 20 Miles

MAY 2010



BREVARD COASTAL SCRUB ECOSYSTEM: MAP 1 OF 3

BREVARD COUNTY

- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Acquired for Conservation (Fee Simple)
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Other Florida Forever BOT Projects
- State Owned Lands
- Other Conservation Lands

0 1.5 3 6 Miles



JANUARY 2015



BREVARD COASTAL SCRUB ECOSYSTEM: MAP 2 OF 3

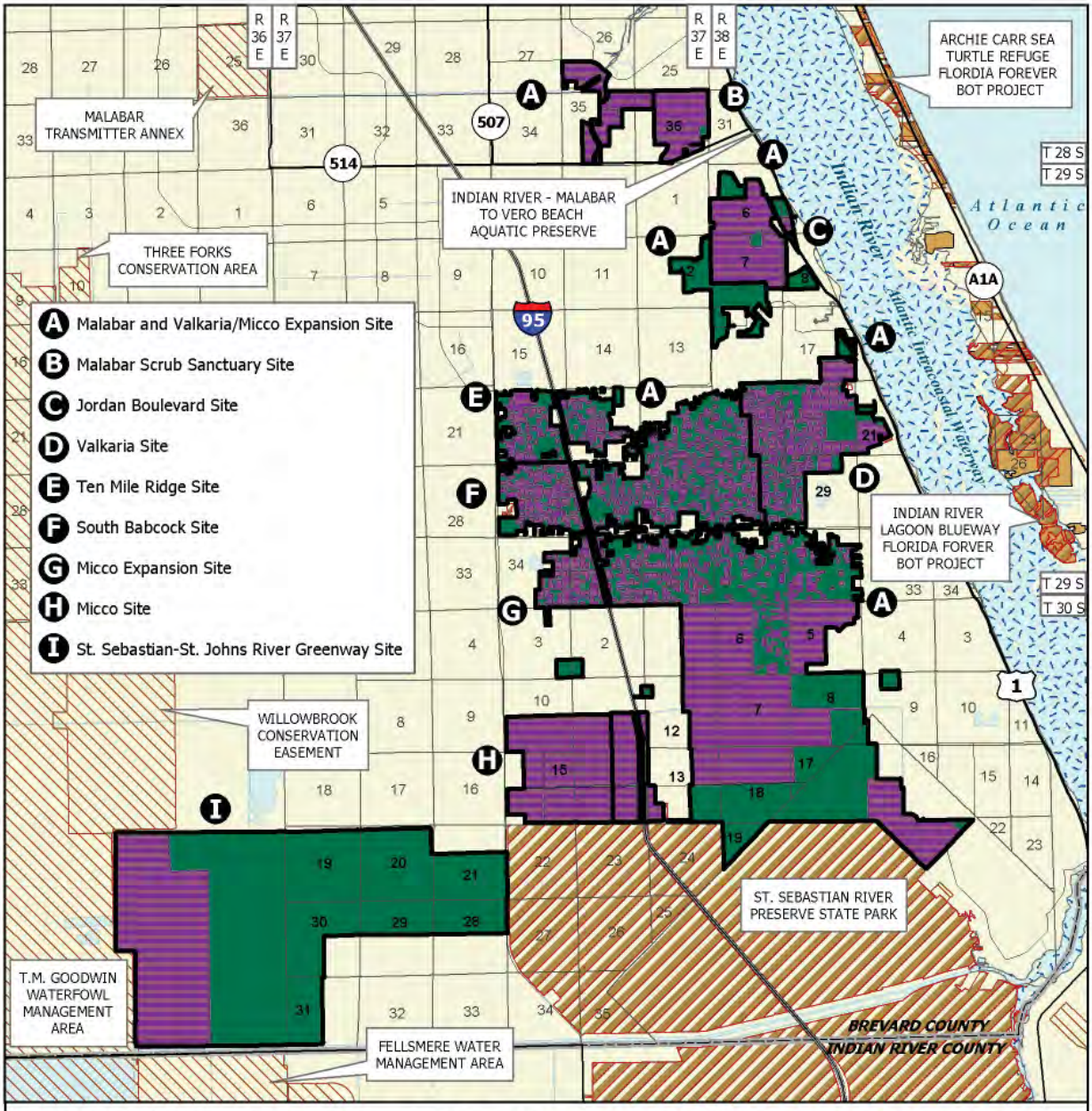
BREVARD COUNTY

- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Acquired for Conservation (Fee Simple)
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Other Florida Forever BOT Projects
- Other Conservation Lands
- State Aquatic Preserves

0 1 2 4 Miles



APRIL 2010



BREVARD COASTAL SCRUB ECOSYSTEM: MAP 3 OF 3

BREVARD COUNTY

- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Acquired for Conservation (Fee Simple)
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Other Florida Forever BOT Projects
- State Owned Lands
- Other Conservation Lands
- State Aquatic Preserves

0 1 2 4 Miles



APRIL 2013

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, FWC, and others) to implement a quality management program for scrub communities. The EEL Selection Committee will aggressively seek matching funds for site management, development of environmental education programs, and for necessary research and monitoring.

Management costs and sources of revenue An interagency 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 consistent with or exceeding State management appropriations.

Updated February 22, 2016

Management Cost Summary (1994)

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

Caber Coastal Connector

Levy County **Climate Change Lands**

Purpose for State Acquisition

The public acquisition of this project would preserve a mosaic of basin swamps, dome swamps, basin marshes, hydric hammocks, mesic and wet flatwoods, tidal marshes, xeric hammocks and pine plantations. The southern and northern boundaries have contiguous borders with several other land acquisition projects. This meets the Florida Forever goals of enhancing coordination and completion of land acquisition projects, and protecting and restoring the quality and natural functions of land, water and wetland systems of the state. Another benefit of this project is protecting water quality and estuarine resources in the area by preventing conversion of the property to development or intensive agriculture.

Manager

The Florida Department of Environmental Protection's Division of Recreation and Parks (DRP) is the recommended manager.

General Description

The proposed area is 3,672 acres and is located in Levy County, Florida, northeast of the town of Cedar Key. The northern portion of the project has a southern boundary with 2.5 miles of frontage along C.R. 326, or Southwest 78th Street, including a two mile contiguous border with the Cedar Key Scrub State Reserve. The eastern boundary of that portion is formed by C.R. 347, on which it has about one mile of road frontage. The western boundary is formed by a one and a quarter mile congruous boundary with a disjunctive portion of the Lower Suwannee NWR.

Caber Coastal Connector
FNAI Elements

Florida Scrub-jay	G2/S2
Florida Black Bear	G5T2/S2
Eastern Indigo Snake	G3Q/S3
Salt Marsh Vole	G5T1/S1
Bald Eagle	G5/S3

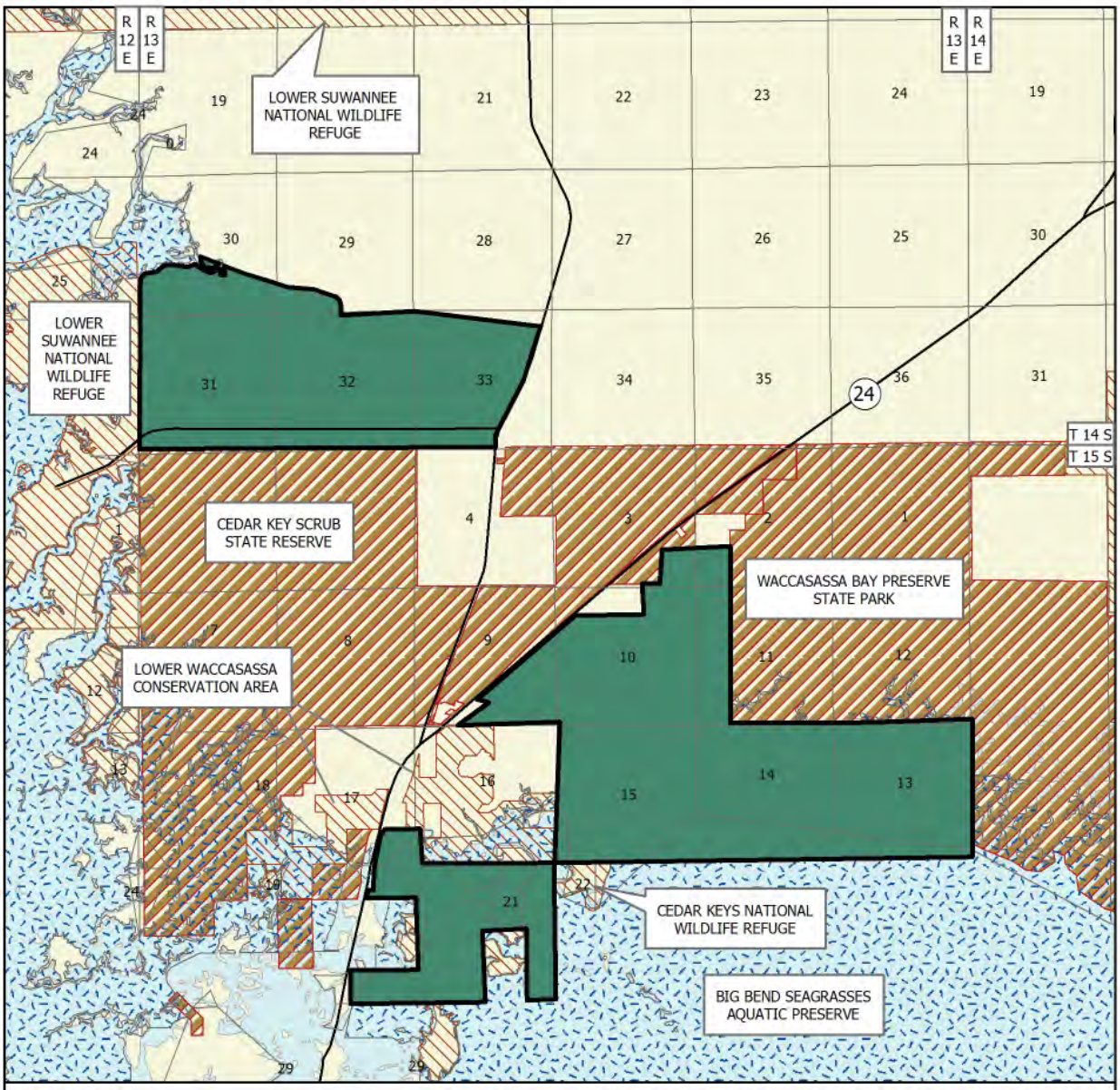
5 rare species are associated with the project

The remaining, or southern, portion of the Caber Coastal Connector is east of Cedar Key and State Road 24, including Live Oak Key, and extending to the south and west side of the Wacassassa Bay Preserve State Park.

Public Use

The project has the potential of providing diverse resource-based recreation for the region. It is strategically located among state and federally owned coastal lands for which there is no full service park area. It is also located within 10 miles of the town of Cedar Key and has excellent paved highway access. What differentiates the project from adjacent and nearby public lands, such as Cedar Key Scrub State Reserve and Waccasassa Bay State Preserve, is the existence of sufficient uplands on the coast that can provide easy access internally and support infrastructure to create a destination park and compliment the surrounding public resources. Parts of the property have been disturbed, however, other areas are highly scenic and many roads on the property could provide off-road bicycling, hiking and horseback riding opportunities. The expansive trail system that can be supported by the property could also be connected with trails from other nearby state and federal lands. Other resource-based activities could be provided such as nature appreciation and wildlife observation. Camping (primitive and RV), picnicking and canoe/kayak access would bolster the project as a destination park. A campground would serve the public well in this area. The property could also provide one or more stop-off sites in connection with the Big Bend Canoe Trail. While a public boat ramp cannot be ruled out, there is a public boat ramp facility at the south end of the project.

Placed on List	**2004**
Project Area (GIS Acres)	**3,672**
Acres Acquired (GIS)	**1,910**
at a Cost of	**$0**
Acres Remaining (GIS)	**1,761**
Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	**$3,368,000**



CABER COASTAL CONNECTOR

LEVY COUNTY

- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- State Owned Lands
- Other Conservation Lands
- State Aquatic Preserves

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Miles



JUNE 2013

An environmental education facility has been discussed in connection with the adjacent Cedar Key Scrub State Reserve and Waccasassa Bay State Preserve. Should the project be acquired, it would be considered along with locations in other management units for developing such a facility. Depending on management emphasis, the project could support hunting. As a full service park site, however, hunting opportunities would not be provided.

Acquisition Planning

On January 25, 2005, the Acquisition and Restoration Council (ARC) added the Caber Coastal Connector project to Group A of the Florida Forever (FF) 2005 Priority list. This fee-simple project, sponsored by the Nature Conservancy (TNC) and the Division of Recreation and Parks (DRP), consisted of a single owner, Caber Corporation, and a 2003 taxable value of $920,610. The essential parcels were owned by Caber Corporation.

On August 11, 2006, the ARC approved a fee-simple, 1,709-acre addition (aka Thompson Tract) to the project boundary. It was sponsored by TNC, consisted of one owner, Thompson, 12 parcels, and a 2005 taxable value of $1,524,160. The parcels were designated as essential.

On December 9, 2011, ARC placed this project in the Climate Change Lands category.

On June 14, 2013, ARC removed 3,590 acres from the design of the project after the Caber Corporation of Sarasota asked to have the 27 parcels in Levy County removed. The parcels are west of County Road 347, next to the Lower Suwannee National Wildlife Refuge.

In 2015 1,491.7 acres of Caber Coastal were acquired.

Coordination

The DRP and TNC are acquisition partners on this project.

Management Policy Statement

The primary land management goals of the project are to restore, maintain and protect important ecosystems and to plan for and provide a diverse resource-based recreational park consistent with the management prospectus.

Management Prospectus

Qualifications for State Designation The property has long been sought to connect tens of miles of coastal public lands. The project was within the original boundary of the Cedar Key Scrub Conservation and Recreation Land (CARL) project, but was never acquired because of an unwilling seller. When the CARL project was removed from the CARL/P2000 list in 1997, the DRP maintained an interest in the project area for resource connectivity and park purposes. The project also has limited scrub jay habitat. The scrub jays in this area are considered one of the westernmost populations in Florida. The population would be enhanced with the acquisition of this project.

Manager The DRP would be the manager of the Caber Coastal Connector properties if acquired full fee.

Conditions Affecting Intensity of Management

Portions of the project are in planted pine that will require rehabilitation over time to provide a natural landscape. Scrub areas will require significant work to restore the lands for scrub jay use. Over the long-term, the intensity of management and related costs would significantly increase if management emphasis shifts from protection and restoration efforts with limited public uses to a broader public use with more substantial infrastructure.

Timetable for Implementing Management Once the property is acquired and assigned to the DRP, the lands will be secured and management planning implemented. Resource inventories and analysis will be performed to determine objectives for restoration. Low intensity resource-based recreation, such as canoeing/kayaking and trails will initially be provided on the property. The magnitude and diversity of future resource-based recreation opportunities offered will depend on establishing a management plan for the property and funding for positions and infrastructure.

Revenue-generating potential DRP expects that no significant revenue is expected to be generated initially. Some revenue may be generated through timber sales as the land is being restored. The degree of future revenue generated will depend on the nature and extent of public use and facilities placed on the land.

Capital Project Expenditures It is anticipated that management funding will come from the CARL Trust Fund. Estimated budget needs for interim management follows:

Salary (1 FTE, 1 OPS)	**$47,700**
Expense	**$12,000**
OCO	**$36,100**
TOTAL	**$95,800**

Updated February 22, 2016

Caloosahatchee Ecoscape

Hendry and Gadsden Counties — Critical Natural Lands

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 (FWC).

General Description
The project has a mosaic of wet prairies, cypress basin and dome swamp, mesic flatwoods, wet flatwoods, depressional marshes, 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 District 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 back to the Archaic period.

Caloosahatchee Ecoscape
FNAI Elements

Florida Panther	G5T1/S1
Florida Black Bear	G5T2/S2
Florida Scrub-Jay	G2/S2
Swallow-tailed Kite	G5/S2
Mangrove Fox Squirrel	G5T2/S2
Crested Caracara	G5/S2
Bald Eagle	G5/S3

7 rare species are associated with the project

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

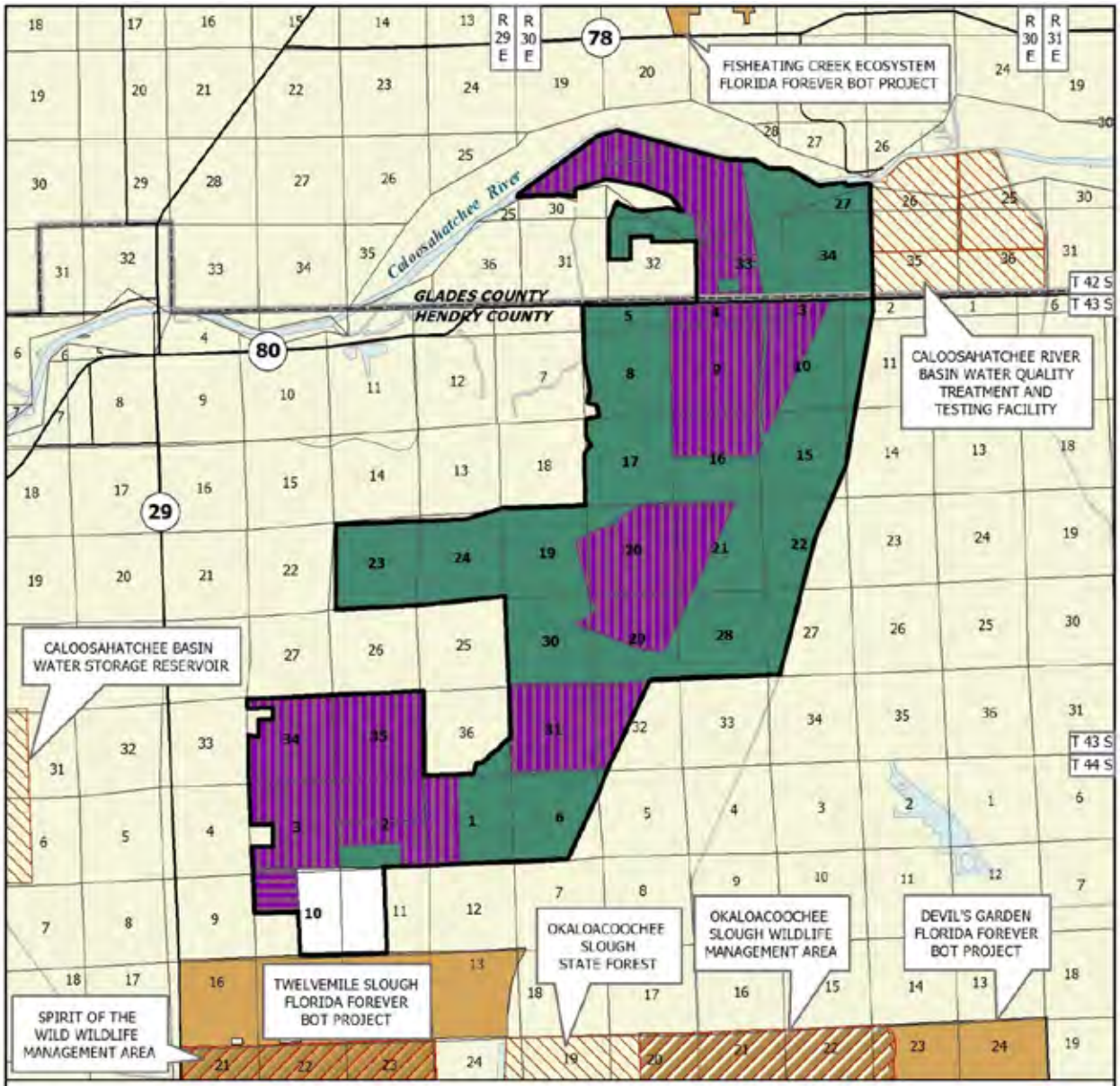
On March 26, 1999, the Council added 2,400 acres to the project. In 2002 a conservation easement was placed on the LaBelle Ranch (2,994 acres for $2,320,700). On June 13, 2008 the Acquisition and Restoration Council moved the Caloosahatchee Ecoscape project to the A List of Florida Forever projects in order to expedite acquisition. On November 4, 2009, Panther Passage Conservation Bank CE (1,292 acres) was purchased and is managed by FWC.

On December 9, 2011, ARC placed this project in the Critical Natural Lands category.

Coordination
TNC is considered an acquisition partner.

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.

Placed on List	**1998**
Project Area (GIS Acres)	**18,455**
Acres Acquired (GIS)	**7,751**
at a Cost of	**$2,320,700**
Acres Remaining (GIS)	**10,704**
Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	**$14,055,481**



CALOOSAHATCHEE ECOSCAPE

HENDRY AND GLADES COUNTIES

- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Acquired for Conservation (Fee Simple)
- Acquired for Conservation (Less-Than-Fee)
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Other Florida Forever BOT Projects
- State Owned Lands
- Other Conservation Lands

0 1 2 4 Miles



JULY 2015

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 as well as 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 FWC is designated as manager.

Conditions affecting intensity of management

Hydrologic manipulation and conversion of native range to improved pastures will require habitat restoration. Urbanization within, and adjacent to, the proposed project boundary will require that any large-scale controlled burning efforts 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, ecotourism, cattle grazing, and sustainable timber production.

Cooperators in management activities The FWC 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 northeastern corner of the Caloosahatchee Ecoscape project boundary.

Updated February 4, 2016



Camp Blanding-Raiford Greenway

Baker, Bradford and Clay Counties **Critical Natural Lands**

Purpose for State Acquisition

The Camp Blanding-Raiford Greenway Florida Forever Project was created at the request of the Office of Greenways and Trails (OGT) of the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) from a portion of the 2003 Camp Blanding to Osceola Greenway Florida Forever project. Public acquisition of the Camp Blanding-Raiford Greenway (CB-RG) project will contribute to the following Florida Forever goals:
(1) Increase the protection of Florida's biodiversity at the species, natural community, and landscape levels - provide a landscape connector between Camp Blanding on the southeast, the Northeast Florida Timberlands (when acquired) on the east, and Raiford WMA on the south; (2) Protect, restore, and maintain the quality and natural functions of land, water, and wetland systems of the state - four major blackwater streams from three major river basins originating within the project area, as well as several headwaters and tributaries; and (3) Increase the amount of forestland available for sustainable management of natural resources. The Florida National Scenic Trail, a cross-Florida hiking and non-motorized trail, is also planned to cross this project. The trail is a congressionally designated national scenic trail.

Manager

The Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC) and the Florida Forest Service (FFS) of the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services will be co-managers.

General Description

The original Camp Blanding-Osceola Greenway was subdivided to create two projects that maintain ecological connectivity among existing and proposed conservation lands, particularly as it relates to habitat for the Florida black bear. One of the key concepts is to permanently link disconnected habitat for species like the Florida black bear as well as other important focal species. As a result of the redesign, the two projects created are Camp Blanding-Raiford Greenway and Raiford-Osceola Greenway (R-OG). The Camp Blanding-Raiford Greenway project consists of approximately 33,973 acres of land from the northwest corner of Camp Blanding Military Reservation to the southwest tip of Nassau County. It connects several managed areas in Bradford, Clay, and Union Counties, resulting in a contiguous area of more than a half million acres of publicly owned or managed lands in north-central Florida. It abuts portions of the Northeast Florida Timberlands Florida Forever project. Physiographic features of interest include the Trail Ridge, the eastern boundary of the Cody Scarp, and several large wetlands that have been ecologically devalued by silvicultural activities or mining. Camp Blanding-Raiford Greenway Florida Forever project will be acquired in fee simple with multiple landowners.

Camp Blanding to Raiford Greenway
FNAI Elements

Florida Black Bear	G5T2/S2
Giant Orchid	G2G3/S2
Southeastern Weasel	G5T4/S3?

3 rare species are associated with the project

Public Use

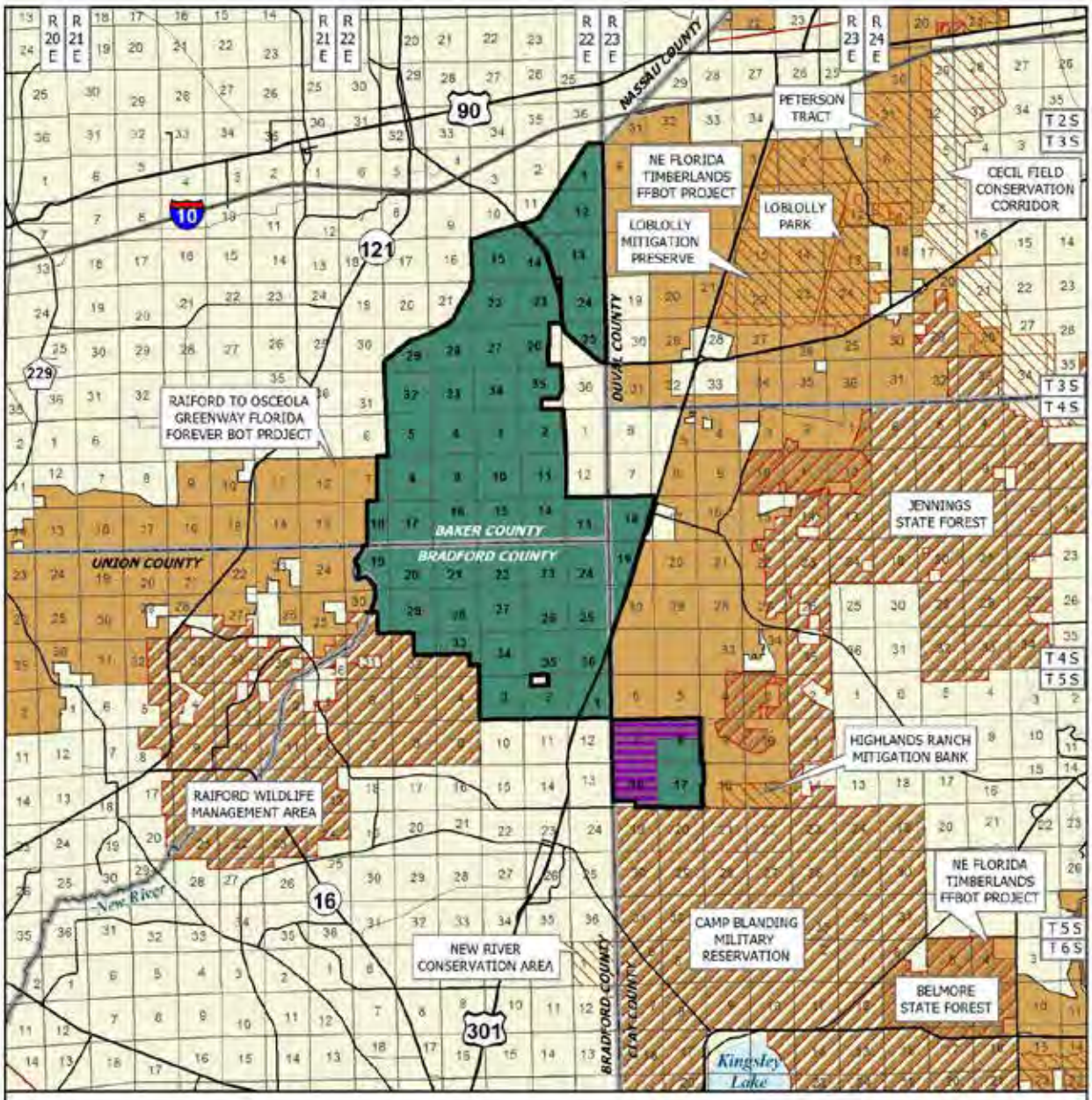
This project could have significant natural resource-based public recreational and educational potential if portions of the project were available to the public.

All trails throughout the project have potential for being multiple-use trails with hiking, horseback riding, and bicycling. Other recreational opportunities would include camping, picnicking, and hunting.

Of the activities mentioned, the 2000 Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan identifies hunting within the Bradford County portion of the

Redesigned for List	**2010**
Projects Area (GIS Acres)	**33,978**
Acres Acquired (GIS)	**1,537**
At a Cost Of	**$0**
Acres Remaining (GIS)	**32,440**

with Estimated (tax assessed) Value of $92,890,463



CAMP BLANDING - RAIFORD GREENWAY

BRADFORD, BAKER, AND CLAY COUNTIES

- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Acquired for Conservation (Fee Simple)
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Other Florida Forever BOT Projects
- State Owned Lands
- Other Conservation Lands

0 2 4 8 Miles



MARCH 2016

project as having a high need for the year 2005 for the region in which these counties are located.

Acquisition Planning
On December 5, 2003, the Acquisition & Restoration Council (ARC) added the Camp Blanding–Osceola Greenway project to Group A of the Florida Forever 2004 Priority list. This fee-simple and less-than-fee project, sponsored by the Office of Greenways & Trails (OGT) and the Conservation Trust of Florida (CTF), consisted of approximately 153,000 acres, multiple ownerships, and a 2002 taxable value of $28,508,089. The essential parcels were identified as the Plum Creek and Wachovia ownerships.

On October 13, 2006, the ARC approved a redesign to the essential parcels within the project. The number and acreage of essential parcels was revised by removing 106 parcels (64,250 acres) and adding 52 parcels (10,180 acres) which resulted in a declassification of 54,070 acres currently designated essential. The new essential parcel configuration retained a narrower greenway connection between Camp Blanding, Raiford Wildlife Management Area, and the Osceola National Forest.

On June 11, 2010 the ARC approved a redesign of the Camp Blanding-Osceola Greenway Florida Forever project that subdivided and reduced the expansive project into Camp Blanding-Raiford Greenway (33,973 acres) and Raiford - Osceola Greenway (67,673 acres).

On December 9, 2011, ARC placed this project in the Critical Natural Lands category.

Coordination
Conservation Trust of Florida and OGT are acquisition partners on this project.

Management Policy Statement
Areas of the project purchased in fee-simple will be managed to further the long-term protection of the site's plant and wildlife resources, promote sound stewardship of land, timber and water resources, and provide the public with access and quality recreational opportunities where possible
.

Unified Management Prospectus
Qualifications for state designation The Camp Blanding to Raiford Greenway (CB-RG) Florida Forever project has approximately 33,973 GIS acres in Baker, Bradford, and Clay counties, southwest of Jacksonville, 10 miles east of Lake City, and 16 miles north of Gainesville. The project area ranges from 2 to 6.5 miles wide, and connects and adjoins the Camp Blanding Military Reservation, Osceola National Forest, Northeast Florida Timberlands Florida Forever Project, and the Raiford Wildlife Management Area. The project would provide a landscape linkage of conservation lands of substantial ecological value, a critical component of a conservation corridor extending from central Florida to southeast Georgia. The most widespread community type within the project boundary is mesic flatwoods, of which the majority of acres are in silviculture operations, and a smaller number of acres are in a relatively natural condition. Sandhill communities total only about 230 acres, but may have substantial ecological value. The forested wetlands are the least disturbed natural areas. There are several large basin swamps, including (with approximate acreages) Turkey Creek Swamp (7,000 acres) and New River Swamp (4,000 acres). Dome swamps, wet flatwoods, and baygalls represent the remaining 15-20,000 acres. Floodplain swamps extend over approximately 4,000 acres of the joint CB-RG and the Raiford-Osceola Greenway project areas. Several flatwoods lakes are also present and also an important blackwater stream, the New River. The Florida Natural Areas Inventory (FNAI) Florida Forever Measures Evaluation indicates that 2 percent of the project area is under-represented natural communities. Imperiled or rare animal species documented to occur on the project include the eastern indigo snake, and the many-lined salamander. Additional imperiled or rare species reported to occur on the combined projects are the swallow-tailed kite, the white ibis, and the wood stork. Among other rare or imperiled species, the project is potential habitat for the Florida black bear and the red-cockaded woodpecker. Natural shorelines and shallow waters of the flatwoods lakes on the project provide habitat for wading birds, waterfowl, and many other aquatic and semi-aquatic animal species. Forested riparian corridors provide a habitat connection to the Santa Fe River floodplain and bottomland forests for species such as the bobcat, Florida black bear, gray fox, river otter and numerous other species of wildlife. A wildlife corridor such as the combined projects (CB-RG and R-OG) provides linkage to larger areas of high ecological value. Such corridors require habitat of sufficient size (optimally a mile or more in width), and quality (natural forested communities), in order to adequately provide for animal migration. This project provides habitat for Florida black bears and which occur on other public lands in the vicinity (Camp Blanding, Raiford WMA, Ocala National Forest, and

the Osceola National Forest/Okefenokee Complex). Substantial populations of white-tailed deer and other game species occur. FNAI classifies 99 percent of the project area as priority 1 critical parcels and potential importance as an ecological greenway. The hooded pitcher plant has been documented to occur within the project.

According to the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC), approximately 53.5 percent of the lands (18,259.2 acres) within the project are within a designated Strategic Habitat Conservation Area (SHCA) for black bear, Florida mouse, and striped newt. The project provides additional habitat for many focal species, which are indicators of natural communities, and suitable habitat conditions for other wildlife species. Focal species overlap: 1-3 species for 29,916 acres (43.5 percent); 4-6 species 33,264.8 acres (48.4 percent); 7-9 species 2,383.6 acres (3.4 percent); 10-12 species 8.9 acres (0.01 percent) for a total of 31,298 acres or 91.7 percent of the project.

Managers The FFS and the FWC.

Conditions affecting intensity of management The two Greenways (CB-RG and R-OG) are medium-need tracts that will require up-front resource management, including frequent use of prescribed fire where appropriate. Approximately 69 percent of the project area has disturbed ground cover due to past silviculture. Consequently, additional effort will be required to restore it to a desired future condition. FWC and FFS propose to work cooperatively to assess site management needs and develop the conceptual management plan (CMP) for the site. Examples of situations that may require cooperative effort include: restoring mesic and wet flatwoods previously managed for timber production, removing or thinning off-site timber species to promote regeneration of native ground covers and appropriate tree species, and reforesting recently harvested areas. As part of the unified management approach, the managing agencies will conduct an historic vegetation analysis to assist in determining appropriate desired future conditions, and identify appropriate restoration methods and tools. This effort will help conserve habitats and populations of imperiled or rare species. Other unified management priorities will include protecting and restoring sensitive wetlands, and the identification, control, and follow-up monitoring of exotic species. Restoration methods will also include thinning dense pine stands to decrease canopy cover and facilitate restoring native groundcovers. Protecting and restoring sensitive wetlands on the project would be a priority. It is also possible that recreational trails on the parcels could function as firelines, provide access for prescribed burning equipment, and provide an opportunity for wildlife viewing. Exotic plant species (tung oil tree, air potato, mimosa and others), have been observed in the project area. Air potato and mimosa are listed as Category I (most adversely affecting Florida's ecology) by the Florida Exotic Pest Plant Council; the tung oil tree is listed as Category II (increased abundance in Florida). Although observed infestations appear to pose no imminent threat to the ecological integrity of the project, there would be surveillance for, and removal of, such infestations of exotic invasive species.

Due to the presence of imperiled or rare species expected to occur within the proposed project, it is anticipated that resource inventories would be an initial priority under the unified management approach. Environmentally sensitive areas such as erosion-prone sites, listed species habitats, outstanding natural areas, and wetlands, are to be identified during the initial resource inventory to implement appropriate protective measures for each specific area. Such inventories are considered vital to unified management planning efforts directed at facility and infrastructure development, and design and implementation of recreational use programs.

Timetable for implementing management During the first year after acquisition, both agencies operating under the unified management approach anticipate emphasis on site security, posting boundaries, public access for low-intensity outdoor recreation, fire management, resource inventory, and removing trash. Both managing agencies will meet frequently to coordinate task assignments, and cooperate with, and seek the assistance of other state agencies, local governments, and other appropriate participants as it affects management of the project site. Both agencies will participate in the joint development of a CMP specifying area management goals and objectives. Long-term goals would emphasize ecosystem multiple use management and conserving the site's natural resources including timber, fish and wildlife, and water. These goals would include restoring habitat and hydrology, and conserving and protecting listed species of flora and fauna. Following completion of plant community inventory and historic vegetation analysis, quantified vegetation management objectives would be developed pursuant to an objective-based vegetation management process. Where practical, disturbed sites would be restored to conditions expected to occur in naturally functioning ecosystems, including re-establishment of species expected to occur naturally on specific sites. Management would emphasize enhancement of abundance, and spatial distribution of imperiled or rare species. Essential roads would be stabilized to provide all-weather public access and

management operations. Programs providing multiple recreational uses would also be implemented. Both agencies will work towards the development of a fire management plan that will apply prescribed burning in a manner that maximizes natural resource protection and enhancement. Whenever possible, existing roads, black lines, foam lines, and natural breaks will be used to contain and control prescribed and natural fires. Where appropriate, practical, and in pursuit of natural resource management objectives, timber resources will be managed with acceptable silvicultural practices. Thinning timber, introducing prescribed fire and sustainable forestry management practices could provide silvicultural products, ecological benefits and recreational benefits. Archaeological and historic sites would be managed in coordination with the Department of State's Division of Historical Resources (DHR). The DHR lists 12 such sites in the project area. Both agencies will work towards development of a road plan identifying roads to be used for vehicular access by the public, and roads for administrative use. Unnecessary roads, fire lanes, and hydrological disturbances would be abandoned or restored as practical. The road plan would ensure that the public has appropriate access and sensitive resources are protected. Infrastructure development would be the minimum required to serve needs of the public, including provisions for facilities necessary for the security and management of the project area.

Estimate of Revenue-Generating Potential Timber sales would be conducted as needed to improve or maintain desirable ecosystem conditions, under a multiple-use management concept. The FNAI indicates that 63 percent of the project area is available as priorities 1, 2, 3, and 5 for sustainable forestry. However, management would seek to improve the other revenue-generating potential of areas currently serving for forest products production by improving wildlife diversity and resource-based recreation in such areas. Additional revenue would be generated from sales of hunting licenses, fishing licenses, wildlife management area permits, and other special hunting permits. Some revenues might be realized in the future from recreational user fees and ecotourism activities, if such projects could be economically developed. Fifteen percent of all gross revenues will be returned to the county from which those funds were generated.

Cooperators in management activities The unified managers (FFS and FWC) should cooperate with other state and local governmental agencies, including the Florida Department of Corrections, St. Johns River Water Management District, State Armory Board, Suwannee River Water Management District, and the U. S. Forest Service, in managing the area.

Revenue sources, management costs and employees needed* Both agencies have agreed to a unified management framework whereby all CARL management funds, site generated revenues, and management expenditures are to be evenly divided between the FFS and FWC.

Info based on management of CB-RG:

Category:	Start-up	Recurring
Source of Funds:	CARL	CARL
Resource Management:	$1,747,592	$969,434
Administration:	$77,713	$10,388
Support:	$153,462	$13,047
Capital Improvements:	$3,411,310	$323,273
Visitor Services and Recreation:	$3,363	$58
Law Enforcement:	$42,880	$42,880
TOTAL:	$5,436,320	$1,359,080

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*includes employee salaries

Updated February 6, 2017

Carr Farm / Price's Scrub

Alachua and Marion Counties **Critical Natural Lands**

Purpose for State Acquisition

The Carr Farm/Price's Scrub in southwestern Alachua County includes scrub, upland mixed forest, scrubby flatwoods, wet flatwoods, depression marsh, marsh lake and sinkhole lake. This scrub is one of the northernmost examples of the community in peninsular Florida. Sandhill cranes have been seen on the Carr Farm as have bald eagles and swallow-tailed kites. Kestrels have been found using experimental nest boxes close to the project site along CR 320. Wood storks (presumably from the River Styx rookery) have been observed feeding on the site, and gopher tortoises are present. The area is expected to provide good habitat for the gopher frog and other declining amphibians because it has so many isolated seasonal ponds in proximity to extensive upland habitat. Indigo snakes have been observed in the vicinity.

Managers

The Division of Recreation and Parks (DRP) of the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP).

General Description

The Carr Farm/Price's Scrub in Alachua and Marion counties consists of three tracts totaling 1,260 acres owned by the family of the zoologist, Archie Carr. The property is in the Fairfield Hills physiographic unit and is underlain by the Miocene Hawthorne Formation of sandy clay mixed with phosphatic pebbles, capped in places by a sandy Plio-Pleistocene deposit. The property is predominantly upland mixed forest on the northern half, and scrub and wet flatwoods on the southern half. The division between hardwood-dominated communities in the northern half and the pine-dominated communities in the southern half are marked by a change in soil types. The property slopes from an elevation of 200 feet on the southern boundary to 90 feet on the northeastern border. Topography of the southern half is flat, with an imperceptible downward slope to the north, whereas the northern portion consists of rolling hills with steep slopes separated by ponds and depression marshes.

Carr Farm/Price's Scrub
FNAI Elements

Gopher Tortoise	G3/S3
Florida Spiny-pod	G2/S2
Hobbs' Cave Amphipod	G2G3/S2S3
Pondspice	G3?/S2

4 rare species are associated with the project

Public Use

The varied topography and resources of the site would provide opportunities for limited freshwater fishing and canoeing, primitive camping, nature trails, hiking trails, bicycle riding trails and horseback riding trails. Picnicking and environmental education would also be suitable for this property. The Carr Farm site has potential for interpretation of the life and times of one of the leading naturalists of Florida, Archie Carr.

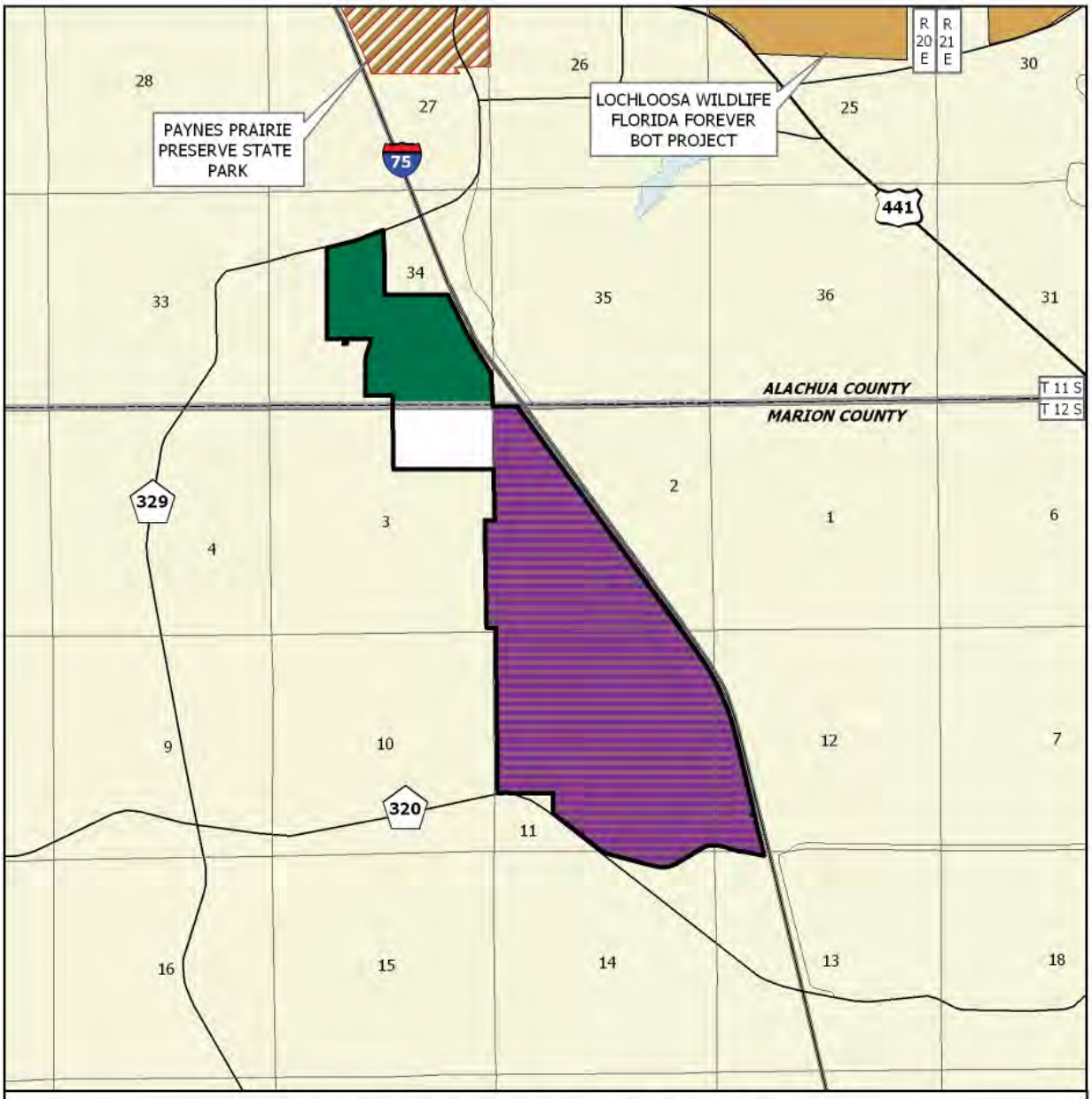
Acquisition Planning and Status

This project was ranked for the first time on April 6, 2001. The Office of Greenways and Trails (OGT) purchased the Price's Scrub portion of the project as part of the Marion County Greenway. The Division of State Lands (DSL) is not actively pursuing this project.

On December 9, 2011, ARC placed this project in the Critical Natural Lands category.

Placed on List	**2001**
Project Area (GIS Acres)	**1,267**
Acres Acquired (GIS)	**962***
at a Cost of	**$1,975,000***
Acres Remaining (GIS)	**305**
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	**$86,144**

***Acquisition and expenditure was done by the Office of Greenways and Trails**



CARR FARM/PRICE'S SCRUB

MARION AND ALACHUA COUNTIES

- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Other Florida Forever BOT Projects
- State Owned Lands

N W E S



0 0.5 1 2 Miles

AUGUST 2006

Coordination
Alachua County could not commit funding any portion at this time, but is willing to consider funding toward the project sometime in the future. Mitigation funds from DOT may be available through the Southwest Florida Water Management District (SWFWMD).

Management Policy Statement
The primary goals of management are to conserve and protect environmentally unique and irreplaceable land that contain native, relatively unaltered flora and fauna representing a natural area unique to, or scarce within, a region of the state or a larger geographic area. Other goals are to conserve and protect significant habitat for several rare 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 project has a number of historic and archaeological sites, including the home site of Archie and Marjorie Carr. As such, the project would qualify as a state historic site. The natural resource portions of the project will provide a variety of resource-based recreational opportunities to compliment the cultural-resource aspect of the site. ***Managers*** DRP.
Conditions affecting intensity of management The project will be a high need management area. Public recreational use and development of compatible cultural and resource-based facilities will be an integral aspect of management. The close proximity of I-75 and the long years since the scrub, scrubby flatwoods and wet flatwoods have burned will require more intensive preparation to burn in the short-term.
Timetable for implementing management Upon fee acquisition, management will concentrate on site security and development of a cultural and natural resource inventory. Hunting will not be allowed. Access to and within the project will be confined to designated points and routes. In the short-term, low-intensity, non-facility related outdoor recreation will be provided as soon as practical to allow for compatible public access. Emphasis will be given to developing a short-term burn program to begin restoration efforts in the scrub, scrubby flatwoods and wet flatwoods. Long-term management will include a range of resource-based recreation and associated facilities, together with resource management goals.
Cooperators in management activities The DRP 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 lands for state park purposes.
Revenue generating potential The DRP expects no significant revenue from this property immediately after acquisition. The amount of any future revenue will depend on the nature and future extent of public use and facilities development.

Management Costs and Sources of Revenue (2001)

Category	Startup	Recurring
FCO	$298,000	
OCO	$124,000	
Expense		$28,000
OPS		$15,000
FTE		$87,500
Total	$422,000	$130,000

Updated March 15, 2017

Catfish Creek

Polk County

Partnerships

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. The Florida National Scenic Trail, a cross-Florida hiking and non-motorized trail, is also planned to cross this project. The trail is a congressionally designated national scenic trail.

Manager

The Division of Recreation and Parks (DRP), Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) will manage the project, less that portion known as Snodgrass Island.

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.

Catfish Creek
FNAI Elements

Florida Scrub-Jay	G2/S2
Gopher Tortoise	G3/S3
Morris' Tiny Sand-loving Scarab	G1/S1
Archbold Cebrionid Beetle	G1G2/S1S2
Scrub Little Mole Scarab	G1G2/S1S2
Florida Blazing Star	G2/S2
Nocturnal Scrub Velvet Ant	G2/S2
Sand Skink	G2/S2
Sandyland Onthophagus Beetle	G2/S2
Florida Scrub Lizard	G2G3/S2S3
Highlands Tiger Beetle	G2G3/S2S3
Lewton's Polygala	G2G3/S2S3

37 rare species are associated with the project

Public Use

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

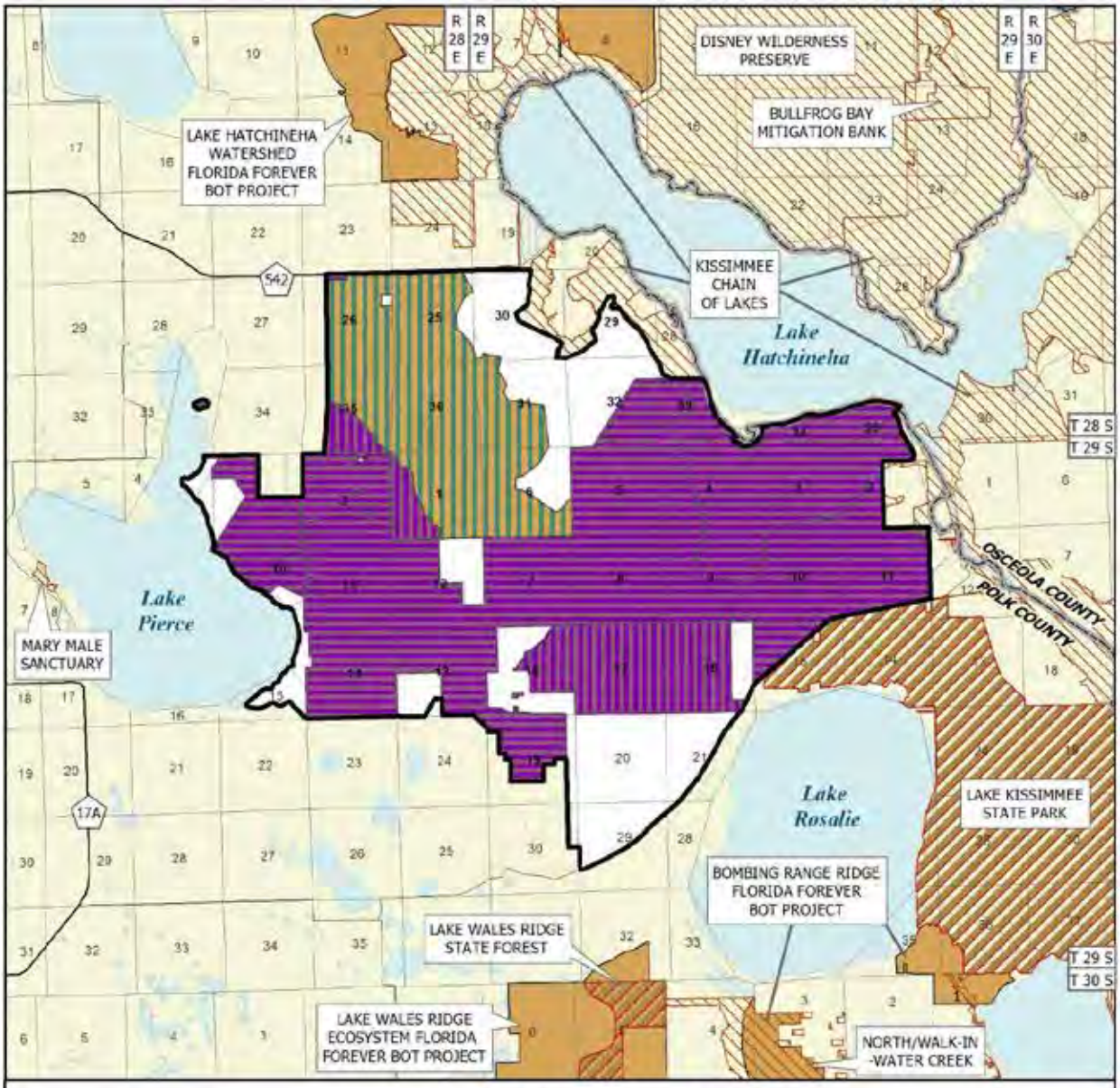
Acquisition Planning

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). In 1992 The Nature Conservancy (TNC) acquired 68 acres in this project and in August 2007 donated it to the state.

On December 9, 2011, ARC placed this project in the Partnerships category.

Placed on List	**1990**
Project Area (GIS Acres)	**19,429**
Acres Acquired (GIS)	**11,660***
at a Cost of	**$49,414,766**
Acres Remaining (GIS)	**7,769**
Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	**$13,586,636**

*** Includes a donation from TNC**



CATFISH CREEK

POLK COUNTY

- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Acquired for Conservation (Fee Simple)
- Acquired for Conservation (Less-Than-Fee)
- TNC Owned Lands Within Project
- Other Florida Forever BOT Projects
- State Owned Lands
- Other Conservation Lands

0 1 2 4 Miles



DECEMBER 2015

On October 21, 1999, the Council added 6,991 acres and designated it as essential. In August, 2002, the Council added the Rolling Meadows Ranch to the project. On December 5, 2002, the Council added the K-Rocker Tract to the project.

On December 5, 2003 the Council moved the project to the Group B list.

Coordination

TNC sponsored this project, assisted in providing information in the preparation of the project, and in discussions with some of the major landowners. TNC and SFWMD are considered acquisition partners for this project.

Management Policy Statement

The primary goals of management of the Catfish Creek project are conserving and protecting 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. Also, the project can conserve and protect significant habitat for native species or endangered and threatened species, provide areas, including recreational trails, for natural-resource-based recreation; and preserve significant archaeological or historical sites.

Management Prospectus

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

Manager The DRP, Department of Environmental Protection, is the manager of the project, less that portion known as Snodgrass Island.

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.

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

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.

Updated March 15, 2017

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

Charlotte Harbor Estuary

Charlotte, Lee and Sarasota Counties — Substantially Complete

Purpose for State Acquisition

The Charlotte Harbor Estuary is a combination of three major Florida Forever projects: the Myakka River Estuary, the Cape Haze/Charlotte Harbor project, and the Charlotte Harbor project.

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.

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 residential developments that could harm this important resource. Conserving flatwoods and prairies behind the mangrove swamps and salt marshes along Charlotte and Placida Harbors will help the Cape Haze/Charlotte Harbor project protect 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.

Charlotte Harbor Estuary
FNAI Elements

Manatee	G2/S2
Florida Scrub-Jay	G2/S2
Gopher Tortoise	G3/S3
Aboriginal Prickly Apple	G1/S1
Beautiful Pawpaw	G1/S1
Southern Mink, Southern Florida Pop	G5T2Q/S2
Iguana Hackberry	G5/S1
Florida Sandhill Crane	G5T2T3/S2S3
Bachman's Sparrow	G3/S3
Wood Stork	G4/S2
Florida Long-tailed Weasel	G5T3/S3
Crested Caracara	G5/S2

19 rare species are associated with the project

Manager

The Division of Recreation and Parks (DRP) of the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP), will manage the majority of the project. The DRP will manage that portion of the project west of SR 775. Florida Forest Service/FFS, Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services will manage the western portion of the Myakka Estuary portion of the project, with the DRP managing the east side.

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 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. This project provides an essential addition to lands previously acquired through the Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL) program. Most of the lands are wetlands, including mangrove,

Charlotte Harbor Estuary
(includes Charlotte Harbor, Charlotte Harbor Additions, Cape Haze/Charlotte Harbor, Myakka Estuary)

Original Project Placed on List	**1972**
Project Area (GIS Acres)	**46,162**
Acres Acquired (GIS)	**39,887**
at a Cost of	**$35,040,125**
Acres Remaining (GIS)	**6,274**
Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	**$9,078,167**

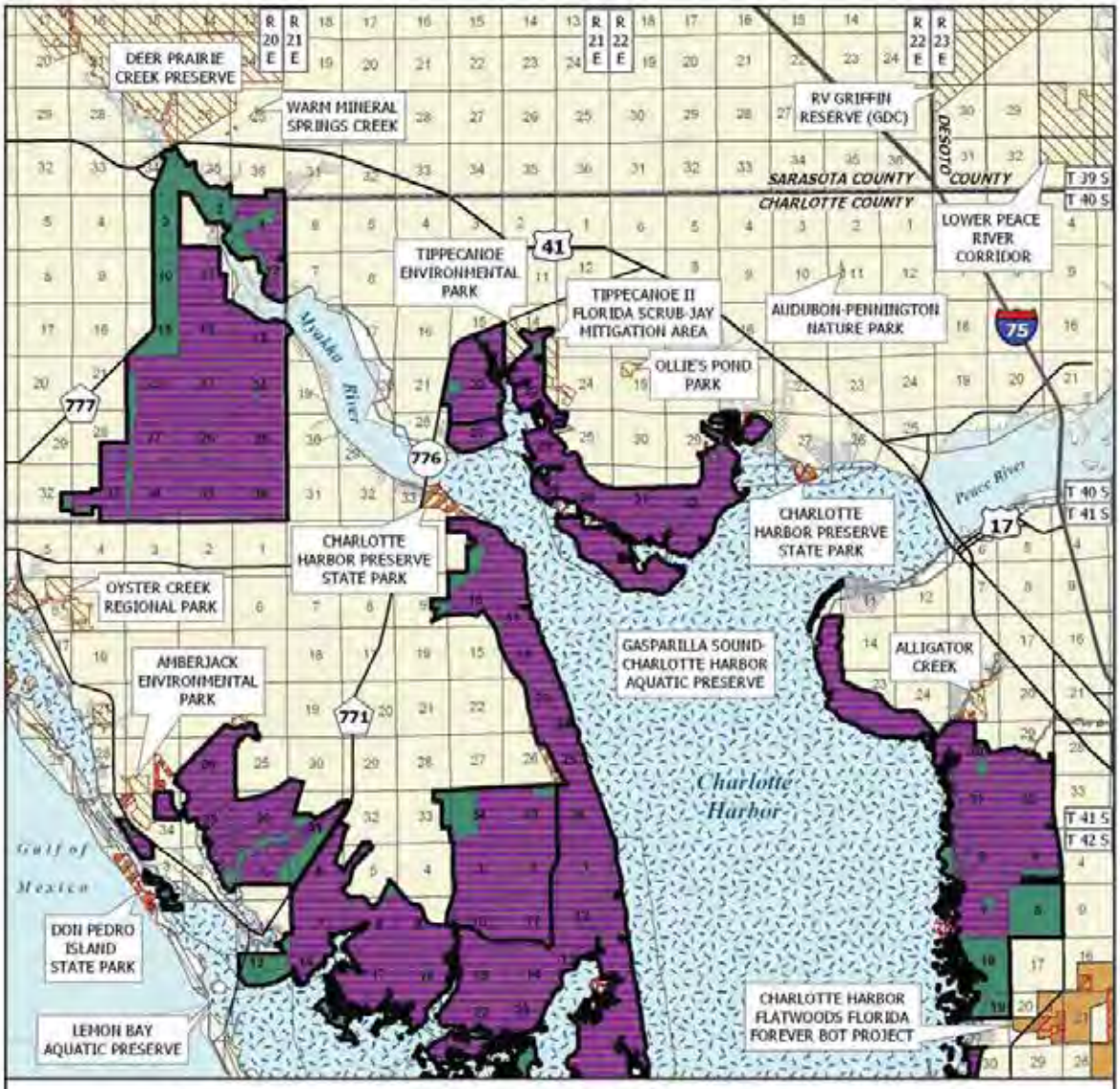
Note: 2,260 acres adjustment/removal due to residential/commercial structures or infrastructure.



CHARLOTTE HARBOR ESTUARY: OVERVIEW

CHARLOTTE, LEE AND SARASOTA COUNTIES

MAY 2010



CHARLOTTE HARBOR ESTUARY: MAP 1 OF 2

CHARLOTTE AND SARASOTA COUNTIES

- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Acquired for Conservation (Fee Simple)
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Other Florida Forever BOT Projects
- State Owned Lands
- Other Conservation Lands
- State Aquatic Preserves

0 1 2 4 Miles



MAY 2010

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 archaeological sites known from the project. Regulations notwithstanding, the area is threatened by dredging and filling from residential development.

The nearly intact uplands of the Myakka Estuary are primarily mesic flatwoods, like those in the Charlotte Harbor Flatwoods project, 15 miles to the south, but different in that they include scrub and the Florida scrub jay. The project provides habitat for nesting bald eagles and sandhill cranes and buffers the tidal marsh and waters of the Myakka River and Sam Knight Creek. Manatees use the adjacent waters heavily all year. The Myakka River estuary and the coastal wetlands associated with this project support valuable commercial and recreational fisheries. The Florida Site File records five archaeological sites in the project. The project is surrounded by development and its uplands will inevitably be developed if not purchased.

Public Use

This project qualifies as a forest and buffer preserve. Wetlands will limit outdoor recreation to such activities as fishing, canoeing, picnicking, hiking, and natural-resource education. The Myakka Estuary area has potential for such public uses as hiking, picnicking, camping, and nature appreciation.

Acquisition Planning

In 1980, the Charlotte Harbor project was added to the Conservation and Recreation Lands (CARL) Priority list. The project, started in 1972 under the EEL program, consisted of approximately 17,854 acres of which 15,582 acres had been acquired under EEL. The remaining 2,272 acres had a taxable value of $1,931,820. Essential tracts included Atlantic Gulf Communities (acquired in 1995) and Mariner Properties (unwilling seller but for wetlands).

In September 1986, the Land Acquisition Selection Committee (LASC) approved adding 840 acres (Alligator Creek) to the project. Sponsored by Charlotte County, the addition had four landowners (Starnes, City of Punta Gorda, Lowe, and Punta Gorda Isles) that owned a majority of the addition).

In June 1988, the LASC approved the modification of the project design that retained 16-17 parcels from the original project (2215 acres) and added 10 parcels in nine ownerships (3141 acres) for a total of 5,356 acres with a taxable value of $2,302,000. To date, 17,141 acres had been acquired at a cost of $8,070,838.

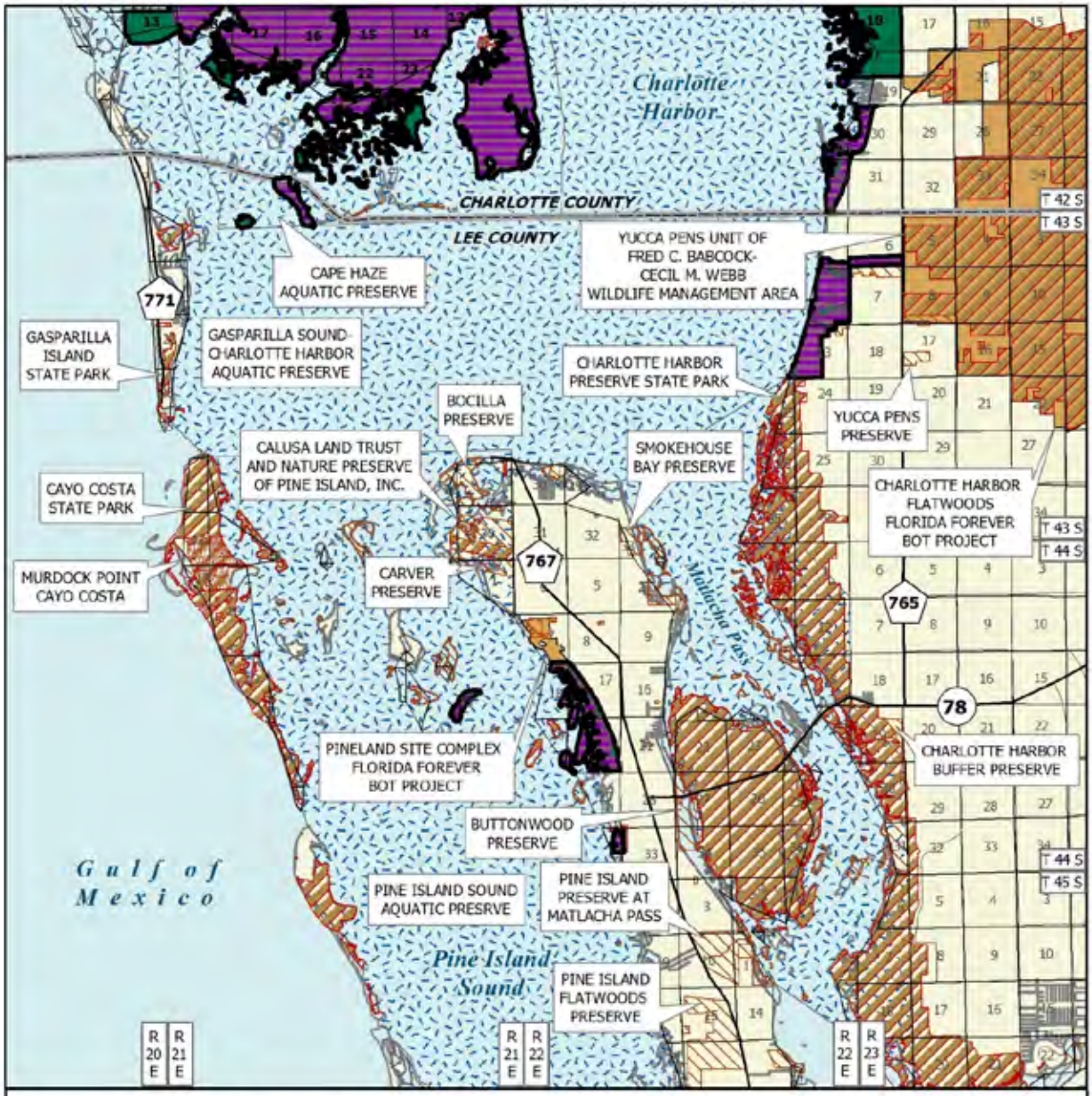
On November 20, 1992, the Land Acquisition Advisory Council (LAAC) approved adding three parcels, totaling 188 acres with an estimated tax value of $66,086, to the project boundary. The Southwest Florida Aquatic Preserve (60 acres), and the Trust for Public Lands (TPL), (128 acres) sponsored the addition.

On March 9, 1994, the LAAC approved the addition of 892 acres located in Lee County to the project boundary. The landowners, Burnt Store Company, Inc, sponsored the amendment with an estimated taxable value of $2,119,000.

On July 14, 1995, the LAAC approved a 750-acre addition with a taxable value of $953,918. The Southwest Florida Water Management District (SWFWMD) sponsored the addition.

On October 15, 1998, the LAAC designated additional acreage of Cape Haze/Charlotte Harbor as essential—approximately 174 acres consisting of the Rotonda Properties out-parcels, and the Cole and Lemon Bay Partners parcels. The Council also designated an additional 1,390 acres of the Myakka Estuary as essential. Previously, essential parcels had included all acreage acquired up to January 26, 1995, and the Cayo Pelau, Lowe, Ansin, and Freeland ownerships. The essential acreage also includes approximately 100 acres adjacent to the Amberjack Scrub site, an FCT project that has been acquired.

On December 9, 1999, the LAMAC transferred this project to the Substantially Complete group. On April 6, 2001, the Acquisition and Restoration Council (ARC) combined the Cape Haze/Charlotte Harbor project with the Charlotte Harbor project. The total project acreage became 32,909. To date, 28,133 acres have been acquired at a cost of $29,337,199. The updated acreage and cost include EEL, CARL, and Donations. On December 5, 2001, the ARC combined the Cape Haze/Charlotte Harbor project with the



CHARLOTTE HARBOR ESTUARY: MAP 2 OF 2

CHARLOTTE AND LEE COUNTIES

- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Acquired for Conservation (Fee Simple)
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Other Florida Forever BOT Projects
- State Owned Lands
- Other Conservation Lands
- State Aquatic Preserves

0 1.5 3 6 Miles



JULY 2014

Myakka Estuary project, and renamed the project Charlotte Harbor Estuary. The total project acreage became 46,709 acres. To date, 32,736 acres have been acquired at a cost of $35,461,055. The updated acreage and cost include EEL, CARL, and Donations.

On June 12, 2009 ARC approved a 79 acre addition owned by Burnt Store Land Group, LLC.

On February 19, 2010, ARC approved removal of 13 sites with 466 individual parcels totaling 2,260 acres containing residential/commercial structures or infrastructure.

On December 9, 2011, ARC placed this project in the Substantially Complete category.

On October 16, 2015, ARC voted to add the 5-acre (GIS) Lemon Bay Midden Parcel to the project to protect an archeological site the site of a historic Indian encampment and very large pre-Columbian midden. The site straddles two adjacent waterfront parcels with more than 800 feet of frontage on Lemon Bay Aquatic Preserve.

Coordination

SWFWMD was an acquisition partner in the purchase of the Rotonda ownership (Cape Haze). The TPL has been an intermediary in the state's acquisition of two large tracts within the Charlotte Harbor project.

In 1995, the SWFWMD 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

Cape Haze/Charlotte Harbor/Myakka Estuary

The primary goals of management of the Charlotte Estuary 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.

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 October 1999. Managers should control access to the project; limit public motor vehicles to one or a few main roads; thoroughly inventory 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.

Management Prospectus

Qualifications for state designation The project provides essential additions to lands previously acquired through the EEL program of the 1970's and the Save Our Coast (SOC) Program of the 1980's. Most of the lands are wetlands, including mangrove, salt marsh, and salt flats, with occasional uplands including pine flatwoods, and oak/sabal palm hammocks. The forest resources around the Myakka River estuary have the diversity and size to make a state forest. 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. They will also provide a land base for public access to the Don Pedro Island State Park. These lands therefore qualify as an addition to the existing Charlotte Harbor State Buffer Preserve and the Don Pedro Island State Park.

Manager The DRP will manage these lands as an addition to the state park system. FFS proposes to manage 12,800 acres north and west of Highway 776.

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 reducing illegal activities, such as poaching and trash dumping. Thereafter, routine management activities will be at the "moderate need" level. Lands to be used, and developed, as a landbase to provide access to Don Pedro Island State Park will be "high need" areas. West of the Myakka River there are no known major disturbances and the level of management is expected to be typical for that of a state forest.

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 DRP will provide appropriate resource based public access while protecting critical resources. The site will be biologically inventoried and a management plan will be written within one year. Long range goals will be established by the management plan and will provide for ecological restoration and habitat maintenance. Prescribed and natural fires will be used to maintain the appropriate communities and associated wildlife populations. The resource inventory will be used to identify appropriate uses for the property, including management activities and public use. Areas disturbed by man and exotic plants will be restored to an "as natural as possible" condition. Infrastructure will be kept to a minimum and include only a sufficient amount of structures to provide for management facilities, public access, and resource interpretation. After the core of the Myakka River forests are acquired, the FFS and DRP will provide public access for low-intensity, non-facilities-related outdoor recreation. The FFS's long-range plan is generally to restore 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.

Revenue-generating potential The forest land in the Myakka River estuary portion of the project has potential for a variable source of revenue from timber sales, 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 indirect financial benefit to the state including enhanced water quality, fisheries, and public recreation opportunities. Limited revenue may be available through small timber sales to initially thin some stands and through some entrance and user permit fees in the future. Elsewhere, 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.

Updated February 4, 2016



Charlotte Harbor Flatwoods

Charlotte and Lee Counties — Partnerships

Purpose for State Acquisition

Northwest of Fort Myers lies the largest and highest quality slash-pine flatwoods left in southwest Florida. 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 (FWC).

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.

Charlotte Harbor Flatwoods
FNAI Elements

Florida Black Bear	G5T2/S2
Red-cockaded Woodpecker	G3/S2
Beautiful Pawpaw	G1/S1
Florida Panther	G5T1/S1
Gopher Tortoise	G3/S3
Eastern Indigo Snake	G3Q/S3
Bald Eagle	G5/S3
Florida Beargrass	G3/S3
Wood Stork	G4/S2
Sherman's Fox Squirrel	G5T3/S3
Florida Long-tailed Weasel	G5T3/S3
Roseate Spoonbill	G5/S2

15 rare species are associated with the project

Public Use

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

Acquisition Planning

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

On October 15, 1998, LAMAC removed 165 from the Charlotte Harbor Flatwoods and added it to the Charlotte Harbor Estuary project (then called Charlotte Harbor) as part of a 490-acre increase of that project.

On February 11, 1999, the Council added 333 acres, and on October 21, 1999, added 1,793 acres as essential parcels. In June 2007 the 9-acre Honenberg Parcel was purchased by FWCC and added to the Yucca Pens Unit of the project.

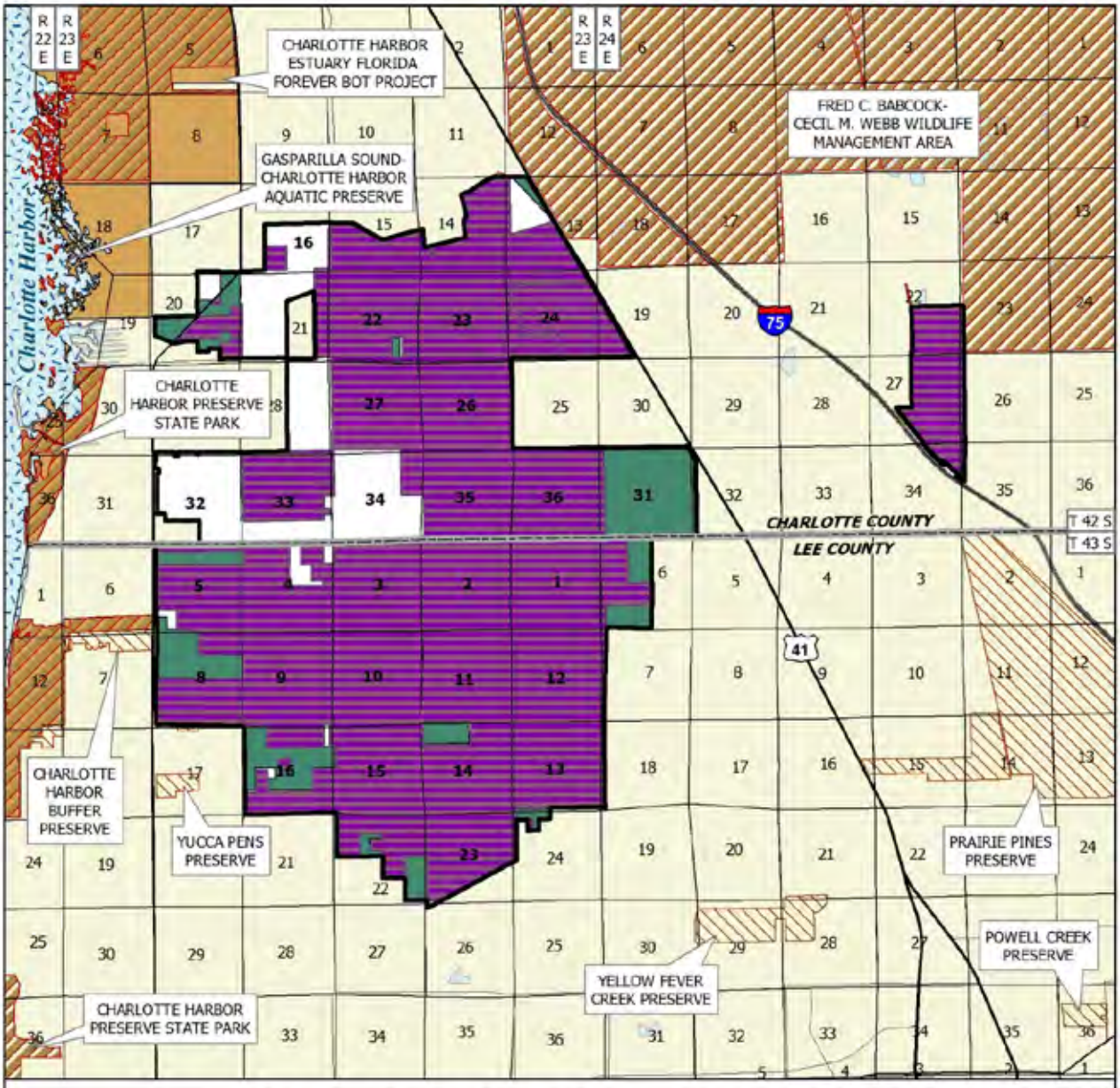
Large essential parcels have been acquired. The Division of State Lands (DSL) is not active in this project.

On February 26, 2009 FWC purchased 37.63 acres (Yucca Pens) for $298,000 from Allcoat, Inc. to add to Babcock Webb WMA.

Placed on List	**1992**
Project Area (GIS Acres)	**20,759**
Acres Acquired (GIS)	**16,330**
at a Cost of	**$36,828,279**
Acres Remaining (GIS)	**4,429**

with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of $8,536,050

Note: 2,352 acres were removed from the project at the landowner's request plus 683 isolated/disturbed acres were removed in 2009.



CHARLOTTE HARBOR FLATWOODS

CHARLOTTE AND LEE COUNTIES

- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Acquired for Conservation (Fee Simple)
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Other Florida Forever BOT Projects
- State Owned Lands
- Other Conservation Lands
- State Aquatic Preserves

0 1.25 2.5 5 Miles



DECEMBER 2016

On June 12, 2009 ARC approved removal of 3,035 acres (2,352 of ZREV-owner's request-plus 683 isolated / disturbed acres) from the boundary with a tax assessed value of $43,524,121.

On December 9, 2011, ARC placed this project in the Partnerships category.

On August 15, 2015, ARC approved adding Bond Ranch, with 670 acres in six parcels, to the project to help restore sheet-flow conditions in south Charlotte County.

During the December 15th and 16th 2016 ARC meeting, members voted to add the 557-acre Hog Branch/Bear Branch proposal to the existing Charlotte Harbor Flatwoods Florida Forever project as a boundary amendment. This area is east of Burnt Store Road in Charlotte County. This is part of an effort to restore traditional sheet flow of water in Charlotte County that was disrupted over the years by the roadbeds for railroads and highways, which flooded areas in adjoining Lee County and degraded the tidal creeks that are important to snook, redfish and tarpon.

Coordination
The FWC is acquiring small inholdings in the project.

Management Policy Statement
The primary goals of management of the Charlotte Harbor Flatwoods 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 can 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.
Updated January 30, 2017

Management Cost Summary/FWC

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

Clay Ranch

Putnam County — Less-Than-Fee

Purpose for State Acquisition

Acquiring a conservation easement over Clay Ranch would contribute to the goal of eventually attaining connections among the conservation lands in the region to create landscape-scale protection of the xeric uplands and associated wetlands characteristic of the Trail Ridge. It could also help to preserve and protect the healthy aquatic biota in lower reaches of Etoniah Creek. The tract has the characteristics needed to harbor imperiled species, and some imperiled species are documented to occur there. The sandhill upland lakes and marsh natural communities that occur on the tract are mostly intact and fulfilling their natural function. Although much of the uplands are in commercial uses including sod farming, cattle grazing, hay production and silviculture, the majority is in a semi-natural condition and has good potential, with the reintroduction of fire, for providing quality habitat for many imperiled species in the future.

Manager/Monitor

The property will continue to be managed by the landowner with restrictions imposed by a negotiated conservation easement. The Department of Environmental Protection's Offi ce of Environmental Services (OES) will be responsible for monitoring compliance with the terms and conditions of the easement, unless otherwise noted.

General Description

Clay Ranch, approximately 2,380 acres in northwestern Putnam County, consists of a mix of forested uplands, scattered depression marshes and sandhill upland lakes and areas - both uplands and wetlands – that have been converted to pasture and/or sod farm. Some remnant sandhill remains in the western half, although a large portion of the forested area has developed into xeric/mesic hammock. Clay Ranch is situated on the southeastern portion of Trail Ridge, a physiographic province dominated by rolling sandhills and dotted with sandhill upland lakes.

The proximity to other conservation lands in this region embellish the less-than-fee acquisition proposal. An added benefit is the potential to connect a corridor for the Florida black bear and provide a large tract of conservation land for watershed and wildlife protection. However, even with this acquisition, other tracts would need to be protected for the corridor to be complete. If a conservation easement were acquired on this site, perhaps other private landowners within the corridor would also consider their tracts for public acquisition.

Public Use

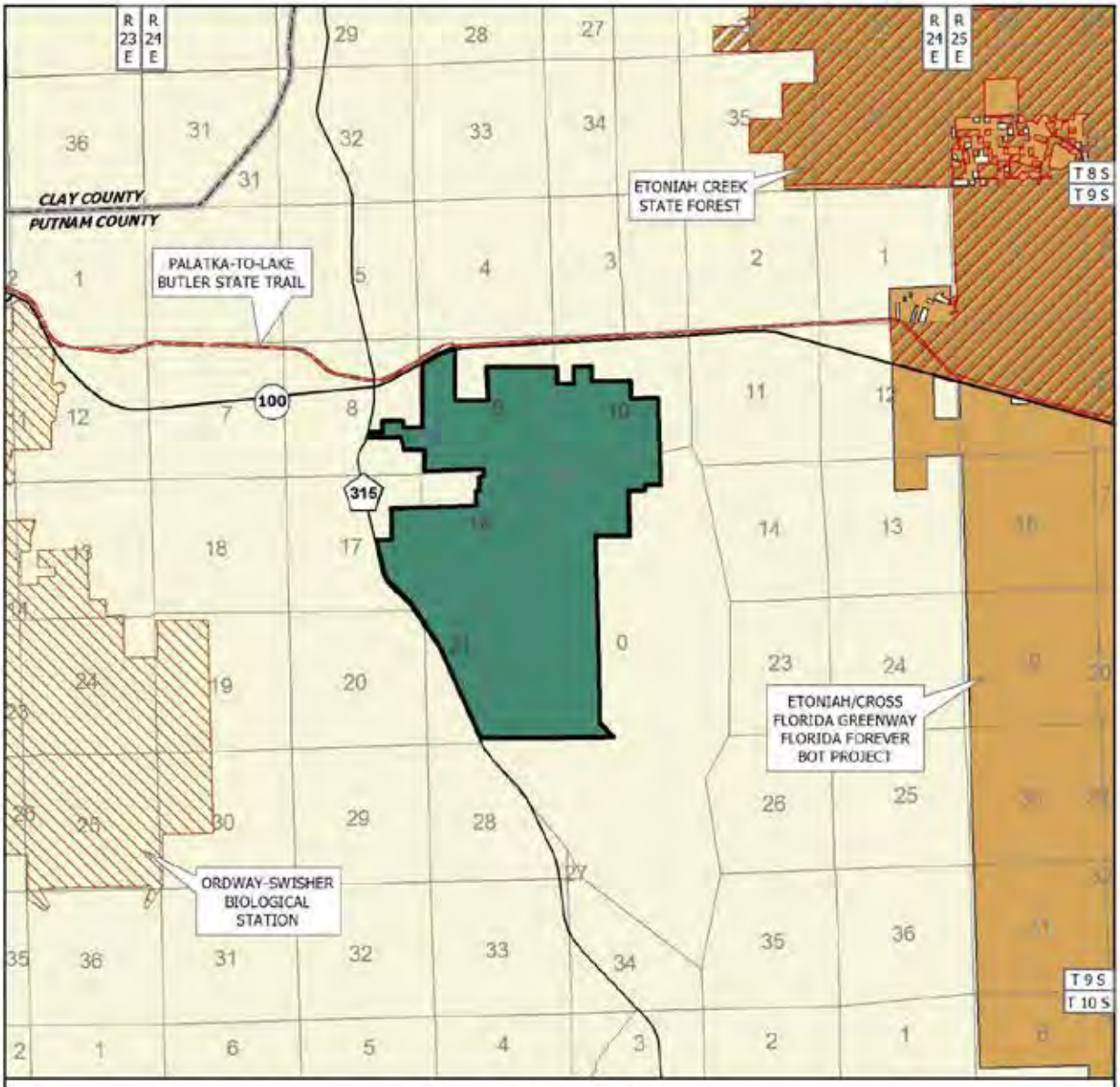
Since the Clay Ranch is being offered as a less-than-fee acquisition, public access is not being contemplated at this time. During the negotiations with the Clay family, some limited access for research or education may be possible to acquire.

Acquisition Planning

On June 9, 2006, the Acquisition and Restoration Council (ARC) added the Clay Ranch project to Group A of the August 2006 Florida Forever Priority list. This less-than-fee acquisition, sponsored by The Nature Conservancy (TNC) and the Alachua Conservation

Clay Ranch FNAI Elements	
Florida Black Bear	G5T2/S2
Gopher Tortoise	G3/S3
Southeastern American Kestrel	G5T4/S3
3 rare species are associated with the project	

Placed on List	**2006**
Project Area (GIS acres)	**2,460**
Acres Acquired (GIS)	**0**
at a cost of	**$0**
Acres Remaining (GIS)	**2,460**
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	**$1,634,125**



CLAY RANCH

PUTNAM COUNTY

- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Other Florida Forever BOT Projects
- State Owned Lands
- Other Conservation Lands

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Miles



JANUARY 2015

Trust, consists of one landowner, the Clay Family, ±2,380 acres and a 2005 taxable value of $1,634,125.

On December 9, 2011, ARC placed this project in the Less-than-Fee category.

Coordination
No acquisition partnerships have been suggested at this time.

Management Policy Statement
As a conservation or less-than-fee interest, the project will be managed by the private landowner with restrictions. The purchase of the development rights, the prohibition of further conversion of existing natural areas and open space to more intensive uses, and limited public access will likely be the primary focus of the conservation easement.

Management Prospectus
Qualifications for state designation Protection of Clay Ranch would contribute to the goal of eventually connecting the conservation lands in the region to create landscape-scale protection of the xeric uplands and associated wetlands characteristic of the Trail Ridge, as well as agricultural open space. TNC indicates that efforts are being made to secure some of this area that could provide a direct connection between Clay Ranch and Ordway-Swisher Preserve. Katharine Ordway Preserve and Carl M. Swisher Memorial Nature Preserve (contiguous properties and both managed by the University of Florida) lay approximately 1.5 and 2.75 miles, respectively, west of the western boundary of Clay Ranch. The former Conservation and Recreation Lands (CARL) project, Putnam County Sandhills, abuts Ordway-Swisher Preserve on its eastern boundary and approaches to within approximately one mile of Clay Ranch. Etoniah Creek



State Forest is located 1.75 miles northeast of the site. Camp Blanding Military Reservation, Mike Roess Gold Head Branch State Park, and Belmore State Forest are within 6 to 10 miles to the north and northwest of Clay Ranch.
Manager/Monitor The property will continue to be managed by the landowner with restrictions imposed by a negotiated conservation easement. OES will be responsible for monitoring compliance with the terms and conditions of the easement, unless otherwise noted.
Conditions affecting intensity of management
Acquiring the Clay Ranch could help to preserve and protect the healthy aquatic biota in lower reaches of Etoniah Creek. While the natural communities on Clay Ranch need restoration, the site still exhibits a nice transition from higher xeric uplands in the west to more mesic conditions to the east.

Updated 3/24/2015

Clear Creek / Whiting Field

Santa Rosa County **Partnerships**

Purpose for State Acquisition

This acquisition would establish conservation and regional protection through a land linkage of natural areas forming a significant corridor connection between state and private conservation lands. The project would provide open space in an urbanizing area. The project would also stabilize the land uses around the Whiting Field Naval Air Station so as to forestall encroachment that could be incompatible with the continued function of this military installation. Conceptual management planning would benefit from a coordinated, bioregional consideration among all stakeholders and management agents.

Manager

The Office of Greenways and Trails (OGT) would accept management responsibility for the Clear Creek project, if acquired.

General Description

The project is 3 miles north of the Blackwater River Water Management Area (WMA), 12 miles east of the Lower Escambia River WMA, and 8 miles north of the Yellow River WMA. The project is close to the City of Milton. It adjoins Whiting Field, the Naval Air Station used to train Navy pilots on T-34 aircraft and helicopters. Most of the project is upland pine forests, sandhills, mature and young pine plantations, recent clearcuts, and agricultural lands. The upland pine forests and sandhills are in various stages of selective harvest. Narrow bands of upland hardwood forest occur on the slopes of the two creeks. A small part (5 percent) of the site is in a Strategic Habitat Conservation Area.

Public Use

Potential recreational uses include canoeing, camping, hiking, biking, wildlife observation, environmental Education, nature photography, and scientific research. Hunting may also be done in some areas. The site is particularly appropriate for extending the Blackwater River Heritage State Trail to increase the growing trails network in this region.

Clear Creek/Whiting Field
FNAI Elements

Florida Black Bear	G5T2/S2
Panhandle Lily	G2/S2
Hairy-peduncled Beaksedge	G2G3/S2
Trailing Arbutus	G5/S2
Spiny Softshell	G5/S3

7 rare species are associated with the project

Acquisition Planning

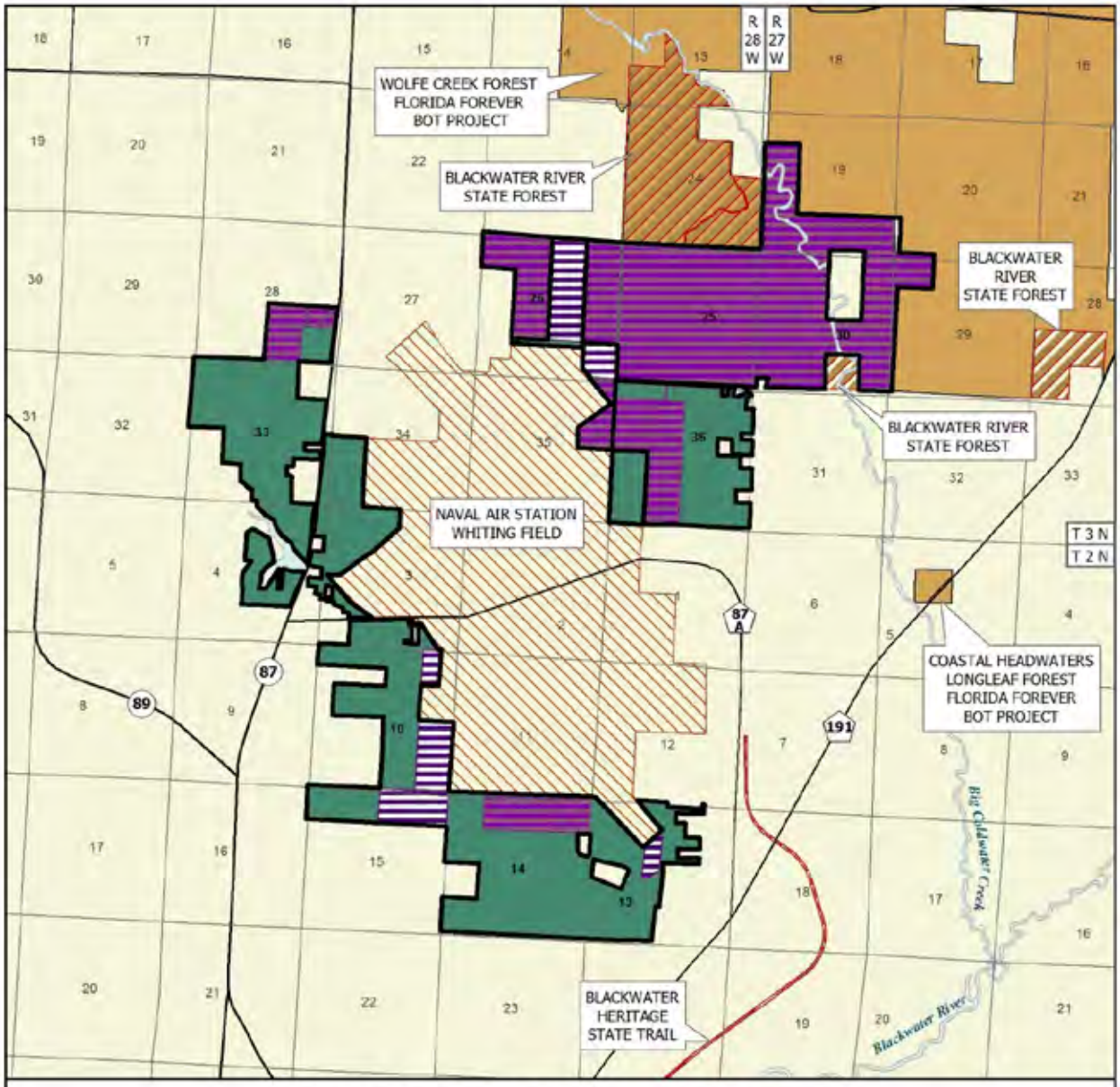
On June 4, 2004, the Acquisition & Restoration Council (ARC) added the Clear Creek/Whiting Field project to Group B of the Florida Forever (FF) 2004 Interim Priority list. This fee-simple acquisition, sponsored by the Nature Conservancy (TNC), consisted of approximately 5,026 acres, 45 landowners, and a taxable value of $1,648,733.

On December 9, 2005, the ARC approved a project design change to allow acquisition phasing. Phase I was added to Group A, consisted of 7 landowners, approximately 2,029 acres, and a taxable value of $665,593. The ownership acreage is as follows: International Paper Company (1,154), Phillips (121), Leonard (160), Florimor Inc. (320), Blue Sky (120), Lowery (74) and Jernigan (80). Phase II remained in Group B, consists of 38 landowners, and about 2,996 acres with a taxable value of $982,808. On June 9, 2006 ARC moved the Group B portion of this project to Group A. On December 12, 2008 the ARC voted to amend the boundary by adding Coldwater Creek Addition, consisting of two parcels totaling 265 acres owned by TNC, with a tax-assessed value of $28,167. The acquisition is proposed fee-simple and the parcels were approved as essential. On March 10, 2009 with the help of the U.S. Navy, 210.48 acres were purchased from TNC for $1,158,258. On September 30, 2009,

Placed on List	**2004**
Project Area (GIS Acres)	**5,018**
Acres Acquired (GIS)	**2,146**
at a Cost of	**$6,258,258***
Acres Remaining (GIS)	**2,872**

with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of $1,111,387

*** Includes contribution by U.S. Navy, Dept. of Justice**



CLEAR CREEK/WHITING FIELD

SANTA ROSA COUNTY

- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Acquired for Conservation (Fee Simple)
- Santa Rosa County Owned Lands Within Project
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Other Florida Forever BOT Projects
- State Owned Lands
- Other Conservation Lands

0 0.5 1 2 Miles



MARCH 2017

1,401 acres were purchased from TNC by Florida Forever ($2,625,000), Florida Forest Service or FFS/Incidental Trust Fund ($1,200,000), a.k.a. off-highway vehicle funds, and Department of Navy and Department of Justice ($1,275,000). On June 30, 2011, DSL purchased 172.59 acres to be managed by FFS.

On December 9, 2011, ARC placed this project in the Partnerships category.

On August 17, 2012 the ARC removed 163 acres from the project because staff analysis found these lands were either developed, or not contiguous to the project.

Coordination

Acquisition partners are U.S. Navy, Santa Rosa County, OGT, and FFS. Developing the management plan will be conducted with the project partners (Whiting Field, the FFS and Santa Rosa County).

Management Policy Statement

OGT proposes to manage the project with the FFS, Whiting Field and Santa Rosa County to protect habitat for native species and endangered or threatened species; protect water quality in wetlands and surface waters, notably Clear Creek and Coldwater Creek; provide interpretive and recreation activities consistent with resource protection, including development of a multiuse loop trail surrounding Whiting Field and connecting to the northern terminus of the existing Blackwater Heritage State Trail; and protect archaeological and historical sites. The project will be managed consistent with the appropriate goals and objectives of FF, and the management of other projects that are part of the statewide system of greenways and trails.

Management Prospectus

Qualifications for state designation The project will protect a conservation landscape adjacent to a vital military training facility, Whiting Field. More than half of the project area lies within an identified Priority Ecological Greenway and a portion lies within a High Priority Segment of the Florida Recreational Trails Network Opportunities (the Blackwater Multi-Use Trail). This project will help enhance the resource and recreation value of the adjacent Blackwater River State Forest, Blackwater Heritage State Trail and State Designated Coldwater Creek Canoe Trail. Coldwater Creek and Clear Creek are also tributaries to the Blackwater River which ultimately flows into Blackwater Bay, an Outstanding Florida Water.

Conditions affecting intensity of management In general, the property does not appear to require intense management beyond that typically associated with a managed greenway or trail project. But intensity of long-term management will depend on the ability to acquire as intact an area surrounding Whiting Field as possible. Areas with adjacent residential properties will require more management. The intensity of management will increase as recreation facilities and trails are developed and public usage increases. Other issues that will determine intensity of management include exotic plant removal in some locations, with particular attention to areas where endangered and threatened species exist, such as pitcher plant; water quality protection and enhancement, particularly related to Clear Creek; and protecting archaeological sites and historical structures.

Timetable for implementing management Following acquisition, issues to be addressed in the first year would include site security, posting boundaries and fencing, and conducting assessments/inventories to more fully determine resource management needs. Those needs include exotic and invasive plant removal, water quality enhancement and protection, protection of archaeological sites and historic structures, and prescribed burn needs. Intermediate and long-term management will address the broader issue of managing the area for resource protection and recreation opportunities as described in the "General Scope of Management" above. Development of the management plan will be conducted in coordination with the project partners (Whiting Field, FFS, Santa Rosa County).

Revenue generating potential No significant revenue is expected to be generated initially. However, as public use is increased, modest revenue may be generated for camping and use of other recreational facilities. Some areas may be managed by the FFS for timber production.

Manager The Florida Department of Environmental Protection, OGT will manage this property in partnership with Whiting Field, the FFS and Santa Rosa County.

General scope of management The Clear Creek / Whiting Field project will be managed to protect its environmental and natural resource values; conserve and protect significant habitat; draw upon its natural characteristics to provide appropriate recreation opportunities; protect significant archaeological and historic sites; and enhance other adjacent managed lands, such as Whiting Field and the Blackwater River State Forest.

Updated April 10, 2017

Coastal Headwaters Longleaf Forest

Escambia and Santa Rosa Counties **Less-than-Fee**

Purpose for State Acquisition

Acquiring a perpetual conservation easement over the Coastal Headwaters Longleaf Forest would preserve working forest lands and return them to the historic stands of longleaf pine and accompanying understory habitat for flora and fauna, and provide resource protection for the Escambia River watershed.

This proposal meets the public purposes for Florida Forever lands that include enhancing the coordination and completion of other, nearby, land acquisition projects; increasing protection of Florida's biodiversity at the species, natural community, and landscape levels; protecting, restoring, and maintaining the quality and natural functions of land, water, and wetland systems of the state; ensuring that sufficient quantities of water are available to meet the current and future needs of natural systems and the citizens of the state; preserving significant archaeological or historic sites; and increasing the amount of forest land available for sustainable management of natural resources.

The Florida Forever Measures Evaluation prepared by the Florida Natural Areas Inventory shows that 95 percent of the site contributes to protecting surface water, 100 percent to aquifer recharge, 21 percent to functional wetlands, and 18 percent to natural floodplain functions. About 87 percent of the site contributes to ecological greenways.

Coastal Headwaters Longleaf Forest
FNAI Elements

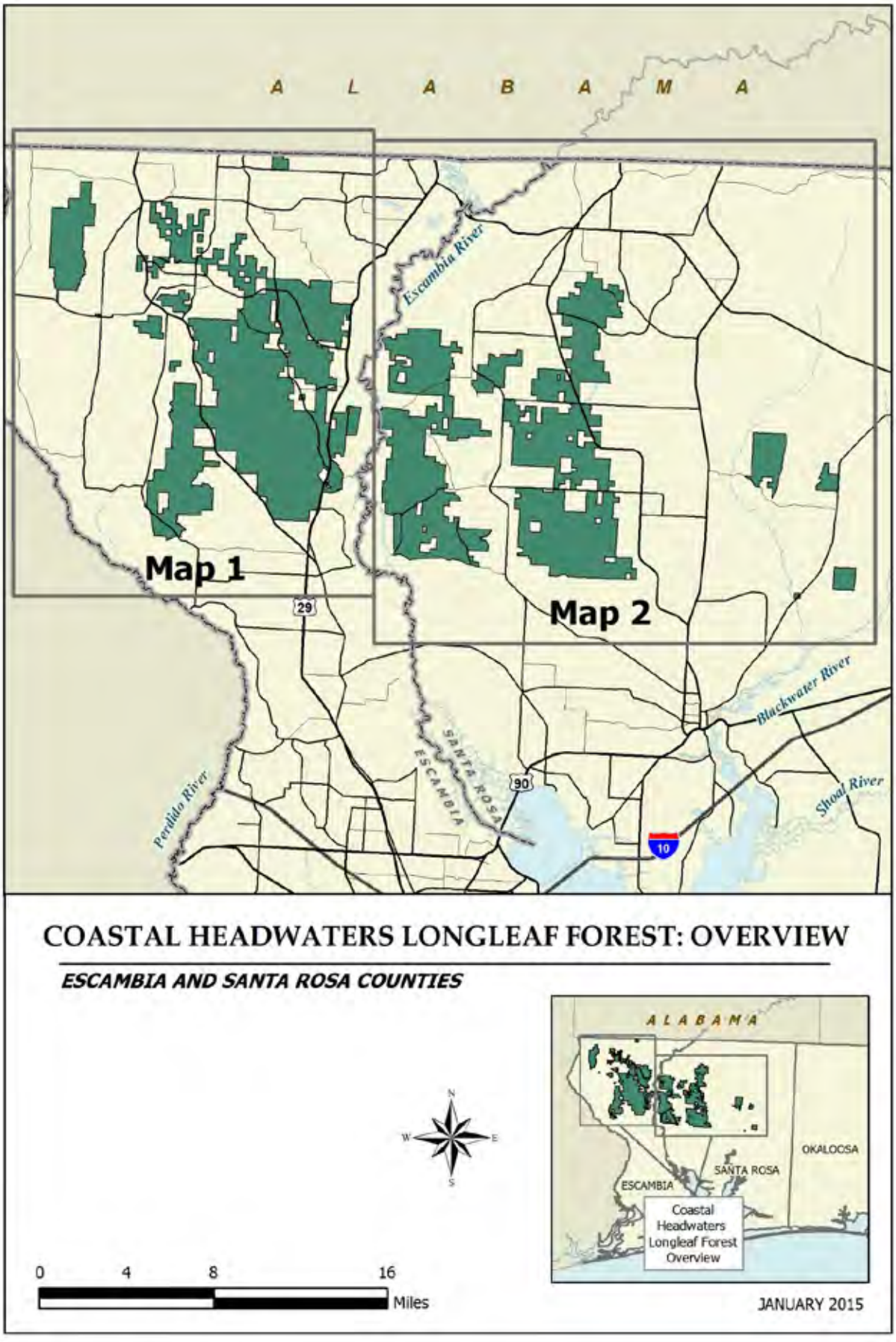
Gopher Tortoise	G3/S3
Round Ebonyshell	G1/S1
Escambia Map Turtle	G2/S2
Gulf Lilliput	G2/S2
Hairy-peduncled Beaksedge	G2G3/S2
Fontal Dwarf Crayfish	G2G3/S2S3
Turk's Cap Lily	G5/S1
Harlequin Darter	G5/S1
Alligator Snapping Turtle	G3G4/S2
Florida Flame Azalea	G3/S3
Alligator Gar	G3G4/S3
Bluenose Shiner	G3G4/S3S4

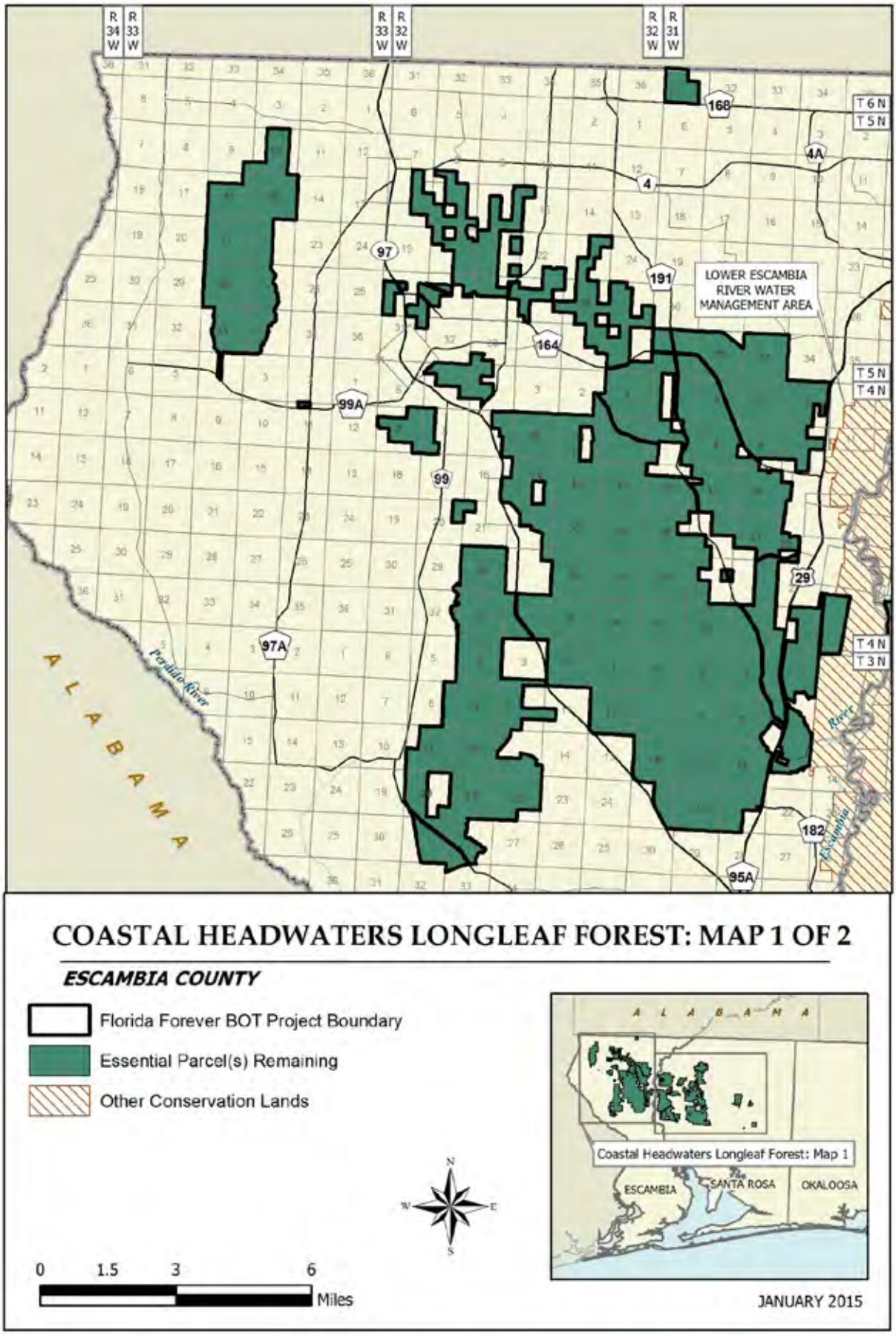
26 rare species are associated with the project

Manager

The property would continue to be managed by the current owner, Resource Management Services, with periodic management oversight by the state to confirm compliance with agreed-upon easement conditions. The representatives of RMS described issues and activities they expect to address in the conservation easements they negotiate with Florida: 1) As existing stands of loblolly and slash pine are finally harvested, all soils capable of supporting longleaf pine will be regenerated with longleaf pine and managed to promote herbaceous understory development; 2) All longleaf pine stands that can be prescribe burned without undue liability risk will be burned at a frequency approximating every 5 years at a minimum, and on a more frequent basis as funding to conduct burns is available; 3) The predominance of longleaf pine over-story trees in any stand will be approximately 45 years of age or older before final harvest occurs; 4) No heavy mechanical site preparation will be done prior to regeneration; no stand will be bedded prior to longleaf pine establishment; and, 5) RMS is willing to burn on greater frequency and carry longleaf to older age classes than stated above; five years for burns and 45 years for over-story age are the base case for easement valuation.

Placed on List	**2014**
Project Area (GIS Acres)	**99,501**
Acres Acquired	**0**
At a Cost of	**$0**
Acres Remaining (GIS)	**99,501**
Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of:	**$108,444,429**


A L A B A M A
Escambia River
Map 1
Map 2
29
90
10
Blackwater River
Shoal River
Perdido River
SANTA ROSA
ESCAMBIA
COASTAL HEADWATERS LONGLEAF FOREST: OVERVIEW
ESCAMBIA AND SANTA ROSA COUNTIES
N
W
E
S
0
4
8
16
Miles
ALABAMA
OKALOCSA
SANTA ROSA
ESCAMBIA
Coastal Headwaters Longleaf Forest Overview
JANUARY 2015


R 34 W
R 33 W
R 33 W
R 32 W
R 32 W
R 31 W
T 6 N
T 5 N
T 5 N
T 4 N
T 4 N
T 3 N
LOWER ESCAMBIA RIVER WATER MANAGEMENT AREA
168
4A
4
97
191
164
99A
99
29
97A
182
95A
ALABAMA
Perdido River
Escambia River
COASTAL HEADWATERS LONGLEAF FOREST: MAP 1 OF 2
ESCAMBIA COUNTY
Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
Other Conservation Lands
N
W
E
S
0
1.5
3
6
Miles
ALABAMA
Coastal Headwaters Longleaf Forest: Map 1
ESCAMBIA
SANTA ROSA
OKALOOSA
JANUARY 2015

General Description

The Coastal Headwaters Longleaf Forest Florida Forever proposal covers 99,498 acres (per proposal; 99,544 acres as determined by GIS) in northern Escambia and central and western Santa Rosa counties, with 51,222 acres in Escambia County, and 48,109 acres in Santa Rosa County (GIS measurements have that as 51,202 acres and 48,342 acres, respectively). The Lower Escambia River Water Management Area bisects the two main tracts of the proposal. The Perdido River Water Management Area is about 6 miles south of the proposal in Escambia County. Two of the easternmost tracts of the proposal are adjacent to the western boundary of Blackwater River State Forest. These two tracts are also adjacent to the Wolfe Creek Forest Florida Forever Project which, in conjunction with the Clear Creek/Whiting Field Florida Forever Project, would form a continuous corridor between Blackwater River State Forest and Naval Air Station Whiting Field, if acquired. State Road 89 passes through the proposal area.

The property has been managed for commercial timber production and, to a much lesser extent, private hunting, fishing, camping, and other outdoor recreation. Prescribed fire is used for site preparation for planting, particularly of longleaf pine stands. If a conservation easement is established on the property, the application outlines a plan to plant longleaf pine stands for the purposes of ecological restoration and sustainable forestry with a 5-year rotation of prescribed fire. The proposed project is located on the Escambia Terraced Lands and on the western side of the Blackwater Hills, uplands that are underlain by sand, gravel, silt, and clay.

A small, fragmented proportion of the upland areas (totaling less than 450 acres) remains as upland pine (FNAI global/state ranks: G3/S2) (or sandhill [G3/S2] at some sites) in somewhat natural condition. One of these stands was visited during the field evaluation. It supported a mixed age stand of longleaf pine with some remnant native groundcover including sparse wiregrass. Before it was converted to pine plantations, upland pine was the dominant natural community within the proposed project and vicinity.

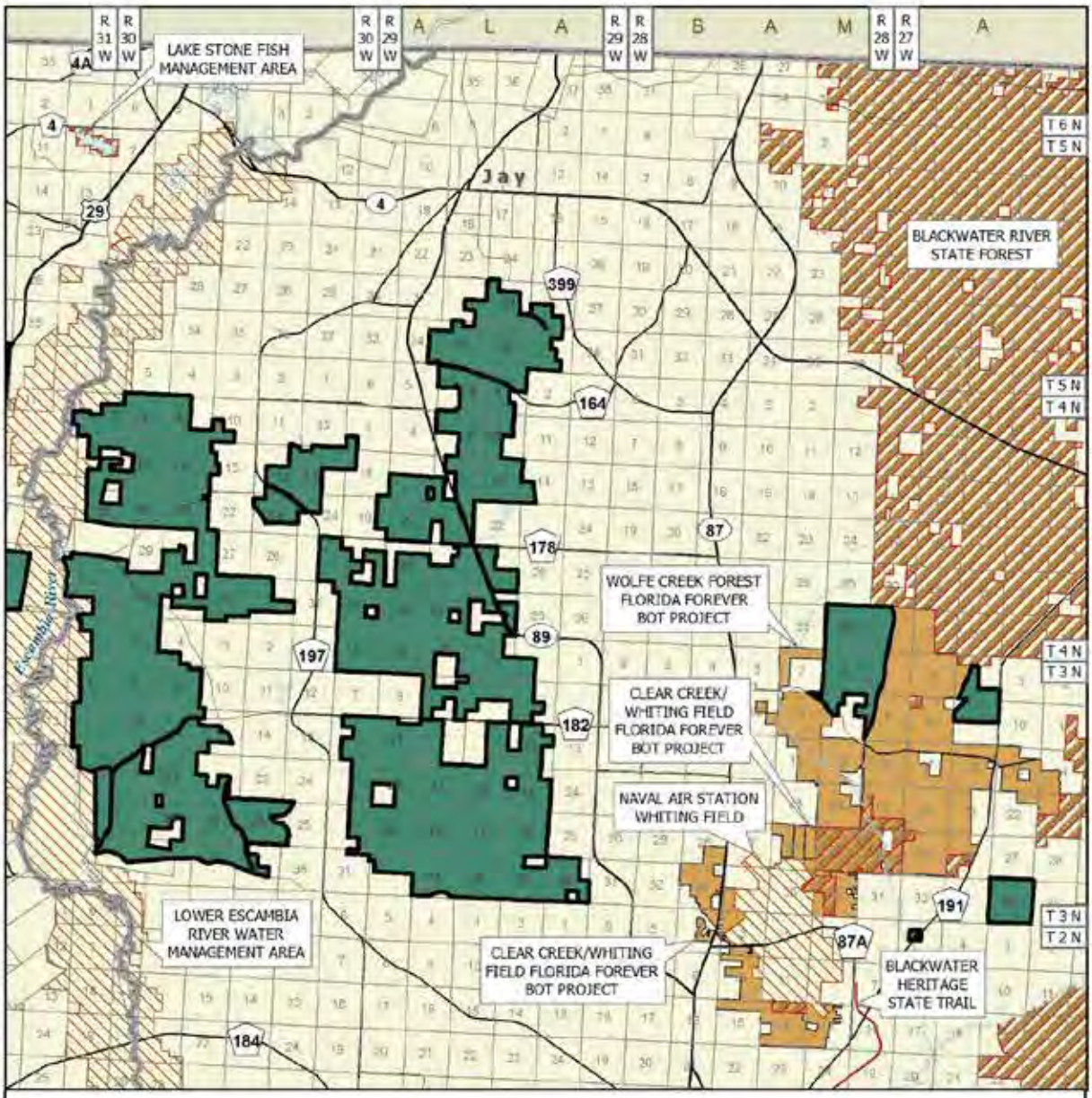
Bottomland forest (G4/S3) is the most extensive natural community within the proposed project. It occurs as a closed-canopy forest on terraces and levees in floodplains of larger streams and rivers. Only one area of bottomland forest was visited during the field assessment. Loblolly pine had been planted on the upper slopes of the community, creating moderately dense pine stands.

Agricultural land and pastures comprise only a small part of the proposal and include food plots for wildlife. Other ruderal areas include cemeteries, utility right-of-ways, sand pits, clearings, and successional hardwood forests that often develop along the interface between planted pine stands and adjacent agricultural land.

Rare plants such as Florida Flame Azalea and White-top pitcherplant are found in the forest. Rare animals that have been documented on this site include gopher tortoise, the alligator snapping turtle, little blue heron, the swallow-tailed kite and Bachmann's sparrow.

Public Use

The purpose for conserving this area would be to preserve working forest lands and return them to the historic stands of longleaf pine and accompanying habitat for flora and fauna via a perpetual conservation easement document, and to provide resource protection for the Escambia River watershed. The owner has indicated an interest in making the site available for some limited research or educational efforts, therefore this proposal meets the education measure to some degree. The Division of Recreation and Parks reviewed the proposal and said the project area has thousands of acres of rolling uplands where hiking, biking, horseback riding, and camping could be accommodated. However, it is expected that the recreational experience would be of low quality due to the monotonous conditions and lack of diversity. Paddling, boating, and fishing appear to be impractical on most of the narrow seepage streams due to the shallow channels, dense vegetation and an abundance of tree falls. Boating access to the Escambia River is very limited. There are several public ramps on each side of the river but only one ramp was identified on the subject property,



COASTAL HEADWATERS LONGLEAF FOREST: MAP 2 OF 2

SANTA ROSA COUNTY

- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Other Florida Forever BOT Projects
- State Owned Lands
- Other Conservation Lands



0 2 4 8 Miles

JANUARY 2015

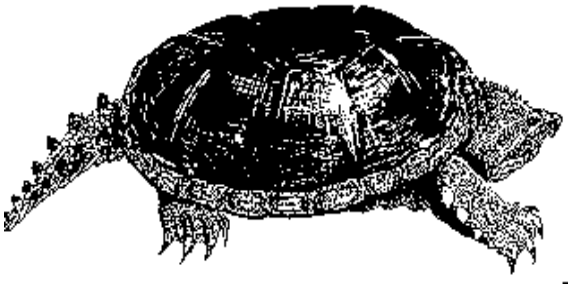
just south of the public ramp at Chumuckla Springs. No tracts were identified that would be suitable for developing a state park.

Acquisition Planning

The Coastal Headwaters Longleaf Forest was submitted as a conservation easement by The Conservation Fund for the timber investment and the management company Resource Management Services (RMS), LLC. RMS is a timber investment and management organization (TIMO) and conducts silvicultural operations on multiple continents. On August 15, 2014 the Acquisition and Restoration Council (ARC) voted to allow this proposal to be evaluated, subsequently on December 12, 2014, ARC voted to add this project to the Florida Forever list in the Less-than-Fee category.

Coordination

There were no confirmed acquisition partners when this project was added. However, the landowner is in contact with the Federal Department of Agriculture's Natural Resources Conservation Service and has submitted its second phase of application for funding to be matched with Florida Forever funding. The applicants may explore other less-than-fee acquisition opportunities as well.



Management Policy Statement

As a conservation easement or less-than-fee interest, the project will be managed with restrictions by the private landowner. The purchase of the development rights, the prohibition of the further conversion of existing natural areas to more intensive uses and limited public access will likely be the primary focus of the conservation easement. For this project, however, the landowner proposes to agree to a more specific level of management with regard to burn intervals and longleaf pine harvesting age.

Management Prospectus

The Office of Environmental Services is to ensure oversight of the conservation easement on this project.

Updated: March 15, 2017

Conlin Lake X

Less-Than-Fee

Osceola County

Purpose for State Acquisition

About nine miles east of the City of St. Cloud is the 9,041-acre forested Conlin Lake X (or CLX) property completely surrounding a 1,000-plus-acre-lake formerly used by Mercury Marine for developing and testing motorboats. The land has a well-maintained 2,215-acre basin swamp and the large freshwater lake. This project will increase the protection of Florida's biodiversity at the species, natural community, and landscape levels; help protect, restore, and maintain the quality and natural functions of land, water, and wetland systems of the state; ensure that sufficient quantities of water are available to meet the current and future needs of natural systems and the citizens of Central Florida; and increase natural resource-based public recreation opportunities and the amount of open space available in urban areas.

Manager

This property would be managed by the current owner as a less-than-fee conservation easement. If the property is acquired as a conservation easement with the Kenneth Kirchman Foundation retained as land manager, the expected uses are consistent with the current uses. Current uses include preserving, protecting and enhancing the natural environment for the enjoyment of the public and for educational purposes. Hunting on CLX property is currently prohibited, except for the occasional Make-A-Wish Foundation hunt.

General Description

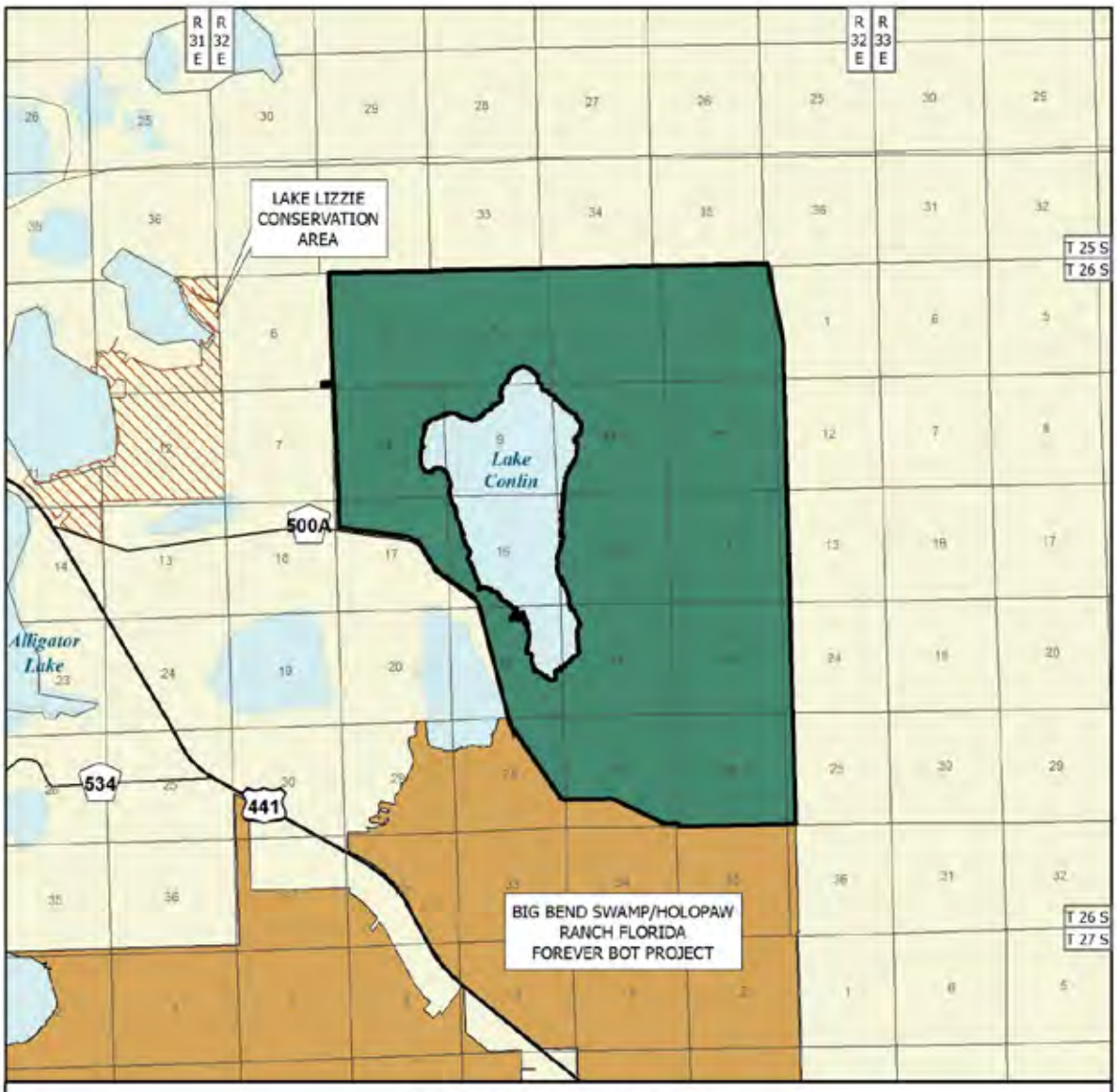
The CLX site encompasses the entirety of Lake Conlin, a meandered, sovereign lake owned by the State of Florida. It is bordered by Deseret Ranch on the north and east, by Birchwood Acres Limited Partnership on the south, and Bay Lake Ranch Subdivision to the west. Important nearby conservation areas include the Lake Lizzie Conservation Area a couple of miles to the west, the Triple N Ranch and Herky Huffman/Bull Creek Wildlife Management Areas five miles to the southeast, and the Three Lakes Wildlife Management Area 15 miles to the south. The Big Bend Swamp/Holopaw Ranch Florida Forever Project abuts the southern boundary of the CLX, and the Osceola Pines Florida Forever Project is seven miles to the south. The CLX property is a high quality landscape, a well-managed mosaic of uplands and wetlands surrounding a large mostly undeveloped lake, Lake Conlin. The proposal is dominated by large cypress swamps, intermixed with pine flatwoods (mostly mesic but also including scrubby and wet flatwoods) dotted with smaller dome swamps and depression marshes (see table below). The property surrounds Lake Conlin and is bisected by a 2,215 acre basin swamp that serves as the eastern floodplain of the lake. The lake border is undeveloped with the exception of a small area of pasture and facilities on its southwestern side. Lake Conlin is reported to be in good condition in terms of water quality and natural biota.

Public Use

The Kenneth Kirchman Foundation currently provides natural resource education classes to the school children of Osceola County schools, and

Conlin Lake X FNAI Elements	
Bachman's Sparrow	G3/S3
Wood Stork	G4/S2
Sherman's Fox Squirrel	G5T3/S3
Bald Eagle	G5/S3
Bird Rookery	G5/SNR
5 rare species are associated with the project	

Placed on List	**2015**
Project Area (GIS Acres)	**9,041**
Acres Acquired (GIS)	**0**
at a Cost of	**$33,907,500**
Acres Remaining (GIS)	**9,041**
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	**$33,907,500**



CONLIN LAKE X

OSCEOLA COUNTY

- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Essential Parcel(s)
- Other Florida Forever BOT Projects
- State Owned Lands
- Other Conservation Lands



0 0.75 1.5 3 Miles

JULY 2015

provides week-long camp opportunities for at-risk children during the summer. These activities are expected to continue if this property is acquired by less-than-fee.

Acquisition Planning

In December 2014 the CLX proposal was submitted to the Division of State Lands. Testimony favoring the project was brought to ARC in February 2015, and ARC staff and members visited this and other proposed sites March 30th through April 2nd of 2015. On June 19th of 2015 ARC voted 7-0 (with two abstentions and one absence) to add this property to the Florida Forever Priority List in the Less-than-Fee category. The owner is anticipating selling an easement on this parcel as one transaction. The entire acreage would be designated as essential.

Coordination

There are no acquisition partners at this time.

Management Policy Statement

As a less-than-fee conservation easement, the project would be managed for preservation by the current landowners. The conservation easement would spell out what activities or uses would be allowed or restricted to preserve the resources of the property.

Management Prospectus

Qualifications for state designation

Protection of Lake Conlin and its surrounding basin swamps, mesic flatwoods and wet flatwoods would, according to the FWC, contribute to the goals of protecting imperiled and common fish, and possibly forming a landscape connection to the nearby Big Bend Swamp and Holopaw Ranch conservation project, if the latter is acquired. Species documented on the site include the sandhill crane, bald eagle, Sherman's fox squirrel, and Bachmann's sparrow. Another Florida Forever goal is protection of natural floodplains, and 83 percent of the project meets this function. Some 99 percent of the project meets Florida Forever goals of protecting the surface waters of the state, and an analysis of the site shows that the entire site contributes to groundwater recharge for the aquifer.

Manager/Monitor The CLX property will continue to be managed by the landowner with restrictions by a negotiated conservation easement. OES will be responsible for monitoring compliance with the terms and conditions of the easement, unless otherwise noted.

Conditions affecting intensity of management

Due to a long history of no cattle grazing, limited public use, and an ecological focus of land management, the field review showed that most of the natural communities on the Conlin Lake X proposal are in good to outstanding condition. The frequent prescribed fire (two-year rotation) with a focus on growing season burns has resulted in a healthy and vibrant herbaceous layer and the property is often used as a site for native seed collection. Invasive plants were found to be under control on this property.

Updated February 4, 2016

Corkscrew Regional Ecosystem Watershed

Collier and Lee Counties **Partnerships**

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 (CREW) project will conserve connections between three conservation areas and will provide critical protection for rare wildlife; protect the flow of water feeding the Florida Panther National Wildlife Refuge, Fakahatchee Strand, and other areas. Public opportunities will be provided to learn about and enjoy these natural resources as southwest Florida develops rapidly around them.

Manager

South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD).

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.

Corkscrew Regional Ecosystem Watershed
FNAI Elements

Florida Panther	G5T1/S1
Florida Black Bear	G5T2/S2
Swallow-tailed Kite	G5/S2
Wood Stork	G4/S2
Eastern Diamondback Rattlesnake	G4/S3
Bald Eagle	G5/S3
Snowy Egret	G5/S3
Yellow-crowned Night-heron	G5/S3
Little Blue Heron	G5/S4
Tricolored Heron	G5/S4

10 rare species are associated with the project

No archaeological sites are recorded from the project. Upland areas are vulnerable to agricultural and residential development.

Public Use

This project is designated as a wildlife and environmental area, with such uses as hiking, camping and environmental education.

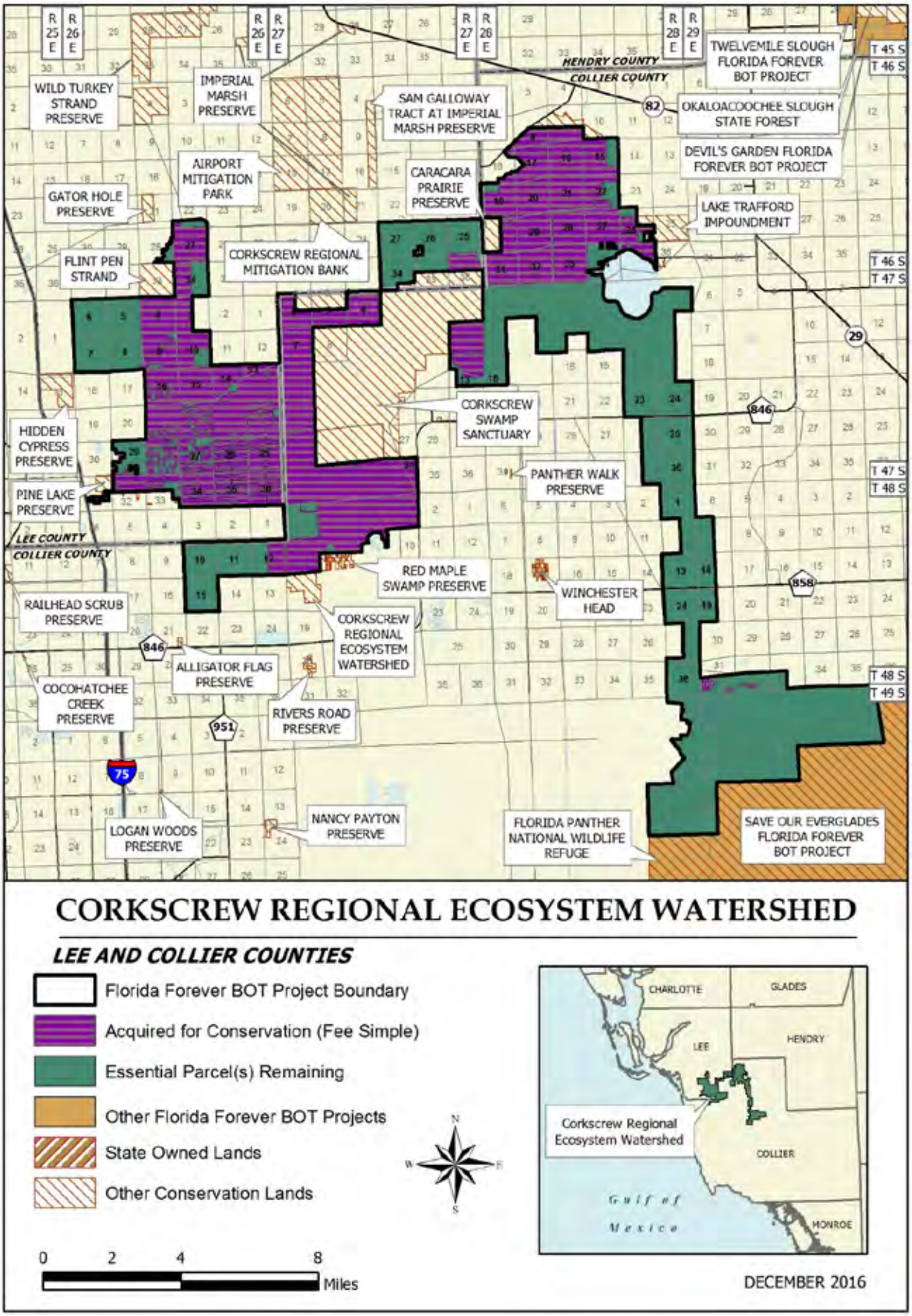
Acquisition Planning

On December 7, 1990, the Land Acquisition Advisory Council (LAAC) added the Corkscrew Regional Ecosystem Watershed (CREW) project to the Conservation and Recreation Lands (CARL) Priority list. This project, sponsored by the SFWMD, consists of some 18,205 acres, 73 landowners, and a taxable value of $23,704,330. The entire project in both Lee and Collier counties contains approximately 49,810 acres, however, the initial focus of land acquisition is on the Camp Keis Strand Corridor (18,205 acres). The Collier family is the largest landowner in the Strand. If fee-simple acquisition is not negotiable, then conservation easements or other less-than-fee acquisition techniques will be pursued.

On November 20, 1992, the LAAC amended the project design to allow matching funds anywhere within the project for "new" acquisitions (acquired after November 20, 1992) by its partners Lee County and the SFWMD.

Placed on List	**1991**
Project Area (GIS Acres)	**70,665**
Acres Acquired (GIS)	**33,444***
at a Cost of	**$94,659,111***
Acres Remaining (GIS)	**37,221**
Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	**$22,725,813**

***includes acreage acquired and funds spent by the State of Florida in conjunction with the SFWMD, Lee County, Collier County, and the United States government.**



CORKSCREW REGIONAL ECOSYSTEM WATERSHED

LEE AND COLLIER COUNTIES

- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Acquired for Conservation (Fee Simple)
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Other Florida Forever BOT Projects
- State Owned Lands
- Other Conservation Lands

0 2 4 8 Miles

DECEMBER 2016

On September 20, 1993, the LAAC approved a 3,182-acre addition to the project boundary. It was sponsored by the SFWMD, consisted of 4 tracts and multiple landowners, and a taxable value of $8,636,331. The original amendment was for 4,022 acres, however 840 acres of 1 tract were already in the current boundary.

On October 30, 1995, the LAAC approved a 612-acre addition to the project boundary. It was sponsored by the SFWMD and had a taxable value of $891,403. The original amendment was for 1,132 acres, however 520 acres were already in the current boundary.

On December 5, 1996, the LAAC approved a 3,040-acre addition to the project boundary. It was sponsored by the SFWMD, consisted of 2 sites, and a taxable value of $9,029,712. The original amendment was for 4 sites and 4,040 acres, however only sites 3 (excluding the south half of section 35) and 4 were approved.

On December 9, 1999, the Land Acquisition Management Advisory Council (LAMAC) approved a 2,560-acre addition to the project boundary. It was sponsored by the SFWMD and the CREW Trust, consisted of 353 parcels, 260 landowners, and a taxable value of $10,500,000. The parcels were designated as essential.

On June 6, 2002, the Acquisition and Restoration Council (ARC) approved a 424-acre addition to the project boundary. It was sponsored by the SFWMD, consisted of 147 parcels and multiple landowners, and a taxable value of $2,570,240.

In February 2009 Collier County bought 2,499 acres known as Pepper Ranch for $32,525,080; in October 2009 Lee County bought approximately 15 acres/$136,500 from their 20/20 program; and SFWMD donated 10 acres to FWC in same month. The following lands were bought by SFWMD: June 2009 and November 2009 (58 GIS acres/$661,250); three easement tracts (15) were donated by Bonita Springs Utility Co.; 11/2010 (191 acres/$3,828,890); December 2010 (5 acres/$75,000).

On December 9, 2011, ARC added this project to the Florida Forever list in the Partnerships category.

On February 15, 2013 ARC agreed to remove 77 acres from the Corkscrew Regional Ecosystem Watershed in Lee and Collier counties because development has already disturbed the property.

At the December 2016 ARC meeting, the members voted to add the CREW Headwaters proposal to the existing Corkscrew Regional Ecosystem Watershed project as an amendment. This adds 2,841 acres to CREW in the southeastern corner of Lee County in a plan to use willing sellers of groves to make hydrologic fixes to drainage areas that affected downstream areas. The goals including conserving fresh water that has run off into other areas, restoring water levels of the Corkscrew Swamp, improving habitat for such species as the Florida panther and the wood stork, and creating public recreation and wildlife viewing opportunities. FDOT has met with South Florida Water Management District staff to possibly use this area as mitigation for the widening of State Road 82.

Coordination

Acquisition partners are SFWMD, Lee and Collier Counties. Both The Nature Conservancy (TNC) and the Trust for Public Land (TPL) have been intermediaries in the acquisition of some tracts. 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 CREW 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 (SFWMD) 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

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 FWC 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 FWC was executed September 6, 1994. The project now receives regular inspections by SFWMD staff and law enforcement patrol by the FWC Reserve program. Under the agreement, the FWC will enforce all laws, rules and regulations applicable to the management of CREW. Additional lands acquired will be given the same protection.

Updated April 13, 2016

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

Coupon Bight / Key Deer

Monroe County — Climate Change Lands

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 and many Caribbean plants found nowhere else in the country. Rich coral reefs and other hardbottom communities flourish in shallow water around the islands. The Coupon Bight/Key Deer project will protect the remaining undeveloped land on Big Pine and No Name Keys (critical for the survival of the Key deer), protect water quality of the Coupon Bight Aquatic Preserve, provides a preserve buffer to the National Key Deer Refuge (NKDR), 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 (USFWS) will manage the majority of this project, however, the Monroe County Land Authority (MCLA) will manage some of the project.

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 NKDR on Big Pine Key and No Name 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 special plant species (specified by Florida Natural Areas Inventory) (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.

Coupon Bight/Key Deer
FNAI Elements

Key Deer	G5T1/S1
Loggerhead Sea Turtle	G3/S3
Cape Sable Thoroughwort	G1/S1
Tree Cactus	G1/S1
Keys Mudcloak	G1/S1?
Key Ringneck Snake	G5T1/S1
Klots' Skipper	G3G4T1/S1
Striped Mud Turtle, Lower Keys Population	G5T1Q/S1
Wedge Spurge	G2T1/S1
Bartram's Scrub-Hairstreak	G4?T1/S1
Lower Keys Rabbit	G5T1/S1
Sand Flax	G1G2/S1S2

49 rare species are associated with the project

Public Use

This project is designated as a buffer preserve, and a wildlife and environmental area to the NKDR. It will allow such uses as photography, nature appreciation, and hiking.

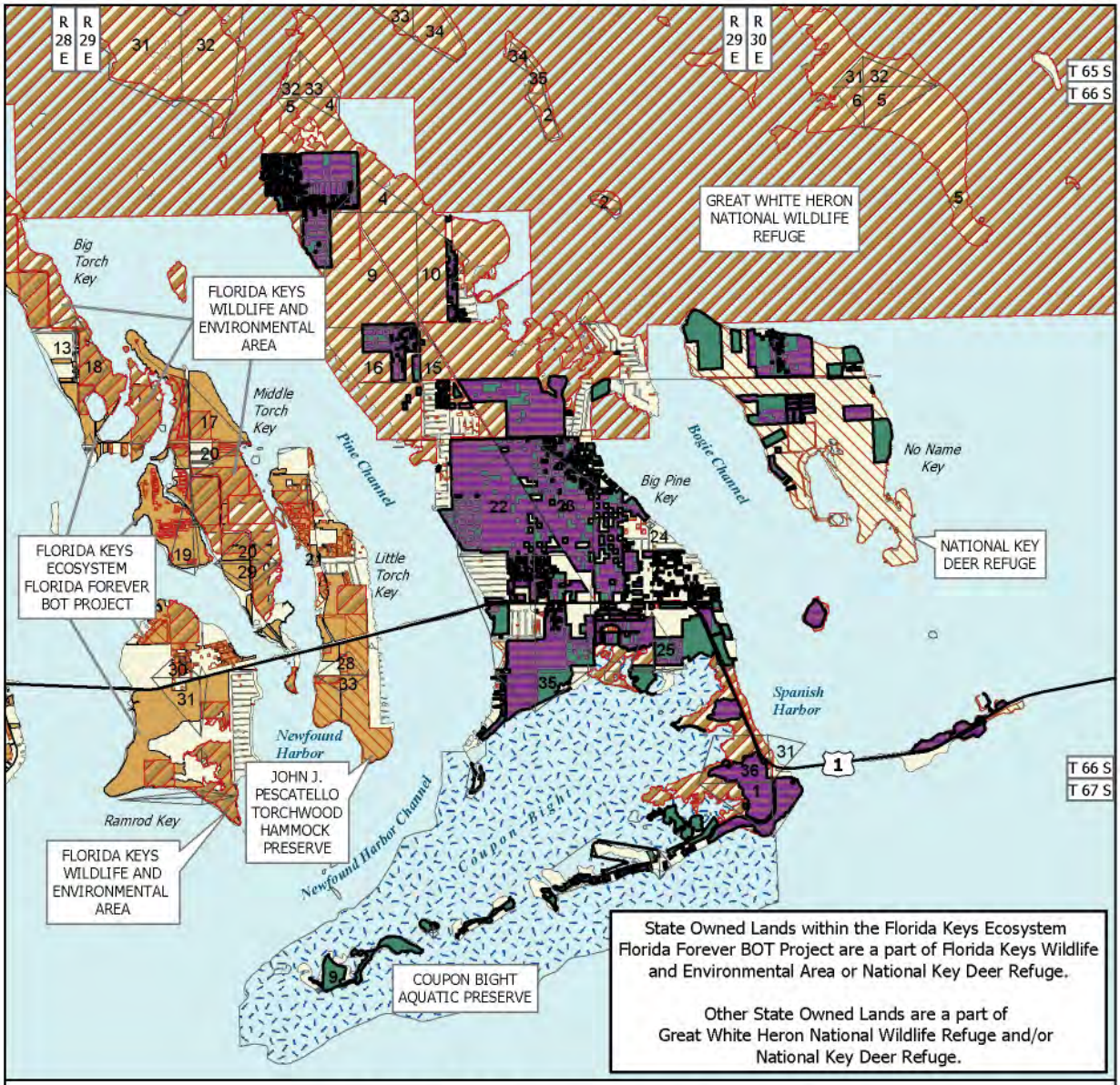
Acquisition Planning

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 (DSL) further refined the priority acquisitions to large acreage tracts.

Placed on List	**1985**
Project Area (GIS Acres)	**3,073**
Acres Acquired (GIS)	**1,888***
at a Cost of	**$30,241,577**
Acres Remaining (GIS)	**1,186**

with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of $9,142,863

*** includes 2 acres in the National Key Deer Refuge acquired by the USFWS.**



COUPON BIGHT / KEY DEER

MONROE COUNTY

- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Acquired for Conservation (Fee Simple)
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Other Florida Forever BOT Projects
- State Owned Lands
- Other Conservation Lands
- State Aquatic Preserves

N
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0 1 2 4 Miles



APRIL 2013

On October 30, 1995, LAMAC added 11.38 acres to the project boundary.

On December 9, 2011, ARC placed this project in the Climate Change Lands category.

Key Deer
No phasing. Negotiations on remaining parcels continue. Acquisition activity is also focusing on tracts providing a viable corridor between the Coupon Bight and Key Deer portions of the project. All of the owners have received an offer.

On February 11, 2005, the Acquisition and Restoration Council (ARC) approved a +376-acre fee-simple addition to the project boundary, with a 2004 total assessed value of $3,240,815.

On April 20, 2012, the ARC removed 271 acres (810 parcels) from the project that a staff review had found were disturbed by development.

Coordination
South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD) and USFWS are acquisition partners in this site. The Nature Conservancy acted as intermediary in negotiation of 520 acres, expending approximately $5,124,000 on behalf of the SFWMD and USFWS. The USFWS included this project as an addition to the NKDR.

The MCLA is also an acquisition partner on this project. MCLA has acquired 57 acres from January 1, 2005 through December 31, 2008 for approximately $663,000.

Management Policy Statement
The primary goals of management of the Coupon Bight/Key Deer 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 function as a buffer preserve to Coupon Bight Aquatic Preserve, the NKDR, and sovereign submerged lands.
Manager The USFWS, NKDR, and the MCLA.
Conditions affecting intensity of management Impediments to management are illegal dumping, vehicular trespass, poaching and clandestine drug activities. Regular patrols, cleanup efforts and posting of the property would curtail these problems and require "moderate-need" management. The USFWS land is open to the public but because of limited facilities development is considered a low-need tract requiring minimal 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 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 uses such as hiking, bird watching and photography. There would be no 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 for perpetuation and maintenance of natural communities. A 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 sensitive areas that warrant special consideration and management. There will be no infrastructure development in natural areas; unnecessary 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 has been primarily directed at unimproved properties. If the preserve acquires improved property, efforts would be made to make use of it for 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 state and local law enforcement. Regular patrols by preserve staff will assist in detection of potential encroachments and/or violations.

Management Cost Summary

Category	2000/2001	2001/2002
Salary		
OPS		
Expense	$12,048	$21,000
OCO		
Special Category	$1,445	
FCO		
Grant		
TOTAL	$13,493	$21,000

Updated March 24, 2015



Key Deer on Big Pine Key.
Photo from Florida Photographic Archives

Crossbar / Al Bar Ranch

Pasco County **Partnerships**

Purpose for State Acquisition

Acquiring the Crossbar/Al Bar Ranch property would fulfill Florida Forever goals of preserving rare-species habitat and preserving a number of rare species documented to be on the site. The site has a high potential for a variety of listed species, and the wetlands on the ranch are used by numerous species of wading birds. Acquiring the property will also meet the goal of protecting, restoring, and maintaining the quality of land and water in Florida by adding to the number of acres of land needing restoration, or land that has already been substantially restored. Another goal of the Florida Forever program measures is to increase the acreage of groundwater-recharge area. The Crossbar/Al Bar Ranch has a very high value as a water-recharge area. The property also has potential to be a regional park, meeting the Florida Forever measure of increasing natural-resource based recreation.

Manager

Florida Forest Service of the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (DACS) will manage the Crossbar Ranch portion of the project. At the December 2007 meeting of the Acquisition and Restoration Council (ARC), the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC) expressed interest in managing the Al Bar Ranch portion of this project (about one-third of the project area) if its acquisition were pursued by the Division of State Lands.

Crossbar/Al Bar Ranch
FNAI Elements

Florida Scrub-jay	G2/S2
Gopher Tortoise	G3/S3
Florida Sandhill Crane	G5T2T3/S2S3
Gopher Frog	G3/S3
Florida Burrowing Owl	G4T3/S3
Pine Snake	G4/S3
Southeastern American Kestrel	G5T4/S3
Tricolored Heron	G5/S4

8 rare species are associated with the project

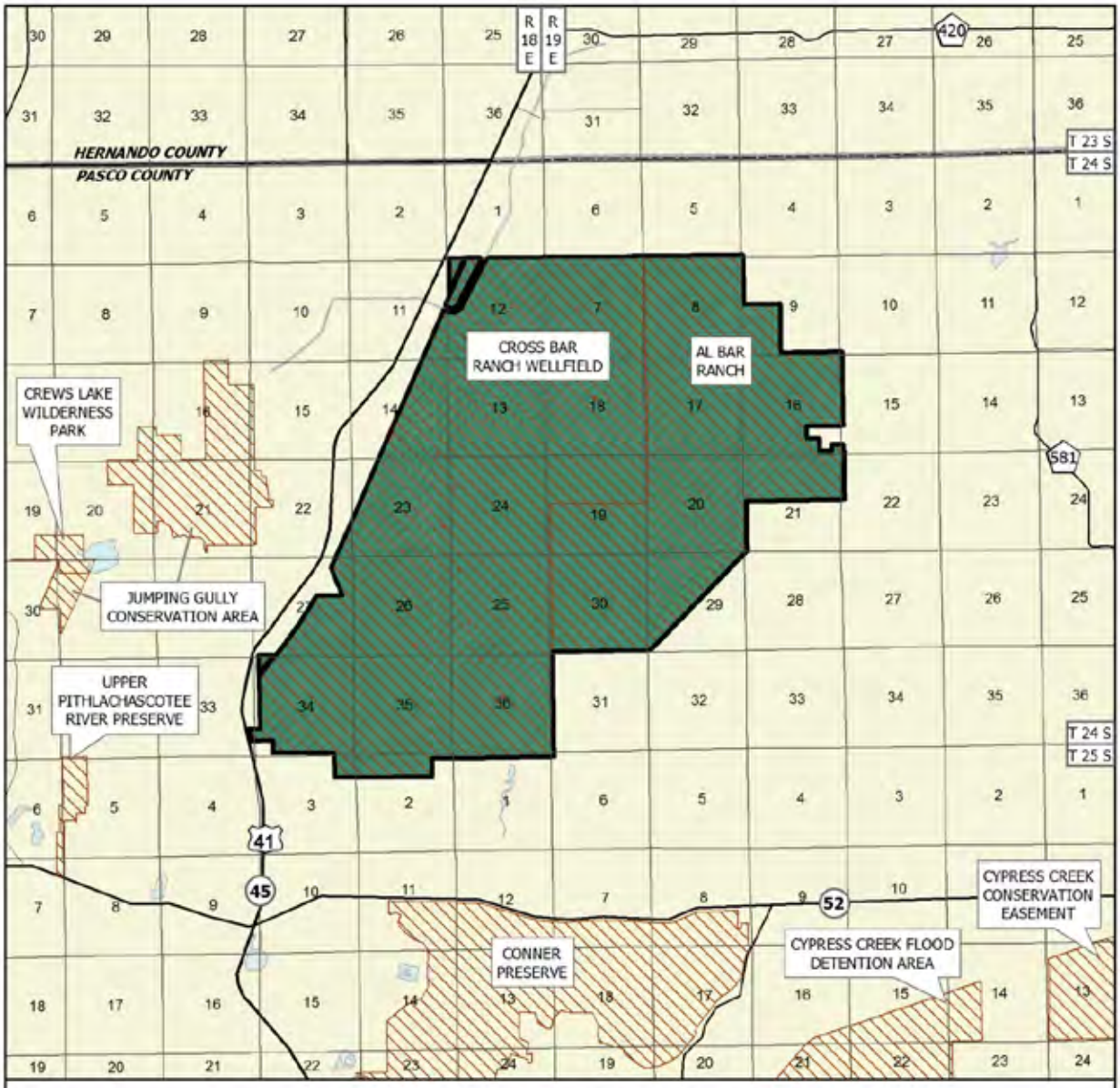
General Description

The Crossbar/Al Bar Ranch (also known as the Ranch) Florida Forever project is about 12,440 acres in north-central Pasco County. The property is owned by Pinellas County. The Crossbar portion is 8,069 acres and is the location of the 6.41 acres of the 17 active municipal wellhead sites that Tampa Bay Water owns in fee simple. The Al Bar parcel is 4,100 acres and has several wells on-site used for augmentation, but they are owned by Pinellas County, not Tampa Bay Water. Crossbar/Al Bar Ranch supports cattle, timber, a profitable pine-straw operation, an active Tampa Bay Water wellfield, an environmental education center, and three houses for staff. Most of this activity occurs on the western two-thirds, or Crossbar Ranch part, of the property. The Al Bar portion of the ranch, or eastern one-third, consists of some pine plantation and pasture but has no wellfield facilities and Pinellas County retains all water rights. About 60 percent of Crossbar/ Al Bar Ranch is in planted pine and improved pasture. (There are approximately 3,602 acres of pine plantation on Crossbar Ranch and about 1,514 acres on the Al Bar.) The natural communities present within the matrix of timber and pasture land include xeric hammock and remnant sandhill, depression marsh, mesic flatwoods, scrubby flatwoods, dome swamp, flatwoods lake, mesic hammock, baygall, and sinkhole.

Public Use

A resource inventory will be used to identify sensitive areas that need special attention, protection or management, and to identify areas that are appropriate for responsible recreational or administrative facilities.

Placed on List	**2007**
Project Area (GIS Acres)	**12,440**
Acres Acquired (GIS)	**69**
at a Cost of	**n/a**
Acres Remaining (GIS)	**12,371**
Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	**$3,730,476**



CROSSBAR/AL BAR RANCH

PASCO COUNTY

Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary

Essential Parcel(s) Remaining

Other Conservation Lands



N
W
E
S

0 1 2 4 Miles

JULY 2015

Recreation and administrative infrastructure development will be primarily located in disturbed areas and will be, at a minimum, required to allow suitable public access, provide facilities for public use, and to administer and manage the property.

The manager will promote recreation and environmental education in the natural environment. It is anticipated that interpretive and user services recreation facilities will be developed and the use of low impact, rustic facilities will be stressed. High-impact organized recreation areas are not planned due to possible adverse effects on the natural environment. Development of facilities, as on all conservation lands, will be kept to a level necessary to assure a high-quality recreational experience and any such development will be confined to areas of previous disturbance.

Acquisition Planning

On December 14, 2007, the Acquisition and Restoration Council (ARC) voted to add the Crossbar/Al Bar Ranch to the A list of the Florida Forever projects. The property is proposed to be a fee-simple acquisition. The Southwest Florida Water Management District (SWFWMD) would focus on the Crossbar portion of the acquisition, and the Department of Environmental Protection, Division of State Lands would focus on the Al Bar portion of the acquisition, both in partnership with Pasco County and others.

On December 9, 2011, ARC placed this project in the Partnerships category.

Coordination

As stated above, the SWFWMD indicated in a letter provided in the application that if the project were approved, it would consider being a project cosponsor, based on its evaluation of financial needs and partnership commitments at that time.

Management Policy Statement

The primary land management goals for the management of the tract are: restore, maintain, and protect in perpetuity all native ecosystems; integrate compatible human use; and insure long-term viability of populations and species considered rare. This ecosystem, and multiple use approach, will guide the management activities on this project. Multiple use is defined as a combination of balanced and diverse resource uses that takes into account the long-term needs of future generations for renewable and nonrenewable resources. This includes, but is not limited to, recreation, range, timber, minerals, watershed, wildlife and fish, and natural scenic, scientific, and historic values; harmonious and coordinated management of the various resources without permanent impairment of the productivity of the land and the quality of the environment. Management will be designed to accomplish the goals and measures for this project.

Management Prospectus

Qualifications for state designation The Crossbar/ Al Bar ranches have been managed for cattle and pine production for more than 40 years. There does not appear to be bedding within the pine plantations, but because of the conversion to pasture and straw production, most native groundcover and under story species are absent. With thinning, introduction of prescribed fire, and sustainable forestry management practices, these portions of the project could be restored to a more natural state. The project's size and diversity makes it desirable for use and management as a state forest.

Manager The FFS will be the lead manager of the Crossbar Ranch portion of the project and FWC will manage the Al Bar Ranch portion.

Conditions affecting intensity of management Much of the Crossbar Ranch's flatwoods and sandhill areas were altered by silviculture and cattle operations, and require restoration. The majority of the acreage of this project consists of planted pine straw production area and improved pasture supporting an active cattle operation. About 60 percent of the project was converted to the pine straw and cattle operations. The pine straw production area is 4,100 acres of slash pines and the pines are 15 to 20 years old. There is an additional 500 acres of planted longleaf pine in areas to be restored before the pine straw production area is restored. The improved pastures total about 2,100 acres with multiple combinations of grasses planted in them. Biotic surveys will be important to accomplish during the early part of plan development, because many rare or listed species are expected to occur in the project. Restoration efforts will focus on introducing prescribed fire and thinning dense pine stands, exotic species treatment, restoring native groundcovers, and possible wetland restoration. The level of management intensity and related management costs is expected to initially be moderate to high to obtain the necessary information and resources to restore and manage this system as a State Forest. Once this information is obtained and resources are available, long-term management costs are expected to be moderate to maintain this area as a State Forest.

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

Once the project area is acquired and assigned to the FFS, public access will be immediately provided for low-intensity outdoor resource-based recreation activities such as hiking, biking, hunting, and fishing. Initial and intermediate management efforts will concentrate on resource inventory, restoration, and reforestation of areas where harvesting has occurred, site security, and public and fire management access. Inventories of the site's natural resources, threatened and endangered flora and fauna will be conducted to provide a basis for the formulation of a management plan. The numerous roads throughout the property require development of a road plan to identify those roads to be used for vehicular access by the public and roads for administrative use. Roads found to be unnecessary for management or access should be closed. Long-range plans for this property will be directed toward the restoration of disturbed areas, maintenance of natural communities, and responsible public access. To the greatest extent practical, disturbed sites 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. Very little of this project area has been burned by prescribed fire in recent years. Burning goals for this project will be to eventually establish an all-season prescribed burning program on all of the fire dependent community types. 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 re-introducing longleaf pines, restoration harvests, and improvement cuts aimed at restoring and perpetuating native ground covers. Stands will be managed to maintain a broad diversity of age, 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.

Revenue-generating potential As mentioned above, timber sales from the Crossbar Ranch by the DOF will be conducted as needed to improve or maintain desirable ecosystem conditions. These sales will primarily take place in planted pine stands and will provide a variable source of revenue dependent upon a variety of factors. Due to the existing condition and volume of the timber resources on the property, revenue generating potential of this project is expected to be moderately high. Some revenues might be realized in the future from recreational user fees and ecotourism activities, if such projects could be economically developed.

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

SALARY (3FTE)	**$108,341**
EXPENSE	**$500,000**
OPERATING CAPITAL OUTLAY	**$450,000**
TOTAL	**$1,058,341**

Updated February 4, 2016

Dade County Archipelago

Miami-Dade County **Partnerships**

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

Miami-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.

Dade County Archipelago FNAI Elements	
Tiny Polygala	G1/S1
Florida Lantana	G2T1/S1
Miami Cave Crayfish	G1/S1
Small's Milkpea	G1Q/S1
Atlantic Coast Florida Lantana	G2T1/S1
Carter's Small-flowered Flax	G2T1/S1
Cuban Snake-bark	G2G3T1/S1
Deltoid Spurge	G2T1/S1
Fahkahatchee Ladies' -tresses	G4T1/S1
Florida Brickell-bush	G5T1/S1
Florida Filmy Fern	G4G5T1/S1
Hairy Deltoid Spurge	G2T1/S1
61 rare species are associated with the project	

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

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 (partially acquired), Site 2 (partially acquired), Site 6, Site 15 (majority acquired in 1992), Site 14, Site 13 (partially acquired), Site 8 (acquired in 1991), Site 1 (acquired in 1991), Site 16 (half acquired in 1992), Site 7 (majority acquired in 1992), FNAI addition to Site 10, Site 9. The Ludlam Pineland (10 acres) was added in 1994. Dade County has acquired the tract. All sites are essential.

During 1995, Dade County proposed adding 16 sites to the project area. All of the sites were assessed during the 1995 cycle with LAMAC approving in December

Placed on List	**1994**
Project Area (GIS Acres)	**889**
Acres Acquired (GIS)	**582***
at a Cost of	**$35,651,244***
Acres Remaining (GIS)	**307**
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	**$184,320**

*** includes acquisitions by Dade County.**



DADE COUNTY ARCHIPELAGO: OVERVIEW

MIAMI-DADE COUNTY

Map 1
A. Maddens Hammock Site

Map 2
A. Miami Rockridge Pinelands - Site 1

Map 3
A. Boystown Site
B. Tamiami Addition Site
C. Big and Little George Hammocks Site

Map 4
A. Miami Rockridge Pinelands - Site 2
B. Miami Rockridge Pinelands - Ludlam Pineland Site
C. Whispering Pines Site

Map 5
A. Wilkins Pierson Pineland Site
B. Miami Rockridge Pinelands - Site 7
C. Castellow #31 Site
D. Castellow Hammock Extension Site
E. Ross Hammock Site
F. Castellow #28 Site
G. Castellow #33 Site
H. Silver Palm Hammock Site
T. Miami Rockridge Pinelands – Site 8

Map 6
A. Miami Rockridge Pinelands - Site 6
B. Goulds Addition Site
C. Hardin Hammock Site
D. Miami Rockridge Pinelands - Site 10

Map 7
A. Miami Rockridge Pinelands - Site 9
B. Owaissa Bauer Addition Site
C. Bauer Drive Pineland Site
D. Miami Rockridge Pinelands - Site 12

Map 8
A. Miami Rockridge Pinelands - Site 13
B. Miami Rockridge Pinelands - Site 14
C. Meissner Hammock Site
D. Fuchs Hammock Site
E. Navy Wells #2 Site

Map 9
A. Miami Rockridge Pinelands - Site 16
B. Lucille Hammock Site
C. Navy Wells #39 Site
D. Loveland Hammock Site

Map 10
A. Miami Rockridge Pinelands - Site 15
B. Navy Wells #23 Site

Map 11
A. Southwest Hammock Site
B. Holiday Hammock Site
C. Round Hammock Site

NOVEMBER 2005



DADE COUNTY ARCHIPELAGO: MAP 1 OF 11

MIAMI-DADE COUNTY

Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary

Essential Parcel(s) Remaining



0 0.25 0.5 1 Miles

FEBRUARY 2010

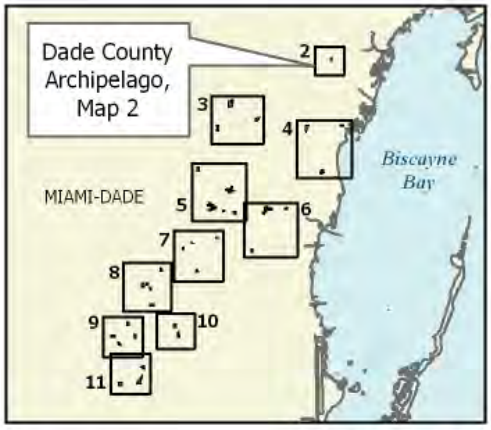


DADE COUNTY ARCHIPELAGO: MAP 2 OF 11

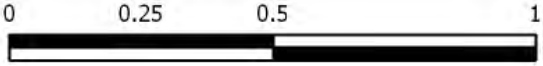
MIAMI-DADE COUNTY

Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary

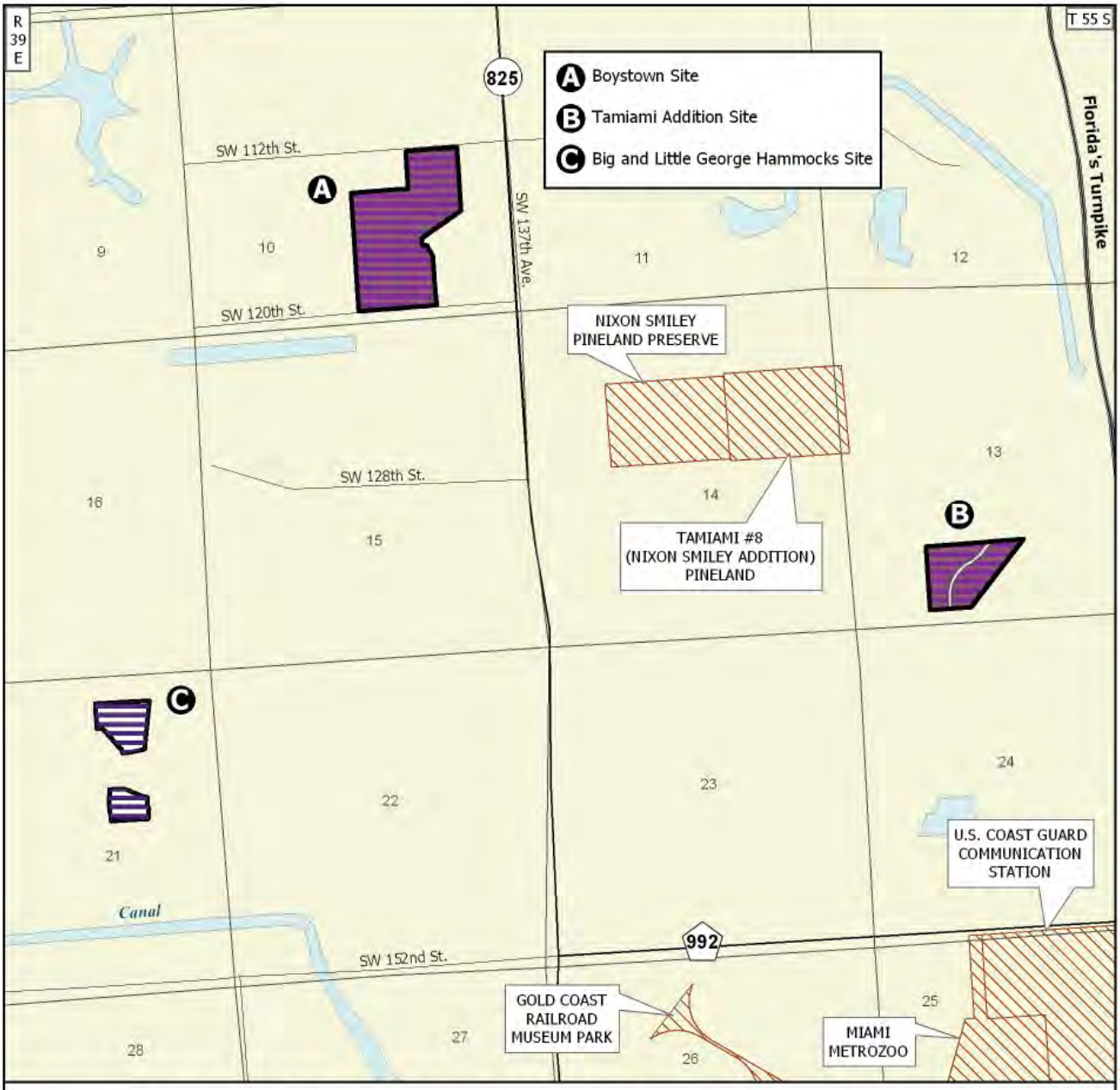
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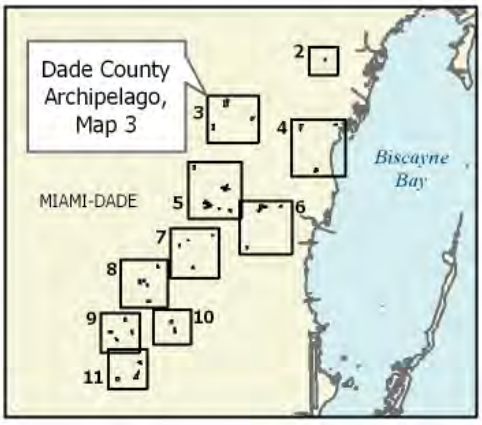
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DADE COUNTY ARCHIPELAGO: MAP 3 OF 11

MIAMI-DADE COUNTY

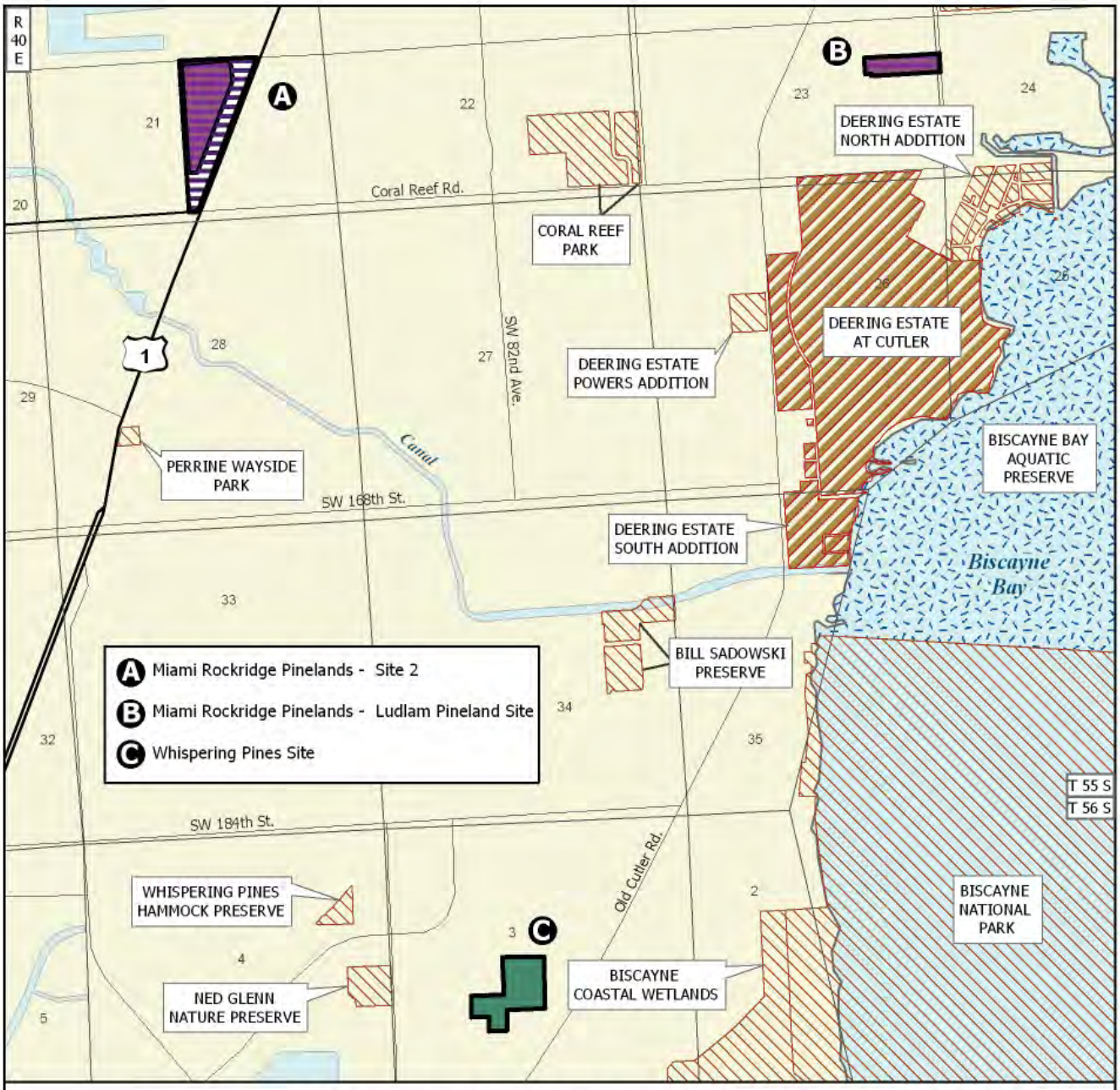
- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Acquired for Conservation (Fee Simple)
- Miami-Dade County Owned Lands within Project
- Other Conservation Lands



N W E S

0 0.25 0.5 1 Miles

FEBRUARY 2010

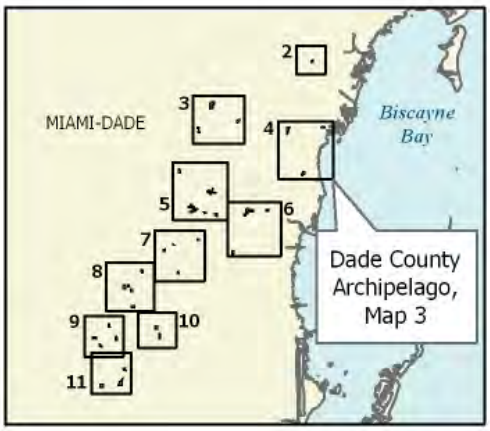


DADE COUNTY ARCHIPELAGO: MAP 4 OF 11

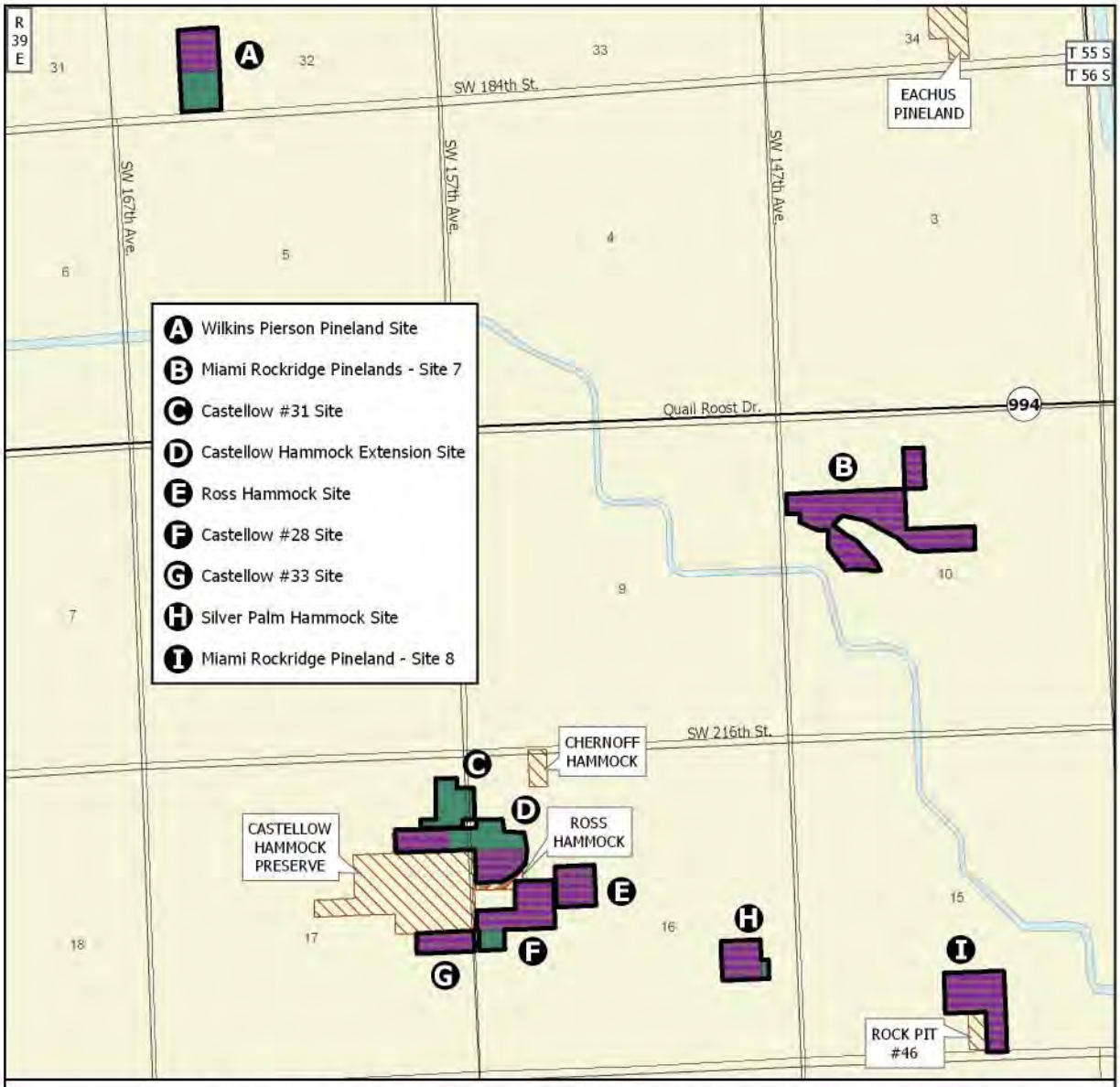
MIAMI-DADE COUNTY

- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Acquired for Conservation (Fee Simple)
- Miami-Dade County Owned Lands within Project
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- State Owned Lands
- Other Conservation Lands
- State Aquatic Preserves

0 0.25 0.5 1 Miles



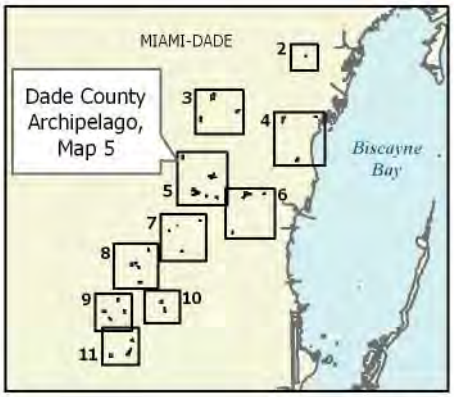
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DADE COUNTY ARCHIPELAGO: MAP 5 OF 11

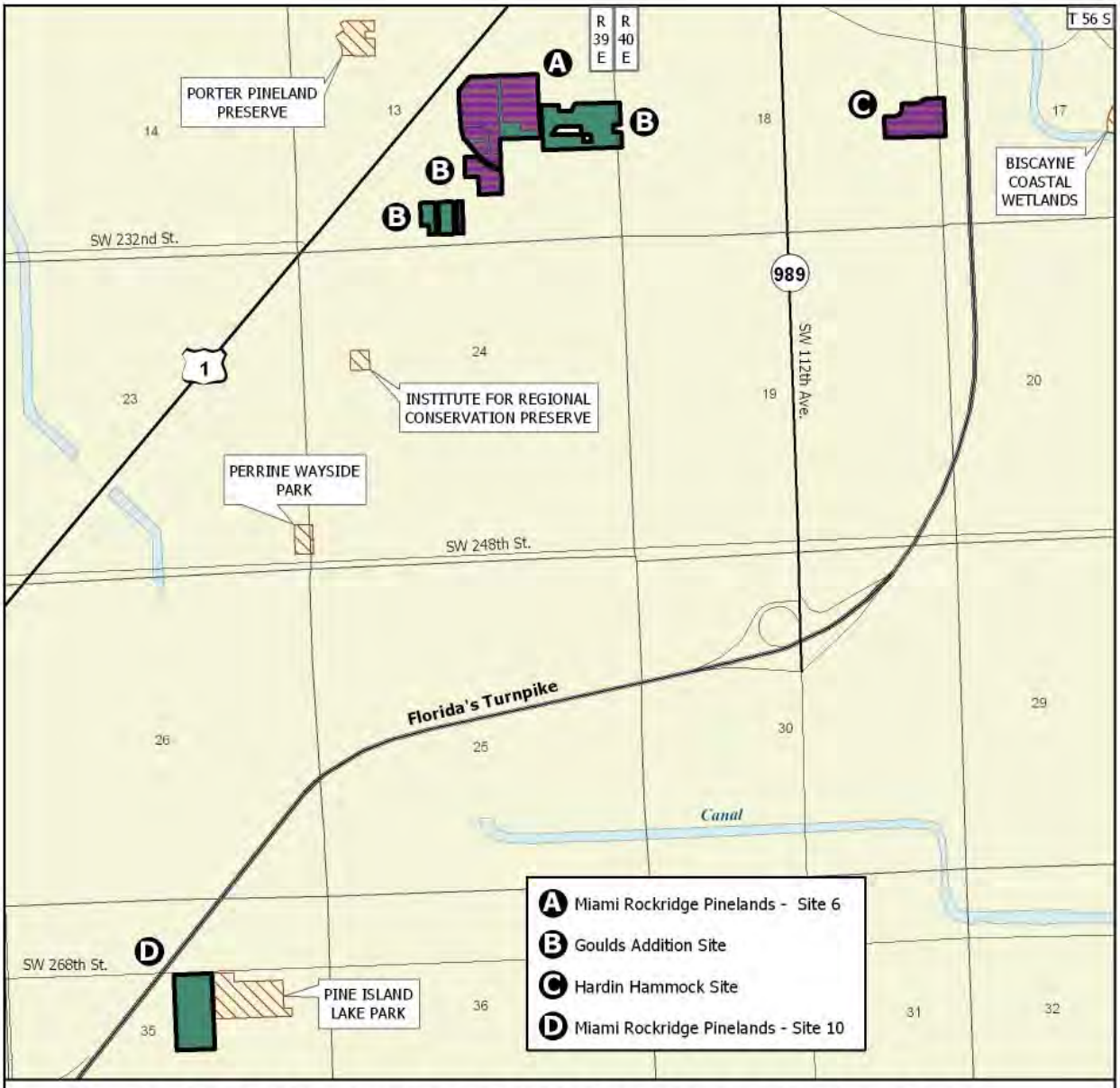
MIAMI-DADE COUNTY

- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- State Owned Lands
- Other Conservation Lands



0 0.25 0.5 1 Miles

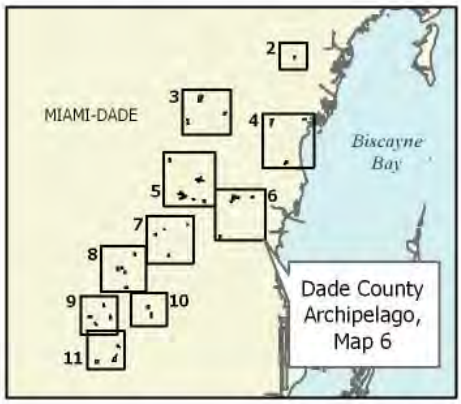
JULY 2009



DADE COUNTY ARCHIPELAGO: MAP 6 OF 11

MIAMI-DADE COUNTY

- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Acquired for Conservation (Fee Simple)
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Other Conservation Lands



0 0.25 0.5 1 Miles

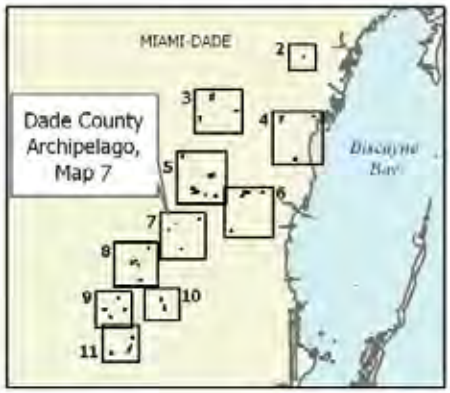
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DADE COUNTY ARCHIPELAGO: MAP 7 OF 11

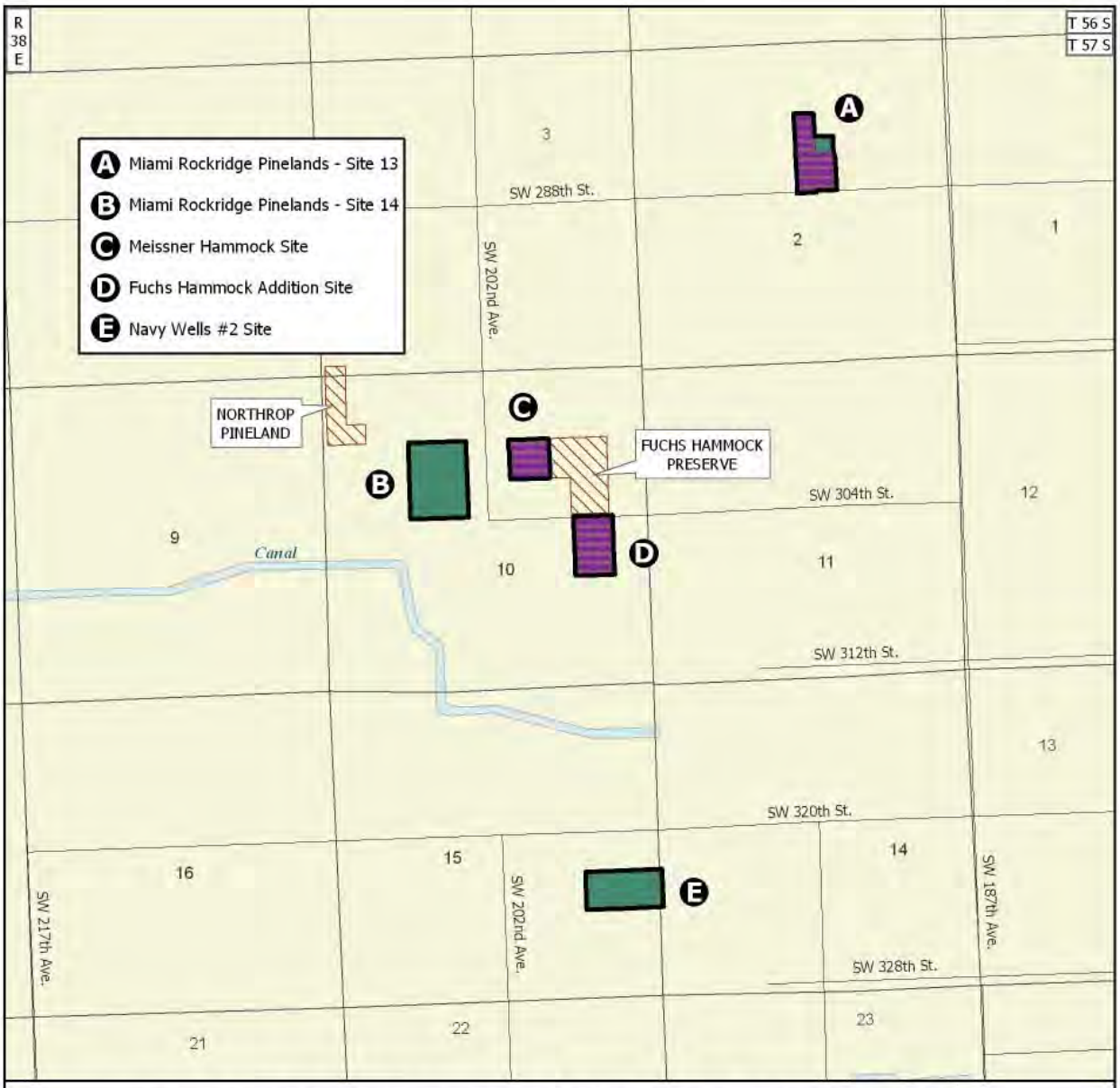
MIAMI-DADE COUNTY

- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Acquired for Conservation (Fee Simple)
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Other Conservation Lands



0 0.25 0.5 1 Miles

NOVEMBER 2009



DADE COUNTY ARCHIPELAGO: MAP 8 OF 11

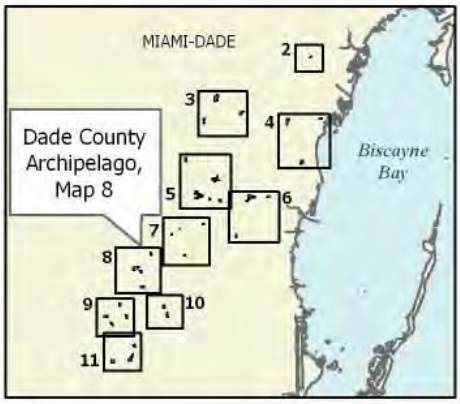
MIAMI-DADE COUNTY

Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary

Acquired for Conservation (Fee Simple)

Essential Parcel(s) Remaining

Other Conservation Lands



0 0.25 0.5 1 Miles

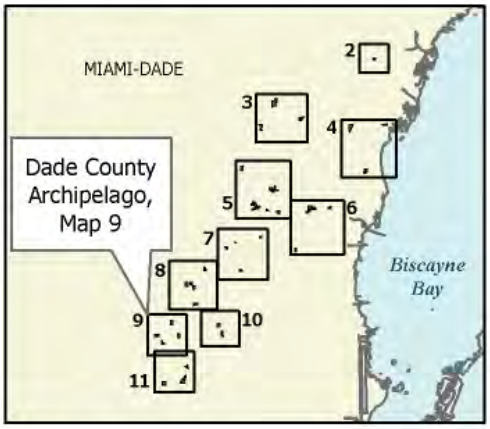
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DADE COUNTY ARCHIPELAGO: MAP 9 OF 11

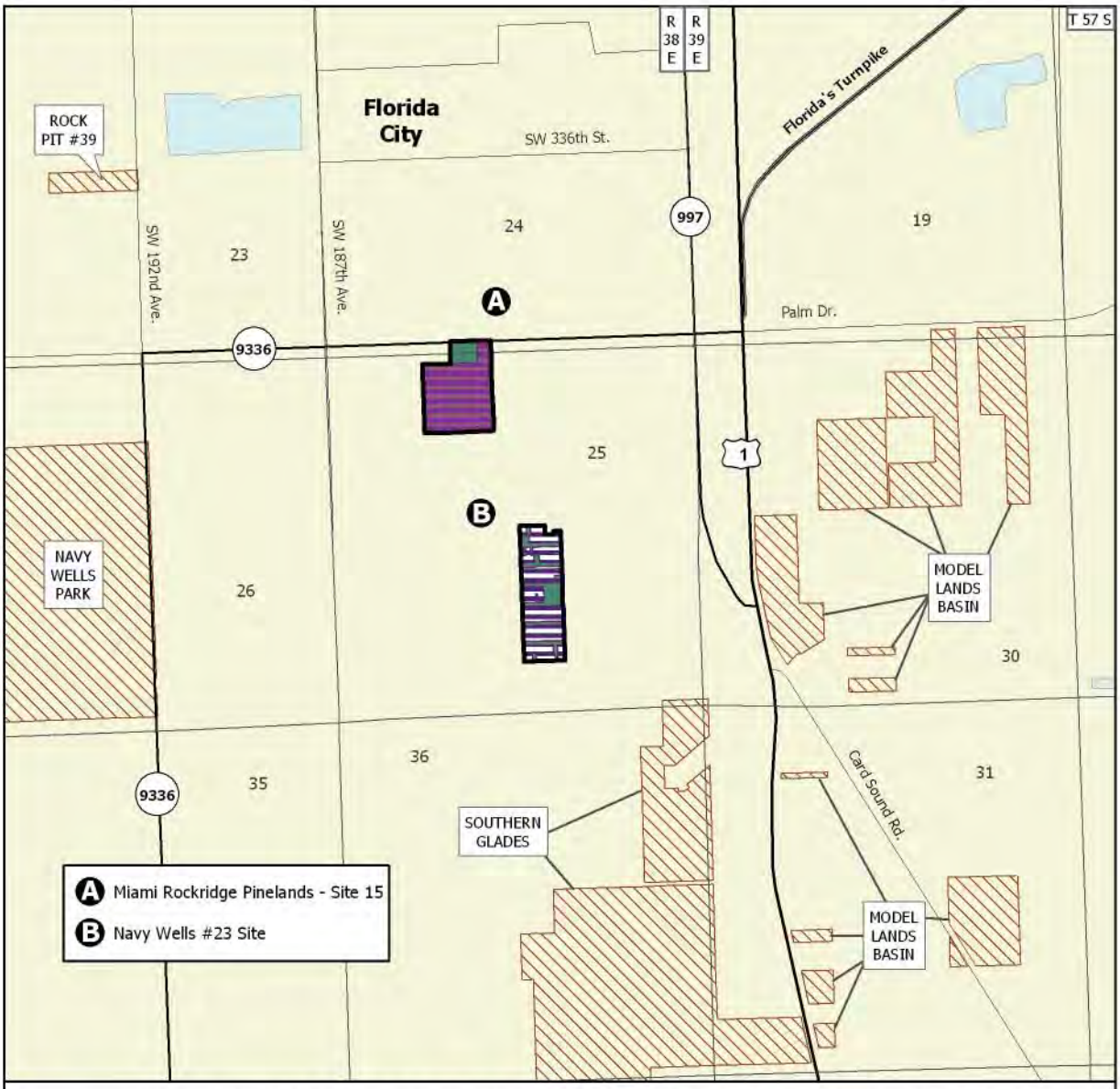
MIAMI-DADE COUNTY

- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Acquired for Conservation (Fee Simple)
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Other Conservation Lands



0 0.25 0.5 1 Miles

OCTOBER 2012

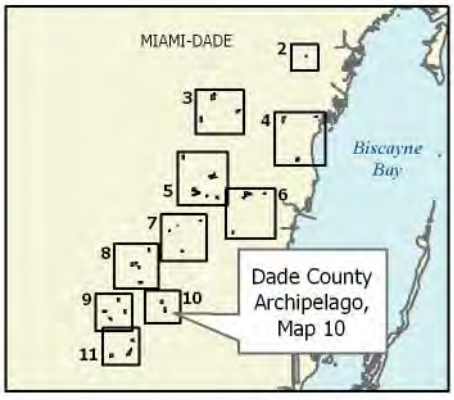


DADE COUNTY ARCHIPELAGO: MAP 10 OF 11

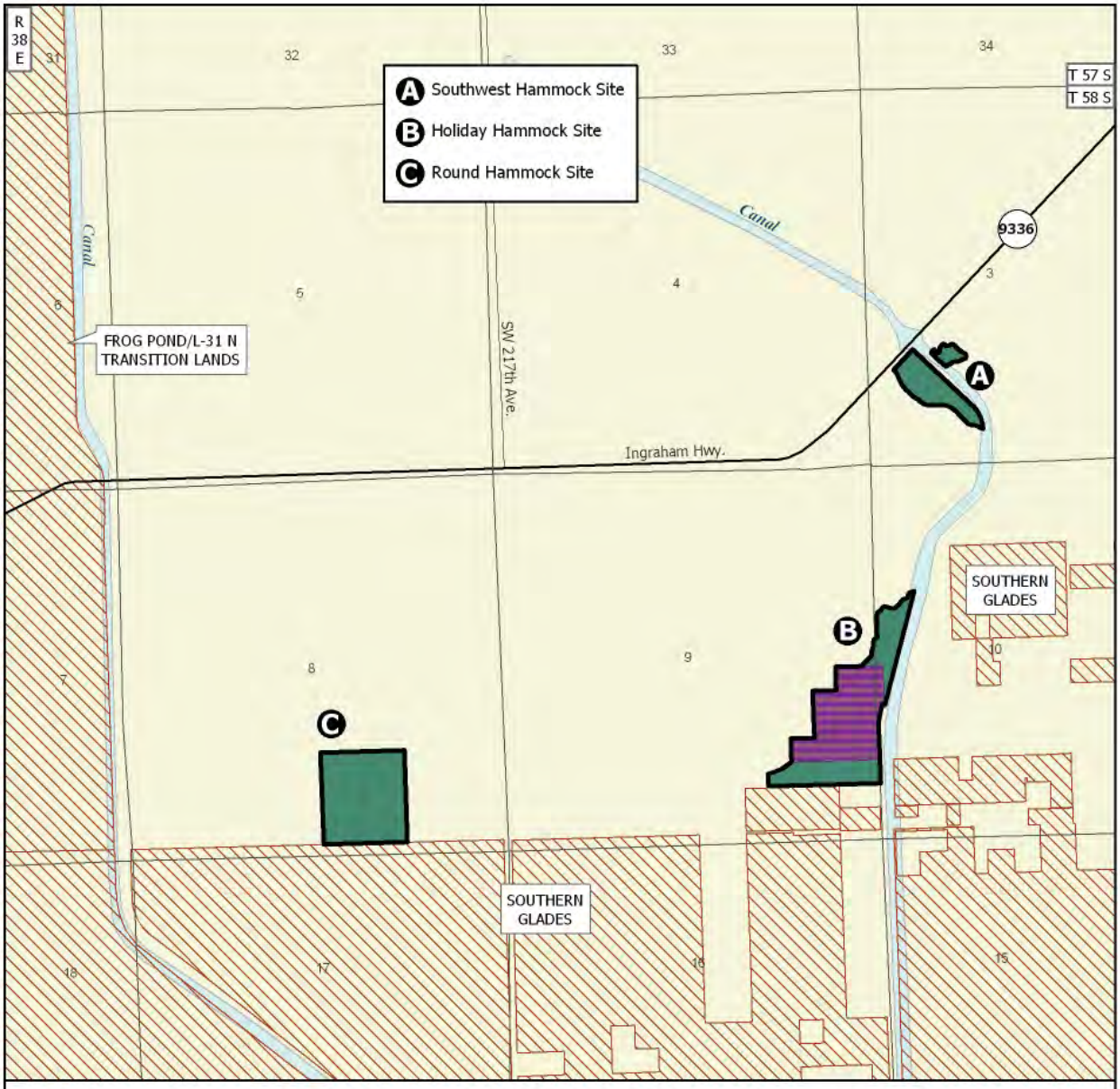
MIAMI-DADE COUNTY

- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Acquired for Conservation (Fee Simple)
- Miami-Dade County Owned Lands Within Project
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Other Conservation Lands

0 0.25 0.5 1 Miles



OCTOBER 2009



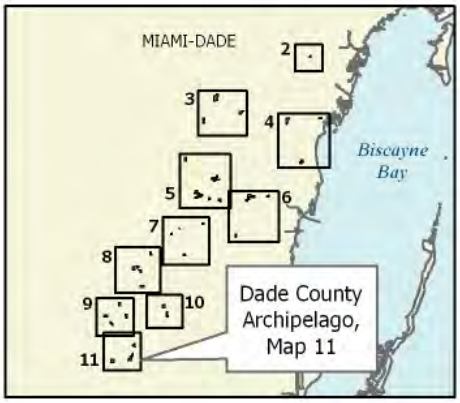
DADE COUNTY ARCHIPELAGO: MAP 11 OF 11

MIAMI-DADE COUNTY

- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Other Conservation Lands

N W E S

0 0.25 0.5 1 Miles



JULY 2009

1995. The sites added are Boystown (acquired—77 acres); Tamiami Addition; Wilkins- Pierson Addition; Whispering Pines; Castellow Complex #28; Castellow Complex #31; Castellow Complex #33; Goulds, Hardin, Owaissaa Bauer Addition; Fuchs; Navy Wells #2; Navy Wells #23; Navy Wells #39; Round Hammock; and Bauer Drive Pineland. Dade County acquired approximately 348 acres within the project at a cost of $21,889,314.

On December 9, 2011, ARC placed this project in the Partnerships category of Florida Forever projects.

Coordination

Dade County is the 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. Dade County continues with acquisition of the remaining tracts. Resolutions in support of this project include a pledge from Dade County Commission to participate in providing 50 percent of acquisition funds and to manage the acquired sites.

Management Policy Statement

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

Management Prospectus

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

Manager Dade County Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL) Program.

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

Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure Within the first year after acquisition, initial activities concentrate on site security; removing existing trash; public and fire management access; and resource inventory, including areas of special concern such as archaeological sites, rare species, fern, vine, and exotic dominated areas. Long-range plans will generally be toward restoring disturbed areas and perpetuating and maintaining natural communities. Management activities will also stress protecting threatened and endangered species. The resource inventory will be used to identify sensitive areas that need special attention, protection or management. Unnecessary roads, firelines and hydrological disturbances will be abandoned and/or restored to the greatest extent practical.

Updated February 4, 2016

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

Devil's Garden

Collier and Hendry Counties — Critical Natural Lands

Purpose for State Acquisition

Acquiring this project will contribute to Florida Forever goals of increasing protection of Florida's biodiversity at the species, natural community, and landscape levels and filling a gap in the corridor for a large landscape for the federally endangered Florida panther. Numerous records of panther use of the property as well as numerous other rare and threatened plants and animals have been noted.

It will also increase the forestland available for sustainable management of natural resources. The project borders the Okaloacoochee Slough State Forest on the west and Dinner Island to the south. This project may also help complete the Florida National Scenic Trail, a statewide non-motorized trail that crosses a number of Florida Forever project sites. The trail is a congressionally designated national scenic trail.

Manager

The Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC) is the recommended lead manager for most of the area (approximately 71,608 acres). Florida Forest Service/FFS will manage the two westernmost parcels (approximately 10,900 acres) adjoining the Okaloacoochee State Forest.

General Description

The Devil's Garden proposal includes 82,995 acres (per digitized boundaries) in Hendry and Collier counties.

Devil's Garden
FNAI Elements

Florida Panther	G5T1/S1
Florida Black Bear	G5T2/S2
Gopher Tortoise	G3/S3
Eastern Indigo Snake	G3Q/S3
Swallow-tailed Kite	G5/S2
Wood Stork	G4/S2
Crested Caracara	G5/S2
Little Blue Heron	G5/S4
White Ibis	G5/S4

9 rare species are associated with the project

The proposal has a single owner and includes four parcels. The major parcel (71,608 acres) adjoins the eastern boundary of Okaloacoochee Slough State Forest and encompasses an area, roughly 18 miles long (east-west) and six miles wide (north-south); an additional parcel (6,445 acres) is adjacent to the northeastern boundary of the State Forest and Okaloacoochee Slough Wildlife Management Area, and lies across Keri Road from the northwest corner of the major parcel. Two smaller parcels (T-shaped parcel: 3,328 acres and 1,127 acres) abut the southwestern boundary of the State Forest.

Devil's Garden is a huge tract of ranch land that has been heavily impacted by cattle ranching activities (conversion to pasture) and to a lesser extent by agriculture. Non-forested wetlands, including basin/depression marsh, swale, and wet prairie make up the dominant natural communities still present on the property. Mesic/wet flatwoods have been, to a large extent, cleared and converted to pasturelands. Prairie hammocks were scattered throughout the property and formed irregularly shaped forests, usually with basin/depression wetlands. In a helicopter survey, a few small (<15 acres) patches of dome swamp fringing swale systems could be seen in the southwestern T-shaped parcel. Both southern parcels have few remaining upland natural communities except for narrow fringes adjacent to wetlands; some hammock remains in the southwest corner of the T-shaped parcel.

Public Use

The property can accommodate resource-based recreation, including camping, picnicking, hiking,

Placed on List	**2002**
Project Area (GIS Acres)	**82,995**
Acres Acquired (GIS)	**11,656**
at a Cost of	**$0**
Acres Remaining (GIS)	**71,339**
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	**$9,483,649**

natural resource appreciation (nature study), wildlife observation, bicycling, horseback riding and environmental education. Depending on management emphasis, the land could provide significant hunting opportunities. Careful planning would need to be done to coordinate hunting and wildlife observation. Because the project is so large, it may be possible to set areas aside where wildlife observation can be emphasized and encouraged.

Acquisition Planning

On December 5, 2002, the Acquisition & Restoration Council (ARC) added the Devil's Garden project to Group A of the Florida Forever 2003 Priority List. This fee-simple project, sponsored by the Nature Conservancy (TNC) and FFS, consisted of approximately 82,508 acres with a single owner, Alico Inc., and a 2001 taxable value of $9,483,649. On December 14, 2007 ARC voted to move Devil's Garden to Group B of the 2008 Florida Forever Priority List.

On December 9, 2011 Devil's Garden was classified as a Critical Natural Lands project.

Coordination

TNC is the intermediary and is working to find a purchaser for the eastern portion of the tract (farm land).

Management Policy Statement

The primary goals of management for the Devil's Garden project are to increase protection of Florida's biodiversity at the species, natural community, and landscape levels; protect, restore, and maintain the quality and natural functions of land, water, and wetland systems of the state; increase natural resource-based public recreational and educational opportunities including but not limited to wildlife viewing, hunting, hiking and camping; and increase the amount of forestland available for sustainable management of natural resources.

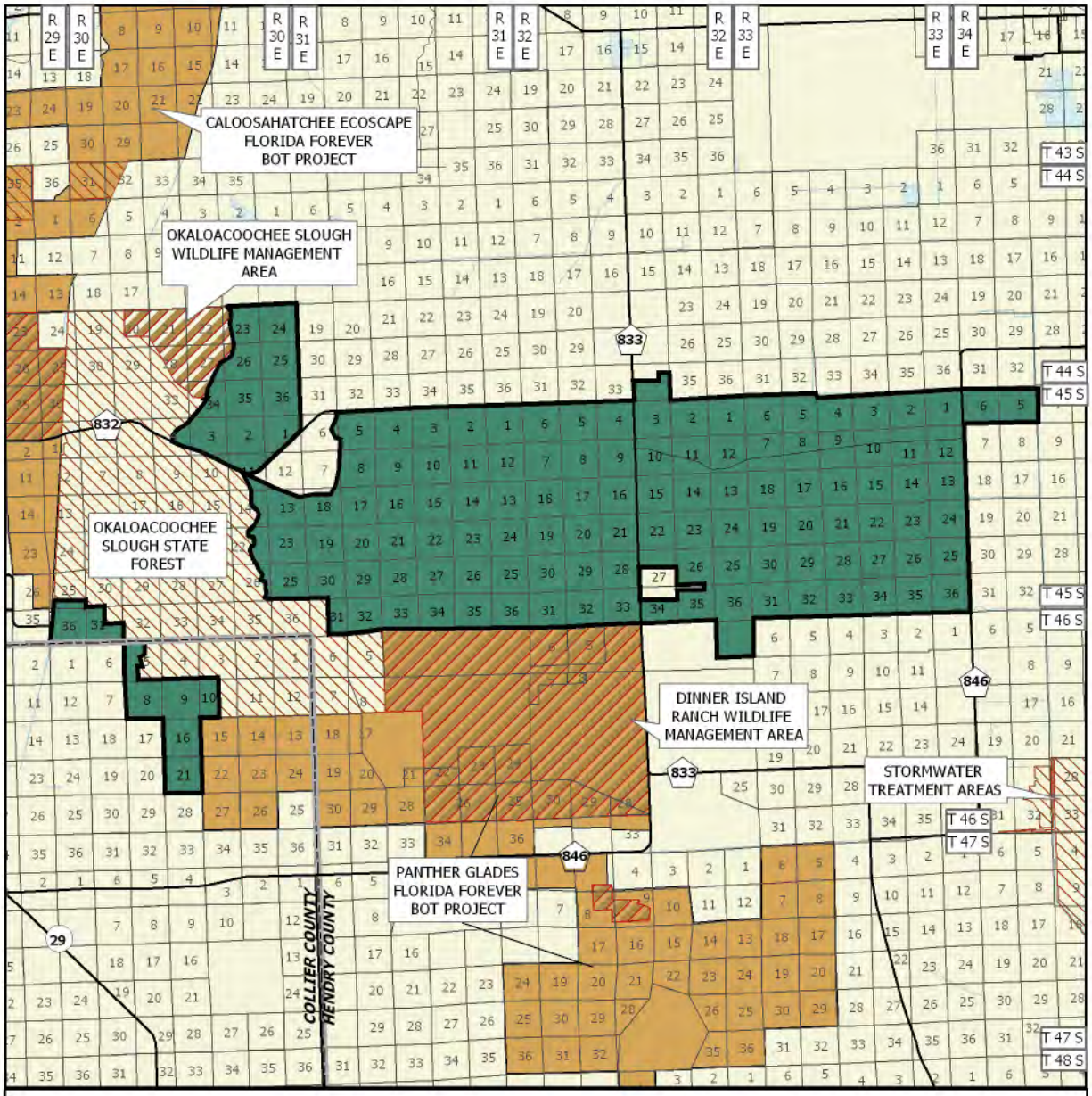
Management Prospectus

Qualifications for state designation Due to the diversity, and connectivity to the Okaloacoochee Slough State Forest, the two western most parcels (approximately 10,900 acres) qualify as State Forests. The high wildlife resource values and the designation of primary or secondary panther habitat zones on the project qualify the eastern parcel (approximately 71,608 acres) as a wildlife management area.

Manager FFS will manage the two western most parcels as part of the Okaloacoochee Slough State Forest. FWC will manage the eastern parcel.

Conditions affecting intensity of management Much of the project's drier natural community types have been disturbed; many converted to some improved form of agriculture. This conversion usually meant some type of hydrologic alteration for water management. This property contains vast areas of wetlands with sensitive natural resources. Land management and public use will specifically be structured to improve and protect these areas. Surrounding land uses are not expected to affect prescribed burning on this parcel. The level of management intensity and related management costs is expected to be initially high to obtain the necessary information and resources to restore and manage the system. Given the importance of this property to panther recovery, this link between habitat management and panther use will be critical to insuring the property is managed consistent with the primary purposes for acquisition.

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, exotic species control and removal of refuse. Conceptual management plans will be developed describing the management goals and specific objectives necessary to implement future resource management. Once the area is acquired, steps will be taken to ensure that the public is provided appropriate access while simultaneously affording protection of sensitive resources. Public use will be limited to activities that will have little or no impact to these areas. Vehicular use by the public will be confined to designated roads. Unnecessary access points will be closed. Both agencies will cooperate with and seek the assistance of other state agencies, local government entities and interested parties as appropriate. 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 enhancing abundance and spatial distribution of threatened and endangered species. Multiple use principles will be practiced where compatible with resource management goals and acquisition purposes. An all-season prescribed burning management plan will be developed and implemented to improve the habitat quality of native fire-dependent plant communities and wildlife habitats.



DEVIL'S GARDEN

HENDRY AND COLLIER COUNTIES

- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Other Florida Forever BOT Projects
- State Owned Conservation Lands
- Other Conservation Lands

0 2 4 8 Miles



MARCH 2006

Revenue generating potential Management will seek to improve revenue-generating potential by improving wildlife diversity and resource-based recreation. Anticipated revenues from wildlife conservation will come from sales of hunting licenses, wildlife management area permits and other special hunting permits. Additional revenues might be generated from ecotourism and wildlife viewing activities. Timber sales will be conducted as needed to improve or maintain desirable ecosystem conditions. These sales will primarily take place in pine stands and will provide a variable source of revenue dependent upon a variety of factors. Due to the existing condition of the timber resource on the property, revenue generating potential of this project is expected to be low. Some revenues might be generated from agricultural farming contracts in areas currently being farmed as row crops until such areas can be restored in the interest of wildlife conservation.

Cooperators in Management Activities The FWC and FFS will cooperate with other federal, state and local government agencies, including the South Florida Water Management District, in managing the area.

Management Costs and Sources of Revenue The Devil's Garden proposal, when acquired by the state, will require 14 FTE positions to manage the project area. Certain activities may be privatized, which would reduce the number of FTEs required. Funding for natural-resource management and public use administration would come from the CARL (Conservation and Recreation Lands) Trust Fund (as of 2015 the LATF). It is anticipated that revenue sources would include public use fees and timber harvests.

Management Costs (for interim management)

Salary (6 FTE)	**$216,639**
Expense	**$725,000**
Operating Capital Outlay	**$418,200**
Total	**$1,354,839**

Updated February 4, 2016



A US Fish and Wildlife camera catches a Florida panther sharpening claws near Naples.

Dickerson Bay / Bald Point

Franklin and Wakulla Counties **Critical Natural Lands**

Purpose for State Acquisition

On the coast of Wakulla and Franklin Counties, the shallow, 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 (DRP), Florida Department of Environmental Protection will manage that portion of the project in Franklin County; U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and Wakulla County will separately manage individual parcels in Wakulla County.

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 archaeological sites are known from Bald Point. The Bald Point site is threatened by development.

Dickerson Bay/Bald Point
FNAI Elements

Kemp's Ridley	G1/S1
Florida Black Bear	G5T2/S2
Green Sea Turtle	G3/S2S3
Gopher Tortoise	G3/S3
Loggerhead Sea Turtle	G3/S3
Swallow-tailed Kite	G5/S2
Lobeless Spiny Burrowing Beetle	G1G2/S1S2
Godfrey's Blazing Star	G2/S2
Merlin	G5/S2
Black-crowned Night-heron	G5/S3
Southeastern Fox Squirrel	G5T5/S3

11 rare species are associated with the project

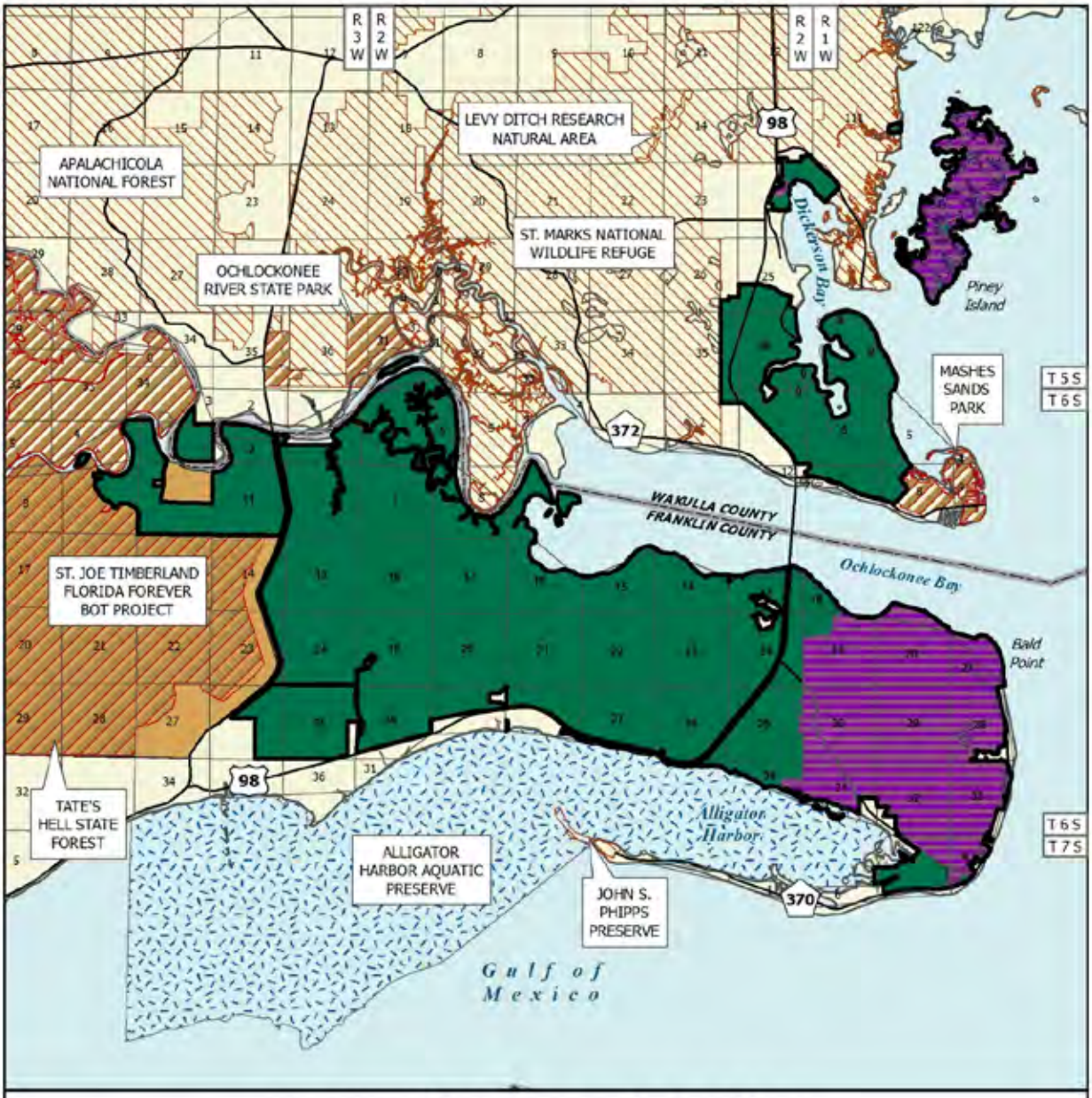
Public Use

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

Dickerson Bay: Larger ownerships should be negotiated before the smaller ones. The essential parcels are McMillan, Brunstad, Nichols, JDN Enterprises, Meara, Cobleigh, Panacea Coastal Properties and Metcalf. Piney Island, also an essential parcel, was donated to the USFWS in 1996.

Placed on List	**1996**
Project Area (GIS Acres)	**25,572**
Acres Acquired (GIS)	**5,931**
at a Cost of	**$9,424,365**
Acres Remaining (GIS)	**19,641**
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	**$4,561,186**



DICKERSON BAY/BALD POINT

WAKULLA AND FRANKLIN COUNTIES

- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Acquired for Conservation (Fee Simple)
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Other Florida Forever BOT Projects
- State Owned Lands
- Other Conservation Lands
- State Aquatic Preserves

N W E S

0 1 2 4 Miles



DECEMBER 2016

Bald Point: All parcels are essential. The LGR Investment Fund, LTD. has been acquired.

On October 15, 1998, the LAMAC redesignated the Jer Be Lou Development Co. parcel as essential. The parcel has been acquired. Initial acquisition started in 1999 with funds from the CARL/P2000 acquisition program along Apalachee Bay.

On August 30, 1999 the Board of Trustees purchased 1,349 acres in Franklin County from the Trust for Public Land which later became the Bald Point State Park. In 2003 the park was expanded when 3,485 acres were purchased from the St. Joe Company. As of January 2006, the park contained 4,859 acres, and is jointly administered with the Ochlockonee River State Park.

On September 6, 2011, DRP purchased to manage .77 acres (Kennedy-$67,500).

On December 9, 2011, ARC placed this project in the Critical Natural Lands category.

In October 2016, ARC amended the Dickerson Bay/Bald Point project by adding the proposed Bluffs of St. Theresa to it as an amendment. This added 17,041 acres that was adjacent to Bald Point State Park, across the Ochlockonee River from the Ochlockonee River State Park, and adjacent to the Tate's Hell State Forest. If acquired, different portions of this land could be managed by the Florida Forest Service (FFS) and by the Division of Precreation and Parks (DRP). Access to Ochlockonee Bay, Alligator Harbor, and several of the ponds provide opportunities for paddling and fishing. The extensive network of woods roads can easily accommodate hiking, biking, and nature study. The extensive frontage on U.S. highways expands the possibilities for siting of a campground and visitor center. The property's large size also makes hunting feasible.

Coordination

The USFWS is an acquisition partner, and 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.

Management Policy Statement

The primary objectives of management of the Dickerson Bay/Bald Point project are to maintain and restore the natural communities around Dickerson and Levy Bays and to give the public an area for hiking, fishing, camping, and other recreation compatible with protection of the natural resources. Protecting the natural communities of the area is critical to the survival of the endangered Kemp's ridley sea turtle and will also help protect habitat for wading birds and shore birds. It will also help protect a recreational and commercial fishery that depends on the marine life of the bays. The project should be managed under the single-use concept: management activities should be directed toward the preservation of the salt marshes, flatwoods, and other communities around the bays. Consumptive uses such as hunting or logging should not be permitted. Managers should control public access to the project; limit public motor vehicles to one or a few main roads; thoroughly inventory the resources; burn the fire-dependent flatwoods in a pattern mimicking natural lightning-season fires, using natural firebreaks or existing roads for control; and monitor management activities to ensure that they are actually maintaining or improving the quality of the natural communities. Managers should limit the number and size of recreational facilities, such as hiking trails, ensure that they avoid the most sensitive resources, and site them in already disturbed areas when possible.

The project includes nearly all of the undeveloped, privately-owned land along Dickerson and Levy Bays and adjoins the Mashes 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 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 Mashes Island. For these reasons, the property would be suitable as a state park within the state park system.

Manager In Franklin County, the Division of Recreation and Parks. In Wakulla County, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and Wakulla County.

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. Also, management will concentrate on site security, fire management and developing a resource inventory and public use plan. Vehicle access by the public will be confined to designated points and routes. Protecting 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 for the property. Restoring and maintaining 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 in the management plan 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 Florida Forest Service (aka Division of Forestry/DOF) 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 FFS, 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.

Updated January 30, 2017

Management Cost Summary/USFWS
Management Cost Summary/DRP

Category Source of Funds	Startup USFWS	Recurring USFWS	Category Source of Funds	Startup CARL	Recurring CARL
Salary	$7,800	N/A	OPS	$7,092	$7,092
OPS	$0	N/A	Expense	$13,269	$13,269
Expense	$500	N/A	OCO	$80,000	$1,000
OCO	$0	N/A	FCO	$13,269	$0
FCO	$0	N/A	TOTAL	$262,132	$72,361
TOTAL	$8,300	N/A			

Eastern Scarp Ranchlands

Highlands **Less-than-Fee**

Purpose for State Acquisition

Acquiring this property as a conservation easement would buffer the Avon Park Air Force Range against encroachment and changing land uses. This property also has potential water quality benefits for the Kissimmee River and Lake Istokpoga.

Manager

The property would continue to be managed by the landowner, with the annual compliance reviews of management the responsibility of the Division of State Lands.

General Description

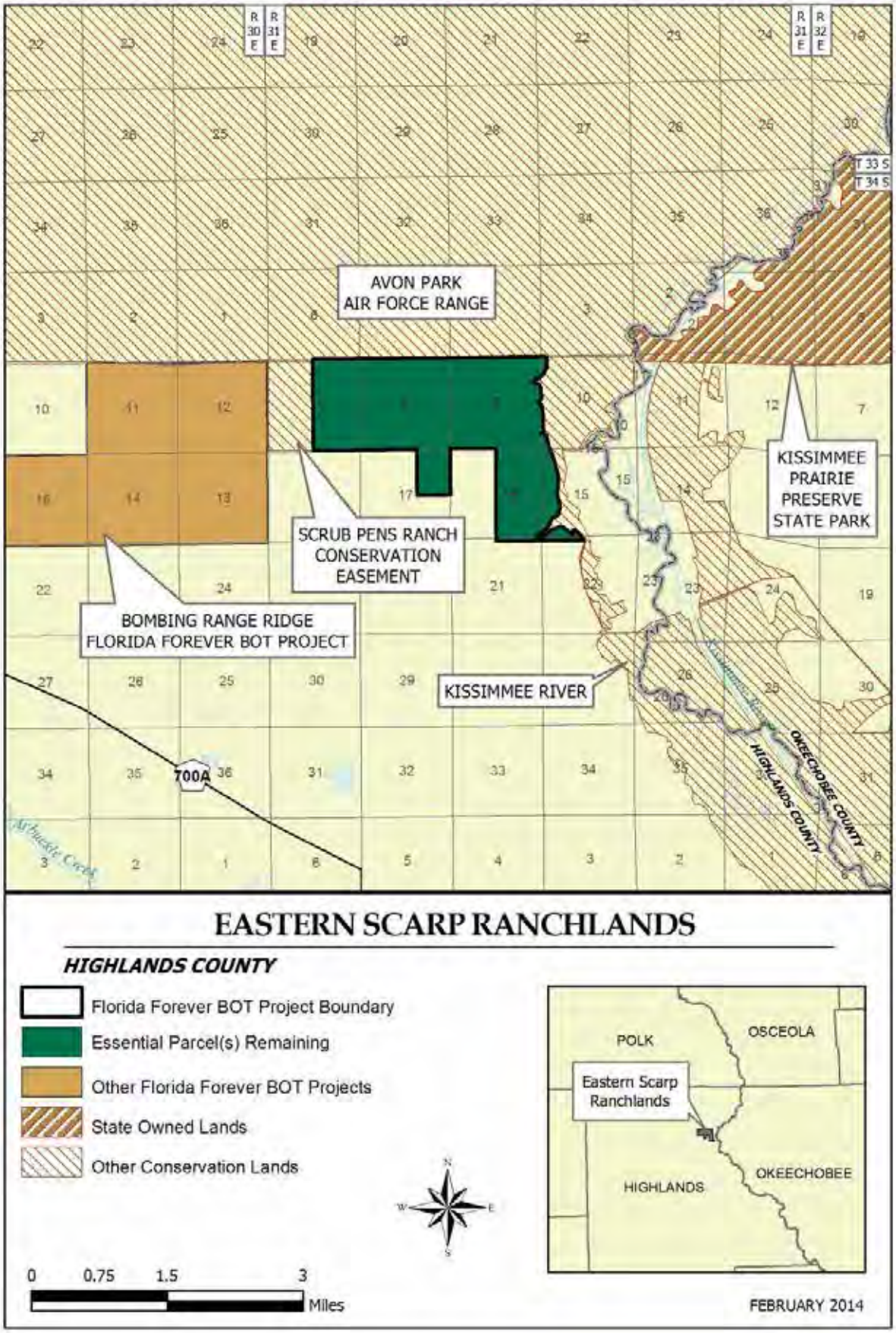
The 2,214-acre property of Eastern Scarp Ranchlands (ESR) in Highlands County was proposed by The Nature Conservancy (TNC) as a less-than-fee acquisition. The project has three parcels. The property is accessed from Scrubpens Road, part of which is a county maintained road. The site was visited by the ARC assessment team on October 15, 2013. The ESR project name is taken from its geology. It spans a slope that descends 50 feet in elevation over the course of about two miles. The western side of the property occupies part of the southern tip of Bombing Range Ridge, a narrow sand ridge of Pleistocene origin. On this ridge, which reaches an elevation of about 95 feet above sea level on the proposal, soils are moderately well-drained. A broad slope, about 300 meters wide going from west to east, descends from the ridge. From this point eastward, the plain begins a very gradual descent, eventually dropping to an elevation of about 50 feet along the edge of the Kissimmee floodplain. The ESR is adjacent to the Avon Park Air Force Range (APAFR), which forms the northern boundary of the site. Floodplain lands adjacent the east side of the proposal are managed by the South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD). Northeast of the property on the other side of the Kissimmee River is Kissimmee Prairie Preserve State Park. The ESR is a working ranch, almost 80 percent converted to improved Bahia grass-dominated pasture. Most of the pasture occupies former dry prairie that once stretched unbroken from the cutthroat seep located in the western portion of the property to the Kissimmee River floodplain that forms the eastern boundary of the site. The pasture is dotted with numerous depression marshes, many of which have been dug to form watering holes for cattle or drained via a network of ditches. The largest remaining natural community is a zone of wet prairie-cutthroat grass seep (ca. 164 acres) on the eastern slope of the Bombing Range Ridge.

Public Use

The Division of Recreation and Parks analysis is that, although the tract is potentially significant as a military buffer area and as an addition to an existing mosaic of other fee and less-than-fee conservation lands within the Kissimmee River watershed, opportunities for public recreation are unlikely. Consequently, this tract is not appropriate for management by the Division of Recreation and Parks. The project is not located within

Eastern Scarp Ranchlands FNAI Elements	
Eastern Indigo Snake	G3Q/S3
Gopher tortoise	G3/S3
White ibis	G5/S4
3 rare species are associated with the project	

Placed on List	**2013**
Project Area (GIS Acres)	**2,214**
Acres Acquired (GIS Acres)	**0**
At a Cost Of:	**$0**
Acres Remaining (GIS Acres)	**2,214**
Estimated (tax assessed) Value of:	**$938,262**



EASTERN SCARP RANCHLANDS

HIGHLANDS COUNTY

- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Other Florida Forever BOT Projects
- State Owned Lands
- Other Conservation Lands

0 0.75 1.5 3 Miles

FEBRUARY 2014

Florida Greenways and Trails System Plan's Land Trail or Paddling Trail Network.

Acquisition Planning
The parcel would most likely be acquired in one purchase, as a single conservation easement, and therefore the entire parcel would be designated as essential.

On December 13, 2013, the Acquisition and Restoration Council voted to add the Eastern Scarp Ranchlands to the list of Florida Forever projects.

Coordination
TNC has been working with the Department of Defense and the County and has secured 1,382 acres in this region contiguous with APAFR. TNC confirmed in late 2013 that an application has been submitted for additional Readiness and Environmental Protection Integration (REPI) funding to match with Florida Forever funding to acquire this proposal.

Management Policy Statement
As a less-than-fee acquisition, the Eastern Scarp Ranchlands project would continue to be managed by the private landowner, but in accordance with the terms of a conservation easement. The likely elements of such an agreement could include purchasing the development rights, prohibiting turning more natural areas into intensive use areas, and managing the property for wildlife habitat.

Management Prospectus
The Office of Environmental Services of the Division of State Lands would be designated to ensure the proper oversight of the conservation easement of this project.

Escribano Point

Santa Rosa County **Substantially Complete**

Purpose for State Acquisition

Acquisition of this proposal would complete public land ownership of Escribano Point and the mouth of the Yellow River, thereby achieving the goals of the original 1994 Escribano Point CARL project. It encompasses three sets of parcels: a northern set at the mouth of the Yellow River that adjoins Yellow River Water Management Area (WMA) lands; a middle set around Catfish Basin adjoining Eglin Air Force Base lands on the east and Yellow River WMA lands on the north and south, and a southern set, encompassing Escribano Point, that adjoins Yellow River WMA lands on the north and Eglin lands on the north and east. If purchased, the proposal plus these public lands would provide recreation opportunities and natural resource protection for 10.4 miles of shoreline along East Bay and Blackwater Bay. Its purchase would contribute to the protection of the waters of Blackwater Bay along with that afforded by the Garcon Point Water Management Area, which borders 4.6 miles of the west shore. It would also help protect 37 miles of the Yellow River by adding to the public shoreline of the Yellow River Water Management Area. Uplands south of the river floodplain are protected as part of Eglin Air Force Base.

Manager

The Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC) is the recommended lead manager for the area.

General Description

The Escribano Point project is located in Santa Rosa County and is comprised of 3,049 acres. Located along the eastern shore of Pensacola Bay, Escribano Point is by Eglin Air Force Base to the east, and provides an upland buffer for the Yellow River Marsh Aquatic Preserve to the west. The proposal contains relatively intact examples of wetland communities, hammocks, and wet prairies that provide habitat for numerous rare and threatened plants and animals. The project is also very rich in archaeological and historical resources, containing nine recorded archaeological sites and two historic structures.

Public Use

The project has potential to provide a varied recreation experience by offering opportunities such as saltwater swimming, bicycling, picnicking, camping, saltwater fishing, hiking, hunting, nature appreciation and natural resource education. Some of the several archaeological and historical sites known to exist on the project may have potential for viewing. The wetlands in this project limit the placement of facilities, dispersal of activities and the quantity of activities. As access is through Eglin Air Force Base, access itself may be a limiting factor.

Acquisition Planning

On February 25, 2003, the Acquisition & Restoration Council (ARC) added the Escribano Point project to Group A of the Florida Forever (FF) 2003 Priority list. This fee-simple acquisition, sponsored by the Nature Conservancy (TNC) and the NWFWMD, consisted of approximately 2,914 acres, 10 owners, and a 2001 taxable value of $1,337,730. The entire proposal was identified as essential.

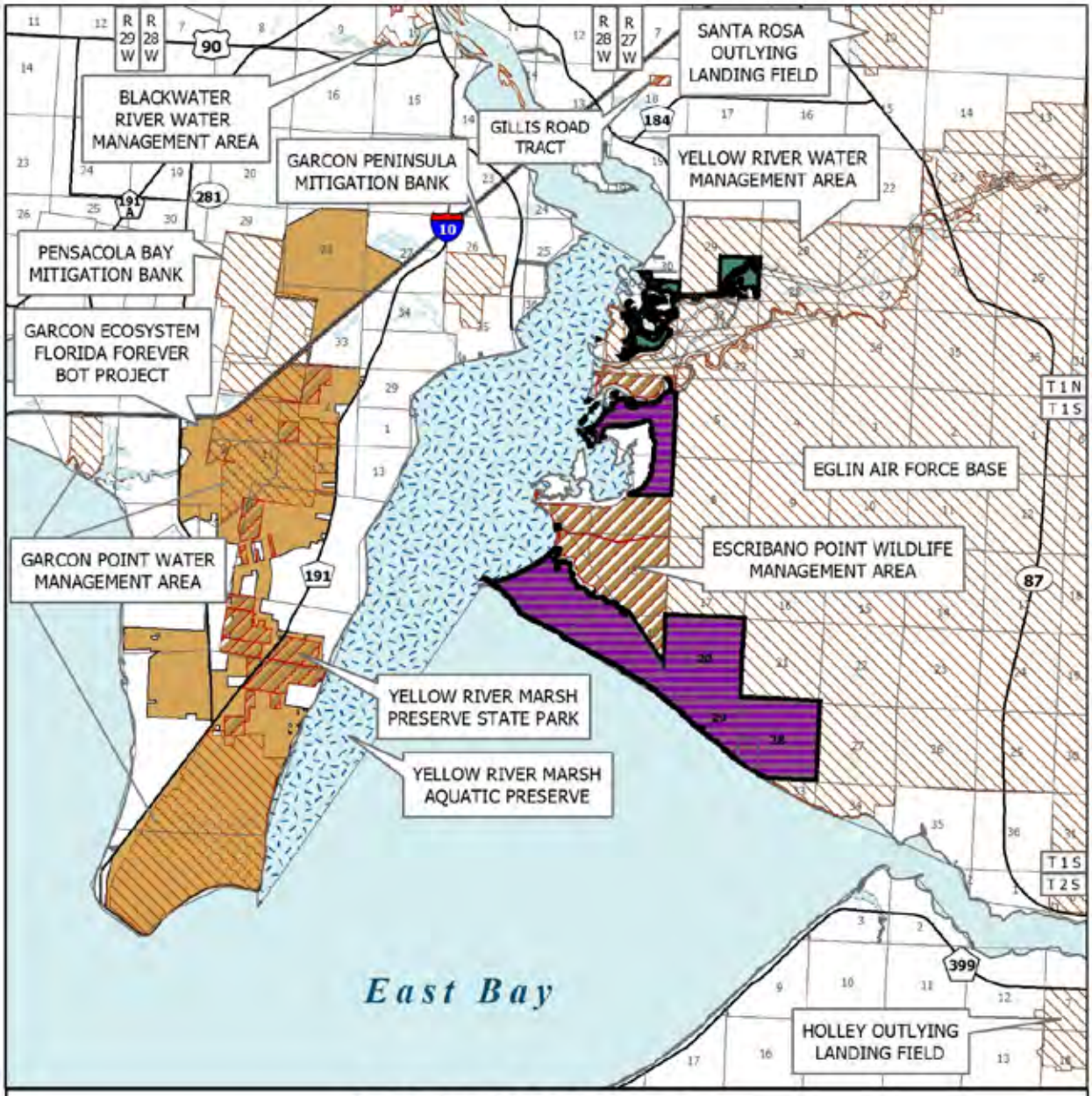
On December 9, 2011, ARC placed this project in the Substantially Complete category of projects.

Escribano Point
FNAI Elements

Florida Black Bear	G5T2/S2
Panhandle Lily	G2/S2
Alligator Snapping Turtle	G3G4/S2
Spiny Softshell	G5/S3

4 rare species are associated with the project

Placed on List	**2002**
Project Area (GIS Acres)	**3,048**
Acres Acquired (GIS)	**2,751**
at a Cost of	**$1,590,000**
Acres Remaining (GIS)	**296**
Estimated 2001 (Tax Assessed) Value of	**$802,454**



ESCRIBANO POINT

SANTA ROSA COUNTY

- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Acquired for Conservation (Fee Simple)
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Other Florida Forever BOT Projects
- State Owned Lands
- Other Conservation Lands
- State Aquatic Preserves

0 1 2 4 Miles



JUNE 2016

On April 20, 2012 the ARC added 63.4 acres to the project that had been authorized for sale from the US Forest Service.

In December 2012 1,541 acres were acquired by a donation from the Trust for Public Land.

Coordination
The Northwest Florida Water Management District (NWFWMD) is an acquisition partner. The US Air Force, through a Memorandum of Agreement, is also an acquisition partner to help buffer and prevent encroachment of Eglin Air Force Base.

Management Policy Statement
Priority will be given to conserving and protecting environmentally unique native habitats, and threatened and endangered species. Management programs will be designed to conserve, protect, manage and/or restore important ecosystems, landscapes, wildlife populations, forests and water resources. The tract will also be managed to provide opportunities for camping, environmental and cultural resource education, fishing, hiking, hunting, and wildlife viewing.

The connection and proximity of this proposed project to other conservation lands, as well is its diversity of natural community types, provide important habitats for wildlife populations. Since the principal purposes of the proposal are to protect habitat for wildlife, management goals will be oriented to conservation and protection of these species, and to carefully control public uses.

Management Prospectus
Qualifications for state designation This project meets the Goals and Measures for significant corridors, landscape linkages, for preserving archeological and historic sites, and to increase nature-based recreation.
Manager The high wildlife resource value of this project indicates that the FWC is the suitable lead manager for the area. The FWC should cooperate with other state and local governmental agencies in managing the area.
Conditions affecting intensity of management Much of the Escribano Point proposal includes lands that are relatively undisturbed and representative of the natural ecology of the area. Such areas may require basic resource management practices, such as the use of prescribed fire, maintenance of natural hydrology, and control of access where appropriate. Biotic surveys should be a priority, since there are potentially many taxa of rare or listed species. In addition, the Escribano Point project may need some specific management measures to promote survival of listed species and other species of wildlife. As with all wildlife management areas, minimal infrastructure development will be required to provide for public access and use, site, security, and management. Any such development will be confined to areas of previous disturbance.
Timetable for implementing management, and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure After acquisition, emphasis will be placed on site security, posting boundaries, public access, fire management, resource inventory, exotic species control and removing refuse. A conceptual management plan will be developed by the FWC describing management goals and objectives necessary for resource management. Long-range plans will emphasize restoring and maintaining ecosystem functions; restoring native wildlife populations and wildlife diversity, including protecting and managing threatened and endangered species; and managing sustainable public use of game wildlife populations balanced with other wildlife oriented recreational activities. Essential roads will be stabilized to provide all weather public access and management operations. An all-season prescribed burning management plan will be developed and implemented to improve the habitat quality of native fire-dependent plant communities and wildlife habitats. Where appropriate, practical and in pursuit of wildlife habitat objectives, forest resources will be managed using acceptable silvicultural practices.
Revenue-generating potential Revenue will be generated from sales of hunting and fishing licenses, wildlife management area stamps and possibly other special hunting stamps. Some revenues might be realized from recreational user fees and ecotourism activities.
Cooperators in management activities The FWC should cooperate with other state and local governmental agencies in managing the area. These agencies might include the Department of Defense (Eglin AFB), the Department of Environmental Protection, the Division of Forestry, and the Northwest Florida Water Management District.
Management costs and sources of revenue The proposal, when acquired by the State, will require one FTE position to manage the project area, although certain activities may be privatized which would reduce the number of FTEs required. Funding for natural resource management and public use administration

would come from the CARL Trust Fund. Please see the attached table for anticipated costs. Revenue sources could include public use fees and timber harvests.

FWC Prospectus: Projected Budget

Maximum expected single-year expenditure:	Startup	Recurring
Resource Management		
Exotic Species Control	$14,329	$28,658
Prescribed Burning	$2,186	$4,371
Hydrological Management	$40,000	$4,475
Other	$34,435	$34,435
Subtotal	$90,950	$71,939
Administration		
Central Office/Headquarters	$52,845	$17,593
Districts/Regions	$22,648	$7,540
Subtotal	$75,494	$25,133
Support		
Land Management Planning	$25,000	$1,000
Land Management Reviews	$0	$500
Training/Staff Development	$0	$1,000
Vehicle Purchase	$110,850	$15,836
Vehicle Operation/Maintenance	$13,230	$13,230
Subtotal	$149,080	$31,566
Capital Improvements		
New Facility Construction	$447,064	$0
Facility Maintenance	$0	$32,702
Subtotal	$447,064	$32,702
Visitor Services/Recreation		
Operations	$1,668	$141
Subtotal	$1,668	$141
Law Enforcement		
All Activities	$2,508	$2,508
TOTAL	$766,763	$163,988

Figures include salary for 3 FTEs.

Updated February 8, 2016

Estero Bay

Lee County **Substantially Complete**

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 project will protect the bay's water quality, its native plants and animals, its archaeological sites, and will provide recreational opportunities to the people of the rapidly growing Fort Myers area.

Manager
Division of Recreation and Parks (DRP) of the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP).

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.

Estero Bay
FNAI Elements

Manatee	G2/S2
Florida Black Bear	G5T2/S2
Eastern Indigo Snake	G3Q/S3
Gopher Tortoise	G3/S3
Loggerhead Sea Turtle	G3/S3
Bird Rookery	G5/SNR
Sanibel Lovegrass	G5T1/S1
Giant Orchid	G2G3/S2
Spiny Hackberry	G4/S1
Iguana Hackberry	G5/S1
Red Stopper	G5/S1
Reddish Egret	G4/S2

21 rare species are associated with the project

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.

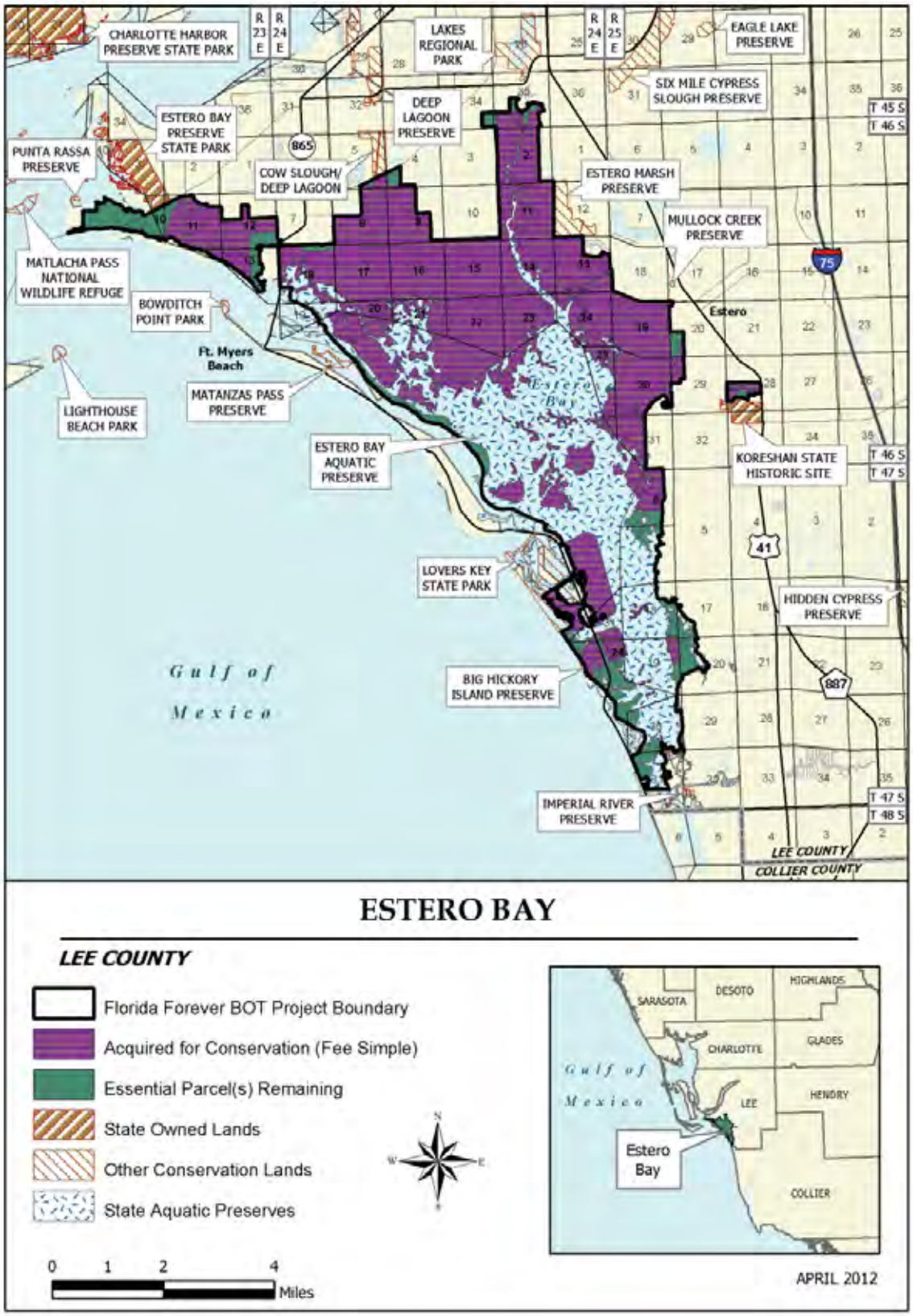
Acquisition Planning
Phase I: Windsor/Steven's tract (acquired) and the Estero Bay ownership (acquired). Phase II: developable uplands from Section 19 north. Phase III: developable uplands from Section 30 south. Phase IV: wetlands and islands. Other essential tracts more specifically identified by LAMAC 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.

On October 17, 2000, The Acquisition and Restoration Council (ARC) added 160 acres to the project. The additions were made to complete ownerships that were partially included.

Placed on List	**1985**
Project Area (GIS Acres)	**14,130**
Acres Acquired (GIS)	**12,244**
at a Cost of	**$54,461,790**
Acres Remaining (GIS)	**1,886**
Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	**$6,943,661***

Note: 433 acres were removed October 2009 due to residential/commercial/infrastructure development.


CHARLOTTE HARBOR PRESERVE STATE PARK
R 23 E
R 24 E
LAKES REGIONAL PARK
R 24 E
R 25 E
EAGLE LAKE PRESERVE
SIX MILE CYPRESS SLOUGH PRESERVE
T 45 S
T 46 S
ESTERO BAY PRESERVE STATE PARK
DEEP LAGOON PRESERVE
PUNTA RASSA PRESERVE
865
COW SLOUGH/ DEEP LAGOON
ESTERO MARSH PRESERVE
MULLOCK CREEK PRESERVE
MATLACHA PASS NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE
75
BOWDITCH POINT PARK
Estero
Ft. Myers Beach
Estero Bay
MATANZAS PASS PRESERVE
LIGHTHOUSE BEACH PARK
ESTERO BAY AQUATIC PRESERVE
KORESHAN STATE HISTORIC SITE
T 46 S
T 47 S
41
LOVERS KEY STATE PARK
HIDDEN CYPRESS PRESERVE
Gulf of Mexico
BIG HICKORY ISLAND PRESERVE
887
IMPERIAL RIVER PRESERVE
T 47 S
T 48 S
LEE COUNTY
COLLIER COUNTY
ESTERO BAY
LEE COUNTY
Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
Acquired for Conservation (Fee Simple)
Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
State Owned Lands
Other Conservation Lands
State Aquatic Preserves
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Miles
SARASOTA
DESOTO
HIGHLANDS
CHARLOTTE
GLADES
Gulf of Mexico
LEE
HENDRY
Estero Bay
COLLIER
APRIL 2012

On December 6, 2001, this project was moved from the Florida Forever "B" list to the "A" list.

On February 6, 2004, the Council added a 98-acre parcel on the Estero River to the boundaries of the project. At the August 20, 2004 meeting, the Council deleted 1,312 acres north and south of the community of Estero from project. The majority of the large tracts have been acquired. A number of smaller tracts remain to be acquired.

On October 9, 2009. ARC recommended for removal from the boundary seven sites of 88 individual parcels containing residential/commercial structures or infrastructure, totaling 433 acres with a just tax accessed value of $63,958,330.

On April 21, 2010, DRP purchased 36.60 acres for $91,500 provided through a federal grant from U.S. Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service. DRP to manage.

On December 9, 2011, ARC placed this project in the Substantially Complete list of Florida Forever projects.

Coordination

Approximately 316 acres were acquired through donation from The Nature Conservancy in 1986. Along with TNC, the Florida Coastal Office (formerly Coastal and Aquatic Managed Areas, CAMA) and USFWS are considered partners on this project.

Management Policy Statement

The primary goals of management of the Estero Bay 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 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 project will be included in the Estero Bay Buffer Preserve and managed by DRP. 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.

Updated February 8, 2016

Etoniah / Cross Florida Greenway

Citrus, Clay, Levy, Marion, and Putnam Counties **Critical Natural Lands**

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 Ocklawaha 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. This project may also help complete the Florida National Scenic Trail, a statewide non-motorized trail that crosses a number of Florida Forever project sites.

Manager

The Florida Forest Service/FFS, Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (Etoniah Creek tract) and Office of Greenways and Trails (OGT), Florida Department Environmental Protection (remaining tracts). FFS will monitor compliance with the terms of any less-than-fee purchase agreement.

Etoniah/Cross Florida Greenway
FNAI Elements

Etonia Rosemary	G1/S1
Florida Scrub-jay	G2/S2
Florida Black Bear	G5T2/S2
Eastern Indigo Snake	G3Q/S3
Florida Mouse	G3/S3
Gopher Tortoise	G3/S3
Swallow-tailed Kite	G5/S2
Curtiss' Loosestrife	G1/S1
Gopher Tortoise Acrolophus Moth	G1/S1
Black Creek Crayfish	G2/S2
Florida Spiny-pod	G2/S2
Florida Willow	G2/S2

35 rare species are associated with the project

General Description

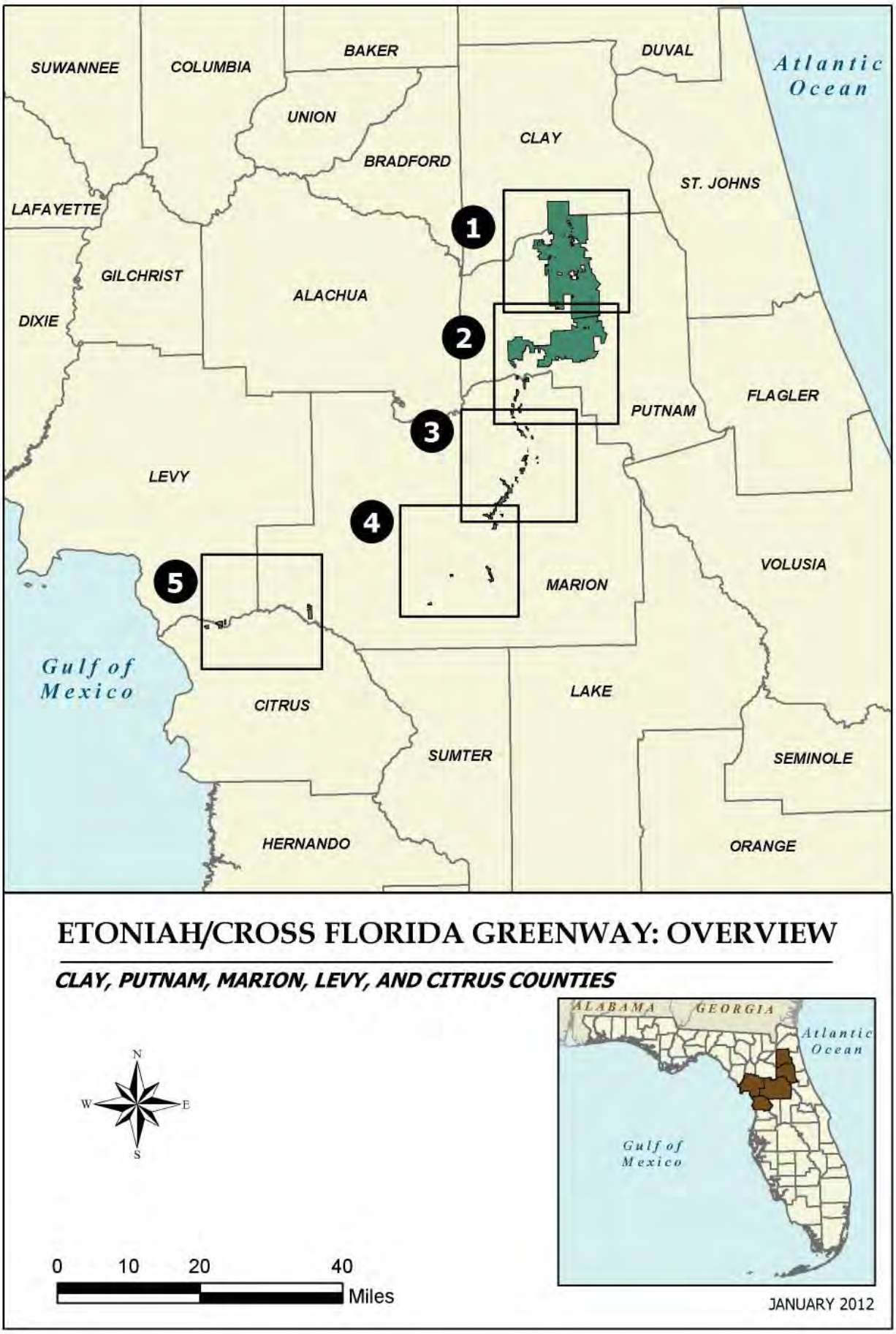
The project consists of a large tract extending north from the Cross Florida Greenway to Clay County, and four smaller tracts designed to fill in gaps in state ownership along the Cross Florida Greenway. The original Etoniah/Cross Florida Greenway project is important for the survival of black bear in northeast Florida. It has many acres of pine plantation and cutover 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. They include 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 Ocklawaha 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

Placed on List	**1995***
Project Area (GIS Acres)	**91,747**
Acres Acquired (GIS)	**32,473****
at a Cost of	**$20,773,131****
Acres Remaining (GIS)	**59,274**
Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	**$170,079,702**

*** Etoniah Creek, Cross Florida Greenways and Cross Florida Greenways Phase II were combined in 1995 to create Etoniah/ Cross Florida Greenway. A Less-Than-Fee parcel of approximately 18,406 acres was added to the project in 1997.**
**** Includes a donation of 43 acres and acreage acquired and funds spent by the SJRWMD on Plum Creek/Rick Co.**



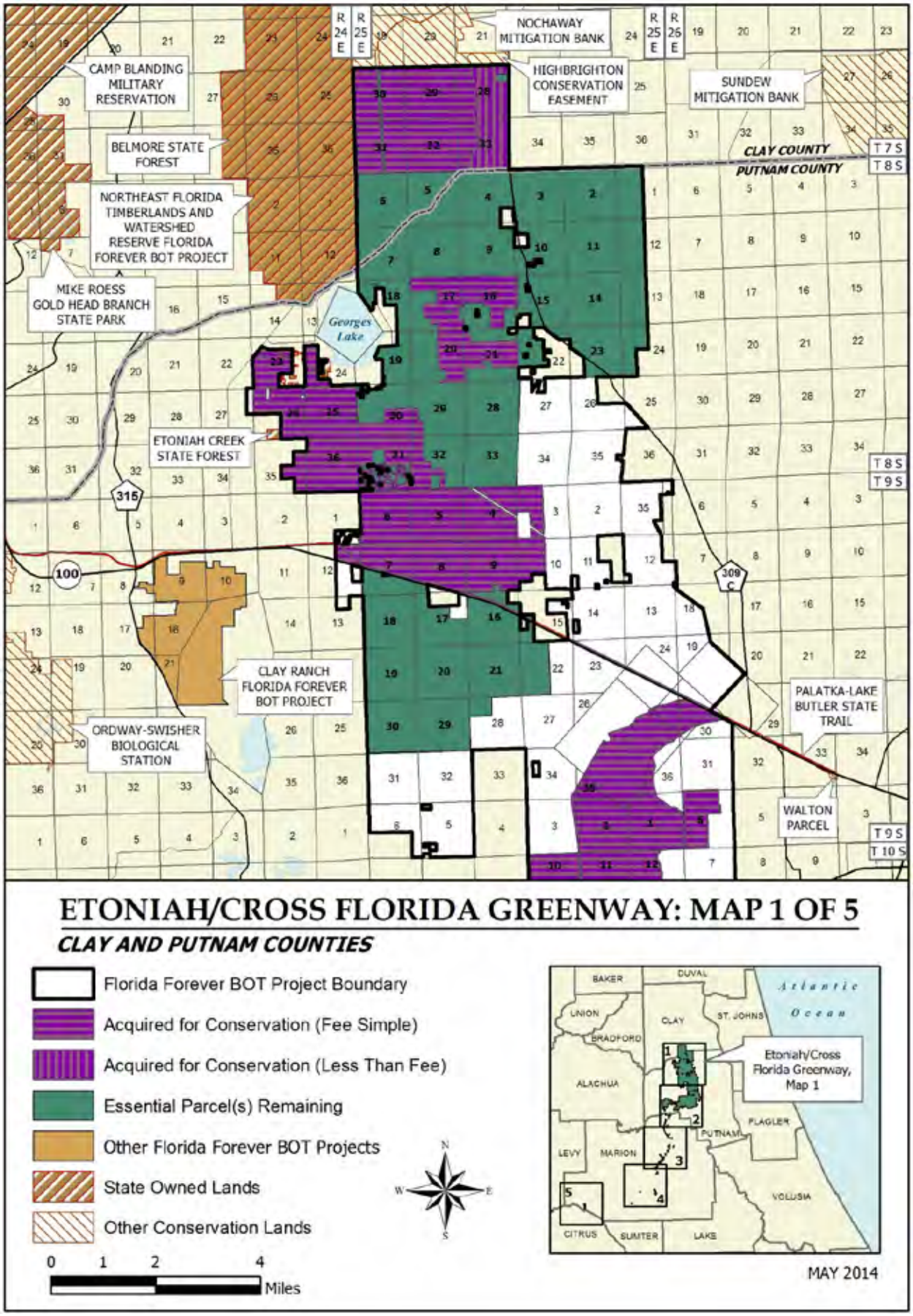
ETONIAH/CROSS FLORIDA GREENWAY: OVERVIEW

CLAY, PUTNAM, MARION, LEVY, AND CITRUS COUNTIES

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Miles

JANUARY 2012



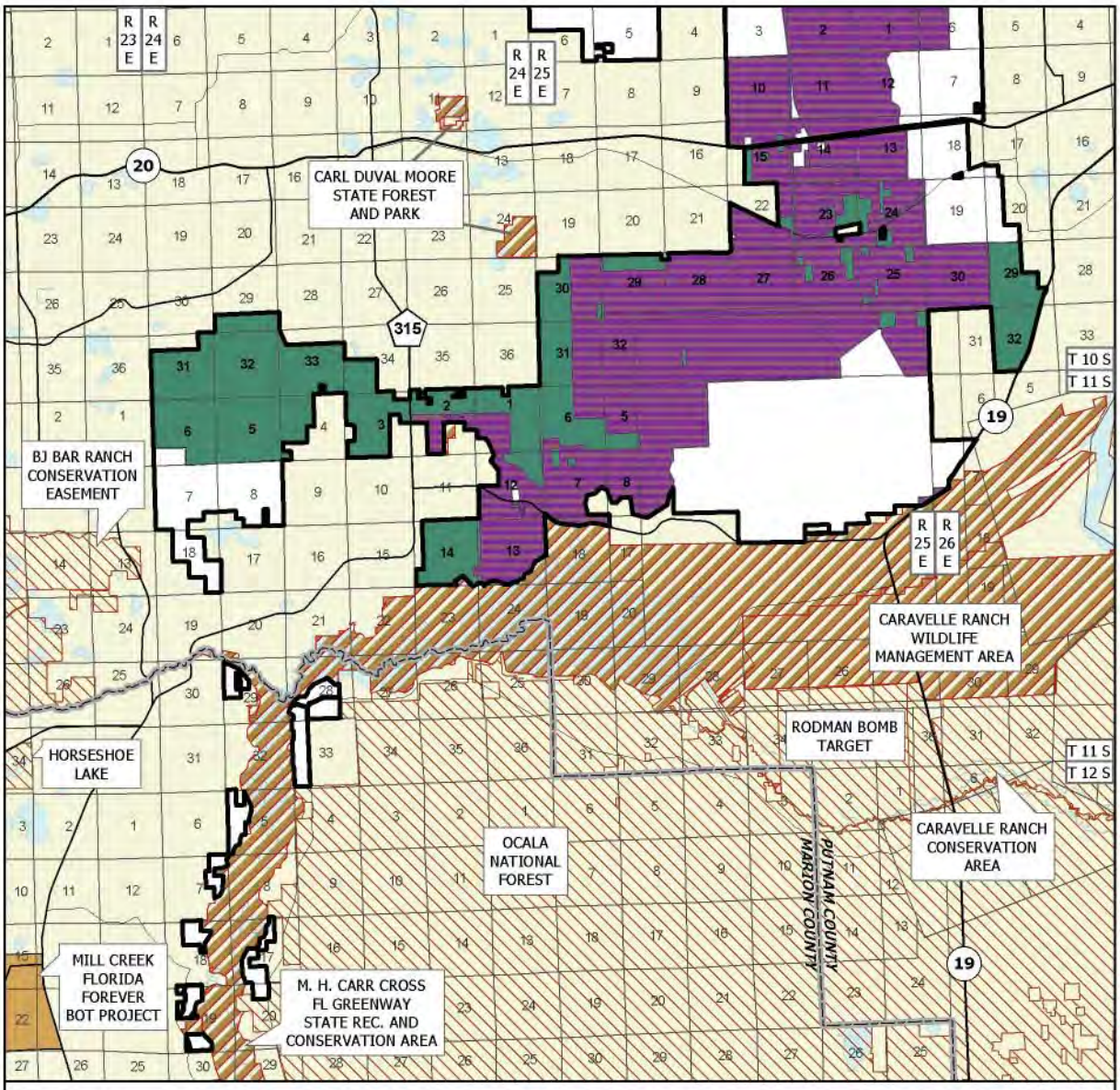
ETONIAH/CROSS FLORIDA GREENWAY: MAP 1 OF 5

CLAY AND PUTNAM COUNTIES

- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Acquired for Conservation (Fee Simple)
- Acquired for Conservation (Less Than Fee)
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Other Florida Forever BOT Projects
- State Owned Lands
- Other Conservation Lands

0 1 2 4 Miles

MAY 2014



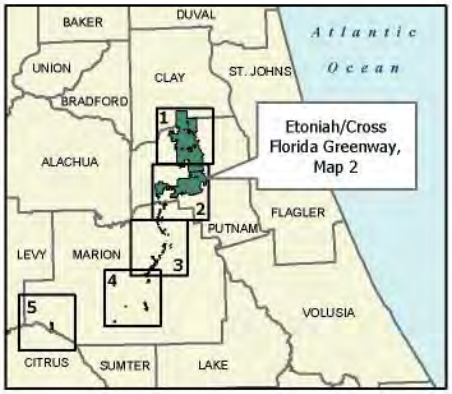
ETONIAH/CROSS FLORIDA GREENWAY: MAP 2 OF 5

PUTNAM AND MARION COUNTIES

- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Acquired for Conservation (Fee Simple)
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Other Florida Forever BOT Projects
- State Owned Lands
- Other Conservation Lands

N W E S

0 1 2 4 Miles



JANUARY 2012

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

Etoniah Creek

Phase I tracts (essential) include Stokes and Agricola, formerly Deltona (acquired), Union Camp, Manning (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 Florida Greenway

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

Cross Florida 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 July 20, 1994 the Council added 210 acres to the boundaries of the predecessor projects.

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 (SJRWMD) 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 March 15, 1996 the Council approved adding 141 acres to the project boundaries. 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.

On August 22, 2000, the Acquisition and Restoration Council (ARC) added 2,110 acres (Florida Power ownership along the Cross Florida Greenway State Recreation and Conservation areas) to the project. On January 25, 2001, ARC added 1,543 acres to the project (boundary in the Deep Creek area). On May 1, 2001, ARC added 1,110 acres to the boundaries of the project.

On February 25, 2003 the project was added to the Group A list of Florida Forever projects.

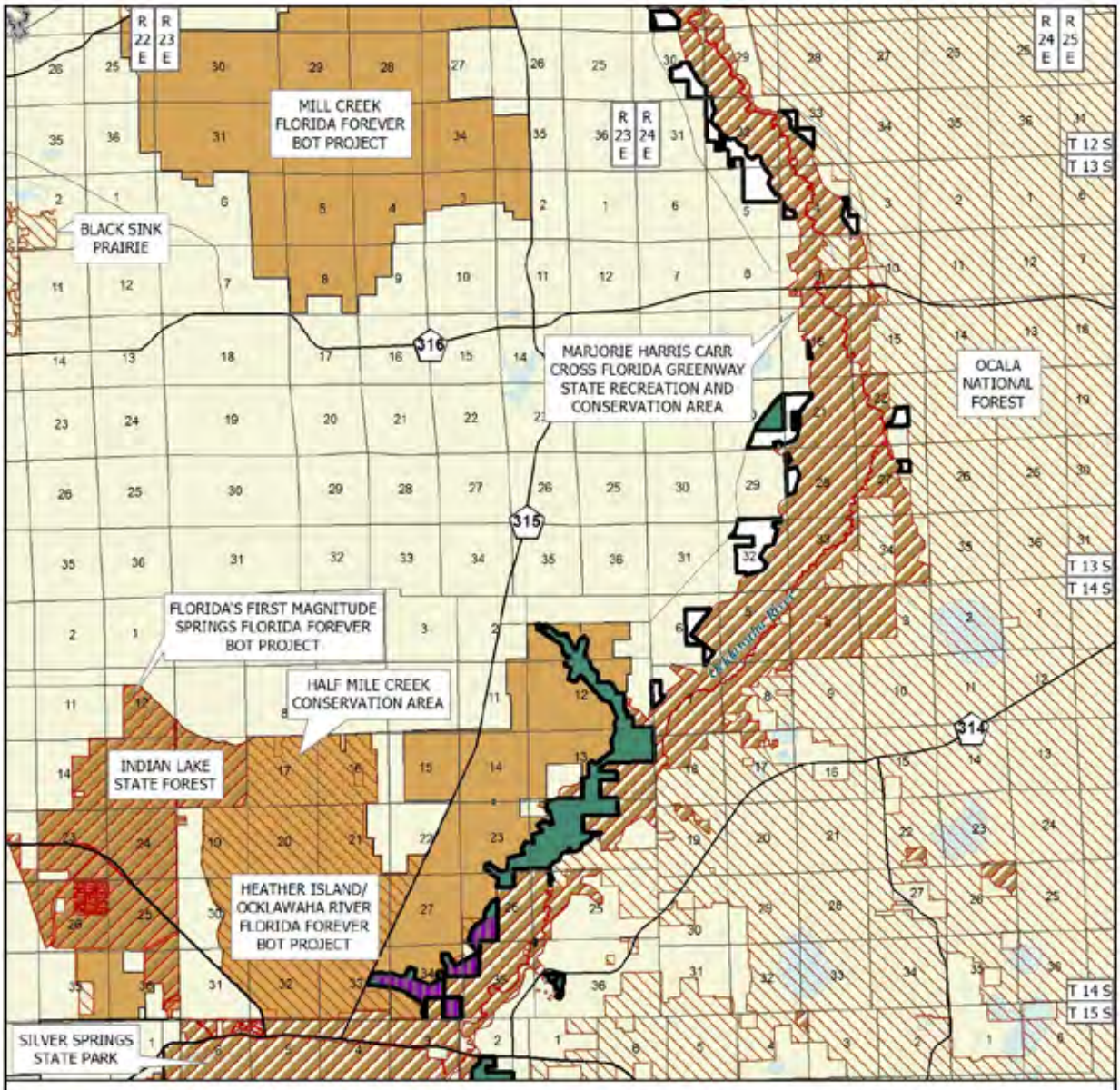
On April 13, 2007, the ARC approved a fee-simple, 85-acre addition, known as Foxtrotter Ranch, to the project boundary. It was sponsored by OGT, and consisted of one landowner, Richard Simon, one parcel, and a taxable value of $2,267,908. OGT will manage the site. The house (approximately 2.5 acres) is not included in the addition, however, it may be donated to the state subsequent to acquisition.

In June 2008, 1.19 acres of the Harrington ownership were purchased for $15,000 with the FFS Florida Forever funds. FFS will manage this section. In September 2008, the FFS used Florida Forever funds to buy the following acreages: 1.08 acres (Fred Yankee, LLC) for $13,500; 0.87 acres (Goddard) for $23,000; 1.01 acres (Land Reclamation, Inc.) for $15,000; 2.52 acres (Cann) for $23,000; 1.21 acres (Martin) for $14,000; 1.27 acres (Vehoski) for $14,000; and 1 acre (Murray) for $15,000. The DOF will manage all of these parcels. In October 2008, the FFS used Florida Forever funds to buy 1.25 acres (Uttech) for $11,500; 2.5 acres (Lachmansingh) for $25,000; 3.61 acres (Chapman) for $37,500; and 2.53 acres (Thornton) for $23,000. The FFS will manage these parcels. In November 2008, the FFS used Florida Forever funds to buy 1.27 acres (Dubay) for $14,000; 1.24 acres (Hood) for $15,500; 1.25 acres (Contreras) for $14,000; and 1.24 acres (South) for $14,000. FFS will manage these parcels.

On January 21, 2009 SJRWMD purchased 208 acres for $474,363 (Plum Creek/Rick Co.). In October 2009, 1.25 acres were purchased from Margaret Vail for $14,000. In November 2009, 1.25 acres were purchased from Kenneth/Diane Schwing for $15,500. On December 10, 2009, FFS purchased 1.43 acres for $13,500 and will manage this tract.

On November 4, 2010 FFS purchased 106 acres (Moore--$405,000) with Florida Forever funds. FFS will manage this.

On January 3, 2011, FFS purchased 1.29 acres (Williams--$18,000 with FF funds. The FFS will manage this.



ETONIAH/CROSS FLORIDA GREENWAY: MAP 3 OF 5

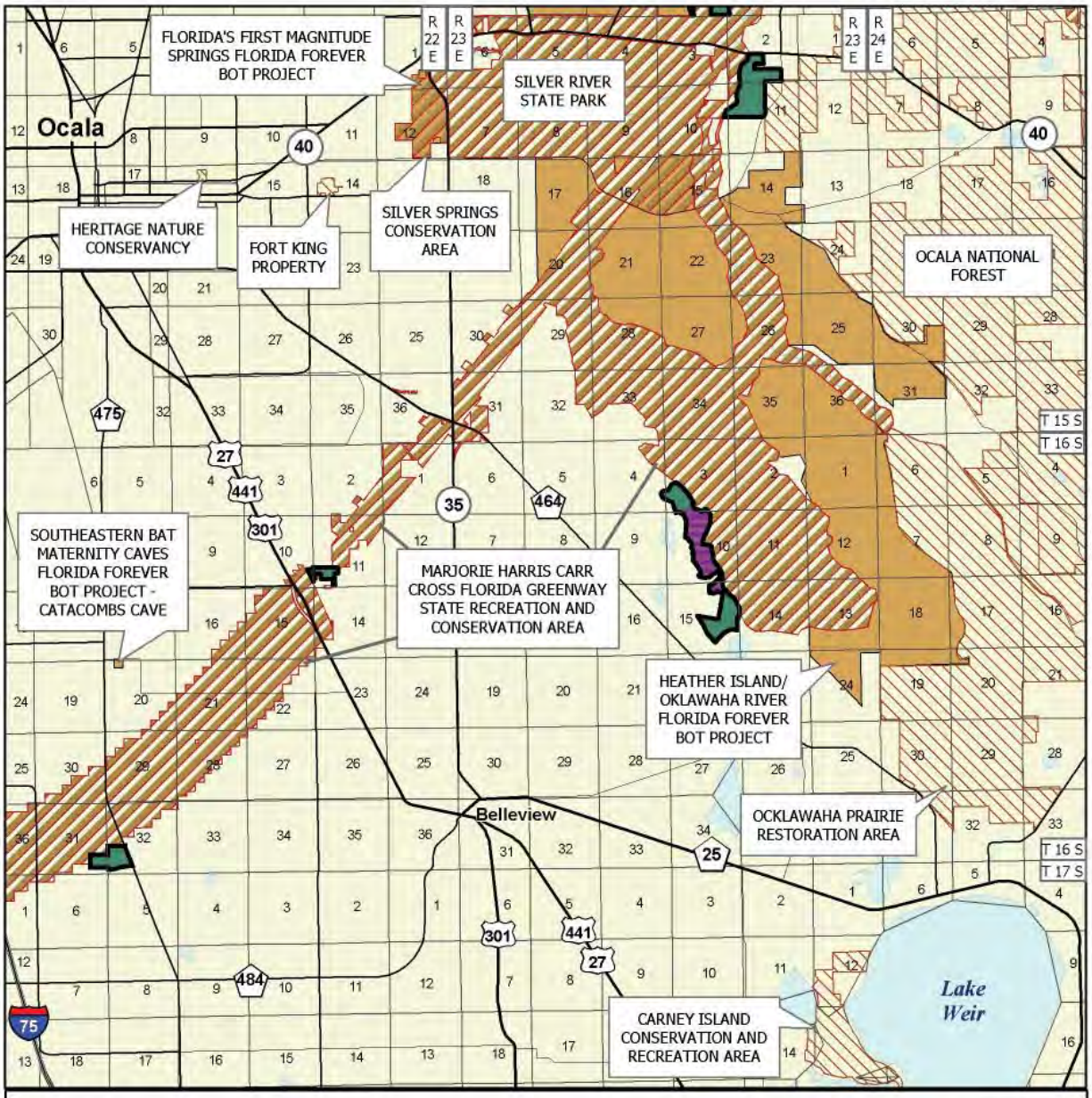
MARION COUNTY

- Florida Forever BOT Boundary
- Acquired for Conservation (Less-Than-Fee)
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Other Florida Forever BOT Projects
- State Owned Lands
- Other Conservation Lands

0 1 2 4 Miles



MARCH 2016



ETONIAH/CROSS FLORIDA GREENWAY: MAP 4 OF 5

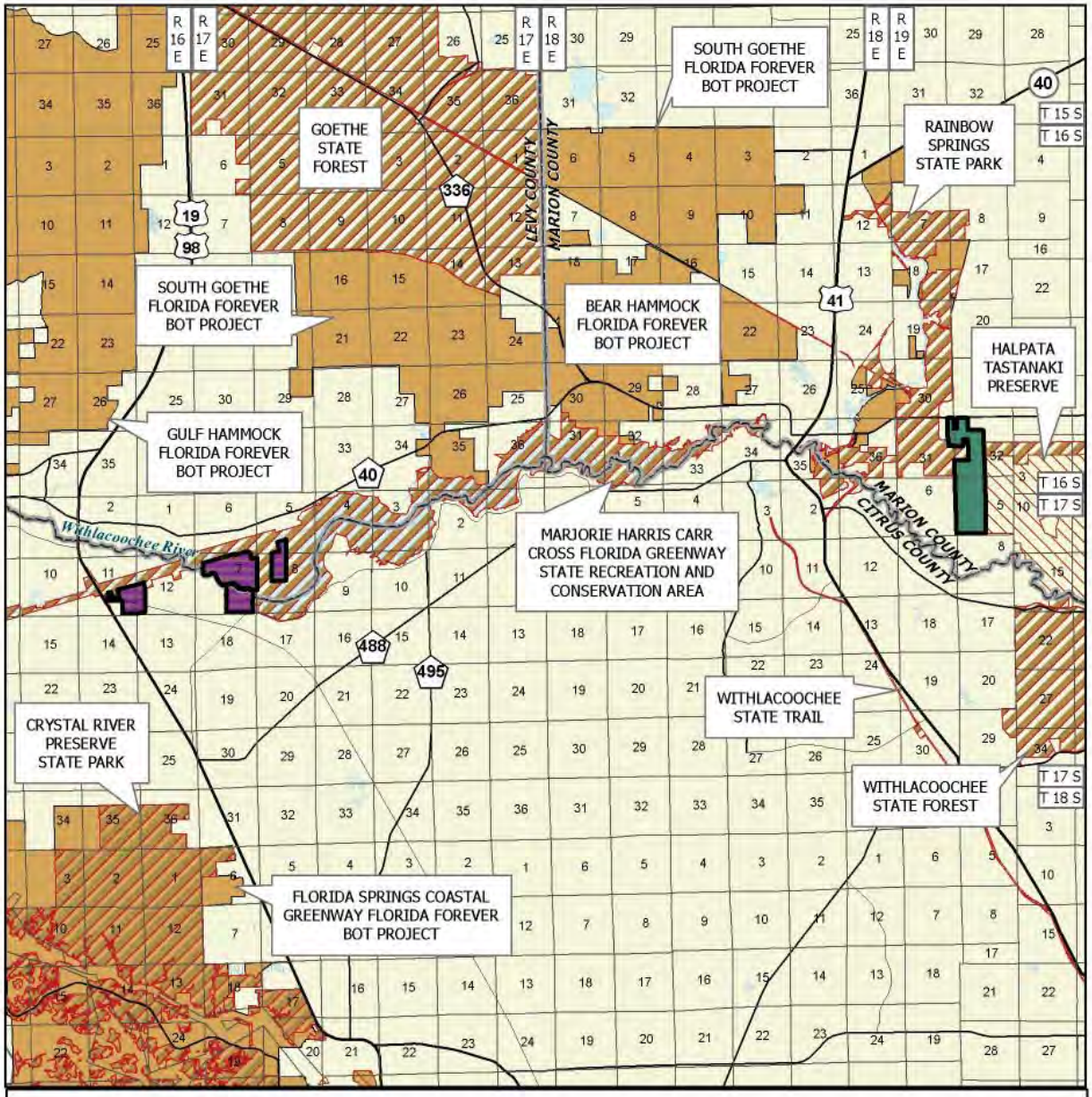
MARION COUNTY

- Florida Forever BOT Boundary
- Acquired for Conservation (Fee Simple)
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Other Florida Forever BOT Projects
- State Owned Lands
- Other Conservation Lands

0 1 2 4 Miles



JANUARY 2012

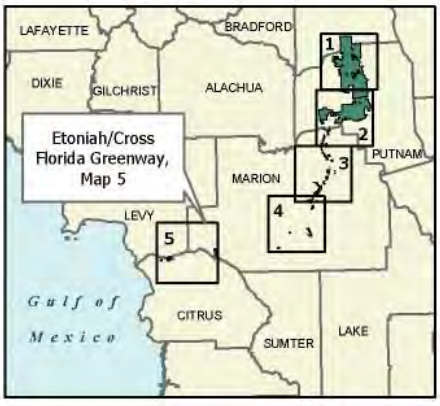


ETONIAH/CROSS FLORIDA GREENWAY: MAP 5 OF 5

MARION, LEVY, AND CITRUS COUNTIES

- Florida Forever BOT Boundary
- Acquired for Conservation (Fee Simple)
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Other Florida Forever BOT Projects
- State Owned Lands
- Other Conservation Lands

0 1 2 4 Miles



JANUARY 2012

On May 2, 2011 the FFS funded 1.25 acres (Cearley-$12,000) in the Cross Florida Greenway portion and will manage it. On August 3, 2011 FFS purchased 3.69 acres (Interlachen Lakes Estates) for $27,500; FFS to manage. On December 9, 2011 ARC recommended a 1,509-acre reduction to the project boundary containing residential development, commercial buildings, and other infrastructure.

On December 9, 2011, ARC placed this project in the Critical Natural Lands list of Florida Forever projects.

On September 21, 2012 the BOT acquired 1.25 acres for $6,000 to be part of the Etoniah Creek State Forest.

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 inholding 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 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 the resources to qualify as a state recreation area.

Manager The FFS proposes to manage the 57,000-acre Etoniah Creek portion of the project and the OGT 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 FFS 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 FFS 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 FFS 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 FFS 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 FFS 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.

Updated February 8, 2016

Full Fee:
Management Cost Summary/OGT

Category	Startup	Recurring
Source of Funds	LATF	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	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL	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

Fisheating Creek

Glades and Highlands Counties — Less-Than-Fee

Purpose for State Acquisition

Fisheating Creek, the only undammed tributary to Lake Okeechobee, flows through vast prairies and flatwoods primarily owned by Lykes Brothers, Inc. The Fisheating Creek Ecosystem project will acquire both less-than-fee and fee-simple property to help preserve this natural land, which links the Okaloacoochee Slough, Big Cypress Swamp, Babcock-Webb Wildlife Management Area, and Lake Okeechobee. This project will also help to ensure the survival of the Florida panther, swallow-tailed kite, other plants and animals that require such natural lands. It may also help complete the Florida National Scenic Trail, a statewide non-motorized trail that crosses a number of Florida Forever project sites.

Manager

Florida Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC) will monitor conservation easements and manage the fee-simple acquisitions unless otherwise noted.

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 and current eucalyptus plantations, or current pine plantations. Invasive exotic plants are largely confined to the Hoover Dike system around Lake Okeechobee.

Fisheating Creek Ecosystem
FNAI Elements

Florida Panther	G5T1/S1
Swallow-tailed Kite	G5/S2
Florida Scrub-jay	G2/S2
Florida Black Bear	G5T2/S2
Red-cockaded Woodpecker	G3/S2
Eastern Indigo Snake	G3Q/S3
Gopher Tortoise	G3/S3
Perforate Reindeer Lichen	G1/S1
Wedge-leaved Button-snakeroot	G1/S1
Edison's Ascyrum	G2/S2
Florida Blazing Star	G2/S2
Sand Skink	G2/S2

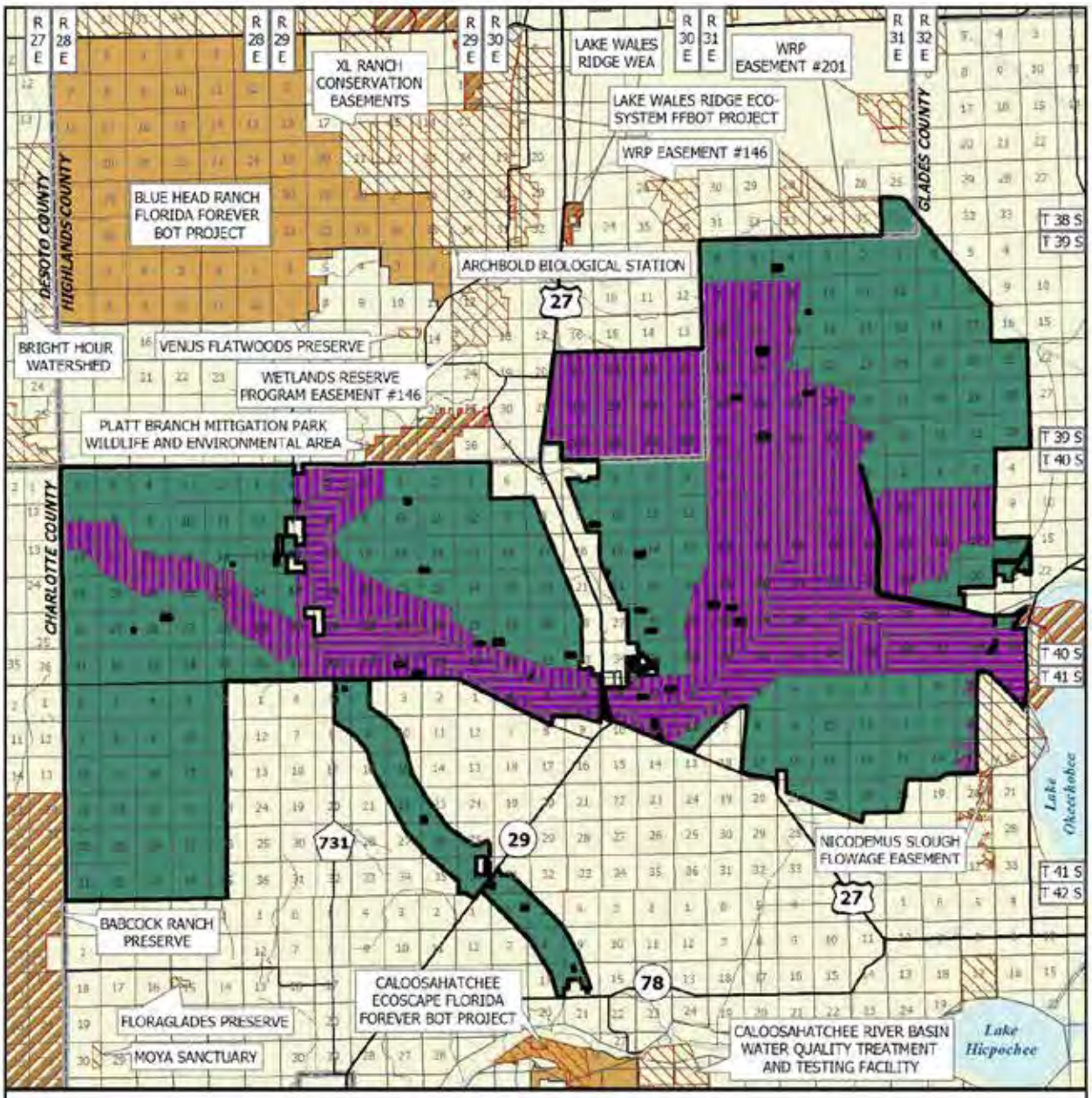
32 rare species are associated with the project

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 to be in this 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.

Placed on List	**2000**
Project Area (GIS Acres)	**183,925**
Acres Acquired (GIS)	**68,278**
at a Cost of	**$55,628,563**
Acres Remaining (GIS)	**115,647**
2003 Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value	**$15,326,651**



FISHEATING CREEK ECOSYSTEM

GLADES AND HIGHLANDS COUNTIES

- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Acquired for Conservation (Fee Simple)
- Acquired for Conservation (Less-Than-Fee)
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Other Florida Forever BOT Projects
- State Owned Lands
- Other Conservation Lands

N W E S

0 2 4 8 Miles



MARCH 2017

Public Use
This project is designated as a wildlife management area, with uses such as hunting, hiking, and wildlife observation. Public use in easement areas will depend on agreements with the landowner, but the project could support such activities as hiking, horseback riding, hunting, fishing, and canoeing.

Acquisition Planning
On May 6, 1999, the LAMAC added the Fisheating Creek Ecosystem project, in Glades and Highlands counties, to the CARL Priority list. This less-than-fee acquisition, sponsored by The Nature Conservancy (TNC), consisted of approximately 168,360 acres, a single owner, Lykes Bros. Inc., and a 1999 taxable value of $22,297,408.

On May 25, 1999, the BOT approved a settlement agreement with Lykes Bros. Inc. on the case of Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund v. Lykes Bros. Inc. The settlement agreement was contingent upon, among other things, a multiple-phase, and combined less-than-fee acquisition.

On December 12, 2000, the Acquisition & Restoration Council (ARC) approved a less-than-fee addition, in Glades County, to the project boundary. This addition, also known as the Venus Ranch, sponsored by TNC, consisted of approximately 8,400 acres with a single owner at a 1999 taxable value of $667,863. The Fisheating Creek project was also moved to Group A of the Florida Forever (FF) Priority list. This easement was acquired by the BOT in 2003.

On August 15, 2002, ARC approved an addition, seized by law enforcement in Glades County, to the project boundary. The .46-acre Lucky Whidden parcel was sponsored by the Division of State Lands (DSL) and FWC, and had a 2001 taxable value of $4,000.

On June 16, 2004, ARC approved a fee-simple addition to the project boundary in Glades County. The addition, sponsored by the two owners and known as Journigan Place, consisted of 115.4 acres and a 2003 taxable value of $207,692.

On December 9, 2011, ARC placed this project in the Less-than-Fee list of Florida Forever projects.

On June 19, 2015 ARC voted to add a new project proposal, Chaparral Slough, a 6,859-acre corridor, about 11 miles long and one mile wide, along Chaparral Slough, a tributary to Cypress Branch, to the Florida Forever list, then added it to the boundaries of the existing Fisheating Creek Florida Forever project. It was originally proposed by Lykes Brothers as a new less-than-fee project to provide habitat, an ecological greenway, and aquifer recharge. The land has been used for cattle ranching, silviculture and hunting. It includes 1,919 acres of pine plantation and a 669-acre eucalyptus plantation that is harvested and replanted several times a year. Another 2,365 acres, about a third of the addition, is pasture.

Coordination
TNC is considered an acquisition partner and there may be some potential for joint acquisition with the South Florida Water Management District.

Management Policy Statement
The primary objectives of the acquisition of the Fisheating Creek project are to conserve and protect natural communities along the shores of Fisheating Creek, and thereby assist in maintaining and possibly improving the status of several rare plant and animal communities. Achieving this objective will help to secure the survival of the Florida panther in this state, as well as protect many other rare and endangered animals and a number of migratory bird species and provide for traditional public uses and recreational activities within sovereignty submerged lands and fee lands as specified in the Settlement Agreement.

Management Prospectus
Pursuant to the Settlement Agreement the BOT will lease the sovereignty submerged lands and the fee lands to the FWC, which was designated as the managing agency for sovereignty submerged lands and fee lands, and as the Easement Monitor over the conservation easements at this site. The sovereignty submerged lands and the fee lands will be managed as the Fisheating Creek Wildlife Management Area. The Settlement Agreement outlining specific management guidelines is on file with the Office of Environmental Services.

Updated April 10, 2017

Flagler County Blueway

Flagler and Volusia Counties — Partnerships

Purpose for State Acquisition

Public acquisition of this project will contribute to the following Florida Forever goals: (1) Increase the protection of Florida's biodiversity at the species, natural community, and landscape levels – will help close gaps and gain public ownership of some remaining hammock, marshes, flatwoods and swamps; (2) Increase the amount of open space available in urban areas – several parcels have future potential for serving as urban open space which will increase the amount of open space available in urban areas; and (3) Increase natural resource-based public recreation and educational opportunities - recreational opportunities may also increase if the land is managed carefully.

Manager

The Florida Forest Service (FFS) and the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC) will be cooperating managers for this project, while Flagler County will manage the Emerald Coast parcel.

General Description

The Flagler County Blueway project has changed significantly during the evaluation phase, growing from its original 122 acres to approximately 5,015 acres clustered from south of Pellicer Creek on the north to the Flagler County line on the south. The project essentially follows the Intracoastal Waterway and includes most undeveloped and available land east of I-95 in Flagler County.

Public Use

There are usable uplands within the project that will accommodate resource-based recreation activities, but the degree of ownership acquired will determine the degree of public access and use that can be assured. Portions of the project include tidal marshes with numerous small creeks and hammock islands. Other areas have creeks associated with them. Boating, canoeing and kayaking can be accommodated on many of these creeks and there are opportunities to create a water borne trail system that might accommodate limited facilities, especially for canoes and kayaks.

Where road access or connectivity with existing public lands exists, there are opportunities for upland activities such as short nature hikes, primitive camping, picnicking and shoreline fishing. RV camping may not be well suited for this project, due to the general wet nature of the lands and the disbursement of uplands within the project. Still, it is possible that a site might be located, should a demand for that activity become apparent and compatible with the purpose of acquisition. Off-road bicycling might be accommodated on the more upland sites that have access.

Location and Proximity to Other Managed Areas

The Flagler County Blueway proposal has tracts of land adjacent to or very near the following managed areas (in alphabetical order): Bulow Creek State Park, Faver-Dykes State Park, Gamble Rogers Memorial State Recreation Area, Graham Swamp Conservation Area Guana Tolomato Matanzas, North Peninsula State Park, Pellicer Creek Corridor Conservation Area, Princess Place Preserve, Pellicer Creek Aquatic Preserve, Washington Oaks Gardens State Park.

Acquisition Planning

On December 5, 2003, the Acquisition & Restoration Council (ARC) added the Flagler County Blueway project to Group B of the Florida Forever (FF) 2004 priority list. While fee-simple acquisition is the

Flagler County Blueway FNAI Elements	
Gopher Tortoise	G3/S3
1 rare species is associated with the project	

Placed on List 2003

Projects Area (GIS acres)	**4,137**
Acres Acquired (GIS)	**222**
At a Cost Of	**790,000***
Acres Remaining (GIS)	**3,915**
With Estimated (tax assessed) Value:	**$17,050,409**

*** Flagler County paid $395,000**



FLAGLER COUNTY BLUEWAY: OVERVIEW

FLAGLER AND VOLUSIA COUNTIES



0 1.25 2.5 5 Miles



OCTOBER 2011

preferred method for this project, there may well be parcels that are not available in fee-simple but lend themselves to conservation easements or other less-than-fee approaches. Sponsored by Flagler County, this project consisted of approximately 5,015 acres, multiple owners, and a 2002 taxable value of $20,502,164. On June 3, 2004, ARC moved this project to Group A of the FF 2004 Priority list.

On October 13, 2006, ARC approved a project redesign that removed 606 acres, reducing the total project size to 4,409 acres. All parcels removed were due to development that had occurred or isolation of the parcels since the original boundary was identified. In addition, the ARC approved a fee-simple, 20-acre addition to the project boundary. It was sponsored by Flagler County, consisted of one parcel & landowner, Kitteridge Investments, and had a 2002 taxable value of $6,800. The addition is considered important, but not critical to the project as a whole, and, if acquired, will be managed by Flagler County as part of Princess Place Preserve.

In October 2008, 59.19 acres of the Emerald Coast Development Partners, LLC ownership, were purchased for $790,000 ($395,000 from DSL Florida Forever funds, $395,000 from Flagler County). Flagler County will manage this site.

On October 14, 2011 ARC recommended a 182-acre reduction to the project boundary containing residential development/commercial buildings/infratructure.

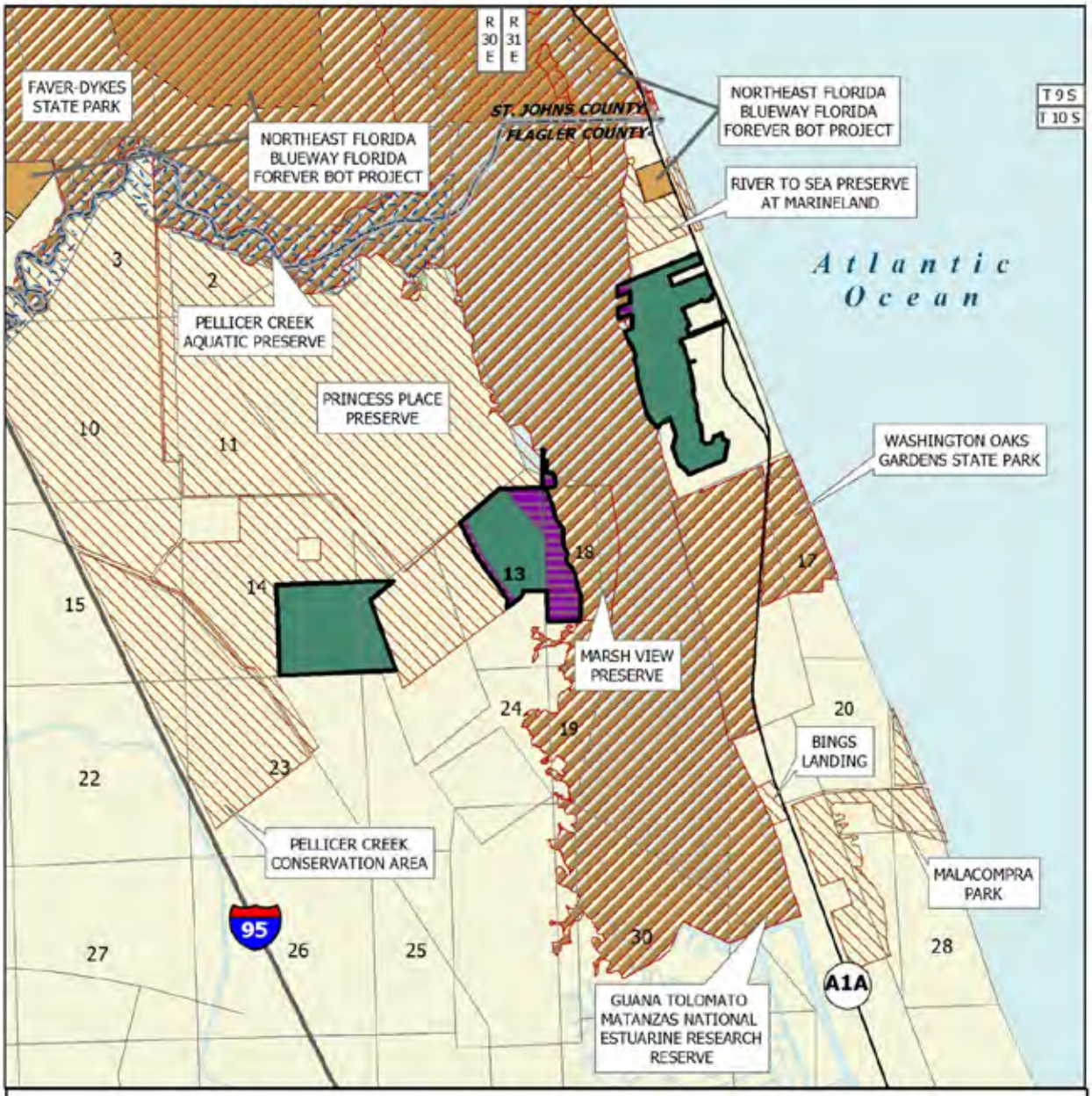
On December 9, 2011, ARC placed this project in the Partnerships list of Florida Forever projects.

Coordination

The St. Johns River Water Management District (SJRWMD) and Flagler County are considered partners on this project.

Unified Management Prospectus

Qualifications for state designation The Flagler County Blueway Florida Forever project has multiple parcels in the Matanzas River ecosystem watershed, which includes the Intracoastal Waterway (ICW). The tracts of private lands in this project vary greatly in size, from 10 to 1,056 acres, and vary in type and quality of habitats. Some tracts in this project adjoin and provide connectivity among federal, state and local conservation lands. These tracts, if acquired, would be part of the Flagler County Blueway Project, which extends from the headwaters of Pellicer Creek and the Princess Place Preserve in the north, past the Graham Swamp Conservation Area (CA), to Bulow Creek State Park (SP), just south of the Flagler County line. Project lands are primarily west of the ICW, with a smaller acreage on the eastern shore of the ICW. The project extends for a north-south distance of approximately 17 miles. The northernmost tract in the project is approximately 56 miles south of Jacksonville, and 17 miles south of St. Augustine. The southernmost tract is approximately 14 miles north of Daytona Beach, and 28 miles northeast of Deland. Other nearby conservation lands in addition to those mentioned above include the Guana Tolomato Matanzas National Estuarine Research Reserve, the Bulow Plantation Ruins Historic SP, the Pellicer Creek Aquatic Preserve (AP), the Tomoka Marsh AP, Tomoka SP and Washington Oaks Gardens SP. Overall, the Flagler County Blueway proposal is a landscape of three distinguishable groups of conservation lands. They are as follows: (1) northern perimeter conservation lands include the northernmost extent of the project adjacent to Washington Oaks Gardens SP, Pellicer Creek CA, and Princess Place Preserve; (2) southern perimeter conservation lands are at the southern end of the proposal boundary, including Bulow Creek SP, Gamble Rogers State Recreation Area and North Peninsula SP; and (3) the central, connecting part of the proposed blueway project that is near the northern and southern borders of the Graham Swamp CA. This project is significant as an ecological greenway, with 94 percent (7,791 acres) of the project area qualifying as a Priority 7 in potential importance, according to the Florida Natural Areas Inventory (FNAI) Florida Forever Measures Evaluation. Approximately 48 percent of the project is uplands. Scrub is 132 acres of the project area, with mesic flatwoods and scrubby flatwoods making a total of 883 acres. Coastal uplands include 1,063 acres of coastal strand and maritime hammock. These uplands are important flyway resting and feeding areas for migratory birds, and occur primarily on islands, and along the edge of the estuarine tidal marsh. Pine plantation, agricultural use (mostly pasture), and otherwise disturbed and developed lands are 1,901 acres of the project. Freshwater wetlands are mostly forested, including basin swamp, baygall, hydric hammock, and perhaps a small area of dome swamp, for a total of 2,815 acres. Some hydric hammocks are of particularly good quality. One of the basin swamps is a southern extension of the Graham Swamp CA, and is the largest natural area in the project. About 51 acres are depression marsh. Functional wetlands are 45 percent (3,692 acres) of the project area, and help conserve areas for aquifer recharge (8 percent, or 672 acres of project area), and protect fragile coastal



FLAGLER COUNTY BLUEWAY: MAP 1 OF 3

FLAGLER COUNTY

- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Acquired for Conservation (Fee Simple)
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Other Florida Forever BOT Projects
- State Owned Lands
- Other Conservation Lands
- State Aquatic Preserves

0 1 2 Miles



MAY 2014

resources (28 percent, or 2,300 acres of project area). The FNAI Florida Forever Measures Evaluation also indicates that 84 percent (6,963 acres) of the project would serve surface water protection. There are 1,222 acres of estuarine tidal marsh, mostly along the ICW, Matanzas River and Smith Creek. There are 218 acres classified as open water. The FNAI Florida Forever Measures Evaluation indicates that 25 percent (2,075 acres) of the project area is under-represented natural communities.

Imperiled or rare animal species documented by FNAI to occur on the project include the gopher tortoise (Gopherus polyphemus) and MacGillivray's seaside sparrow (Ammodramus maritimus macgillivraii). The bald eagle (Haliaeetus leucocephalus) has been reported to nest near the project area. The West Indian manatee (Trichechus manatus) occurs nearby in the ICW. Other imperiled or rare animals which potentially occur in the project area include the Cooper's hawk (Accipiter cooperii), hairy woodpecker (Picoides villosus), osprey (Pandion haliaetus), and the spotted turtle (Clemmys guttata). In addition, many other vertebrate species are expected to use the project area as habitat. According to the FWC approximately 42 percent (3,486 acres) of the project area is within Strategic Habitat Conservation Areas (SHCAs). Another 31 percent (2,583 acres) of the project is a habitat conservation priority for rare species with the greatest conservation need, according to the FNAI.

Manager The FFS of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services and the FWC are recommended as unified managers of the fee simple portions of the project that are acquired.

Management Goals The FFS and FWC will share all management responsibilities for Flagler County Blueway under the unified management concept that both agencies are currently developing. Under unified management, both agencies will identify mutually acceptable goals that further the long-term protection of the site's plant and wildlife resources, promote sound stewardship of land, timber and water resources, and provide the public with access and quality recreational opportunities. The project has the capability to provide needed protection for fish and wildlife habitat in a manner that is compatible with sound silvicultural practices. More importantly, the project could serve an important biogeographical function by providing physical linkages and connections to several other publicly owned lands in the Flagler County area. Project goals include protection of biodiversity, and provision of natural resource-based public recreational and educational opportunities, so programs would be developed to manage ecosystems for multiple use. Multiple use means harmonious and coordinated management of timber, recreation, conservation of fish and wildlife, forage, archaeological and historic sites, habitat and other biological resources, or water resources so that they are used to best serve the people of the state, making judicious use of the land for some or all of these resources and giving consideration to the relative values of the various resources. Conserving and protecting the unique coastal maritime community, xeric oak scrub community, and imperiled or rare species should be an important management goal for the project. A broad-scale management program will be developed to manage and/or restore important ecosystems, landscapes, wildlife populations, forests and water resources, and promote recreation and environmental education in the natural environment. Timber stands would be managed using even age and/ or uneven aged methods to maintain a broad diversity of age classes ranging from young stands to areas with old growth characteristics. This would provide habitat for the full spectrum of species found in the natural environment and enhance and maintain biodiversity. The project area is near a large number of users who enjoy fishing, hiking, hunting, kayaking, and wildlife viewing. There is also potential for equestrian use, off-road biking, and multi-use trails through the proposed project. Additionally, the Department of Environmental Protection and University of Florida Statewide Greenways System Planning Project shows that 81 percent (6,717 acres) of the project area to be suitable for Priority 2 recreational trails.

This project contributes to the following goals in accordance with the Florida Forever Act (259.105(4), F.S.):

(c) Protect, restore, and maintain the quality and natural functions of land, water, and wetland systems of the state

(d) Ensure that sufficient quantities of water are available to meet the current and future needs of natural systems and the citizens of the state

(e) Increase natural resource-based public recreational and educational opportunities

(h) Increase the amount of open space available in urban areas.

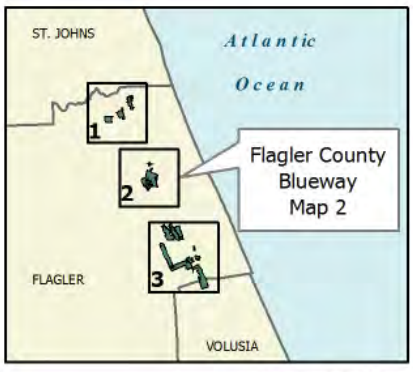


FLAGLER COUNTY BLUEWAY: MAP 2 OF 3

FLAGLER COUNTY

- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Acquired for Conservation (Fee Simple)
- Acquired for Conservation (Less-Than-Fee)
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- State Owned Lands
- Other Conservation Lands

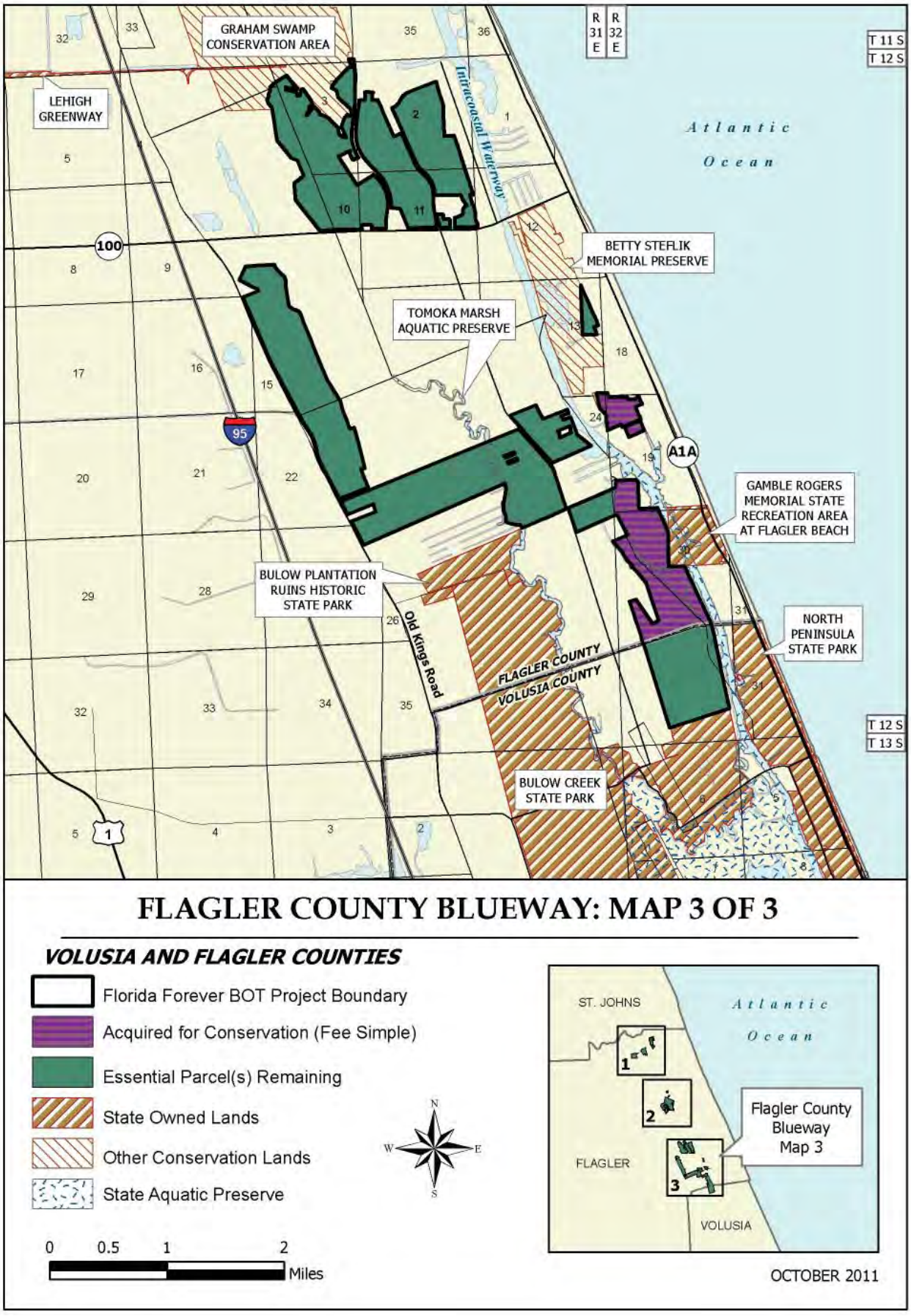
0 1 2 Miles



JANUARY 2014

Conditions affecting intensity of management The disjunct nature of parcels comprising the Flagler County Blueway creates a special management consideration to be addressed by the unified managers. The FFS and FWC will need to devise a strategy to deploy manpower, equipment, and other management resources in a coordinated and efficient manner. Some portions of Flagler County Blueway are low-need areas that will require up-front implementation of resource management, including the frequent use of prescribed fire where appropriate. About 23 percent of the project area has been subjected to ground cover disturbance due to past silviculture, consequently, additional effort will be required to accomplish objectives for restoring to a desired future condition. The FFS and FWC propose to work cooperatively to assess site management needs and develop a conceptual management plan (CMP) for the site. Examples of situations that may require cooperative effort include restoring mesic and wet flatwoods previously managed for timber production, removing or thinning off-site timber species to promote the regeneration of native ground covers and appropriate tree species, and reforesting recently harvested areas. As part of the unified management approach, the managing agencies will conduct an historic vegetation analysis to assist in determining appropriate desired future conditions, and identify appropriate restoration methods and tools. This effort will help conserve habitats and populations of imperiled or rare species. Other unified management priorities will include protecting maritime hammock communities, restoring sensitive wetlands, and the identification, control, and follow-up monitoring of exotic species. Brazilian pepper (*Schinus terebinthifolius*), listed as a Category I exotic (most adversely affecting Florida's ecology) by the Florida Exotic Pest Plant Council, is an established shrub that has been observed in the project area and which deserves aggressive control. The principal land management activities slated for less-disturbed natural communities include introducing prescribed fire and control of human uses in certain management units. Restoration methods will also include thinning of dense pine stands to decrease canopy cover and facilitate restoring native groundcovers. Biotic surveys would be conducted as part of early unified management activities. Due to the presence of imperiled or rare species expected to occur within the proposed project, it is anticipated that resource inventories would be an initial priority under the unified management approach. Environmentally sensitive areas such as erosion-prone sites, listed species habitats, outstanding natural areas, and wetlands, are to be identified during the initial resource inventory to implement appropriate protective measures for each specific area. Such inventories are considered vital to unified management planning efforts directed at facility and infrastructure development, and design and implementation of recreational use programs.

Timetable for implementing management provisions It is anticipated that during the first year after acquisition, both agencies operating under the unified management approach will place emphasis on site security, posting boundaries, public access for low-intensity outdoor recreation, fire management, resource inventory, and removal of refuse. Both managing agencies will participate in the joint development of a CMP specifying area management goals and objectives. Both managing agencies will meet frequently to coordinate task assignments, and cooperate with, and seek the assistance of other state agencies, local governments, and other appropriate participants as it affects management of the project site. Goals intended for the long term emphasize multiple use management and the conservation of the site's natural resources including timber, fish and wildlife, and water. These goals would include restoring habitat and hydrology, and conservation and protection of listed species of flora and fauna. Following completion of plant community inventory and historic vegetation analysis, quantified vegetation management objectives would be developed pursuant to an objective-based vegetation management process. Where practical, disturbed sites would be restored to conditions expected to occur in naturally functioning ecosystems, including re-establishment of species expected to occur naturally on specific sites. Management would emphasize enhancement of abundance, and spatial distribution of imperiled or rare species. Essential roads would be stabilized to provide all-weather public access and management operations. Programs providing multiple recreational uses would also be implemented. Both agencies will work towards the development of a fire management plan that will apply prescribed burning in a manner that maximizes natural resource protection and enhancement. Most of this project area has not been burned by prescribed fire in recent years. Whenever possible, existing roads, black lines, foam lines and natural breaks will be utilized to contain and control prescribed and natural fires. Growing-season prescribed burning would be used where appropriate to best achieve management objectives. Where appropriate,


GRAHAM SWAMP CONSERVATION AREA
LEHIGH GREENWAY
Intracoastal Waterway
Atlantic Ocean
R 31 E
R 32 E
T 11 S
T 12 S
BETTY STEFLIK MEMORIAL PRESERVE
TOMOKA MARSH AQUATIC PRESERVE
GAMBLE ROGERS MEMORIAL STATE RECREATION AREA AT FLAGLER BEACH
BULOW PLANTATION RUINS HISTORIC STATE PARK
Old Kings Road
NORTH PENINSULA STATE PARK
FLAGLER COUNTY
VOLUSIA COUNTY
BULOW CREEK STATE PARK
T 12 S
T 13 S
100
95
A1A
1
FLAGLER COUNTY BLUEWAY: MAP 3 OF 3
VOLUSIA AND FLAGLER COUNTIES
Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
Acquired for Conservation (Fee Simple)
Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
State Owned Lands
Other Conservation Lands
State Aquatic Preserve
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ST. JOHNS
Atlantic Ocean
FLAGLER
VOLUSIA
Flagler County Blueway Map 3
OCTOBER 2011

practical, and in pursuit of natural resource management objectives, timber resources will be managed using acceptable silvicultural practices. Thinning of timber, introduction of prescribed fire, and sustainable forestry management practices could provide silvicultural products, ecological, and recreational benefits. It is also possible that recreational trails on the parcels could function as back up firelines, provide access for prescribed burning equipment, and provide an opportunity for wildlife viewing. Archaeological and historic sites would be managed in coordination with the Department of State's Division of Historical Resources (DHR). The DHR lists 16 such sites as occurring in the project area.

Both agencies will work towards development of a road plan identifying roads to be used for vehicular access by the public, and roads that are required for administrative use. Unnecessary roads, fire lanes and hydrological disturbances would be abandoned or restored as practical. The road plan would insure that the public has appropriate access, and that sensitive resources are protected. Other existing infrastructure necessary for management would be protected to the extent possible. Infrastructure development would be the minimum required to serve needs of the public, including provision of facilities, and would include provisions for the facilities necessary for security and management of the project area. The Emerald Coast parcel, already purchased, will be separately managed by Flagler County.

Estimate of revenue-generating potential Timber sales would be conducted as needed to improve or maintain desirable ecosystem conditions, under a multiple-use management concept. The FNAI indicates that 27 percent (2,260 acres) of the project area is available as priorities 2, 3, and 5 for sustainable forestry. The FNAI estimates that 1.34 percent (111 acres) of forest provides aquifer recharge. Management would seek revenue-generating potential by improving wildlife diversity and resource-based recreation in such areas. Additional revenue would be generated from sales of fishing licenses, wildlife management area permits, and daily use permit fees. Some revenues might be realized in the future from other recreational user fees, and ecotourism activities, if such projects could be economically developed. Fifteen percent (15 percent) of all gross revenues will be returned to the county from which those funds were generated.

Cooperators in management activities The unified managers (DOF and FWC) should cooperate with other state and local governmental agencies, including the Saint Johns River Water Management District, to manage the project area. The project should be designated as a state forest and wildlife management area.

Revenue sources, management costs and employees needed* Both agencies have agreed to a unified management framework whereby all management funds, site generated revenues, and management expenditures are to be evenly divided between the FFS and FWC.

Updated 3/16/2017

Category Source of Funds	Start-up CARL	Recurring CARL
Resource Management	$143,188	$145,854
Administration	$75,494	$25,133
Support	$149,080	$31,566
Capital Improvements	$988,553	$85,164
Visitor Services/Recreation	$2,335	$141
Law Enforcement	$5,799	$5,799
TOTAL	$1,364,449	$293,656

Includes employee salaries

Florida Keys Ecosystem

Monroe County

Climate Change Lands

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 (FWC) (19 sites); Florida Department of Environmental Protection's Division of Recreation and Parks (DRP), (10 sites: Key Largo Narrows, Point Charles Hammock, Newport Hammock, Pennekamp North, Largo Sound Hammock, North Creek Hammock, Teatable Hammock, Lower Matecumbe Hammock, North Layton Hammock and Grassy Key Site). U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), Monroe County, City of Marathon, and City of Islamorada also manage some properties.

General Description

This project includes most of the remaining unprotected rockland hammocks (tropical hardwood hammocks) in the 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.

Florida Keys Ecosystem
FNAI Elements

Florida Semaphore Cactus	G1/S1
Key Deer	G5T1/S1
Lower Keys Rabbit	G5T1/S1
Loggerhead Sea Turtle	G3/S3
Cape Sable Thoroughwort	G1/S1
Garber's Spurge	G1/S1
Tree Cactus	G1/S1
Cuban Snake-bark	G2G3T1/S1
Florida Keys Indigo	G5?T1Q/S1
Key Ringneck Snake	G5T1/S1
Striped Mud Turtle, Lower Keys Population	G5T1Q/S1
Eastern Ribbon Snake, Lower Keys Population	G5T1Q/S1

70 rare species are associated with the project

Public Use

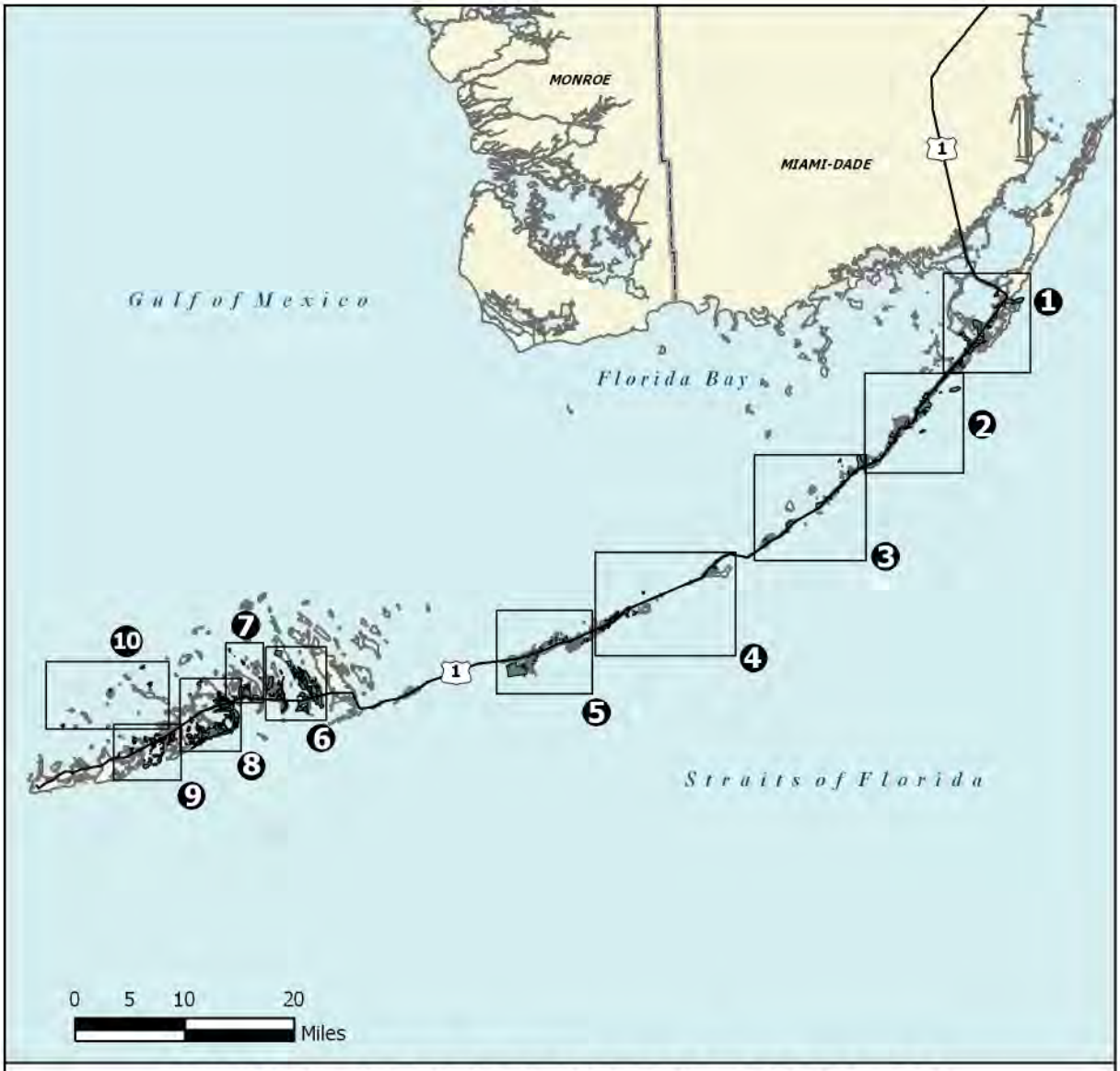
The tracts will become botanical sites, parks, and wildlife and environmental areas. Some will offer camping, swimming, hiking, and boating, while others will be suitable only for nature appreciation.

Acquisition Planning

On December 7, 1995, the Land Acquisition Advisory Council (LAAC) approved combining the Hammocks of the Lower Keys and Tropical Flyways projects into a single project named Florida Keys Ecosystem. The combined project consisted of approximately 4,438 acres; 465 acres acquired for $24,324,425 and 3,973 remained with a taxable value of $9,619,059. 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 KeyEstates Subdivision (acquired). Estimated acreage

Placed on list	**1992**
Project Area (GIS Acres)	**13,084**
Acres Acquired (GIS)	**6,669***
at a Cost of	**$91,025,252**
Acres Remaining (GIS)	**6,414**
Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	**$38,187,008**

Includes donations



FLORIDA KEYS ECOSYSTEM: OVERVIEW

MONROE COUNTY

Map 1
- A. North Creek Hammocks Site
- B. Largo Sound Hammock Site
- C. Pennekamp North Hammock Site
- D. Newport Hammocks Site
- E. Point Charles Hammock Site

Map 2
- A. Key Largo Narrows Hammock Site
- B. Rodriguez Key Site
- C. Dove Creek Hammocks Site
- D. Tavernier Creek Hammocks Site
- E. Tavernier Key Site
- F. Islamorada / Plantation Key Site

Map 3
- A. Windley Key Site
- B. Wilson Key Site
- C. Cotton Key Site
- D. Islamorada / Upper Matecumbe Site
- E. Lower Matecumbe Hammock Site

Map 4
- A. North Layton Hammock Site
- B. Channel Key Site
- C. Tom's Harbor Keys Site
- D. Grassy Key Hammocks Site
- E. Marathon/Crawl Key Site

Map 5
- A. Marathon / Fat Deer Key Site
- B. Marathon / Vaca Key Site
- C. Boot Key Site

Map 6
- A. Big Torch Key Site
- B. Middle Torch Key Site
- C. Little Torch Key Site
- D. Ramrod Key Site
- E. Summerland Key Site
- F. Little Knockemdown Key Site

Map 7
- A. Budd Key Site
- B. Knockemdown Key Site
- C. Little Knockemdown Key Site
- D. Summerland Key Site
- E. Cudjoe Key Site
- F. Sugarloaf Key Site

Map 8
- A. Sugarloaf Key Site
- B. Cudjoe Key Site

Map 9
- A. Saddlebunch Keys Site
- B. Boca Chica Key Site

Map 10
- A. Great White Heron Keys Site

JANUARY 2009

for each site is: 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; Ramrod Key, 615 acres; and Wahoo Key, added at the LAMAC's December 3, 1993 meeting, 26 acres (acquired).

Tropical Flyways: No phasing is recommended; all 17 sites are being acquired with the Monroe County Land Authority (MCLA) as intermediary. The 17 sites are: North Creek (two large ownerships, remaining subdivided—16 acres acquired through MCLA), Largo Sound (one major ownership—68 acres acquired through MCLA), Pennekamp North (one major ownership - acquired through MCLA), Newport (one major ownership, remainder subdivided), Point Charles (one major ownership), Key Largo Narrows (one major ownership—acquired through MCLA), Dove Creek (several large ownerships, remaining subdivided—187 acres acquired through MCLA), Tavernier Creek (one major ownership), Lake San Pedro (several large ownerships), Snake Creek (one major ownership - acquired through MCLA), Green Turtle (one major ownership), Teatable (one major ownership), Lower Matecumbe (one major ownership), North Layton (several large ownerships), Grassy Key (several large ownerships), Vaca Cut (one major ownership), Stirrup Key (one ownership).

On June 11, 1998, the LAMAC approved a fee-simple, 53-acre addition (Wilson & Cotton Keys) to the project boundary. It was sponsored by the William Roberts, Estate trustee, and had a 1996 taxable value of $115,106. On February 11, 1999, the LAMAC approved a fee-simple, 955-acre addition (Boot Key) to the project boundary. It was sponsored by the FGFC, consisted of one owner, Azurite Corp. LTD Florida, and a 1998 taxable value of $178,019. On July 29, 1999, the LAMAC approved an owner requested, 6-acre deletion (on Ramrod Key) from the project boundary.

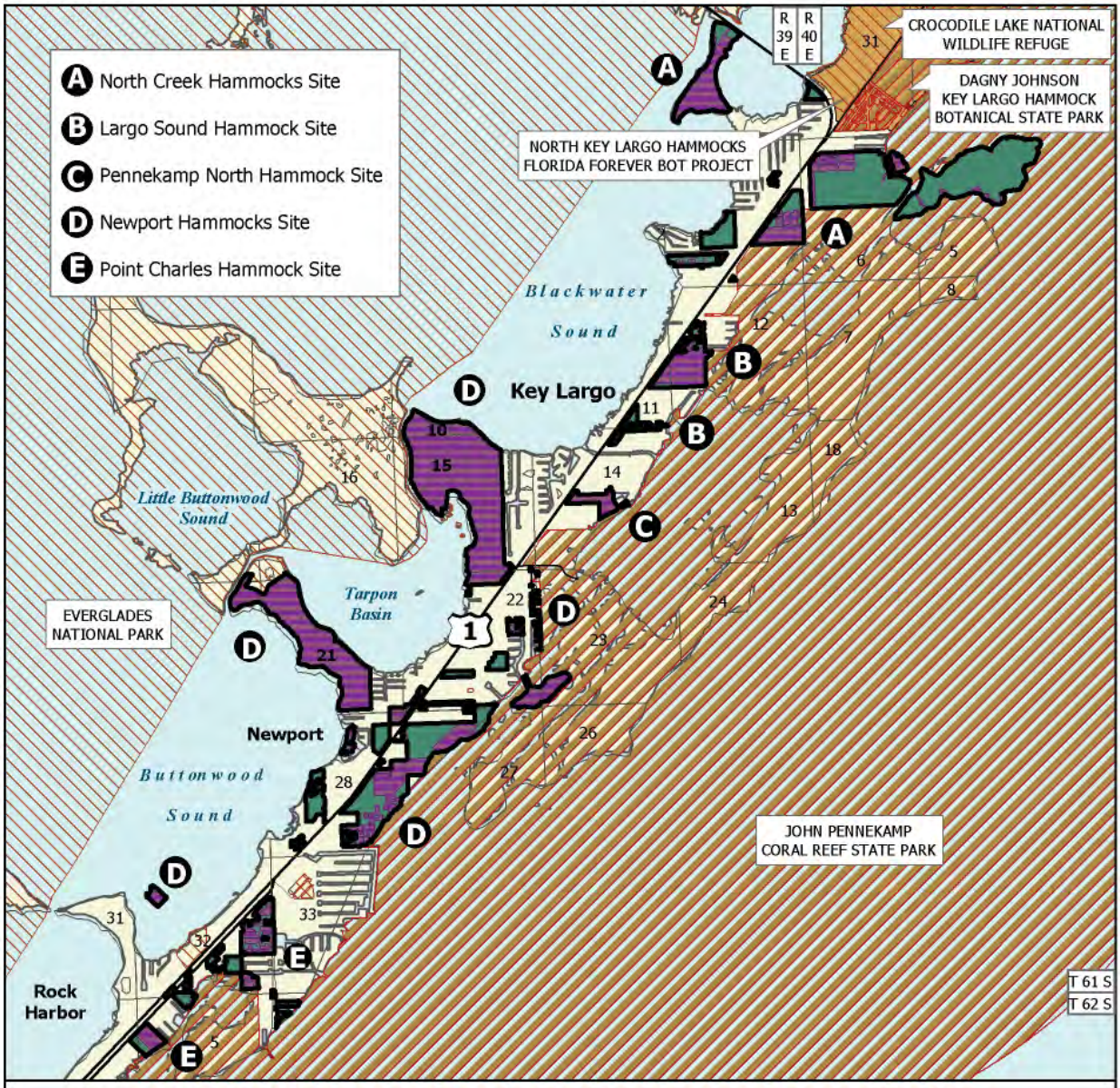
In 2003 The Nature Conservancy (TNC) purchased 593.75 acres, known as Tarpon Basin, in the Newport Hammocks site. On 12/5/2003, the ARC approved a fee-simple, 11.5-acre addition (Channel Key Island) to the project boundary. It was sponsored by the owner, Barbara Trueman, and had a 2003 taxable value of $17,268. On June 4, 2004, the ARC approved a fee-simple, 3,063-acre addition to the project boundary. It was sponsored by the FWC, consisted of multiple owners, and a 2003 taxable value of $7,400,000. The 910 parcels are located on several offshore islands and six named Keys (Little Torch, Saddlebunch, Ramrod, Summerland, Cudjoe, and Upper Sugarloaf). FWC will manage 1,758 acres as an addition to the Florida Keys Wildlife Environmental Area (WEA) and the USFWS will manage the remaining acres as an addition to the Florida Key Deer Refuge.

On February 11, 2005, the ARC approved a fee-simple, ±3,695-acre addition to the project boundary. It was sponsored by the multiple entities, consisted of multiple owners, and a 2004 taxable value of approximately $31,847,907.

On October 13, 2007, the ARC approved a fee-simple, 8.6-acre addition to the Sugarloaf Key portion of the project boundary. It was sponsored by the FWC, consisted of 2-parcels, a single owner, Community Sons of the Divine Will, and a taxable value of $6,286,220. The proposed manager, FWC, does not consider the parcels essential. This boundary addition was approved with the understanding that FWC would share in the cost of the acquisition.

In June 2008, the 67-acre Camilus House exchange with University of Miami for other BOT land was completed, at no cost to Florida Forever funds. The following acres (ownerships) were purchased with DSL Florida Forever funds: 0.07 acre of Dove Creek (Cameron) for $46,250; 1.3 acres (Neff) of Grassy Key for $382,000; 0.15 acre (Marrerro) in Newport Hammocks for $235,000; 42.22 acres (M&M Joint Venture, LLP) in Boca Chica Key for $566,100; and 54.75 acres (Utility Board of the City of Key West) in Cudjoe Key for $1,938,000, Monroe County as manager. In July, 2008, Florida Forever funds were used to buy 0.11 acre of the Pierce ownership in Charles Hammocks for $46,250. Monroe County will manage this. In September, 2008, DSL Florida Forever funds were used to buy 3.03 acres (1.01 acre plus (2.02 acres) from the Otha Cox Estate in Cudjoe Key for a total of $137,500 ($47,500 plus $90,000) Monroe County will manage this site. In November 2008, Florida Forever funds purchased 1.01 acre of the Smith ownership for $37,000. FWC will manage this site.

On February 6, 2009 the Department of Transportation (FDOT) donated a total of 14.18 acres on Sugarloaf (.86 acre inside the project boundary) for a total donated value of $9,265,212. At the June 2009 meeting, ARC accepted a request by the Retus Group LLC to remove 7 acres of their ownership in Marathon from the project.



FLORIDA KEYS ECOSYSTEM, MAP 1 OF 10

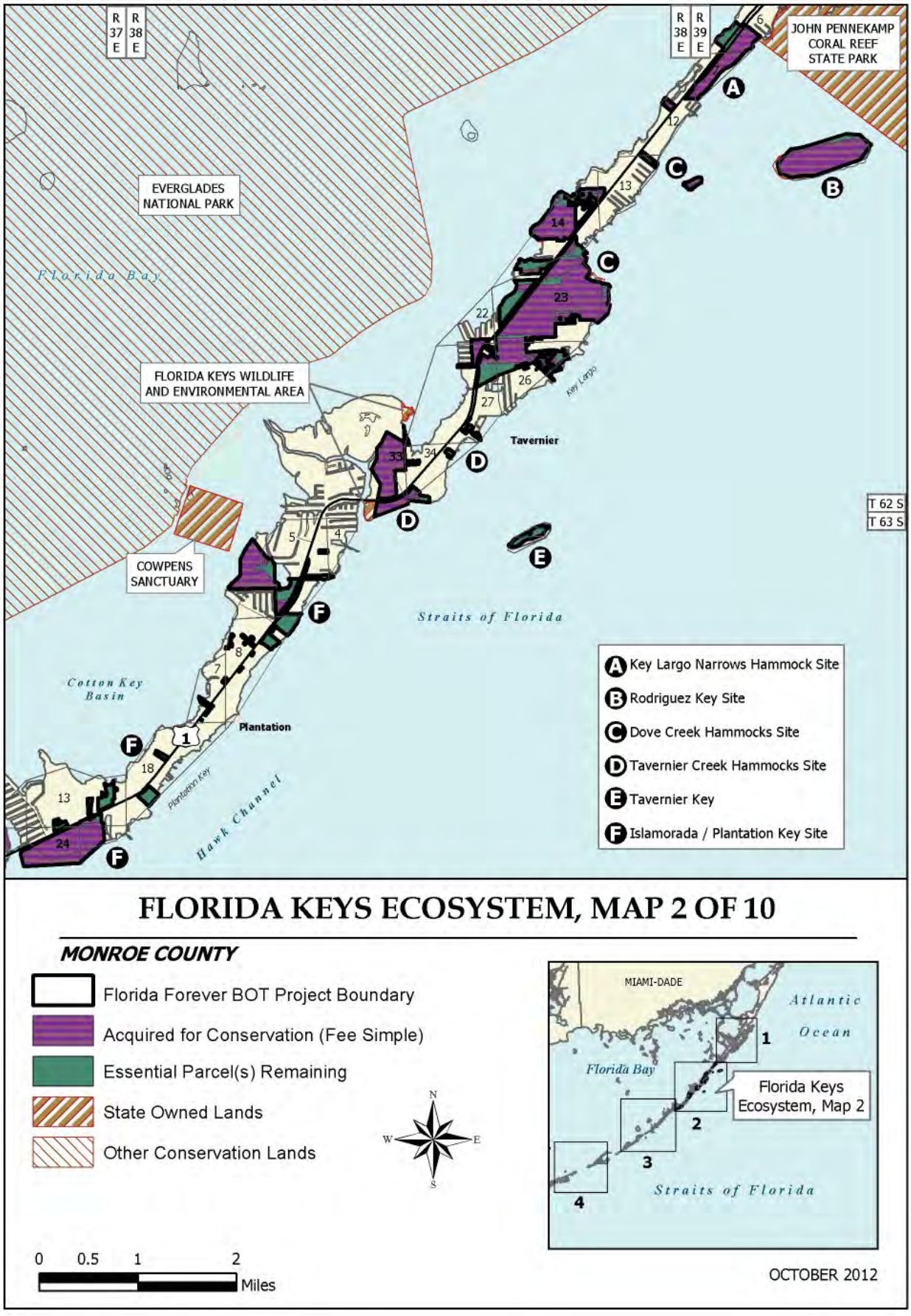
MONROE COUNTY

- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Acquired for Conservation (Fee Simple)
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Other Florida Forever BOT Projects
- State Owned Lands
- Other Conservation Lands

0 0.5 1 2 Miles



OCTOBER 2012



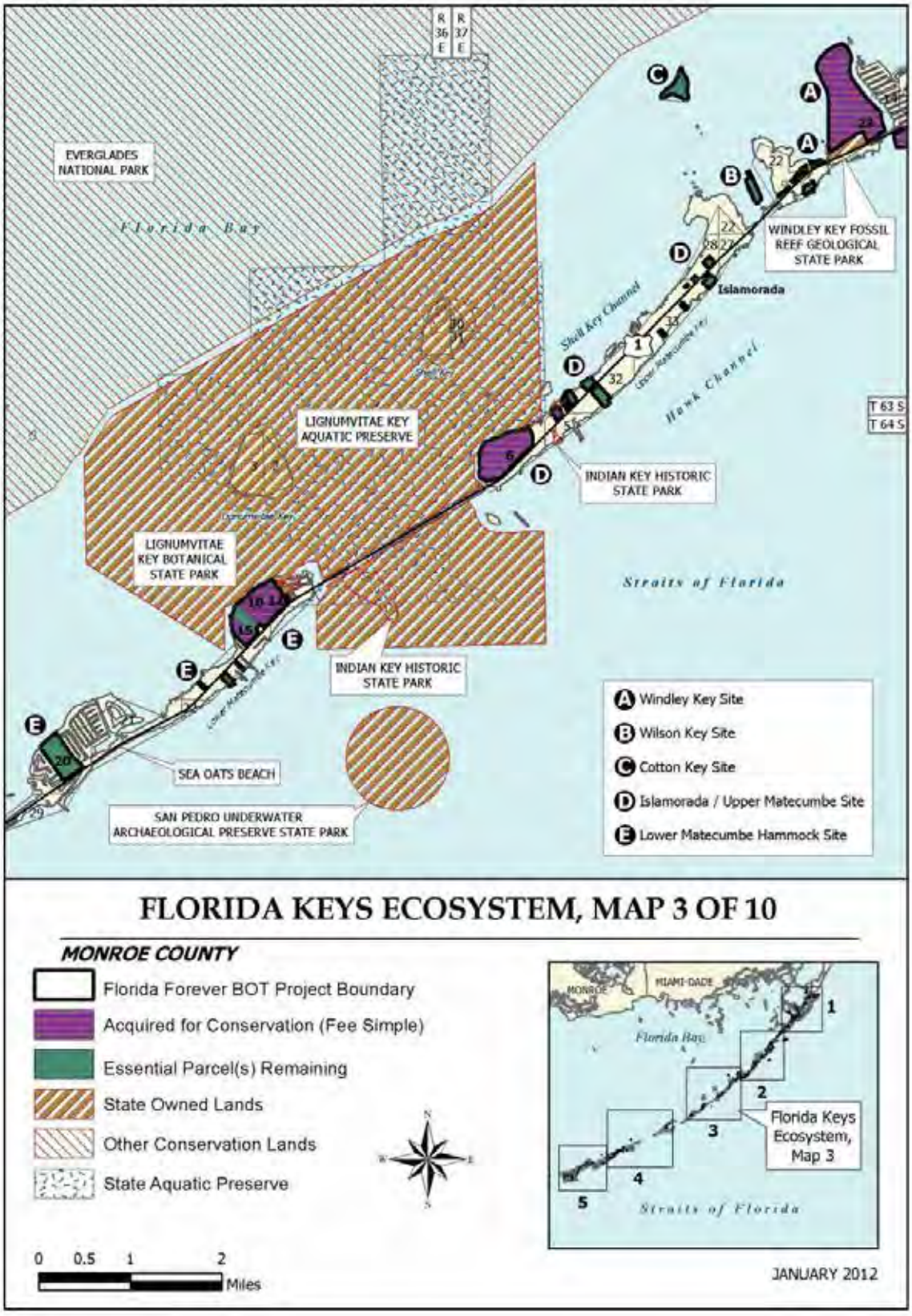
FLORIDA KEYS ECOSYSTEM, MAP 2 OF 10

MONROE COUNTY

- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Acquired for Conservation (Fee Simple)
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- State Owned Lands
- Other Conservation Lands

0 0.5 1 2 Miles

OCTOBER 2012



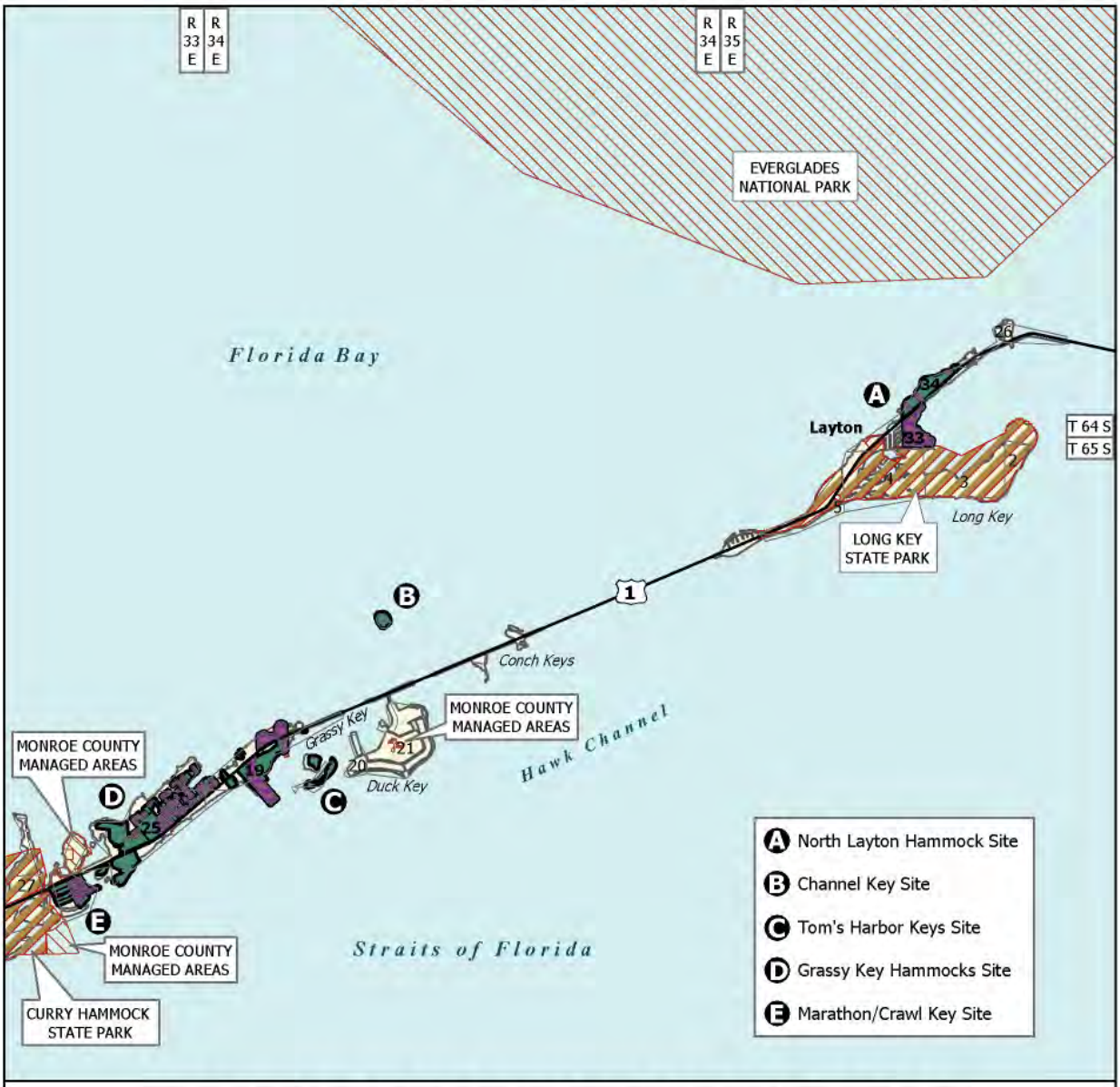
FLORIDA KEYS ECOSYSTEM, MAP 3 OF 10

MONROE COUNTY

- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Acquired for Conservation (Fee Simple)
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- State Owned Lands
- Other Conservation Lands
- State Aquatic Preserve

0 0.5 1 2 Miles

JANUARY 2012



FLORIDA KEYS ECOSYSTEM, MAP 4 OF 10

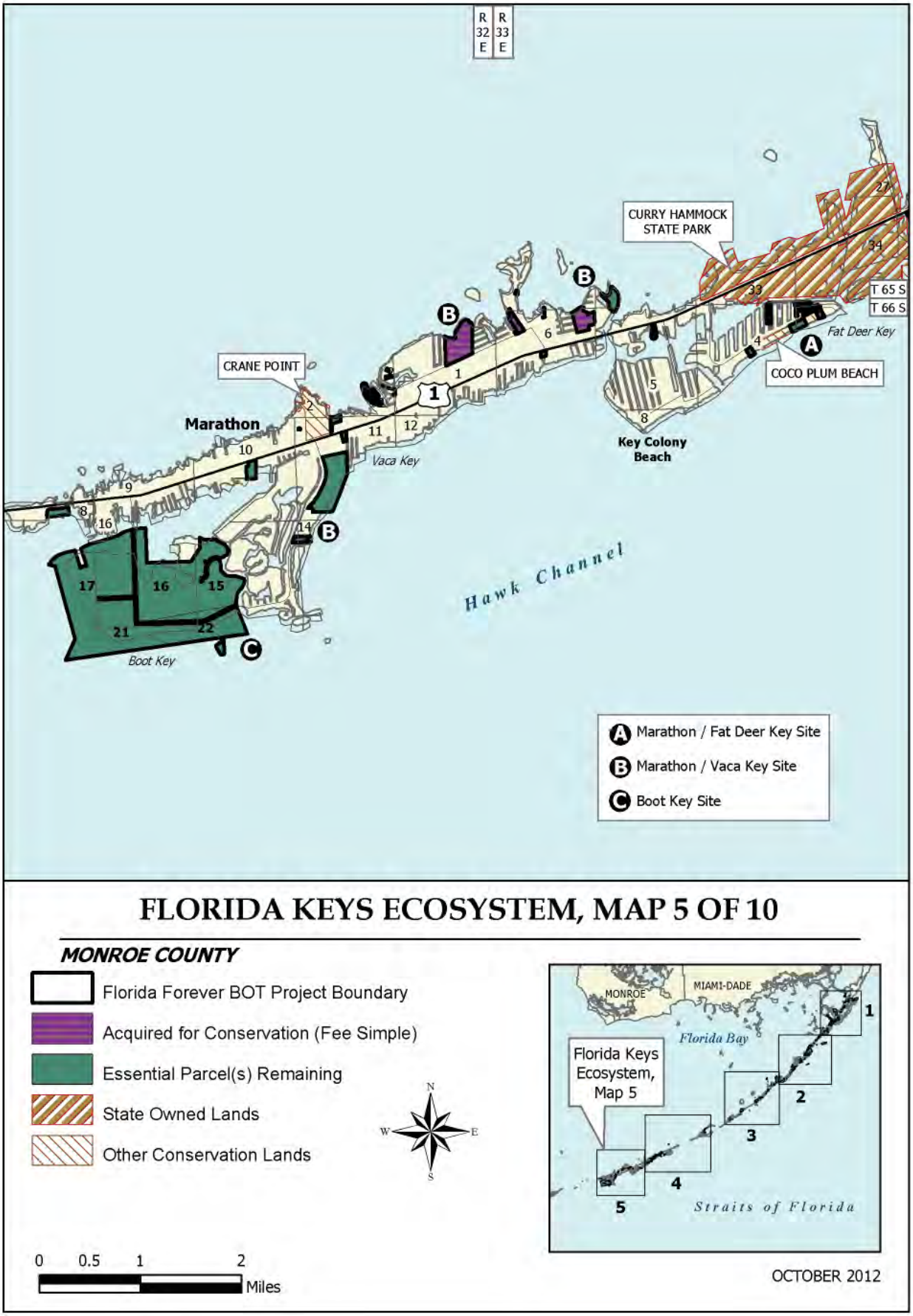
MONROE COUNTY

- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Acquired for Conservation (Fee Simple)
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Other Florida Forever BOT Projects
- State Owned Lands
- Other Conservation Lands

0 1 2 4 Miles



APRIL 2013



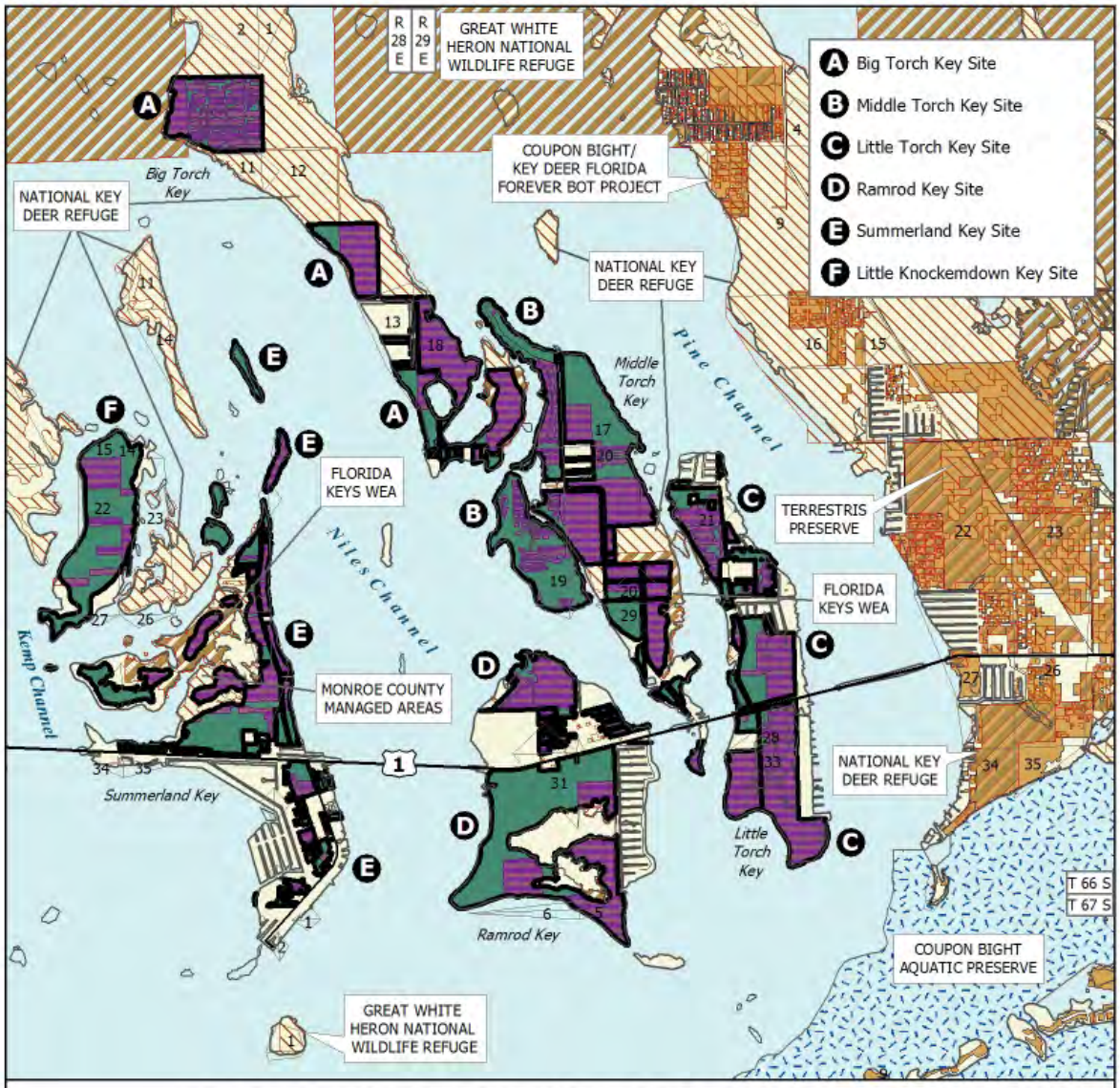
FLORIDA KEYS ECOSYSTEM, MAP 5 OF 10

MONROE COUNTY

- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Acquired for Conservation (Fee Simple)
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- State Owned Lands
- Other Conservation Lands

0 0.5 1 2 Miles

OCTOBER 2012

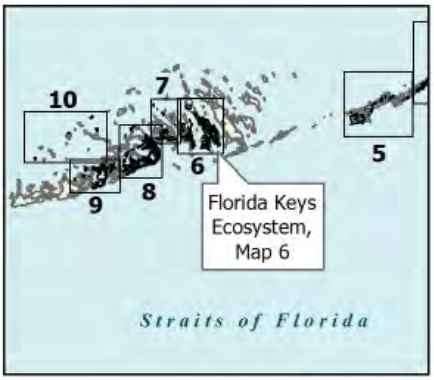


FLORIDA KEYS ECOSYSTEM, MAP 6 OF 10

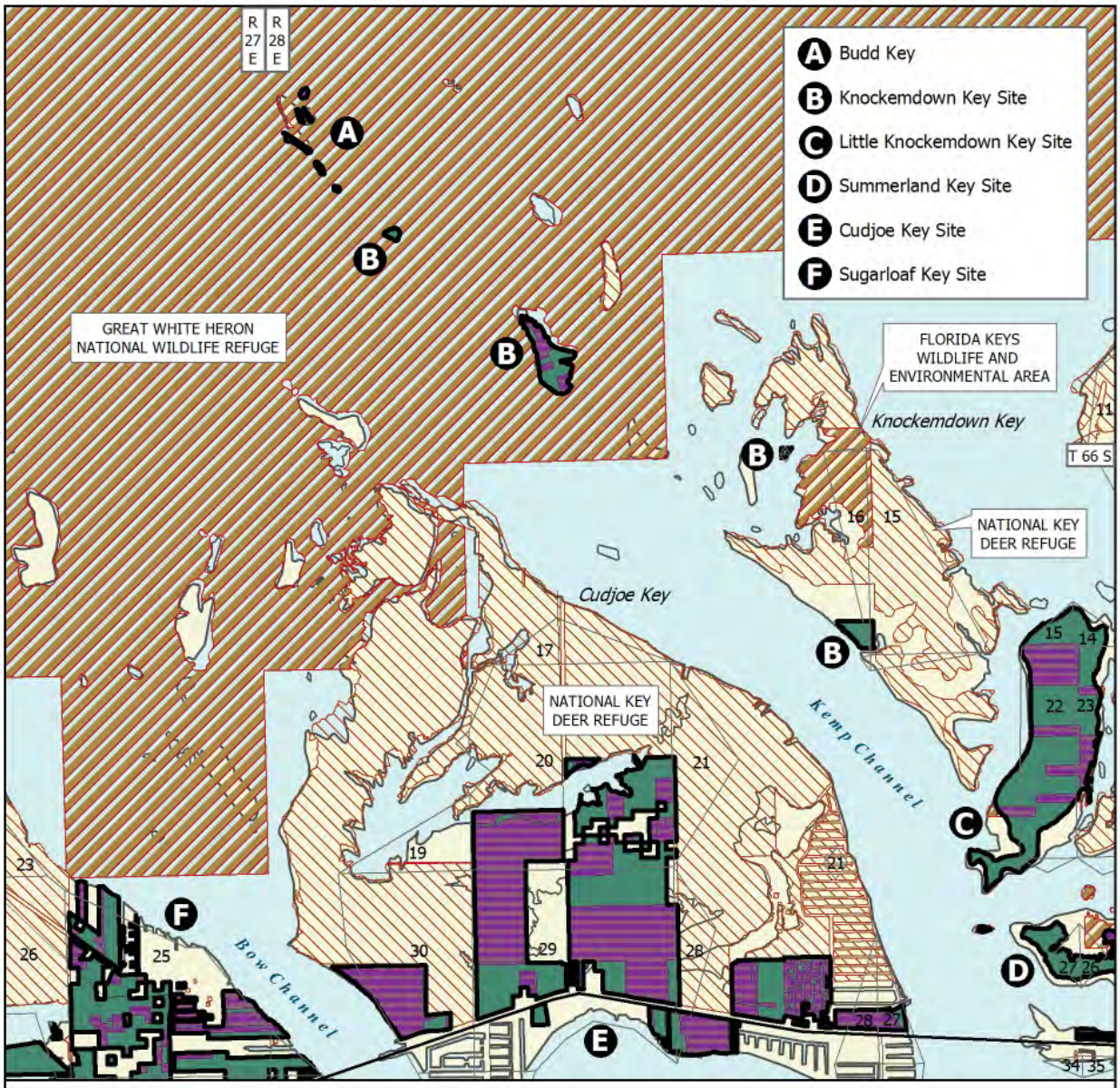
MONROE COUNTY

- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Acquired for Conservation (Fee Simple)
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Other Florida Forever BOT Projects
- State Owned Lands
- Other Conservation Lands
- State Aquatic Preserves

0 0.5 1 2 Miles



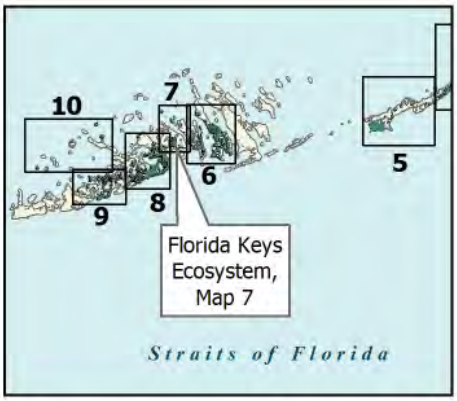
OCTOBER 2012



FLORIDA KEYS ECOSYSTEM, MAP 7 OF 10

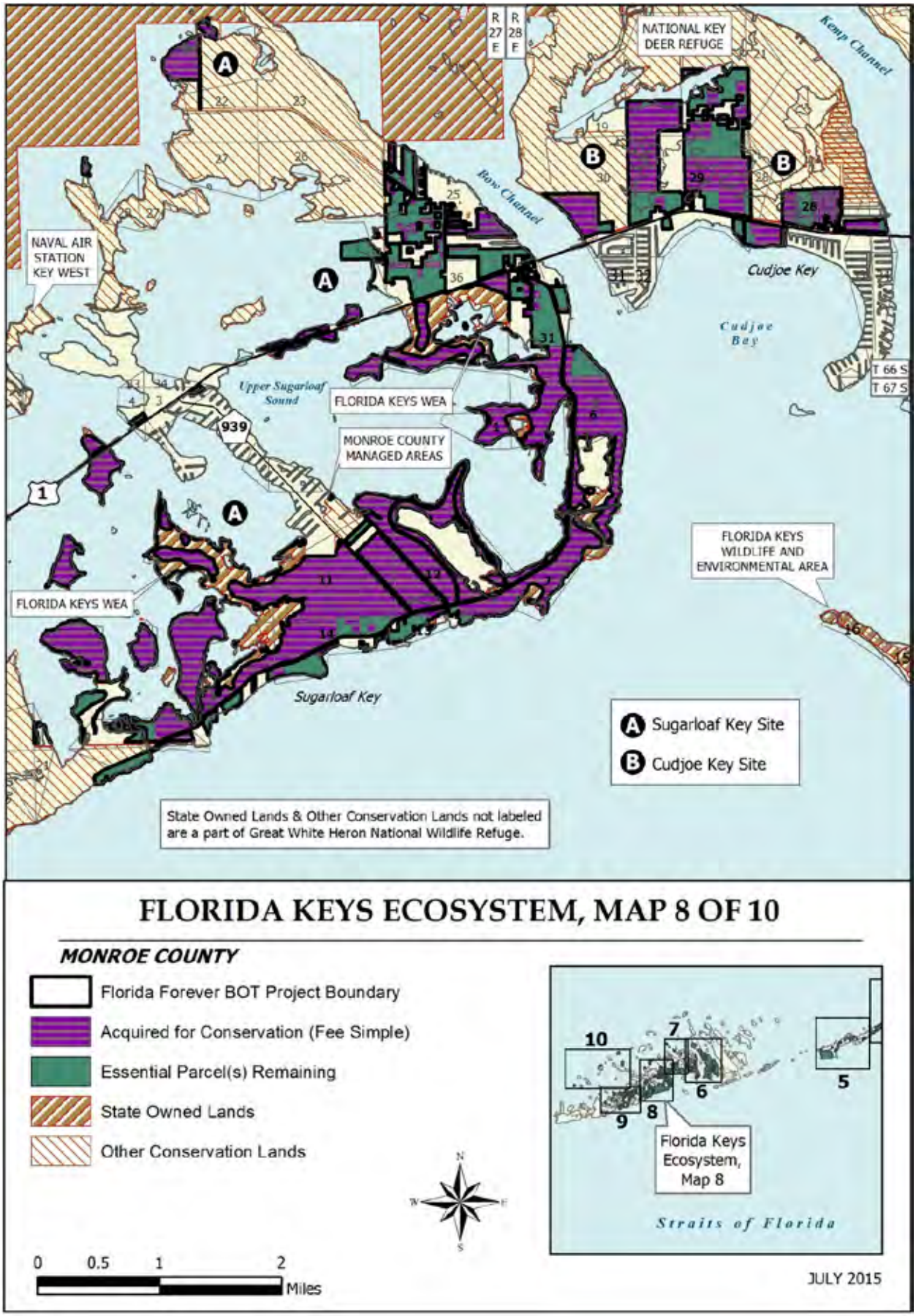
MONROE COUNTY

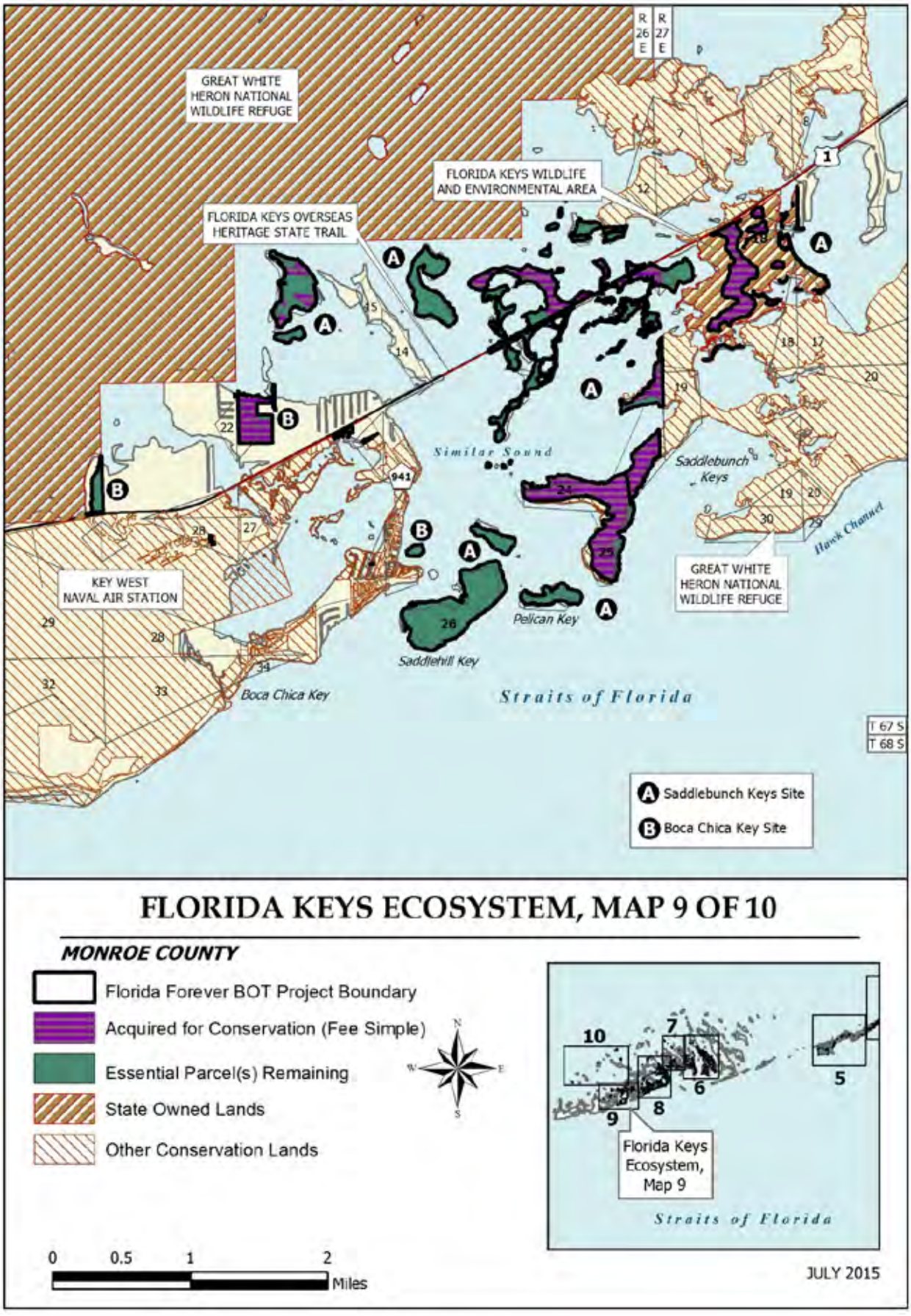
- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Acquired for Conservation (Fee Simple)
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- State Owned Lands
- Other Conservation Lands



0 0.5 1 2 Miles

SEPTEMBER 2013


NATIONAL KEY DEER REFUGE
Keys Channel
Bow Channel
NAVAL AIR STATION KEY WEST
Cudjoe Key
Cudjoe Bay
Upper Sugarloaf Sound
FLORIDA KEYS WEA
MONROE COUNTY MANAGED AREAS
939
FLORIDA KEYS WILDLIFE AND ENVIRONMENTAL AREA
FLORIDA KEYS WEA
Sugarloaf Key
A Sugarloaf Key Site
B Cudjoe Key Site
State Owned Lands & Other Conservation Lands not labeled are a part of Great White Heron National Wildlife Refuge.
FLORIDA KEYS ECOSYSTEM, MAP 8 OF 10
MONROE COUNTY
Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
Acquired for Conservation (Fee Simple)
Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
State Owned Lands
Other Conservation Lands
0 0.5 1 2
Miles
10
7
6
5
9
8
Florida Keys Ecosystem, Map 8
Straits of Florida
JULY 2015



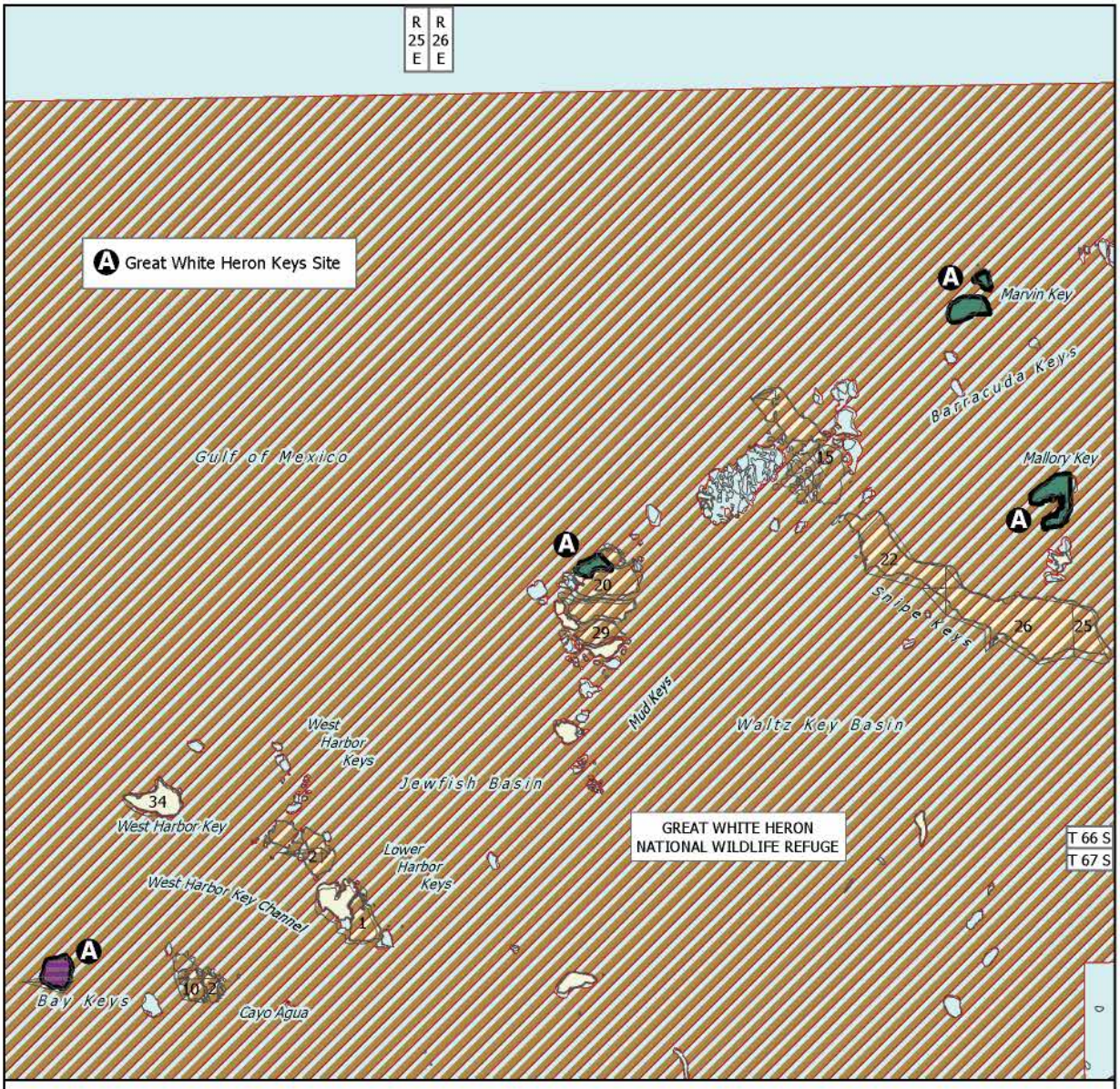
FLORIDA KEYS ECOSYSTEM, MAP 9 OF 10

MONROE COUNTY

- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Acquired for Conservation (Fee Simple)
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- State Owned Lands
- Other Conservation Lands

0 0.5 1 2 Miles

JULY 2015



FLORIDA KEYS ECOSYSTEM, MAP 10 OF 10

MONROE COUNTY

Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary

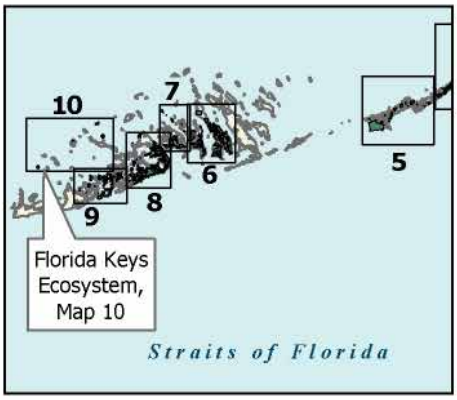
Essential Parcel(s) Remaining

Acquired for Conservation (Fee Simple)

State Owned Lands

N
W
E
S

0 1 2 4 Miles



APRIL 2013

On June 24, 2010 Gary Burchfield donated 1.78 acres on Sugarloaf Key (donated value of $60,000). FWC will manage this. On October 15, 2010 ARC approved requests by property owners to remove 7 acres of their ownership within the project boundary ($23,832 just value). On December 10, 2010 ARC approved an 11.25 acre boundary addition in Boot Key with a tax assessed just value of $410,544, to assist with a Coastal and Estuarine Land Conservation Program (CELCP) grant application. The City of Marathon is interested in purchasing all of Boot Key as proposed in the CELCP application.

On January 20, 2011 Anne Kirkly donated 7.39 acres ($3,208) in Dove Creek Hammocks to be managed by FWC. On June 1, 11 James D. Hanson, Jr. donated 284.54 acres (Windley Key-value of $200,000) to be managed by DRP.

On December 9, 2011, ARC placed this project in the Climate Change Lands list of Florida Forever projects.

On April 20, 2012 ARC removed 8.6 acres from the project at a landowner's request. On June 15, 2012 ARC deleted a 3.2 acre property on Plantation Key from the project boundary at the request of the landowner.

Coordination

The Nature Conservancy (TNC) and the National Audubon Society sponsored this project. TNC, the Monroe County Land Authority, and the United States Fish and Wildlife Service are participants and have been intermediaries in the acquisition of some of the sites within this project. DEP has applied to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for a Coastal and Estuarine Lands Conservation Program (CELCP) grant to help purchase Boot Key, a migratory bird staging area.

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; conserve and protect lands within areas of critical state concern; conserve and protect habitat for native species or endangered and threatened species; and 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 that local or state 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.

Florida Keys Ecosystem sites managed by the DEP Division of Recreation and Parks:

Key Largo Narrows	Grassy Key Site
Point Charles Hammock	Teatable Hammock
Largo Sound Hammock	Pennekamp North
North Creek Hammock	Newport Hammock
Lower Matecumbe Hammock	N. Layton Hammock

Florida Keys Ecosystem sites managed by the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission:

Cudjoe Key	Tavernier Creek
Little Torch Key	Lake San Pedro
Middle Torch	Key Snake Creek
Big Torch Key	Green Turtle
Summerland Key	Vaca Cut
Sugarloaf Key	Stirrup Key
Little Knockemdown	Key Saddlebunch Key
Ramrod Key	Wahoo Key
Dove Creek	Upper Sugarloaf Key

Managers

Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC) (19 sites); Florida Department of Environmental Protection's Division of Recreation and Parks (DRP), (10 sites). U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), Monroe County, City of Marathon, and City of Islamorada also manage some properties.

Conditions affecting intensity of management The Florida Keys Ecosystem project generally includes high-need tracts because of their small size and proximity to intensive residential and commercial development. They require basic natural areas land management including exotic-species removal, avoidance of actions that further fragment the hammocks, general trash and debris removal, posting and some fencing, and the establishment of some basic visitor amenities at selected sites. Special species may require specific management actions. The project areas are a high-need management area which, because of their location, size and nature, will require a high level of attention to maintain and perpetuate their individual resources.

Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure Within the first year after acquisition, the FWC 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. 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 DRP 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 FWC will be relatively low because no infrastructure will be provided. For the sites managed by the DRP, 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 FWC 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.

Updated March 16, 2017

Management Cost Summary/FWC

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

Management Cost Summary/FWC

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 Springs Coastal Greenway

Citrus County **Climate Change Lands**

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 encroaching development in 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 where the public can enjoy fishing, hiking, or learning about the natural world of this coast.

Manager

Division of Recreation and Parks (DRP) of the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (Crystal River and St. Martins River); Florida Forest Service/FFS (Homosassa Reserve/Walker Property); and the Office of Greenways and Trails (OGT) managing the northern part of the project, adjacent to the Cross Florida Greenway.

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 contains some pine plantations. The St. Martins River tract is predominantly hydric hammock, bottomland forest, salt marsh, mangrove islands, and spring-run streams, all in good to excellent condition. It borders the St. Martins Marsh Aquatic Preserve. Though much of its timber has been harvested, and a quarter is in 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 here. Development will increase boat traffic, which is the greatest current threat to the manatee population.

Florida Springs Coastal Greenway
FNAI Elements

Manatee	G2/S2
Florida Scrub-jay	G2/S2
Florida Black Bear	G5T2/S2
Green Sea Turtle	G3/S2S3
Eastern Indigo Snake	G3/S3
Florida Mouse	G3/S3
Gopher Tortoise	G3/S3
Swallow-tailed Kite	G5/S2
Hawksbill Sea Turtle	G3/S1
Tampa Vervain	G2/S2
Florida Olive Hairstreak	G5T2/S2
Coastal Vervain	G3/S3

28 rare species are associated with the project

Public Use

The project will be managed as buffer preserves and a state forest, providing such recreational opportunities as fishing, canoeing, hiking and camping.

Acquisition Planning

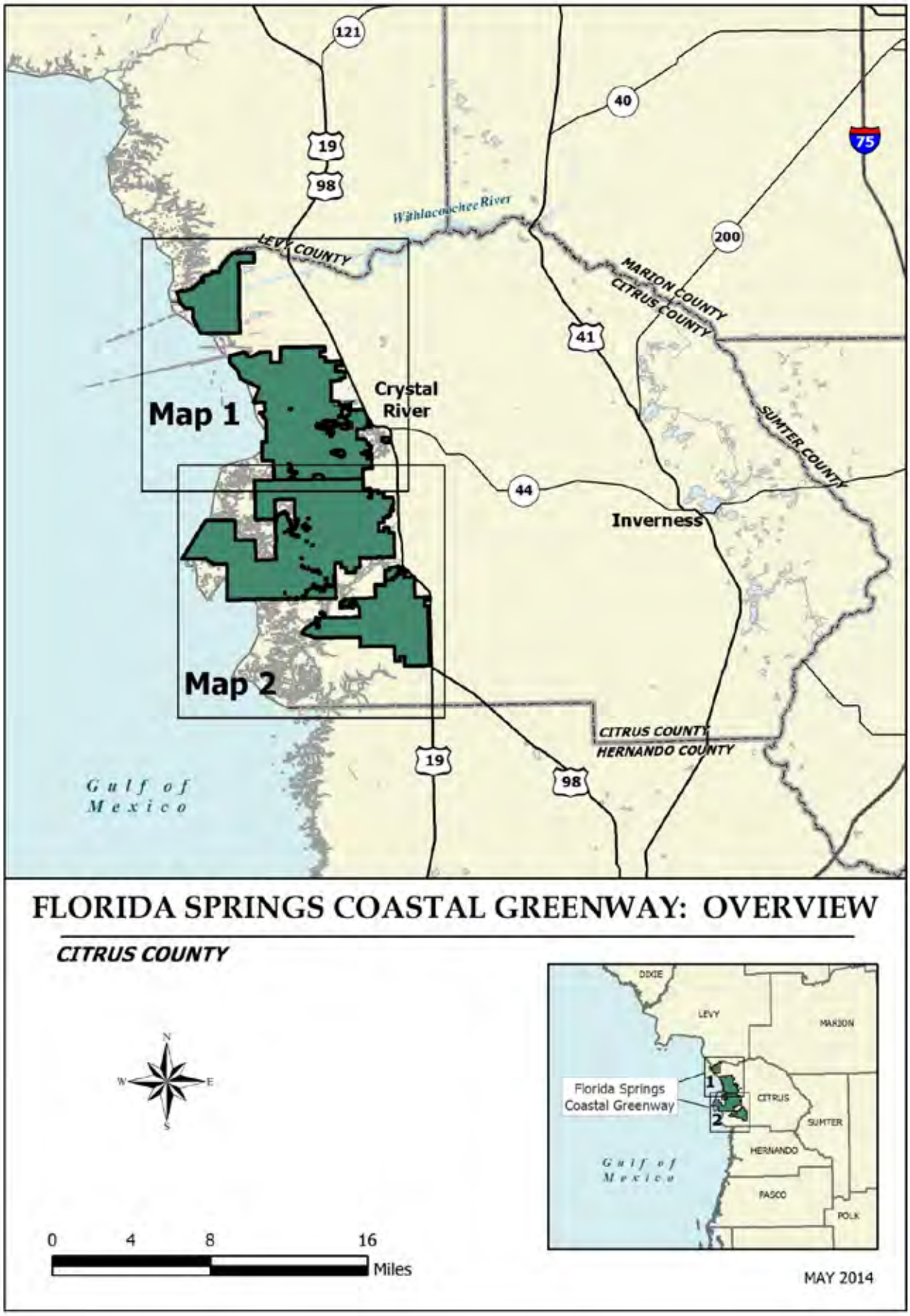
On November 19, 1994, the Land Acquisition Advisory Council (LAAC) amended Crystal River to add three tracts that include Three Sister Springs (56 acres). On that date LAAC also combined three CARL projects (Crystal River, St. Martins, and Homosassa Reserve) and renamed the project Florida Springs Coastal Greenway. The project breakdown is as follows:

Placed on List	**1995***
Project Area (GIS Acres)	**43,114***
Acres Acquired (GIS)	**36,379****
at a Cost of	**$50,869,573****
Acres Remaining (GIS)	**6,735**

with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of $5,855,164

* Crystal River, St. Martins and Homosassa Reserve projects combined in 1995.

** Includes acreage acquired and funds spent by the SWFWMD


121
19
98
40
75
200
41
44
19
98
Withlacoochee River
LEVY COUNTY
MARION COUNTY
CITRUS COUNTY
SUMTER COUNTY
CITRUS COUNTY
HERNANDO COUNTY
Crystal River
Inverness
Map 1
Map 2
Gulf of Mexico
FLORIDA SPRINGS COASTAL GREENWAY: OVERVIEW
CITRUS COUNTY
N
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8
16
Miles
DIXIE
LEVY
MARION
Florida Springs Coastal Greenway
1
2
CITRUS
SUMTER
HERNANDO
PASCO
POLK
Gulf of Mexico
MAY 2014

Crystal River (~14,758 acres) Phase I: Crystal River II; Phase II: Crystal Cove—major owner is Burnip and Sims (acquired); Phase III: Crystal River State Reserve—major owner is Hollins (acquired). St. Martins (~14,040 acres) Phase I: Large ownerships within Area I as identified in Project Design; Phase II: Other ownerships within Area I and large ownerships within Area II; Phase III: Other ownerships within Area II; and Phase IV: ownerships in Area III. Major tracts have been acquired. Only smaller strategic tracts and offshore 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 Addition 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, the Land Acquisition & Management Advisory Council (LAMAC) approved a fee-simple, 424-acre addition (in former Crystal River project) to the project boundary. The addition was sponsored by the landowners, James C & Alice H. Rhoades, and had a 1994 taxable value of $821,700. On October 30, 1995, the LAMAC approved a fee-simple, 200-acre addition (in former Crystal River project) to the project boundary. The addition, sponsored by landowner Corneal B Myers, consisted of one parcel and a 1994 taxable value of $400,000.

On October 30, 1996, the LAMAC transferred this project to the Substantially Complete Category. On March 14, 1997, the LAMAC approved a fee-simple, 80-acre addition (in former Crystal River project) to the project boundary. The addition, sponsored by landowner Dixie Hollins, consisted of one parcel and a 1996 taxable value of $64,000. On October 15, 1998, the LAMAC designated an additional 156 acres as essential. Previous essential parcels included land acquired as of January 26, 1995, and the Black ownership (in the former Homosassa Reserve project).

On April 6, 2001, the Acquisition and Restoration Council (ARC) adopted a Group A and Group B for the Florida Forever (FF) Priority list and moved this project to Group B. On December 5, 2003, the ARC moved this project to Group A of the 2004 FF Priority list.

On February 6, 2004, the ARC approved a fee-simple, 142-acre addition (in former Homosassa Reserve project) to the project boundary. The addition, sponsored by the Audubon Society and DEPs CAMA and DRP, consisted of two landowners (Hampton Facilities LTD & Barr), 2 parcels, and a 2003 taxable value of $524,000.

On July 28, 2010 the Southwest Florida Water Management District closed on the 57-acre Three Sisters Springs property in Crystal River, paying with a combination of water-management district money and Florida Forever funds allocated to the Florida Communities Trust. It is primarily owned by the City of Crystal River, and is managed by the USFWS.

On September 30, 2011 NCDC, LLC donated 25.82 acres (Old Greiner Parcel-valued at $146,285) to be managed by DRP.

On December 9, 2011, ARC placed this project in the Climate Change Lands list of Florida Forever projects.

Coordination

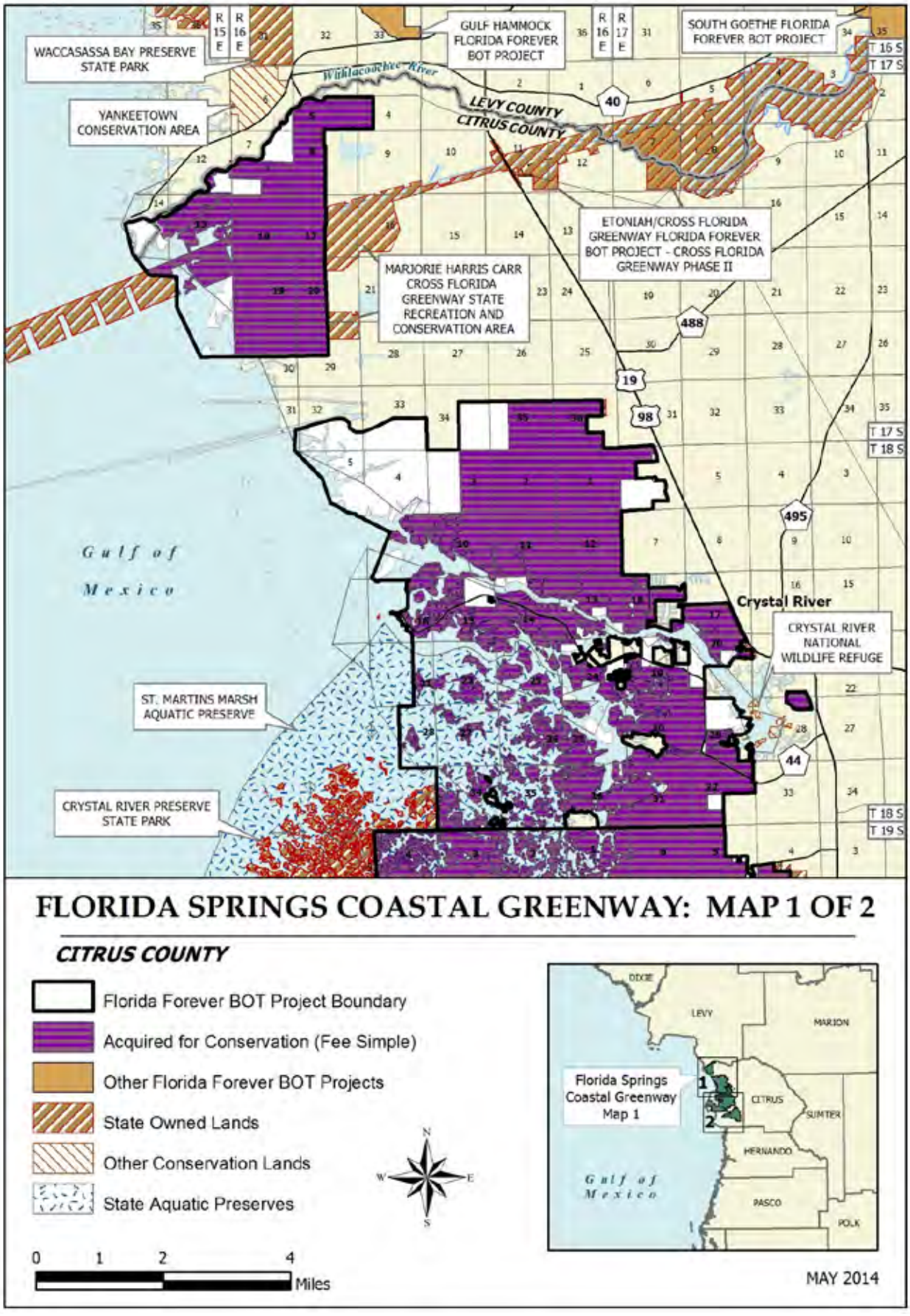
Although this project does not have any 50-percent partners at this time, the Southwest Florida Water Management District has acquired a major ownership within the project, as well as tracts adjacent and south of the project area.

Management Policy Statement

The primary goals of management of the Florida Springs Coastal Greenway 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; 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.



FLORIDA SPRINGS COASTAL GREENWAY: MAP 1 OF 2

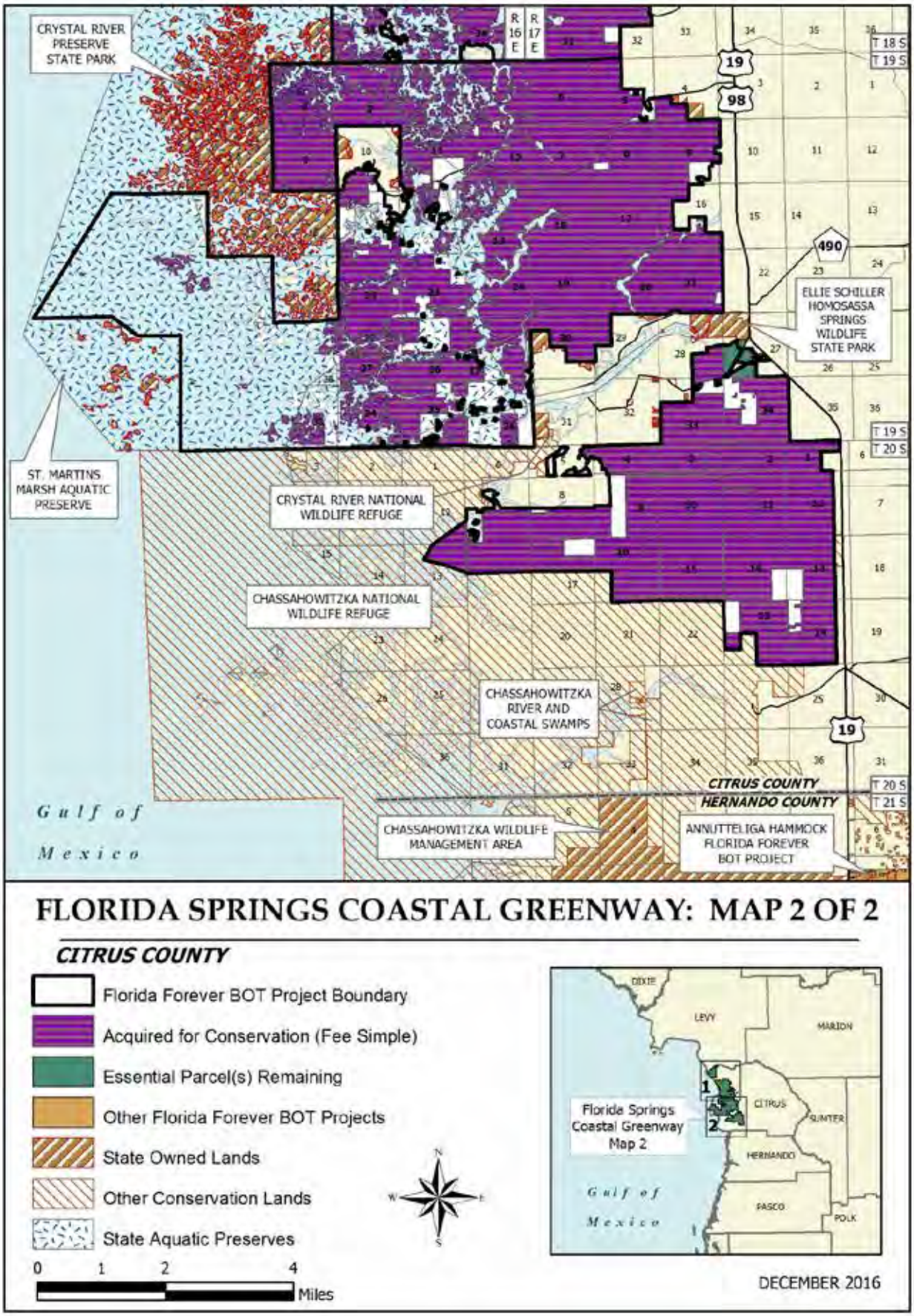
CITRUS COUNTY

- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Acquired for Conservation (Fee Simple)
- Other Florida Forever BOT Projects
- State Owned Lands
- Other Conservation Lands
- State Aquatic Preserves

N W E S

0 1 2 4 Miles

MAY 2014


CRYSTAL RIVER PRESERVE STATE PARK
R 16 E
R 17 E
T 18 S
T 19 S
19
98
490
ELLIE SCHILLER HOMOSASSA SPRINGS WILDLIFE STATE PARK
T 19 S
T 20 S
ST. MARTINS MARSH AQUATIC PRESERVE
CRYSTAL RIVER NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE
CHASSAHOWITZKA NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE
CHASSAHOWITZKA RIVER AND COASTAL SWAMPS
19
CITRUS COUNTY
HERNANDO COUNTY
T 20 S
T 21 S
Gulf of Mexico
CHASSAHOWITZKA WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AREA
ANNUTTELIGA HAMMOCK FLORIDA FOREVER BOT PROJECT
FLORIDA SPRINGS COASTAL GREENWAY: MAP 2 OF 2
CITRUS COUNTY
Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
Acquired for Conservation (Fee Simple)
Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
Other Florida Forever BOT Projects
State Owned Lands
Other Conservation Lands
State Aquatic Preserves
N
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0 1 2 4
Miles
DIXIE
LEVY
MARION
1
2
CITRUS
SUMTER
Floride Springs Coastal Greenway Map 2
HERNANDO
Gulf of Mexico
PASCO
POLK
DECEMBER 2016

Manager DRP is recommended as the lead manager for the Crystal River and St. Martins River tracts. The FFS will manage the Homosassa Reserve tract.
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Manager DRP is recommended as the lead manager for the Crystal River and St. Martins River tracts. The FFS 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 inventory, and exotic removal. DRP and FFS 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 percent 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 FFS 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 FFS will also cooperate with other state agencies, local governments and interested parties as appropriate.

The FFS is managing the Homosassa Reserve tract as an addition to the Withlacoochee State Forest.

Updated January 31, 2017

Management Cost Summary/DRP

Category	**1996/97**	**1997/98**	**1998/99**
Source of Funds	**CARL/LATF**	**CARL/LATF**	**CARL/LATF**
Salary	**$161,909**	**$166,767**	**$171,770**
OPS	**$ 61,031**	**$ 98,300**	**$152,136**
Expense	**$103,062**	**$ 90,000**	**$139,290**
OCO	**$ 9,579**	**$ 40,000**	**$ 61,907**
FCO	**$ 0**	**$ 0**	**$ 0**
TOTAL	**$335,581**	**$395,067**	**$525,103**

Florida's First Magnitude Springs

Bay, Gilchrist, Hamilton, Hernando, Jackson, Lafayette, Leon, Levy, Madison, Marion, Suwannee, Wakulla, Walton, and Washington Counties

Partnerships

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 springs, this project will aid in the protection of springs, karst windows, 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 Florida springs for years to come.

Managers

Fish & Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC) (Weeki Wachee Springs excluding the springhead, which is part of the Chassahowitzka Wildlife Management Area); Jackson County (Jackson Blue Springs); U.S. Forest Service (River Sink Springs); Division of Recreation & Parks (DRP) (St. Marks, Fanning, Troy, Gainer Springs, & Madison County Blue Springs); Walton County (Morrison Springs); Leon County (Church Sink); Marion County (Silver Springs); Department of Agriculture and Consumer Service's Florida Forest Service/FFS (formerly Division of Forestry/DOF) (Hardee Springs); Office of Greenways & Trails (OGT) (Fanning Springs); Northwest Florida Water Management District (NWFWMD) (Gainer Springs); Suwannee River Water Management District (SRWMD) (Fanning Springs, Falmouth Springs); and Lafayette County (Lafayette Blue Springs). A summary chart of these managers is included for easier reading.

Florida's First Magnitude Springs
FNAI Elements

Manatee	G2/S2
Reticulated Flatwoods Salamander	G2/S2
Florida Black Bear	G5T2/S2
Gopher Tortoise	G3/S3
Withlacoochee Tiny Sand-loving Scarab	G1/S1
Woodville Karst Cave Crayfish	G1/S1
Marianna Columbine	G5T1Q/S1
Ciliate-leaf Tickseed	G1G2/S1
Coastal Lowland Cave Crayfish	G1G2/S1S2
Gulf Moccasinshell	G2/S1
Florida Longbeak Crayfish	G1G2/S1S2
Oval Pigtoe	G2/S1S2

57 rare species are associated with the project

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 33 recognized springs in Florida are scattered in the northern peninsula and the eastern panhandle where the limestone of the Floridan Aquifer arches close to the surface. Each day, these 33 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. The tracts harbor at least seven FNAI-listed plants and eighteen FNAI-listed animals. 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.

Placed on List	**1991**
Project Area (Acres)	**16,006**
Acres Acquired (GIS)	**9,442***
at a Cost of	**$104,192,527***
Acres Remaining (GIS)	**6,564**
Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	**$14,494,567**

***** Includes acreage acquired and funds spent by the SRWMD and a 130-acre donation on the Weeki Wachee Springs site.



FLORIDA'S FIRST MAGNITUDE SPRINGS: OVERVIEW

WALTON, WASHINGTON, BAY, JACKSON, WAKULLA, LEON, MADISON, HAMILTON, SUWANNEE, LAFAYETTE, GILCHRIST, LEVY, MARION, AND HERNANDO COUNTIES

Map 1: Morrison Springs
Map 2: Brunson Landing Tract and Cypress Spring
Map 3: Gainer Springs
Map 4: Jackson Blue Springs
Map 5: River Sink Spring
Map 6: Church Sink
Map 7: St. Marks Springs
Map 8: Hardee Spring
Map 9: Madison Blue Springs
Map 10: Damascus Peanut Tract and Falmouth Spring
Map 11: Lafayette Blue Springs
Map 12: Troy Spring
Map 13: Blue Springs Park
Map 14: Fanning Springs
Map 15: Silver Springs
Map 16: Weekiwachee Springs



0 20 40 80 Miles

JULY 2015

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.

Spring or Property	Managers
Morrison Springs	Walton County
Gilchrist Blue Springs	DRP
Brunson Landing and Cypress Spring	Leased from owner and managed by NWFWMD
Gainer Springs	DRP / NWFWMD
Jackson Blue Springs	Jackson County
River Sink Spring	US Forest Service
Church Sink	Leon County
St. Marks Springs	DRP
Hardee Spring	Florida Forest Service
Madison Blue Springs	DRP
Damascus Peanut Tract and Falmouth Spring	NWFWMD
Lafayette Blue Springs	Lafayette County
Troy Spring	DRP
Fanning Springs	DRP / OGT / NWFWMD
Silver Springs Sandhill	Marion County
Weekiwachee Springs	FWC

Acquisition Planning

On December 7, 1990, the Land Acquisition Advisory Council (LAAC) added the Florida's First Magnitude Springs – Phase I project to the CARL Priority list. This fee-simple acquisition, sponsored by the Department of Environmental Regulations, consisted of approximately 2,907 acres, 36 landowners, 136 parcels, and a taxable value (TAV) of $5,718,493. In 1990, five springs made up the project: Falmouth Spring (Suwannee County, 75 acres, 1 parcel, 1 landowner, TAV $45,000), Fanning Springs (Levy County, 525 acres, 98 parcels, 17 landowners, TAV $1,187,610), Gainer Springs (Bay County, 1,258 acres, 19 parcels, 7 landowners, TAV $3,256,739), River Sink Spring (Wakulla County, 105 acres, 4 parcels, 4 landowners, TAV $64,956), and St. Marks Springs (Leon County, 890 acres, 19 parcels, 6 landowners, TAV $1,164,188). According to the 1990 Project Design document, the DRP will manage St. Marks Springs. The US Forest Service will manage River Sink Spring. The OGT, DRP, and SRWMD will manage Fanning Springs. A lead manager has not been determined for Falmouth Springs. The lead manager is still unclear for Gainer Springs; however, the NWFWMD and Bay County both expressed interest. A portion of the Fanning Springs sites have been acquired. The NWFWMD has acquired 214 acres of the Gainer Springs sites.

On June 28, 1991, the LAAC approved a 218-acre addition to the Falmouth Springs site, located in Suwannee County, within the project boundary. It was sponsored by the landowner, Nemours Foundation, who already has acreage within the current boundary and is not willing to sell only a portion of the tract. The taxable value of the addition is $129,600. SRWMD will manage if acquired.

On December 10, 1992, the LAAC approved Phase II that added three springs, 1,880 acres with a taxable value of $5,180,452. This addition consisted of Jackson Blue Springs (Jackson County, 348 acres, 3 parcels, 2 landowners, TAV $256,556); Troy Spring (Lafayette County, 265 acres, 6 parcels, 2 landowners, TAV $261,897); and Weeki Wachee Springs (Hernando County, 1,267 acres, 59 parcels, 24 landowners, TAV $4,661,999). The FWC will manage the Weeki Wachee Springs sites. The DRP will manage the Troy Spring site. Jackson County will manage the Jackson Blue

Springs sites. Portions of Troy Spring, Weeki Wachee Springs, & Jackson Blue Springs sites have been acquired. On December 10, 1992, the LAAC also approved a fee-simple, 1,635-acre addition (Gainer Springs Expansion) and combined it with the Gainer Springs site. The majority of the addition is owned by Hunt Petroleum/Rosewood Timber Co. and St. Joe Paper. There are also several small ownerships. The estimated taxable value is $3,000,000. Phase I was combined with the new Florida's First Magnitude Springs Phase II. The springs are located in Bay & Washington counties. The NWFWMD will manage the 214-acre Harder tract that it acquired.

On October 30, 1995, the LAAC approved a fee-simple, 20-acre addition (Jackson Blue Springs) to the project boundary in Jackson County. It was sponsored by the two landowners, Carolyn D. Huff and Wayne Mixon, located along Spring Run of Merritts Mill Pond in Jackson County, and has a taxable value of $258,790. Jackson County will manage. Both properties were acquired in 1997.

On December 3, 1998, the Land Acquisition Management Advisory Council (LAMAC) transferred the St. Marks Springs, River Sink Spring, Fanning Springs, and Gainer Springs sites to the Negotiation Impasse group. On July 29, 1999, the LAMAC approved a fee-simple, 65-acre addition (Madison Blue Springs) in Madison County to the project, sponsored by the landowners' representative. It contains 45 parcels, 22 landowners, and a taxable value of

$604,000. The addition was designated essential and added to the Priority portion of the project. Madison County will manage it. Approximately 44 acres have been acquired.

On August 22, 2000, the ARC approved a fee-simple, 40-acre addition (Cypress Spring) in Washington County to the project boundary. The addition was sponsored by Conservation Properties for the landowner, Harold Vickers, and had a taxable value of $131,400. Mr. Vickers was willing manage if acquired; however property was sold to a third party in 2002.

On April 18, 2003, the ARC approved a fee-simple, 200-acre addition (Morrison Springs) in Walton County to the project boundary with a taxable value of $63,880. The addition was sponsored by Conservation Properties, Inc. and Walton County will manage the site. Also on April 18, 2003 ARC approved a fee-simple, 4,552-acre addition (Silver Springs Addition) north of Silver Springs in Marion County to the project boundary. The addition was sponsored by the Silver Springs Basin Working Group, consisted of one landowner, Avatar Properties Inc., and had a taxable value of $3,406,945. The FFS will manage this if it is acquired.

On August 15, 2003, the ARC approved a fee-simple, 172-acre addition (Lafayette Blue Springs) in Lafayette County to the project boundary. The addition was sponsored by Conservation Properties, consisted of one landowner, Union Land & Timber Corp., 9 parcels, and a taxable value of $97,000. Lafayette County will manage if acquired. On October 17, 2003, the ARC approved a fee-simple, 365-acre addition (Silver Springs Addition No. 2) in Marion County to the project boundary. The addition was sponsored by the Silver Springs Basin Working Group and the Marion County Audubon, Inc., consisted of one landowner, Seldin, 2 parcels, and a taxable value of $2,889,223. Marion County will manage the site. In 2005, 330 acres were acquired. On December 5, 2003, the ARC approved a fee-simple, 1,717-acre addition (Jackson Blue Springs) in Jackson County to the project boundary. The addition, sponsored by Conservation Properties, consisted of 11 parcels, 5 landowners (Edinburgh Investment Corp; AJ Green; Howard Muncaster Partnership; LH Alford Farms Inc.; Doyle Green), and a taxable value of $303,367. Jackson County will manage it if acquired. On October 15, 2004, the ARC approved a fee-simple, 5-acre addition (Church Sink) in Leon County to the project boundary. The addition was sponsored by the landowner, J. Lee Vause Trust, consisted of one parcel, and a taxable value of $47,700. Leon County will manage if acquired.

On October 13, 2006, ARC approved a fee-simple 305-acre addition (Hardee Spring) to the boundary in Hamilton County. The addition was sponsored by Harold Hardee, consisted of one parcel with a taxable value of $57,001. The FFS will manage the site as part of the Twin Rivers State Forest if acquired. In July 2007, the BOT acquired 4,471 acres of the Avatar property in Marion County. On February 25, 2009, the BOT acquired 54.74 acres from the Rakestraw family in the St. Marks Site.

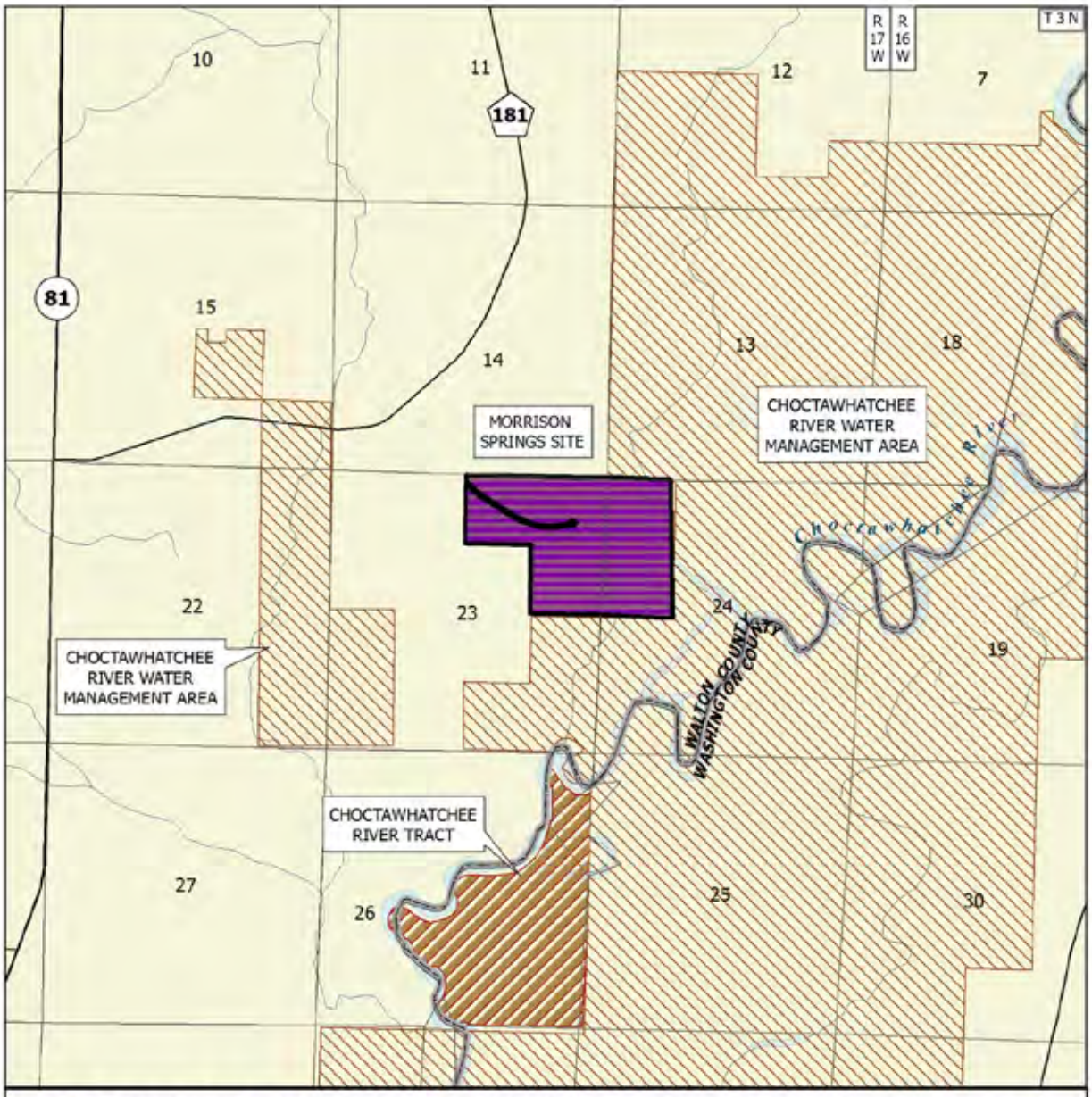
On January 6, 2010, FFS purchased approximately 1 acre for $16,065 from Kaiser/TNC in the Indian Lake State Forest. On May 11, 2010, FFS purchased 0.12 of an acre for $2,550. FFS will manage both purchases. In July 2010 FFS purchased two parcels (0.23 for $5,100 and 0.12 for $2,800) and will manage both. In 10/2010 FFS purchased 5 parcels (Silver Spring Addition--Bloom, Dinkins, Dupras, Hanson, Szymialis ownerships) making 1/2 acre for a combined $10,200 and will manage all. In November 2010 FFS purchased and will manage 2 parcels (Silver Spring Addition--Stovall, Landry) or .29 acre for $6,375.

On May 2, 2011, FFS purchased and will manage .23 acre (Jean & Giselle Raymond-$12,000). On August 3, 2011, the Felburn Foundation donated 2.42 acres in Silver Springs (valued at $100,000) for FFS to manage. On 9/16/2011, DRP purchased to manage 55.73 acres (Gerrell Plantation, Inc.-$457,000), as an addition to Natural Bridge Historic State Park. On November 15, 2011, FFS purchased to manage .23 acres in Indian Lake State Forest (Potter-$5,100).

On December 9, 2011, this project was placed in the Partnerships category of Florida Forever projects.

On February 15, 2013 ARC changed the design of the Florida First Magnitude Springs project in Madison County to add the 608-acre Damascus Peanut Tract, then found that conveying the tract to the Suwannee River Water Management District in exchange for the District's 670-acre Ellaville tract would make a greater conservation value, and find that the Damascus Peanut Tract was now not needed for conservation by the Board of Trustees.

In April 2014 ARC agreed to purchase the 360-acre Brunson Landing Tract on Holmes Creek, north of Vernon, to protect water resources from development.



FLORIDA'S FIRST MAGNITUDE SPRINGS: MAP 1 OF 16

WALTON COUNTY

- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Acquired for Conservation (Fee Simple)
- State Owned Lands
- Other Conservation Lands



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JULY 2015

On June 19, 2015 ARC voted to add the 405-acre Gilchrist Blue Springs proposal, being operated as Blue Springs Park on the Santa Fe River in Gilchrist County, to the Florida's First Magnitude Springs. The park has a just value of $1,361,547, and has a second-magnitude spring and two smaller springs. Gilchrist Blue Springs was then added by ARC to the boundary of the existing Florida's First Magnitude Springs project.

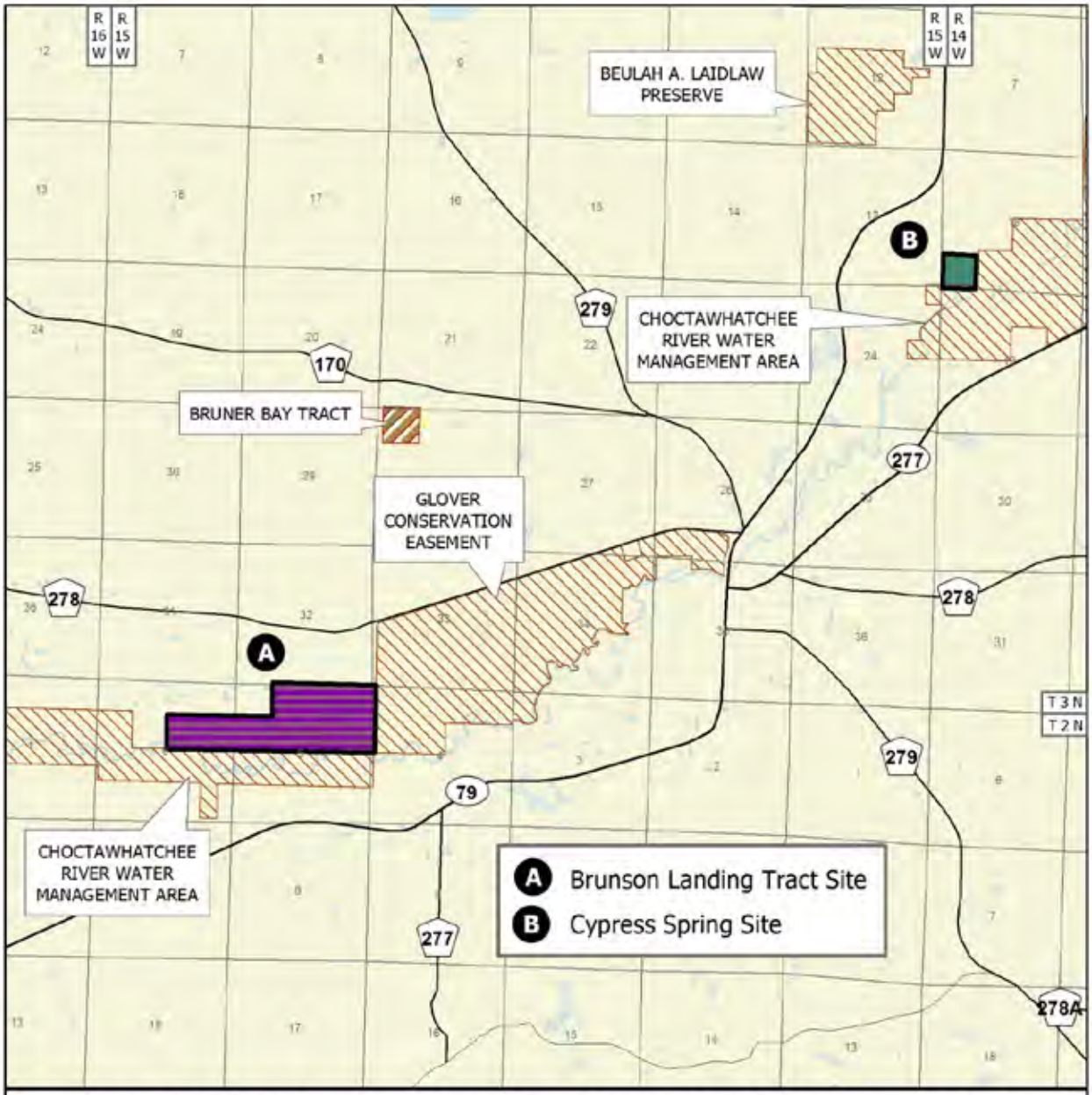
The 470-acre fee-simple Silver Springs Sandhill on the edge of Ocala was originally a stand-alone project when ARC added it to the project list on June 19, 2015.

Coordination
Hernando County has limited acquisition funds, but is very supportive of state acquisition efforts. The NWFWMD has acquired the 214-acre Harder tract in Gainer Springs.

Management Policy Statement
The primary goals of management of the Florida's First Magnitude Springs project are to preserve land around springs, karst windows, and springs to aid in the protection of the Floridan Aquifer from the effects of commercial, residential, and agricultural runoff; clearcutting and mining; and unsupervised recreation.

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 (WEA), as well as its sensitive natural resources, qualifies it as a WEA. River Sink spring is a first-magnitude karst window. This qualified it as a state geological site. St. Marks, Fanning, Troy, Falmouth, and Gainer Springs have the diversity of resources and recreational opportunities to qualify as a state park.
Manager FWC (Weeki Wachee Springs excluding the springhead, which is part of the Chassahowitzka WMA; Jackson County (Jackson Blue Springs); U.S. Forest Service (River Sink Springs); DRP (St. Marks, Fanning, Troy, Gainer Springs, Madison County Blue Springs, and Blue Springs Park of Gilchrist County); Walton County (Morrison Springs); Leon County (Church Sink); Marion County (Silver Springs); FFS (Hardee Springs); OGT (Fanning Springs); NWFWMD (Gainer Springs); SRWMD (Fanning Springs, Falmouth Springs); Lafayette County (Lafayette Blue Springs), and Marion County (Silver Springs Sandhills).
Conditions affecting intensity of management River Sink and Blue Spring are moderate-need tracts, requiring more than basic resource management and protection. Gainer Springs is a high-need management area including public recreational use and development compatible with resource management.
Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure Jackson County 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. 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 The Blue Springs swim area generated $21,946 in revenue in fiscal year 1992-1993 and $13,045 in fiscal year 1993-94. DRP 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. 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.
Cooperators in management activities Jackson County expects the FWC to cooperate in managing wildlife on the Blue Springs project area. Other appropriate agencies may wish to become involved in the project. As funds become available and subject to public approval, the USDA Forest Service may enter into a cooperative agreement to manage the property.

Updated April 11, 2017



FLORIDA'S FIRST MAGNITUDE SPRINGS: MAP 2 OF 16

WASHINGTON COUNTY

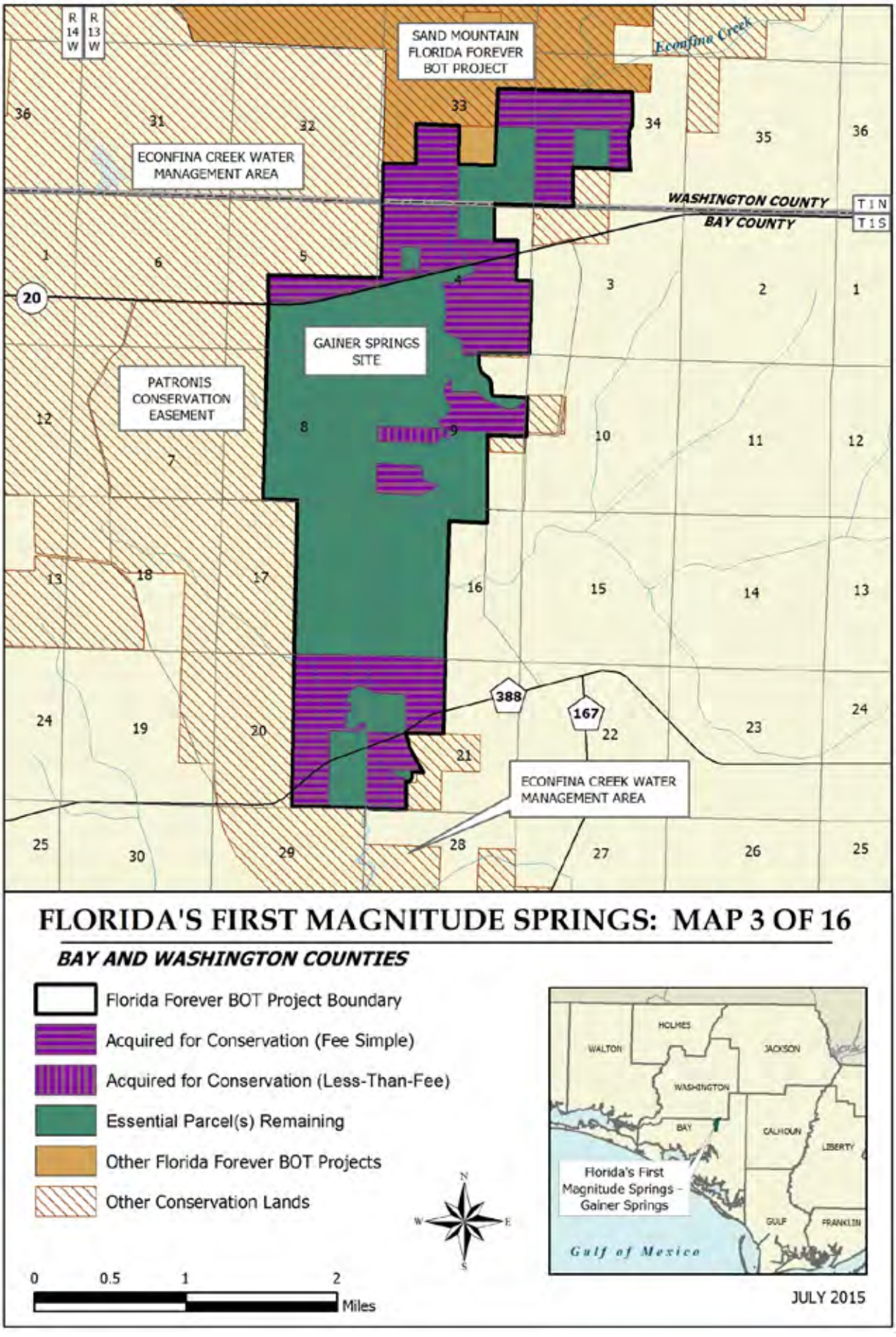
- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Acquired for Conservation (Fee Simple)
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- State Owned Lands
- Other Conservation Lands

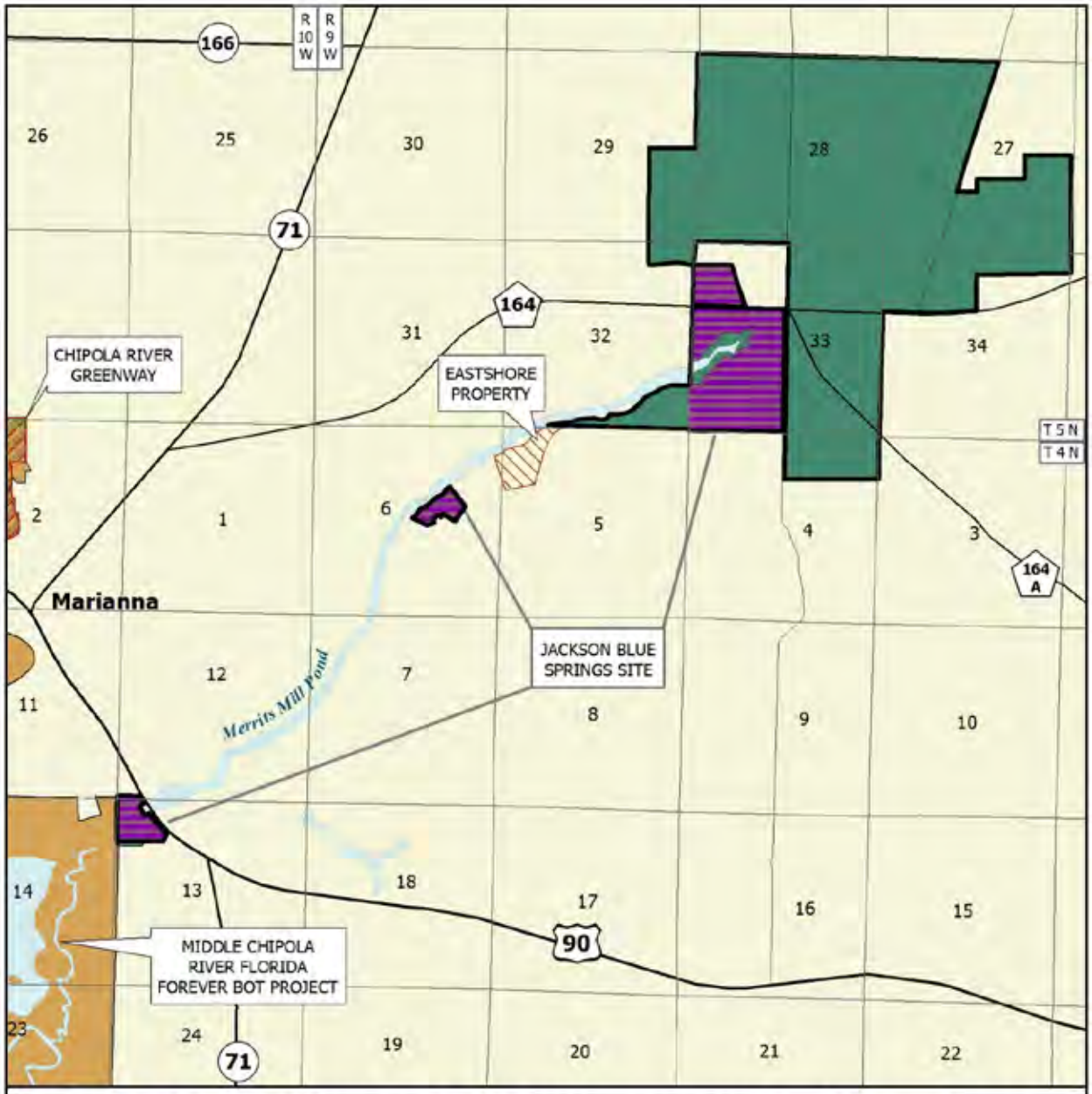
N
W
E
S

0 0.75 1.5 3 Miles



JULY 2015


R 14 W
R 13 W
SAND MOUNTAIN FLORIDA FOREVER BOT PROJECT
Econfina Creek
ECONFINA CREEK WATER MANAGEMENT AREA
WASHINGTON COUNTY
BAY COUNTY
T1N
T1S
GAINER SPRINGS SITE
PATRONIS CONSERVATION EASEMENT
20
388
167
ECONFINA CREEK WATER MANAGEMENT AREA
FLORIDA'S FIRST MAGNITUDE SPRINGS: MAP 3 OF 16
BAY AND WASHINGTON COUNTIES
Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
Acquired for Conservation (Fee Simple)
Acquired for Conservation (Less-Than-Fee)
Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
Other Florida Forever BOT Projects
Other Conservation Lands
N
W
E
S
0
0.5
1
2
Miles
HOLMES
WALTON
JACKSON
WASHINGTON
BAY
CALHOUN
LIBERTY
GULF
FRANKLIN
Florida's First Magnitude Springs - Gainer Springs
Gulf of Mexico
JULY 2015



FLORIDA'S FIRST MAGNITUDE SPRINGS: MAP 4 OF 16

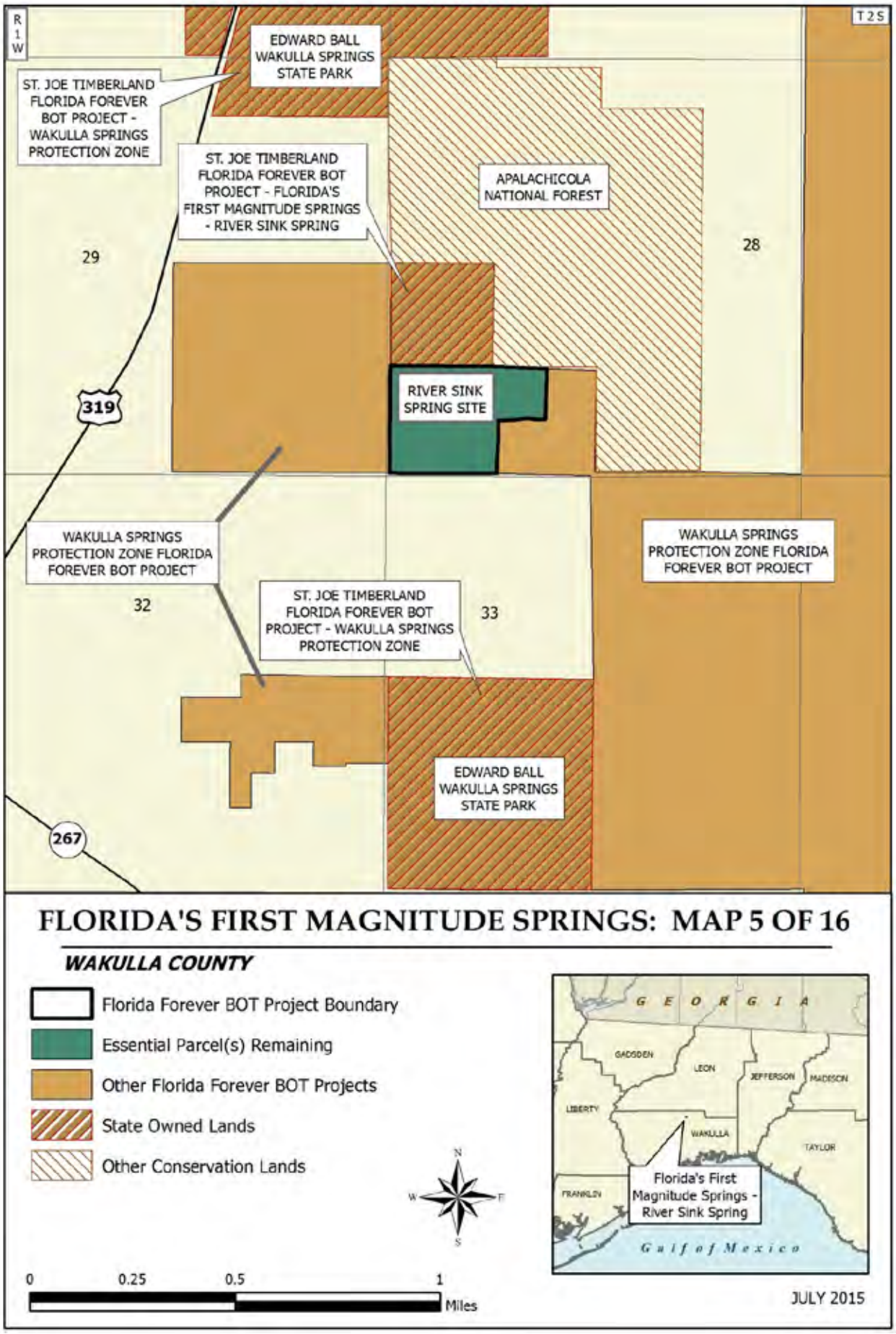
JACKSON COUNTY

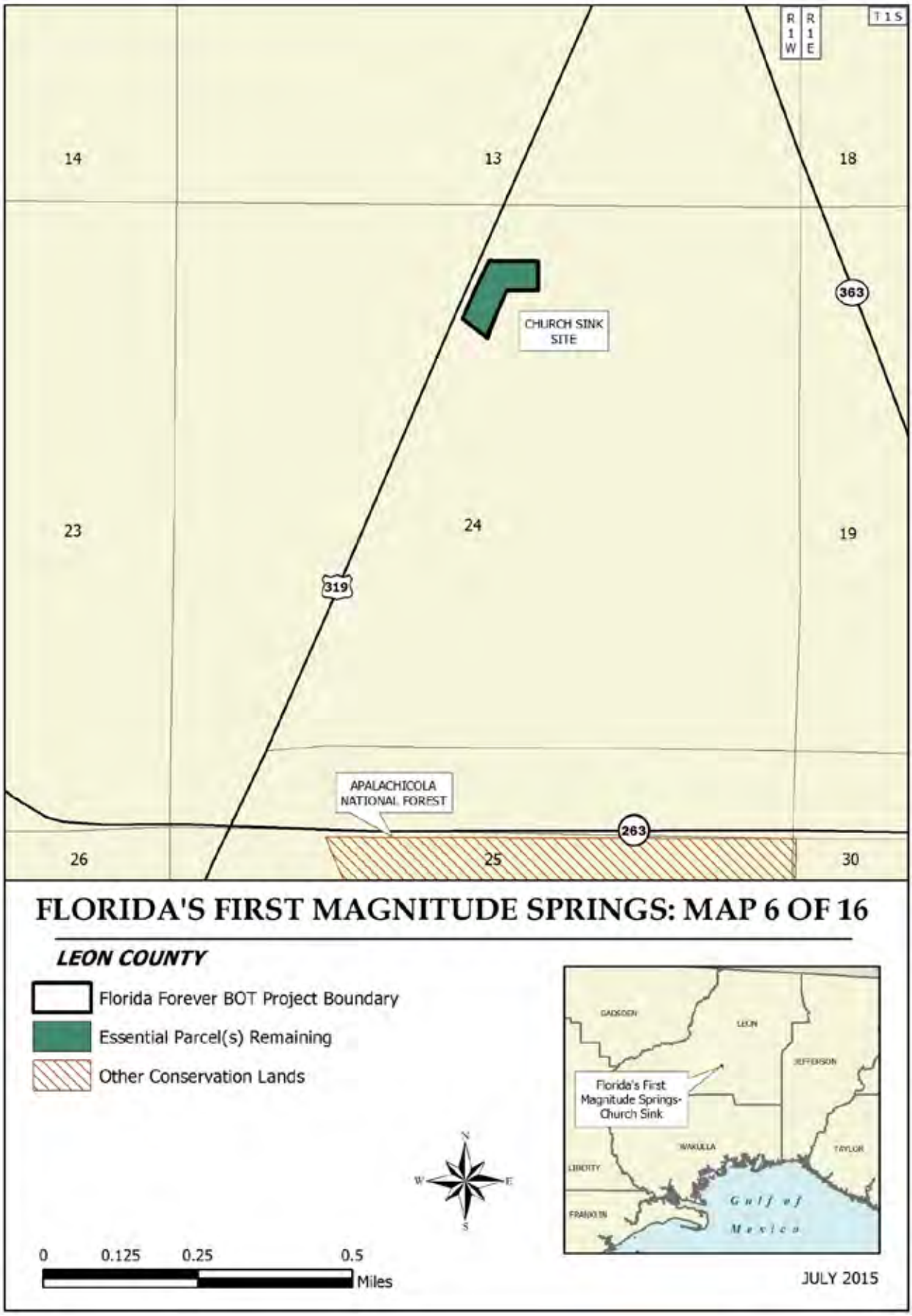
- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Acquired for Conservation (Fee Simple)
- Essential Parlcel(s) Remaining
- Other Florida Forever BOT Projects
- State Owned Lands
- Other Conservation Lands

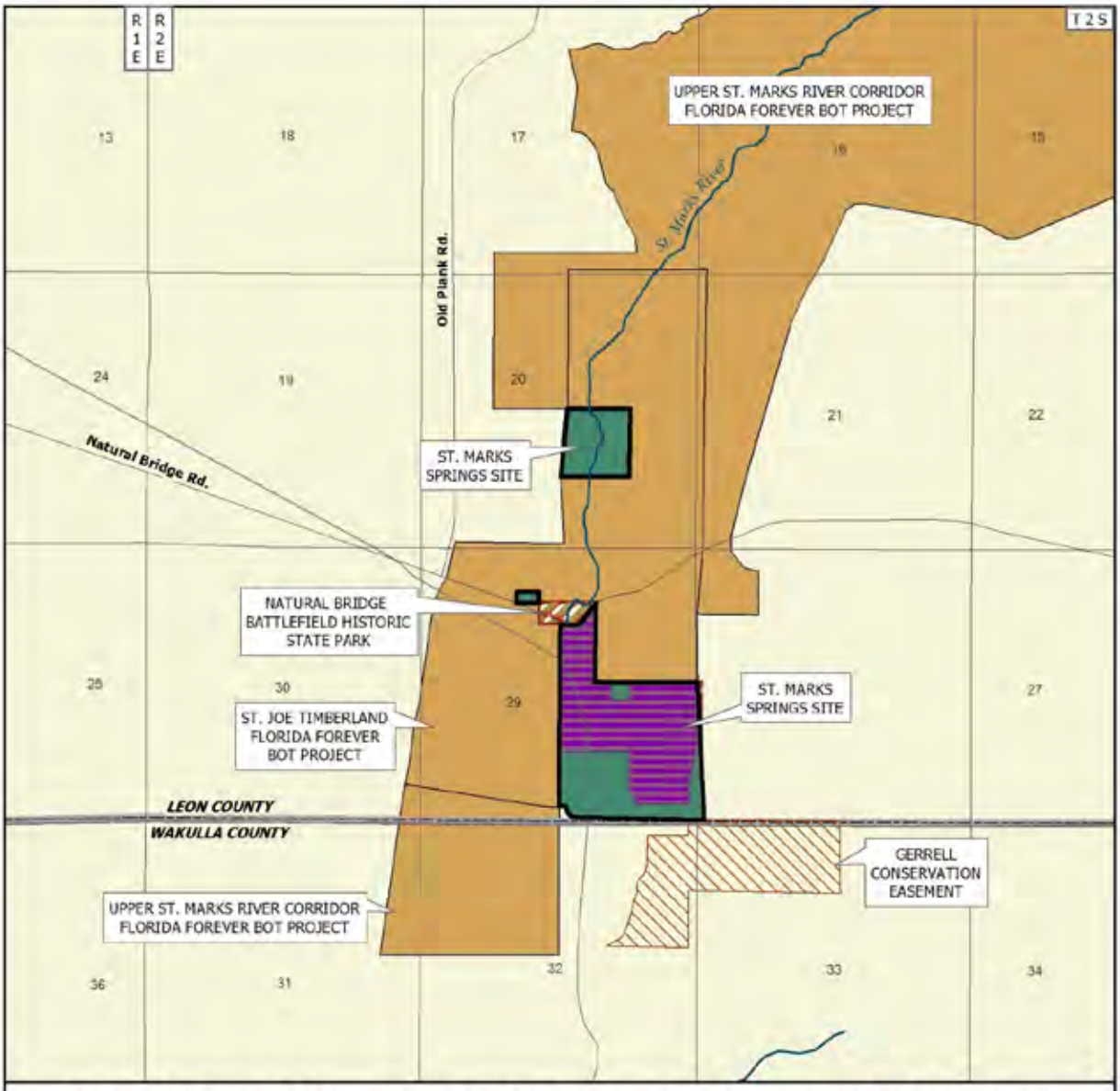


0 0.4 0.8 1.6 Miles

JULY 2015


R 1 W
T 2 S
EDWARD BALL WAKULLA SPRINGS STATE PARK
ST. JOE TIMBERLAND FLORIDA FOREVER BOT PROJECT - WAKULLA SPRINGS PROTECTION ZONE
ST. JOE TIMBERLAND FLORIDA FOREVER BOT PROJECT - FLORIDA'S FIRST MAGNITUDE SPRINGS - RIVER SINK SPRING
APALACHICOLA NATIONAL FOREST
29
28
RIVER SINK SPRING SITE
319
WAKULLA SPRINGS PROTECTION ZONE FLORIDA FOREVER BOT PROJECT
WAKULLA SPRINGS PROTECTION ZONE FLORIDA FOREVER BOT PROJECT
32
ST. JOE TIMBERLAND FLORIDA FOREVER BOT PROJECT - WAKULLA SPRINGS PROTECTION ZONE
33
EDWARD BALL WAKULLA SPRINGS STATE PARK
267
FLORIDA'S FIRST MAGNITUDE SPRINGS: MAP 5 OF 16
WAKULLA COUNTY
Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
Other Florida Forever BOT Projects
State Owned Lands
Other Conservation Lands
N
W
E
S
0
0.25
0.5
1
Miles
GEORGIA
GADSDEN
LEON
JEFFERSON
MADISON
LIBERTY
WAKULLA
TAYLOR
FRANKLIN
Florida's First Magnitude Springs - River Sink Spring
Gulf of Mexico
JULY 2015


R 1 W
R 1 E
T 1 S
14
13
18
363
CHURCH SINK SITE
23
24
19
319
APALACHICOLA NATIONAL FOREST
263
26
25
30
FLORIDA'S FIRST MAGNITUDE SPRINGS: MAP 6 OF 16
LEON COUNTY
Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
Other Conservation Lands
N
W
E
S
0
0.125
0.25
0.5
Miles
GADSDEN
LEON
JEFFERSON
Florida's First Magnitude Springs- Church Sink
WAKULLA
TAYLOR
LIBERTY
FRANKLIN
Gulf of Mexico
JULY 2015



FLORIDA'S FIRST MAGNITUDE SPRINGS: MAP 7 OF 16

LEON COUNTY

- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Acquired for Conservation (Fee Simple)
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Other Florida Forever BOT Projects
- State Owned Lands
- Other Conservation Lands

0 0.25 0.5 1 Miles



JULY 2015



FLORIDA'S FIRST MAGNITUDE SPRINGS: MAP 8 OF 16

HAMILTON COUNTY

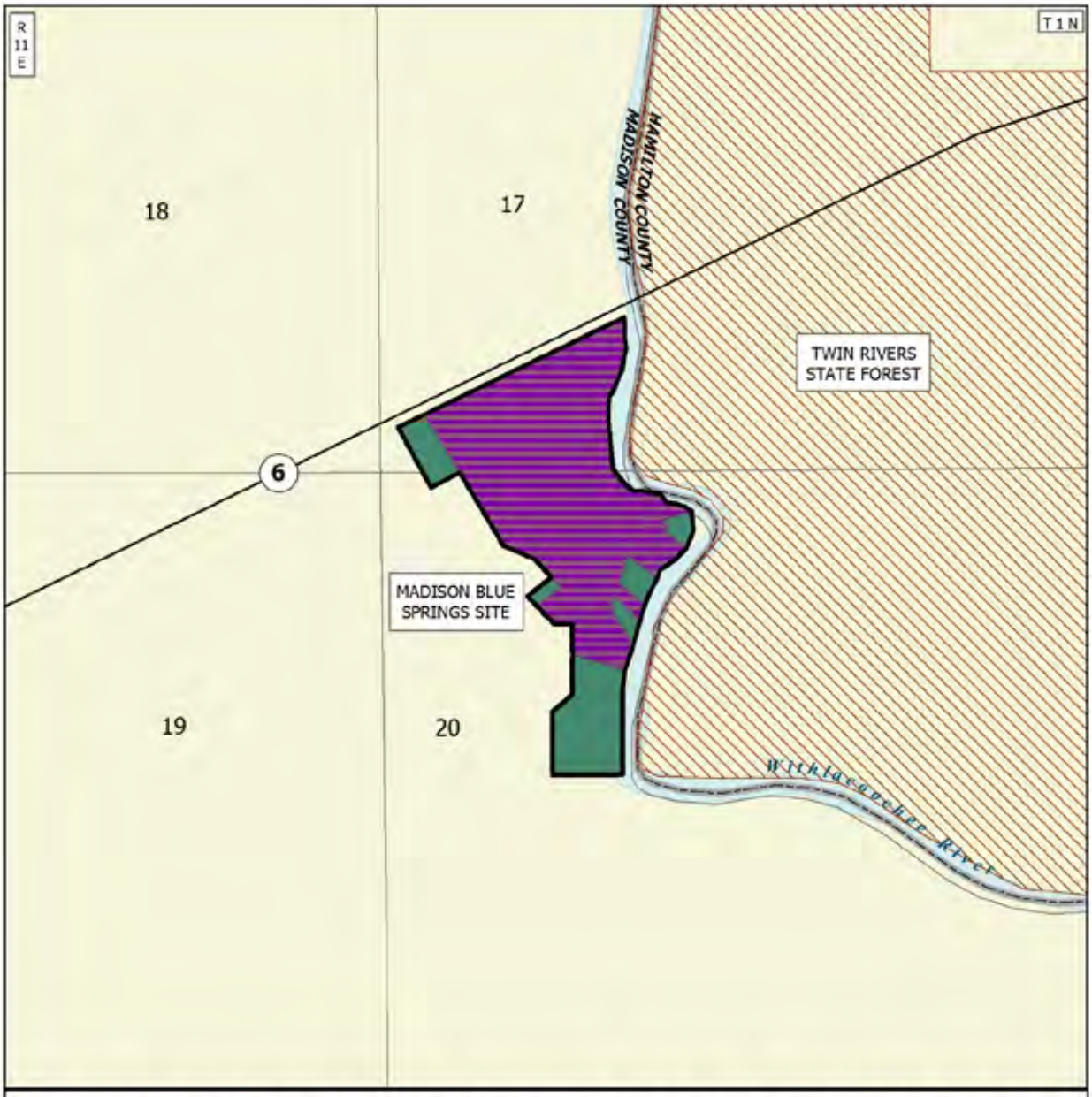
- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Other Florida Forever BOT Projects
- Other Conservation Lands

N
W
E
S

0 1 2 Miles



JULY 2015



FLORIDA'S FIRST MAGNITUDE SPRINGS: MAP 9 OF 16

MADISON COUNTY

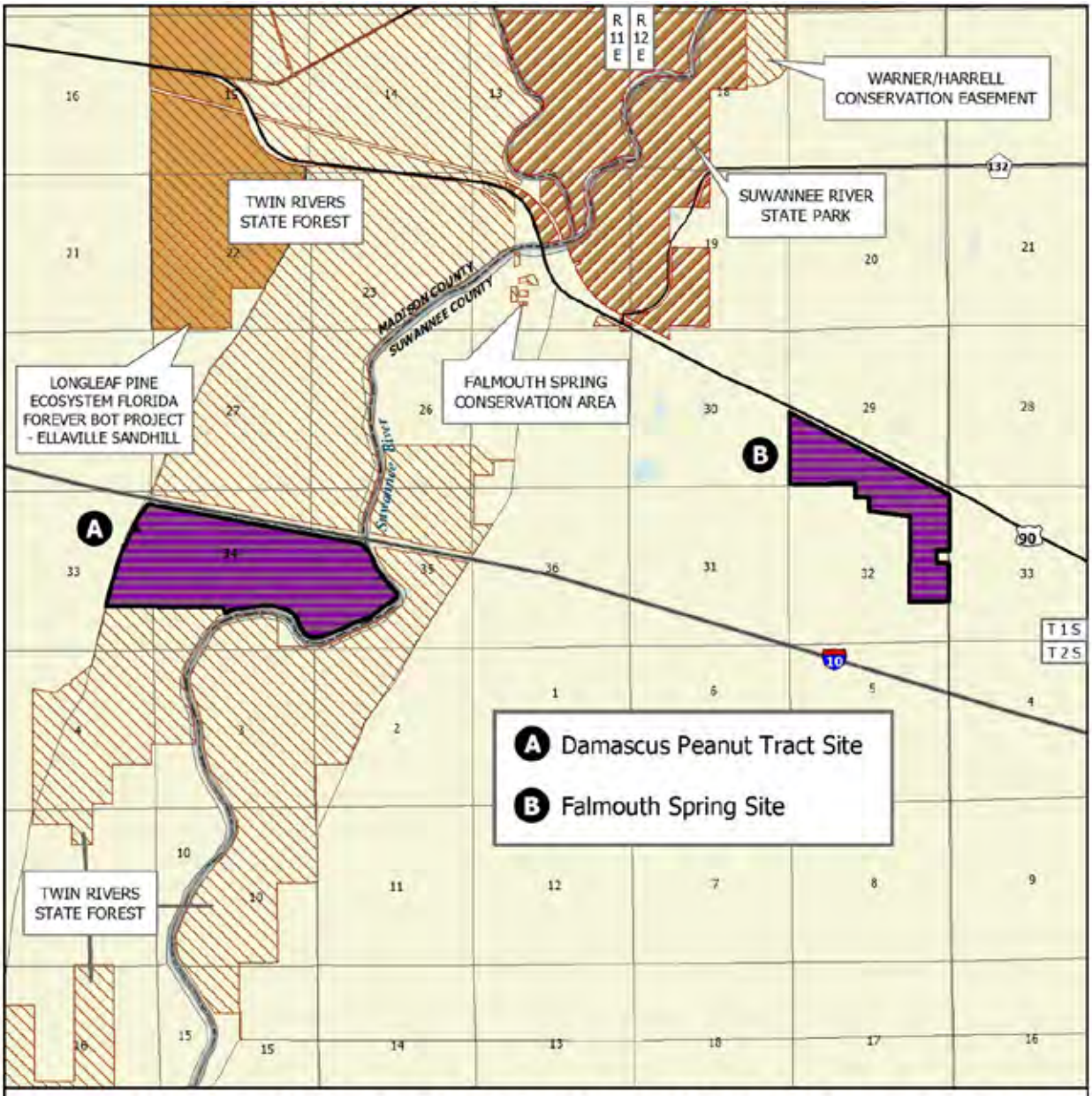
- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Acquired for Conservation (Fee Simple)
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Other Conservation Lands





0 0.125 0.25 0.5 Miles

JULY 2015



FLORIDA'S FIRST MAGNITUDE SPRINGS: MAP 10 OF 16

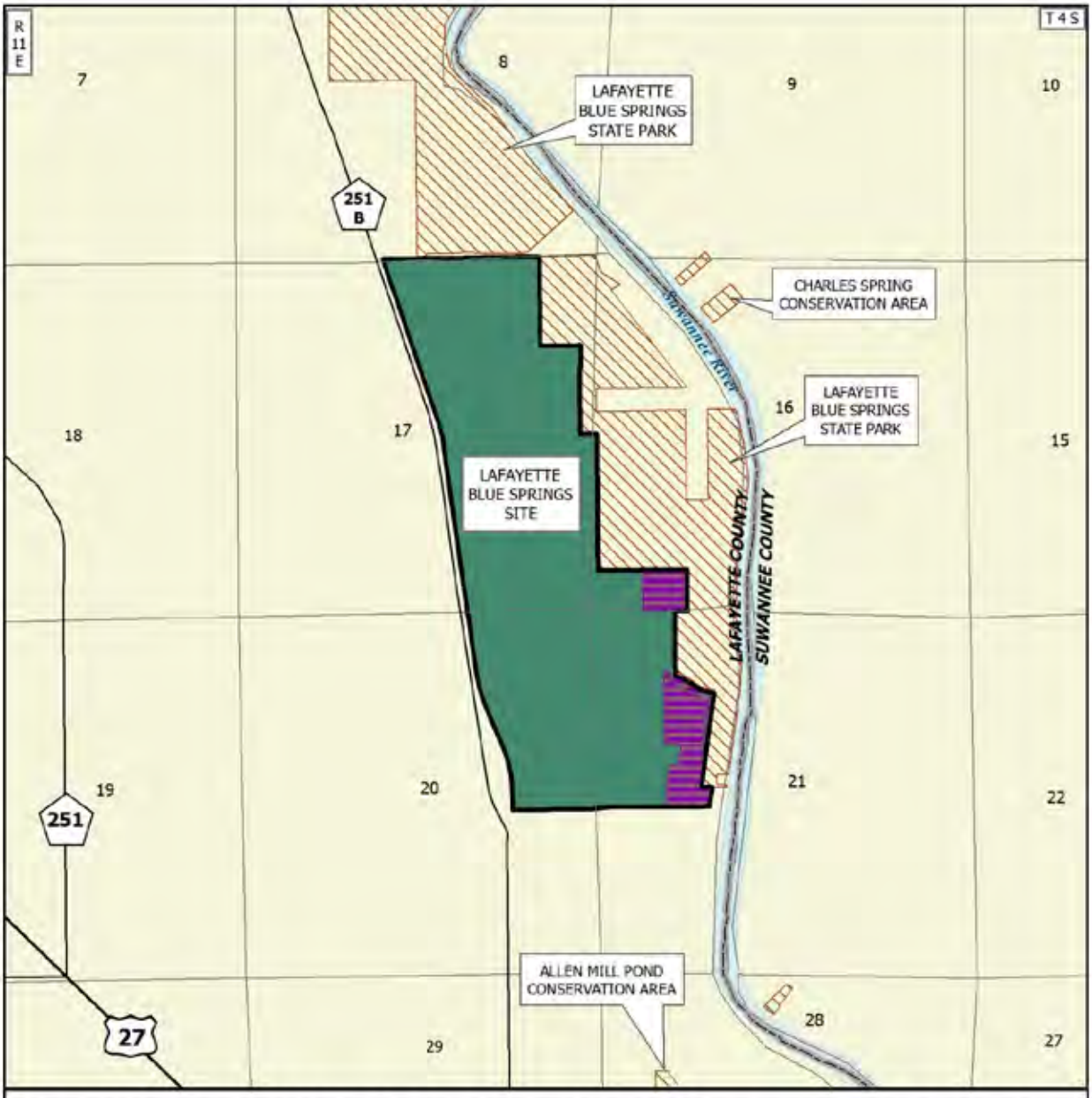
MADISON AND SUWANNEE COUNTIES

- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Acquired for Conservation (Fee Simple)
- Other Florida Forever BOT Projects
- State Owned Lands
- Other Conservation Lands

0 0.5 1 2 Miles



JULY 2015



FLORIDA'S FIRST MAGNITUDE SPRINGS: MAP 11 OF 16

LAFAYETTE COUNTY

Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary

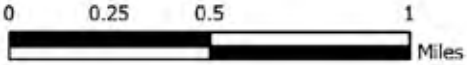
Acquired for Conservation (Fee Simple)

Essential Parcel(s) Remaining

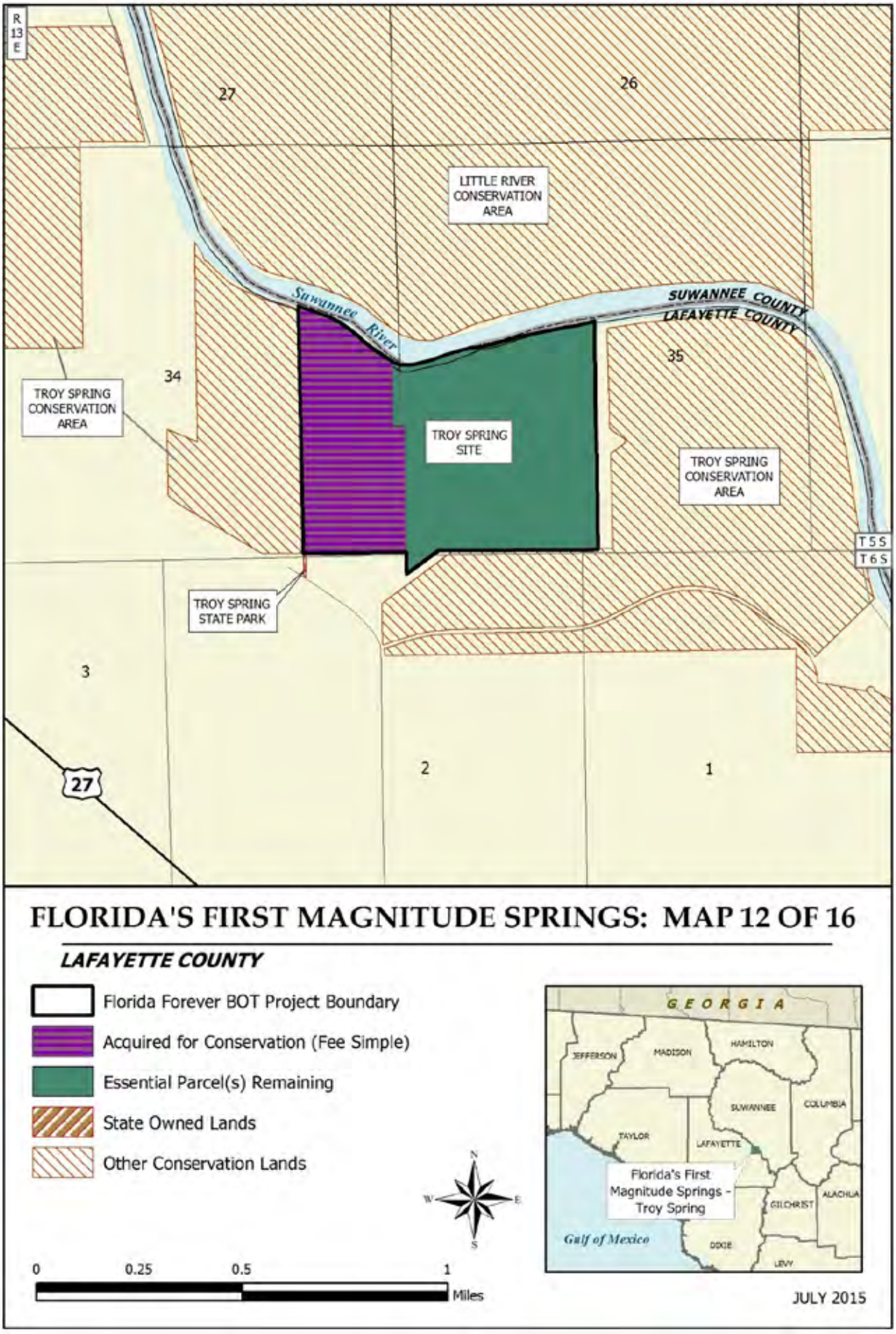
Other Conservation Lands

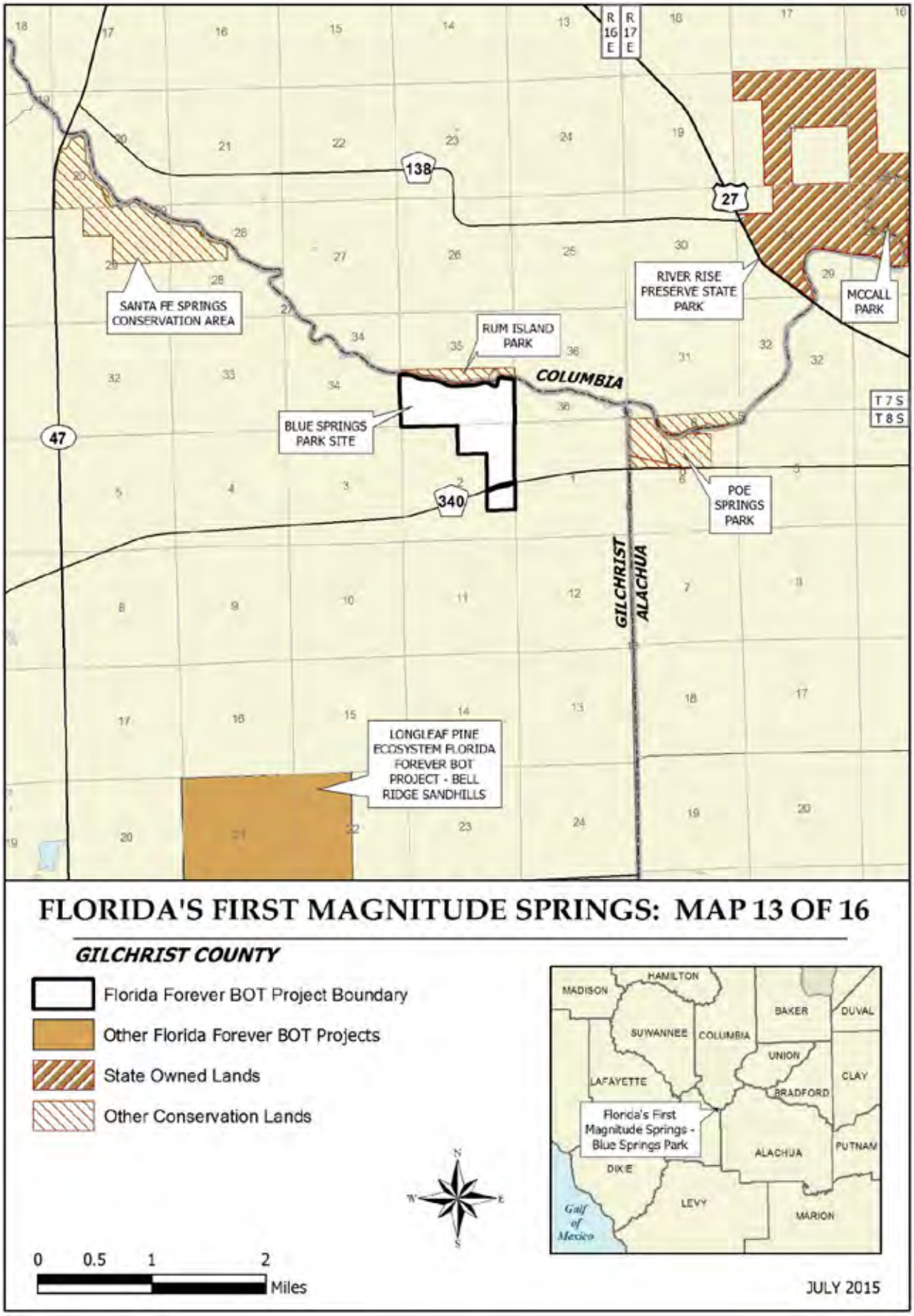






JANUARY 2016


R 13 E
27
26
LITTLE RIVER CONSERVATION AREA
Suwannee River
SUWANNEE COUNTY
LAFAYETTE COUNTY
34
35
TROY SPRING CONSERVATION AREA
TROY SPRING SITE
TROY SPRING CONSERVATION AREA
T 5 S
T 6 S
TROY SPRING STATE PARK
3
2
1
27
FLORIDA'S FIRST MAGNITUDE SPRINGS: MAP 12 OF 16
LAFAYETTE COUNTY
Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
Acquired for Conservation (Fee Simple)
Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
State Owned Lands
Other Conservation Lands
N
W
E
S
0
0.25
0.5
1
Miles
GEORGIA
JEFFERSON
MADISON
HAMILTON
SUWANNEE
COLUMBIA
TAYLOR
LAFAYETTE
GILCHRIST
ALACHUA
DIXIE
LEVY
Florida's First Magnitude Springs - Troy Spring
Gulf of Mexico
JULY 2015



FLORIDA'S FIRST MAGNITUDE SPRINGS: MAP 13 OF 16

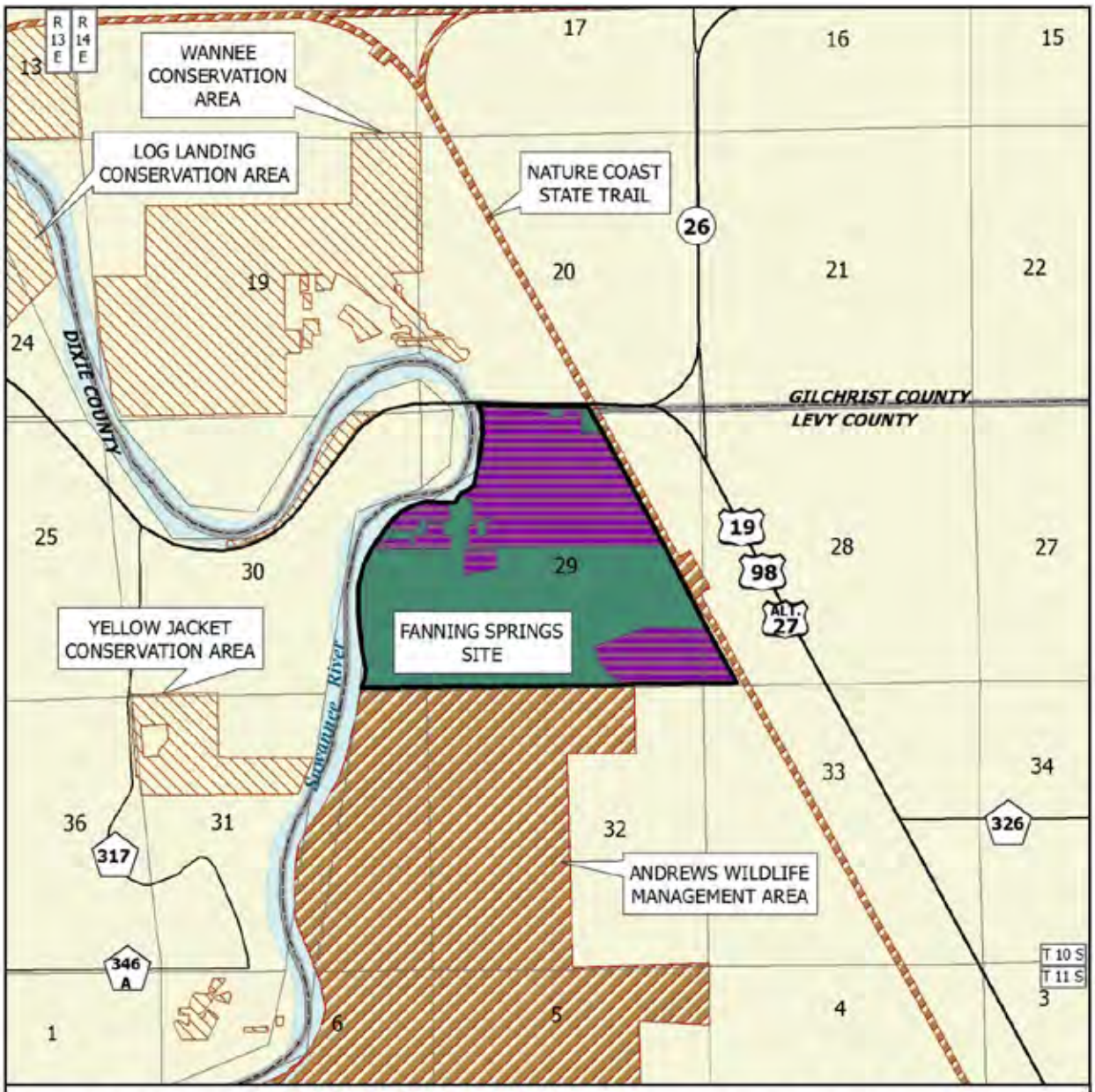
GILCHRIST COUNTY

- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Other Florida Forever BOT Projects
- State Owned Lands
- Other Conservation Lands

N
W
E
S

0 0.5 1 2 Miles

JULY 2015



FLORIDA'S FIRST MAGNITUDE SPRINGS: MAP 14 OF 16

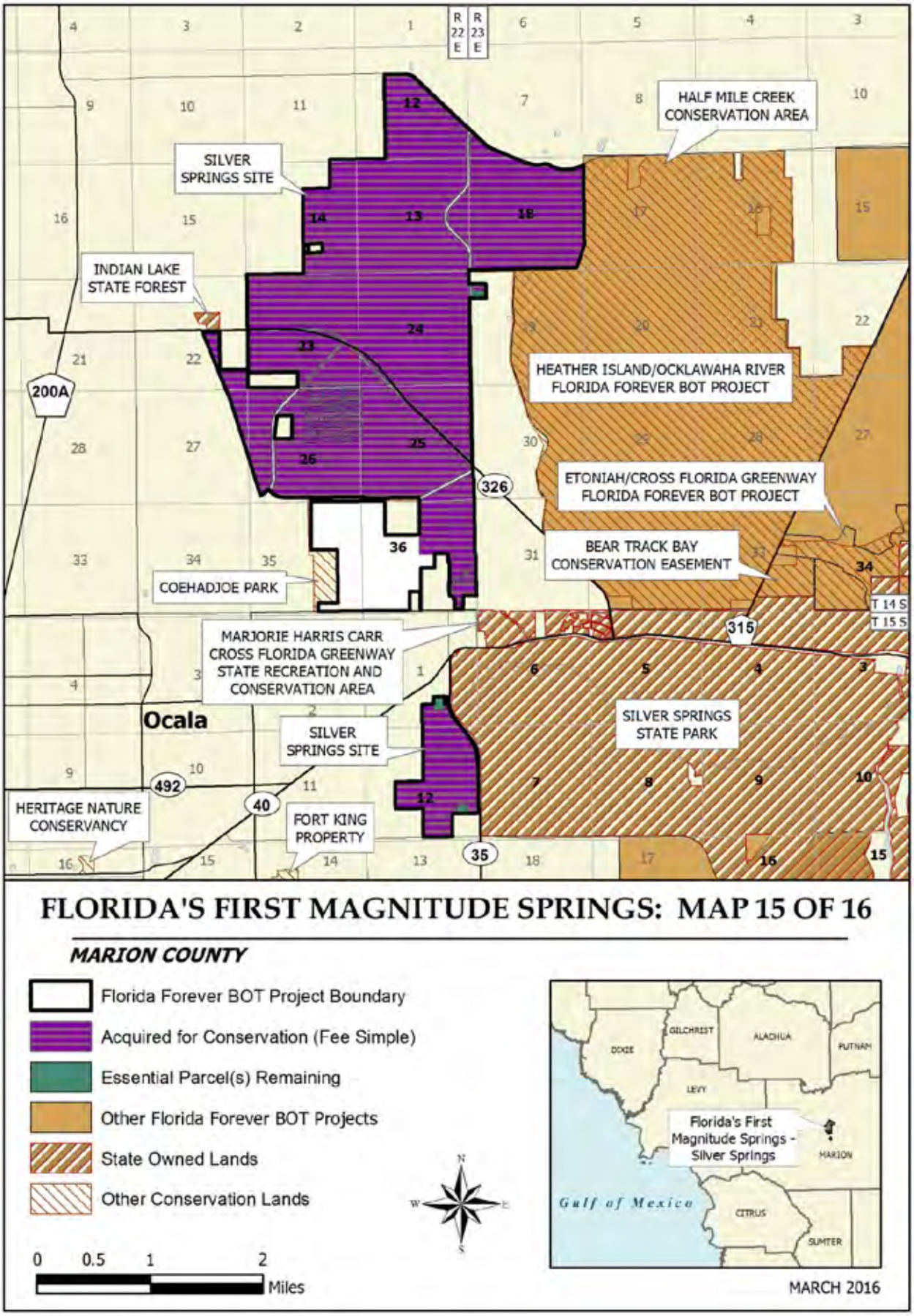
LEVY COUNTY

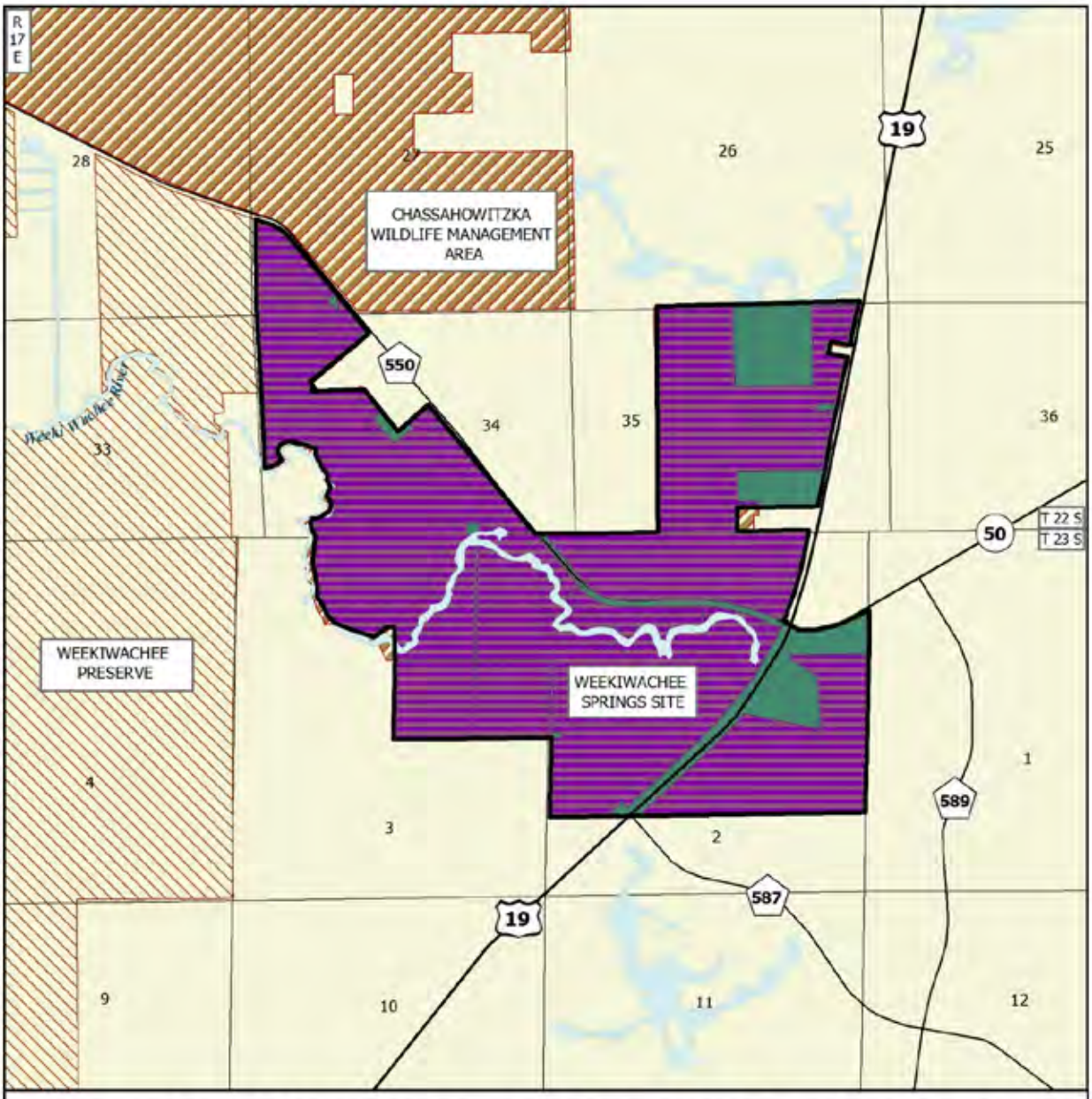
- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Acquired for Conservation (Fee Simple)
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- State Owned Lands
- Other Conservation Lands

0 0.25 0.5 1 Miles



JULY 2015


R 22 E
R 23 E
HALF MILE CREEK CONSERVATION AREA
SILVER SPRINGS SITE
INDIAN LAKE STATE FOREST
HEATHER ISLAND/OCKLAWAHA RIVER FLORIDA FOREVER BOT PROJECT
ETONIAH/CROSS FLORIDA GREENWAY FLORIDA FOREVER BOT PROJECT
BEAR TRACK BAY CONSERVATION EASEMENT
COEHADJOE PARK
MARJORIE HARRIS CARR CROSS FLORIDA GREENWAY STATE RECREATION AND CONSERVATION AREA
SILVER SPRINGS STATE PARK
SILVER SPRINGS SITE
HERITAGE NATURE CONSERVANCY
FORT KING PROPERTY
Ocala
200A
326
315
492
40
35
T 14 S
T 15 S
FLORIDA'S FIRST MAGNITUDE SPRINGS: MAP 15 OF 16
MARION COUNTY
Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
Acquired for Conservation (Fee Simple)
Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
Other Florida Forever BOT Projects
State Owned Lands
Other Conservation Lands
0 0.5 1 2
Miles
N
W
E
S
GILCHRIST
ALACHUA
PUTNAM
DIXIE
LEVY
Florida's First Magnitude Springs - Silver Springs
MARION
Gulf of Mexico
CITRUS
SUMTER
MARCH 2016



FLORIDA'S FIRST MAGNITUDE SPRINGS: MAP 16 OF 16

HERNANDO COUNTY

- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Acquired for Conservation (Fee Simple)
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- State Owned Lands
- Other Conservation Lands



N
W
E
S

0 0.25 0.5 1 Miles

JULY 2015

Budgeting information for facilities and management was formulated when the project was originally added to the Florida Forever list.

Management Cost Summary Data

USFS - River Sink Springs: No additional funds are expected from the Forest Service. Each district ranger office will manage with its existing staff.

DRP—St. Marks

Category	Startup	Recurring	Startup	Recurring
Source of Funds	Federal	Federal	CARL	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—Fanning Springs

Category	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99
Source of Funds	LATF, CFBCTF, GR	GR	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

Jackson County - Blue Spring

Category	Startup	Recurring
Source of Funds	County	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

FWC - Weeki Wachee Spring

Category	Start Up	1995/96
Source of Funds	CARL	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

OGT - Troy Spring			
Category	**1996/97**	**1997/98**	**1998/99**
Source of Funds	**LATF, CFBCTF**	**None**	**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.

Updated February 6, 2017

Garcon Ecosystem

Santa Rosa County **Climate Change Lands**

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 as well as other rare plants, and are 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

The Florida Department of Environmental Protection's Division of Recreation and Parks (DRP), is lead Manager for the northern portion. The Northwest Florida Water Management District (NWFWMD) is the Manager for the southern portion. This prospectus applies to the northern portion.

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.

Garcon Ecosystem
FNAI Elements

Reticulated Flatwoods Salamander	G2/S2
Florida Black Bear	G5T2/S2
Kral's Yellow-eyed Grass	G3T3/S1
Berry's Skipper	G2/S2
Panhandle Lily	G2/S2
Louisiana Seaside Sparrow	G4T4/S1
Saltmarsh Topminnow	G3/S2
Pond Rush	G5/S1
Curtiss' Sandgrass	G3/S3
Pine-woods Bluestem	G3/S3
Yellow Fringeless Orchid	G3G4/S3

12 rare species are associated with the project

Public Use

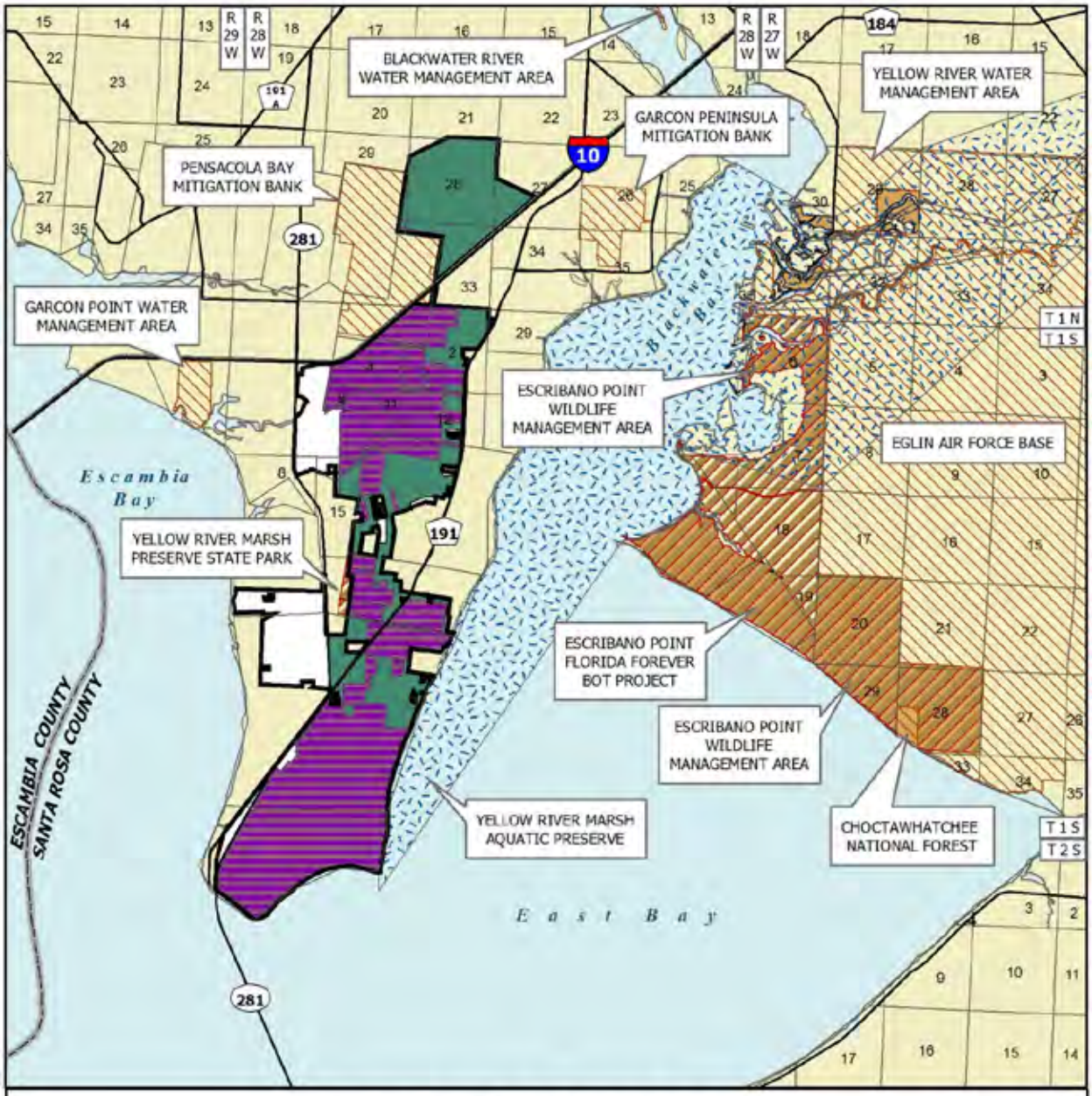
This project is designated as a buffer preserve, with such uses as nature study, hiking, and fishing.

Acquisition Planning

On November 18, 1994, the Land Acquisition Advisory Council (LAAC) combined the Prairies of Garcon and Garcon Point CARL projects and renamed the new project Garcon Ecosystem. This fee-simple project consisted of approximately 7,601 acres, multiple owners, and a 1994 taxable value of $6,573,507.
Garcon Point – consisted of approximately 21 owners. Phase I: FDIC (acquired by NWFWMD). Phase II: all other ownerships except in sections 24 & 25. Phase III: ownerships in sections 24 & 25. Prairies of Garcon – essential tracts included the larger ownerships of Jenkins (acquired by the NWFWMD), Henzelman, Culpepper, Thompson and other ownerships greater than 160 acres. Phase II tracts included smaller ownerships and lots within Avalon Beach Subdivision. On February 5, 1998, the Land Acquisition & Management Advisory Council (LAMAC) approved a fee-simple, 845-acre addition to the project boundary. The addition, sponsored by the owners' representative, consisted of five owners, and a 1997 taxable value of

Placed on List	**1995**
Project Area (GIS Acres)	**7,386**
Acres Acquired (GIS)	**3,983***
at a Cost of	**$3,362,561***
Acres Remaining (GIS)	**3,403**
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	**$4,322,492**

***Includes acreage acquired and funds spent by the NWFWMD**



GARCON ECOSYSTEM

SANTA ROSA COUNTY

- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Acquired for Conservation (Fee Simple)
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Other Florida Forever BOT Projects
- State Owned Lands
- Other Conservation Lands
- State Aquatic Preserves

0 1 2 4 Miles



JUNE 2016

$483,356. The NWFWMD will manage this addition that has been designated as non-essential, meaning it is important, but not critical to the project as a whole.

On October 25, 2002, NWFWMD acquired 10 acres from Perdido Key, Inc. for $9,000.

On December 5, 2003, the Acquisition & Restoration Council (ARC) moved this project to Group A of the Florida Forever (FF) 2004 Priority list.

On July 10, 2007, 20 acres within the project boundary were donated (Woodlands Ventures of Pensacola for a value of $2,620).

On December 9, 2011, the ARC moved this project to the Climate Change Lands (CCL) category.

On August 17, 2012 the ARC removed 283 acres from the project because the 89 parcels making up that land have been developed, or are otherwise unmanageable.

Coordination

In November 1995, the NWFWMD accepted $1,025,350 of mitigation funds from the Santa Rosa Bridge Authority to acquire land (Jenkins) within the project boundary.

Management Policy Statement

The primary goals of management of the Garcon Ecosystem 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 DRP is lead manager for the northern portion. The NWFWMD is the Manager for the southern portion. This prospectus applies to the northern portion.

Conditions affecting intensity of management The Garcon Ecosystem Project includes lands that require prescribed fire management.

Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure Within the first year after acquisition, initial or intermediate activities will concentrate on site security, fire management planning, resource inventory, and a completed management plan. Long-range plans for this property will generally be directed toward the restoration of disturbed areas and the perpetuation and maintenance of natural communities. Management activities will also stress the protection of threatened and endangered species. An all-season burning program will be established using conventional practices. Whenever possible, existing roads, black lines, foam lines and natural breaks will be used to contain and control prescribed and natural fires. An educational program for all age groups will be used in conjunction with a carefully designed hiking trail, to keep the public away from sensitive areas. Efforts to prohibit vehicle activity except in designated areas will be a major concern. The resource inventory will be used to identify sensitive areas that need special attention, protection or management and to locate areas that are appropriate for any recreational or administrative facilities. Infrastructure development will be confined to already disturbed areas and will be the absolute minimum required to allow public access, provide facilities for the public, and to manage the property.

Revenue-generating potential No revenue is expected to be generated for some years.

Cooperators in management activities The Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, Florida Forest Service/FFS (formerly Division of Forestry), or the DRP, may help with fire management.

Updated January 30, 2017

Green Swamp

Lake, Pasco and Polk Counties

Partnerships

Purpose for State Acquisition

The mosaic of cypress swamps, pine forests, and pastures known as the Green Swamp is a vital to the water supply of central Florida. The Green Swamp gives rise to four major river systems, and is important for maintaining the flow of water from the Florida Aquifer. By preserving the combination of land uses in this region, the Green Swamp will protect the Floridan Aquifer and the several rivers, preserve a large area for wildlife to inhabit and use as wildlife corridors, and provide areas for public recreation in the rapidly growing region between Tampa and Orlando. The project may also help complete the Florida National Scenic Trail, a statewide non-motorized trail that crosses a number of Florida Forever project sites.

Managers

The Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC) is recommended as the manager for most of the area acquired in fee-simple. The Florida Department of Environmental Protection's Division of Recreation and Parks (DRP) will manage the Overstreet Ranch and the area within the optimum boundary of Colt Creek and Lake Louisa State Parks. Land purchased in less-than-fee will be monitored by the Division of State Lands, Office of Environmental Services.

Green Swamp
FNAI Elements

Eastern Indigo Snake	G3/S3
Florida Mouse	G3/S3
Gopher Tortoise	G3/S3
Swallow-tailed Kite	G5/S2
Bald Eagle	G5/S3
Calhoun's Skipper	G3T1/S1
Arogos Skipper	G3T1T2/S1
Berry's Skipper	G2/S2
Celestial Lily	G2/S2
Giant Orchid	G2G3/S2
Peninsular Floater	G2G3/S2S3
Redmargin Zephyrlily	G2G3/S2S3

35 rare species are associated with the project

Archeological and historic sites will be managed in coordination with the Florida Department of State, DHR. The DRP anticipates any shift from protection and restoration efforts with limited public uses to a broader public use with more infrastructure will require a greater intensity of management.

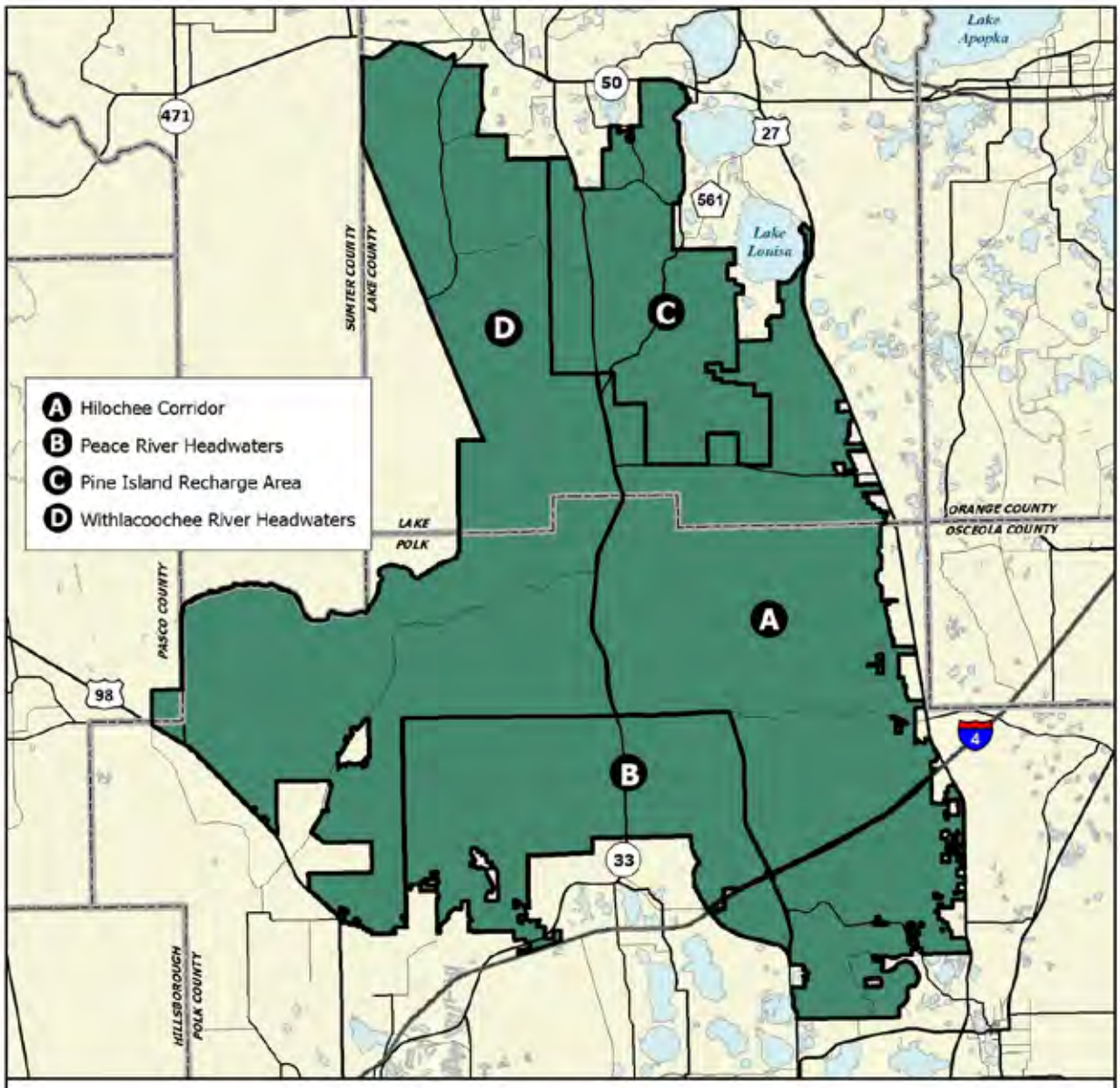
General Description

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 groundwater elevation in the Peninsula. It is therefore critical to the recharge of the Florida Aquifer. For this reason it has been designated as an Area of Critical State Concern. The Green Swamp has the size and the wildlife resources to qualify as a Wildlife Management Area (WMA), thereby preserving a large area for wildlife and public recreation in the part of the state between Tampa and Orlando. The area is a complex ecosystem of disturbed uplands and wetlands intermixed with high-quality swamps. It is estimated that 90 percent of the native upland vegetation in this project has been disturbed by agriculture and development, but the project does contain some uplands with 15 distinct natural communities and other community types. These include scrub, sandhill, and pine flatwoods, which are natural communities underrepresented in state conservation holdings.

Geographically, the Green Swamp is located within the Area of Critical State Concern. The project extends from the southwest corner of the City of Clermont, west

Placed on List	**2015**
Project Area (GIS Acres)	**266,895**
Acres Acquired (GIS)	**105,107**
at a Cost of	**$59,466,086***
Acres Remaining (GIS)	**161,788**
Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	**$157,658,238****

***Includes acreage acquired and funds expended by the SWFWMD and SJRWMD. **Based on Just Value, 2010.**



GREEN SWAMP: OVERVIEW

LAKE, POLK, AND PASCO COUNTIES







MARCH 2016

and south to US Highway 98, south to Polk City, almost to Haines City on the southeast side, and east to Lake Louise State Park.

Biologically, at least six rare plants and 17 rare animals have been documented within the project boundary. Based on habitat, there is potential for 35 rare species to occur within the project, especially within the Pine Island Recharge section. Historically, a total of 23 sites are listed in the Florida Master Site files in the project area. Extensive lakes and wetlands suggest a moderate to high potential for archeological and historical sites that have not yet been discovered in the portion of the project formerly identified as the Pine Island Recharge area, which is bordered in the southeast by the Hilochee Wildlife Management Area, and to the northeast by Lake Minnehaha. Florida Highway 50 serves as the northern border of this project.

Public Use

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

The project will also include numerous conservation easements. For the less-than-fee acquisitions, the degree and type of public use will be negotiated with the landowners, and is expected to be minimal; the landowner typically retains all hunting and fishing rights in negotiated land use agreements and conservation easements, including the right to lease lands for hunting or agriculture. Public use of these lands is linked to the environmental services of aquifer recharge and surface water protection they provide, as well as serving as an ecological greenway and wildlife

habitat. Monitoring easements and agreements will be done by the OES.

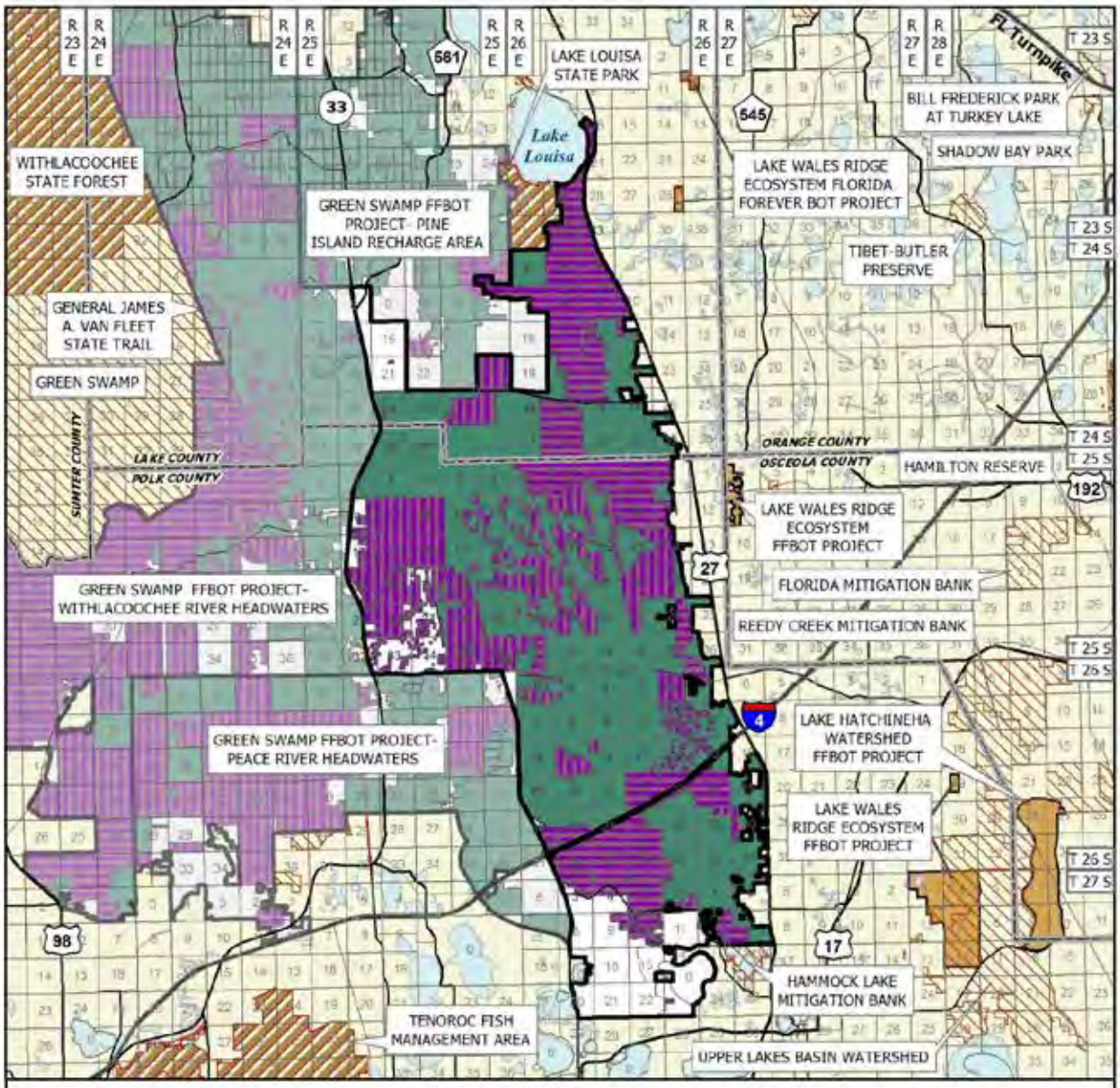
Acquisition Planning

In December 2015 the ARC voted to combine the four Green Swamp projects on the priority list and create a single Green Swamp project. It was placed and ranked in the Partnerships and Regional Initiatives category and includes all lands formerly within the Florida Forever project boundaries of the Green Swamp-Hilochee Corridor, the Green Swamp-Peace River Headwaters, the Green Swamp-Pine Island Recharge, and the Green Swamp-Withlacoochee Headwaters.

A large Green Swamp project was added to the CARL list in 1992. That project was associated with the Green Swamp Land Authority (GSLA). It worked with the Southwest Florida Water Management District in acquired lands within the boundary. In 1999, the GSLA's responsibilities were passed to the DEP.

In 2011, the project was reduced in size to eliminate isolated and otherwise unmanageable parcels and made into four projects. Those four projects were placed on the list, and the single Green Swamp project was removed from the list. The Green Swamp project described here comprises less acreage than the 1992 Green Swamp project. Descriptions and maps of each of the four areas that had been considered projects follow the overarching project description, as they provide more detailed information on resources and management.





GREEN SWAMP: MAP 1 OF 4 (HILOCHEE CORRIDOR)

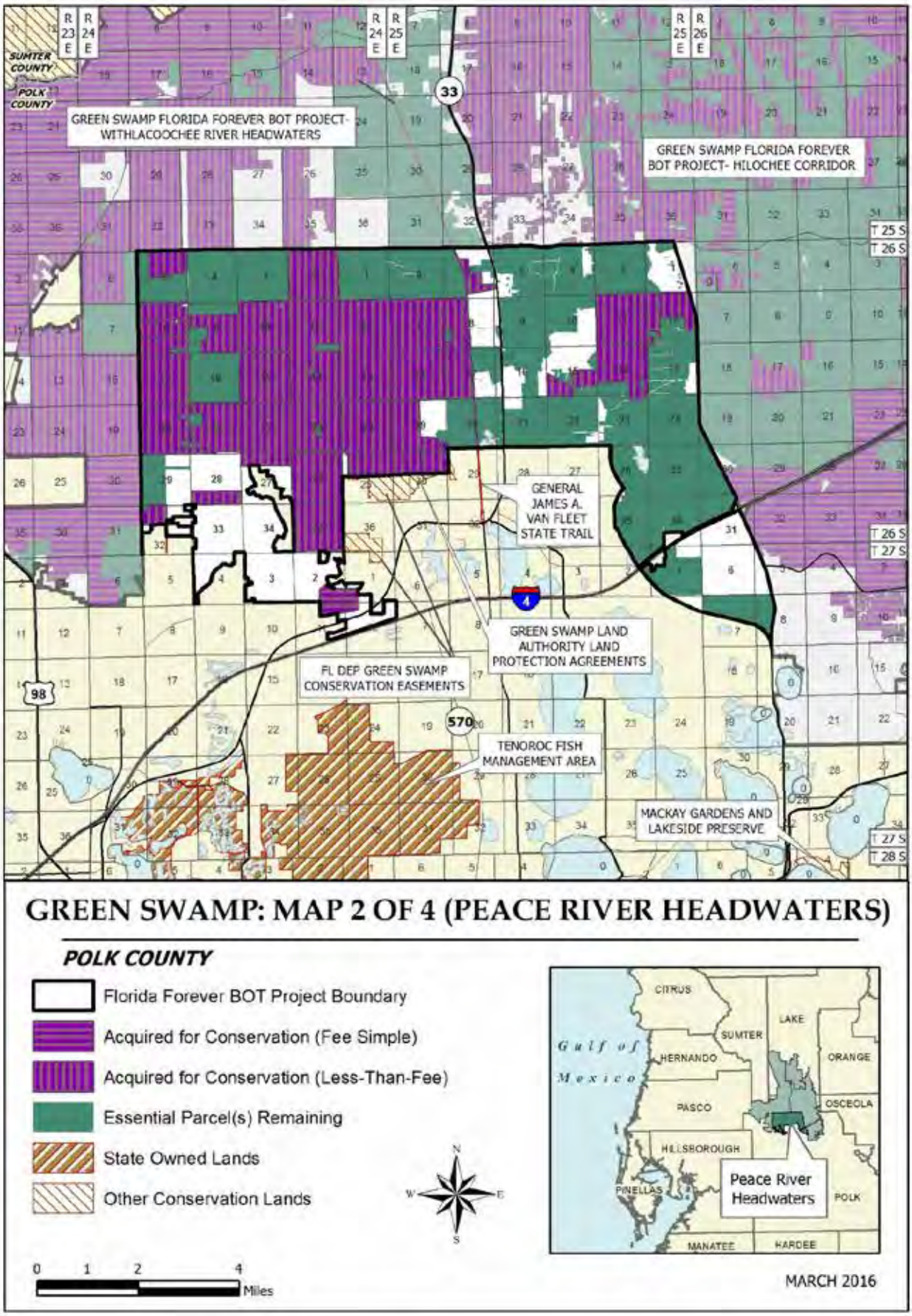
LAKE AND POLK COUNTIES

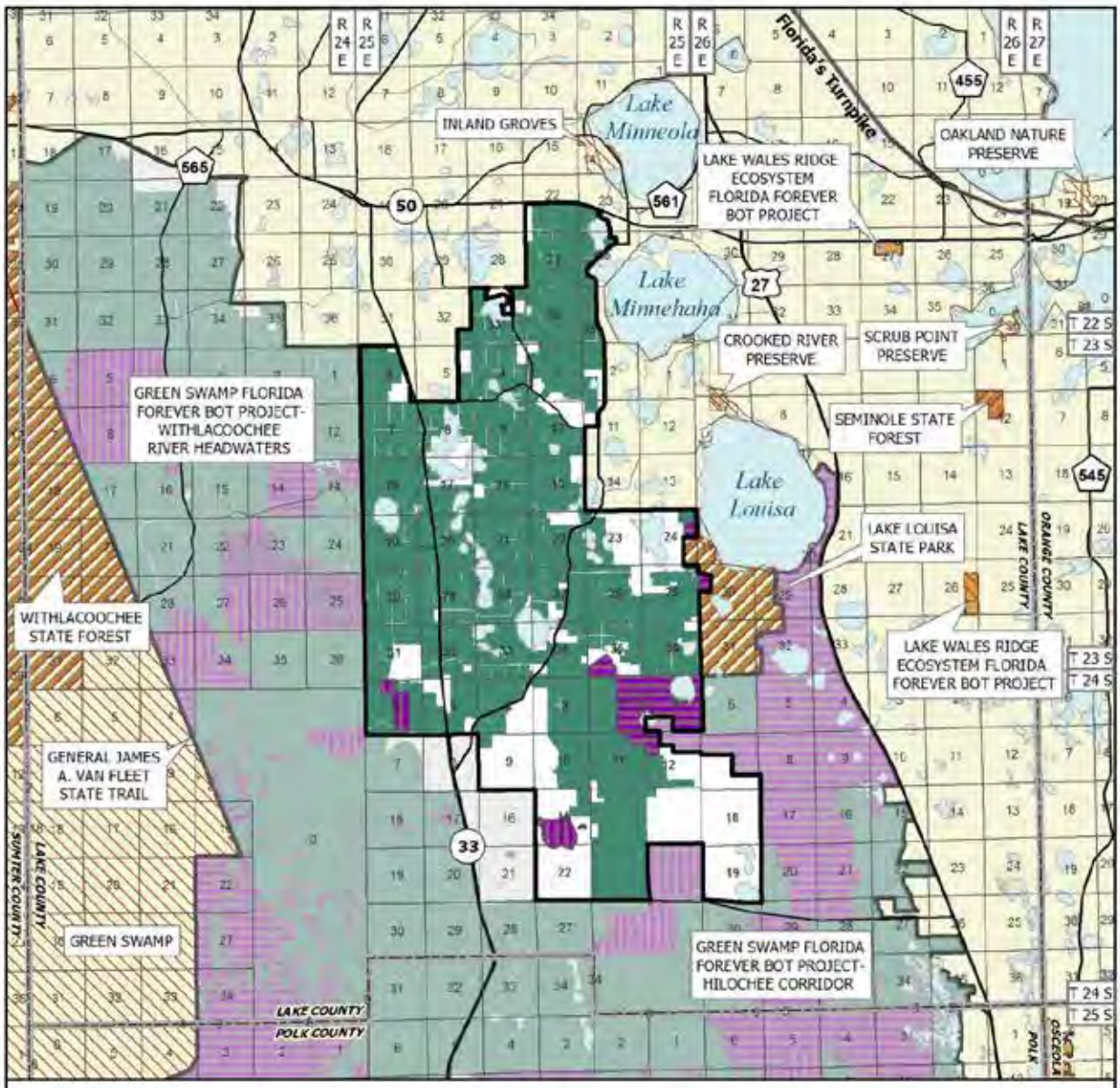
- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Acquired for Conservation (Fee Simple)
- Acquired for Conservation (Less-Than-Fee)
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Other Florida Forever BOT Projects
- State Owned Lands
- Other Conservation Lands

0 2 4 8 Miles



MARCH 2016


R 23 E
R 24 E
R 24 E
R 25 E
R 25 E
R 26 E
SUMTER COUNTY
POLK COUNTY
33
GREEN SWAMP FLORIDA FOREVER BOT PROJECT- WITHLACOOCHEE RIVER HEADWATERS
GREEN SWAMP FLORIDA FOREVER BOT PROJECT- HILOCHEE CORRIDOR
T 25 S
T 26 S
GENERAL JAMES A. VAN FLEET STATE TRAIL
T 26 S
T 27 S
4
GREEN SWAMP LAND AUTHORITY LAND PROTECTION AGREEMENTS
FL DEP GREEN SWAMP CONSERVATION EASEMENTS
98
570
TENOROC FISH MANAGEMENT AREA
MACKAY GARDENS AND LAKESIDE PRESERVE
T 27 S
T 28 S
GREEN SWAMP: MAP 2 OF 4 (PEACE RIVER HEADWATERS)
POLK COUNTY
Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
Acquired for Conservation (Fee Simple)
Acquired for Conservation (Less-Than-Fee)
Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
State Owned Lands
Other Conservation Lands
N
W
E
S
0 1 2 4
Miles
CITRUS
LAKE
SUMTER
Gulf of Mexico
HERNANDO
ORANGE
PASCO
OSCEOLA
HILLSBOROUGH
PINELLAS
Peace River Headwaters
POLK
MANATEE
HARDEE
MARCH 2016



GREEN SWAMP: MAP 3 OF 4 (PINE ISLAND RECHARGE AREA)

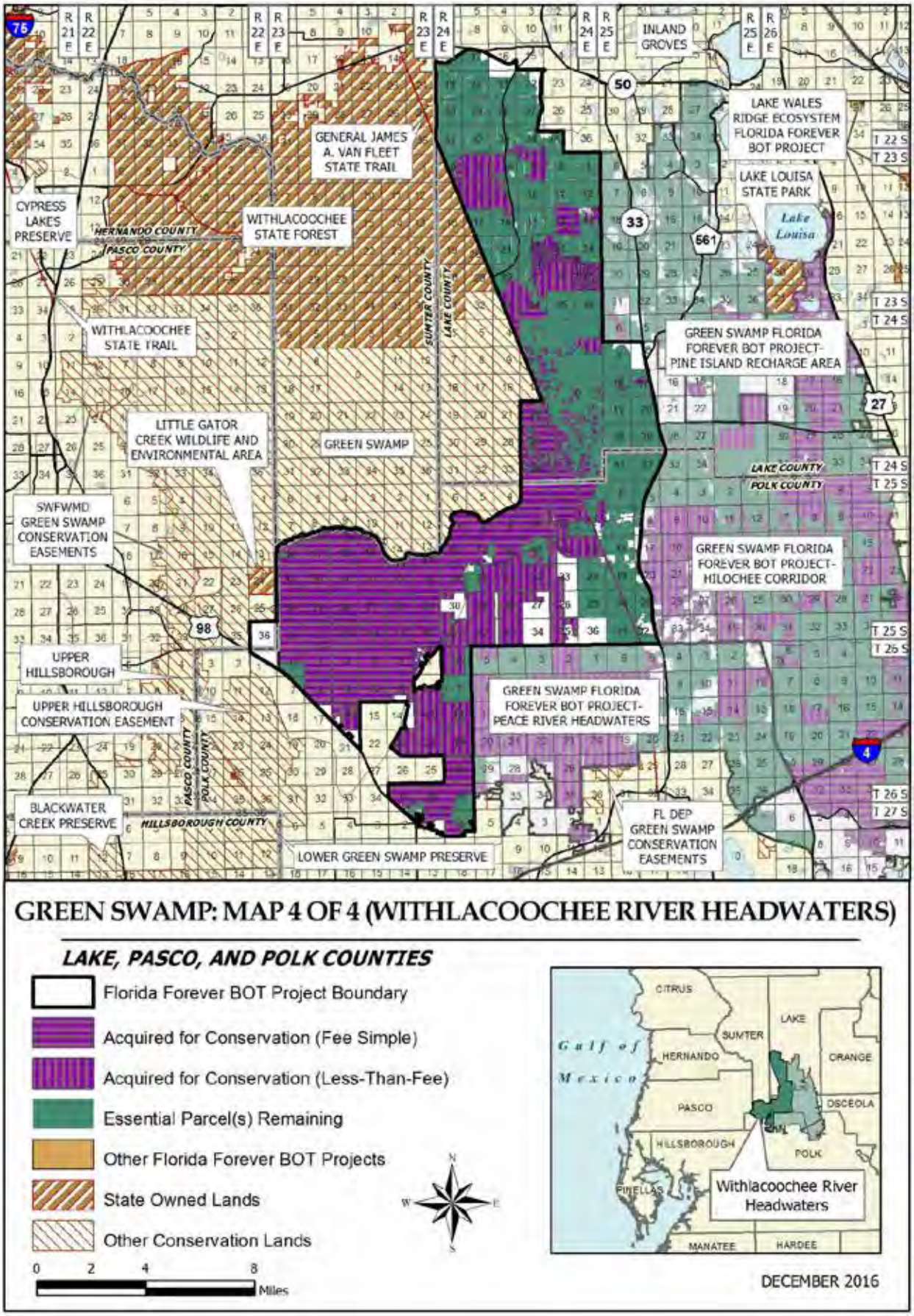
LAKE COUNTY

- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Acquired for Conservation (Fee Simple)
- Acquired for Conservation (Less-Than-Fee)
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Other Florida Forever BOT Projects
- State Owned Lands
- Other Conservation Lands

0 1.5 3 6 Miles



MARCH 2016



GREEN SWAMP: MAP 4 OF 4 (WITHLACOOCHEE RIVER HEADWATERS)

LAKE, PASCO, AND POLK COUNTIES

- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Acquired for Conservation (Fee Simple)
- Acquired for Conservation (Less-Than-Fee)
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Other Florida Forever BOT Projects
- State Owned Lands
- Other Conservation Lands

0 2 4 8 Miles

DECEMBER 2016

HILOCHEE CORRIDOR

(Map 1 of 4)

GIS Acres **91,456**

GIS Acres Remaining **55,712**

Green Swamp - Hilochee Corridor FNAI Elements	
Florida Scrub-jay	G2/S2
Eastern Indigo Snake	G3/S3
Florida Mouse	G3/S3
Gopher Tortoise	G3/S3
Swallow-tailed Kite	G5/S2
Bald Eagle	G5/S3
Giant Orchid	G2G3/S2
Florida Sandhill Crane	G5T2T3/S2S3
Bachman's Sparrow	G3/S3
Cutthroat Grass	G3/S3
Florida Bonamia	G3/S3
Florida Long-tailed Weasel	G5T3/S3
18 rare species are associated with the project	

Managers
The Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC) will be the primary manager for the majority of this area since it is contiguous with Hilochee Wildlife Management Area (WMA). The Florida Department of Environmental Protection's Division of Recreation and Parks (FDEP/DRP) will be the primary manager for the portion within the optimum boundary of Lake Louisa State Park.

General Description
The Green Swamp-Hilochee Corridor portion is the easternmost of the four. Covering 91,456 GIS acres in northern Polk and southern Lake Counties, it has 5,138 parcels with multiple owners. About 39 percent of the lands in its boundary (36,000 acres) has been acquired for conservation.

Hydrologically and geologically, this section of the Green Swamp is split north to south into two major drainage basins. The western basin drains north and west to the Withlacoochee River, and the eastern basin drains north and east into the Palatlakaha River and ultimately into the St. Johns River. Another sliver of the area joins the drainage basin to the Kissimmee River drainage to the east and south. For the most part, elevations range between 120 and 175 feet above mean sea level (MSL). The marshes and swamps are generally lower than 120 feet MSL.

Five rare plants are documented within the boundary. Ten rare animal species are documented on site (see FNAI Elements). From an urban planning perspective, this area has a moderate potential for being developed, subdivided or losing significant natural attributes or open spaces. The potential for development and loss of open space is highest on the uplands adjacent to the US 27 corridor on the Lake Wales Ridge.

Hilochee Corridor Management Policy Statement
Plans are to manage the Green Swamp-Hilochee Corridor to conserve and protect lands within areas of critical state concern; conserve and protect significant habitat for native species or endangered or threatened species; provide areas, including recreational trails, for natural, resource-based recreation; and conserve, protect, manage, or restore important ecosystems, landscapes and forests in a manner to enhance or protect significant surface water, coastal, recreational, timber, fish or wildlife resources that local or state regulatory programs cannot adequately protect.

The 84-acre portion of the Green Swamp-Hilochee Corridor within the optimum boundary of Lake Louisa State Park will be managed consistent with the goals and objectives in the approved Unit Management Plan. General management recommendations are restoration and enhancement of natural systems, maintenance of water quality, and public resource-based recreational use and resource education and interpretation.

Management Prospectus
Qualifications for state designation The Hilochee Corridor has the size and wildlife resources to qualify as a wildlife management area (WMA). Its variety of land uses helps protect the Floridan Aquifer and the headwaters of several rivers that start in this region. The Corridor preserves a large area for wildlife, and provides areas for public recreation in a fast-growing region between Tampa and Orlando.

Manager The FWC and DRP.
Conditions affecting intensity of management The Hilochee Corridor requires resource-management methods for its natural areas, including prescribed fire, where appropriate. Other areas may require ecological restoration of ground cover, control of invasive species, and reforesting. These will be especially important to

achieve the objectives of conserving habitats and populations of imperiled or rare species. Because of the importance of landscape ecology, a land use change near a managed area may affect efforts to reach resource conservation goals of the area, and the overall effective ness of the necessary resource-management. Biotic monitoring is necessary to achieving resource-management goals. Infrastructure development will be appropriate to allow public access, and to provide facilities, security, and property management.

Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure When acquired, the FWC will develop a management plan describing the goals and objectives to implement future resource management. The plan would also establish current and future roles of cooperating entities. Long-range goals will stress ecosystem management and protecting and managing rare or imperiled species. The FWC will assess the wildlife resources and provide planning support to enhance rare and imperiled species management and recovery of imperiled species. Prescribed fire and other resource-management activities will maintain and restore natural communities and vegetation to benefit native wildlife. Essential roads will be maintained; and unnecessary roads, fire lanes and hydrologic disturbance will be abandoned or restored as practical. Generally, development of facilities is to be kept to the minimum level necessary to assure protection of resources and to ensure the recreational experience. Where possible, such development would be confined to areas of previous disturbance. The DRP's resource management activities in the first year will concentrate on site security, protecting natural and cultural resources, and developing a resource inventory. Particular emphasis will be given to the monitoring of public land and water-use planning and regulatory activities to ensure that adequate consideration is given to maintaining the quality of the water resources and any adjacent lake or other waters designated as Outstanding Florida Waters.

Revenue-generating potential Revenue could include sales of various permits and recreation use fees, and fees from ecotourism activities if such activities could be economically developed. Area regulations would be developed to identify the necessary permits and fees. The long-term value of this ecosystem to human health and local and regional land and water resources are thought to be significant. The DRP expects no significant revenue to be generated 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 development.

Cooperators in management activities The FWC will cooperate in managing the Hilochee Corridor of the Green Swamp with SWFWMD, Florida Forest Service (FFS), Lake and Polk Counties.

Management costs and sources of revenue*

Resource Management	
Exotic species Control	$37,186
Prescribed Burning	$111,221
Cultural Resource Management	$1,794
Timber Management	$7,176
Hydrological Management	$193,739
Other	$805,332
Subtotal	**$1,156,447**
Administration	
General administration	**$10,636**
Support	
Land Management Planning	$103,285
Land Management Reviews	$20,133
Training/Staff Development	$5,339
Vehicle Purchase	$68,433
Vehicle Operation/Maintenance	$53,816
Other	$13,274
Subtotal	**$264,281**
Capital Improvements	
New Facility Construction	$89,694
Facility Maintenance	$311,312
Subtotal	**$401,006**
Visitor Services/Recreation	
Info/Education/Operations	**$60,032**
Law Enforcement	
Resource Protection	**$40,501**
TOTAL	**$1,932,903****

*The estimate of costs to operate and manage the area yet to be acquired is a projected estimate to fully implement management and reflects an estimate of the potential annual operating budget. All land management funding is dependent on annual legislative appropriations.

**Based on the FWC's current staffing ratio of approximately one full-time employee (FTE) per 5,000 acres of managed area, eleven FTE positions would be optimal to fully manage the area covered by this prospectus. All land management funding is dependent upon annual legislative appropriations.

PEACE RIVER

(Map 2 of 4)

GIS Acres **39,978**

GIS Acres Remaining **23,703**

Green Swamp - Peace River Headwaters FNAI Elements	
Florida Sandhill Crane	G5T2T3/S2S3
Bachman's Sparrow	G3/S3
2 rare species are associated with the project	

Managers
Since the Peace River site parcels are primarily less-than-fee, the Florida Department of Environmental Protection's Division of State Lands' Office of Environmental Services (FDEP/DSL/OES) will monitor most of the lands acquired.

General Description
This portion is 39,977 (GIS) contiguous acres and is composed of 15 distinct natural communities and other landcover. It is primarily basin swamps, depression marshes, pine flatwoods, pastures, and other agricultural lands. Pine flatwoods are underrepresented in state conservation holdings. About 51 percent of the area is in natural condition, while 49 percent is disturbed (ruderal, improved and semi-improved pasture and about 400 acres of pine plantation). Geographically, it is between Dean Still Road and Interstate 4. It is bounded on its east, north, and west sides with the Hilochee Corridor and the Withlacoochee River Headwaters. State Road 33 bisects the proposal from north to south. Old Grade Road (County Road 557) serves as the area's eastern edge.

Hydrologically, the majority of the site is within the south Withlacoochee River watershed and drains northward. The land is mostly flat, ranging between 120 and 130 feet above mean sea level (MSL), though in the northwest corner, where the land slopes down towards the river, the elevation drops to 115 MSL. Most of the area (99 percent or more) meets the FF Evaluation's Measures for Surface Water Protection and Aquifer Recharge.

Historically, there are 15 archaeological sites, one historic structure, and one resource group listed in the Florida Master Site files. The hydrology and minimal elevation changes suggest a low potential for significant archaeological and historical sites that have not been discovered.

No rare species have been documented within this area. Based on habitat, there is potential for several rare species to occur here. About 98 percent of the area meets the Florida Forever Evaluation's Measures for Ecological Greenways; and 82 percent is within the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission's (FWC) Strategic Habitat Conservation Area.

From an urban planning perspective, this portion has a moderate potential for being developed or subdivided, and a moderate-low potential for loss of significant natural attributes or open spaces. The current and future land uses are mostly agricultural and rural residential. It is a short drive from Lakeland, Polk City, Auburndale, and Lake Alfred.

A disjunct portion of Hilochee Wildlife Management Area (WMA/FWC) and some of General James A. Van Fleet State Trail (FDEP/Division of Recreation and Parks [DRP] Office of Greenways and Trails [OGT]) is within the boundary. It also includes FDEP Green Swamp Land Authority (GSLA) Land Protection Agreements, and Green Swamp Conservation Easements.

Peace River Management Policy Statement
Green Swamp lands acquired through alternatives to fee-simple should be managed to accomplish the following: conserve and protect lands within areas of critical state concern; conserve and protect significant habitat for native species or endangered or threatened species; and conserve, protect, manage, or restore important ecosystems, landscapes and forests in a manner that enhances or protects significant surface water, coastal, recreational, timber, fish or wildlife resources.

Management Prospectus
Qualifications for state designation Green Swamp is essential to a clean adequate water supply for Central Florida.
Manager The landowner manages the property, with monitoring oversight provided by the OES.
Conditions affecting intensity of management The intensity of management will be decided in the negotiation of the agreement or conservation easement.

Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure The landowner will provide security and infrastructure protection.

Revenue-generating potential There is no revenue-generating potential for this portion of the Green Swamp.

Management costs and sources of revenue The OES is responsible for periodic monitoring of land use agreements and conservation easements.

PINE ISLAND RECHARGE

(Map 3 of 4)

GIS Acres **30,688**

GIS Acres Remaining **29,513**

Green Swamp - Pine Island Recharge Area FNAI Elements	
Gopher Tortoise	G3/S3
Bald Eagle	G5/S3
Florida Sandhill Crane	G5T2T3/S2S3
3 rare species are associated with the project	

Managers

Because this site within the overall Green Swamp project is proposed primarily as a less-than-fee acquisition, the Florida Department of Environmental Protection's Division of State Lands Office of Environmental Services (FDEP/DSL/OES) will monitor most of the lands acquired.

General Description

The Pine Island Recharge area has 13 distinct natural communities and other landcover types. Natural communities make up about half of the proposal; and various types of agricultural, rural residential, and mined lands make up the remainder. The natural communities are almost entirely wetlands. Several large lakes and numerous basin swamps and depression marshes are interspersed in a complex mosaic with the disturbed landcover types. Geographically, the Pine Island Recharge Area is south of SR 50, north of CR 474, and west of Lakes Minnehaha and Louisa. Much like the Hilochee Corridor, it is bounded to the west, south and southeast by two other portions of the Green Swamp Florida Forever project (Green Swamp-Hilochee Corridor and Green Swamp-Withlacoochee River Headwaters). Its boundary is contiguous with five publicly managed conservation areas. Hydrologically, it is split lengthwise (north-south) into two major drainage basins. Almost three-quarters of this area is in the Oklawaha River watershed, draining east and northeast. The remaining quarter is the Withlacoochee River watershed which drains west. The northern portion of the Pine Island Recharge includes an area identified as the Groveland Karst Region; it is sandhill karst with solution basins, a region of the most active collapsed sinkhole development, and the principle recharge area of the Floridan aquifer. Most of the area (98 percent) meets the FF Evaluation's Measures for Aquifer Recharge.

Eight archaeological sites are listed in the Florida Master Site files within this area, but its extensive lakes and wetlands suggest a moderate to high potential for significant archaeological and historical sites that have not been discovered yet.

Few rare species have been documented within this area (see FNAI Elements). Based on habitat, there is potential for all 36 of the rare species identified for the original Green Swamp project to occur here. About 94 percent of the area meets the FF Evaluation's Measure for Ecological Greenways and 10 percent is within a Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC) Strategic Habitat Conservation Area.

From an urban planning perspective, the Pine Island Recharge has a moderate potential for being developed or subdivided, or losing significant natural attributes or open spaces. It is a short drive from Clermont and the Disney World complex. Development potential is higher on the north side near Groveland and Clermont. It is located within an Area of Critical State Concern. The current and future land uses are mostly agricultural and low-density residential, but a portion of the area just south of Grove land is designated for one dwelling unit per five acres.

Pine Island Recharge Management Policy Statement

The Green Swamp lands acquired through alternatives to fee-simple should be managed to accomplish the following: conserve and protect lands within areas of critical state concern; conserve and protect significant habitat for native species or endangered/threatened species; and conserve, protect, manage, or restore important ecosystems, landscapes and forests in a manner that enhances or protects significant surface

water, coastal, recreational, timber, fish or wildlife resources.

Management Prospectus

Qualifications for state designation The Green Swamp-Pine Island Recharge Area land is essential to a clean, adequate water supply for Central Florida.

Manager The landowner manages the property with monitoring oversight provided by the FDEP/DSL/OES.

Conditions affecting intensity of management The intensity of management will be decided in the negotiation of the agreement or easement.

Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure The landowner will provide security and infrastructure protection.

Revenue-generating potential There is no revenue-generating potential for the Pine Island Recharge area.

Management costs and sources of revenue The OES is responsible for periodic monitoring of land use agreements and conservation easements.

WITHLACOOCHEE RIVER HEADWATERS

(Map 4 of 4)

GIS Acres **103,458**

GIS Acres Remaining **52,031**

Green Swamp - Withlacoochee River Headwaters FNAI Elements	
Eastern Indigo Snake	G3/S3
Gopher Tortoise	G3/S3
Swallow-tailed Kite	G5/S2
Bald Eagle	G5/S3
Arogos Skipper	G3T1T2/S1
Giant Orchid	G2G3/S2
Redmargin Zephyrlily	G2G3/S2S3
Short-tailed Hawk	G4G5/S1
Peninsular Floater	G3/S2S3
Wood Stork	G4/S2
Bachman's Sparrow	G3/S3
Sherman's Fox Squirrel	G5T3/S3
28 rare species are associated with the project	

Managers

The Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC) will be the primary manager for the majority of the site yet to be acquired. The Florida Department of Environmental Protection's Division of Recreation and Parks (FDEP/DRP) will be the primary manager for the portion that is within the optimum boundary of Colt Creek State Park. (See Acquisition Planning section for managers of land already acquired within the boundary.)

General Description

The Withlacoochee River Headwaters has 103,458 (GIS) acres, composed of 13 distinct natural communities and 4 other landcover types. The natural communities include pine flatwoods, scrub, and sandhill, which are underrepresented in state conservation holdings. About 61 percent of the area is in natural condition, while 39 percent is disturbed (most in improved and semi-improved pasture and smaller acreages in ruderal and pine plantation). Geographically, this area is located between SR 50 on the north and US 98 on the south. It is close to Lakeland and Clermont. Its northwestern boundary is contiguous with the Withlacoochee State Forest and the Southwest Florida Water Management District (SWFWMD)-managed Green Swamp land. To the east and the south are the other three sections of the Green Swamp Florida Forever project. The western two-thirds is characterized by low, rolling limestone plains. The land surface of the remaining third is comprised of sandhills and karst solution features with the Green Swamp region in the southeast being lower and closer to the water table. It is also a moderate distance to the Disney World complex.

Hydrographically, the majority of this portion of the overall Green Swamp Florida Forever is within the Withlacoochee River watershed. A small portion along the southern boundary is within the Hillsborough River watershed to the southwest. The Withlacoochee River bisects the area along the Lake-Polk County line; the river westward forms a significant portion of the western boundary. Elevations range from knolls greater than 140 feet above mean sea level (MSL) to less than 100 feet above MSL, but the majority of the area is below 115 feet MSL. Six rare plants and 17 rare animals are documented as occurring within this portion of the Green Swamp project, mostly associated with existing conservation lands in the southwestern part. (See FNAI Elements.)

From an urban planning perspective, the Withlacoochee River Headwaters has a moderate potential for being developed, subdivided, or losing significant natural

attributes or open spaces. Development potential is higher on the south end, in the vicinity of Lakeland and Polk City. The Withlacoochee River Headwaters is within an Area of Critical State Concern.

Withlacoochee River Headwaters Management Policy Statement

The Withlacoochee River Headwaters area will be managed to accomplish the following: conserve and protect lands within areas of critical state concern; conserve and protect significant habitat for native species or endangered or threatened species; provide areas, including trails, for natural resource-based recreation; and conserve, protect, manage, or restore important ecosystems, landscapes, and forests in a manner that enhances or protects significant surface water, coastal, recreational, timber, fish and wildlife resources that local or state regulatory programs cannot adequately protect.

Management Prospectus

Qualifications for state designation The Withlacoochee River Headwaters has the size and wildlife resources to qualify as a wildlife management area (WMA). Its mosaic of land uses would help protect the Floridan Aquifer and the headwaters of several rivers that start in this region. It would preserve a large area for wildlife and provide areas for public recreation in a fast-growing region between Tampa and Orlando.

Manager The FWC will manage most of the Withlacoochee River Headwaters remaining to be acquired (about 54,250 acres). The FDEP/DRP will manage a 488-acre parcel that is within the Colt Creek State Park optimum boundary. The Florida Forest Service (FFS) will manage a 11,963-acre parcel within the Withlacoochee State Forest optimum boundary. (See site management plans for lands already acquired.) Polk County has indicated willingness to be involved in acquisition and management when possible.

Conditions affecting intensity of management For the FWC-managed lands, environmentally sensitive areas, such as erosion-prone sites, important habitats, and outstanding natural areas and wetlands, if acquired, would be identified, appropriately managed, and protected.

The Green Swamp-Withlacoochee River Headwaters includes natural areas requiring application of resource management methods, such as prescribed fire, where appropriate. Other areas may require restoring ground cover, controlling invasive species, and reforesting. Such resource management actions may be necessary to accomplish restoration to attain a specific-desired, future condition. This is especially important for conservation of habitats and populations of imperiled or rare species. Due to the importance of landscape ecology, land use changes in the vicinity of a managed area may affect attainment of resource conservation goals for the area and the overall effectiveness of necessary resource management projects. Continued biotic monitoring is necessary for the accomplishment of natural resource management goals. Also, development of facilities is to be kept to the minimum level necessary to assure protection of the resources and compatible recreational experiences. To the extent possible, any such development would be confined to areas of previous disturbance. The FDEP/DRP's management costs will increase when parcels near Colt Creek State Park are acquired and will increase over time as work shifts from protection and restoration to broader public use. The FFS restoration efforts will focus on introducing prescribed fire; removing offsite pine species and exotic species; restoring native groundcovers and possibly wetlands.

Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure If acquired, a management plan will be developed by the FWC describing the management goals and objectives necessary for resource management. The management plans will establish the current and future roles of cooperating entities including governmental agencies, non-governmental organizations, and other stakeholders. Long-range plans would stress ecosystem management and the protection and management of rare and imperiled species. If acquired, quantified vegetation management objectives may be developed to guide management for actively-managed natural communities. The FWC would assess the condition of wildlife resources and provide planning support to enhance rare and imperiled species management and recovery of imperiled species within the land acquired within the Withlacoochee River Headwaters and managed by the FWC. Prescribed fire and other resource management activities will maintain and restore natural communities and vegetation types to benefit native wildlife resources Programs providing multiple fish and wildlife based public outdoor recreational uses will be considered for implementation if land within the Withlacoochee Headwaters is acquired. These potential public outdoor fish- and-wildlife-based recreational uses will enhance public understanding of the region while providing recreation. Essential roads will be maintained to provide all weather public access and management operations. Unnecessary roads, fire lanes, and hydrological disturbances will be abandoned or restored as practical. Infrastructure development will be

appropriate to allow public access and provide facilities, security, and management of the property. Archaeological and historic sites would be managed in coordination with the Florida Department of State, DHR. The DRP will develop short-term management goals of security, protection of resources, and resource inventory for its parcels. The FFS proposes to manage parcels within the optimum boundary of the Withlacoochee State Forest as a state forest. Burn goals of the FFS will be to eventually establish an all-season prescribed burning program.

Revenue-generating potential Revenue from the FWC-managed conservation lands, such as an acquisition within the Withlacoochee River Headwaters for a WMA, could include selling permits and recreation fees, and ecotourism activities, if such activities could be economically developed. Area regulations would be developed to identify the necessary and required permits, fees, and regulations. The long-term value of ecosystem services to local and regional land and water resources, and to human health, are thought to be significant. The DRP expects no significant revenue immediately after acquisition. Future revenue will depend on the nature and extent of public use.

Cooperators in management activities The FWC will cooperate with other state and local governmental agencies including the SWFWMD; the SJRWMD (St. Johns River Water Management District); the FFS; and Lake, Pasco and Polk Counties in management of the property. The DRP plans to cooperate with state agencies, but plans no work with local agencies.

Management costs and sources of revenue* Below is the FWC's estimate of costs to operate/manage the area yet to be acquired within the Green Swamp-Withlacoochee River Headwaters that is outside the Colt Creek State Park and the Withlacoochee State Forest optimal boundaries. Costs listed below are projected estimates necessary to fully implement management activities within the area and reflect an estimate of the potential annual operating budget.

FWC Projections

Resource Management	
Exotic Species Control	$37,186
Prescribed Burning	$111,221
Cultural Resource Management	$1,794
Timber Management	$7,176
Hydrological Manager	$193,739
Other	$805,332
Subtotal	**$1,156,447**
Administration	
General Administration	**$10,636**
Support	
Land Management Planning	$103,285
Land Management Reviews	$20,133
Training/Staff Development	$5,339
Vehicle Purchase	$68,433
Vehicle Operation/Maintenance	$53,816
Other	$13,274
Subtotal	**$284,281**
Capital Improvements	
New Facility Construction	$89,694
Facility Maintenance	$311,312
Subtotal	**$401,006**
Visitor Services/Recreation	
Info/Education/Operations	**$60,032**
Law Enforcement	
Resources Protection	**$40,501**
Total	**$1,932,903***

*Based on the FWC current staffing ratio of approximately one full-time employee (FTE) per 5,000 acres of managed area, 11 FTE positions would be optimal to fully manage the area covered by this prospectus. All land management funding is dependent upon annual legislative appropriations.

FDEP/DRP Projections

Colt Creek State Park Management Costs	
Salary (1 FTE position)	$33,000
Expense	$10,000
Operating Capital Outlay	$25,000
Outsourcing	$0
Total	**$68,000**

FFS Projections

Withlacoochee State Forest Management Costs*	
Salary (4 FTE positions)	$132,141
Expense	$315,000
Operation Capital Outlay	$188,600
Total	**$635,741**

*The Florida legislature annually appropriates funds for land management.

Gulf Hammock

Levy County **Less-Than-Fee**

Purpose for State Acquisition

The Gulf Hammock Florida Forever proposal is designed to protect a large forested system with a watershed draining into an aquatic preserve. Acquiring this project meets Florida Forever goals of increasing biodiversity by protecting nesting habitats for swallow tailed kites and bald eagles; protecting and restoring natural functions of land and water by restoring the hydrology that existed before silviculture operations; and increasing natural-resource based public recreation by possibly providing passive recreation including picnicking, hiking trails, and nature appreciation and education.

Manager

The majority of the project (25,611 GIS acres) will be managed under a conservation easement (CE) by the Office of Environmental Services (OES), Department of Environmental Protection (DEP). The Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC) is recommended as lead manager for the portion of the project that would be acquired in full fee (3,652 acres). The FWC currently manages most of the project area as the Gulf Hammock Wildlife Management Area.

General Description

The Gulf Hammock project consists of some 25,611 acres (GIS) in southwest Levy County, of which approximately 3,652 acres are proposed for full-fee sale and the remainder would be protected by a less-than-fee conservation easement. A total of 23,248 acres of the lands within the project area are currently managed in cooperation with the FWC as Gulf Hammock Wildlife Management Area, the State's oldest wildlife management area, established in 1948.

Gulf Hammock
FNAI Elements

Swallow-tailed Kite	G5/S2
Florida Black Bear	G5T2/S2
Eastern Indigo Snake	G3/S3
Gopher Tortoise	G3/S3
Bald Eagle	G5/S3
Variable-leaved Indian-plantain	G2/S2
Tampa Vervain	G2/S2
Wood Spurge	G5/S2
Common Kingsnake	G5/S2S3
Little Blue Heron	G5/S4

10 rare species are associated with the project

Public Use

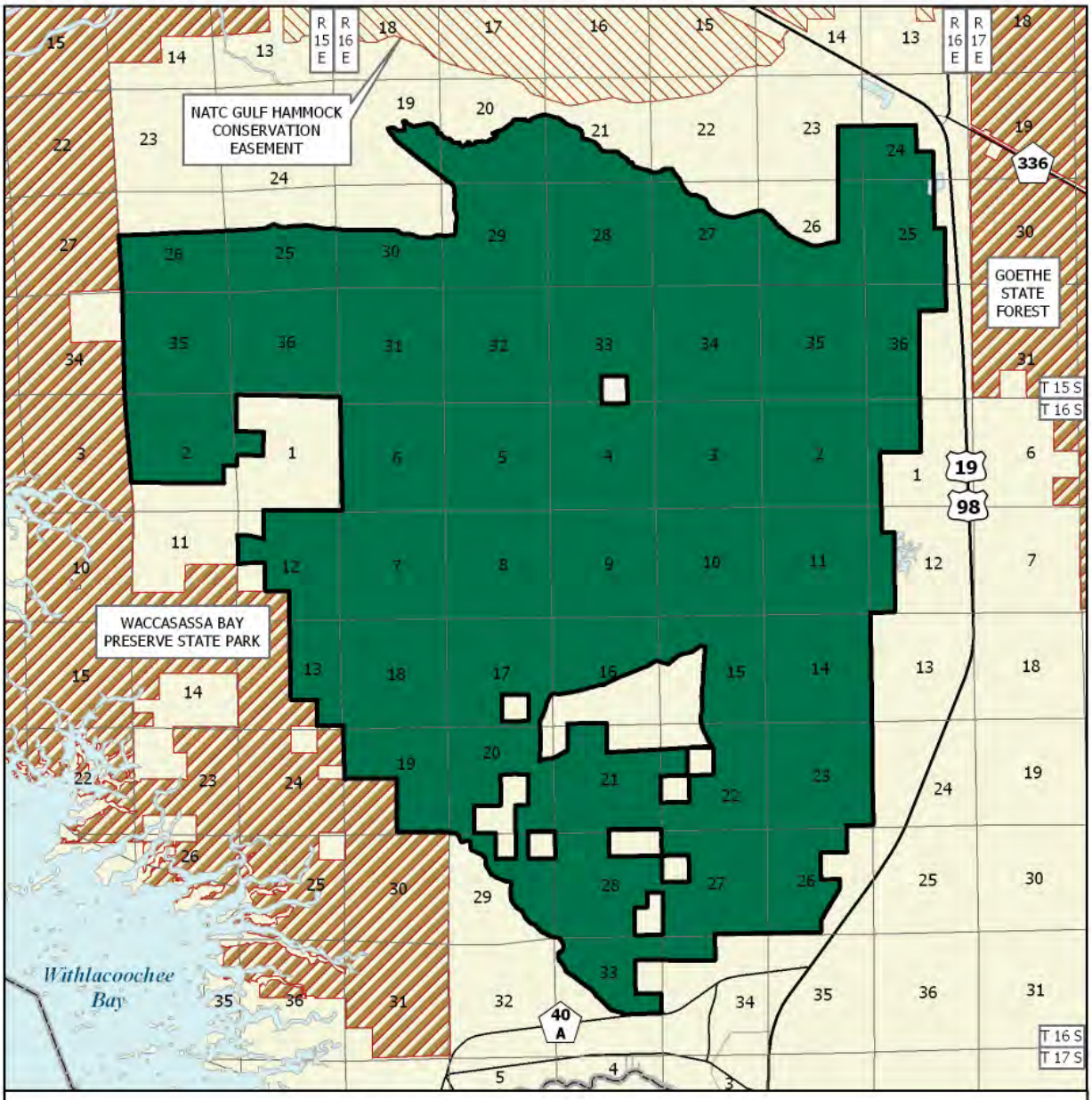
Management programs would conserve, protect, manage and/or restore important ecosystems, landscapes, wildlife populations, forests and water resources. The project area will be managed to provide opportunities for hunting, fishing, wildlife viewing, camping and hiking. The DEP and University of Florida Statewide Greenways System Planning Project shows 3 percent (716 acres) of the project area to be priority 1 or 2 recreational trails.

The conservation easement area is not expected to provide significant levels of resource-based recreation use. Other than hunting, nature appreciation, trails and primitive camping might be considered the most prominent public uses of the area proposed for full fee purchase. As with the conservation area, the extent of public use will greatly depend on the wet and dry conditions of the property.

Acquisition Planning

Of this project, 21,959 acres (86 percent) is proposed for less-than-fee easement. The property is owned by Plum Creek Timber Company. Most of the property that is offered in less-than-fee is currently being used for intensive silvicultural production. The 3,652 acres that is being offered in fee, located at the west end of the property, is more hydrologically and environmentally intact, and would be an addition to, or buffer to the

Placed on List	**2004**
Project Area (GIS Acres)	**25,611**
Acres Acquired	**0**
At a Cost of	**$0**
Acres Remaining	**25,611**
Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	**$11,524,000**



GULF HAMMOCK

LEVY COUNTY

Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary

Essential Parcel(s) Remaining

State Owned Lands

Other Conservation Lands

0 1 2 4 Miles



AUGUST 2006

Waccasassa Bay Preserve State Park. Council staff is continuing project development work with the major owner and with other landowners with significant natural resources to determine optimum boundaries and uses of the fee and less-than-fee portions of the project. The tax-assessed value of the property is $11,524,000.

On June 4, 2004 the Acquisition and Restoration Council (ARC) added this project to the B List of Florida Forever projects.

On December 9, 2011 the ARC placed this project in the less-than-fee category.

Coordination
The FWC should cooperate with other state and local governmental agencies, including the Florida Forest Service/FFS (the former Florida Division of Forestry/DOF) and the Florida Department of Environmental Protection in management of the property.

Management Policy Statement
Since principal purposes of the project include protecting biodiversity and providing resource-based public recreation and education opportunities, programs would be oriented toward conserving and protecting wildlife species, and to carefully control public use. Conserving and protecting environmentally unique native habitats, and imperiled and rare species, should be an important management goal for the project. Management programs would conserve, protect, manage and/or restore important ecosystems, landscapes, wildlife populations, forests and water resources. The project area will be managed to provide opportunities for hunting, fishing, wildlife viewing, camping and hiking.

Management Prospectus
The OES, or its successor, is designated to ensure oversight of the proposed conservation easement for this project. As a proposed conservation easement or other less-than-fee interest, the project will be managed by the private landowner with restrictions. The purchase of development rights, the prohibition of any further conversion of existing natural areas to agricultural uses, and limited public access to some sites will likely be the primary focus of the conservation easement. FWC submitted the following management plans for any full-fee purchases in this project:

Qualifications for state designation The entire project area is a habitat conservation priority for rare species with the greatest conservation need, according to the FNAI. The project also provides habitat for many focal species, which are indicators of natural communities,

and suitable habitat conditions for other wildlife species. The FWC indicates that 43 percent (11,105 acres) of the project area includes at least seven focal species. Focal species are those that are indicators of natural communities or suitable habitat conditions for many other species of wildlife. Many important conservation lands have become increasingly isolated and no longer support viable populations of large widely ranging mammals. The Gulf Hammock Florida Forever project would provide landscape connectivity that, if realized, should benefit fish and wildlife resources by linking large areas of natural habitat, and by providing to the user community diverse outdoor recreational opportunities.
Managers OES for the CE; FWC for any full-fee purchases.
Conditions affecting intensity of management Some portions of the project include lands that are low-need tracts, requiring application of resource management methods, including the frequent use of prescribed fire where appropriate. Additional methods may be necessary for some management units in order to accomplish objectives for restoration to a desired future condition. The FWC would conduct historic vegetation analysis to determine appropriate, desired future conditions; objectives; and restoration methods. This is especially important for conserving habitats and populations of imperiled or rare species. The primary methods for perpetuation of the less disturbed natural communities might involve, for example, reintroducing prescribed fire and control of human uses in certain management units. Surveillance for, and removal of infestations of exotic invasive plant species will be done. Biotic surveys would be important to accomplish during the early part of planned development and implementation, because imperiled or rare species are expected to occur on the project. Development of facilities, as on all wildlife management areas, would be kept to the minimum level necessary to assure a high quality recreational experience, and any such development would be confined to areas of previous disturbance.
Timetable for implementing the management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure
During the first year after acquisition, emphasis would be placed on site security, posting boundaries, public access, fire management, resource inventory and removal of refuse. A conceptual management plan would be developed by the FWC describing the management goals and specific objectives necessary to

implement future resource management. Long-range goals would emphasize ecosystem management and the conservation of fish and wildlife. Following completion of plant community inventory and historic vegetation analysis, quantified vegetation management objectives would be developed pursuant to the FWC objective-based vegetation management process. Essential roads would be stabilized to provide all-weather public access and management operations. Programs providing multiple recreational uses would also be implemented. An all-season prescribed burning management plan would be developed and implemented using conventional and biologically acceptable methods. Growing-season prescribed burning would be used where appropriate to best achieve management objectives. Management activities would strive to manage natural plant communities to benefit native wildlife resources. Where appropriate, practical and in pursuit of wildlife habitat objectives, these resources would be managed using acceptable silvicultural practices. Archaeological and historic sites would be managed in coordination with the Division of Historical Resources (DHR). The DHR lists two of these sites in the project area**.**

Environmentally sensitive areas, such as erosion-prone sites, important habitats, outstanding natural areas and wetlands, would be identified and appropriate protective measures would be implemented on those areas. Unnecessary roads, fire lanes and hydrological disturbances would be abandoned or restored as practical. Other existing infrastructure would be protected to the extent possible. Infrastructure development would be the minimum required to allow public access, provide facilities for the public, and provide security and management of the project area.

Revenue-generating potential Substantial revenue from forest products production, as currently occurs, should continue. Management would seek to improve the other revenue-generating potential in areas currently serving for forest products production by improving wildlife diversity and resource-based recreation in such areas. Additional revenue would be generated from sales of hunting and fishing licenses, wildlife management area stamps and other special hunting stamps. Some revenues might be realized in the future from recreational user fees and ecotourism activities, if such projects could be economically developed.

Cooperators in management activities The FWC should cooperate with other state and local governmental agencies, including the FFS and the Florida Department of Environmental Protection in management of the property.

Management costs and sources of revenue The following was submitted by FWC in 2004:

Updated February 8, 2016

REVENUE SOURCES, MANAGEMENT COSTS AND EMPLOYEES NEEDED*

Category Source of Funds	Start-up CARL	Recurring CARL
Resource Management	$ 91,369	$ 72,532
Administration	$ 75,494	$ 25,133
Support	$149,080	$ 31,566
Capital Improvements	$185,583	$ 25,347
Visitor Services/Recreation	$ 1,285	$ 141
Law Enforcement	$ 2,534	$ 2,534
TOTAL	$505,344	$157,252

*Figures are for the fee-simple portion only, and include salary for 1 FTE.

Half Circle L Ranch

Collier and Hendry Counties — Critical Natural Lands

Purpose for State Acquisition

Located within primary habitat zones for both the Florida panther and the Florida Black bear the project complements the ongoing conservation efforts in this region of the state for these and numerous other species. Protection of these and other endangered and threatened species is a primary concern. Habitat and hydrological restoration of disturbed areas is another goal of state acquisition of this project. Public recreation compatible with resource protection is also an acquisition goal. More information is cited below in the Public Uses description.

Manager

The Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC) is the designated lead manager for the project. All management activities on Florida Forever land should include a monitoring component so that managers can judge the effectiveness of their actions. Management plans, which are required for all Florida Forever land, should indicate specifically how and when the results of management activities will be monitored and how that information will be used to improve subsequent management activities.

General Description

Adjoining the southern boundary of the Devil's Garden Florida Forever project, the southwestern boundary of the Dinner Island Wildlife Management Area, and the southeastern boundary of the Okaloacoochee Slough State Forest/ Wildlife Management Area in Collier and Hendry counties, this proposal contains approximately 11,182 acres.

The dominant communities on the property are basin and depression marshes, wet prairies, hydric/mesic hammocks, and wet/mesic flatwoods. Forty-five percent of the project has been converted to improved pasture, row crops, and citrus.

According to the Florida Natural Areas Inventory there are eight rare plants and animals recorded on the site. More than 60 percent of the lands within the Half Circle L Ranch project proposal are designated as Strategic Habitat Conservation Areas. In actuality, nearly all of the land in this project is classified as a Primary Zone or Priority One for panther habitat (currently used by panthers), and the Florida black bear. The remainder of the site is identified as a Secondary Zone for panther habitat (buffer areas for dispersing cats or areas that could be converted to Primary Zone status with restoration), by the Panther Subgroup of the Multispecies/Ecosystem Recovery Implementation Team. Radio telemetry studies have confirmed panther use of the site.

Public Use

Due to extensive wetlands, the project is limited in its ability to provide year-round diverse resource-based recreational opportunities. Hiking and horseback trails would be traversable in limited dry season conditions. In the more upland sites, the project can accommodate, to one degree or another, camping, picnicking, wildlife

Half Circle L Ranch
FNAI Elements

Florida Panther	G5T1/S1
Florida Black Bear	G5T2/S2
Narrow-leaved Strap Fern	G4G5/S1
Florida Sandhill Crane	G5T2T3/S2S3
Hand Fern	G4/S2
Wood Stork	G4/S2
Crested Caracara	G5/S2
Florida Burrowing Owl	G4T3/S3
White Ibis	G5/S4

9 rare species are associated with the project

Placed on List	**2003**
Projects Area (GIS Acres)	**11,182**
Acres Acquired (GIS)	**0**
At a Cost Of	**$0**
Acres Remaining (GIS)	**11,182**
With Estimated (tax assessed) Value of:	**$2,811,833**

observation (nature study), and environmental education. Depending on management emphasis, hunting can also be supported. Due to the wet conditions of the project, bicycling is questionable and would require further review. Should it be considered suitable, bicycling would be limited in its range throughout the property.

Acquisition Planning
The project consists of some 11,182 (GIS) acres, multiple parcels and two owners. The 2002 tax assessed/taxable value is estimated at $2,811,833.00. On June 6, 2003 the Acquisition and Restoration Council (ARC) added this project to the A List of Florida Forever projects. In 2004 ARC moved this project to the B List of the Florida Forever projects.

On December 9, 2011 ARC placed this project in the Critical Natural Lands category.

Coordination
This project is adjacent to Okaloacoochee Slough State Forest (approximately 32,039 acres) and Dinner Island Wildlife Management Area (approximately 19,639 acres). The Panther Glades and Devil's Garden Florida Forever projects are also adjacent.

Management Policy Statement
The primary land management goal for the project is to restore, maintain and protect in perpetuity all native ecosystems; to integrate compatible human use; and to ensure long-term viability of populations and species considered rare. An ecosystem approach will guide the management activities on this project.

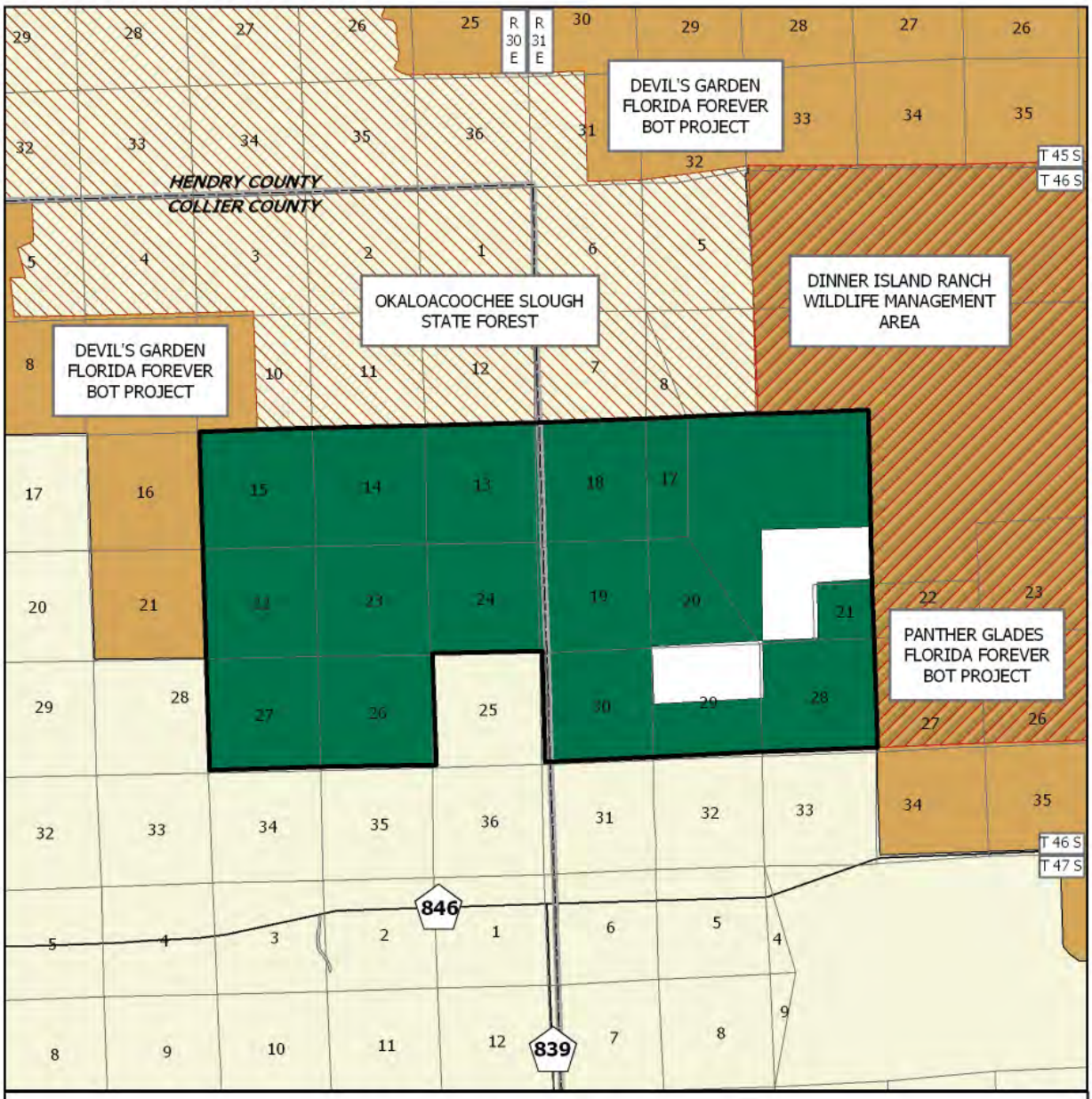
Management Prospectus
Qualifications for state designation The project's size and diversity makes it desirable for use and management as part of Okaloacoochee Slough State Forest, or Dinner Island Wildlife Management Area. Management is contingent upon the state obtaining legal public access to the site and acquiring fee simple title to the parcel. Major communities represented on this project include swale, slough, basin marsh, depression marsh, wet prairie, strand swamp, dome swamp, hammock, mesic and wet flatwoods. These community types are consistent with the adjacent state forest and the wildlife management area.

Manager FWC.

Conditions affecting intensity of management Much of the project's drier natural community types have been disturbed; many converted to some improved form of agriculture. This conversion usually means some type of hydrologic alteration to facilitate water management has occurred. This property contains vast areas of wetlands with sensitive natural resources; accordingly, land management and public use will specifically be structured to improve and protect these areas. The level of management intensity and related management costs is expected to be initially high to obtain the necessary information and resources to restore and manage this system as a part of Okaloacoochee State Forest and/or the Dinner Island Wildlife Management Area. Once this information is obtained and the resources are available, long-term management costs are expected to be moderate to maintain this area. The FWC reports that wildlife habitat values and habitat restoration on the semi-improved pasture and native range areas could be improved and potentially restored by removing cattle grazing and utilizing prescribed fire.

Timetable for implementing management Restoration of the natural communities on this project will be a priority. Initial or intermediate management efforts will concentrate on resource inventory, restoration planning, fire management and planning, site security, public access, and removal of exotic species. The inventory of the site's natural resources and threatened and endangered flora and fauna will be conducted to provide the basis for formulation of management goals. Restoration efforts will focus on water flow alterations, ditching, agriculture improvements to the land, and perpetuating natural communities that have historically been changed. Steps will be taken to ensure that the public is provided appropriate access while simultaneously affording protection of sensitive resources. Public use will be limited to activities that will have little or no impact to these areas. Long-range goals 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. Archaeological and historic sites will be managed in coordination with the Division of Historical Resources.

Revenue-generating potential Timber sales will be conducted as needed to improve or maintain desirable



HALF CIRCLE L RANCH

HENDRY AND COLLIER COUNTIES

- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Other Florida Forever BOT Projects
- State Owned Lands
- Other Conservation Lands

N W E S

0 0.5 1 2 Miles



SEPTEMBER 2006

ecosystem conditions. These sales will primarily take place in pine stands and will provide a variable source of revenue dependent upon a variety of factors. Because of the existing condition of the timber resource on theproperty, revenue generating potential of this project is expected to be low. Additional revenue would be generated from sales of hunting licenses, fishing licenses, wildlife management area stamps and other special hunting stamps. Some revenues might be realized in the future from ecotourism activities which can be economically developed.

Capital project expenditures Florida Forever capital project expenditures will be needed on this parcel for hydrological restoration, for public access and public use. This management prospectus is not intended to be an application for capital project expenditure; however, as more information is gathered and an analysis of the site is completed an application may be submitted for capital project expenditure funds. It is anticipated that some the existing roads will be used as multi-use trails for hiking, horseback riding and off-road bicycling.

Management costs and sources of revenue It is anticipated that management funding will come from the CARL trust fund. Budget needs for interim management are estimated as follows (2003):

SALARY (2 FTE)	**$70,751**
EXPENSE	**$261,372**
OPERATING CAPITAL OUTLAY	**$300,600**
TOTAL	**$632,723**

Updated February 8, 2016



Close-up of a Florida Burrowing Owl, from the Florida Photographic Archives, Florida Department of State

Hall Ranch

Charlotte County — Partnerships

Purpose for State Acquisition
Inland from the rapidly growing coast of southwest 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 (FWC).

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
This project is at negotiated impasse because negotiations on the essential or core parcel have been unsuccessful and have reached an impasse (or the owners are not willing to consider a sale to the state). 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 April 6, 2001, the Council transferred this project to the "B" Grouping. On December 9, 2011 ARC placed this project in the Partnerships and Regional Initiatives category.

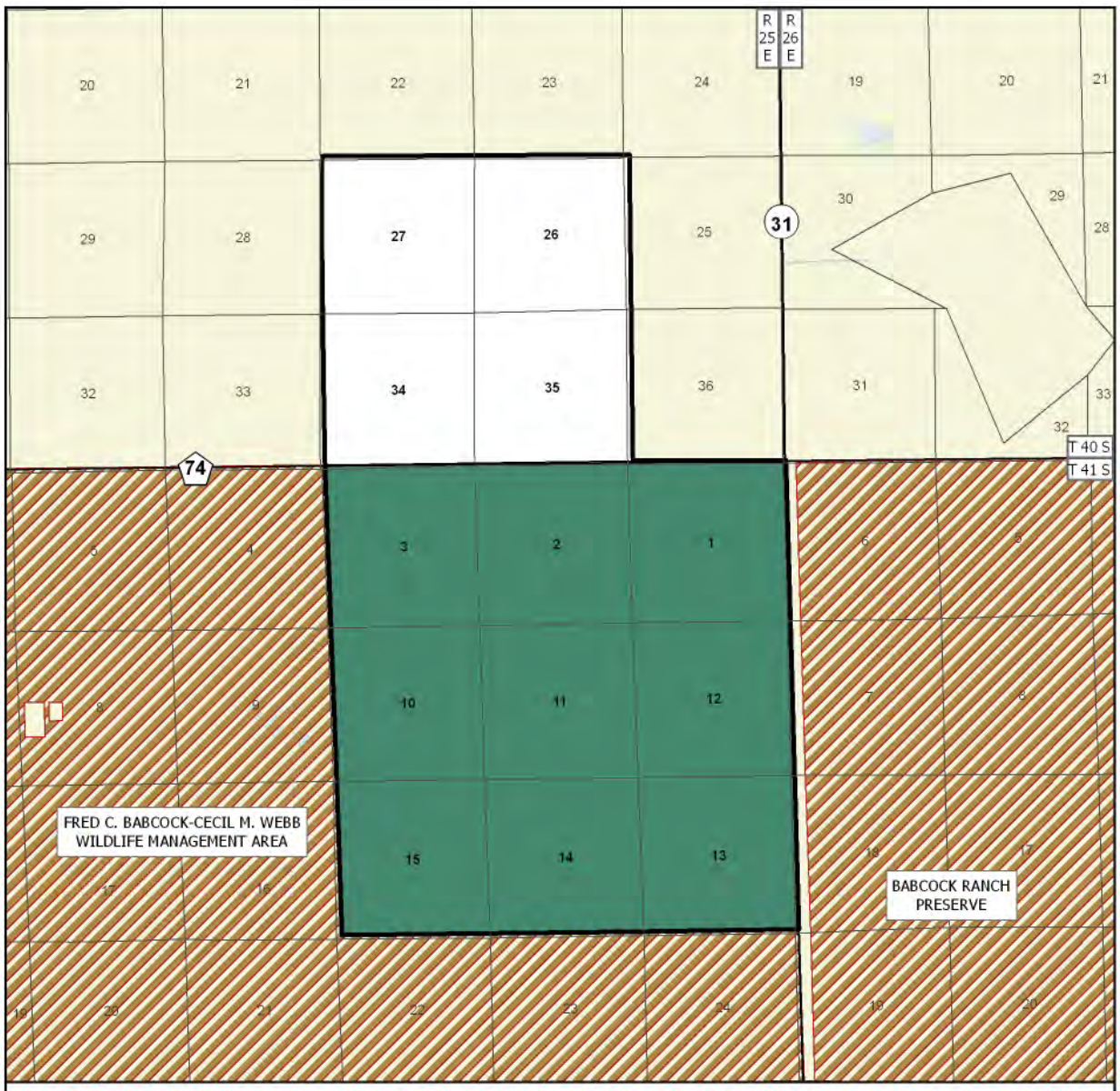
On December 9, 2011, this project was placed in the Partnerships category of Florida Forever projects.

Coordination
The FWC is considered an acquisition partner on this project.

Management Policy Statement
The primary objective of management of the Hall Ranch 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

Hall Ranch FNAI Elements	
Florida Black Bear	G5T2/S2
Sherman's Fox Squirrel	G5T3/S3
Crested Caracara	G5/S2
3 rare species are associated with the project	

Placed on List	**1997**
Project Area (GIS Acres)	**8,519**
Acres Acquired (GIS)	**0**
at a Cost of	**$0**
Acres Remaining (GIS)	**8,519**
Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	**$4,997,720**



HALL RANCH

CHARLOTTE COUNTY

Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary

Essential Parcel(s) Remaining

State Owned Lands





0 0.5 1 2 Miles

FEBRUARY 2010

carefully controlled consumptive uses such as hunting and timber harvesting. Managers should control access to the project; limit public vehicles to one or a few main roads; thoroughly inventory the resources; restore the hydrological disturbances; burn 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 actually preserve 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 FWC 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 nonnative 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 FWC, describing the goals and objectives of future resource management. Long-range plans will stress ecosystem management and 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 be implemented. An all-season prescribed burn management plan will be developed and implemented with 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 percent), cypress domes/strands (4 percent) and xeric hammock (2 percent). Where appropriate and practical, these resources will be managed using acceptable silvicultural practices as recommended by the Florida Forest Service. 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 percent 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 FWC will cooperate with other state and local government agencies in managing the area.

Updated March 26, 2015

1997 Management Cost Summary/FWC

Category Fund Source	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

Heather Island / Ocklawaha River

Marion County **Partnerships**

Purpose for State Acquisition

The Heather Island/Ocklawaha River project offers important ecological benefits. Foremost among those benefits are links with existing public conservation lands, corridors for wildlife dispersal, preservation of habitat for rare species, corridors for wildlife dispersal and floodplain protection. Given its diversity of wildlife species, quality of plant communities, and strategic location, this project has substantial conservation attributes. This project may also help complete the Florida National Scenic Trail, a statewide non-motorized trail that crosses a number of Florida Forever project sites. The trail is a congressionally designated national scenic trail.

Manager

The Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC) is the lead manager for most of the southern two parcels: Marshall Swamp and Cow Hammock, approximately 5,200 acres. The remaining parcels, approximately 12,700 acres, will be managed by the Division of Recreation and Parks (DRP) (portions between Sharpes Ferry Road and the Silver River) and the Florida Forest Service/FFS (aka Division of Forestry/DOF).

General Description

The Heather Island/Ocklawaha River project consists of approximately 19,953 (GIS) acres in Marion County. The project area consists of a mosaic of upland and wetland communities with the majority being forested wetlands. Several conservation areas including the Ocala National Forest and the Cross Florida Greenway Recreation and Conservation Areas border the project. The project will protect and restore the floodplain and the adjacent upland forests along the Ocklawaha River. The project area provides suitable habitat for the black bear and the rare plant pink root. The Heather Island/ Ocklawaha River project was previously on the CARL acquisition list, but was removed due to an impasse reached with unwilling sellers in 2000. Recently the landowners have expressed an interest in selling to the state and/or the St. Johns Water Management District (SJRWMD). To date the SJRWMD has acquired approximately 4,465 acres within the original CARL project boundaries.

Public Use

The Heather Island/Ocklawaha River project can accommodate a diversity of resource-based recreation opportunities, such as hiking, environmental resource appreciation and education, picnicking, camping, horseback riding and bicycling. Depending on management emphasis the property will also support hunting. The project abuts the Ocklawaha River or public lands adjacent to the river that could accommodate shoreline freshwater fishing and or boat launching sites.

Acquisition Planning

On December 5, 2002, the Acquisition & Restoration Council (ARC) added the Heather Island/Ocklawaha River project to Group A of the Florida Forever (FF) 2003 Priority list. This fee-simple project, sponsored by Office & Greenway Trails (OGT) and the St. Johns River Water Management District (SJRWMD), consisted of approximately 19,949 GIS acres, two landowners, the Rayonier Timberland Corp. and the Alawest-Al LLC, and a 2001 taxable value of $32,234,776. The essential parcels were identified as the Rayonier ownership and should be mapped and appraised first.

Heather Island/Ocklawaha River FNAI Elements	
Florida Black Bear	G5T2/S2
Gopher Tortoise	G3/S3
2 rare species are associated with the project	

Placed on List	**2002**
Project Area (GIS Acres)	**19,953**
Acres Acquired (GIS)	**6,263**
at a Cost of	**$1,165,000**
Acres Remaining (GIS)	**13,690**
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	**$31,588,376**

On January 25, 2005, ARC moved this project to Group B of the 2005 Florida Forever Priority list.

On December 9, 2011 ARC placed this project in the Partnerships and Regional Initiatives category.

On January 11, 2011 about 400 acres (TNC/Rayonier Forest Resources LP--$1,165,000) were purchased by DRP to be managed by DRP as Silver River Addition.

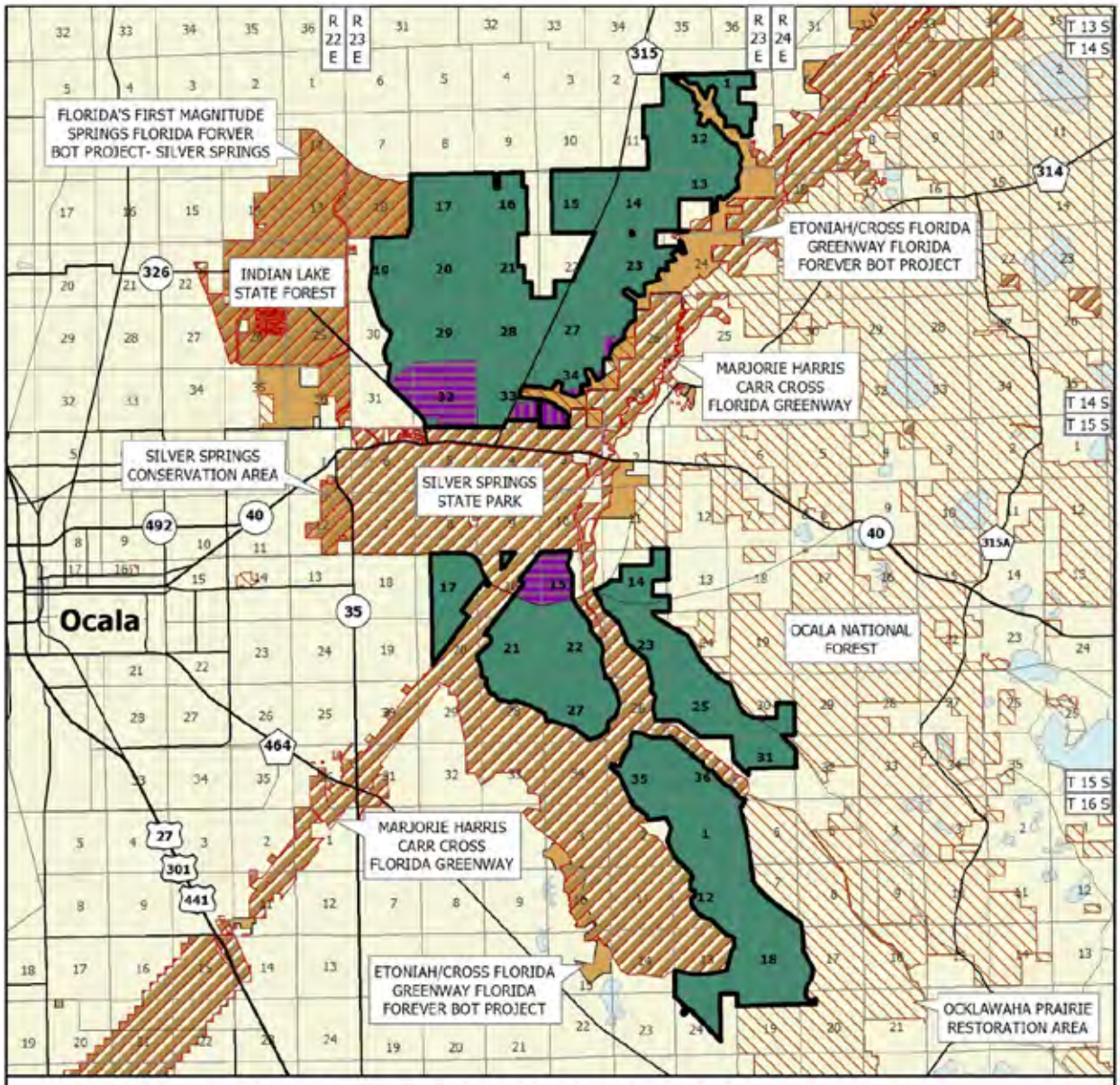
Coordination
This project will be acquired in partnership with SJRWMD, with a mixture of state and WMD funding. Contribution percentages have not been determined.

Management Policy Statement
Priority will be given to conserving and protecting environmentally unique native habitats, and threatened and endangered species. Management programs will be designed to conserve, protect, manage and/or restore important ecosystems, landscapes, forests and water resources. The tract will also be managed to provide opportunities for biking, camping, canoeing, environmental and cultural resource education, fishing, hiking, hunting, and wildlife viewing.

The connection and proximity of this project to other conservation lands, as well is its landscape diversity and high quality wetlands, provide important habitats for wildlife populations and a unique environment for outdoor recreation in Florida. Since the principal purposes of the proposal are to protect habitat for wildlife, management goals will be oriented to conserving and protecting these species and carefully managing public access.

Management Prospectus
Qualifications for state designation Based upon a review of the Florida Forever Act, this project meets the Goals and Measures, as outlined in Statute to increase nature-based recreation, to enhance the coordination and completion of land acquisition projects, to increase the protection of Florida's biodiversity at the species, natural community, and landscape levels, to protect, restore, and maintain the quality and natural functions of land, water, and wetland systems of the state, and to increase the amount of forestland available for sustainable management of natural resources.

Manager The high wildlife resource value of the Heather Island/Ocklawaha River proposal indicates that the FWC is the suitable lead manager for most of the southern two parcels (Marshall Swamp and Cow Hammock: approximately 5,200 acres), with the remaining parcels (approximately 12,700 acres) to be managed by DRP between Sharpes Ferry Road and the Silver River, and FFS.
Conditions affecting intensity of management Some portions of the project include lands that are low-need tracts, requiring basic resource management including the frequent use of prescribed fire where appropriate. However, since more than 53 percent of the proposal area has been disturbed for silviculture or other purposes, significant restoration activities are contemplated for some of the acreage on which fee title is acquired. FWC will use restoration techniques recommended by specialists in the field of ecological restoration, including the most recent advancements identified by on-going research and lessons learned on the ground through adaptive management. The primary management needed to preserve the less disturbed natural communities will involve introducing prescribed fire and carefully managing public use. Biotic surveys will be a priority, since many rare or listed species are expected to be present. Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure. During the first year after acquisition, emphasis will be on site security, posting boundaries, public access, fire management, resource inventory and removing refuse. A conceptual management plan will be developed by the FWC describing management goals and specific objectives to implement future resource management. Long-range plans will emphasize restoring and maintaining ecosystem functions; restoring native wildlife populations and wildlife diversity, including protecting and managing threatened and endangered species; and management for sustainable public use of game wildlife populations balanced with other wildlife oriented recreational activities. Multiple use principles will be practiced where compatible with resource management goals and acquisition.
Cooperators in management activities The FWC should cooperate with other state and local governmental agencies, including the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP), FFS and the SJRWMD in managing the area. The high wildlife resource value of the Heather Island/Ocklawaha River proposal indicates the FWC is the suitable lead manager for most of the southern two parcels (Marshall Swamp and Cow Hammock: approximately 5,200 acres), with the remaining parcels (approximately 12,700 acres) to be managed by the DEP and the FFS as lead agencies.



HEATHER ISLAND/OCKLAWAHA RIVER

MARION COUNTY

- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Acquired for Conservation (Fee Simple)
- Acquired for Conservation (Less-Than-Fee)
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Other Florida Forever BOT Projects
- State Owned Lands
- Other Conservation Lands

0 1.5 3 6 Miles



DECEMBER 2015

Management costs and sources of revenue The harvest and sale of forest products should continue to provide revenues under State management, where silvicultural activities are consistent with wildlife habitat management objectives. The FWC, however, will seek to expand and enhance the revenue-generating potential of the property improving wildlife diversity and providing a broad spectrum of resource-based recreational opportunities. Additional revenue will be generated from sales of hunting licenses, fishing licenses, wildlife management area stamps and other special hunting stamps. Some revenues might be realized in the future from recreational user fees and ecotourism and wildlife viewing activities. The Heather Island/Ocklawaha River proposal, when acquired by the State, will require one FTE position to manage the project area. However, if certain activities are privatized, it would reduce the number of FTEs required. Funding for natural resource management and public use administration would come from the CARL Trust Fund. See the anticipated costs below. Revenue sources would likely include public use fees and timber harvests.

Updated February 2, 2016

Management Cost Summary/FWC (including salaries for 4 FTEs, although some activities may be privatized.)

Resource Management	**Startup:**	**Recurring:**
	$ 271,345	**$327,189**
Administration	**$ 75,494**	**$ 25,133**
Support	**$ 149,080**	**$ 31,566**
Capital Improvements	**$1,130,236**	**$ 119,119**
Visitor Services/Recreation	**$ 2,361**	**$ 141**
Law Enforcement	**$ 13,874**	**$ 13,874**
Total	**$1,642,389**	**$517,020**

Management Cost Summary/FFS		
Salary (2FTE)	**$80,870**	
Expense	**$117,500**	
Operating Capital Outlay	**$225,600**	
Total	**$423,970**	

Management Cost Summary/DRP		
Expense	**$0**	**$8,700**
FCO	**$268,000**	**$0**
Total	**$268,000**	**$8,700**

Hixtown Swamp

Madison County **Critical Natural Lands**

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 (FWC).

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 percent), as well as shrub swamp (20 percent), 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.

Hixtown Swamp
FNAI Elements

Bird Rookery	G5/SNR
Incised Groove-bur	G3/S2
Eastern Diamondback Rattlesnake	G4/S3
Little Blue Heron	G5/S4
White Ibis	G5/S4

6 rare species are associated with the project

Public Use

This project is designated as a wildlife management area, with uses such as hiking, picnicking, camping and wildlife observation.

Acquisition Planning

Phase I (essential): Mitchell (aka Musselwhite), G&G, Miller, Collins, Genecer, Muggee and Gillman (contingent upon 50 percent donation).

On December 9, 2011, this project was placed in the Critical Natural Lands category of Florida Forever projects.

Coordination

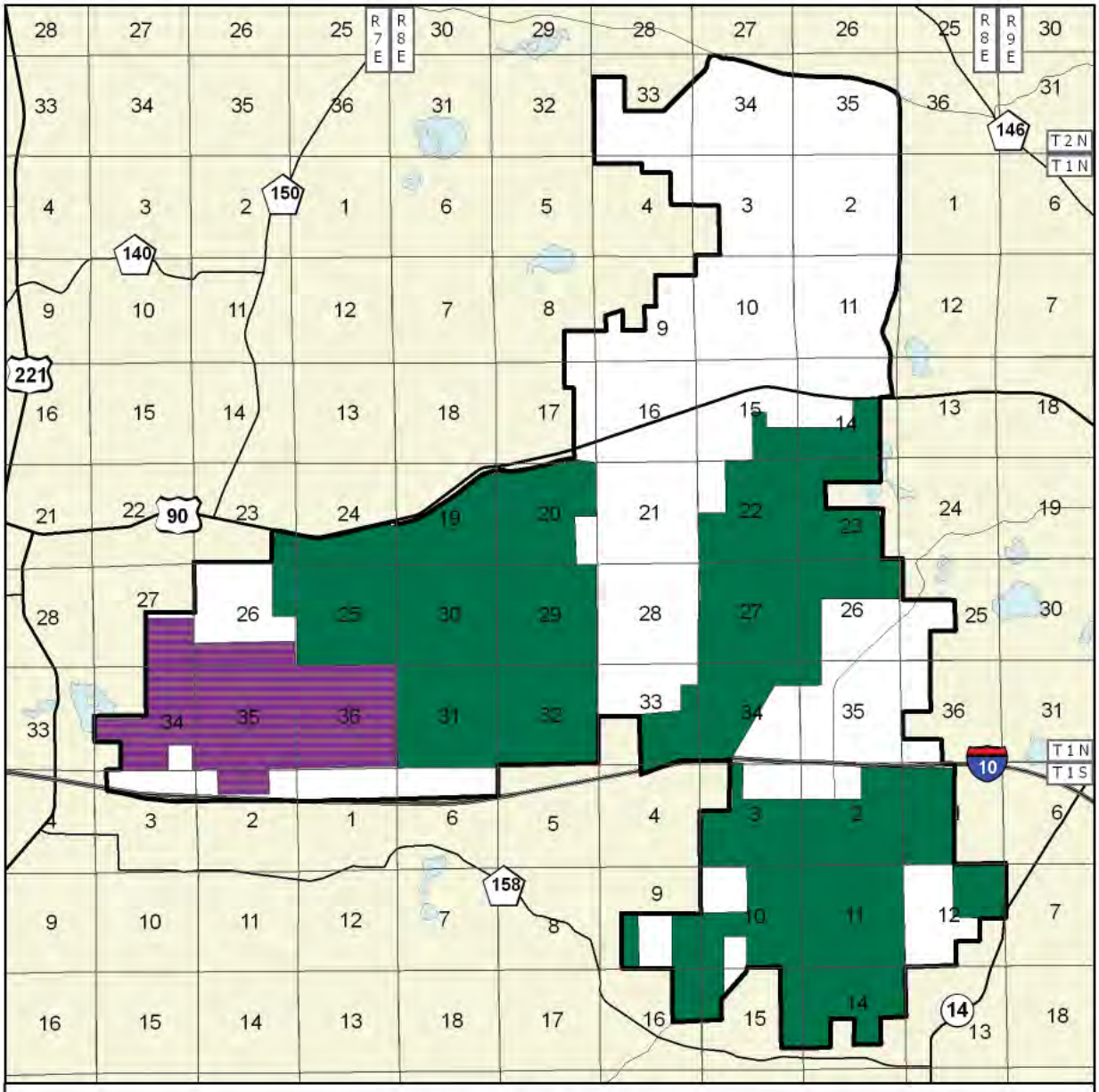
Suwannee River Water Management District (SRWMD) is an acquisition partner.

Management Policy Statement

The primary goals of management of the Hixtown Swamp 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.

Placed on List	**1993**
Project Area (GIS Acres)	**24,479**
Acres Acquired (GIS)	**2,081***
at a Cost of	**$200,331**
Acres Remaining (GIS)	**22,399**
Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	**$9,542,800**

***Acquired by SRWMD**



HIXTOWN SWAMP

MADISON COUNTY

Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary

Acquired

Essential Parcel(s) Remaining

0 0.5 1 2

Miles



AUGUST 2006

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 FWC will manage the project.

Conditions affecting intensity of management This natural wetlands system now generally requires basic resource management and protection, but is in danger of being modified hydrologically in order to drain the area for timber and agricultural production. Pine plantations and agricultural areas on the uplands will require restoration. Depending on the nature and extent of public recreational use determined by the management planning process, there may be additional needs for management of public-use facilities.

Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure Within the first year after acquisition, management activities will concentrate on site security, natural resource management and conceptual planning. Public-use facilities will be developed in succeeding years.

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

Cooperators in management activities The Florida Forest Service (FFS) of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (DACS) is recommended as a cooperator to assist in reforestation of the upland areas.

Updated February 8, 2016

Management Cost Summary/FWC

Category	Startup	Recurring
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL
Salary	$180,000	$180,000
OPS	$5,500	$5,500
Expense	$45,500	$40,000
OCO	$124,800	$10,000
FCO$0	$0	$0
TOTAL	$355,800	$236,500

Horse Creek Ranch

DeSoto and Hardee Counties — Less-Than-Fee

Purpose for State Acquisition

The purpose for state acquisition of this conservation easement is to provide a buffer for Horse Creek, a high water-quality tributary of the Peace River; provide for habitat protection and enhancement of numerous rare species and imperiled natural communities; and afford additional resource protection for the Peace River waters and riverine wetlands within the boundaries of the Peaceful Horse Ranch and Peace River Refuge Florida Forever projects, the downstream Charlotte Harbor Estuary, and the Gasparilla Sound-Charlotte Harbor Aquatic Preserve.

Manager

The owner has expressed interest in preserving this land with a conservation easement, which would be monitored by the Office of Environmental Services (OES) of the Division of State Lands or its successor.

General Description

The Horse Creek Ranch project is approximately 16,316 (GIS) acres in size and its tax assessed just value is $35.5 million. It is in southwestern Hardee County and northwestern DeSoto County, southwest of the town of Wauchula. It is held by a single. The county line divides the ranch about midway north-south. County Roads (CR) 663 and 661 form the eastern boundary in a portion of the north and south, respectively, and CR 665 traverses the northern third of the property east-west.

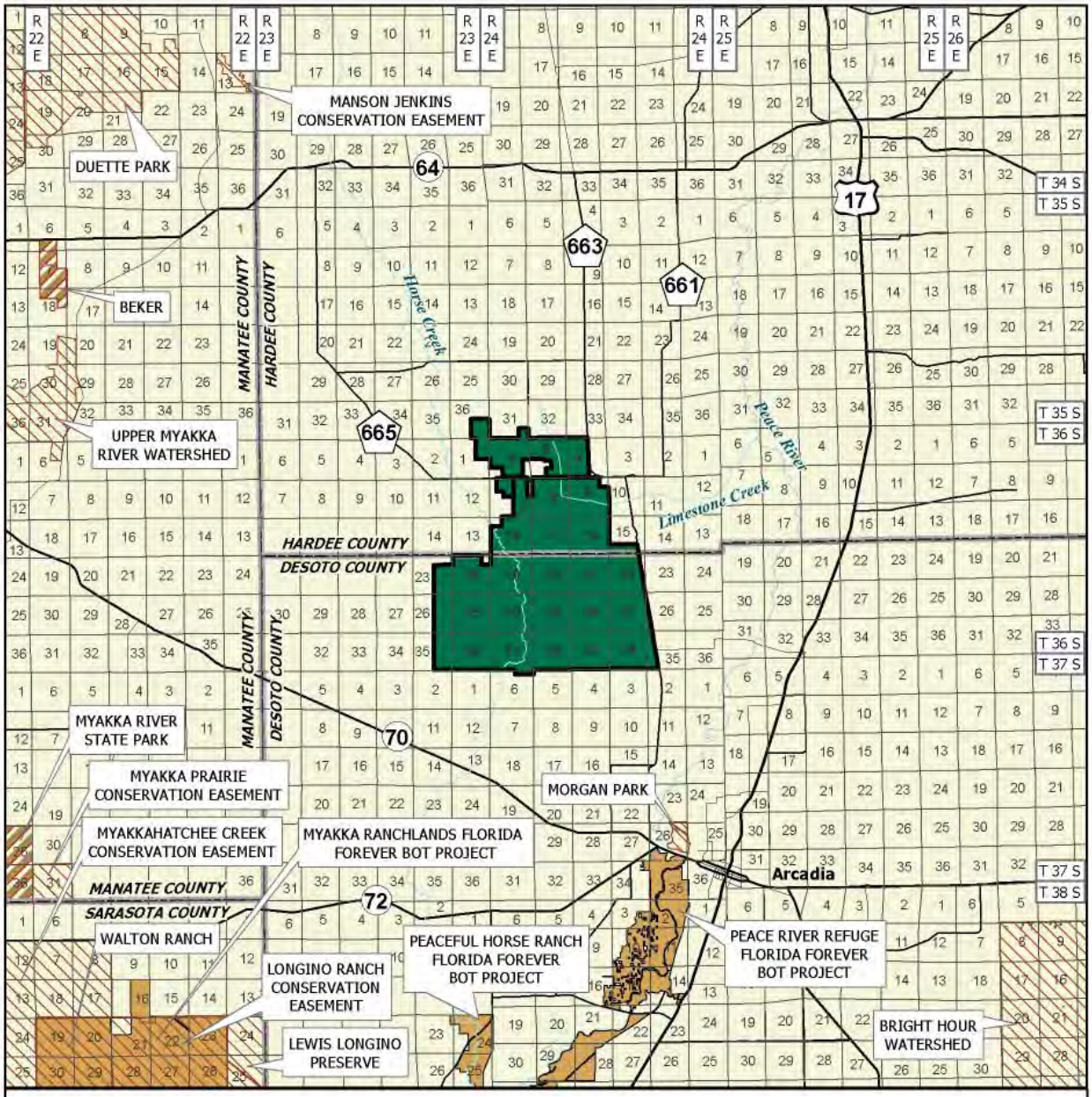
Horse Creek Ranch FNAI Elements	
Gopher Tortoise	G3/S3
Florida Sandhill Crane	G5T2T3/S2S3
Crested Caracara	G5/S2
Eastern Diamondback Rattlesnake	G4/S3
White Ibis	G5/S4
Little Blue Heron	G5/S4
6 rare species are associated with the project	

Approximately 52 percent of the project is in natural condition. Relatively little area is occupied by invasive exotic plants. The natural communities include mesic and wet flatwoods, bottomland forest, depression and basin marshes, mesic hammock, scrubby flatwoods, baygall, and blackwater streams. The natural uplands are principally longleaf-pine-dominated mesic flatwoods with pockets of scrubby flatwoods on the highest elevations and more hydric wet flatwoods in the ecotone between the uplands and the Horse Creek floodplain.

A large block of high quality mesic flatwoods extends from the eastern floodplain of Horse Creek to the eastern boundary of the property in the southern part of the project. The groundcover in these flatwoods is in excellent condition and is well managed with prescribed fire. There is a lush, diverse mixture of low shrubs, grasses and other vegetation, all less than one meter in height.

Smaller pockets of flatwoods occur to the north and also to the west of Horse Creek. Extensive stands of old growth longleaf pines occur in the southern portions of the property. Smaller patches of flatwoods that support a mix of South Florida slash pine and longleaf pine can be found in the northeastern portion of the project. Hurricane Charley in 2004 severely damaged large, mature stands of slash and longleaf pines (up to 80 percent according to the applicant). The canopy is now very sparse and regeneration is patchy, although some regeneration may not be visible, not yet taller than the groundcover. The owner has left many snags that greatly benefit cavity nesting birds.

Placed on List	**2010**
Project Area (GIS Acres)	**16,316**
Acres Acquired (GIS)	**0**
at a Cost of	**$0**
Acres Remaining (GIS)	**16,316**
Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	**$9,893,163**



HORSE CREEK RANCH

DESOTO AND HARDEE COUNTIES

- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Other Florida Forever BOT Projects
- State Owned Lands
- Other Conservation Lands

N W E S

0 2 4 8 Miles



JANUARY 2011

The majority of the remainder of the property is extensive areas of improved pastures and old agricultural fields (approximately 46 percent) that are distributed throughout. The property is a working cattle ranch, and there are some small areas of row crops and sod fields.

Horse Creek and Limestone Creek are blackwater streams, as is typical of most creeks in the area. A small tributary to Horse Creek on the western side of the property, called "Sand Gully" by the property owner, appears to be, at least in part, a seepage stream. The segment of this tributary that was visited ran clear and shallow over white sand, at the base of a sandy slope. The tributary may have been channelized in the past; the owner stated that it is "flashy" i.e., water quickly rises during heavy rains and quickly subsides afterwards. Limestone Creek has been channelized throughout its length on the property. Horse Creek appears to be in good, relatively unaltered condition.

A 5.3-mile stretch of the middle reaches of Horse Creek, a major tributary to the Peace River, runs south through the project. The surrounding area is largely pasture land and citrus groves, and the property is not contiguous with any existing conservation lands. An approximately 243-acre inholding (citrus grove) straddles CR 665 in the northern portion of the project. Along the Peace River, DeSoto County's Morgan Park is four miles south and the Southwest Florida Water Management District's Lower Peace River Corridor is 16 miles south of the project. With the exception of the 520-acre Altman Tract Conservation Easement at the headwaters of Horse Creek in Manatee County, no other conservation lands are along this important tributary.

Public Use
While there is the possibility that some kind of limited public access could be negotiated for research or school groups for educational purposes, as a working cattle ranch, any form of unrestricted or otherwise unsupervised access that could interfere with the property's economic uses or increase liability would not be acceptable to the landowner. Canoers and kayakers would observe its riverbanks passing through from the headwaters of Horse Creek to conservation areas such as Desoto County's Morgan Park.

Acquisition Planning
At the December 10, 2010 meeting, the Acquisition and Restoration Council (ARC) recommended that this less-than-fee project be added to the list.

On December 9, 2011, this project was placed in the Less-than-Fee category of Florida Forever projects.

Coordination
As a co-applicant, The Nature Conservancy is considered to be a partner on this project; however, no funding is available for assistance with acquisition. Because this project buffers Horse Creek and ensures better water quality for Horse Creek and the Peace River, the water management district would be supportive of state acquisition of this parcel.

Management Policy Statement
As a proposed conservation easement or other less-than-fee interest, the project will be managed by the private landowner with restrictions. The purchase of the development rights, the prohibition of the further conversion of existing natural areas to more intensive uses will likely be the primary focus of the conservation easement.

Management Prospectus
Qualifications for State Designation This project meets the following public purposes: Enhance the coordination and completion of land acquisition projects; Increase the protection of Florida's biodiversity at the species, natural community, and landscape levels; Protect, restore, and maintain the quality and natural functions of land, water and wetland systems of the state; Ensure that sufficient quantities of water are available to meet the current and future needs of natural systems and the citizens of the state ; Increase natural resource-based public recreation or educational opportunities; Preserve significant archaeological or historic sites; and, Increase the amount of forestland available for sustainable management of natural resources.
Manager The property will continue to be managed by the landowner with restrictions imposed by a negotiated conservation easement. The OES will be responsible for monitoring compliance with the terms and conditions of the easement unless otherwise noted.

Updated February 8, 2016

Hosford Chapman's Rhododendron Protection Zone

Gadsden and Liberty Counties **Less-Than-Fee**

Purpose for State Acquisition

The purpose for this project is to preserve a habitat for one of only two core populations of the rare Chapman's Rhododendron, a federally listed plant that is found in the world only in three Panhandle counties of Florida (Gulf, Gadsden and Liberty counties). This proposal is for a conservation easement. On the western portion of the project, the easement that would cover about 70 percent of the known Hosford area Chapman's Rhododendron. The eastern portion has greater potential for diverse forms of resource-based recreation. The project is located in an area the Office of Greenways and Trails (OGT) of the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has identified as a priority ecological greenway area that would augment the value of the Lake Talquin State Forest, and help Gadsden County increase its resource-based recreational opportunities. The Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC) identifies this area as potential habitat for a number of rare and imperiled species.

Manager

The Florida Forest Service/FFS of the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (DACS). The Office of Environmental Services (OES) will monitor any conservation easements (CE).

General Description

The original boundary of 3,262 acres extended west from State Road 267 in an irregular-shaped block on the west side of Lake Talquin. This project adjoins the Lines Tract of the Lake Talquin State Forest on the northwest side of Lake Talquin. The Wakulla Unit of the Apalachicola National Forest is approximately two miles to the south of this site. About half of this site is historically flatwoods but, over the years, most of this has been converted to pine plantations. About 75 percent of the site is now cultivated as pine plantations. About 15 percent of the site is pine flatwoods. The project has about 1,414 acres of functioning wetlands that would be protected by this acquisition.

On October 24, 2002, the Acquisition and Restoration Council (ARC) approved adding 3,648 acres that formed a connection from Lake Talquin to Apalachicola.

Hosford Chapman's Rhododendron Protection Zone
FNAI Elements

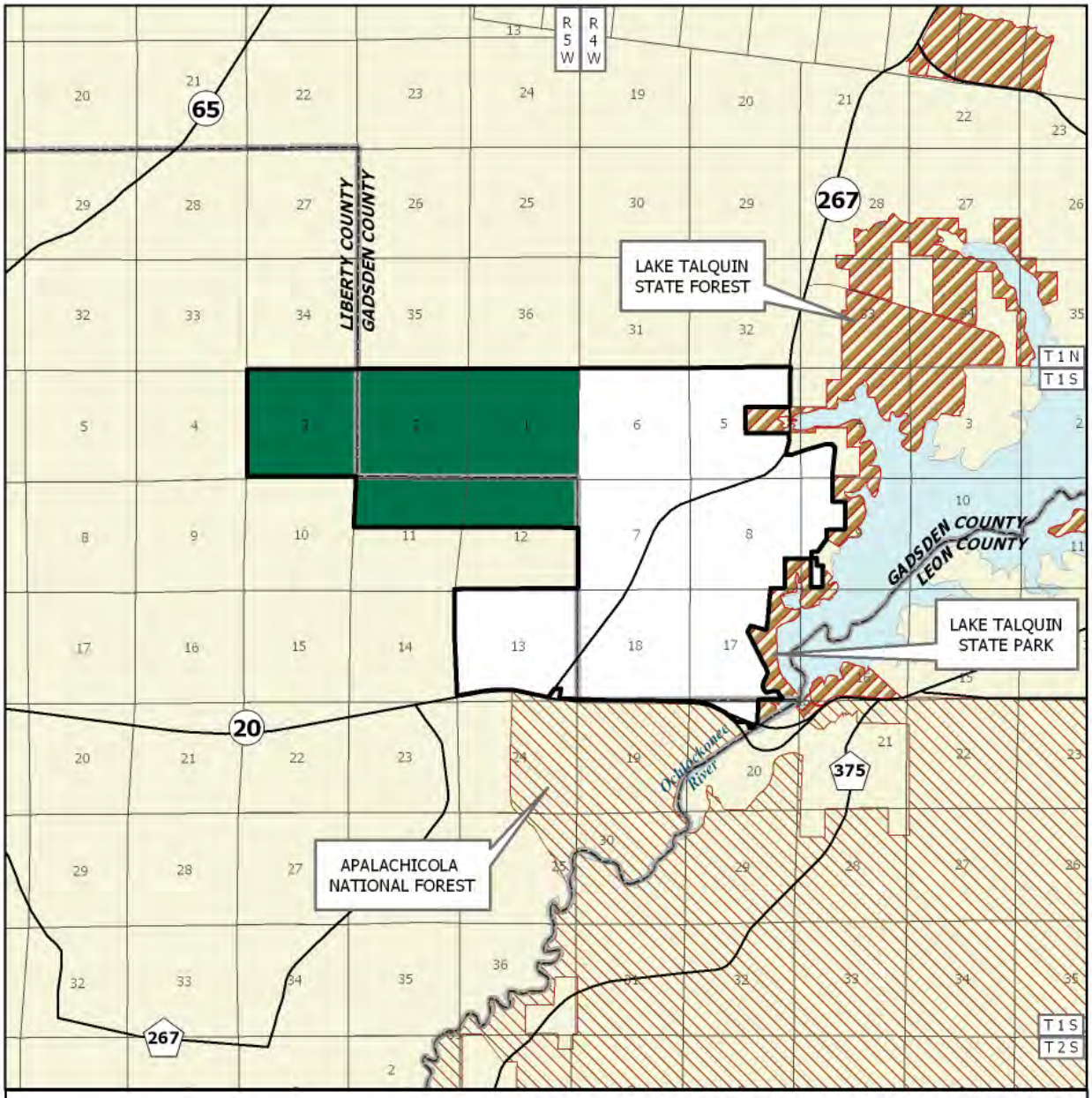
Florida Black Bear	G5T2/S2
Chapman's Rhododendron	G1/S1
Apalachicola Floater	G2/S1S2
Apalachicola Alligator Snapping Turtle	G2G3/S2
Sculptured Pigtoe	G3/S2S3
Zigzag Silkgrass	G3/S3
Suwannee Cooter	G5T3/S3
Eastern Diamondback Rattlesnake	G4/S3

8 rare species are associated with the project

Public Use

The degree of public use that could be enjoyed will be determined by the degree of ownership and public access acquired. The majority of the property is proposed as a less-than-fee acquisition. Currently the property is within the Robert Brent Wildlife Management Area, and is open to hunting, hiking, bicycling, horseback riding and nature-appreciation activities. Such activities are, of course, dependent upon permission by the owner. If public access is acquired, the project has the potential for a variety of forest related management activities. The possibility of linking this project to Lake Talquin State Forest would provide activities such as birdwatching, environmental education, hiking, horseback riding, off-road bicycling, hunting, nature study and photography.

Placed on List	**2002**
Project Area (GIS Acres)	**6,923**
Acres Acquired (GIS)	**0**
At a Cost of	**$0**
Acres Remaining (GIS)	**6,923**
With Estimated (tax assessed) Value of	**$1,064,452**



HOSFORD CHAPMAN'S RHODODENDRON PROTECTION ZONE

GADSDEN AND LIBERTY COUNTIES

- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- State Owned Lands
- Other Conservation Lands

0 1 2 4 Miles



SEPTEMBER 2006

Acquisition Planning

The Hosford Chapman's Rhododendron Protection Zone Florida Forever project was added to the 2002 Florida Forever project list at the June meeting of the Acquisition and Restoration Council (ARC) as a Group B project. The essential parcel is the St. Joe Timberlands and with the Blairwoods tract forms the connection to the Lake Talquin State Forest (3,249 acres). On October 24, 2002 ARC approved the addition of 3,648 acres to the project boundary. This addition formed the connection from the Lake Talquin State Forest to the Apalachicola National Forest.

On December 9, 2011, this project was placed in the Less-than-Fee category of Florida Forever projects.

Coordination

The Nature Conservancy and the Florida Natural Areas Inventory (FNAI) are considered acquisition partners. No alternative funding sources have been identified for the project.

Management Policy Statement

The primary goals of establishing the Hosford Chapman's Rhododendron Protection Zone project are to restore, maintain and protect in perpetuity the native ecosystems, including the core population of the rare Chapman's Rhododendron. The FFS proposes to manage the project under a multiple-use management regime consistent with the State Forest system, and in a manner designed to accomplish the goals and measures for this project as approved by the ARC. The ecosystem approach will guide the management activities of the FFS on the site.

Management Prospectus

Qualifications for state designation The major communities represented on this site are flatwoods and sandhills. The project's location and diversity make it desirable as an addition to the Lake Talquin State Forest. Its management as a state forest, or its oversight as a conservation easement, will depend upon the level of title acquired by the Board of Trustees. The highest level of protection for the rare species would be accomplished by fee simple acquisition. Parcels acquired in fee simple would be added to the state forest, contingent on obtaining some level of public access to the site.

Manager FFS/DACS proposes to manage this site as part of the Lake Talquin State Forest, with personnel from Tallahassee District Headquarters carrying out management.

Conditions affecting intensity of management

Portions of the project have been disturbed and will require restoration. Management on these sites would be structured toward creating optimal conditions for propagation of the rhododendrons. This would preclude more intensive restoration, such as some types of mechanical understory control and site preparation. Certain types of public use, if acquired, may be reduced in the most sensitive areas of the project. Additionally, water-resource development projects, stormwater management projects and any linear facilities are considered incompatible with this ecosystem and with the resource value of this project.

Timetable for implementing management, and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure If the site is a less-than-fee acquisition, management and public use will be consistent with the terms of each conservation easement. Initial and intermediate management efforts will concentrate on site security, public access, fire management, resource inventory, reforestation of areas where off-site species have been harvested, natural regeneration of native species, and any restoration activity. Steps will be taken to ensure that the public is provided appropriate access while simultaneously affording protection of sensitive resources.

Revenue-generating potential Timber sales will be conducted as needed to improve or maintain desirable ecosystems. These sales will primarily take place in upland pine stands and provide a variable source of revenue, dependent on a variety of factors. Due to the existing condition of the timber resource on this property, the revenue potential of this project is expected to be medium.

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

Management costs and sources of revenue It is anticipated that management funding will come from the Land Acquisition Trust Fund (LATF). Budget needs for interim management are estimated as follows:

Management Cost Summary/FFS (2002)

Salary (1 FTE)	**$29,000**
OCO	**$40,900**
TOTAL	**$69,900**

Updated February 8, 2016

Ichetucknee Trace

Columbia County — Critical Natural Lands

Purpose for State Acquisition

A dry valley known as the Ichetucknee Trace runs north and east of Ichetucknee Springs and marks the route of a major underground conduit supplying the springs with clear water. Though the Ichetucknee Springs State Park protects the springs and much of the Ichetucknee River that flows from them, limerock mining and other land uses near the sinks in the Trace pose a threat to that conduit of groundwater that flows to the springs. Limerock mines and sinks along the trace have exposed the conduit in some areas, leaving these areas vulnerable to pollutants from mining and encroaching development. Acquiring the nine project sites will help protect the trace and the underlying conduit, and will improve the quality and quantity of Ichetucknee Springs water. Acquisition will also provide the public with a park and a fishing area.

Manager

Columbia County, the Department of Environmental Protection's (DEP) Division of Recreation and Parks (DRP), the Office of Greenways and Trails (OGT) and the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC).

General Description

The project includes two active limerock mines and seven other sinkhole sites along the Trace. More than 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.

Ichetucknee Trace
FNAI Elements

Gopher Tortoise	G3/S3
Swallow-tailed Kite	G5/S2
Giant Orchid	G2G3/S2
Hobbs' Cave Amphipod	G2G3/S2S3
Pallid Cave Crayfish	G2G3/S2S3

5 rare species are associated with the project

Public Use

This project qualifies as a fish management area, recreation park, 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

The essential parcels are Anderson Mining (acquired) and Kirby (acquired) 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 Board of Trustees (BOT) authorized DEP's Division of State Lands (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: Rose Sink (since acquired), Saylor Sink (acquired), and Clay Hole Creek.

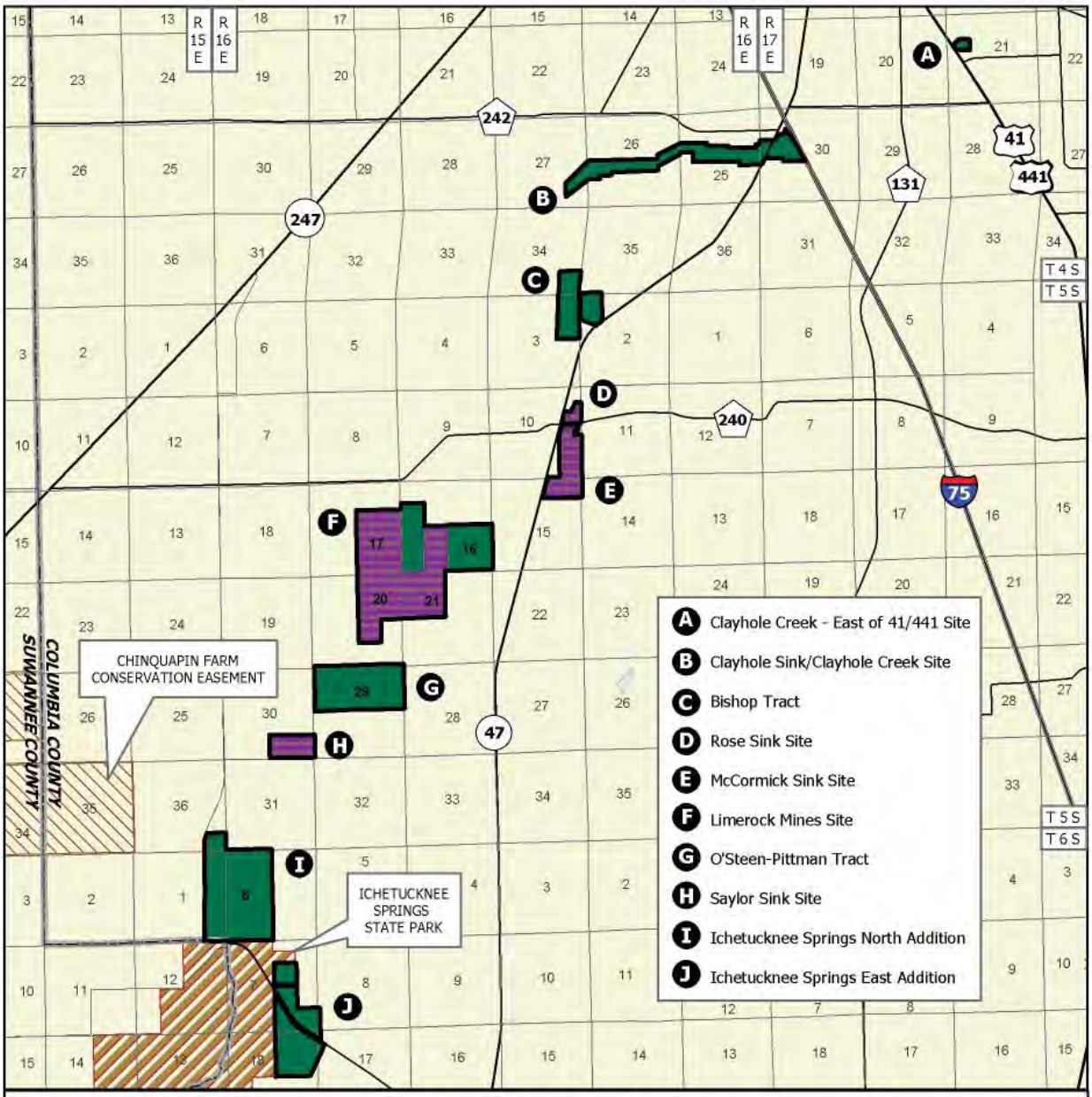
On July 18, 2000, the Council added 200 acres to the project.

On August 9, 2002 the Trust for Public Land donated the 2-acre parcel around Rose Sink to the State of Florida.

On December 8, 2006, ARC approved moving the project from Group B to Group A of the Florida Forever (FF) Priority list.

Placed on List	**1997**
Project Area (GIS Acres)	**2,786**
Acres Acquired (GIS)	**900***
at a Cost of	**$33,433,774**
Acres Remaining (GIS)	**1,886**
Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	**$1,874,065**

***Includes donated acreage**



ICHETUCKNEE TRACE

COLUMBIA COUNTY

- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Acquired for Conservation (Fee Simple)
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- State Owned Lands
- Other Conservation Lands

N W E S

0 1 2 4 Miles



JUNE 2011

On August 15, 2003 the Council added 7.8 acres to the project boundaries.

On December 8, 2006, ARC approved moving the project from Group B to Group A of the Florida Forever (FF) Priority list.

On February 16, 2007, the ARC approved a fee-simple, 120-acre addition (Kirby parcel within the Limerock Mines Site) to the project boundary. It was sponsored by John Hankinson, Jr., consisted of one landowner, B. L. Kirby, and a single parcel with a taxable value of $26,160. The Office of Greenways & Trails (OGT) will manage this essential parcel.

On June 15, 2007, the ARC approved a fee-simple, 1,050-acre addition (aka Sinks Addition) to the project boundary. The proposal was sponsored by the Thousand Friends of Florida, consisted of 34 parcels, 18 landowners, and a taxable value of $1,397,263. The O'Stern-Pittman Tract, Bishop Tract, Ichetucknee Springs East Addition, and acreage added to the existing Limerock Mines Site and Ichetucknee Springs North make up this addition. The OGT has agreed to manage the parcels adjacent to its proposed Columbia County Recreation Area as part of that area, and the DRP will serve as the project manager for the remaining parcels. The added parcels have been designated as essential.

On December 29, 2010, 12.96 acres in Rose Sink (Kirby Mine Area) at a value of $214,372 were donated by TPL. The DRP will manage this.

On December 9, 2011, this project was designated as a Critical Natural Lands (CNL) Florida Forever project.

Coordination

Columbia County is considered an acquisition partner for this project. The Trust for Public Land (TPL) is an intermediary.

Management Policy Statement

The primary objective of management of the Ichetucknee Trace 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 major sinkholes. Achieving this objective will help to ensure 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; 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.

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 DRP is recommended as lead manager for the site adjacent to the existing state park, and Columbia County as lead manager for the other nine sites. The 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. Considerable mining refuse is anticipated to be present and will need to be removed. Some actual salvage or demolition may be necessary. Earthmoving to abolish some roads and to spread any available soil will be extensive but will then allow plant succession to proceed. Because there is no valuable habitat here to manage, succession is the appropriate strategy. Earthmoving will allow work on planned vehicle access and parking in areas where eventual erosion to lakes can be precluded. Some fencing to prohibit or direct 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 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 fishing 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 DEP and local government agencies in managing the area.

Updated March 16, 2017

Management Cost Summary/FWC

Category Source of Funds	Startup CARL, SGTF	Recurring 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

Indian River Lagoon Blueway

Brevard, Indian River, Martin, St. Lucie and Volusia Counties **Partnerships**

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

Division of Recreation and Parks (DRP) of the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) management centers around the Mullet Creek area. The previous managing agency, DEP Coastal and Aquatic Managed Areas (CAMA), also requested that the lands purchased for this project within St. Lucie County be leased directly to the county. The county has purchased parcels using county funds, Florida Communities Trust (FCT) money and other sources, and they would like to manage the lands under a single plan. Other agencies participating as cooperating managers are Brevard County Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL) 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 (FWC) wishes to participate in the management of some sites (including Phase II sites). Additionally the St. Johns River Water Management District (SJRWMD) and South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD) will likely be cooperating managers on some sites as part of their SWIM programs. The FWC will manage that part of the project that was formally the North Indian River Lagoon project. The Pelican Island National Wildlife Refuge will manage the Pelican Island Addition site, if it is acquired. Florida Atlantic University (FAU) will manage the Harbor Branch sites. Management of lands previously owned by to Harbor Branch Oceanographic Institute will be divided among several entities. Some of the unimproved uplands will be managed by St. Lucie County Environmental Resources Division and some of the unimproved wetlands by St. Lucie County Mosquito Control District. Much of the improved acreage will be leased by the Board of Trustees for management by Harbor Branch Oceanographic Foundation or Florida Atlantic University.

Indian River Lagoon Blueway
FNAI Elements

Manatee	G2/S2
Lakela's Mint	G1/S1
Florida Scrub-jay	G2/S2
Gopher Tortoise	G3/S3
Eastern Indigo Snake	G3Q/S3
Atlantic Coast Florida Lantana	G2T1/S1
Atlantic Salt Marsh Snake	G4T1Q/S1
Burrowing Four-o'clock	G3?/S2
Coastal Vervain	G3/S3
Large-flowered Rosemary	G3/S3
Wood Stork	G4/S2
Mangrove Rivulus	G4G5/S3

16 rare species are associated with the project

General Description

The 5,136-acre, Phase I, project is located in five counties, includes 36 separate areas (combined into 20 sites), 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. Marine tidal marsh and maritime hammock, largely in good condition, cover roughly 60 per cent

Placed on List	**1998**
Project Area (Acres)	**27,451**
Acres Acquired	**7,992***
at a Cost of	**$45,794,168***
Acres Remaining	**19,459**
Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	**$90,061,244**

***Includes acreage acquired and funds spent by the SJRWMD and Martin/Brevard/Indian River counties, and Harbor Branch.**



INDIAN RIVER LAGOON BLUEWAY: OVERVIEW

VOLUSIA, BREVARD, INDIAN RIVER, ST. LUCIE, AND MARTIN COUNTIES

Map 1: Volusia County
- A. Barrier Island Marshes Sites
- B. North Indian River Lagoon Site
- C. Edgewater Sites
- D. Oak Hill Site

Map 2: Volusia and Brevard Counties
- A. North Indian River Lagoon Site
- B. North Titusville Site

Map 3: Brevard County
- A. Pine Island Site
- B. Sykes Creek Sites

Map 4: Brevard County
- A. East Merritt Island Impoundment Sites

Map 5: Brevard County
- A. Hog Point Site
- B. Washburn Cove Site
- C. Snagg Point Site
- D. Mullet Creek Site
- E. Old Oak Lodge Preserve Site

Map 6: Indian River County
- A. Pelican Island Addition Site
- B. Morgan's Impoundment Site
- C. Winter Beach Marsh Site
- D. Vossinbury Site

Map 7: Indian River and St. Lucie Counties
- A. Diamond Site
- B. Martin Site
- C. Oyster Bar Impoundment Site
- D. Avalon Site
- E. Harbor Branch Site
- F. Pappas Site
- G. Queens Island Site

Map 8: St. Lucie County
- A. Bear Point Site

Map 9: St. Lucie and Martin Counties
- A. Hutchinson Island Site
- B. Jensen Site

Map 10: Martin County
- A. Gomez Site
- B. Corset Island Site
- C. Palmer Sound Site
- D. Hobe Sound Site



0 10 20 40 Miles

AUGUST 2007

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 classified as an Outstanding Florida Water. It is also a SWIM priority water body, 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 in the project fall within or are adjacent to 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. It will be managed as a buffer to the aquatic preserves.

Acquisition Planning

On December 12, 1997, the LAAC added the Indian River Lagoon Blueway project to the CARL 1998 Priority list. This fee-simple acquisition, sponsored by multiple sponsors, consisted of approximately 5,136 acres, 460 owners, and a 1996 taxable value of $24,519,173.

On June 17, 1999, the LAMAC approved a fee-simple, 42-acre addition to the project boundary. It was sponsored by Brevard County, consisted of multiple owners, and a 1998 taxable value of $865,400.

On December 9, 1999, LAMAC approved combining the North Indian River Lagoon project with the existing Indian River Lagoon Blueway project. The added acreage brought the total Project Area to approximately 25,345 acres.

On December 19, 2000, the LAMAC approved a fee-simple, 186-acre addition to the project boundary. It was sponsored by multiple sponsors, consisted of multiple owners, and a 1999 taxable value of $4,205,800. The addition was broken down as follows: (1) Brevard County Snagg Point, sponsored by TNC, consisted of 125 acres with a taxable value of $1,246,520. The SJRWMD acquired 14.63 acres in 2005; (2) Martin County Bon Air Beach, sponsored by the Town of Jupiter Island, consisted of 43 acres with a taxable value of $1,1161,000; and (3) St. Lucie County Hobe Sound Addition, sponsored by St. Lucie County, consisted of 18 acres with a taxable value of $1,798,280.

On April 16, 2001, ARC established Groups A & B and moved this project to Group B of the 2001 Florida Forever Priority list.

On December 5, 2002, ARC moved this project to Group A of the 2003 Florida Forever Priority list.

On August 15, 2003, the ARC approved a fee-simple, 15-acre addition, aka Old Oak Lodge Preserve, to the project boundary. It was sponsored by the Florida Institute of Technology, Dept. of Marine & Environmental Systems, consisted of one owner, Indian River No. 1 Developer, and a 2002 taxable value of $685,170.

On February 11, 2005, the ARC approved a fee-simple, 297-acre addition, to the project boundary. It was sponsored by TNC, consisted of four owners, and a 2004 taxable value of $1,137,380.

On February 16, 2007, the ARC approved a fee-simple, 194-acre addition to the project boundary. It was sponsored by the Brevard County EEL Program, consisted of nine ownerships, 10 parcels, and a taxable value of $984,310. Brevard County will manage these parcels considered essential to the project.

On April 13, 2007, the ARC approved a fee-simple, 296-acre addition, known as Harbor Branch, to the project boundary. It was sponsored by the St. Lucie County government, and consisted of three landowners, 12 parcels, and a taxable value of $16,248,257. The parcels were designated as essential and will be managed by the St. Lucie County Mosquito Control District.

On August 16, 2007, the ARC approved a fee-simple, 47-acre addition (aka Pelican Island Addition Site) to the project boundary. It was sponsored by the landowner, Torwest, Inc., and the Pelican Island National Wildlife Refuge and consisted of one parcel with a 2006 taxable value of $5,816,550. The Pelican Island National Wildlife Refuge is the recommended manager of this essential parcel. Approximately half an acre overlaps with the Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge site in Indian River County.

In August 2008, 41.88 acres of the Kaufman/Young ownership were purchased for $1,970,000 ($1,313,333 from DSL Florida Forever funds and $656,666 paid for by the SJRWMD). The DRP will manage this addition.

On December 12, 2008 ARC voted to extend the boundary with a fee-simple 230-acre addition in St. Lucie County, with a tax-assessed value of $33,756,700. This is the Indian River Lagoon Blueway Harbor Branch, Phase II. This addition is part of the Harbor Branch Oceanographic campus. The proposal was submitted as a stand-alone project and designated as essential.

On March 10, 2010, two parcels--about 384 acres (136/DSL plus 248/DCA)--were purchased from Harbor Branch (HB) for $24,040,488 funding from FF-HB-Other. These parcels are to be managed by FAU.

On December 9, 2011, this project was placed in the Partnerships category of Florida Forever projects.

Coordination

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 District and Brevard County have acquired more than 3,200 acres. The District has acquired the Snag Point tract (214 acres), an essential parcel.

A “161” agreement has been formalized for the tracts in the St. Johns River WMD.

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 signifiant 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.

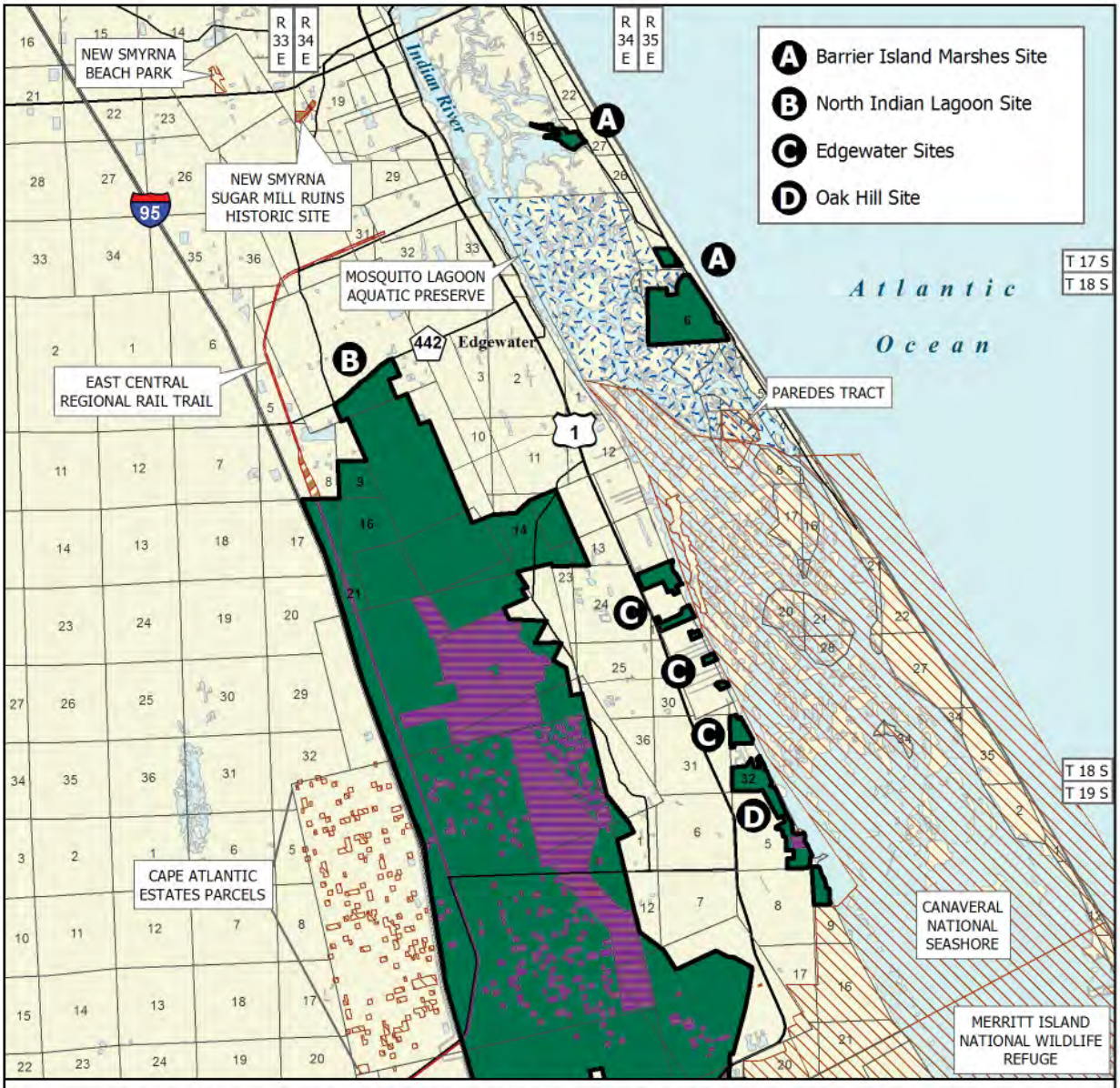
Management Prospectus

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 improve 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 Fort. Pierce, and Jensen Beach—to Jupiter Inlet, and therefore is appropriate for designation as a State Buffer Preserve.

Manager Division of Recreation and Parks (DRP) of the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) will serve as the project Manager.

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, and 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 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



INDIAN RIVER LAGOON BLUEWAY: MAP 1 OF 10

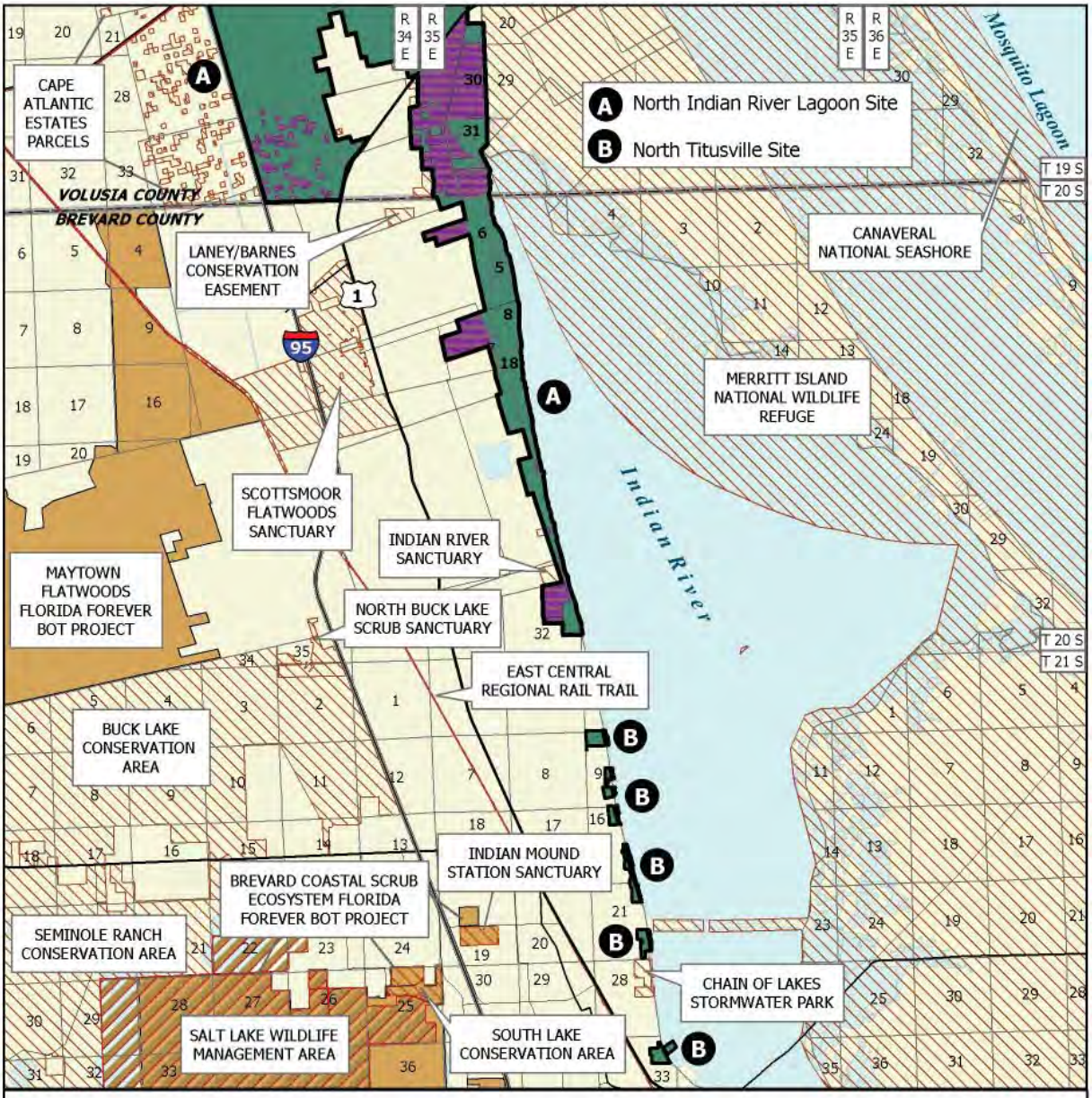
VOLUSIA COUNTY

- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Acquired for Conservation (Fee Simple)
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- State Owned Lands
- Other Conservation Lands
- State Aquatic Preserves

0 1 2 4 Miles



JUNE 2013



INDIAN RIVER LAGOON BLUEWAY: MAP 2 OF 10

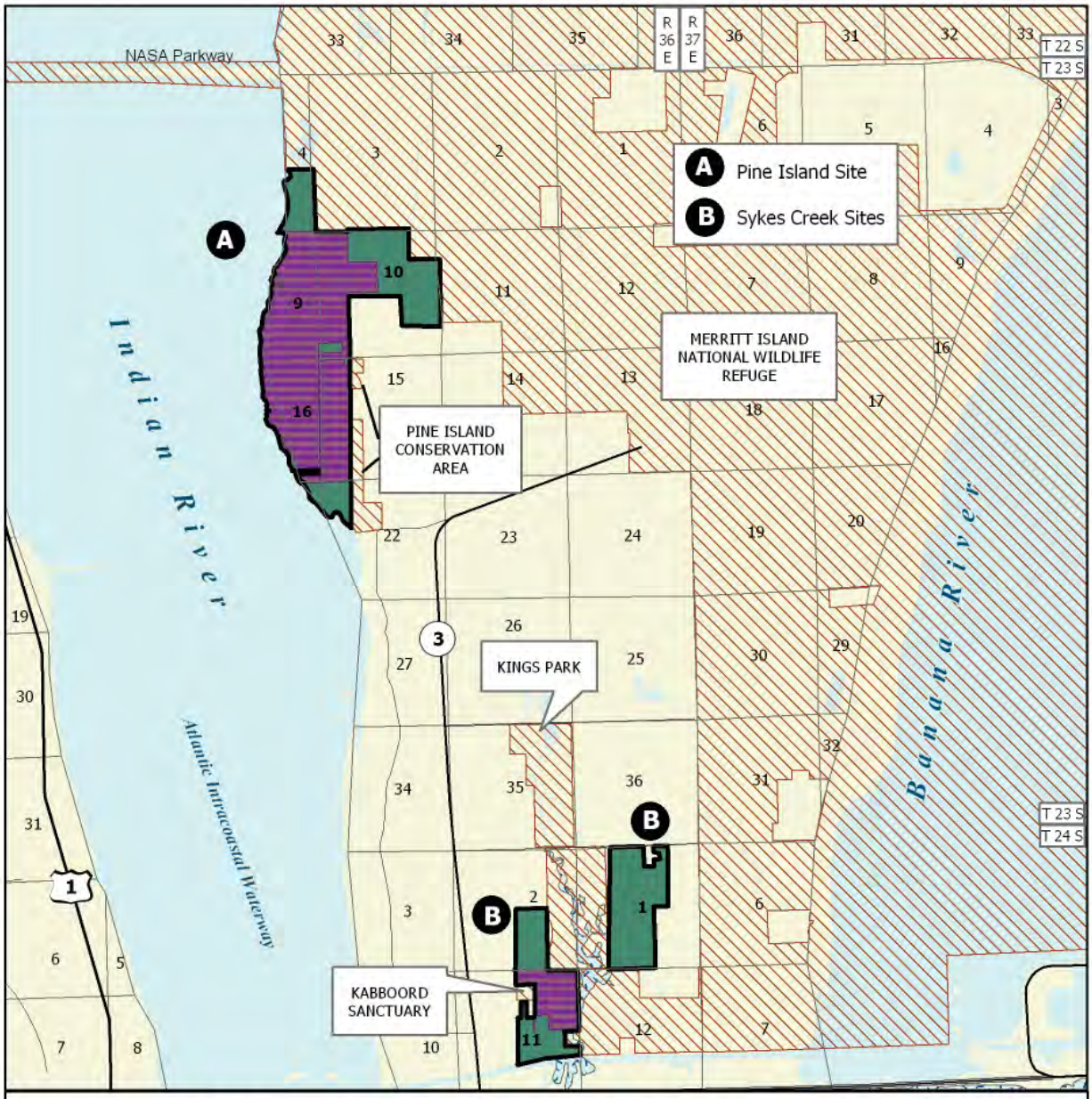
VOLUSIA AND BREVARD COUNTIES

- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Acquired for Conservation (Fee Simple)
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Other Florida Forever BOT Projects
- State Owned Lands
- Other Conservation Lands

0 1 2 4 Miles



OCTOBER 2010



INDIAN RIVER LAGOON BLUEWAY: MAP 3 OF 10

BREVARD COUNTY

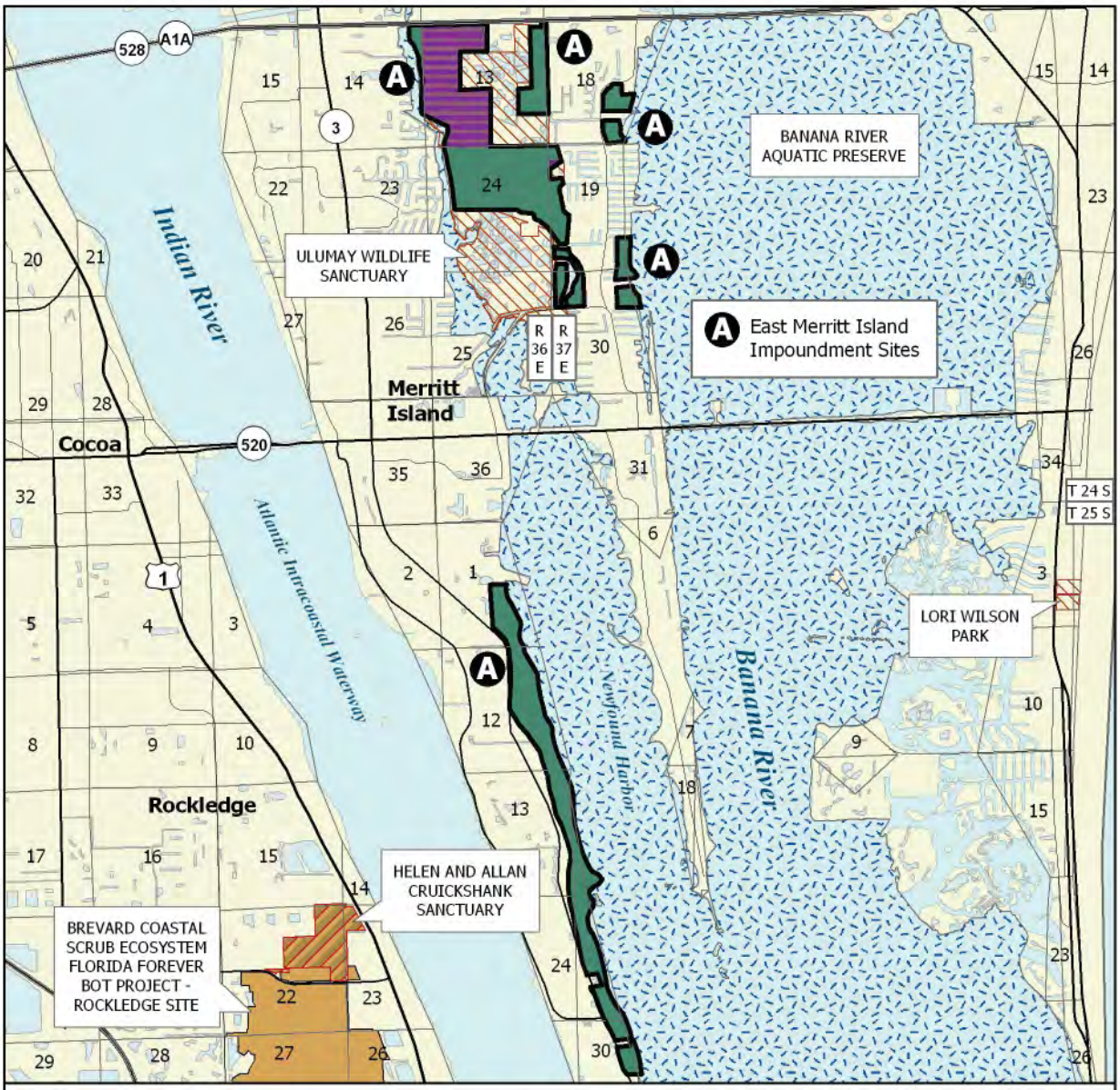
- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Other Florida Forever BOT Projects
- Other Conservation Lands

N W E S

0 0.5 1 2 Miles



FEBRUARY 2007



INDIAN RIVER LAGOON BLUEWAY: MAP 4 OF 10

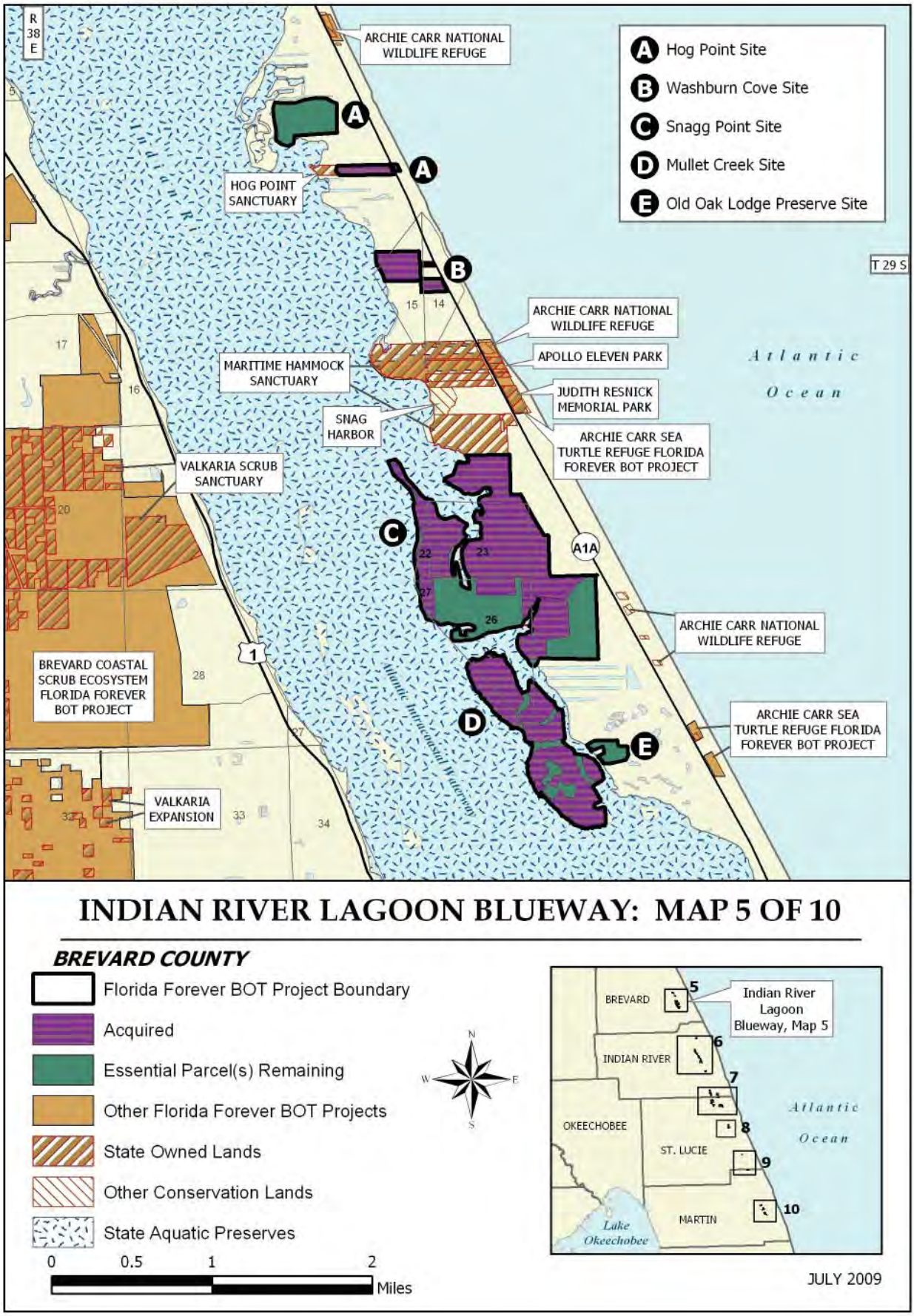
BREVARD COUNTY

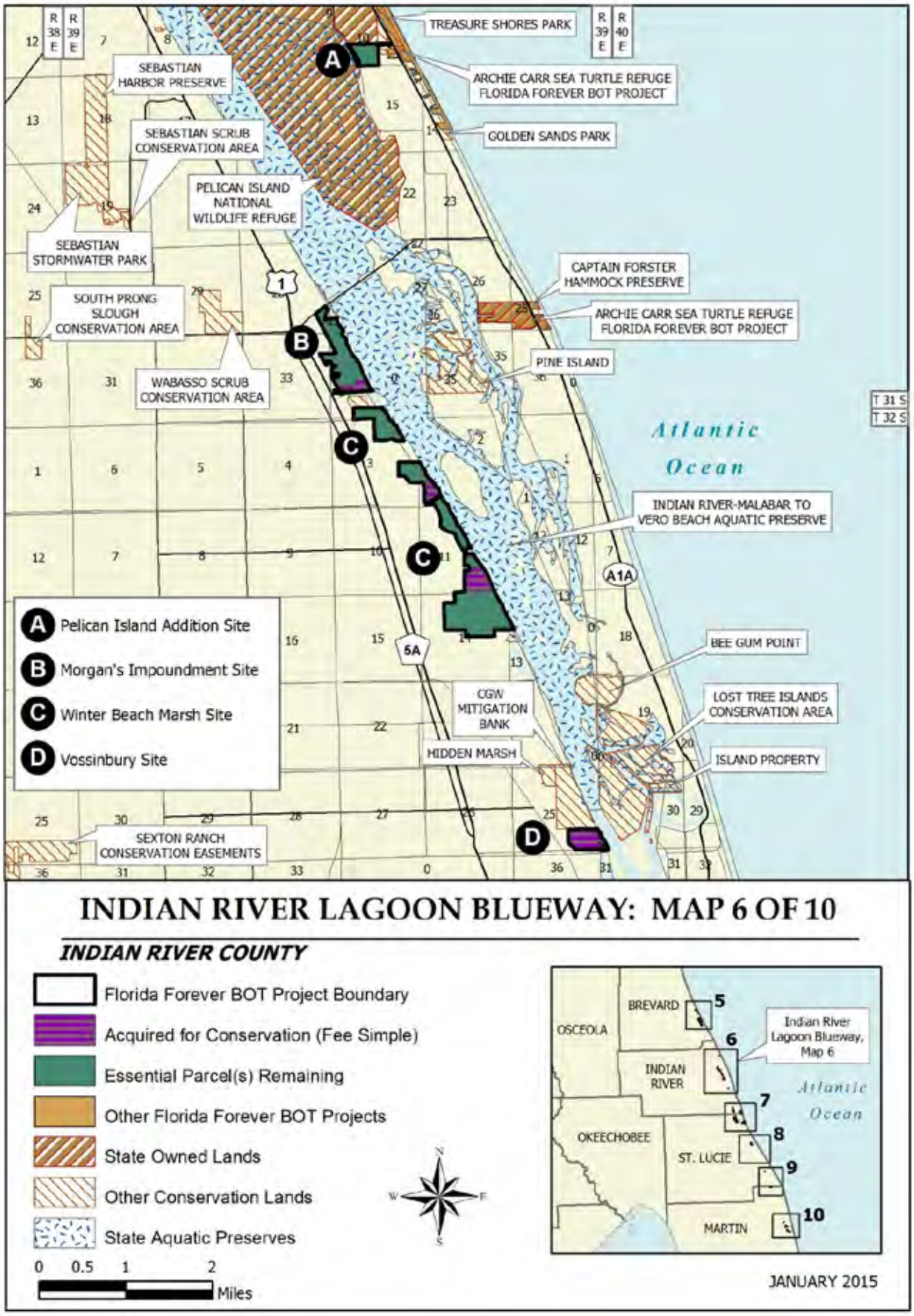
- Florida Forever BOT Project
- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Other Florida Forever BOT Projects
- State Owned Lands
- Other Conservation Lands
- State Aquatic Preserves

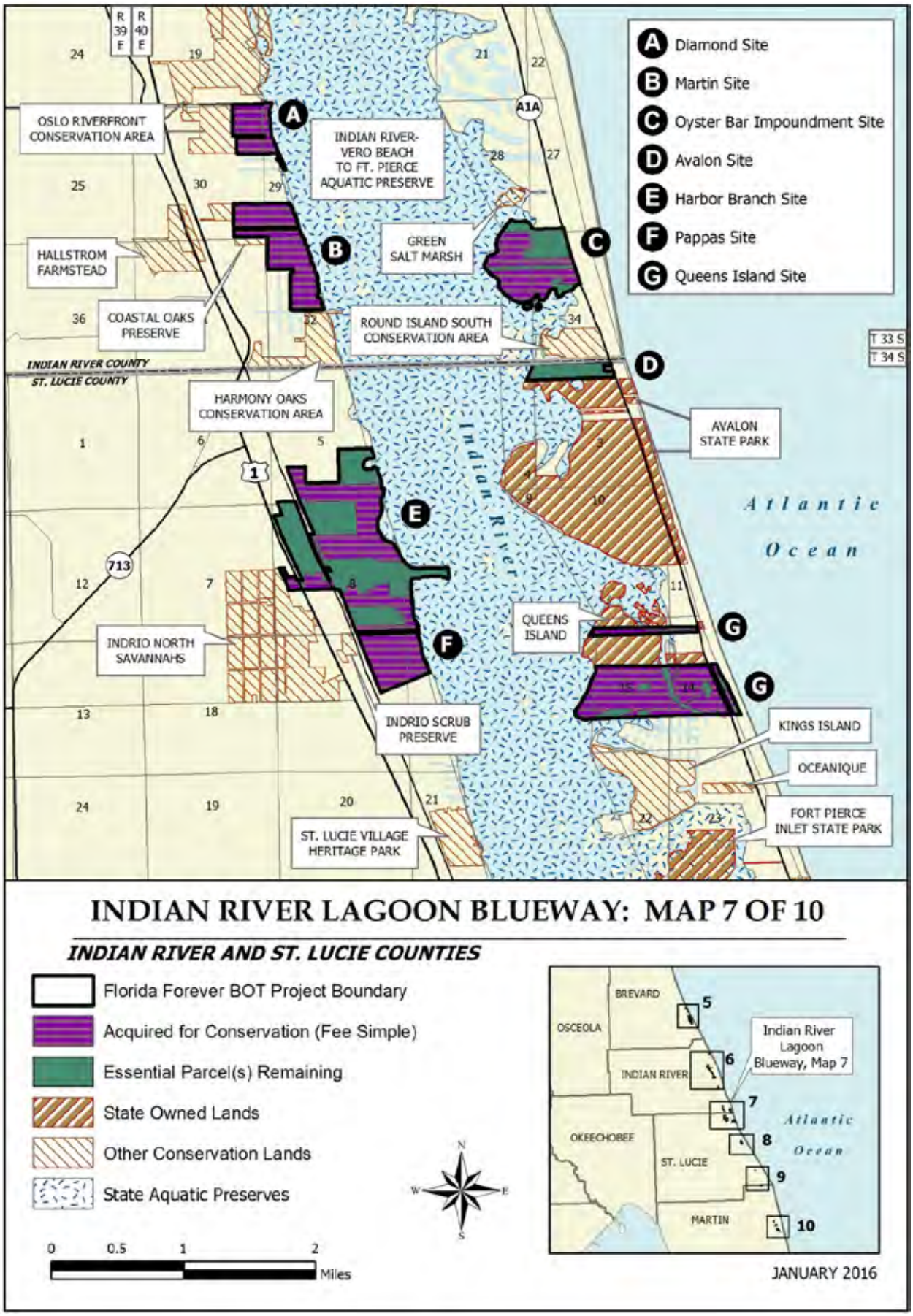
0 0.5 1 2 Miles



FEBRUARY 2008


A Hog Point Site
B Washburn Cove Site
C Snagg Point Site
D Mullet Creek Site
E Old Oak Lodge Preserve Site
R 38 E
T 29 S
ARCHIE CARR NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE
HOG POINT SANCTUARY
MARITIME HAMMOCK SANCTUARY
SNAG HARBOR
VALKARIA SCRUB SANCTUARY
APOLLO ELEVEN PARK
JUDITH RESNICK MEMORIAL PARK
ARCHIE CARR SEA TURTLE REFUGE FLORIDA FOREVER BOT PROJECT
BREVARD COASTAL SCRUB ECOSYSTEM FLORIDA FOREVER BOT PROJECT
VALKARIA EXPANSION
A1A
Atlantic Ocean
Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway
INDIAN RIVER LAGOON BLUEWAY: MAP 5 OF 10
BREVARD COUNTY
Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
Acquired
Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
Other Florida Forever BOT Projects
State Owned Lands
Other Conservation Lands
State Aquatic Preserves
0 0.5 1 2
Miles
BREVARD
INDIAN RIVER
OKEECHOBEE
ST. LUCIE
MARTIN
Lake Okeechobee
Indian River Lagoon Blueway, Map 5
JULY 2009


TREASURE SHORES PARK
ARCHIE CARR SEA TURTLE REFUGE FLORIDA FOREVER BOT PROJECT
GOLDEN SANDS PARK
SEBASTIAN HARBOR PRESERVE
SEBASTIAN SCRUB CONSERVATION AREA
PELICAN ISLAND NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE
SEBASTIAN STORMWATER PARK
SOUTH PRONG SLOUGH CONSERVATION AREA
WABASSO SCRUB CONSERVATION AREA
CAPTAIN FORSTER HAMMOCK PRESERVE
ARCHIE CARR SEA TURTLE REFUGE FLORIDA FOREVER BOT PROJECT
PINE ISLAND
Atlantic Ocean
INDIAN RIVER-MALABAR TO VERO BEACH AQUATIC PRESERVE
BEE GUM POINT
LOST TREE ISLANDS CONSERVATION AREA
ISLAND PROPERTY
CGW MITIGATION BANK
HIDDEN MARSH
SEXTON RANCH CONSERVATION EASEMENTS
A Pelican Island Addition Site
B Morgan's Impoundment Site
C Winter Beach Marsh Site
D Vossinbury Site
INDIAN RIVER LAGOON BLUEWAY: MAP 6 OF 10
INDIAN RIVER COUNTY
Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
Acquired for Conservation (Fee Simple)
Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
Other Florida Forever BOT Projects
State Owned Lands
Other Conservation Lands
State Aquatic Preserves
0 0.5 1 2
Miles
BREVARD
OSCEOLA
INDIAN RIVER
OKEECHOBEE
ST. LUCIE
MARTIN
Indian River Lagoon Blueway, Map 6
JANUARY 2015



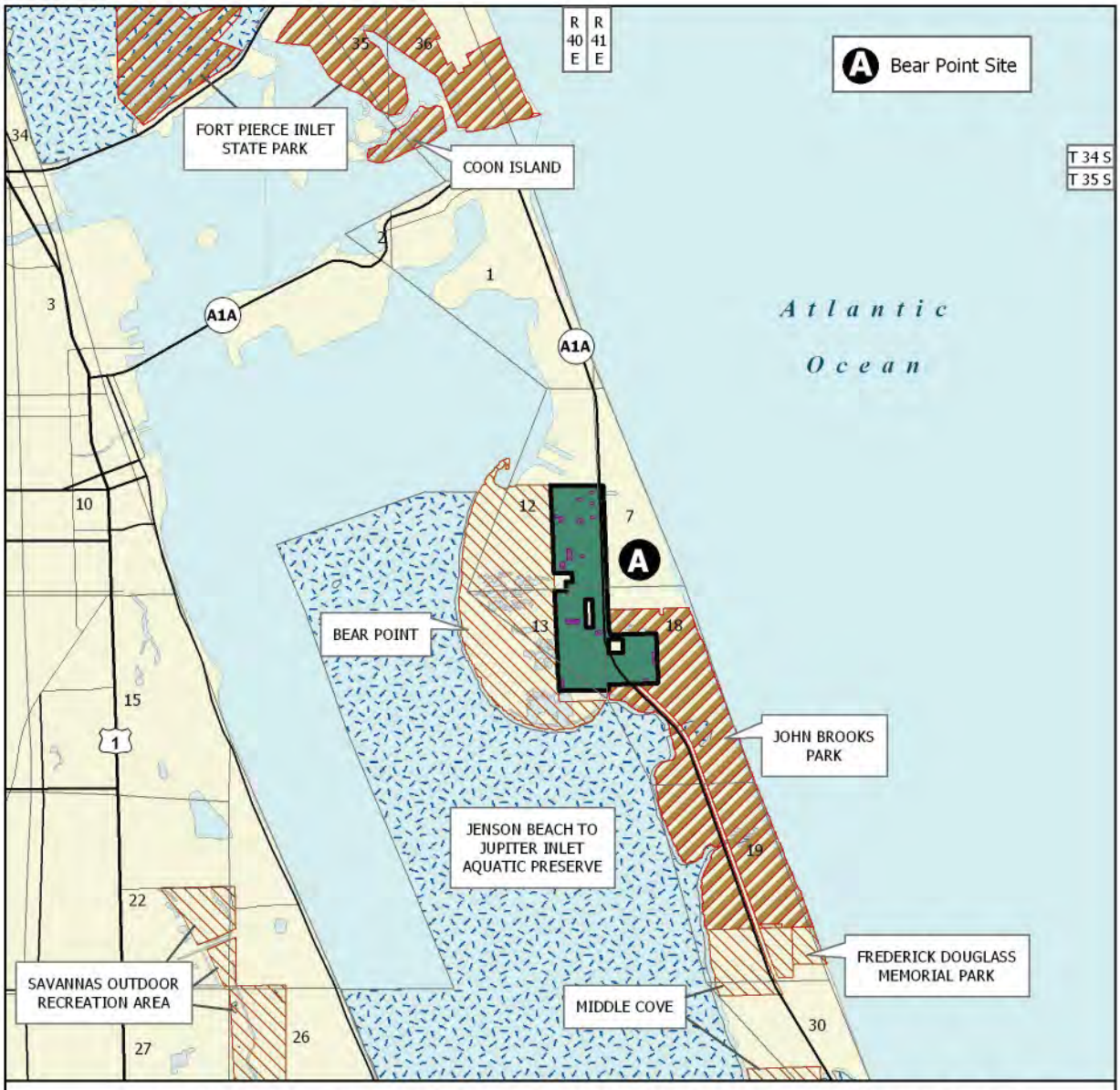
INDIAN RIVER LAGOON BLUEWAY: MAP 7 OF 10

INDIAN RIVER AND ST. LUCIE COUNTIES

- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Acquired for Conservation (Fee Simple)
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- State Owned Lands
- Other Conservation Lands
- State Aquatic Preserves

0 0.5 1 2 Miles

JANUARY 2016



INDIAN RIVER LAGOON BLUEWAY: MAP 8 OF 10

ST. LUCIE COUNTY

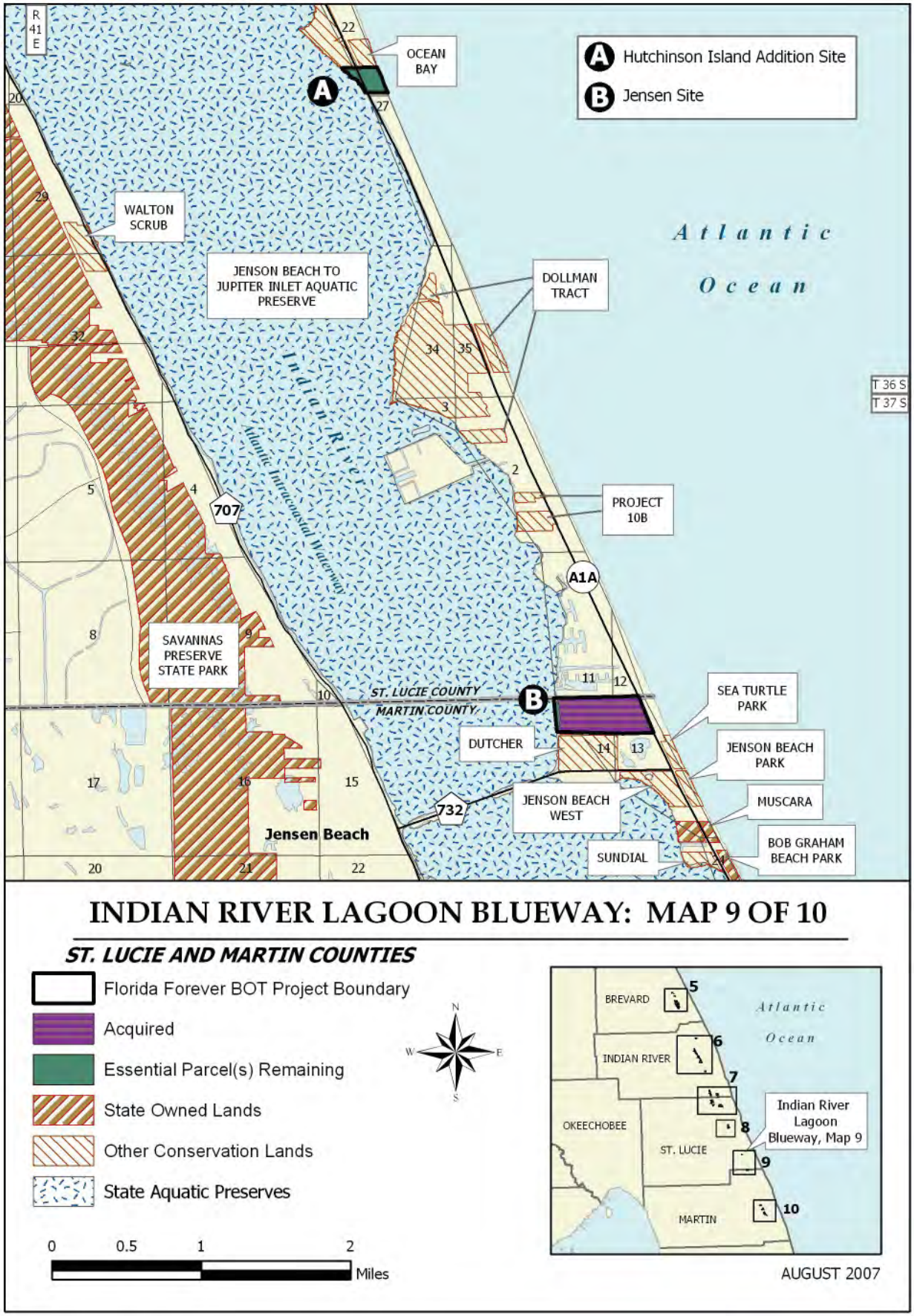
- Florida Forever BOT Project
- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- State Owned Lands
- Other Conservation Lands
- State Aquatic Preserves

N W E S

0 0.5 1 2 Miles



SEPTEMBER 2008



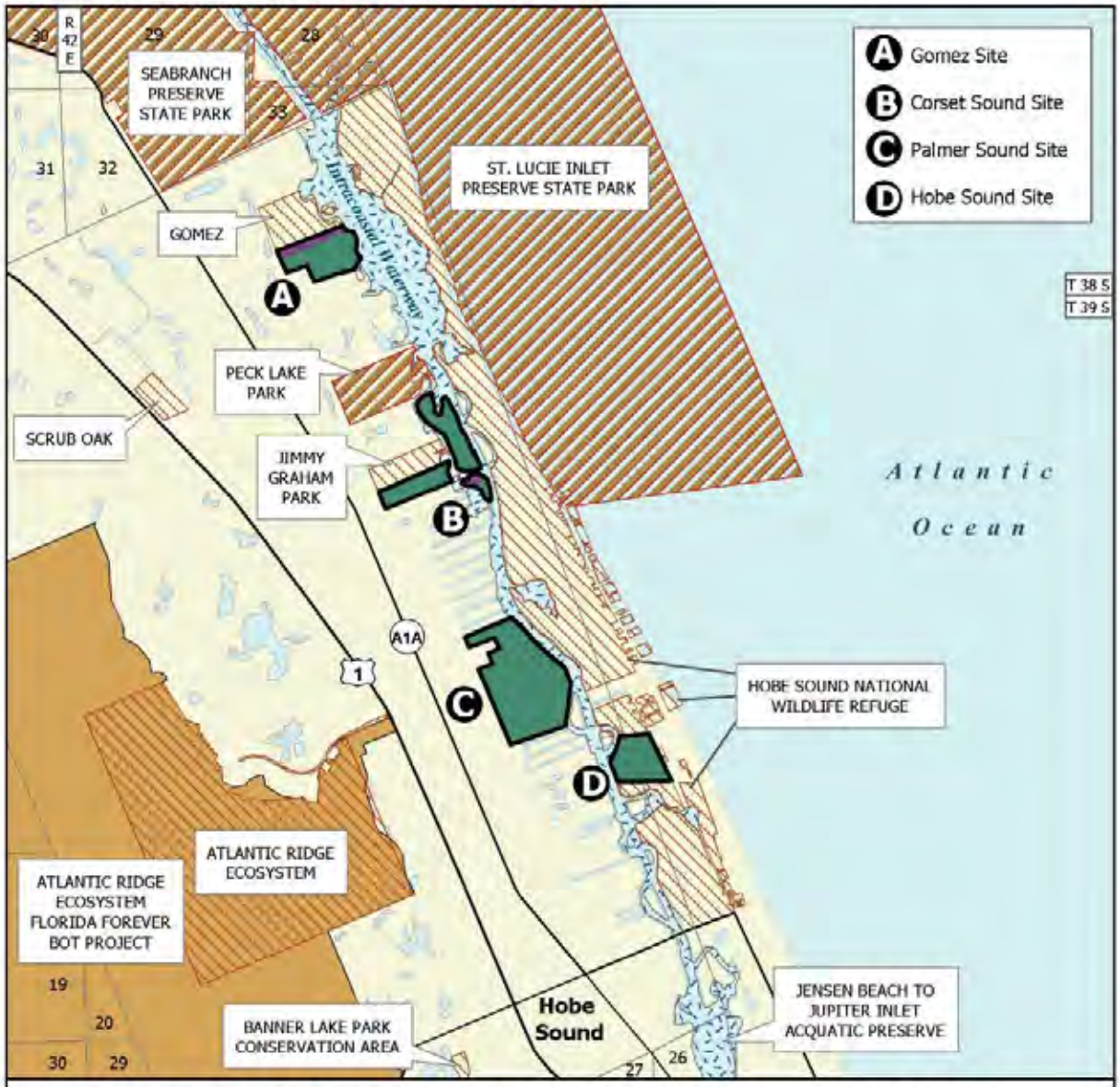
INDIAN RIVER LAGOON BLUEWAY: MAP 9 OF 10

ST. LUCIE AND MARTIN COUNTIES

- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- State Owned Lands
- Other Conservation Lands
- State Aquatic Preserves

0 0.5 1 2 Miles

AUGUST 2007



INDIAN RIVER LAGOON BLUEWAY: MAP 10 OF 10

MARTIN COUNTY

- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Acquired for Conservation (Fee Simple)
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Other Florida Forever BOT Projects
- State Owned Lands
- Other Conservation Lands
- State Aquatic Preserves

0 0.5 1 2 Miles



OCTOBER 2010

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, 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/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 management approach or capabilities. Such parcels may be more appropriately managed directly by the interested agency. The Pelican Island National Wildlife Refuge will manage the Pelican Island Addition site.

Updated March 16, 2017

Management Cost Summary/Start-Up	
Salary	**$64,805**
OPS	**$36,100**
Expense	**$16,146**
OCO	**$27,692**
Special	**$20,311**
FCO	
Grant	**$15,000**

Kissimmee – St. Johns River Connector

Indian River and Okeechobee Counties — Less-Than-Fee

Purpose for State Acquisition

The purpose of this project is to provide a habitat and hydrological connection between the Fort Drum Marsh Conservation Area to the east and the Kissimmee Prairie State Preserve and the Ordway-Whittell Kissimmee Prairie Sanctuary to the west. The land in this area is important habitat for the grasshopper sparrow, sandhill crane, mottled duck, wood stork, crested caracara, and numerous other wildlife species. Strategic habitat conservation areas (SHCAs) for some of these species are a large portion of the project lands. Acquiring and managing lands in this project is particularly important to the long-term welfare of the wildlife species described above, as well as also being important habitats for the red-cockaded woodpecker and wading birds. Acquiring the project meets Florida Forever goals of increasing protection of Florida's biodiversity, protecting and restoring the natural functions of land, and increasing natural resource-based public recreation. This project may also help complete the Florida National Scenic Trail, a statewide non-motorized trail that crosses a number of Florida Forever project sites.

Manager

Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC) is the lead manager with cooperation from Florida Forest Service/FFS of the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services and the St. Johns River Water Management District (SJRWMD). Indian River County will monitor any conservation easement they purchase.

Kissimmee-St. Johns River Connector
FNAI Elements

Florida Sandhill Crane	G5T2T3/S2S3
Gopher Tortoise	G3/S3
Wood Stork	G4/S2
Crested Caracara	G5/S2
Cutthroat Grass	G3/S3
Large-flowered Rosemary	G3/S3
Bachman's Sparrow	G3/S3
Hand Fern	G4/S2
Florida Burrowing Owl	G4T3/S3
Bald Eagle	G5/S3
Limpkin	G5/S3
Little Blue Heron	G5/S4

12 rare species are associated with the project

General Description

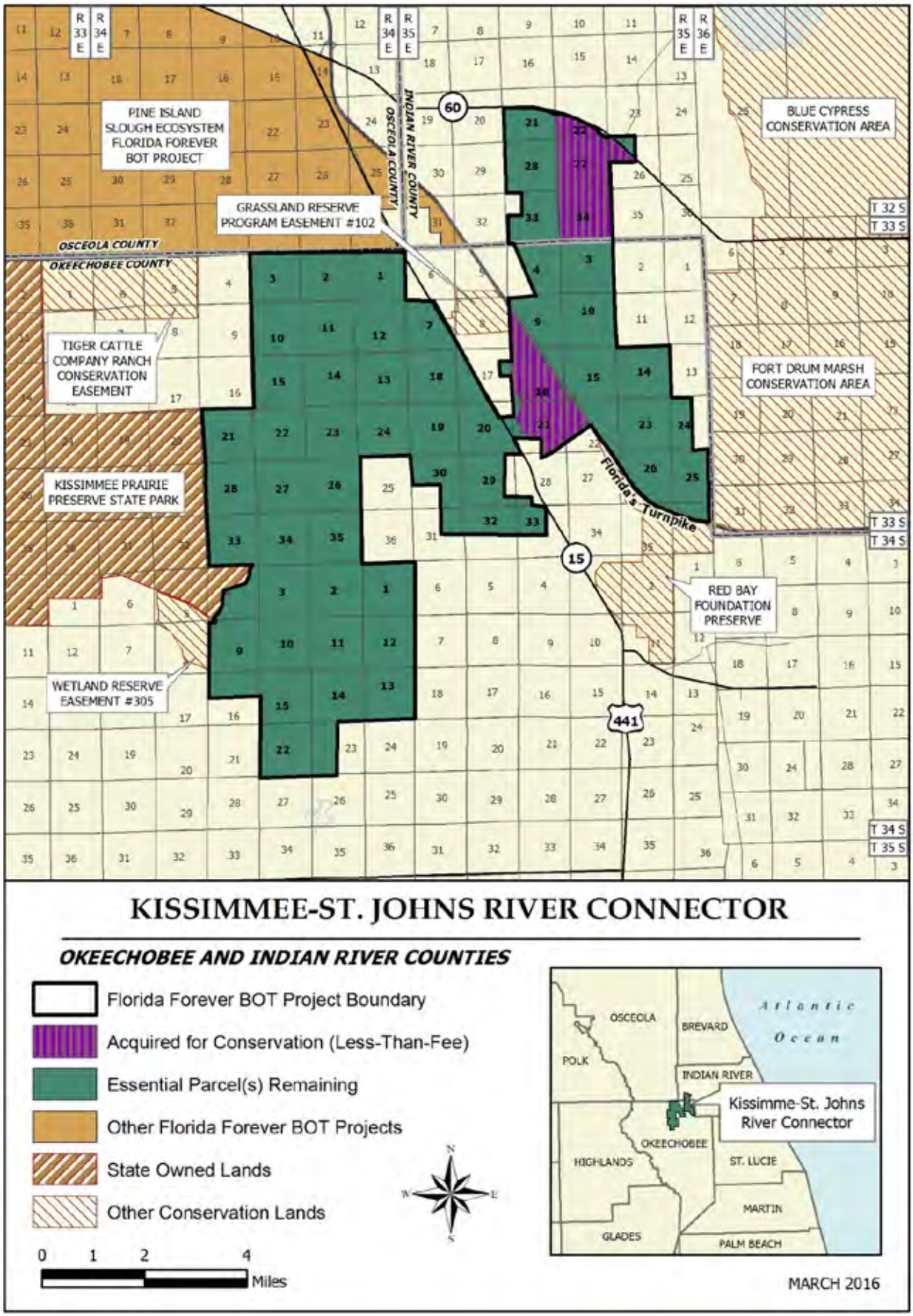
The 36,1787-acre (GIS) project consists of a landscape mosaic primarily of improved pasture. It also contains mesic flatwoods (approximately 500 acres, or 1 percent), scrub and scrubby flatwoods (approximately 480 acres, or 1 percent) and dry/wet prairie (approximately 1,800 acres, or 5 percent). With the exception of the hydric hammock/blackwater stream habitats (approximately 3,106 acres, or 9 percent), the natural communities on the project are fragmented within a mosaic of improved pasture. The bottomland forest and blackwater stream communities appear intact and are generally located on the eastern portion of the project. The dry and wet prairie communities are confined to the southwestern portion of the proposal and are impacted by numerous ditches. The remaining natural communities are largely fragmented and scattered across the proposal.

Public Use

The project has potential for a variety of forest related recreational activities, and the resource diversity to qualify as a wildlife management area. Recreation activity might include bird watching, environmental education, hiking, horseback riding, off-road bicycling, hunting, nature study and photography.

Placed on List	**2002**
Project Area (GIS Acres)	**37,139**
Acres Acquired (GIS)	**2,851***
At a Cost of	**$11,095,000***
Acres Remaining (GIS)	**34,288**
Estimated (tax assessed) Value of	**$28,065,895**

***Indian River Co. CEs.**



Acquisition Planning

The Kissimmee-St. Johns Connector project was added to the 2002 Florida Forever project list as a Group A project at the December 6, 2001 meeting of the Acquisition and Restoration Council (ARC). The project consists of 91 parcels under 11 owners. The essential parcels are identified as the Okeechobee Partnership, Oliver, Callaway, LOR, Russakis Ranch, Wedgeworth, Padgett Creek, and the Triple S Cattle Company ownerships.

On December 12, 2007 and December 19, 2007, Indian River County closed on two easements on two adjacent ranches (Triple S Land Company/728 acres for $5,096,000 and Padgett Creek LLC/857 acres for $5,999,000). The combined purchases totaling 1,585 acres for $11,095,000 are known as the Padgett Branch Conservation Easement.

On December 9, 2011, this project was placed in the Less-than-Fee category of Florida Forever projects.

At the December 13, 2013 ARC meeting the project was placed on the list of Less-Than-Fee projects.

On April 22, 2016 after voting to add the Lewis Friend Farm proposal to the Florida Forever list, ARC voted to increase the Kissimmee-St. Johns River Connector project by adding the Lewis Friends Farms land into the boundary of the Kissimmee-St. Johns River Connector. This 1,088-acre wedge-shaped property is in western Indian River County alongside State Road 60 and the Turnpike. It has planted longleaf pine and natural upland and wetland forest and is next to the Kissimmee-St. Johns River Connector less than fee Florida Forever project.

Coordination

TNC is partnering with the Division of State Lands.

Management Policy Statement

The primary goals of the project under FWCC management will be given to conservation and protection of environmentally unique native habitats, and threatened and endangered species. Management programs will be designed to conserve, protect, manage and/or restore important ecosystems, landscapes, forests and water resources. The area will also be managed to provide opportunities for hunting, hiking, camping, environmental and cultural resource education, and other natural-resource based recreational activities.

Management Prospectus

Qualifications for state designation The Kissimmee-St. Johns River Connector has the resource diversity to qualify as a wildlife management area, and would provide the public with a large tract for activities such as hunting, hiking and offroad bicycle trails, horseback riding, camping and wildlife observation. The project encompasses nearly 57 square miles.

Manager FWCC is recommended to be the lead managing agency, with cooperation from FFS and the SJRWMD.

Conditions affecting intensity of management Some portions of the Kissimmee-St. Johns River Connector include lands that are low-need tracts, requiring basic resource management, including frequent prescribed fires where appropriate. But because so much of the lands were converted to improved pasture, significant restoration is planned. This includes re-establishing native plants and a more natural hydrology. Eliminating exotic species, particularly cogon grass, is necessary. Development of facilities would be kept to a minimum to ensure the quality of recreation, and those developments would be in areas that are already disturbed.

Timetable for implementing management, and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure In the first year after acquisition the emphasis will be on site security, posting boundaries, arranging public access, fire management, resource inventory, control of exotic species and removing refuse. A conceptual management plan will be developed by the FWCC that will describe the management goals and the specific objectives that are necessary to implement the future resource management.

Revenue-generating potential Little of the area is currently available for producing forest products, so any future revenue from timber resources would depend on successfully reforesting and managing the pasturelands and other disturbed areas. If managers indicate that it might be appropriate, some revenues might be generated by grazing contracts in the flatwoods and pastured areas that are not restored in the interest of habitat diversity, or because of lack of funds for reforestation. Additional revenue would be generated by sales of hunting licenses, fishing licenses, wildlife-management area permits, and other special hunting permits. Some revenue might be found in the future with ecotourism activity, if such projects could be economically developed.

Cooperators in management activities The FWCC will cooperate with other state and local government agencies, including the FFS and the SJRWMD.

Updated January 17, 2017

Management costs and sources of revenue:
Maximum expected single-year expenditure:

Management Cost Summary/FWCC (including salaries for 3 full-time employees)

	Startup:	Recurring:
Resource Management		
Exotic Species Control	$23,758	$47,516
Prescribed Burning	$7,247	$14,494
Hydrological Management	$80,000	$6,000
Other	$88,364	$88,364
Subtotal	$199,369	$156,374
Administration		
Central Office/Headquarters	$52,845	$17,593
Districts/Regions	$22,648	$7,540
Subtotal	$75,494	$25,133
Support		
Land Management Planning	$25,000	$0
Land Management Reviews	$0	$500
Training/Staff Development	$0	$1,000
Vehicle Purchase	$80,850	$11,550
Vehicle Operation/Maintenance	$13,230	$13,230
Subtotal	$119,080	$119,080
Capital Improvements		
New Facility Construction	$426,766	$0
Facility Maintenance	$0	$60,215
Subtotal	$426,766	$60,215
Visitor Services/Recreation		
Operations	$1,405	$141
Subtotal	$1,405	$141
Law Enforcement		
All Activities	$8,315	$8,315

Lafayette Forest

Lafayette County

Partnerships

Purpose for State Acquisition

The Lafayette Forest projects fills the Florida Forever goals of enhancing coordination and completion of land acquisition projects by forming a significant corridor connection between state and private conservation lands. As such, it could create a 70,000-acre block of conservation lands. The project fills the goal of increasing the protection of biodiversity because the project area is known to support rare species of plants and animals; it protects and restores the natural function of land and water by restoring, where necessary, the natural, pre-existing hydrology; it ensures that sufficient quantities of water are available by preserving wetlands that aid surface retention of water; it increases natural resource-based recreation and education by possibly accommodating hunting, fishing, hiking, horseback riding, bicycling, nature appreciation, picnicking and primitive camping; and it increase the amount of forestland available for sustainable management by managing existing natural communities to perpetuate natural species.

Manager

The Florida Forest Service/FFS is recommended as the lead manager.

General Description

The Lafayette Forest proposal consists of approximately 13,176 acres in Lafayette County. This landscape consists of basin swamps, wet prairies, floodplain swamps, interspersed between pine silviculture plantations established on disturbed mesic and hydric flatwoods and sandhill community types. The property is located in eastern Lafayette County on the western side of the Suwannee River and extends south to the Levy County line.

Lafayette Forest FNAI Elements	
Florida Mouse	G3/S3
Gopher Tortoise	G3/S3
Little Blue Heron	G5/S4
White Ibis	G5/S4
5 rare species are associated with the project	

Public Use

The primary land management goals for the management of the tract 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. Development of facilities would be kept to the minimum level necessary to assure a high quality recreational experience and any such development would be confined to areas of previous disturbance. This ecosystem and multiple use approach will guide the management activities on this project.

Protection and restoration of the sensitive wetlands on this project will be a priority. Public use will be limited to activities that will have little or no impact to these areas. Restoration efforts will focus on introduction of prescribed fire and thinning of dense pine stands, and facilitating the restoration of native groundcovers.

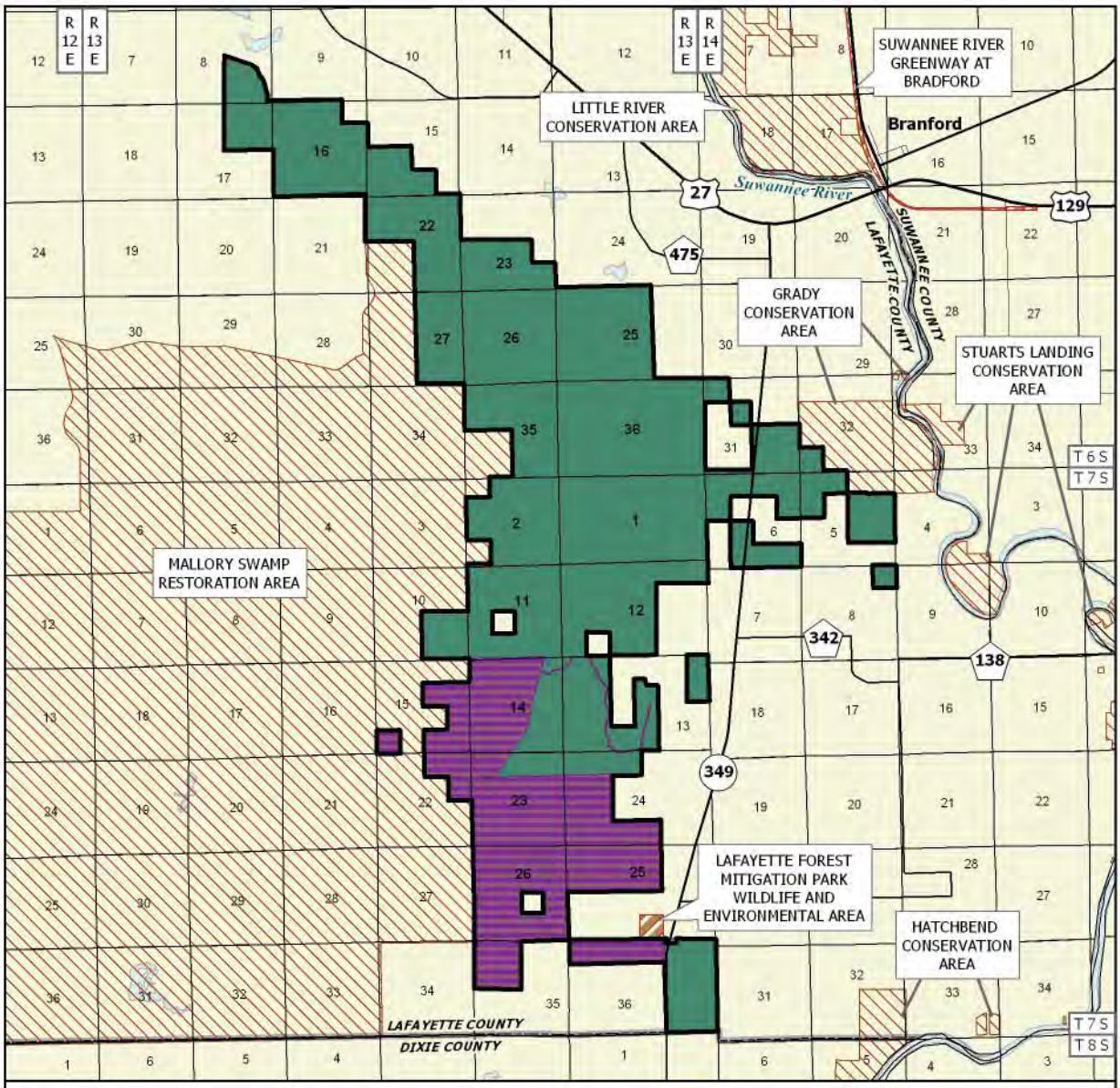
Acquisition Planning

On June 4, 2004, the Acquisition & Restoration Council (ARC) added the Lafayette Forest project to Group B of the Florida Forever (FF) 2004 Priority list. This fee-simple project, sponsored by the Conservation Fund (TCF) and FFS, consisted of approximately 13,176 (GIS) acres with a single owner, International Paper Co., and a 2003 taxable value of $1,706,933.

The essential parcels were identified as the International Paper Company ownership.

On January 25, 2005, ARC moved this project to Group A of the Florida Forever 2005 Priority List.

Placed on List	**2004**
Project Area (GIS Acres)	**13,176**
Acres Acquired (GIS)	**2,917**
at a Cost of	**$1,312,224**
Acres Remaining (GIS)	**10,259**
Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	**$1,597,533**



LAFAYETTE FOREST

LAFAYETTE COUNTY

- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- State Owned Lands
- Other Conservation Lands

N
W
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S

0 0.5 1 2
Miles



APRIL 2009

On December 9, 2011, this project was placed in the Partnerships category of Florida Forever projects.

Coordination
The Suwannee River Water Management District (SRWMD) acquired 820 acres in 2007.

Management Policy Statement
The primary land management goals for managing the tract are to restore, maintain and protect in perpetuity all native ecosystems; integrate compatible human use; and ensure long-term viability of populations and species that are considered rare. This ecosystem and multiple use approach will guide the management activities on this project. Multiple use is defined as a combination of balanced and diverse resource uses that takes into account the long-term needs of future generations for renewable and nonrenewable resources including, but not limited to, recreation, range, timber, minerals, watershed, wildlife and fish, and natural scenic, scientific, and historic values; harmonious and coordinated management of the various resources without permanent impairment of the productivity of the land and the quality of the environment.

Management Prospectus
Qualifications for State Designation The majority of the acreage of this project consists of planted mesic and wet flatwoods. The project primarily consists of slash and loblolly pine plantations, and it is estimated that approximately 62 percent of the project area has been converted to planted pines. The tract has been managed for silviculture production for several years. The current silviculture objectives are pulpwood and chip-n-saw production, and range in age from 1 to 25 years. With thinning, introducing prescribed fire, and sustainable forestry management practices, the project could be quickly transformed from management for silviculture to and area managed for its ecological and recreational benefits.
Manager: FFS is recommended as the lead manager.
Conditions Affecting Intensity of Management
Much of the project's flatwoods, mesic hammock and upland mixed forest areas have been disturbed by silviculture operations, and will require restoration. Areas where timber species are off-site may require thinning or removal to promote the re-generation of native ground covers and canopy.
Timetable for Implementing Management Once the project area is acquired and assigned to the FFS, public access will be immediately provided for low intensity outdoor recreation activities such as hunting and fishing. The FFS proposes to manage the site as a State Forest and will manage activities and coordinate public access and use. Initial and intermediate management will concentrate on resource inventory, restoration and reforestation of areas where harvesting has occurred,

hydrological restoration, providing site security, and assessing public and fire management access. Inventories of the site's natural resources, threatened and endangered flora and fauna will be conducted to provide a basis for the formulation of a management plan. The numerous roads throughout the property necessitate the development of a road plan to identify those roads to be utilized for vehicular access by the public, those roads that are required for administrative use, and roads that are determined to be unnecessary for management or access should be closed. Steps will be taken to insure that the public is provided appropriate access while simultaneously affording protection of sensitive resources.
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 planted pine stands and will provide a variable source of revenue dependent upon a variety of factors. Due to the existing condition and volume of the timber resources on the property, revenue generating potential of this project is expected to be moderate. Some revenues might be realized in the future from recreational user fees and ecotourism activities, if such projects could be economically developed.
Capital Project Expenditures Florida Forever capital project expenditures are going to be needed on this parcel for prescribed fire, vegetative and hydrologic restoration, improved public access/use, and facilities, both public and administrative. It is anticipated that some the existing roads and trails may be used as multi-use trails for hiking, horseback riding and biking. This management prospectus is not intended to be an application for capital project funding; however, as more information is gathered and an analysis of the site is completed, the FFS intends to apply for capital project funds.
Management Costs and Sources of Revenue It is anticipated that management funding will come from the CARL trust fund. Budget needs for interim management are estimated as follows:

SALARY (3 FTE)	**$77,035**
EXPENSE	**$123,300**
OPERATING CAPITAL OUTLAY	**$423,725**
TOTAL	**$624,060**

Updated February 8, 2016

Lake Hatchineha Watershed

Osceola and Polk Counties **Critical Natural Lands**

Purpose for State Acquisition

This project consists of about 5,473 acres in Osceola and Polk Counties that would preserve a rare continuum of natural communities from the high scrub on the edge of the Central Ridge to marsh, floodplain, lakeshore and blackwater streams in the lowland areas. Approximately 4,778 acres in the project area would protect surface waters of the state. Approximately 777 acres of the project are groundwater recharge areas. Proposed additions to this project could eventually bring it to 11,300 acres, which would create a natural-area connection between two watersheds. Acquiring the Lake Hatchineha Watershed would meet Florida Forever goals of increasing the amount of forest land for sustainable communities, increasing natural resource-based public recreation and education opportunities, and increasing the protection of Florida's biodiversity by preserving the habitat of the rare species identified on this project. This project may also help complete the Florida National Scenic Trail, a statewide nonmotorized trail that crosses a number of Florida Forever project sites. The trail is a congressionally designated national scenic trail.

Manager

Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC).

General Description

The Lake Hatchineha Watershed Project consists of three separate parcels of land on the Osceola-Polk County line, north and northwest of Lake Hatchineha, and west of Reedy Creek Swamp in Osceola County.

The northernmost parcel, named the Beagle Tract, is 3,350 acres of mesic flatwoods, dome swamps and some pasture that straddles State Road 580. The southeastern parcel, 1,970 acres, is dominated by a 260-acre dome swamp surrounded by former mesic flatwoods that have been cut and then used for rangeland. The southwest parcel, 1,132 acres, is about 3 miles south of the Beagle parcel and it includes a high scrubby ridge about 100 feet above sea level, with sudden changes in elevation through the site. The general site is about five miles east of Haines City, and the eastern boundary of the southeastern parcel adjoins the Disney Wilderness Preserve in Osceola County.

Public Use

The project has the resource diversity to qualify as a wildlife management area and may provide the public with many different recreational activities, including hunting, hiking, horseback riding, group and primitive camping, and cultural resource education. Other uses of the forest resources that may be compatible with management of this area include cattle grazing and apiaries.

Acquisition Planning

The Lake Hatchineha Watershed project was added to the 2002 Florida Forever project list at the June 6, 2002 meeting of the Acquisition and Restoration Council (ARC) as a Group A project. This project is proposed for fee-simple ownership. The essential parcel has been identified as the Parker Poinciana ownership.

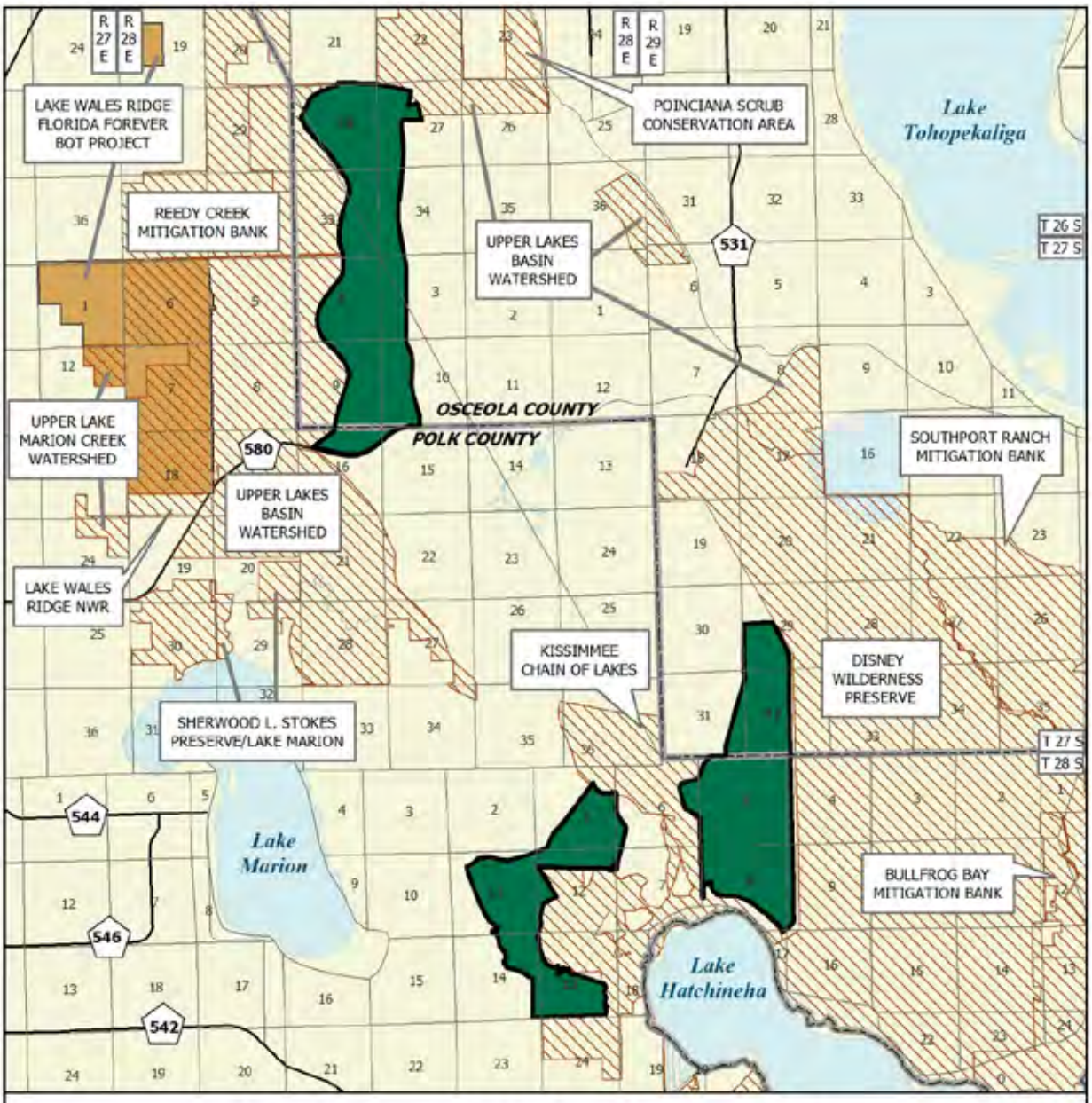
On December 5, 2003 the Council moved the project to the Group B list.

Lake Hatchineha Watershed
FNAI Elements

Florida Scrub-jay	G2/S2
Swallow-tailed Kite	G5/S2
Celestial Lily	G2/S2
Bald Eagle	G5/S3
Osprey	G5/S3S4

5 rare species are associated with the project

Placed on List	**2002**
Project Area (GIS Acres)	**5,473**
Acres Acquired	**60**
At a Cost of	**n/a**
Acres Remaining	**5,413**
Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	**$865,890**



LAKE HATCHINEHA WATERSHED

OSCEOLA AND POLK COUNTIES

- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Other Florida Forever BOT Projects
- Other Conservation Lands

0 1 2 4 Miles



MARCH 2016

On October 15, 2010 ARC approved a 994-acre ($158,208,631 just value) reduction to the project boundary due to residential/commercial/infrastructure developments.

On December 9, 2011, this project was placed in the Critical Natural Lands category of Florida Forever projects.

Coordination

The Nature Conservancy (TNC) is considered an acquisition partner on this project. No alternative funding resources have been identified at this time.

Management Policy Statement

Priority will be given to the conservation and protection of environmentally unique native habitats, and threatened and endangered species. Management programs will be designed to conserve, protect, manage and/or restore important ecosystems, landscapes, forests, and water resources. The tract will also be managed to provide opportunities for hunting, camping, hiking, environmental and cultural resource education and other natural resource-based activity. Because one of the principal purposes of the proposal is water conservation, the FWC will cooperate with the South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD) and other water-conservation agencies to achieve that purpose.

Management Prospectus

Qualifications for state designation This project has the resource diversity to qualify as a wildlife management area, and would provide the public with a large tract for activities such as hunting, hiking and offroad bicycle trails, horseback riding, camping and wildlife observation.

Manager FWC will manage the Lake Hatchineha Watershed Florida Forever project, in cooperation with other state and local agencies, including the SFWMD.

Conditions affecting intensity of management The primary management need of the Lake Hatchineha Watershed project to perpetuate the less-disturbed natural communities is to re-establish prescribed fires, and control human access. Some relatively small areas of xeric and mesic uplands have been converted to pasture or otherwise disturbed. Significant restoration is contemplated for some of these areas. Development of facilities, as on all wildlife management areas, would be kept to the minimum necessary to assure a high-quality recreation experience, and any such development would be confined to areas of previous disturbance.

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, control of exotic species, and removal of refuse. A conceptual management plan will be developed by the FWC describing management goals and specific objectives necessary to implement future resource management.

Revenue-generating potential Because very little of this project is appropriate for producing forest products, future revenue from timber resources will depend on successful reforestation and management of restored pasturelands and other disturbed areas. If managers' assessments indicate it would be appropriate, some revenues might be generated from grazing leases in flatwoods or pasture areas not restored. Additional revenue would be generated from sale of hunting licenses, fishing licenses, wildlife management area stamps and other special hunting stamps. Some revenues in the future might be realized from ecotourism activity, if such projects can be economically developed.

Cooperators in management activities The FWC will manage the Lake Hatchineha Watershed Florida Forever project, in cooperation with other state and local agencies, including the DEP Division of Recreation and Parks (DRP), and the SFWMD.

Management costs and sources of revenue Funding for this project is anticipated from the Conservation and Recreation Lands (CARL) Trust Fund pursuant to Chapter 259.032, F.S., along with supplemental funds from revenue-generating activities deemed compatible with the acquisition purposes.

Updated March 26, 2015

Management Cost Summary/FWC (including salaries for 2 full-time employees)

	Startup:	Recurring:
Resource Management		
Exotic Species Control	**$25,748**	**$51,496**
Prescribed Burning	**$3,927**	**$7,854**
Hydrological Management	**$40,000**	**$4,475**
Other	**$52,991**	**$52,991**
Subtotal	**$122,666**	**$116,816**
Administration		
Central Office/Headquarters	**$57,642**	**$23,151**
Districts/Regions	**$24,704**	**$9,922**
Subtotal	**$82,345**	**$33,072**
Support		
Land Management Planning	**$25,000**	**$0**
Land Management Reviews	**$0**	**$500**
Training/Staff Development	**$0**	**$1,000**
Vehicle Purchase	**$83,900**	**$11,986**
Vehicle Operation/Maintenance	**$13,230**	**$13,230**
Subtotal	**$122,130**	**$26,716**
Capital Improvements		
New Facility Construction	**$498,865**	**$0**
Facility Maintenance	**$0**	**$47,481**
Subtotal	**$498,865**	**$47,481**
Visitor Services/Recreation		
Operations	**$1,625**	**$178**
Subtotal	**$1,625**	**$178**
Law Enforcement		
All Activities	**$4,506**	**$4,506**
TOTAL:	**$832,137**	**$228,768**

Lake Santa Fe

Alachua and Bradford Counties

Partnerships

Purpose for Acquisition

Acquiring this project will achieve Florida Forever goals by increasing the protection of Florida's biodiversity at the species, natural community, and landscape levels. The project will also provide protection to the only remaining shoreline of Lake Santa Fe that supports wading bird nesting and resting, natural shoreline fauna, historic cypress fringe, swamps with attendant habitat qualities, and mostly undisturbed wetlands. It will protect, restore, and maintain the quality and natural functions of land, water, and wetland systems of the state; will help to protect existing publicly-owned wetlands and swamp systems by maintaining water quality and preventing additional development; will ensure that sufficient quantities of water are available to meet the current and future needs of natural systems and the citizens of the state; and contributing lands to the health and function of the Santa Fe Swamp will help to ensure adequate surface water resources and water quality. The Florida National Scenic Trail, a cross-Florida hiking and non-motorized trail, is also planned to cross this project. The trail is a congressionally designated national scenic trail.

Manager

The Florida Forest Service/FFS of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, and the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC) are recommended as unified managers of the fee simple portions of the project that are acquired. County and WMD purchases will be managed by those entities.

Lake Santa Fe
FNAI Elements

Frosted Flatwoods Salamander	G2/S2
Florida Black Bear	G5T2/S2
Gopher Tortoise	G3/S3
Narrowleaf Naiad	G1/S1
Wood Stork	G4/S2
Sherman's Fox Squirrel	G5T3/S3
Eastern Diamondback Rattlesnake	G4/S3
Bald Eagle	G5/S3
Osprey	G5/S3S4

9 rare species are associated with the project

General Description

The Lake Santa Fe proposal includes 14 tracts in the Lake Santa Fe vicinity with a total of 10,387 (GIS) acres. This project is proposed as fee simple, with possible use of less-than-fee on some parcels, and would build upon the Suwannee River Water Management District's (SRWMD) Santa Fe Swamp Conservation Area, which includes most of the Santa Fe Swamp and Lake Alto Swamp. It is designed to protect the surface headwaters of the swamps through prevention of further development and septic input, and to protect undeveloped portions of the Lake Santa Fe shoreline. The project is segmented by lakefront residential development, limiting the lake edge protection and recreational opportunities.

Public Use

Several of the parcels in the project qualify for passive recreational opportunities including picnicking, short trails and nature appreciation. One parcel may provide opportunity for more diverse (but passive) opportunities such as canoeing, fishing, and bird watching.

Coordination

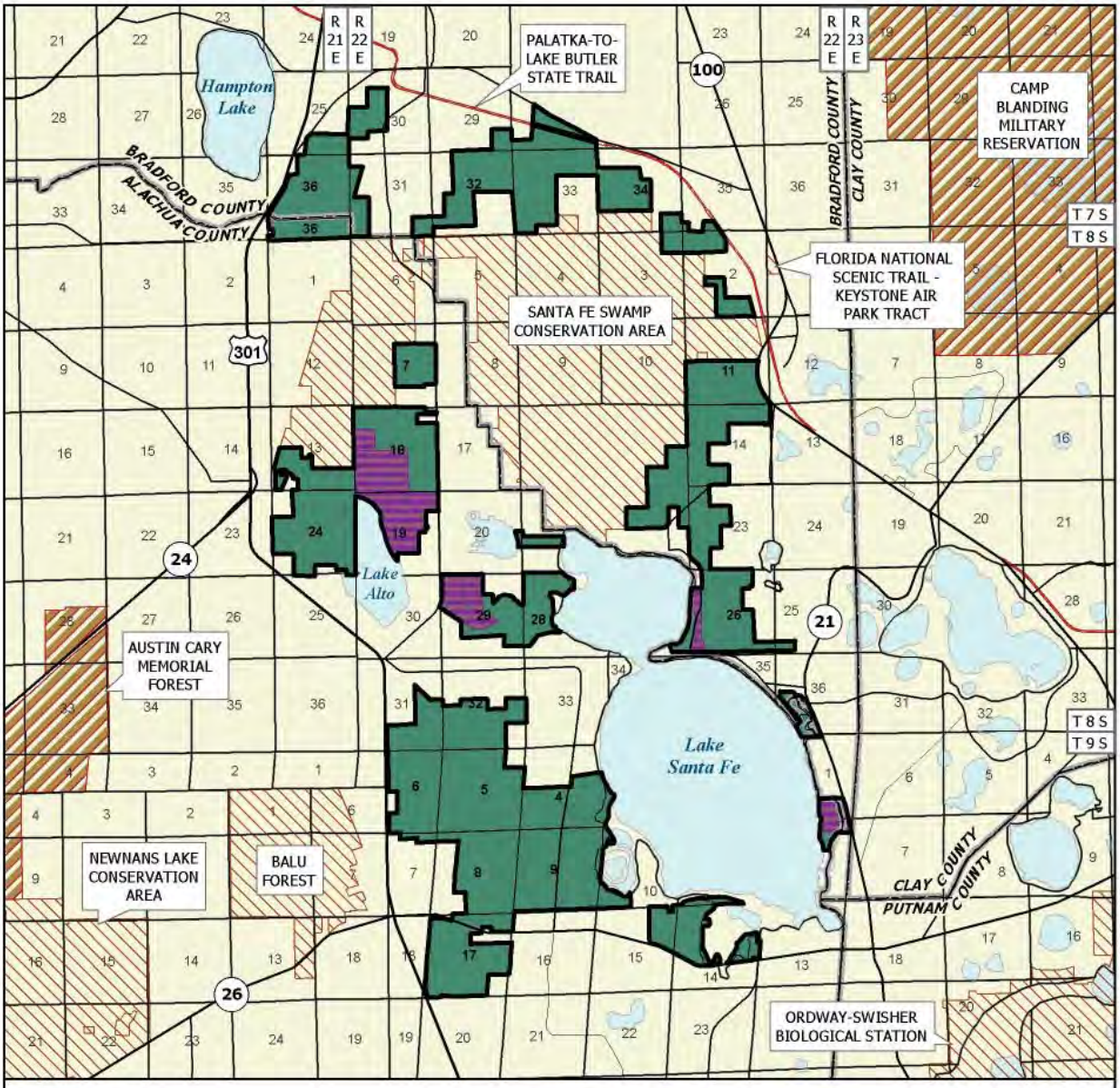
SRWMD and Alachua County are acquisition partners. Originally the SRWMD had expressed an interest in buffering the Santa Fe Swamp Conservation Area.

Acquisition Planning

On December 5, 2003, the Acquisition & Restoration Council (ARC) added the Lake Santa Fe project to Group A of the Florida Forever (FF) 2004 Priority List. This fee-simple project, sponsored by the Lake Santa Fe Dwellers Association and the Nature Conservancy

Placed on List	**2004**
Projects Area (GIS Acres)	**10,387**
Acres Acquired (GIS)	**878***
At a Cost Of	**$1,721,516***
Acres Remaining (GIS)	**9,508**
With Estimated (tax assessed) Value of:	**$3,664,230**

***includes acreage acquired and funds spent by the SRWMD and Alachua County.**



LAKE SANTA FE

BRADFORD AND ALACHUA COUNTIES

- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Acquired for Conservation (Fee Simple)
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- State Owned Lands
- Other Conservation Lands



0 1 2 4 Miles

MAY 2012

(TNC), consisted of approximately 10,574 (GIS) acres, multiple owners, and a 2003 taxable value of $3,914,013. The Rayonier tract was identified as essential to this project with the Lake Santa Fe shoreline protection a concurrent priority.

On December 9, 2011, this project was placed in the Partnerships category of Florida Forever projects.

On April 20, 2012 the ARC removed 174.5 acres from the project at the landowner's request.

Location and Proximity to Other Managed Areas
The Lake Santa Fe project is in northeastern Alachua County and southeastern Bradford County, centered on Lake Santa Fe. It is fragmented by residential development. Balu Forest (Alachua County) and Austin Cary Memorial Forest are within three miles to the west of the general project area; Camp Blanding Military Reservation is three miles to the northeast; the (Ordway-) Swisher Memorial Nature Preserve is three miles to the southeast. All of the parcels in this proposed project boundary are for the most part in, but also adjacent to and near a medium priority multi-use trail corridor.

Management Policy Statement
The primary management goals for the Lake Santa Fe project are to protect Florida's surface water quality; to protect wetland and aquatic habitat for species associated with freshwater swamps and lakes; to preserve nesting and resting habitat for upland and aquatic species; to provide natural-resource based outdoor recreation opportunities for the people of Florida including, but not limited to, fishing, boating, hiking, camping and nature appreciation; to help buffer and protect existing conservation lands at the Santa Fe Swamp Conservation
Area; and to protect Florida's biodiversity at the species, natural community and landscape levels.

Unified Management Prospectus
Qualifications for state designation Several parcels are adjacent to, and would provide buffer for the SRWMD's Santa Fe Swamp Conservation Area, and also several smaller named lakes including Bonnet Lake, Hickory Lake, Lake Alto and Little Lake Santa Fe. The project area is two miles west of the Camp Blanding Military Reservation, and three miles northeast of the Austin Cary Memorial Forest (managed by the University of Florida). This project is designed to protect the last remnants of undeveloped land around the Lake Santa Fe-Santa Fe Swamp headwaters system, by protecting shoreline, and upland and wetland natural communities. This would benefit the entire Santa Fe River system, including its associated fish and wildlife, hydrology and water quality. The project area includes functional wetlands (32 percent, or 3,429 acres), and provides protection for surface water (67 percent, or 7,247 acres of project area) and natural floodplain function (26 percent, or 2,817 acres of project area). Part of the project area (25 percent, or 2,635 acres) recharges the Floridan aquifer. This project is also significant as an ecological greenway, with 92 percent (9,894 acres) of the project area qualifying as priorities 4, 6 and 7 in potential importance, according to the Florida Natural Areas Inventory (FNAI) Florida Forever Measures Evaluation.

About 70 percent of the project is upland natural plant communities. Most uplands are pine plantation (6,136 acres), while remaining cover types (570 acres) include upland mixed forest and mesic flatwoods, which together make about 570 acres. Most of the uplands are pine plantation, which is 6,136 acres of flatwoods. About 775 acres of uplands are in agricultural use, most as improved pasture, with about 160 acres in row crops. There are 80 acres of residential properties within the project uplands. Wetland communities consist mostly of basin and dome swamp, which together comprise 2,300 acres. Other wetland communities include baygall and depression marsh. The FNAI indicates that 6 percent (677 acres) of the project area are under-represented natural communities. The flatwoods salamander is an imperiled animal species documented at a breeding location in the proposed project. Focal species, which are indicators of natural communities and suitable habitat conditions for other species of wildlife, occur widely in the project area. FWC reports that more than 25 percent (2,725 acres) of the project area includes at least seven focal species. Another 55 percent (5,876 acres) of the project is a habitat conservation priority for rare species with the greatest conservation need, according to the FNAI.

Management Goals The FFS and the FWC are prepared to share all management responsibilities for Lake Santa Fe under the unified management concept that both agencies are developing. Under unified management, agencies will identify mutually acceptable goals that further the long-term protection of the site's plant and wildlife resources, promote sound stewardship of land, timber and water resources, and provide the public with access and quality recreational opportunities. Both agencies agree that the project has the capability to provide important protection for fish and wildlife habitat in a manner that is compatible with

sound silvicultural practices. Since the project goals include protecting biodiversity and providing resource-based public recreational and educational opportunities, programs would be developed to manage ecosystems for multiple use. Multiple use means the harmonious and coordinated management of timber, recreation, conservation of fish and wildlife, forage, archaeological and historic sites, habitat and other biological resources, or water resources so that they are utilized in the combination that will best serve the people of the state, making the most judicious use of the land for some or all of these resources and giving consideration to the relative values of the various resources. Conservation and protection of environmentally unique native habitats, and threatened and endangered species should be an important management goal for the project. Particular attention should be directed to the protection of wetlands which are important habitat to the state and federally listed flatwoods salamander. Wetland drainage and converting wetlands to silviculture have contributed to the decline of this species throughout its range. Management programs would promote recreation and environmental education in the natural environment. The project area will be managed to provide opportunities for bicycling, boating, canoeing, fishing, hiking, horseback riding, hunting, kayaking, picnicking, and wildlife viewing. The Department of Environmental Protection and University of Florida Statewide Greenways System Planning Project shows 27 percent (2,937 acres) of the project area to be suitable for priority 1 or 2 recreational trails. The managing agencies would promote recreation and environmental education in the natural environment. This project contributes to the following goals in accordance with the Florida Forever Act (259.105(4), F.S.):

(a) Enhance the coordination and completion of land acquisition projects;

(b) Increase the protection of Florida's biodiversity at the species, natural community, and landscape levels;

(c) Protect, restore, and maintain the quality and natural functions of land, water, and wetland systems of the state;

(d) Ensure that sufficient quantities of water are available to meet the current and future needs of natural systems and the citizens of the state;

(e) Increase natural resource-based public recreational and educational opportunities; and

(g) Increase the amount of forestland available for sustainable management of natural resources.

Manager The FFS of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, and the FWC are recommended as unified managers of the fee simple portions of the project that are acquired. County and WMD purchases will be managed by those entities.

Conditions affecting intensity of management Most of the project is a medium-need tract that will require up-front resource management, including frequent prescribed fire where appropriate. About 60 percent of the project area has been subjected to ground cover disturbance due to past silviculture. Consequently, additional effort will be required to restore to a desired future condition. The FFS and FWC propose to work cooperatively to assess site management needs and develop the Conceptual Management Plan (CMP) for the site. Examples of situations that will require cooperative effort include restoring flatwoods previously managed for timber production, removing off-site species, practices that promote regeneration of native ground cover, and reforesting ruderal and recently harvested areas. As part of the unified management approach, the managing agencies will conduct an historic vegetation analysis to determine appropriate desired future conditions, and identify appropriate restoration methods and tools. This effort will help conserve habitats and populations of imperiled or rare species. Other unified management priorities include protecting and restoring forested wetlands, and the identification, control, and follow-up monitoring of invasive exotic species. Biotic surveys would be conducted as part of early unified management activities. Due to the presence of imperiled or rare species expected to occur within the proposed project, it is anticipated that resource inventories would be an initial priority under the unified management approach. Environmentally sensitive areas such as erosion-prone sites, listed species habitats, outstanding natural areas, and wetlands, are to be identified during the initial resource inventory to implement appropriate protective measures for each specific area. Such inventories are considered vital to unified management planning efforts directed at facility and infrastructure development, and design and implementation of recreational use programs.

Timetable for implementing management provisions During the first year after full acquisition, both agencies operating under the unified management approach will emphasize site security, posting boundaries, public access for low-intensity outdoor recreation, fire management, resource inventory, and removing refuse. Both managing agencies will meet frequently to coordinate task assignments, and cooperate with, and seek the assistance of other state agencies, local governments, and other appropriate participants as it affects management of the project site. Both managing agencies will participate in the joint development of a Combined Management Plan specifying area

management goals and objectives. Goals intended for long-term implementation would emphasize multiple use management and the conservation of the site's natural resources including timber, fish and wildlife, and water. These goals would include restoring habitat and hydrology, and conserving and protecting imperiled or rare species of flora and fauna. Following completion of plant community inventory and historic vegetation analysis, quantified vegetation management objectives would be developed pursuant to an objective-based vegetation management process. Where practical, disturbed sites would be restored to conditions expected to occur in naturally functioning ecosystems, including re-establishment of species expected to occur naturally on specific sites. Management would emphasize enhancement of abundance, and spatial distribution of imperiled and rare species. Essential roads would be stabilized to provide all-weather public access and management operations. Programs providing multiple recreational uses would also be implemented. Both agencies will work towards the development of a fire management plan that will apply prescribed burning in a manner that maximizes natural resource protection and enhancement. Most of this project area has not been burned by prescribed fire in recent years. Whenever possible, existing roads, black lines, foam lines and natural breaks will be utilized to contain and control prescribed and natural fires. Growing-season prescribed burning would be used where appropriate to best achieve management objectives. Timber resources will be managed using acceptable silvicultural practices. Thinning of timber, introduction of prescribed fire, and sustainable forestry management practices could provide silvicultural products, ecological, and recreational benefits. Archaeological and historic sites would be managed in coordination with the Department of State's Division of Historical Resources. Both agencies will work to develop a road plan identifying roads to be used for access by the public, and roads that are required for administrative use. Unnecessary roads, fire lanes and hydrological disturbances would be restored as practical. The road plan would ensure that the public has appropriate access, and that sensitive resources are protected. Other existing infrastructure necessary for management would be protected to the extent possible. Infrastructure development would be the minimum required to serve needs of the public, and would include provisions for facilities necessary for the security and management of the project area.

Revenue-generating potential Timber sales would be conducted as needed to improve or maintain desirable ecosystem conditions, under a multiple-use management concept. Additional revenue would be generated from sales of hunting licenses, fishing licenses, wildlife management area permits, and other special hunting permits. Future revenues might be realized in the future from recreational user fees and ecotourism activities, if such projects can be economically developed. Fifteen percent (15 percent) of all gross revenues will be returned to the county from which funds were generated.

Recommendations as to other governmental agency involvement The unified managers (FFS and FWC) should cooperate with other state and local governmental agencies, including the Suwannee River Water Management District, to manage the project area. The project should be designated as a state forest and wildlife management area.

Revenue sources, management costs and employees needed* Both agencies have agreed to a unified management framework whereby all CARL management funds, site generated revenues, and management expenditures are to be evenly divided between the FFS and FWC.

Category	Start-up	Recurring
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL
Resource Management	$170,478	$184,467
Administration	$75,494	$25,133
Support	$149,080	$31,566
Capital Improvements	$1,412,903	$124,743
Visitor/Recreation	$2,404	$141
Law Enforcement	$7,518	$7,518
TOTAL	$1,817,877	$373,568

*includes employee salaries

Updated March 26, 2015

Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem

Highlands, Lake, Osceola and Polk Counties **Critical Natural Lands**

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 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. The Florida National Scenic Trail, a cross-Florida hiking and non-motorized trail, is also planned to cross this project. The trail is a congressionally designated national scenic trail.

Managers

Division of Recreation and Parks (DRP), Florida Department of Environmental Protection (Lake June West); Florida Forest Service, Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (Lake Walk-in-Water, Hesperides and five Warea sites) and the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC) (remaining sites). The FFS will monitor the less-than-fee portion. The Office of Environmental Services (OES) will monitor some CEs.

Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem FNAI Elements	
Clasping Warea	G1/S1
Garrett's Scrub Balm	G1/S1
Scrub Ziziphus	G1/S1
Florida Panther	G5T1/S1
Florida Scrub-Jay	G2/S2
Florida Black Bear	G5T2/S2
Eastern Indigo Snake	G3Q/S3
Florida Mouse	G3/S3
Gopher Tortoise	G3/S3
A Comb-Clawed Beetle	G1/S1
Archbold's Treehopper	G1/S1
Avon Park Rabbit-bells	G1/S1
98 rare species are associated with the project	

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 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. Seventy-five rare elements are found in this diverse ecosystem (62 cited by FNAI), 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, and 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.

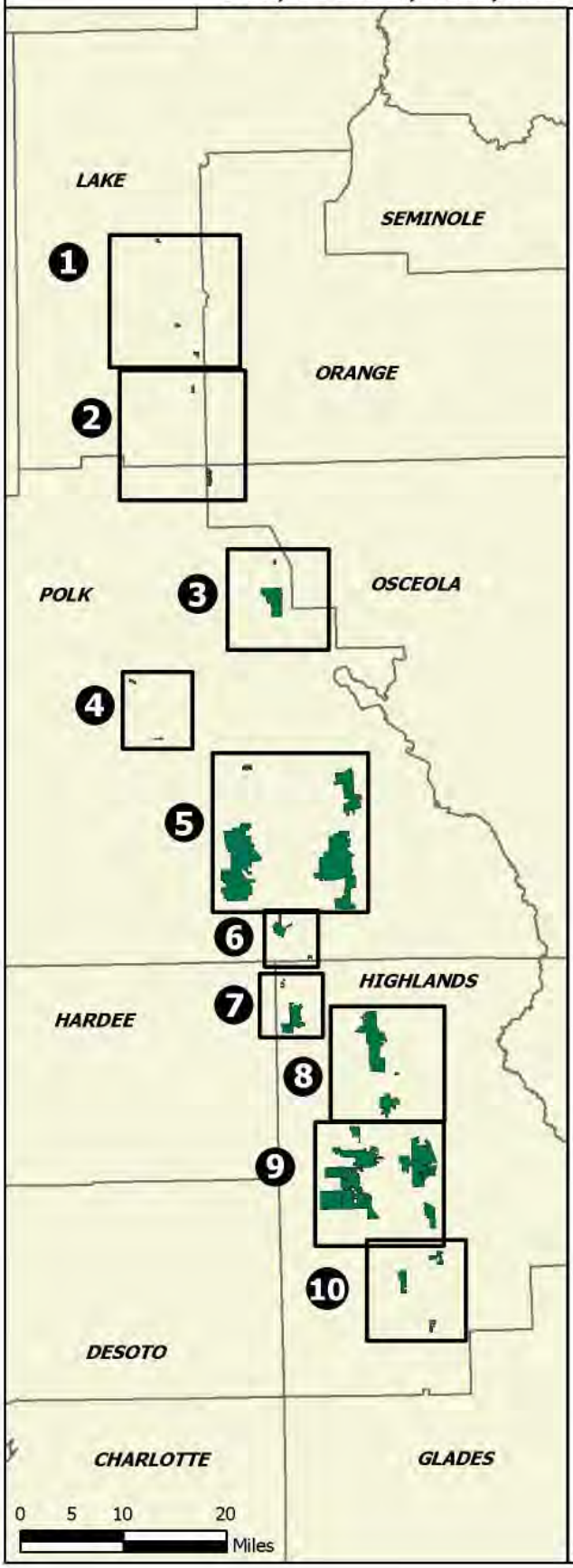
The Boy Scouts and Morgan less-than-fee parcels qualify as state forests. The amount and nature of public use will be negotiated with the landowners.

Placed on List	**1992***
Project Area (GIS Acres)	**59,034**
Acres Acquired (GIS)	**36,516****
at a Cost of	**$93,500,015****
Acres Remaining (GIS)	**22,518**
Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	**$15,522,254**

***Lake Wales Ridge sites and Warea Archipelago projects were combined in 1994.**
****Includes acres and expenditures by the SWFWMD, SFWMD, SJRWMD, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Polk Co. and NRCS.**

LAKE WALES RIDGE ECOSYSTEM: OVERVIEW

LAKE, OSCEOLA, POLK, AND HIGHLANDS COUNTIES



Map 1: Lake County
- A. Sugarloaf Mountain Site
- B. Castle Hill Site
- C. Flat Lake Site

Map 2: Lake and Osceola Counties
- A. Schofield Sandhill Site
- B. Lake Davenport Site

Map 3: Polk County
- A. Ridge Scrub Site
- B. Horse Creek Scrub Site

Map 4: Polk County
- A. Lake Blue Site
- B. Lake McLeod Site

Map 5: Polk County
- A. Mountain Lake Cutoff Site
- B. Hesperides Site
- C. Lake Walk-In-The-Water Site
- D. Crooked Lake West Site

Map 6: Polk County
- A. Sunray/Hickory Lake South Site
- B. Trout Lake Site

Map 7: Highlands County
- A. Avon Park Lakes Site
- B. Silver Lake Site

Map 8: Highlands County
- A. Carter Creek Site
- B. Flamingo Villas Site

Map 9: Highlands County
- A. Henscratch Road / Jack Creek Site
- B. Royce Ranch Addition Site
- C. Highlands Ridge Site
- D. Lake Apthorpe Site
- E. Henscratch Ranch Site
- F. Lake June West Site
- G. Holmes Avenue Site
- H. Lake Josephine Site

Map 10: Highlands County
- A. Sun 'N Lakes South Site
- B. McJunkin Ranch Site
- C. Gould Road Site



JUNE 2011

Acquisition Planning

Full Fee: The Nature Conservancy (TNC) is an intermediary 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 worked with Morgan on details of the completed less-than-fee acquisition. 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 (SWFWMD) and CARL; TNC planned 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) has been acquired. Hesperides (2,696 acres) has been acquired from Babson. Acquisition of most other tracts dependent upon acquisition of these ownerships. Boy Scouts West (335 acres): acquired. Horse Creek (1,325 acres): SFWMD has acquired the major ownerships within this site. Trout Lake (65 acres): appraisal completed. Eagle Lake (10 acres): removed from list - developed. Ridge Scrub (80 acres): on hold pending reanalysis by FNAI. McJunkin Ranch (750 acres): acquired.

Priority phasing for the Warea Archipelago sites is: Scofield Sandhill (120 acres): negotiations were 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 District (SJRWMD). TNC was unable to reach agreements with a large ownership at northern end and owners of small tracts in between.

Less-than-Fee and Small Holdings: Carter Creek (4,630 acres): the majority of this parcel is 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 percent success rate. Highlands Park Estates (232 acres) subdivided, acquisition activity not yet begun. Sun 'N Lakes South (570): more than 200 acres acquired, remaining developed and fragmented. Lake Apthorpe (2,503 acres): larger ownerships acquired, several lots important for management acquired as well. On December 6, 1991, the Land Acquisition Advisory Council (LAAC) added the Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem (LWRE) project to the CARL Priority list. This fee simple and less-than-fee acquisition, sponsored by TNC, consisted of approximately 32,480 acres, several thousand ownerships, and a taxable value of $33,954,187. The project contains 20 separate sites located in Polk and Highlands counties and breaks down as follows: Ridge Scrub (80 acres); Lake Blue (65.23 acres); Eagle Lake (10.30 acres); Lake McLeod (55 acres); Mountain Lake Cutoff (201.05 acres); Hesperides (3,900 acres); Lake Walk-in-the-Water (9,835 acres); Sunray/Hickory Lake South (1,925 acres); Trout Lake (59 acres); Avon Park Lakes (225 acres); Silver Lake (1,194 acres); Carter Creek (4,630 acres); Flamingo Villas (1,420 acres); Henscratch Road/Jack Creek (3,985 acres); Lake Apthorpe (1,722 acres); Highlands Park Estates (232 acres); Holmes Avenue (1,199 acres); Lake June West (897 acres); Sun 'N Lakes South (503 acres); Gould Road (343 acres). The SFWMD acquired 1,309 acres within the Henscratch Road/Jack Creek site for $1,540,000.

On July 23, 1993, the LAAC approved an 848-acre addition to the Lake Apthorpe site within the project boundary. The addition in Highlands County was sponsored by TNC, consisted of two ownerships, Clements Family (4 parcels) and Michael Rider (1 parcel), with a taxable value of $313,910.



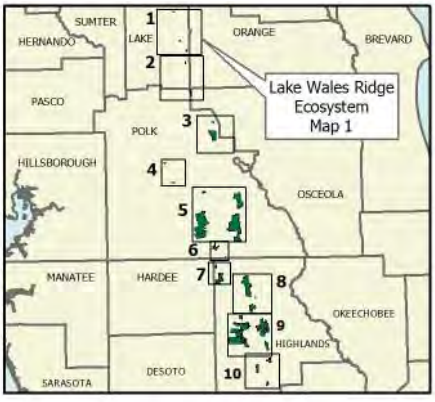


LAKE WALES RIDGE ECOSYSTEM: MAP 1 OF 10

LAKE COUNTY

- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Other Florida Forever BOT Projects
- State Owned Lands
- Other Conservation Lands

0 1 2 4 Miles



JUNE 2011

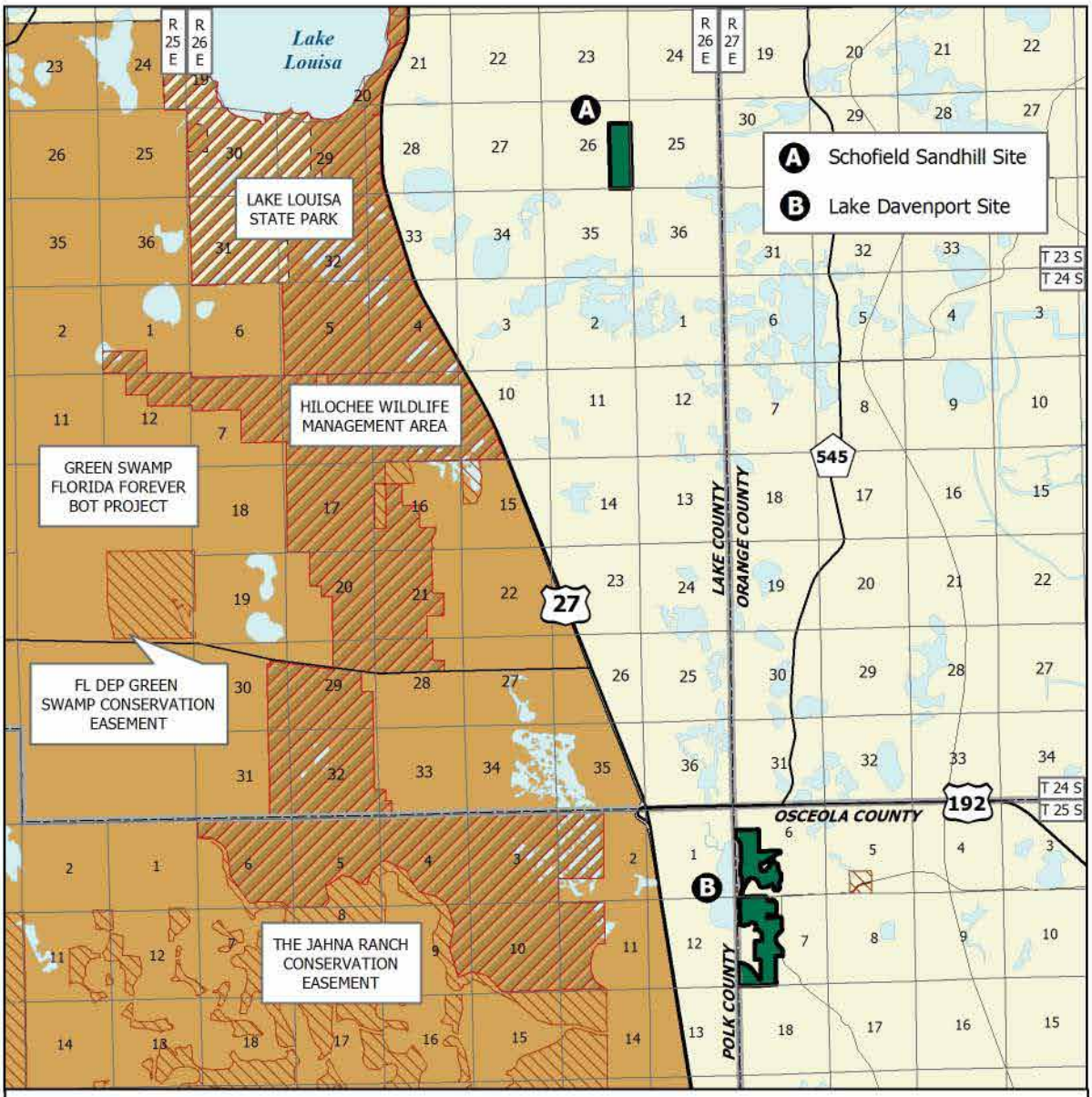
On September 20, 1993, the LAAC approved a 16-acre addition to the Mountain Lake Cutoff site within the project boundary. It was sponsored by the landowner, J. K. Stuart, and had a taxable value of $18,548. The landowner has holdings within the site and is unwilling to sell only a part of his tract. The Council recommended that the addition be sold or exchanged if it is not needed for resource protection or management purposes.

On March 9, 1994, the LAAC approved a 160-acre addition to the Lake Walk-in-the-Water site within the project boundary. It was sponsored by the landowner (Alico) and TNC with a taxable value of $160,000. The landowner has holdings within the current boundary and is unwilling to sell only a part of its holdings. The Council recommended that the addition be sold or exchanged if it is not needed for resource protection or management purposes. In July 1994, the LAAC approved a 61-acre addition to Flamingo Villas site within the project boundary. The addition was sponsored by the landowner; American Homes Service Corp.–Wohl tract, consisted of 2 contiguous parcels, with a taxable value of $95,180. The landowner has holdings within the current boundary and is unwilling to sell only a part of his holdings. The Council recommended that the addition be sold or exchanged if it is not needed for resource protection or management purposes. In November 1994, the LAAC combined the Warea Archipelago project (1,021 acres/taxable value $4,552,797/Lake and Osceola Counties), with the LWRE. The Warea Archipelago project contained 6 separate sites that break down as follows: Schofield Sandcastle (120 acres); Lake Davenport (500 acres); Flat Lake (120 acres); Castle Hill (125 acres); Ferndale Ridge (104 acres); Sugarloaf Mountain (52 acres). On November 18, 1994, the LAAC approved a 2,336-acre addition, in Highlands County, to the project boundary. It was sponsored by TNC with a taxable value of $2,201,330. The breakdown follows: 400 acres to the Silver Lake site, 76 acres to the Gould Road site, and the 1,860-acre McJunkin Ranch was added. On July 14, 1995, the LAAC approved an 850-acre (sponsored by TNC; taxable value of $2,035,980 addition in Highlands County to the project boundary, 70 acres to the Holmes Avenue site and 780 acres to the Lake Apthorpe site. On December 7, 1995, the LAAC approved combining the Horse Creek Scrub project (2,365 acres/taxable value $3,330,700/Polk County) with the LWRE. The SFWMD made the request to expand the LWRE boundary. On December 7, 1995, the LAAC approved combining the Highlands Ridge project (6,318 acres/taxable value $11,980,140/ Highlands County/several thousand parcels/600-700 landowners) with the LWRE. TNC sponsored the Ridge project in 1994.

On December 5, 1996, the LAAC approved the transfer of two ownerships – Boy Scouts West in the Hesperides site and Morgan in the Lake Walk-in-the-Water site – to the newly created Less-Than-Fee category. These Polk Co. ownerships, total 2,407 acres and a taxable value of $2,407,000.

On December 7, 1997, the Land Acquisition Management Advisory Council (LAMAC) approved a 3,724-acre deletion (sponsored by TNC) to the project boundary. The deletion affected 10 sites, with a taxable value of $5,036,700. The breakdown of the deletions follows: Ferndale Ridge (104 acres), Castle Hill (50 acres), Eagle Lake (10 acres), Hesperides (177 acres), Sun Ray/Hickory Lake (1,070 acres), Henscratch Road (760 acres), Lake June West (66 acres), Highlands Park Estates (232 acres), Holmes Avenue (145 acres), and McJunkin Ranch (1,110 acres).

On October 15, 1998, the LAMAC approved a 580-acre addition to the project boundary, sponsored by TNC. It totalled 1,414 parcels (1,132 landowners) with a taxable value of $159,086. Several landowners already have ownerships within the current boundary and will not sell without including the proposed additions. The additions to sites in Polk and Highlands counties follows: Lake Apthorpe site (.34 acre, Levingston), Silver Lake site (427 acres, multiple owners), Sun'N'Lakes South site (67 acres, Gables Engineering, Inc.), Sunray/Hickory Lake South site (80 acres, Alico, Inc.), and Trout Lake site (7 acres, Sistrunk, Trustee). The parcels were designated as essential. On October 15, 1998, the LAMAC approved the addition of the following tracts to the list of essential parcels: approximately 320 acres of the Saddleblanket Resorts II ownership in the Lake Walk-in-the-Water site, and approximately 3,200 acres (two large ownerships) in the Highlands Ridge site. July 12, 2001, the Acquisition & Restoration Council (ARC) approved a fee-simple, 2,512-acre addition (Royce Ranch next to Lake Apthorpe site) to the project boundary, sponsored by the FWC, it consisted of one landowner owner, Raymond Royce, with a taxable value of $1,230,591. The FWC will manage the addition. On November 11, 2002, 1.25 acres were bought in Carter Creek (Benvenuti--$3,800) to be managed by FWC. On October 17, 2003, the ARC approved a less-than-fee 2,330-acre addition

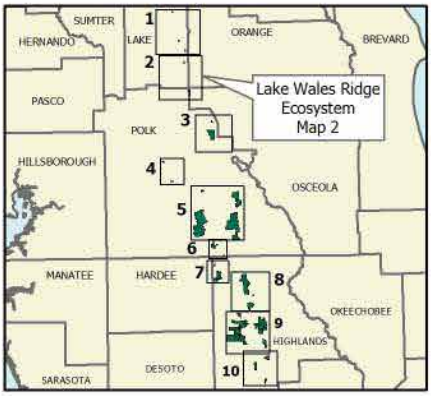


LAKE WALES RIDGE ECOSYSTEM: MAP 2 OF 10

LAKE AND OSCEOLA COUNTIES

- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Other Florida Forever BOT Projects
- State Owned Lands
- Other Conservation Lands

0 1 2 4 Miles



JUNE 2011

(Henscratch Ranch-Highlands Co.--taxable value of $352,419) to the project boundary. Sponsored by a representative for the landowner, Highlands Farms, Inc. The Office of Environmental Services (OES) will monitor the easement.

On August 20, 2004, the ARC approved a less-than-fee, 520-acre addition (Lake Josephine--Highlands Co.--taxable value of $17,063) to the project boundary. It was sponsored by representatives of the landowner, E. P. Jones Jr. The OES will monitor the easement.

On October 13, 2006, the ARC approved a fee-simple and less-than-fee, 11,444-acre addition (Crooked Lake West) to the project boundary. It was sponsored by Polk County, FWC, and the SWFWMD. The addition, in Polk County, consisted of 1,430 parcels; 1,120 landowners; a taxable value of $6,612,464. The parcels have been designated as essential.

In June 2008, the following acreages (ownerships) were purchased: 0.9 acre (McKay) in Carter Creek for $11,500 - FWC's FF funds; 1,146.91 acres (Dunham/ Cannon) in Dunham Ranch known as Gopher Tortoise Mitigation Park for $12,353,761 – FWC's LATF money was used for purchase. FWC will manage these sites. In September of 2008, the following acreages (ownerships) were purchased with DSL FF funds: 1.19 acres (Boise) in Carter Creek for $11,500; 1.3 acres (Carpinello) for $11,500; and 1.3 acres (O Such) for $11,500--all in the Carter Creek area, and FWC will manage. In October 2008 the following acreages (ownerships) were purchased with DSL FF funds: 1.1 acres (Dumervil/Cameron) for $11,500; 1.3 acres (Hreschak) for $11,500; 5.4 acres (Pollard) for $46,000; 1.3 acres (Romani) for $11,500; and 1.3 acres (Higgins Estate) for $11,500. FWC will manage these sites. On October 3, 2008, DSL Florida Forever funds were used to buy a 345-acre parcels from the Palmer ownership in Pine Plantation for $24,930,304 (40 acres in the SE corner of the parcel were acquired by the Orlando-Orange County Expressway Authority to be conveyed to Orange County for a park). On 10/15/2008, TNC bought a Conservation Easement of 57.62 acres within the Scrub Conservation Bank which overlaps the Gould Road site. Archbold Biological Station monitors the easement. In November 2008, the following acreages (ownerships) were purchased with DSL FF funds: 1.3 acres (Roselle) for $11,500; 1.3 acres (Stockard) for $11,500; 1.4 acres (Barbuto) for $11,500; 1.3 acres (Schaffner) for $11,500; and 1.1 acres (Smith) for $11,500. Again, FWC will manage these sites.

December 2008 through May 2009, 46 acres were purchased for $445,161. In January 2009, SWFWMD and Polk Co. acquired 3510 acres (Crooked Lake West site) for $5,369,950 from SWFMD; $2,000,000 from Polk Co.; and $12,239,500 from NRCS. In 6/2009, 5 acres were purchased in Carter Creek site for $46,000. In July 2009 another acre was received as a donation from C.L./Vera Stegmaier in Lake Apthorpe. In October 2009 a little over 2 acres were purchased for $24,000 in Carter Creek site. All of these are to be managed by FWC. On December 29, 2009, 1.1 acres were purchased by DSL for $11,500. FWC will manage this.

On March 29, 2011, 1/2 acre on Holmes Ave. was donated (Dorothy A. Sanders Revocable Trust--$2,000), FWC managing. On April 5, 2011 16.21 acres were purchased (TNC/Lawson--$97,000). FFS will manage this. On April 15, 2011 ARC recommended a 2,071-acre reduction to the project boundary due to residential/rural/commercial development. On July 20, 2011, DSL purchased 1.87 acres on Holmes Avenue for $8,422. In August 2011, DSL bought 13.53 acres on Holmes Avenue via tax deed sales for $40,429.

On December 9, 2011 ARC placed this project in the new Critical Natural Lands (CNL) category.

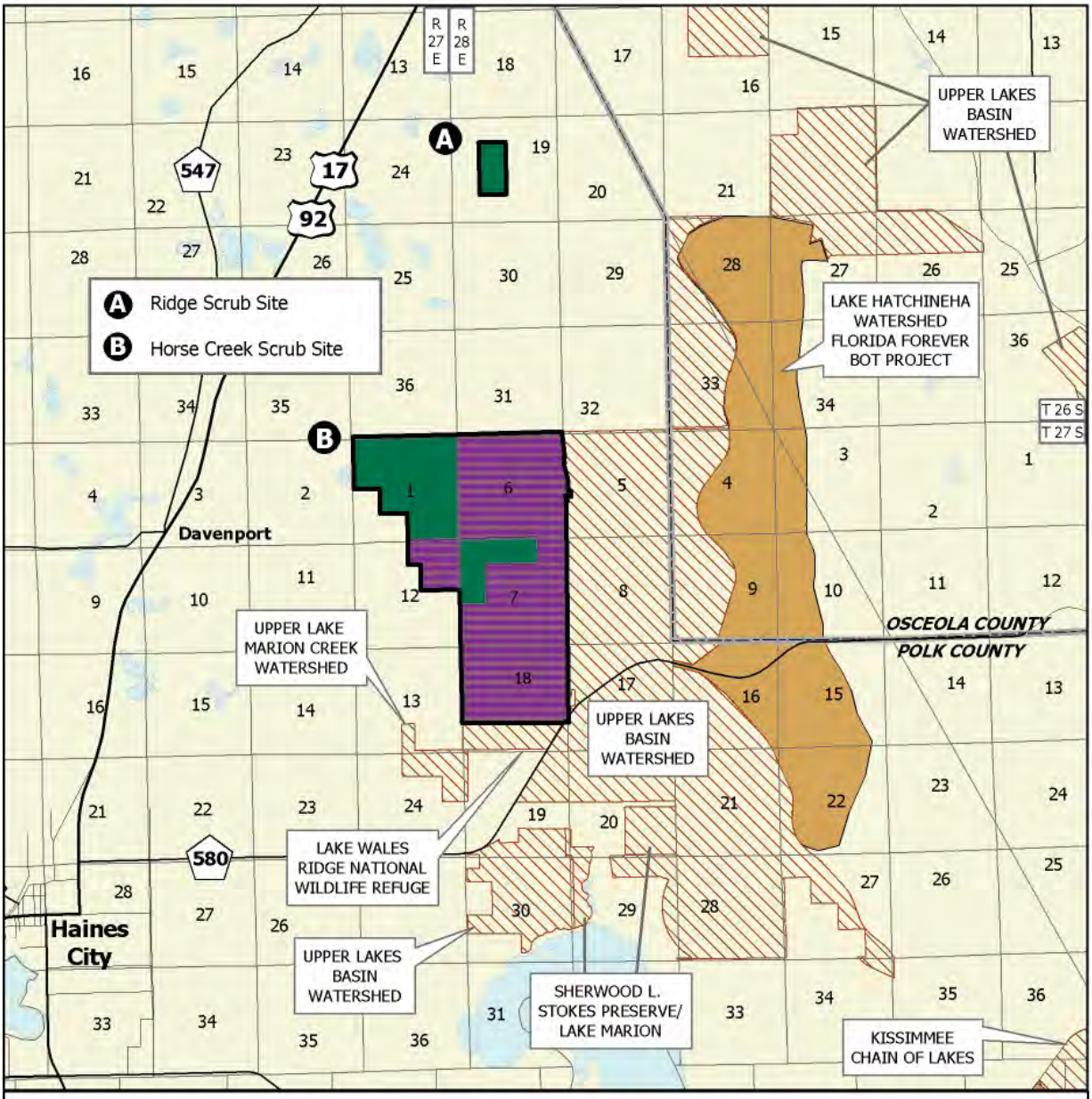
Coordination

The Lake Wales Ridge sites are included within the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Lake Wales Ridge National Wildlife Refuge which is the top priority endangered species project of the Service. The Service will also participate in management. TNC is an intermediary for non-mega parcel sites on this project.

Full Fee

Management Policy Statement

The primary goals of management of the Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystems 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

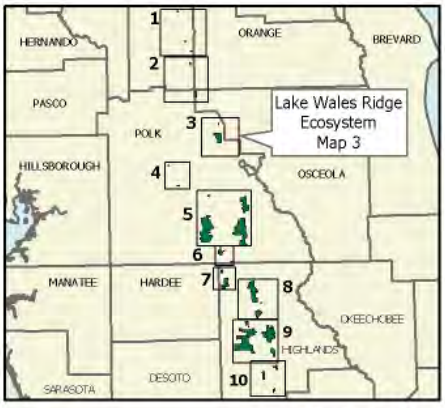


LAKE WALES RIDGE ECOSYSTEM: MAP 3 OF 10

POLK COUNTY

- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Other Florida Forever BOT Projects
- Other Conservation Lands

0 1 2 4 Miles



OCTOBER 2006

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 full fee sites of the Lake Wales Ridge project qualify as single-use Wildlife and Environmental Areas WEA) 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 DRP (Lake June West); FFS (Lake Walk-in-Water, Hesperides and five Warea sites) and FWC (remaining sites). FFS will monitor the less-than-fee portion.

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 TNC serve as cooperators in managing some of the sites.

Less Than Fee and Small Holdings

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. The small parcels sites of the Lake Wales Ridge project qualify as single-use WEA because of its high concentration of threatened or endangered species, particularly plants. Thirty percent of the plants and animals of the Lake Wales Ridge occur nowhere else in the world.

Manager The FWC is recommended as project manager for the small holdings. OES and FFS to monitor CEs.

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.

Updated February 7, 2017

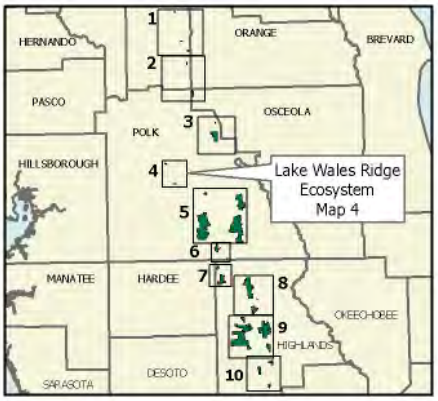


LAKE WALES RIDGE ECOSYSTEM: MAP 4 OF 10

POLK COUNTY

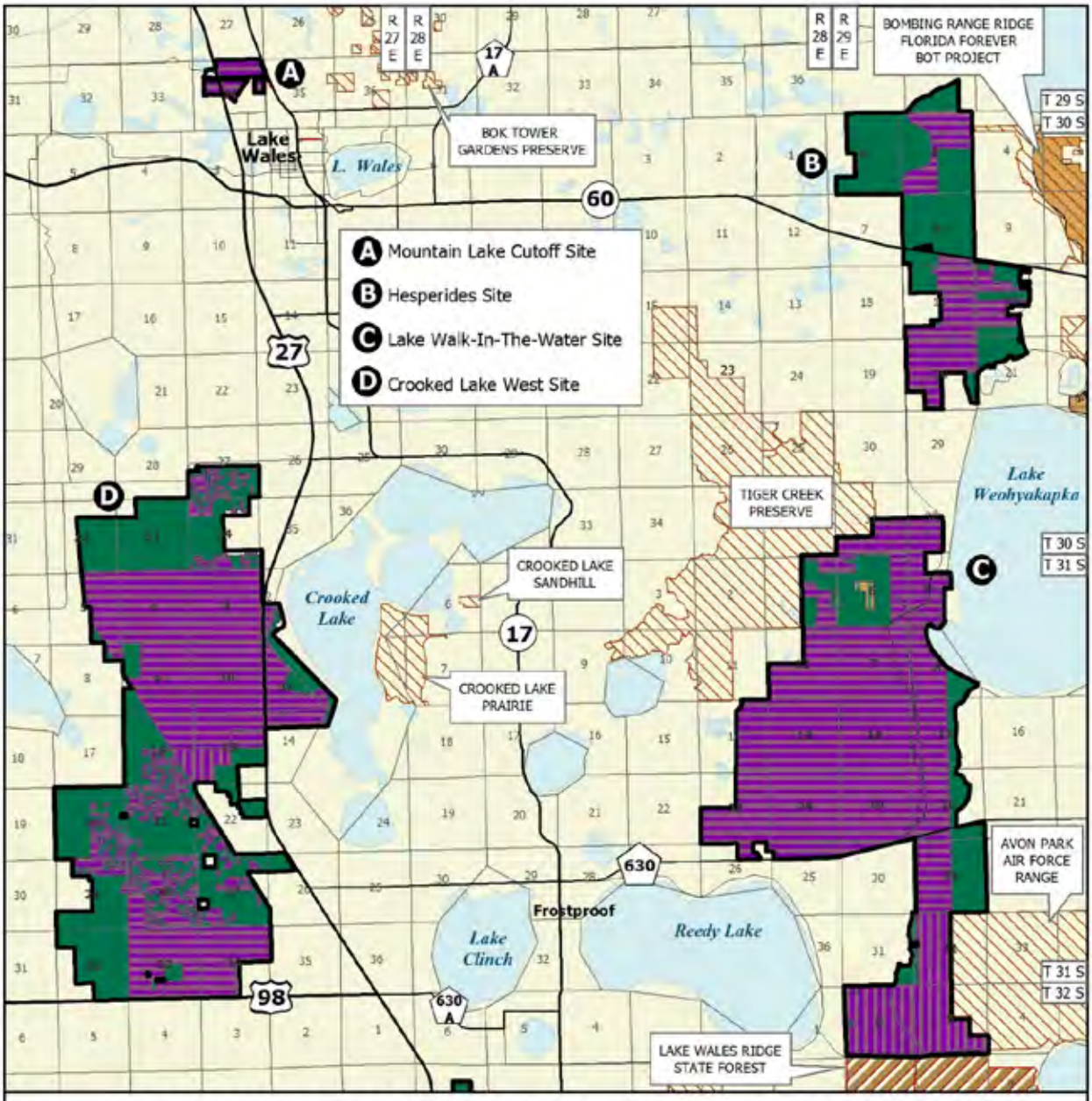
- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Acquired
- State Owned Lands
- Other Conservation Lands

N W E S



0 0.5 1 2 Miles

OCTOBER 2006



LAKE WALES RIDGE ECOSYSTEM: MAP 5 OF 10

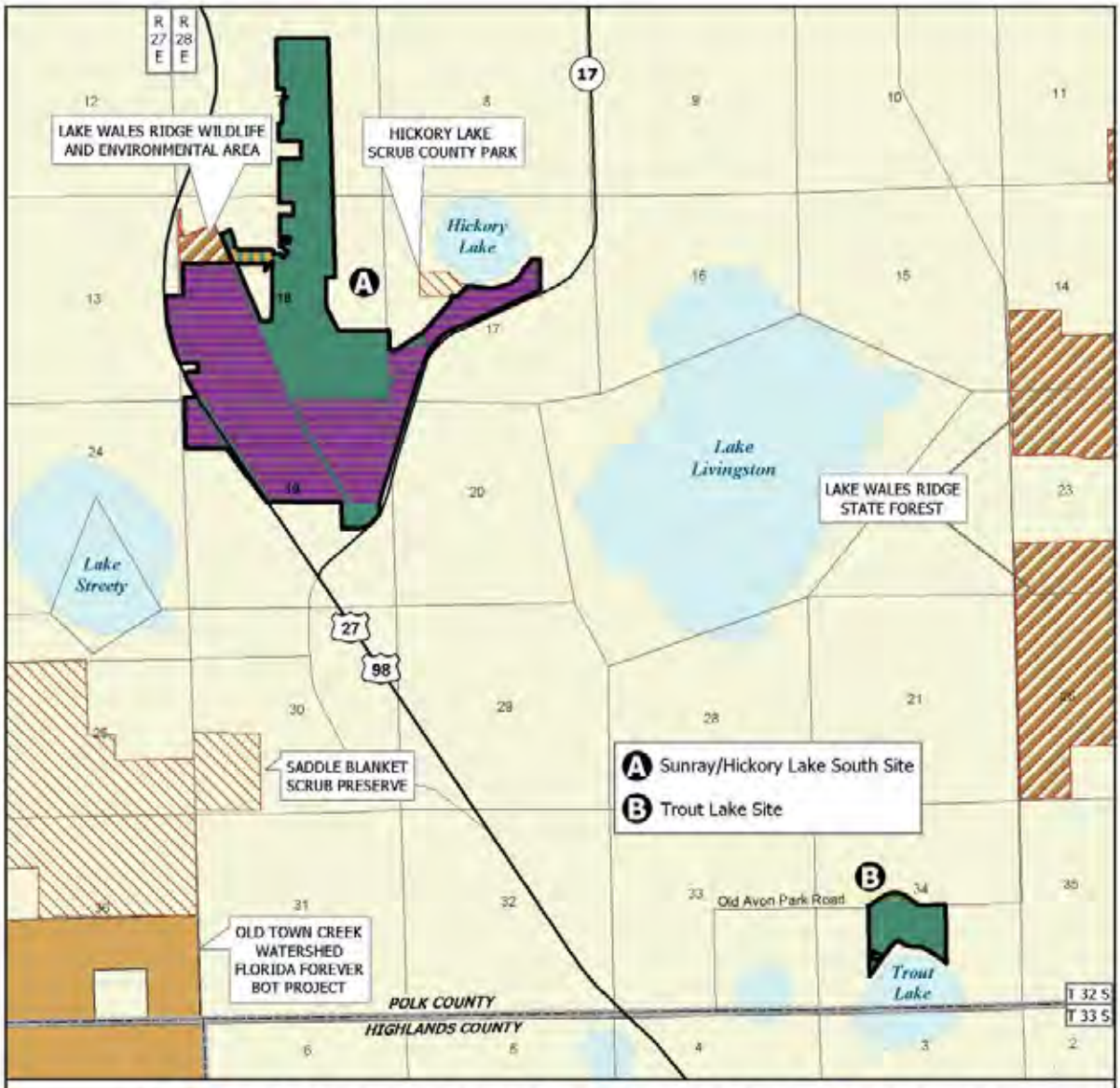
POLK COUNTY

- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Acquired for Conservation (Fee-Simple)
- Acquired for Conservation (Less-Than-Fee)
- TNC Owned Lands Within Project
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Other Florida Forever BOT Projects
- State Owned Lands
- Other Conservation Lands

0 1 2 4 Miles



MARCH 2016



LAKE WALES RIDGE ECOSYSTEM: MAP 6 OF 10

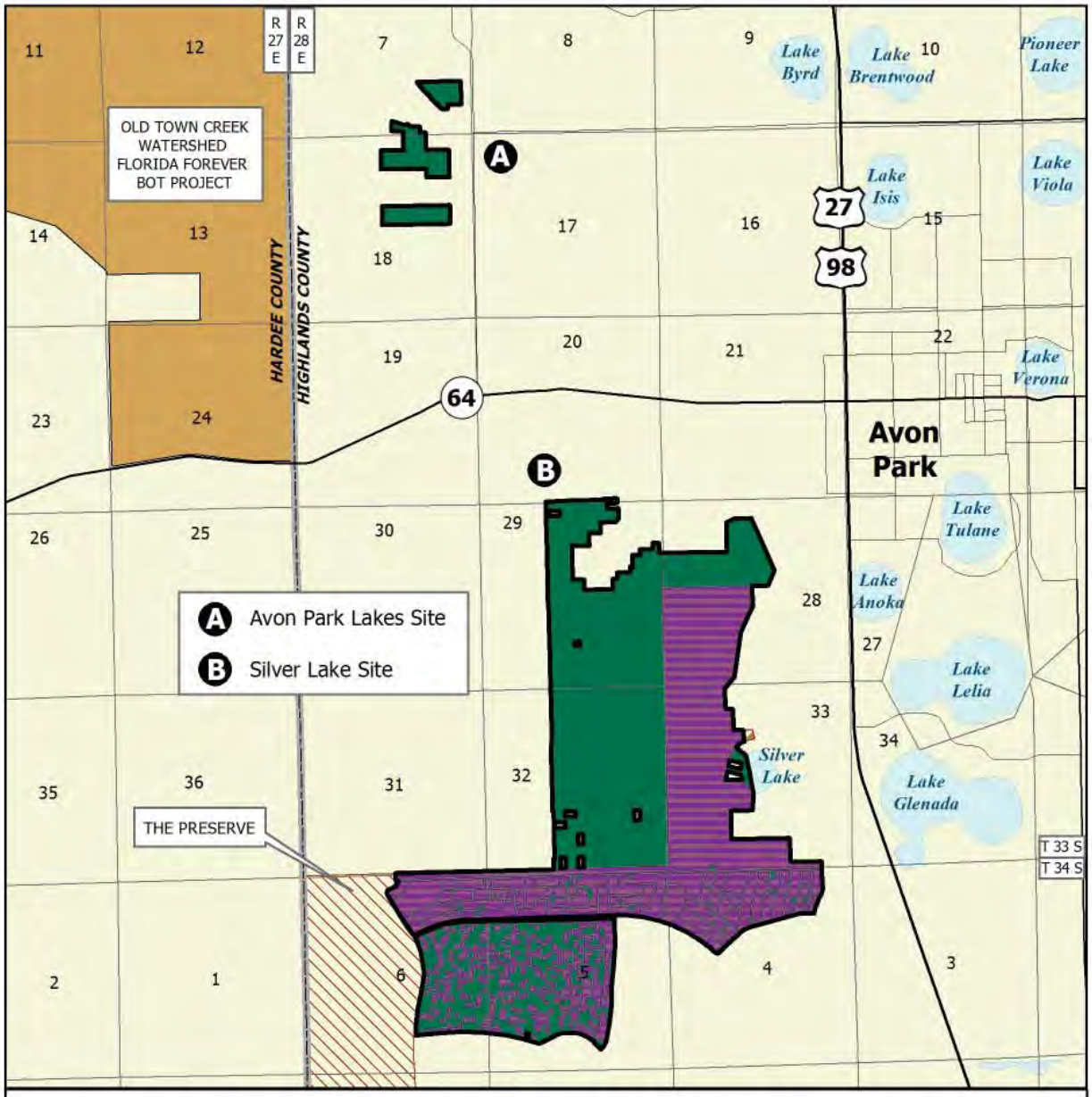
POLK COUNTY

- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Acquired for Conservation (Fee Simple)
- TNC Owned Lands Within Project
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Other Florida Forever BOT Projects
- State Owned Lands
- Other Conservation Lands

0 0.5 1 2 Miles



OCTOBER 2011

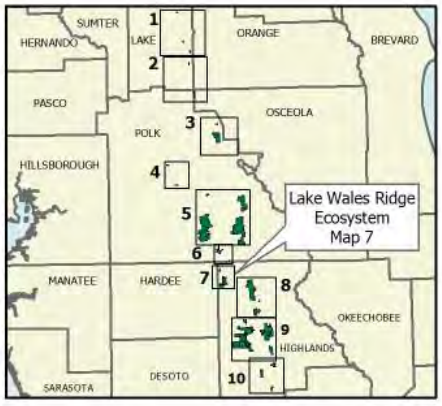


LAKE WALES RIDGE ECOSYSTEM: MAP 7 OF 10

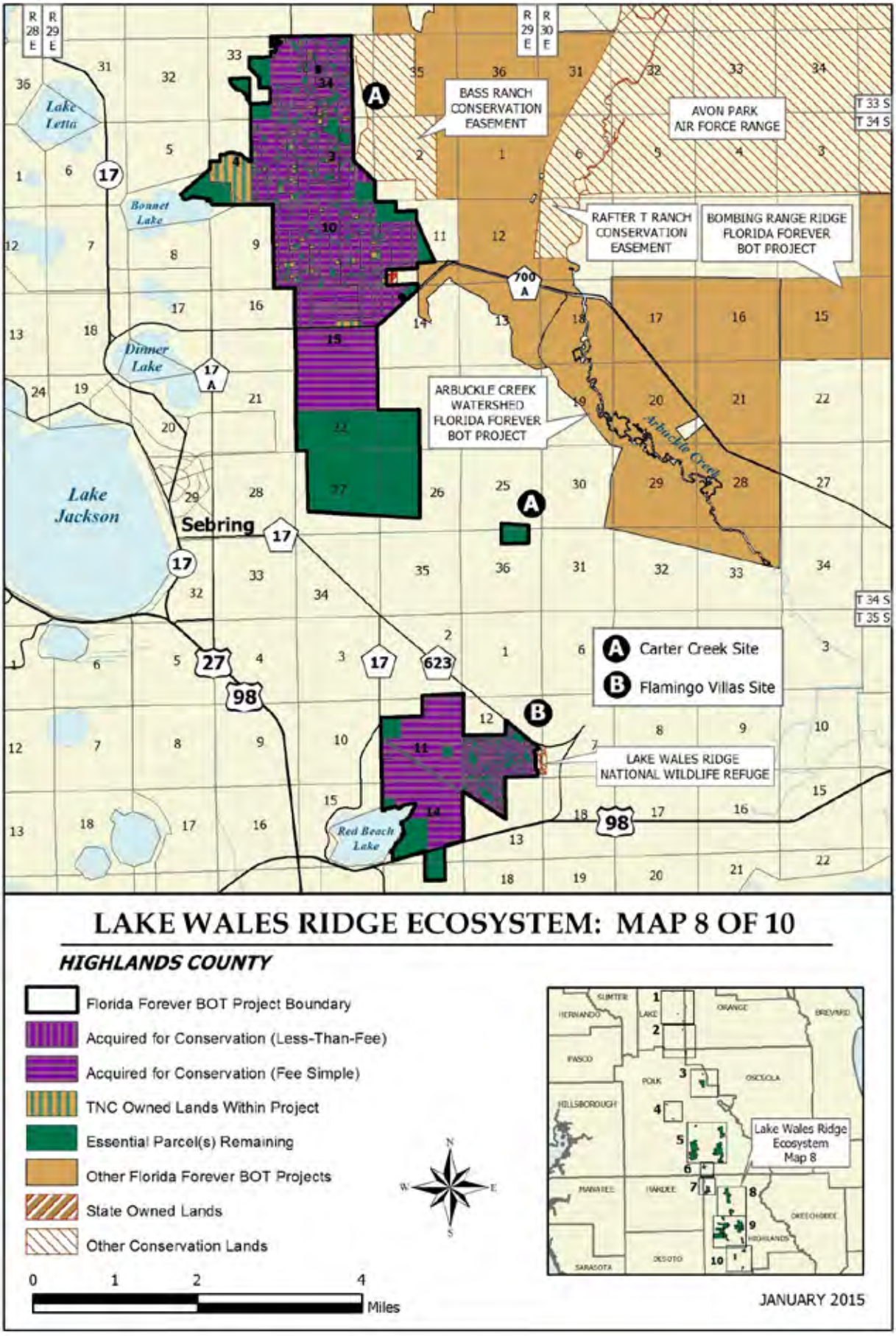
HIGHLANDS COUNTY

- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Acquired for Conservation (Fee Simple)
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Other Florida Forever BOT Projects
- State Owned Lands
- Other Conservation Lands

0 0.5 1 2 Miles



JUNE 2011



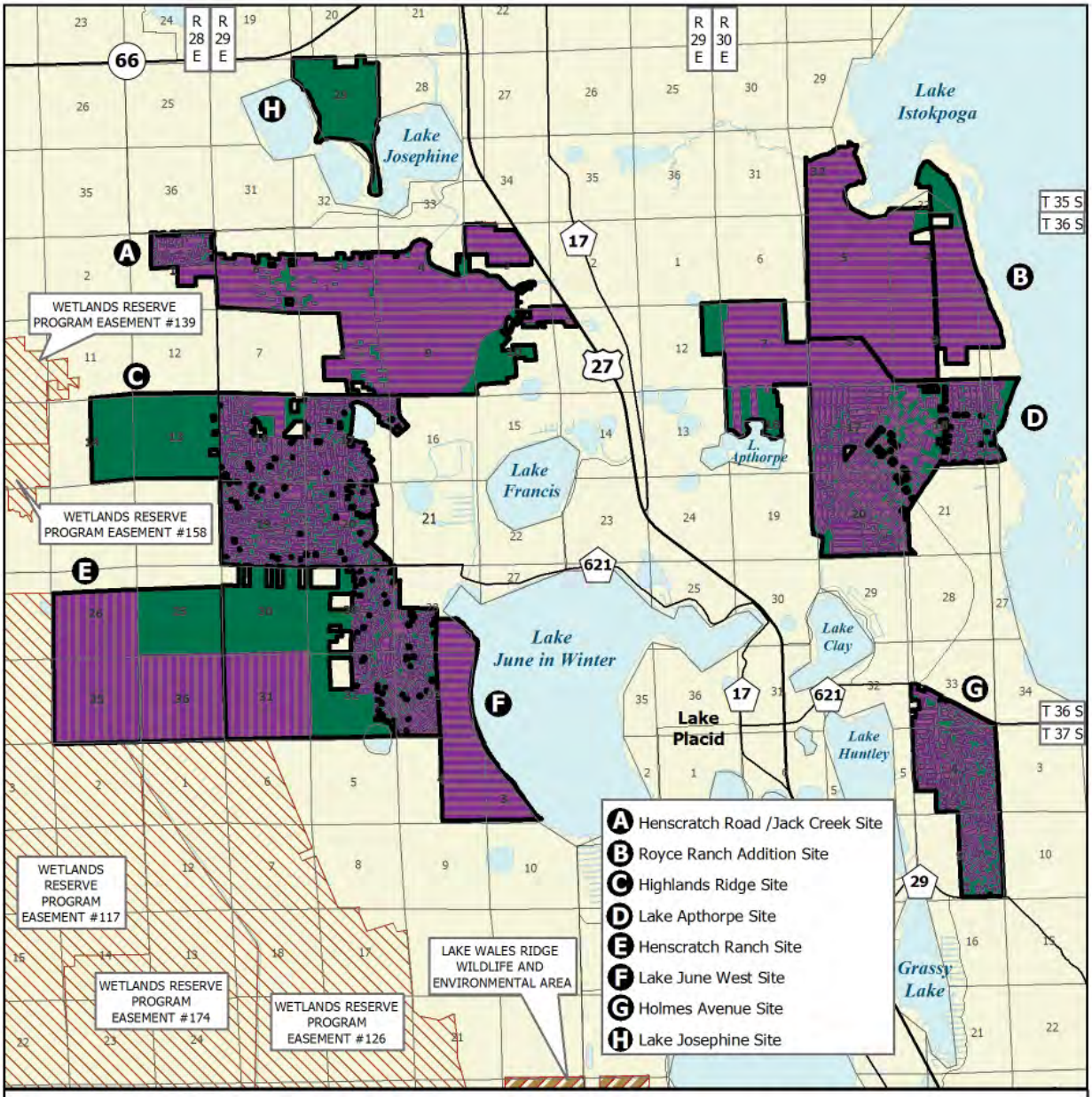
LAKE WALES RIDGE ECOSYSTEM: MAP 8 OF 10

HIGHLANDS COUNTY

- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Acquired for Conservation (Less-Than-Fee)
- Acquired for Conservation (Fee Simple)
- TNC Owned Lands Within Project
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Other Florida Forever BOT Projects
- State Owned Lands
- Other Conservation Lands

0 1 2 4 Miles

JANUARY 2015



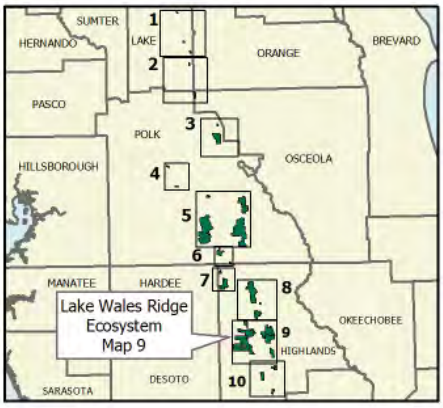
LAKE WALES RIDGE ECOSYSTEM: MAP 9 OF 10

HIGHLANDS COUNTY

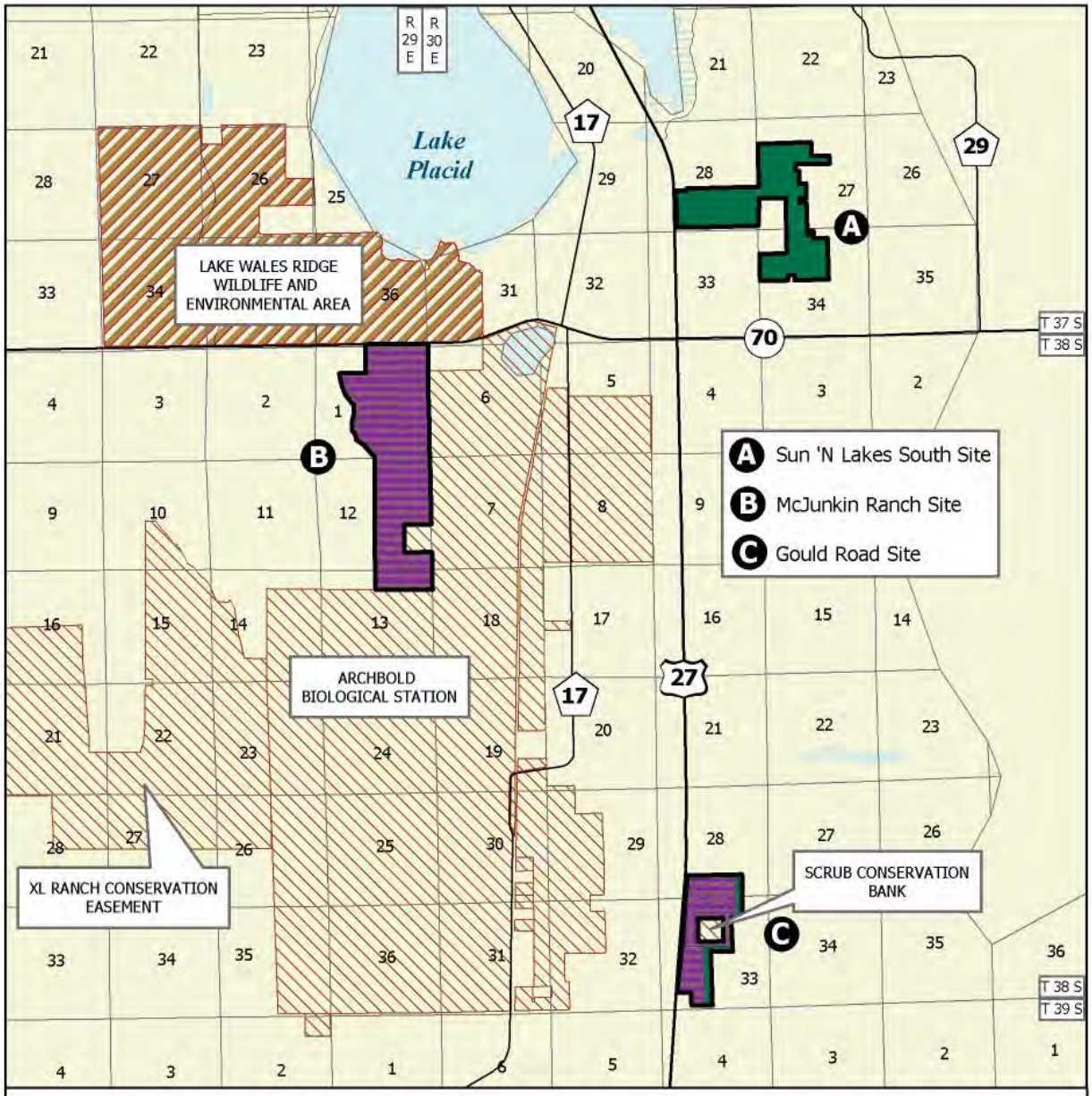
- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Acquired for Conservation (Fee-Simple)
- Acquired for Conservation (Less-Than-Fee)
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- State Owned Lands
- Other Conservation Lands

N W E S

0 1 2 4 Miles



SEPTEMBER 2013



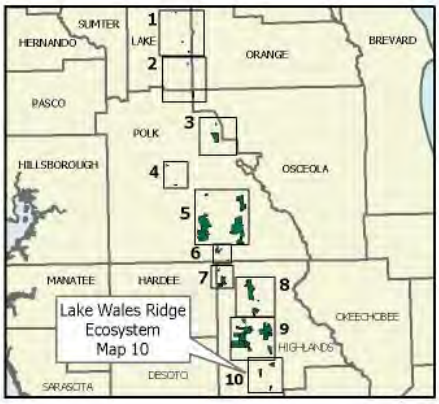
LAKE WALES RIDGE ECOSYSTEM: MAP 10 OF 10

HIGHLANDS COUNTY

- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Acquired for Conservation (Fee-Simple)
- Acquired for Conservation (Less-Than-Fee)
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- State Owned Lands
- Other Conservation Lands

N W E S

0 0.5 1 2 Miles



JUNE 2011

Management Cost Summary/DRP

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

Management Cost Summary/FFS (Warea)

Category Source of Funds	Startup CARL	Recurring CARL	Category Source of Funds	Startup CARL	Recurring CARL
Salary	$44,334	$97,575	Salary	$0	$0
OPS	$14,560	$12,000	OPS	$0	$0
Expense	$23,000	$24,000	Expense	$5,000	$4,000
OCO	$67,000	$1,000	OCO	$0	$0
FCO	$57,720	$0	FCO	$0	$0
TOTAL	$206,614	$134,575	TOTAL	$5,000	$4,000

Management Cost Summary/FFS (Hesperides)

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

Limestone Ranch

Hardee County **Less-Than-Fee**

Purpose for State Acquisition

Acquisition of the Limestone Ranch conservation easement will provide a buffer for Limestone Creek (a tributary of the Peace River with high water quality), provide habitat protection and enhancement of numerous rare species and imperiled natural communities, and afford additional resource protection for the Peace River waters and riverine wetlands within the boundaries of the Peace River State Forest, and the Horse Ranch, Horse Creek Ranch and Peace River Refuge Florida Forever projects, the downstream Charlotte Harbor Estuary, and the Gasparilla Sound-Charlotte Harbor Aquatic Preserve.

This project meets Florida Forever goals of protecting Florida's biodiversity by preserving 1,500 acres of Strategic Habitat Conservation Area, preserving acreage for such species as the swallow tailed kite and the Cooper's Hawk, the Eastern indigo snake and the Florida sandhill crane. The uplands buffering the Peace River also help protect manatees in the river. This project also meets Florida Forever goals of preserving linked landscapes by connecting with the Horse Creek Ranch, Peace River Refuge and the Peaceful Horse Ranch. The project also advances Florida Forever goals of protecting, restoring and maintaining water and wetlands by protecting 762 acres of floodplain. The entire project meets a number of priorities for aquifer recharge. Finally, about 4,219 acres of the project are suitable for sustainable forest management.

Manager

The property would continue to be managed by the current owner, with periodic management oversight by the state to confirm compliance with agreed-upon easement conditions.

Limestone Ranch FNAI Elements	
Gopher Tortoise	G3/S3
Giant Orchid	G2G3/S2
Bachman's Sparrow	G3/S3
3 rare species are associated with the project	

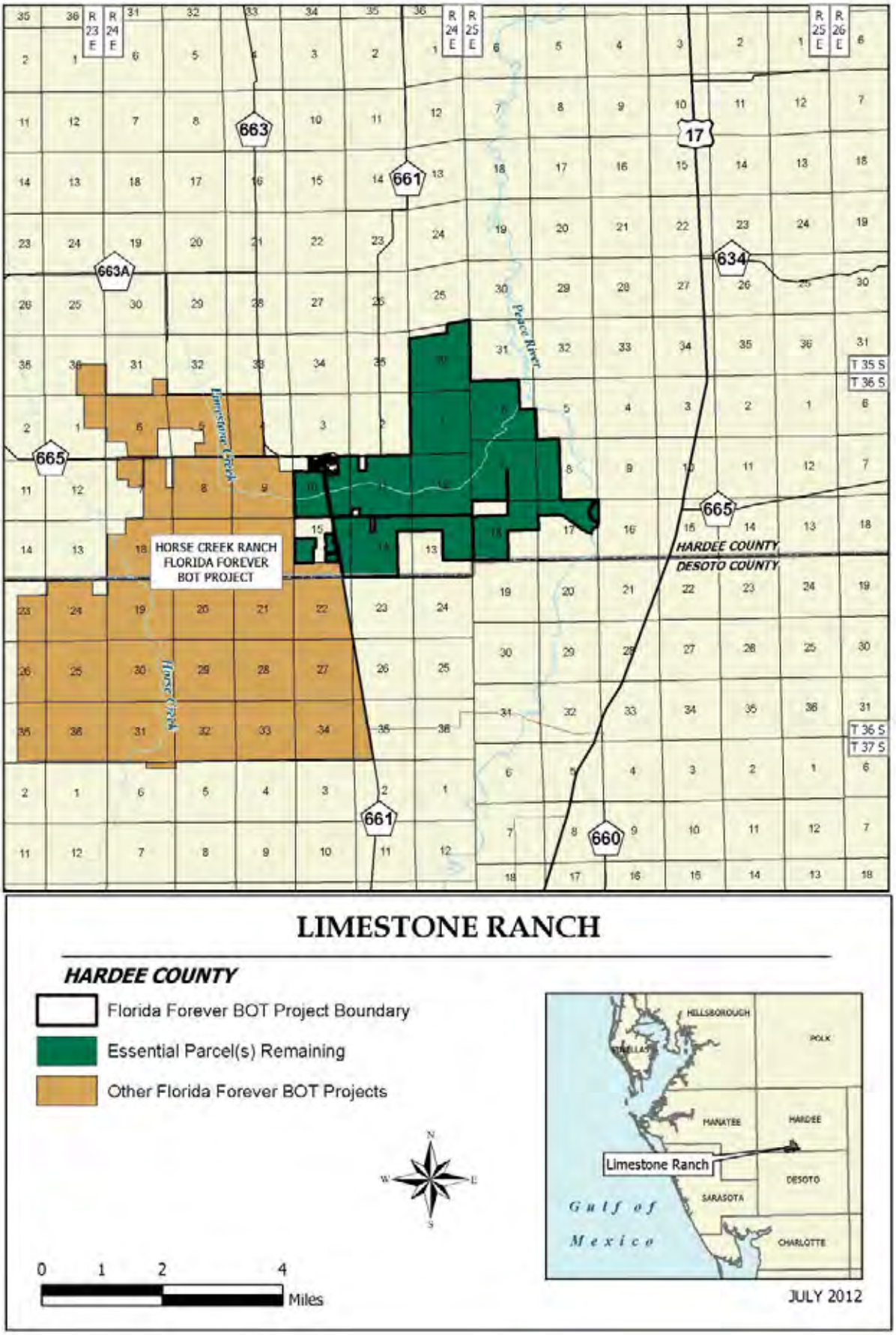
General Description

Limestone Ranch is about 6,400 acres. The majority of the project is just west of the Peace River, with the southeast corner straddling a half mile section of the river. The property is bisected by Limestone Creek which flows eastward into the Peace River. The proposed project is adjacent to the northeastern corner of the Horse Creek Ranch Florida Forever Board of Trustees (BOT) project approved in 2010. Morgan Park (De Soto County) and the Peace River Refuge Florida Forever BOT project are approximately seven miles south of Limestone Ranch. The surrounding area is largely cattle pasture and citrus groves with remnant flatwoods adjacent to the mostly natural forested wetland corridor along the Peace River.

County Road 663 runs through the western portion of the property. Access to the property is east from the community of Limestone off CR 663.

Limestone Ranch is a mosaic of flatwoods, forested wetlands and pastures. Major natural communities include mesic and scrubby flatwoods, bottomland forest, and widely scattered depression marshes. The natural communities cover approximately 3,774 acres of the tract and appear to be in good to very good condition. The canopy cover varies widely, with many areas nearly treeless to a more normal multi-aged stand of the dominant longleaf pine (Pinus palustris). Many mature pine trees were lost during Hurricane Charlie (2005), however, sparse pine regeneration was observed even in nearly treeless areas. Recent prescribed fire was evident during the site visit as many pines had scorched trunks.

Placed on List	**2012**
Project Area (GIS Acres)	**6,382**
Acres Acquired (GIS)	**0**
at a Cost of	**$0**
Acres Remaining (GIS)	**6,382**
Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	**$18,830,416**


LIMESTONE RANCH
HARDEE COUNTY
Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
Other Florida Forever BOT Projects
HORSE CREEK RANCH
FLORIDA FOREVER
BOT PROJECT
HARDEE COUNTY
DESOTO COUNTY
Peace River
Limestone Creek
Horse Creek
663
661
665
663A
17
634
660
T 35 S
T 36 S
T 37 S
R 23 E
R 24 E
R 25 E
R 26 E
N
S
E
W
0 1 2 4
Miles
HILLSBOROUGH
POLK
MANATEE
HARDEE
Limestone Ranch
DESOTO
SARASOTA
CHARLOTTE
Gulf of Mexico
JULY 2012

The land is home to two under-represented natural community types -- 1,919 acres of pine flatwoods, and 42 acres of scrubby flatwoods. Approximately 1,500 acres (23%) of the site are identified as a strategic habitat conservation area.

The disturbed or worked portion of the land comprises improved pastures and agricultural fields. For the ranch's cow-calf operation, cattle-grazing is the primary use of the improved pasture. There is a 92-acre citrus grove out-parcel in the southeast section of the property, at the end of Jim Williams Road. Invasive exotic plants are relatively infrequent on the property. The western boundary is adjacent to the Horse Creek Ranch Florida Forever project.

Public Use
Because the owner intends to sell the land as a conservation easement and continue managing it for ranching and sod farming, there would be no general public access. The easement would not be open for recreational uses. However, the owner has hosted FWC-coordinated youth hunts annually on the property and expressed interest in continuing to offer that periodic recreational opportunity.

Acquisition Planning
The Limestone Ranch project in Hardee County was submitted as a conservation easement by the landowner, Mr. David M. Durando. On June 15, 2012, the Acquisition and Restoration Council (ARC) added this project to the Florida Forever priority List as a Less-than-Fee project.

This is one ownership, and the owner is anticipating selling it in one transaction. Though adjacent to Horse Creek Ranch, the Acquisition and Restoration Council wanted this project to stand alone.

Coordination
There are no known acquisition partners at this time. The Southwest Florida Water Management District (SWFWMD) reviewed the project and responded that the SWFWMD would not be an appropriate partner for acquisition of this property.

Management Policy Statement
Acquiring Limestone Ranch will help protect Limestone Creek and the Peace River, as well as Charlotte Harbor which receives most of its fresh water from the Peace River. The project will be managed by the private landowner, with restrictions. The conservation easement will likely focus on purchasing the development rights, and on prohibiting conversion of existing natural area to more intensive uses.

Management Prospectus
The Office of Environmental Services, or its successor, is designated to ensure oversight of the conservation easement on this project.



Gopher Tortoise, from the Florida Photographic Archives, Florida Department of State

Updated February 9, 2016

Little River Conservation Area

Gadsden County **Less-Than-Fee**

Purpose for State Acquisition

Purchase of a less-than-fee-simple interest in the Little River Conservation Area would protect a portion of the Little River watershed while maintaining a scenic and undeveloped rural area outside an expanding urban area. A conservation easement would preserve habitat for wildlife and game species, protect forested land, and provide support for the owner's ongoing efforts to restore the property to a natural longleaf pine community. This would fulfill Florida Forever goals of increasing protection of Florida's biodiversity at the species, natural community, and landscape levels; protecting, restoring and maintaining the quality and natural functions of land, water, and wetland systems of the state; and increasing the amount of forestland available for sustainable management of natural resources. Due to its proximity of the Lake Talquin State Forest, managed by Florida Division of Forestry, and Joe Budd Wildlife Management Area, managed by the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, acquiring a conservation easement would also enhance coordinating and completing other land acquisition projects.

Manager

The Office of Environmental Services (OES) is designated to monitor the easement.

General Description

The Little River Conservation Area is situated within the Tallahassee Red Hills region and consists of an upland ridge about 2.4 miles long and 0.75 miles wide, forming the drainage divide between the Little River on its northwest side and its tributary, Hurricane Creek, on the southeast side, and extending to their confluence of the total area. The original upland natural community was probably either upland pine forest, or sandhill, or the site are in pine plantation, approximately 63 percent at the south end of the property. Most of the uplands on both. Hardwood (slope) forest (4 percent) occupies the steeper slopes that extend for about a mile above the Little River. Most of the remainder of the project is occupied by floodplain/bottomland forest and floodplain swamp along the drainage ways with some of the higher transitional areas in baygall and wet flatwoods. The western portion of the project encompasses about 375 acres of floodplain along Little River at its confluence with Quincy Creek.

Little River Conservation Area
FNAI Elements

Sculptured Pigtoe	G3/S2S3
Pyramid Magnolia	G4/S3
Mountain Laurel	G5/S3

3 rare species are associated with the project

Public Use

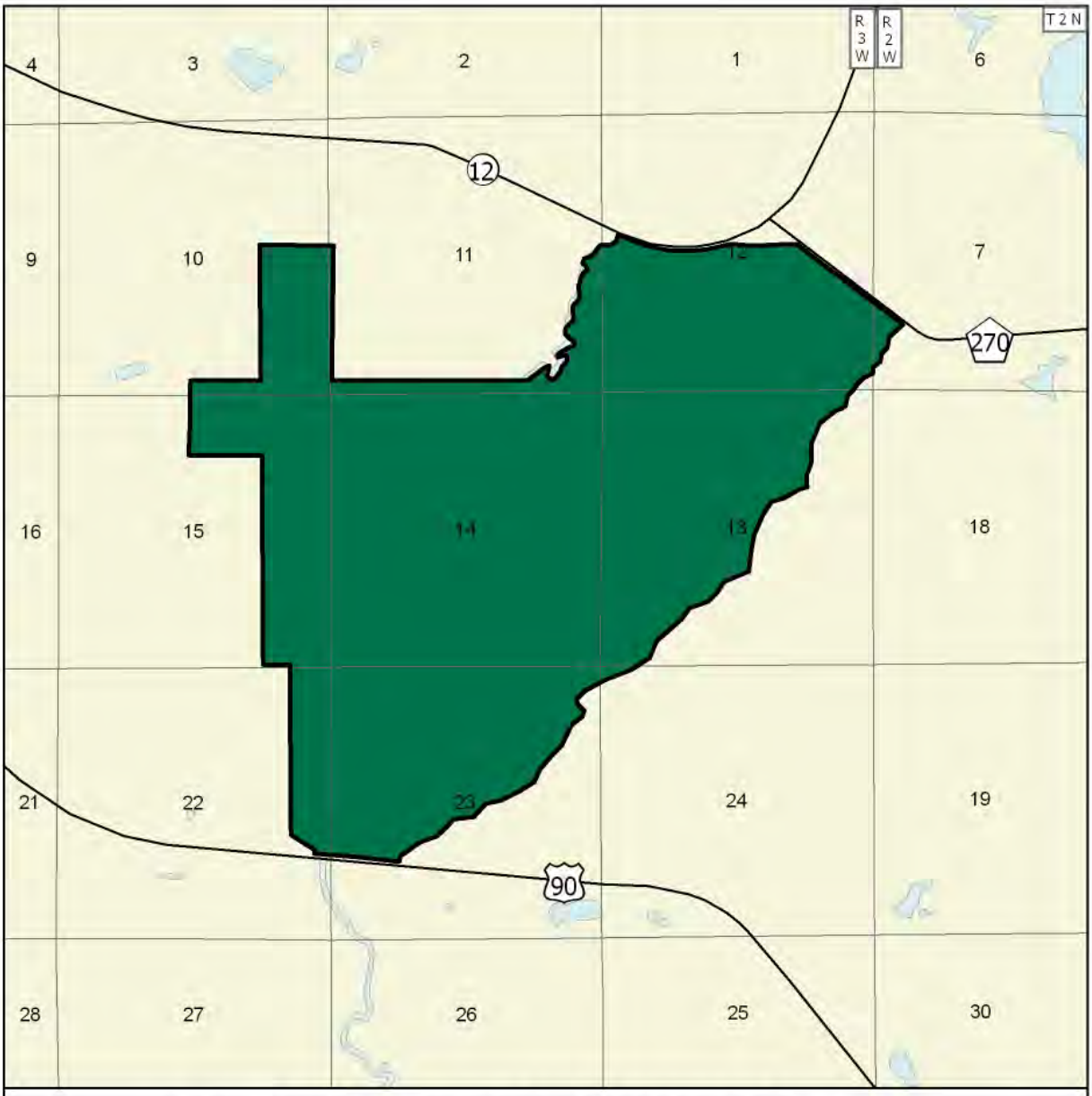
The project is being offered as a less-than-fee purchase without public access. Hence, the project does not satisfy any of the year 2005 needs reflected in the 2000 Florida Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan. Without public access, there will not be any public resource-based outdoor recreation potential for the project. Due to an indicated lack of general public access for hunting, the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission advises that there would be no public hunting potential.

Acquisition Planning and Status

The project has 2,057 (GIS) acres in east-central Gadsden County under a single owner, and is proposed for less-than-fee acquisition. The Woodlands Company, Inc. of Quincy Florida, submitted this project. The Gadsden County Property Appraisers office lists the taxable value of the entire project as $355,820. The easement would be a single purchase.

On December 9, 2011, this project was placed in the Less-than-Fee category of Florida Forever projects.

Placed on List	**2004**
Project Area (GIS Acres)	**2,057**
Acres Acquired	**0**
at a Cost of	**$0**
Acres Remaining	**2,057**
Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	**$355,820**



LITTLE RIVER CONSERVATION AREA

GADSDEN COUNTY

Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary

Essential Parcel(s) Remaining



0 0.5 1 2 Miles

AUGUST 2006

Coordination
There are no acquisition partnerships at this time.

Management Policy Statement
As a conservation easement or less-than-fee interest, the project will be managed by the private landowner with restrictions. The purchase of the development rights, the prohibition of the further conversion of existing natural areas to more intensive uses and limited public access will likely be the primary focus of the conservation easement.

Management Prospectus
Qualifications for state designation As a less-than fee acquisition, a conservation easement over this parcel will preserve a working Florida landscape and protect existing natural areas from conversion to alternative uses. The development of additional structures and facilities on the parcel will be controlled through the terms of the conservation easement. The Office of Environmental Services, or its successor, to insure that the terms of the easement are adhered to and that undue degradation of the resources on the tract does not occur, will coordinate monitoring of the conservation easement on this tract.

Updated February 9, 2016

Lochloosa Forest

Alachua County

Partnerships

Purpose for State Acquisition

Lochloosa Forest is part of a long-term effort to establish a wildlife and forested regional habitat along the eastern lakes portion of Alachua County, linking these landscapes to the Camp Blanding and Lake Santa Fe Florida Forever projects to the northeast. It fills the area between the Austin Carey Memorial Forest managed by the University of Florida and the Balu County Park managed by Alachua County, between Gainesville and Waldo. This project would contribute to the Florida Forever goals of protecting surface-water supplies, protecting groundwater recharge areas to ensure the groundwater supply of the state, restoring natural functions of land and water by curtailing commercial forestry chemicals and restoring natural groundwater flow, and increasing the protection of wildlife species by increasing the acreage of their habitat. One-hundred percent of the proposal is within the Surface Water Protection layer of the Florida Forever Measures Evaluation. Protecting these wetlands from further cutting and disturbance will improve the quality of water entering adjoining conservation lands on the south and to Newnans Lake.

Manager

The University of Florida's Austin Carey Memorial Forest will manage the site as part of their forest, with emphasis on wildlands education and training. The Florida Forest Service (FFS) has offered to participate in the management of this forest, if necessary, possibly managing it as part of the Newnan's Lake State Forest. The property is under a timber lease until 2023.

Lochloosa Forest FNAI Elements	
Florida Black Bear	G5T2/S2
Gopher Tortoise	G3/S3
2 rare species are associated with the project	

General Description

Lochloosa Forest is an area of upland terraces, where flatwoods, swamps and marshes predominate. The land is from 95 to 150 feet above sea level, and has two creeks flowing through it - Hatchet Creek from northwest to southeast, and Bee Tree Creek running north to south through the eastern part of the property.

Historically, most of the plantation areas supported a mosaic of mesic and wet flatwoods and a few small pockets of sandhill. Wetlands associated with the creek system and scattered dome swamps throughout the plantation make up approximately 19 percent of the site. Bee Tree Creek has several large floodplain swamp wetlands in the eastern part of Lochloosa Forest, the largest being just north of where Bee Tree Creek enters Balu Forest. A big swath of the western side of this swamp and smaller areas north and south, totaling nearly 100 acres, have been logged in the past for cypress and, to a lesser extent, hardwoods.

Structure and species composition varies considerably between timber stands and generally reflects the amount of heavy shading or severe soil and vegetation disturbances associated with forestry operations. Very little natural groundcover remains in the pine plantations although many are dominated by native shrubs indicative of the natural communities the pines were planted on. This is especially true of the older stands; younger stands have a very sparse shrub layer as well as a needle-dominated groundcover. One area, located on

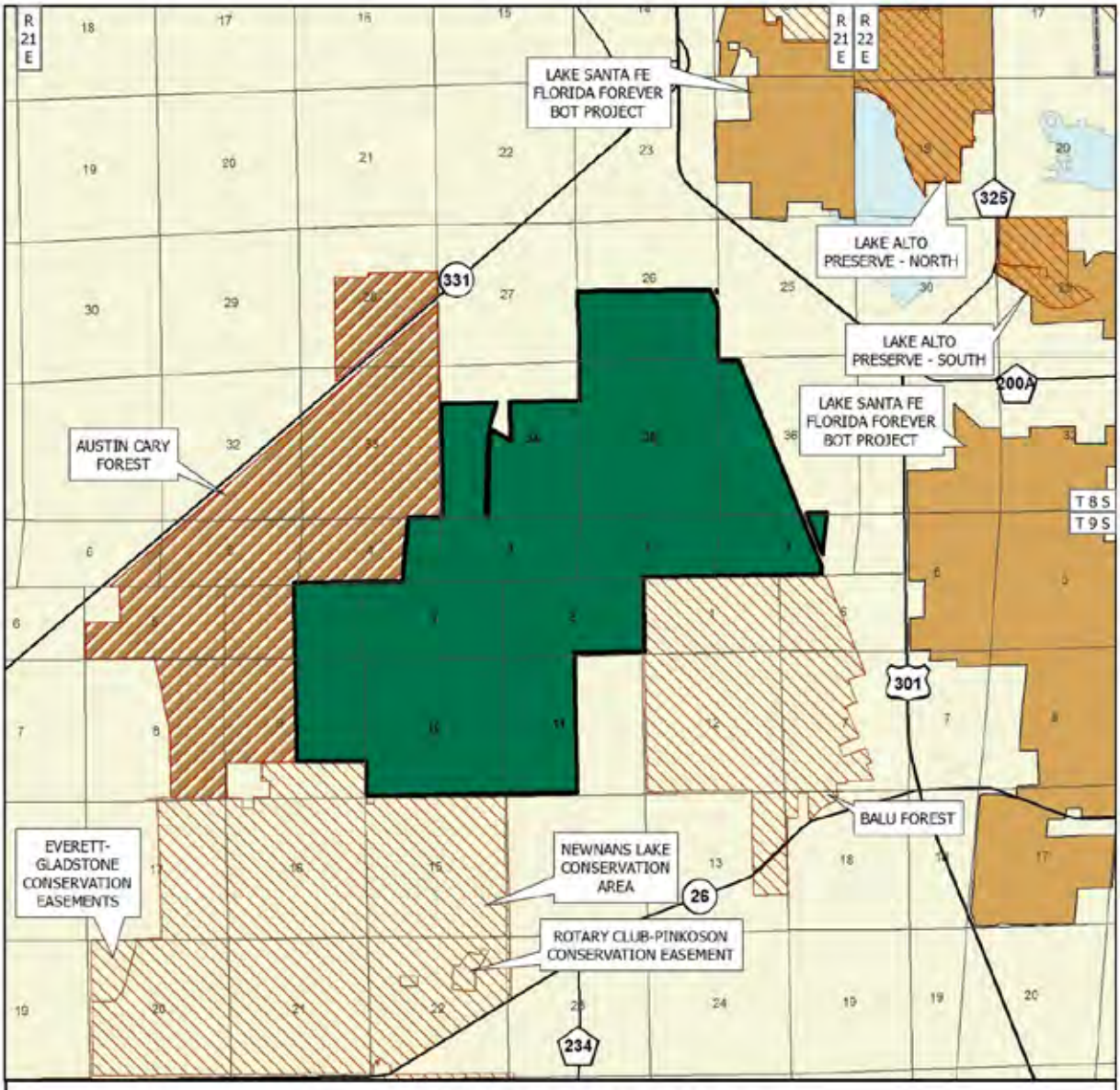
Placed on List **2016**

Project Area (GIS Acres)
4,693~~700~~

Acres Acquired (GIS) **0**

at a Cost o~~f~~
~~$0~~

Acres Remaining (GIS)
4,~~700~~693 **Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of $5,295,400**



LOCHLOOSA FOREST

ALACHUA COUNTY

- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Other Florida Forever BOT Projects
- State Owned Lands
- Other Conservation Lands



0 0.5 1 2 Miles

DECEMBER 2016

former sandhill, has retained some native groundcover and would greatly benefit from the reintroduction of fire. Forested wetlands make up most of the existing natural communities on the property. Bottomland forest is the predominant natural community that borders Hatchet Creek and its tributaries and the narrower parts of Bee Tree Creek. Floodplain swamp is present in the larger wetlands associated with Bee Tree Creek, where the canopy is dominated by cypress (*Taxodium* sp.). Numerous dome swamps are scattered throughout the pine plantations. Cypress and hardwoods have been heavily harvested from many of the dome and floodplain swamp natural communities and scattered large stumps can be seen in the bottomland forest, indicative of past logging. Hydrology has been disrupted in some wetlands by ditches that drain formerly isolated dome swamps into the larger creeks.

Public Use

Because more than 80 percent of this area has been managed over the years as a pine plantation, the fire dependent character of the Lochloosa Forest and the potential for ongoing silviculture may preclude development of recreation access or interpretive facilities. The altered landcover sites may be best suited for restoration, operational support or small-scale education facilities. The ridgeline ecotone and creek system are scenic features of the proposal and offer significant conservation value. Hatchet Creek, in particular, yields a scenic bottomland forest and basin swamp, which would be well-protected under forest-wide management as an educational "outdoor classroom/laboratory" comparable to the University of Florida's adjacent Austin Cary Forest. The Austin Cary Forest currently performs the conservation and education functions, which could be fittingly extended to the Lochloosa Forest.

Florida's Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) does not identify any categories of resource-based recreation access lacking in the North Central Region that could be addressed by management of the Lochloosa Forest. Significant recreational opportunities that may be offered by the acquisition would include hiking, nature interpretation, and primitive camping. Integration of teaching opportunities may be feasible with trail development and sustainable recreation management.

Also, managers at UF's Austin Cary Memorial Forest noted that hunting may be an appropriate compatible multiple-use on the tract. The university forest manager's suggestion was to use the activity as part of an educational opportunity for wildlife management studies, and the Florida Forest Service noted that it could also be a site for Operation Outdoor Freedom (OOF) hunts.

Acquisition Planning

Lochloosa Forest was originally planned to be a much larger project in parcels across eastern Alachua County, but was redesigned to its current acreage once permanent conservation easements lands already in Florida Forever projects, and the Weyerhaeuser property, were eliminated from the boundary. It was approved as a 4,693-acre project adjoining the Austin Carey Memorial Forest. It was introduced to the Acquisition and Restoration Council for evaluation at the June 17th, 2016 meeting, and advanced to the next phase of review. On October 21st, ARC voted to add this proposal to the list of Florida Forever projects.

Coordination

Partners in funding and in acquiring the Lochloosa Forest are likely to include Alachua County, the Alachua Conservation Trust, and the University of Florida's Austin Carey Memorial Forest.

Management Policy Statement

The goals of managing the Lochloosa Forest are to establish a connectivity of managed lands among conservation lands in North Florida that include the Balu Forest, the Ocala National Forest and Camp Blanding. Lochloosa Forest represents a missing piece needed to create a conservation land corridor in northeast Florida. State acquisition of this site would also allow regional watershed protection and continuation of wildlife corridors, revenue from timber harvests, and recreation.

Management Prospectus

Qualifications for State Designation

Lochloosa Forest would support the education, research and public outreach role of the University of Florida. This includes developing diverse conditions for students and land-management professionals learning land-management techniques, researchers studying impacts of different land-management techniques on hydrology, wildlife,

recreation, ecotourism and financial outcomes of management; and for the public to learn about scientific and systematic resource management.

Manager Lochloosa Forest would be managed by the University of Florida as part of the Austin Cary Memorial Forest to support the education, research and public outreach role of the University of Florida.

Conditions affecting intensity of management
Management of the property will be limited through the year 2023 by the existing timber and hunting leases with the owner of the property. Management intensity can be expected to increase gradually toward the termination of the leases in 2013. In keeping with sustainable forestry, the pines will be replanted before the lessee cedes the site.

Timetable for implementing management, and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure
The first step of this project, starting in 2018, would be to develop a management plan among acquisition partners Alachua County and the University of Florida that would meet teaching, research and outreach goals, and guide coordination with the current owner of the land to the termination of the timber leases. The second step would be adjusting reforestation under access limited by the timber leases, from 2018 to 2023. The third step would be to fully implement a land-management plan with specific activities to support teaching, research and public access. Because the project is adjacent to Austin Cary Memorial Forest, it is anticipated to be secured.

Revenue-generating potential
The prospective managers estimate that when the existing leases expire, about 30 percent of the property will have been clearcut and will need reforestation. Another 30 percent will have timber from 10 to 14 years old, which could provide revenue over the subsequent five years. The remaining 40 percent of the property will have trees less than three years old.

Management costs and sources of revenue
Adding the Lochloosa Forest to the Austin Cary Forest is expected to require one additional technical staff member at an estimated $40,000 yearly and three to five student employees at $15,000 to $26,000 yearly. The staff would also need about $10,000 yearly in fuel, equipment and operations expenses. The University of Florida would be responsible for these costs, which would be periodically offset with such revenue as timber sales, hunting leases, pine straw harvesting and other sales.

Updated March 14, 2017

Lochloosa Wildlife

Alachua County **Substantially Complete**

Purpose for State Acquisition

The large lakes, flatwoods, and prairies in southeast Alachua County are still in good condition, though much of the flatwoods is now pine plantation and Gainesville and Ocala are growing. The Lochloosa Wildlife project will conserve a large part of this area, protecting forested lands linking Newnan's Lake, Lochloosa Lake, Orange Lake, and Paynes Prairie; protecting habitat for many kinds of wildlife, especially black bear, osprey, and wood storks; maintaining the high water quality of the lakes, streams, and marshes here; and providing a scenic natural area for people to boat, fish, hike, or hunt in.

Manager

Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWCC).

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 freemouth hydrophobe snail. Nineteen other rare or endangered species of animals are known to occur on site, including wood stork, 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 (OFW) in the vicinity.

Public Use

The project is designated as a wildlife management area.

Acquisition Planning

Essential tracts within this project include: Georgia Pacific (St. Johns River Water Management District has acquired a conservation easement over 10,300 acres surrounding Lake Lochloosa); Franklin Crates; Concora (Container Corp./Wachovia); Goethe; and Brown.

On December 9, 2011, this project was placed in the Substantially Complete list of Florida Forever projects.

The Division of State Lands is not currently working this project.

Coordination

The St. Johns River Water Management District (SJRWMD) is an acquisition partner. The district's expenditures are reflected in the table below. Resolutions in support of this project include: *93-023*: SJRWMD pledging up to 50% of the acquisition cost.

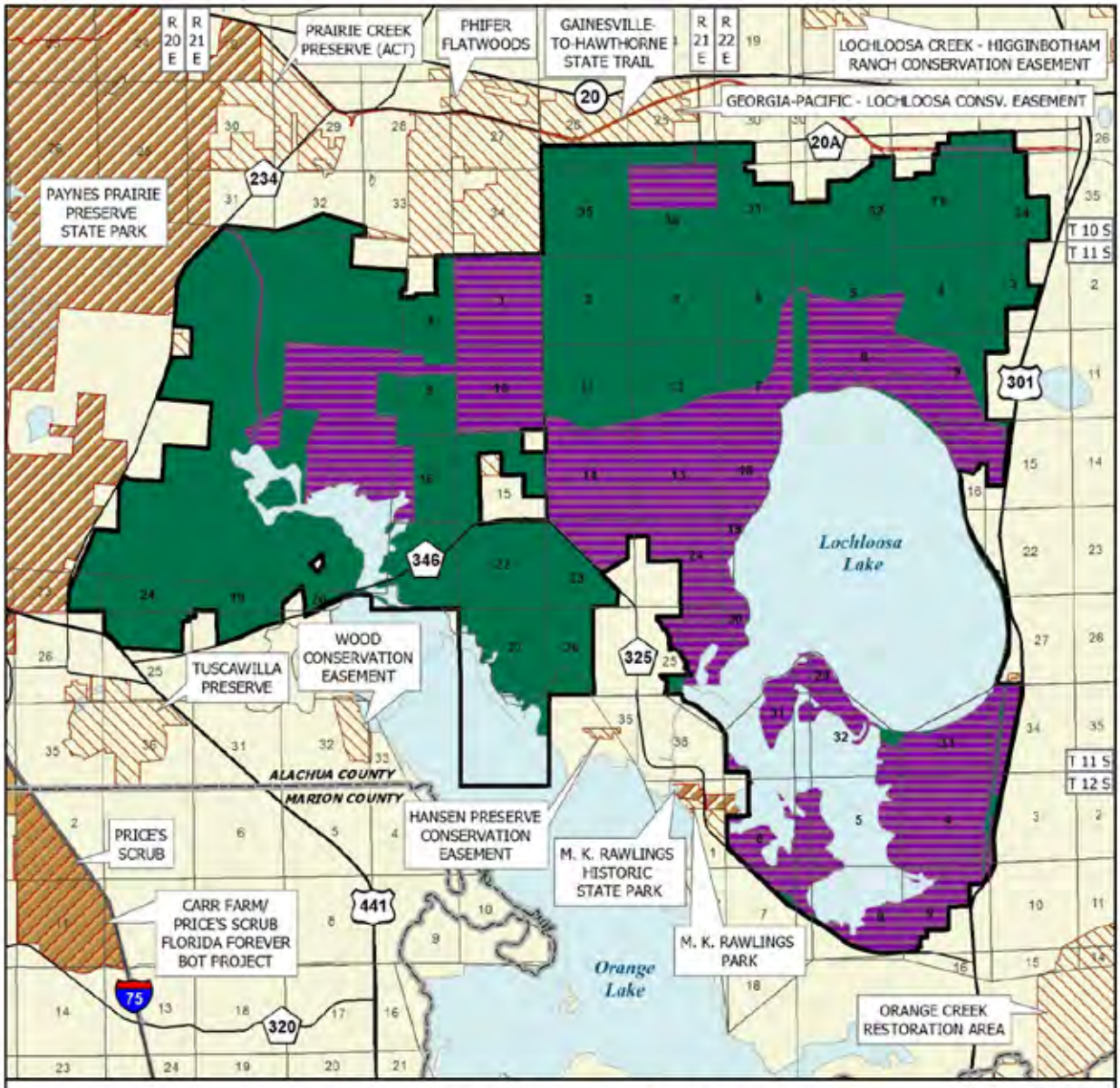
Lochloosa Wildlife
FNAI Elements

Florida Black Bear	G5T2/S2
Striped Newt	G2G3/S2
Eastern Indigo Snake	G3Q/S3
Gopher Tortoise	G3/S3
Wood Stork	G4/S2
Osprey	G5/S3S4
Freemouth Hydrobe Snail	G1/S1
Florida Sandhill Crane	G5T2T3/S2S3
Gopher Frog	G3/S3
Sherman's Fox Squirrel	G5T3/S3
Mud Sunfish	G4G5/S3
Bald Eagle	G5/S3

15 rare species are associated with the project

Placed on List	**1994**
Project Area (GIS Acres)	**31,901**
Acres Acquired (GIS)	**27,332***
at a Cost of	**$11,379,952***
Acres Remaining (GIS)	**4,569**
Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	**$3,636,118**

***Includes acreage acquired and funds spent by the St. Johns River Water Management District (SJRWMD), Alachua County and the Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT).**



LOCHLOOSA WILDLIFE

ALACHUA COUNTY

- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Acquired for Conservation (Less-Than-Fee)
- Acquired for Conservation (Fee Simple)
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Other Florida Forever BOT Projects
- State Owned Lands
- Other Conservation Lands

0 1 2 4 Miles



DECEMBER 2015

Management Policy Statement

The primary goals of management of the Lochloosa Wildlife 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 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 Florida Forest Service/FFS (aka Division of Forestry/DOF) 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 or its successor, the Land Acquisition Trust Fund (LATF), is the expected source of revenue.

Updated February 9, 2016

Management Cost Summary/FWCC

Category Source of Funds	1996/97 CARL	1997/98 CARL	1998/99 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

Longleaf Pine Ecosystem

Gilchrist, Hamilton, Marion and Volusia Counties **Critical Natural Lands**

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. This project may also help complete the Florida National Scenic Trail, a statewide nonmotorized trail that crosses a number of Florida Forever project sites.

Bell Ridge: The primary goal 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 rare species. The Bell Ridge is a small xeric upland physiographic feature lying just north of the much larger Brooksville Ridge. The gently rolling hills and ridges of the Bell Ridge represent relict beach dunes now at elevations of 60-100 feet and consist of excessively well-drained sands of generally low fertility. It is predominantly sandhill of variable quality. The Bell Ridge Sandhills can be expected to support most of the fauna, both game and nongame, typical of sandhill habitat. Evidence of one rare species, the gopher tortoise was found.

Longleaf Pine Ecosystem
FNAI Elements

Florida Scrub-Jay	G2/S2
Florida Black Bear	G5T2/S2
Eastern Indigo Snake	G3Q/S3
Florida Mouse	G3/S3
Gopher Tortoise	G3/S3
Longspurred Mint	G1/S1
Orange Lake Cave Crayfish	G1/S1
Equal-clawed Gopher Tortoise Hister Beetle	G1G2/S1S2
Sand Butterfly Pea	G2Q/S2
Southern Hognose Snake	G2/S2
Giant Orchid	G2G3/S2
Hobbs' Cave Amphipod	G2G3/S2S3

32 rare species are associated with the project

Manager

Florida Forest Service/FFS, Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (Ross Prairie sites [except the Marjorie Harris Carr Cross Florida Greenway--MHC--portion which is under an approved management lease to Office of Greenways and Trails--OGT], Blue Spring Longleaf, Bell Ridge, Deland Ridge). The FFS will manage Bell Ridge under a multiple-use management regime consistent with the State Forest system.

General Description

Longleaf Pine Ecosystem sites (Ross Prairie Sandhill, Ross Prairie Addition, Bell Ridge, Blue Spring Longleaf, and Deland Ridge) 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 percent in the last century. The project will protect nearly 20 plants, animals, and natural communities listed by Florida Natural Areas Inventory. Archaeological sites are known in the Ross Prairie tract. 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.

Placed on List	**1993**
Project Area (GIS Acres)	**22,401**
Acres Acquired (GIS)	**12,791***
at a Cost of	**$30,408,180**
Acres Remaining (GIS)	**9,610**
Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	**$20,329,303**

*** includes 54 acres at Caraway Lake acquired by the Florida Audubon Society in 1990.**



LONGLEAF PINE ECOSYSTEM: OVERVIEW

GILCHRIST, HAMILTON, MADISON, MARION, AND VOLUSIA COUNTIES

Map 1: Hamilton County
A. Blue Spring Longleaf Site
Map 2: Madison County
A. Ellaville Sandhill Site
Map 3: Gilchrist County
A. Bell Ridge Sandhills Site
Map 4: Volusia County
A. Deland Ridge Site
Map 5: Marion County
A. Ross Prairie Sandhill Site
B. Ross Prairie Addition Site

0 15 30 60
Miles





AUGUST 2013

Acquisition Planning
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 (essential), Ocala Waterway Estates (essential), Guy (essential), Davis, and less than 35 other smaller 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 added the 3,040 acre Ross Prairie Addition project to the Longleaf Pine Ecosystem project (Priority Group). On December 9, 1999 the Council approved the Bell Ridge project to be added to the Longleaf Pine Ecosystem project.

On August 13, 2010 ARC approved a 3,612-acre ($528,396,412 just value) reduction to the project boundary due to residential/commercial/infrastructure disturbances.

On December 9, 2011 ARC designated this project as a Critical Natural Lands (CNL) project.

On July 3, 2012 BOT acquired 5.16 acres in the Ross Prairie area for $8,000.

On April 19, 2013, ARC approved changing the boundary of the Longleaf Pine Ecosystem Florida Forever project in Madison County, adding the 986-acre Ellaville Sandhill Tract that was approved in the February ARC meeting to the project boundary.

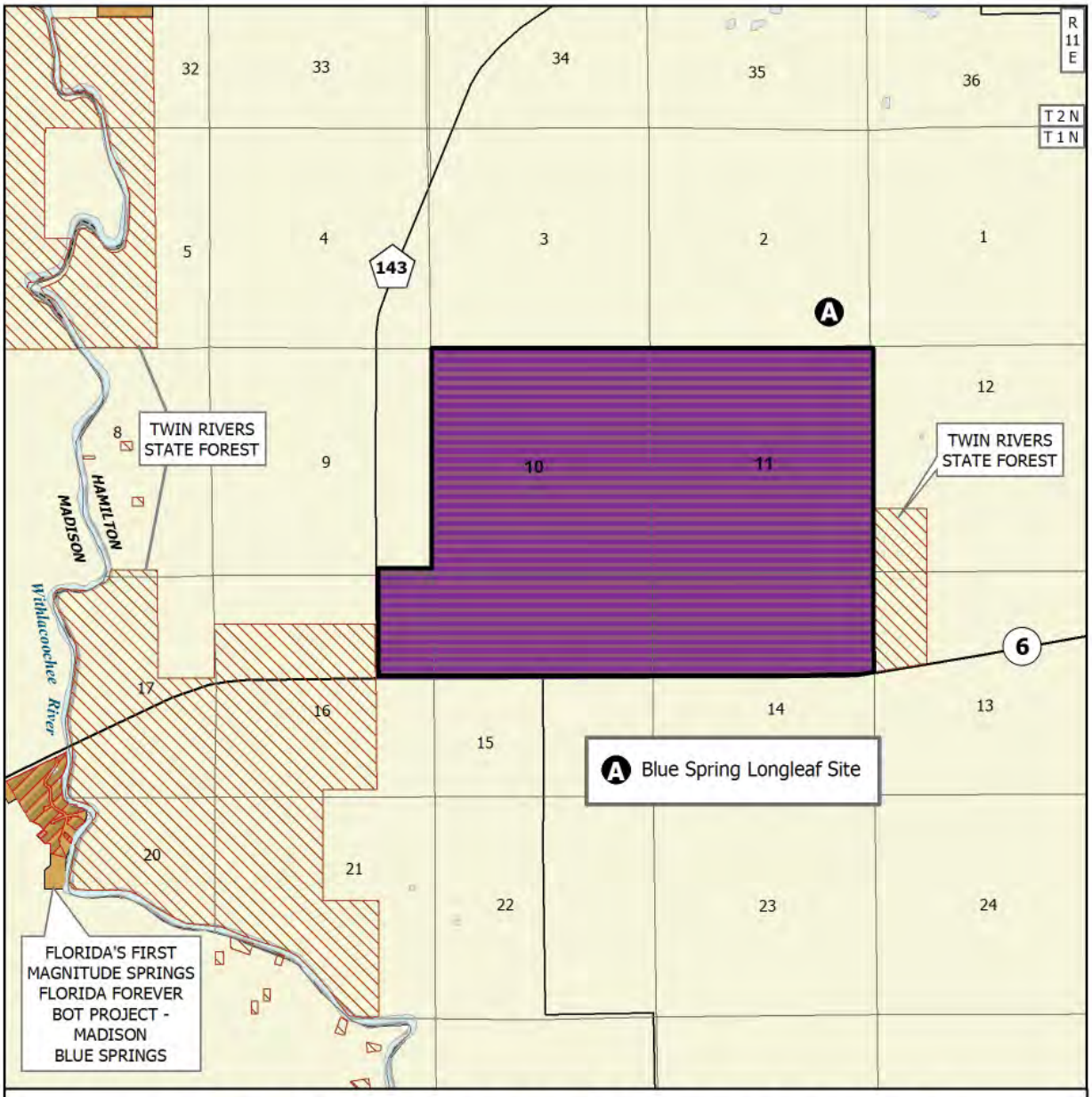
Coordination
TNC, the Department of Transportation (DOT), the Trust for Public Lands (TPL), and the Florida Audubon Society are acquisition partners on this project.

Management Policy Statement
The primary goals of management of the Longleaf Pine Ecosystem 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; conserve and protect significant habitat for native species or endangered and threatened species; conserve, protect, manage, or restore important ecosystems, landscapes, and forests; and 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 The Florida Forest Service (FFS) is to manage Ross Prairie sites [except the Marjorie Harris Carr Cross Florida Greenway portion already under an approved management plan by the OGT]; Blue Spring Longleaf; Bell Ridge; and Deland Ridge).
Bell Ridge: The FFS will manage the project under a multiple use management regime consistent with the State Forest system.
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 Sandhills tract have been acquired (the OGT manages the MHC Cross Florida Greenway portion). The FFS 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 FFS 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 will address 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



LONGLEAF PINE ECOSYSTEM: MAP 1 OF 5

HAMILTON COUNTY

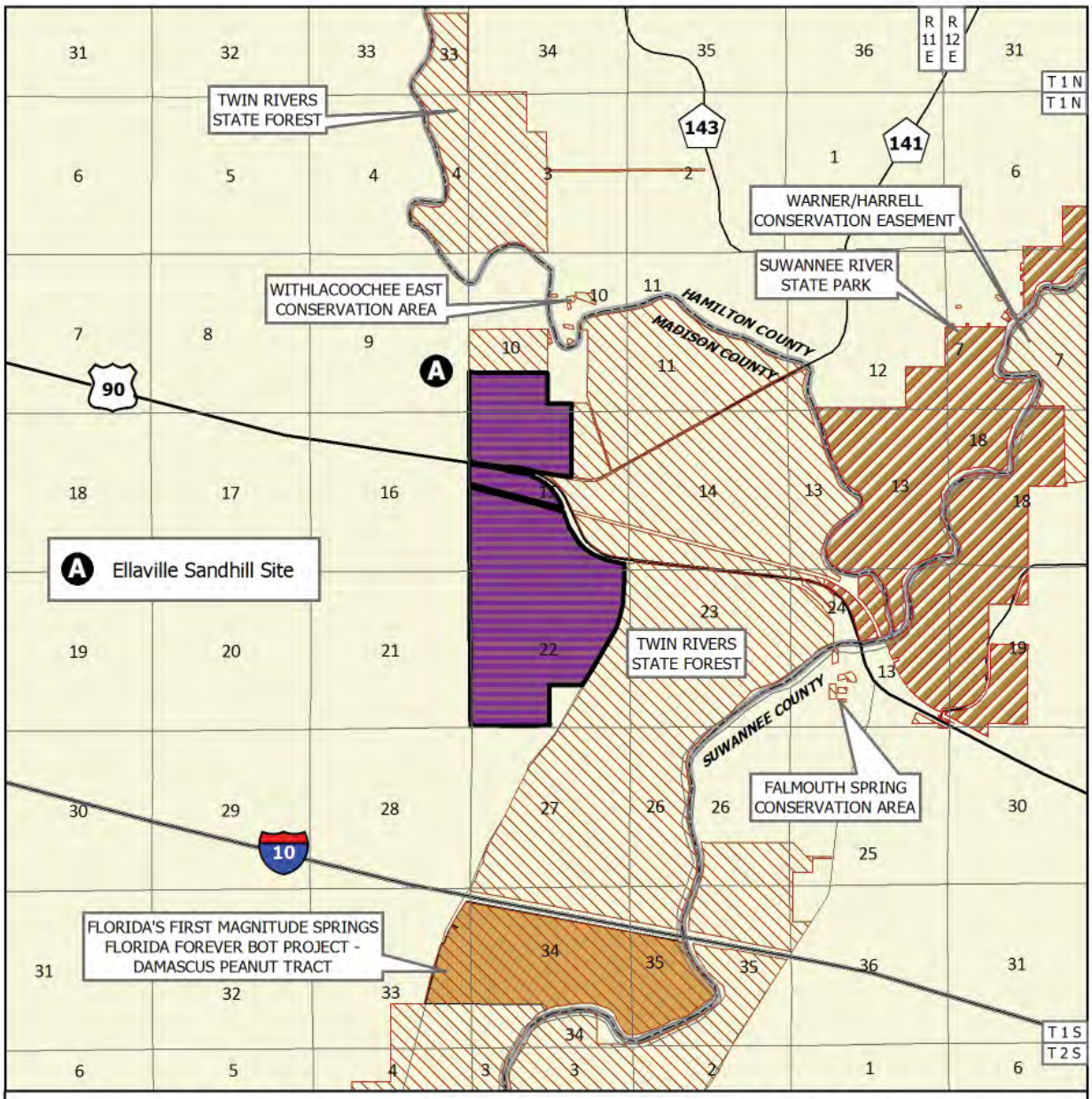
- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Acquired for Conservation (Fee Simple)
- Other Florida Forever BOT Projects
- State Owned Lands
- Other Conservation Lands

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AUGUST 2013



LONGLEAF PINE ECOSYSTEM: MAP 2 OF 5

MADISON COUNTY

- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Acquired for Conservation (Fee Simple)
- Other Florida Forever BOT Projects
- State Owned Lands
- Other Conservation Lands



0 0.5 1 2 Miles

AUGUST 2013

management and public access. The FFS will promote environmental education.

Revenue-generating potential The FFS 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 FFS will cooperate with and seek the assistance of other state agencies, local government entities and interested agencies.

Bell Ridge:

Management Policy

The primary objective of management of the Bell Ridge Sandhills is to protect and restore the threatened sandhill natural community. A secondary objective is to provide resource-based recreation compatible with protection of the natural and cultural resource values of the project. The site will be managed under the multiple-use concept—management activities will be directed first toward conservation of resources and second toward integrating carefully controlled consumptive uses. Managers will control access to the proposal; thoroughly inventory the resources; restore hydrological disturbances; conduct prescribed burning of fire-dependent communities to mimic natural lightning-season fires, using existing firelines, natural firebreaks, existing roads, or foam lines for control; strictly limit timber harvesting in mature stands; and monitor management activities to ensure that they are actually conserving resources. Managers will limit the number and size of recreation facilities, ensure that they avoid the most sensitive resources, and site them in already disturbed areas when possible. The project includes over 3,000 acres of relatively undisturbed land adjacent to an existing area of conservation lands. It consequently appears to have the size and location to achieve its primary and secondary objective.

Management Prospectus

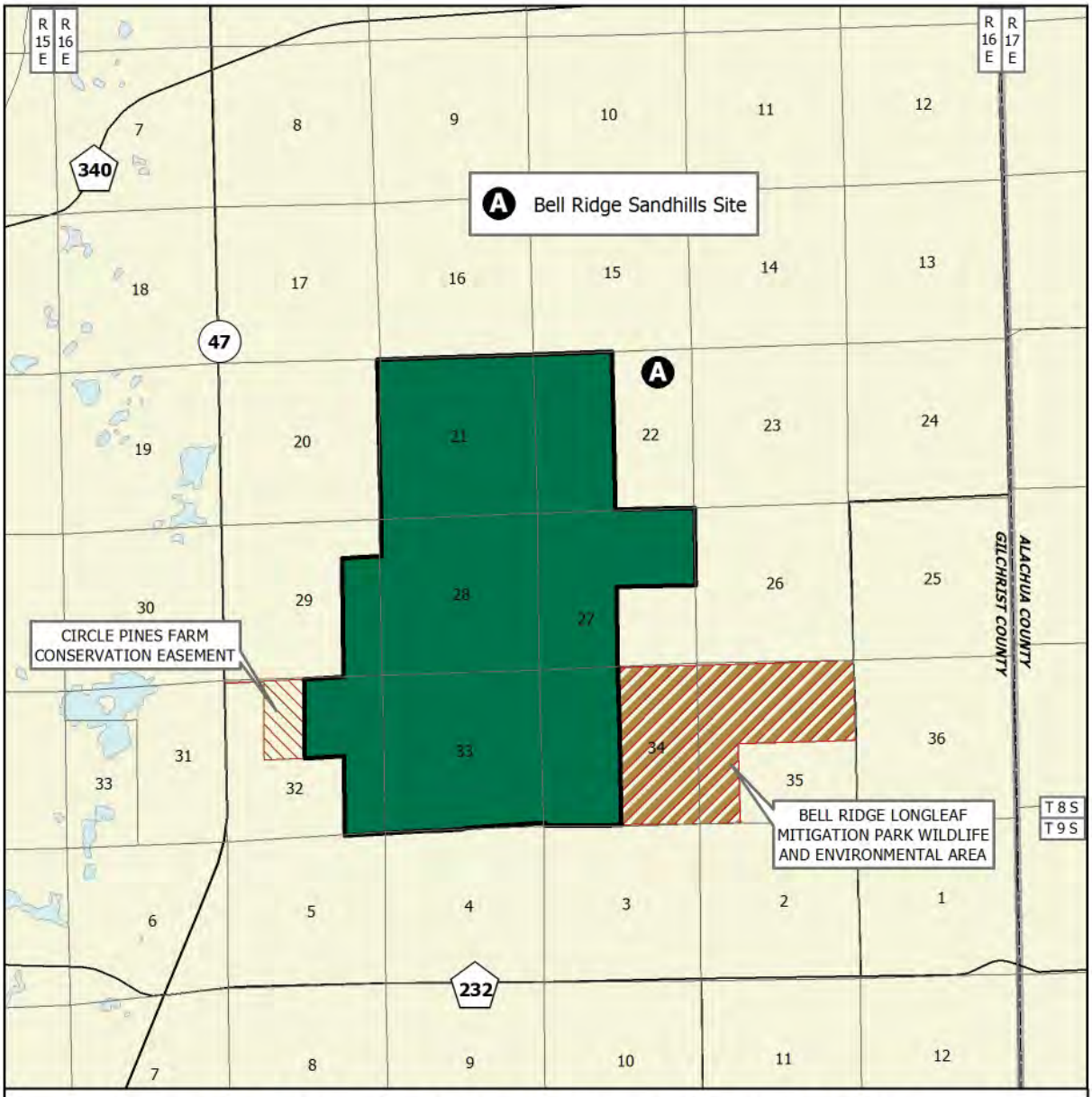
The Bell Ridge Sandhill is about 3,500 acres in Gilchrist, Florida. The site is located some 9 miles north east of Trenton, seven miles east of Bell, seventeen miles north of the Watermelon Pond Unit of Goethe State Forest, and twenty miles west of Gainesville. The FFS proposes to manage the project under a multiple use management regime consistent with the State Forest system, and in a manner designed to accomplish the acquisition goals and measures for this project as approved by the Acquisition and Restoration Council. These goals and measures are hereby incorporated by reference. The primary land management goal for the FFS is to restore, maintain and protect in perpetuity all native ecosystems; to integrate compatible human use; and to insure long-term viability of populations and species considered rare. This ecosystem approach will guide the FFS management activities on this project.

Qualifications for State Designation The major community represented on this project is sandhill. The project's size and diversity makes it desirable for use and management as a State Forest. Management by the FFS as a State Forest is contingent upon the state acquiring fee simple title to the entire project and obtaining some level of legal public access to the site, which is likely since the eastern and northern property boundaries are county maintained graded roads.

Conditions Affecting Intensity of Management There are portions of the parcel that have been disturbed that will require restoration efforts. There is at least one linear facility that bisects the parcel, which will be an area of management concern for monitoring unauthorized uses and introduction of invasive exotic species. The sandhill community is considered imperiled and as such may be sensitive to certain uses and the intensity of use. As such, water resource development projects, water supply development projects, stormwater management projects and any additional linear facilities, other than those that already exist on the project, are considered incompatible with this type of ecosystem and with the resource values on this project. The adjacent residential developments will pose a management concern associated with prescribed burning, public use, unauthorized uses, and other natural resource management activities. There are areas that have refuse and debris and which should be removed prior to closing on the core parcel. Other than those above-mentioned points, there are no other known major disturbances that will require extraordinary attention. The level of management intensity and related management cost is expected to be moderately high initially to establish this as a state forest.

Timetable for Implementing Management

Once the core area is acquired and assigned to the DOF, public access will be provided for low intensity outdoor recreation activities. The FFS proposes to manage the site as a new unit of the State Forest system, and the Wacassassa Forestry Center personnel will carry out initial management activities and coordinate public access and use. The FFS will cooperate with and seek the assistance of other state agencies, local government entities and interested parties as appropriate. Initial and



LONGLEAF PINE ECOSYSTEM: MAP 3 OF 5

GILCHRIST COUNTY

- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- State Owned Lands
- Other Conservation Lands

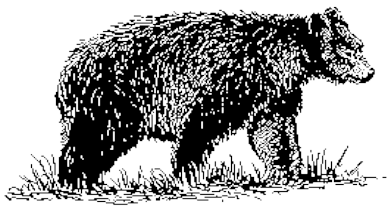
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AUGUST 2013

intermediate management efforts will concentrate on site security, public and fire management access, resource inventory, reforestation of areas where off-site species have been harvested, natural regeneration of the native species in the areas with low densities, and any restoration activities. Steps will be taken to insure that the public is provided appropriate access while simultaneously affording protection of sensitive resources. There are many roads throughout the property, and as such a road plan will need to be developed to determine those to be used for vehicular use by the public, those that are required for administrative use, and unnecessary access points and roads that should be closed. An inventory of the site's natural resources and threatened and endangered flora and fauna will eventually be conducted to provide a 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. Any existing pine plantations will be thinned to achieve a more natural appearance. Offsite species will eventually be replaced with species that would be expected to occur naturally on those specific sites. Management activities will also stress enhancement of the abundance and spatial distribution of threatened and endangered species. Portions of the area can sustain an all season prescribed burning program utilizing practices which incorporate recent research findings. The objective is to eventually establish an all season prescribed burning program on all of the fire dependent community types. 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 of thinning 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 and enhance and maintain biodiversity. 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. Recreation and administrative 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.



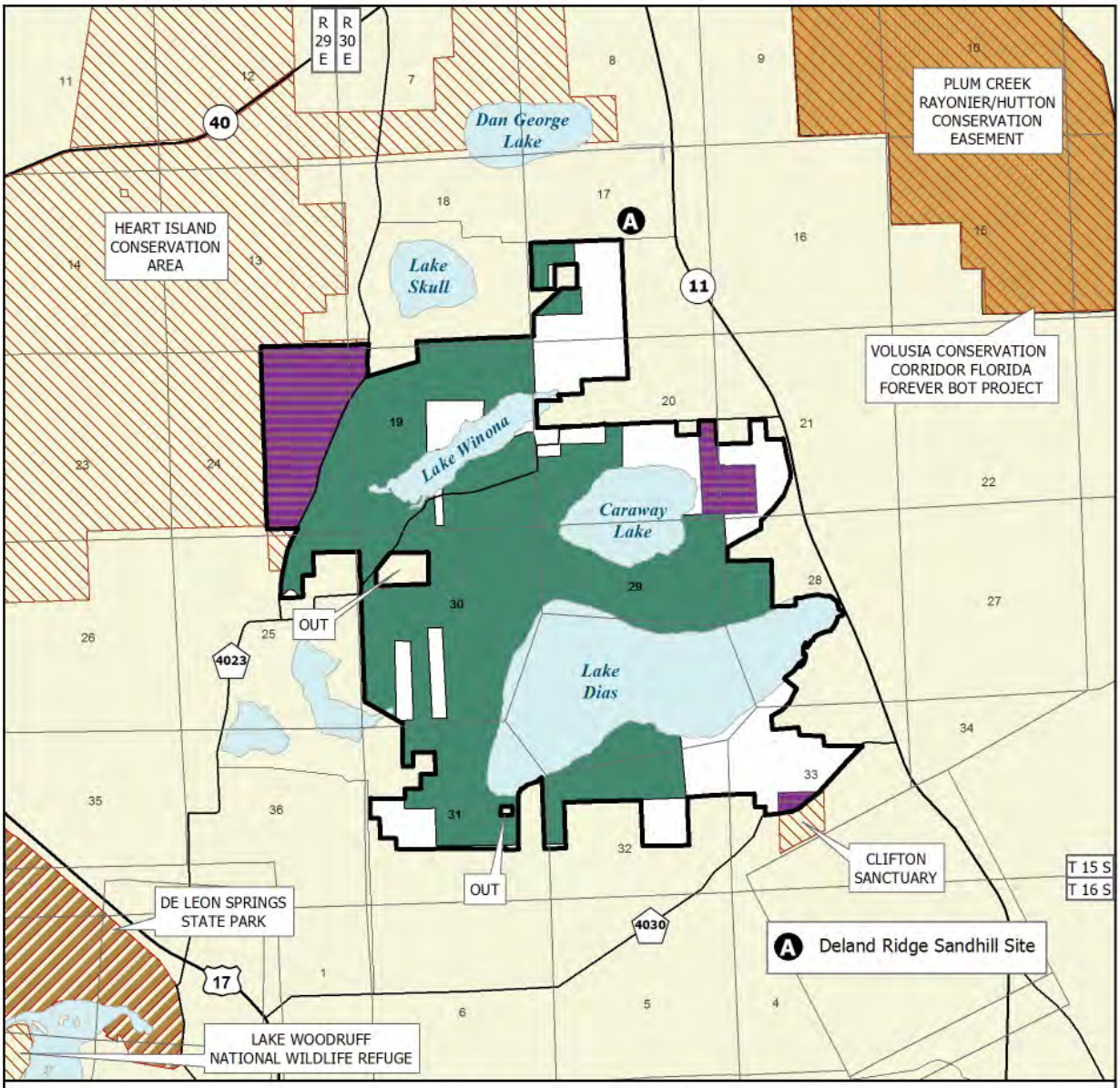
The FFS will promote recreation and environmental education in the natural environment. It is anticipated that interpretative and user services recreational facilities will be developed and the use of low impact, rustic facilities will be stressed. High impact, organized recreation areas are not planned 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.

Florida Forever Performance Measures The FFS has reviewed the project and believes that following Florida Forever Performance Measures appear to apply to this project:

- Measure G1: Acres acquired that are available for sustainable forest management.
- Measure G2: Acres of state owned forestland managed for economic return in accordance with current Best Management Practices (BMPs).
- Measure G4: Percentage and number of acres identified for restoration actually restored by reforestation.

Note: In some areas, this may be accomplished by natural regeneration in areas of low density and once off-site species are harvested. There is the possibility that other measures apply, however, that may be determined by an inventory of the resources on the project.

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. Due to the existing condition of the timber resource on the property, revenue generating potential of this project is expected to be medium.



LONGLEAF PINE ECOSYSTEM: MAP 4 OF 5

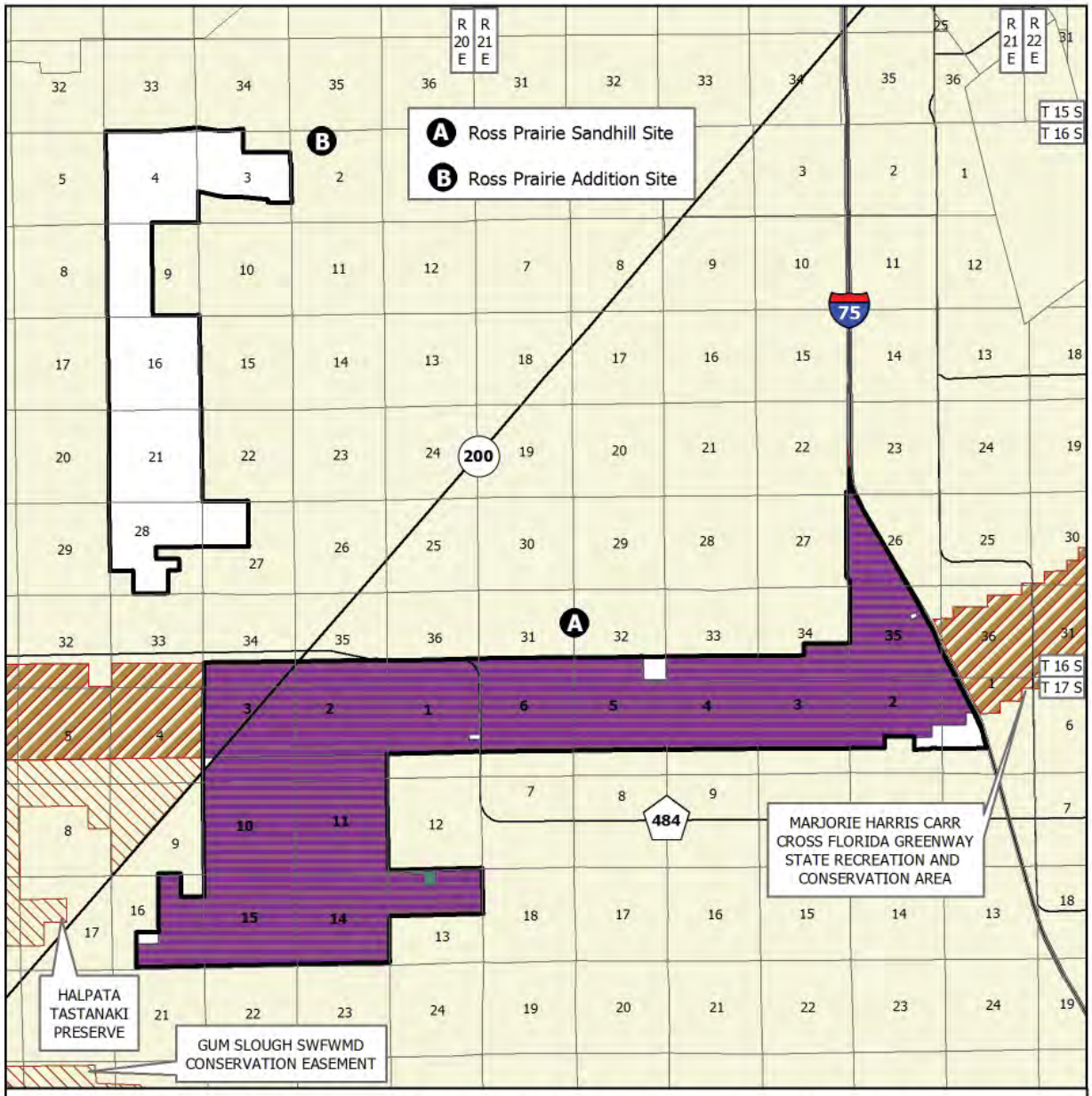
VOLUSIA COUNTY

- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Acquired for Conservation (Fee Simple)
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Other Florida Forever BOT Projects
- State Owned Lands
- Other Conservation Lands

0 0.5 1 2 Miles



AUGUST 2013



LONGLEAF PINE ECOSYSTEM: MAP 5 OF 5

MARION COUNTY

- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Acquired for Conservation (Fee Simple)
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- State Owned Lands
- Other Conservation Lands

N W E S

0 1 2 4 Miles



AUGUST 2013

Capital Project Expenditures Capital project expenditures will be needed on this parcel as listed below. They include relocation of the Trenton Work Center to this site to provide site management, security and public service. The existing Trenton Work Center is currently leased from the private sector and this lease was scheduled to to expire in 2005, with no anticipation that the lease would be renewed. The existing house and barn on the property can be used for these facilities so that the expense associated with it can be reduced, although, they will require renovation. Reinforcing the fencing in the areas of residential development will be necessary to clearly establish the boundary with resources that cannot be easy burned or altered. It is anticipated that some the existing roads will be used as multi-use trails for hiking, horseback riding and offroad biking. As such, visitor services in the disturbed area will be provided.

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

Longleaf Pine Ecosystem: Management Cost Summary/FFS

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

Management Cost Summary/FFS (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

Updated February 9, 2016

Lower Perdido River Buffer

Escambia County **Less-Than-Fee**

Purpose for State Acquisition

This project is to preserve a riverine area along one of the state's "Outstanding Florida Waters" that has low levels of development, while providing recreational access points for canoeing and kayaking. A conservation easement is planned for this project, keeping land ownership in private hands while shielding the area from development and ensuring public access, within a managed framework, for outdoor recreation. The small access points will be acquired in fee simple and provide recreational access to the river where none exist today. This project meets the Florida Forever goal of increasing natural resource-based public recreational and educational opportunities by enhancing access to the Perdido River. Use of a conservation easement allowing silviculture would meet the Florida Forever goal of preserving forest land for sustainable management of natural resources, contingent on what management plan was developed.

Manager (Monitor)

Escambia County will manage the access points once they are determined. The Office of Environmental Services (OES) of the Florida Department of Environmental Protection will oversee monitoring of the conservation easement when such a plan is developed.

General Description

The Perdido River is a medium-size sand-bottom blackwater stream that starts in southern Alabama. It has a low relief that is typical of many rivers in the lower Gulf Coastal Plain. It has no first-magnitude or second-magnitude springs, but depends on rainfall for most of its water. As a result, its flow has substantial fluctuations. The high flows have caused erosion bends upstream that created large and medium-size sandbars – suitable for camping - along many of the river's inner upstream of State Road 184. The river is exceptionally winding, with few straight stretches of more than 200 yards. There are plenty of fallen trees, usually Atlantic white cedar, but below Barrineau Park most of the fallen trees have been cut to allow small boats to pass. The river is about 100 yards wide at the mouth on Perdido Bay, but is only about 30 yards wide near Barrineau Park. The Lower Perdido River Buffer includes land on the eastern, or Florida, side of the river from roughly the center of Escambia County (near the Barrineau Park community) downstream to the river's mouth on Perdido Bay. This project has approximately 5,053 acres of functional wetlands that will be protected by acquisition. Approximately 2,094 acres have been identified that provide groundwater recharge, and approximately 1,056 acres of forest have been identified that would maintain natural groundwater recharge functions.

Public Use

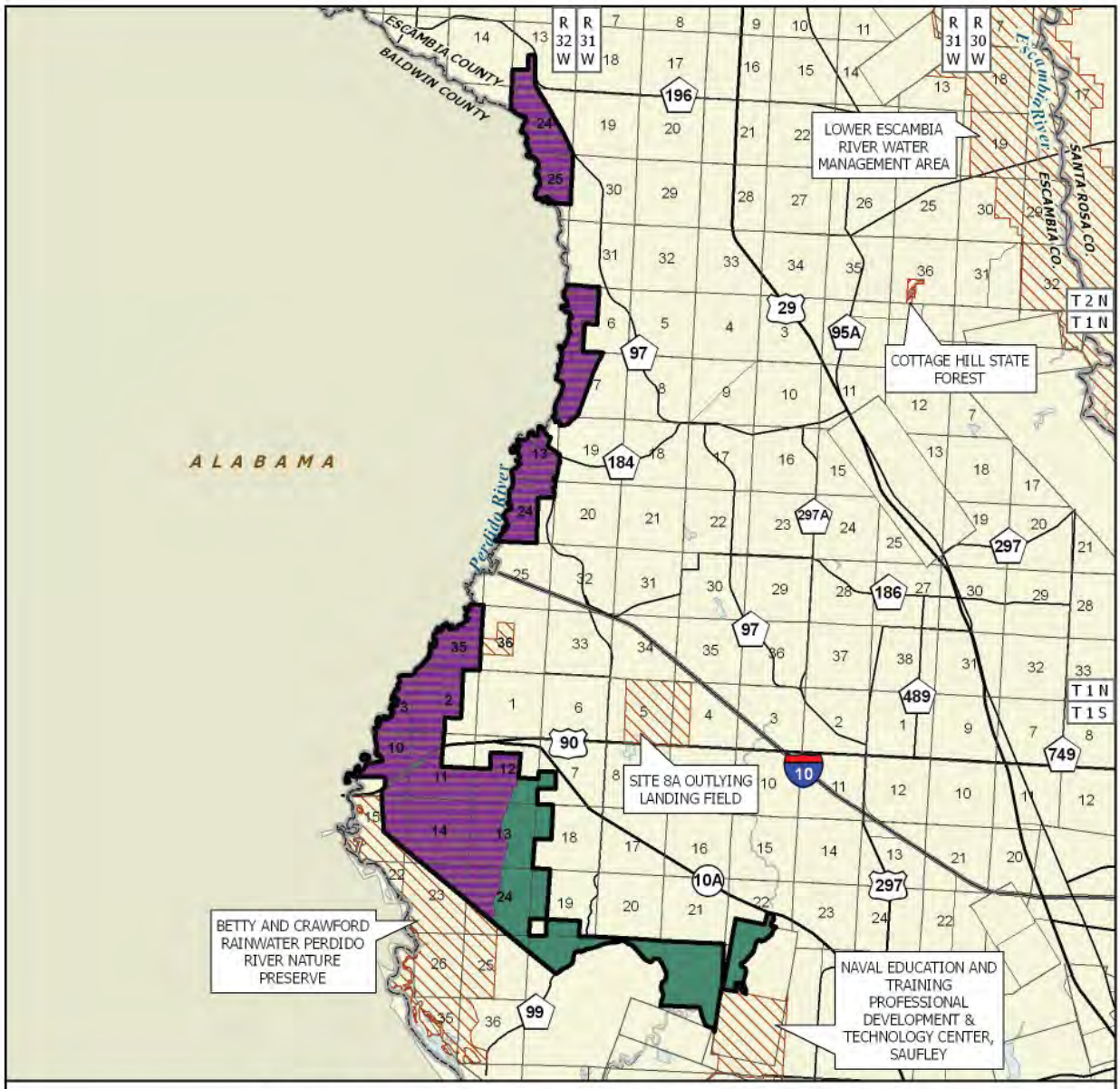
The potential for public-resource recreation for this project has been limited by the indicated unwillingness of the current owners of the land to allow general public access. However, the owner is willing to sell limited access points to the Perdido River. This would allow access to the river for launching and for landing canoes and small boats.

Acquisition Planning

The Lower Perdido River Buffer Florida Forever project was added to the 2002 Florida Forever project list at the June 6, 2002 meeting of the Acquisition and Restoration Council (ARC) as a Group A project.

Lower Perdido River Buffer FNAI Elements	
Kral's Yellow-eyed Grass	G3/S1
Escambia Crayfish	G2/S2
West Florida Cowlily	G5T2/S2
Rusty Grave Digger	G3/S3
Spiny Softshell	G5/S3
13 rare species are associated with the project	

Placed on List	**2002**
Project Area (GIS Acres)	**7,713**
Acres Acquired (GIS)	**5,387**
at a Cost of	**$12,085,069**
Acres Remaining (GIS)	**2,326**
Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	**$217,336**



LOWER PERDIDO RIVER BUFFER

ESCAMBIA COUNTY

- Florida Forever BOT Project
- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- State Owned Lands
- Other Conservation Lands



0 1 2 4 Miles

JULY 2007

The project was designated a less-than-fee project, and continued to be a less-than-fee project in the new ranking categories adopted December 9, 2011.

This is a single owner project, with the property held by International Paper. The specific locations of the small access sites, to be acquired in fee-simple, are to be determined during the negotiation process. On May 31, 2006, the Northwest Florida WMD purchased 5,456 acres within the Florida Forever project boundary.

Coordination

The Division of State Lands, Office of Environmental Services (OES) will oversee monitoring of the easement, and Escambia County will manage the access points on fee-simple portions of the project once they are determined. The acquisition partnership is expected to include local, state and NWFWMD funding sources. Contribution funding percentages have not been determined.

Management Policy Statement

The primary goals of this project are to increase the natural-resource based public education and recreational opportunities along the Perdido River. Acquisition of access to the river by way of the Lower Perdido River Buffer would be a benefit to those activities because there is now little to no public access to the river.

Management Prospectus

Qualifications for state designation Protecting the Lower Perdido River Buffer with a combination of a conservation easement and the outright purchase of select access points will benefit the public in several major ways – 1) This project will keep wetland and marsh habitats located within a major metropolitan statistical area (MSA) free from the pressures of development; 2) The use of the conservation easement for the project will keep the majority of the land in private hands; 3) This project will allow, at selected points, riverine access for the public for boating and fishing.

Manager Escambia County will manage the access points once they are determined and acquired in fee simple. At this time Escambia County has not submitted a management prospectus for the project to the Division of State Lands. The Office of Environmental Services (OES) of the Florida Department of Environmental Protection is to oversee the monitoring of the conservation easement.

Conditions affecting intensity of management The Perdido River itself appears to be free of major structural alterations and point sources of pollution that substantially affect either flow or water quality. Hence, no major restoration efforts along the immediate river corridor are necessary. Nonetheless, all areas of minor structural alterations (e.g., houses, boat ramps, highway crossings) should be examined in the future to determine whether any of them are contributing erosion, siltation, or pollution.

Timetable for implementing management, and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure Management of the property would depend on the nature and the provisions of the conservation easement that would be used to secure riverine access in this project.

Revenue-generating potential The proposal for the Lower Perdido River Buffer is to acquire a conservation easement over the area of the project, and acquire fee simple title to selected points for public access to the Perdido River. The access points would be managed by Escambia County with the Division of State Lands overseeing the conservation easement. This limits or negates potential for generating revenue from this site.

Cooperators in management activities Escambia County would manage the access points to the river.

Management Cost Summary Management Costs would be formulated by Escambia County, as manager of the project site.

Updated March 21, 2017

Lower Suwannee River and Gulf Watershed

Dixie County **Less-Than-Fee**

Purpose for State Acquisition

The purpose for the proposed acquisition is to enhance management practices of the ongoing timbering operation, to protect and enhance water quality, and wetland communities, wildlife habitat and archaeological sites found within the proposal boundary. Purchase of a conservation easement over the property would buffer and protect the natural resources of the Suwannee River and the Gulf of Mexico and provide habitat and corridors for rare plants and animals over a wide swath of undeveloped public lands, including the neighboring Big Bend Wildlife Management Area, the Lower Suwannee National Wildlife Refuge, water management district conservation areas, and the Big Bend Seagrasses Aquatic Preserve (BBSAP).

The Lower Suwannee River and Gulf Watershed project meets the Florida Forever measures and public purposes of enhancing the coordination and completion of land acquisition projects, using alternatives to fee-simple; increasing the protection of Florida's biodiversity at the species, natural community and landscape levels; protecting, restoring and maintaining the quality and natural functions of land, water and wetland systems of the state; ensuring that sufficient quantities of water are available to meet the current and future needs of natural systems and the citizens of the state; increasing natural resource-based public recreation or educational opportunities; preserving significant archaeological or historic sites; and increasing the amount of forestland available for sustainable management of natural resources.

Lower Suwannee River and Gulf Watershed
FNAI Elements

Florida Black Bear	G5T2/S2
Gopher Tortoise	G3/S3
Florida Olive Hairstreak	G5T2/S2
Eastern Diamondback Rattlesnake	G4/S3
Pine Snake	G4/S3
Bald Eagle	G5/S3
White Ibis	G5/S4

7 rare species are associated with the project

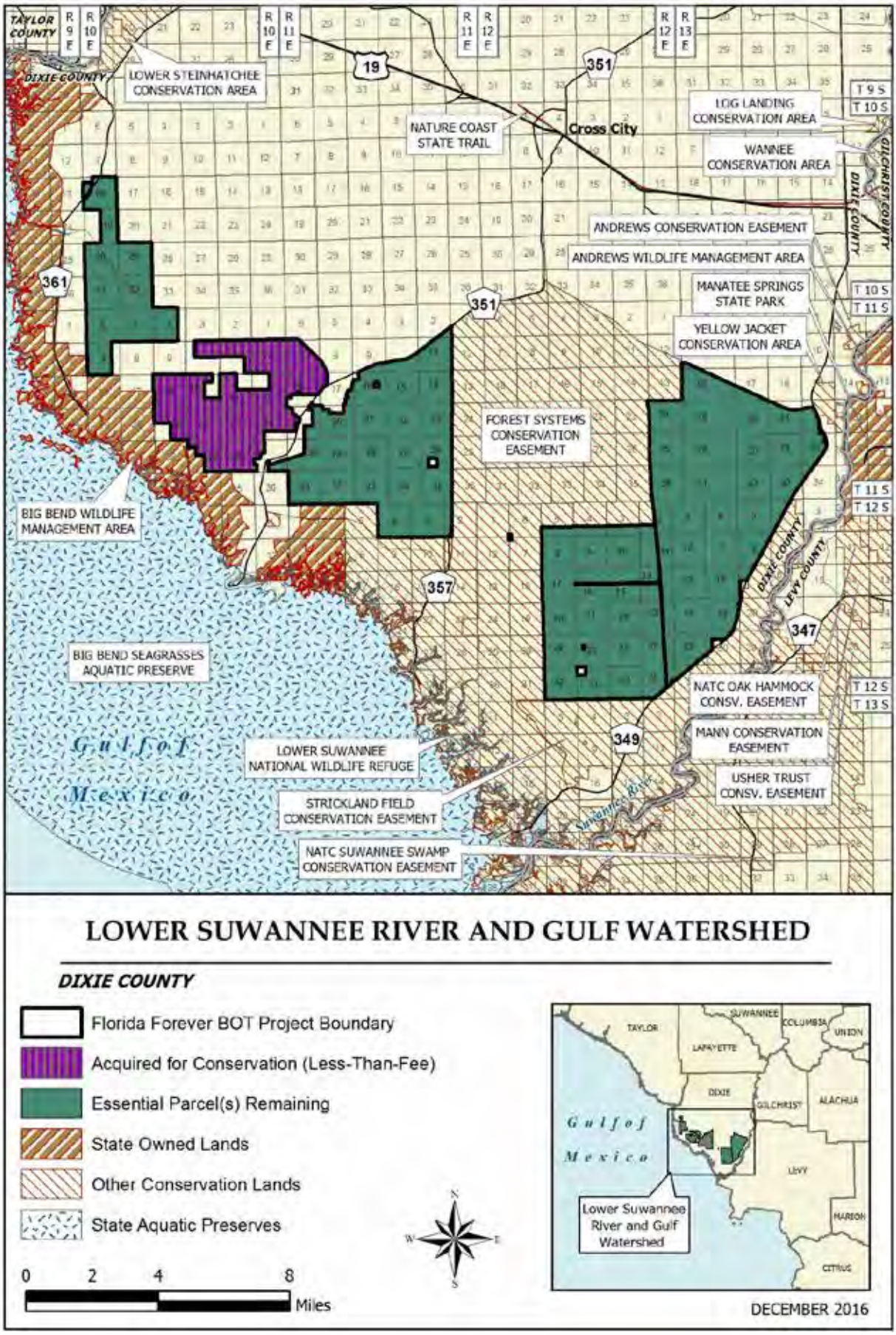
Manager

The Suwannee River Water Management District (SRWMD) has volunteered to manage this conservation easement and 10 acres in fee-simple that provide access to California Lake. The SRWMD already holds a conservation easement on the adjacent 32,000 acres. This Forest Systems Conservation Easement or "California Lake" easement was purchased in 2001.

General Description

This project consists of four large undeveloped, forested less-than-fee tracts in Dixie County. It is a total of 46,519 (GIS) acres. The parcels range in size from 5,800 to 19,200 acres, and include a 10-acre tract proposed for fee-simple acquisition. The 10-acre parcel will guarantee continued public access to California Lake, a traditional use located within the SRWMD's adjacent conservation easement area. The California Lake water body appears to be a wide segment of California Creek rather than a true lake. The proposal area is located between County Road (CR) 358 to the north and CR 349 to the south, about 6 to 10 miles south-southwest of U.S. 19/98, and 1 to 7 miles inland from the Gulf of Mexico shoreline. The BBSAP encompasses the submerged lands in this region. Hunting leases are in place over much of the property. Timber harvesting will be prohibited in the hardwood and cypress swamps under the proposed easement, as it is in the adjacent California Lake easement. Considering the importance of the hardwood and cypress swamps to many wildlife species, this would provide substantial wildlife conservation benefits. This is also secondary habitat for the Florida black bear.

Placed on List	**2010**
Project Area (GIS Acres)	**58,542**
Acres Acquired (GIS)	**8,075**
at a Cost of	**$4,178,700**
Acres Remaining (GIS)	**50,384**
Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	**$94,249,478**



LOWER SUWANNEE RIVER AND GULF WATERSHED

DIXIE COUNTY

- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Acquired for Conservation (Less-Than-Fee)
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- State Owned Lands
- Other Conservation Lands
- State Aquatic Preserves

0 2 4 8 Miles

DECEMBER 2016

The vast natural wetlands on the proposal lands serve to funnel and filter water from the upland areas toward the Suwannee River and/or Gulf of Mexico as well as buffer several small stream systems that meander through the proposal. The topography of the three westernmost properties ranges from 20 to 5 feet above mean sea level (MSL), gradually sloping downward toward the Gulf, forming numerous braided, intermittent stream systems that empty into the marshlands and tidal creeks of the Gulf. The topography of the easternmost tract ranges from 25 to 5 feet above MSL. About half of this tract drains westward into the California Creek basin, a flat, highly braided stream system that is mostly outside the boundary of this tract, and that empties into the Gulf. Waters on the other half of this tract drain southward, bounded by higher ground along CR 349, and then eastward to the Suwannee River. A portion of the easternmost track is within the Fanning/Manatee Springshed.

For the last century, approximately half of the proposal area has been managed for silviculture. Before, the site would have supported a mosaic of mesic and wet flatwoods, hydric hammocks, and swamp, interspersed with many small depression marshes and ponds. Although deep bedding has significantly altered the groundcover, many stands and even recently planted areas seen on site retain good remnant flatwoods vegetation. The proposal property is managed under guidelines of the Sustainable Forestry Initiative to protect water quality, biodiversity, and species at risk.

Hydric hammocks make up the bulk of the natural community acreage on the proposal property. There are several large hammocks in excellent condition with canopies of large hardwood trees. Species composition is typical of good quality hammocks with limestone near the soil surface. Basin and floodplain swamps within the larger hammocks are in excellent condition. Canopy trees are large and dominated by pond cypress, with a mix of hardwoods. Smaller dome swamps are common throughout the pine plantations.

Public Use
The parcels adjacent to the SRWMD's California Lake conservation easement will not be open to the public. The managers have leased the property for hunting for hunt clubs, but no general public access is contemplated.

For the 10-acre fee-simple parcel that is within the boundary of the SRWMD easement, the project would guarantee opportunities for public recreational activities and public access to California Lake.

Acquisition Planning
On December 10, 2010 the Acquisition and Restoration Council (ARC) added the Lower Suwannee River and Gulf Watershed to the Florida Forever list in the Less-Than-Fee category, ranking it as number 6 of 25 projects considered in that category. This less than fee project was sponsored by The Conservation Fund and the SRWMD in a proposal submitted on June 30, 2010. It is approximately 46,441 acres with a 2010 market value of $94,249,477, all under the same ownership. It also includes fee simple acquisition of 10 acres on the SRWMD's California Lake conservation easement.

On December 9, 2011, this project was placed in the Less-than-Fee category of Florida Forever projects.

On September 13, 2016 a conservation easement over 8,075 acres of the Lyme Timber Company was acquired in this project at a cost of $4,178,700 and will be managed by the Suwannee River Water Management District.

On October 16, 2015 the ARC voted to add the 12,023-acre Otter Sinks proposal in Dixie County to the Florida Forever program, and to make it an addition to the Lower Suwannee River and Gulf Watershed project. This is a rectangular area west of County Road 349, adjacent to the existing project.

Coordination
The SRWMD is a partner in this project.

Management Policy Statement
As a proposed conservation easement or other less – than-fee interest, the project will be managed by the private landowner with restrictions under the agreement. The purchase of development rights, the prohibition of any further conversion of existing natural areas to agricultural uses, and limited public access to some sites will likely be the primary focus of the conservation easement, similar to that established for the adjacent SRWMD easement with the same landowner. The 10-acre fee simple interest parcel in this project will be managed by the SRWMD. The primary management objective will be focused on recreational opportunities associated with the boat ramp. The property will be managed at the District's base level of recreational development which will include a designated, stabilized parking area for vehicles and trailers using the existing boat ramp. The parking area will be enclosed by a rail fence. A kiosk with information about the site and its recreational use is also planned. Maintenance of the boat ramp and general oversight of the property will also take place.

Management Prospectus

Qualifications for State Designation The less-than-fee portion of the Lower Suwannee River and Gulf Watershed project meets Florida Forever measures of using alternatives to fee-simple acquisitions, protecting Strategic Habitats, natural floodplains and significant surface waters. The proposed 10-acre fee-simple-title site meets Florida Forever measures of protecting Strategic Habitat Conservation Areas, natural floodplains and significant surface waters.

Manager The landowner would manage the site. The SRWMD, or a successor, would oversee the conservation easement. The SRWMD will manage the 10-acre fee-simple-title site.

Conditions affecting intensity of management Half of this property has been managed for silviculture for the last century. Sustainable timber management practices have evolved over the years and the Sustainable Forestry Initiative bolsters conservation practices such as providing for buffers around wetlands. The overall historic management of the property has been for wood and wood products using sustainable timber management practices. The 10-acre site includes a mixture of natural pine and bottomland hardwood tree species as well as an access road and boat ramp. SRWMD does not expect to harvest timber on the site for commercial purposes, but may need to remove underbrush or selected individual trees in order to maintain a healthy ecosystem.

Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure Not applicable to the conservation easement but management implementation will begin immediately after fee simple title is taken on the 10-acre site in order to keep the boat ramp available for public use. Other improvements on the 10-acre site will begin within one year. Security will be provided through the Florida Fish and Wildlife Commission as well as other existing contractors for maintenance of infrastructure.

Estimates of Revenue-generating potential

None under a conservation easement and no revenue is expected from the 10-acre fee simple site.

Capital project expenditures Not applicable under a conservation easement but expenditures for a parking area and fencing for the fee simple 10-acre site are estimated to be approximately $1,000.

Recommendations for other governmental agency involvement

Since the SRWMD holds the easement for the California Lake parcel, it may be more appropriate for them to pursue acquisition and fee simple title to the 10-acre parcel providing access to California Lake**.**

Revenue sources, management costs and employees needed The cost of the monitoring by SRWMD staff could add to the administrative costs of the easement. No sources of revenue are known at this time, nor are there any startup costs involved.

Updated July 14, 2017

Matanzas to Ocala Conservation Corridor

Flagler, Putnam and St. Johns Counties — Less-Than-Fee

Purpose for State Acquisition

Acquiring a less-than-fee interest over the 110,382 acres of the Matanzas to Ocala Conservation Corridor would enhance the connections of at least 15 conservation lands and conservation easements in this region of Florida, preserve natural areas for wildlife biodiversity, and protect surface waters and wetlands in this area, ensuring an adequate water supply for the current and the future needs of the natural systems and for the citizens of the state. Much of this land is silvicultural land, and this corridor would preserve these lands in an agricultural use. As a wildlife corridor among other conservation lands, the Matanzas to Ocala Conservation Corridor would help the long-term survival of larger and wide-ranging wildlife such as the Florida black bear and other wildlife species, both rare and common.

The Florida Forever Measures Evaluation identifies how much of the area would contribute to the Florida Forever goals, with 100 percent of the area contributing to surface-water protection. Some 99 percent of the area would help aquifer recharge, 45 percent of the area would preserve functional wetlands, 40 percent of the area would preserve natural floodplain functions, and 97 percent of the area would preserve ecological greenways. This project meets the requirements of the 2014 Amendment One constitutional initiative.

Matanzas to Ocala Conservation Corridor
FNAI Elements

Florida Black Bear	G5T2/S2
Gopher Tortoise	G3/S3
Swallow-tailed Kite	G5/S2
Lake-side Sunflower	G1G2/S1S2
Celestial Lily	G2/S2
Florida Beargrass	G3/S3
Nodding Pinweed	G3/S3
Bachman's Sparrow	G3/S3
Florida Mountain-mint	G3/S3
Bald Eagle	G5/S3

10 rare species are associated with the project

There are currently two approved Developments of Regional Impact (DRI), totaling 10,000 acres, and eight other developments, totaling 20,000 acres, that are within the boundary of this conservation corridor. Development of these projects with their related roads and infrastructure would impact the ability of the Matanzas to Ocala Conservation Corridor to function as a viable wildlife corridor.

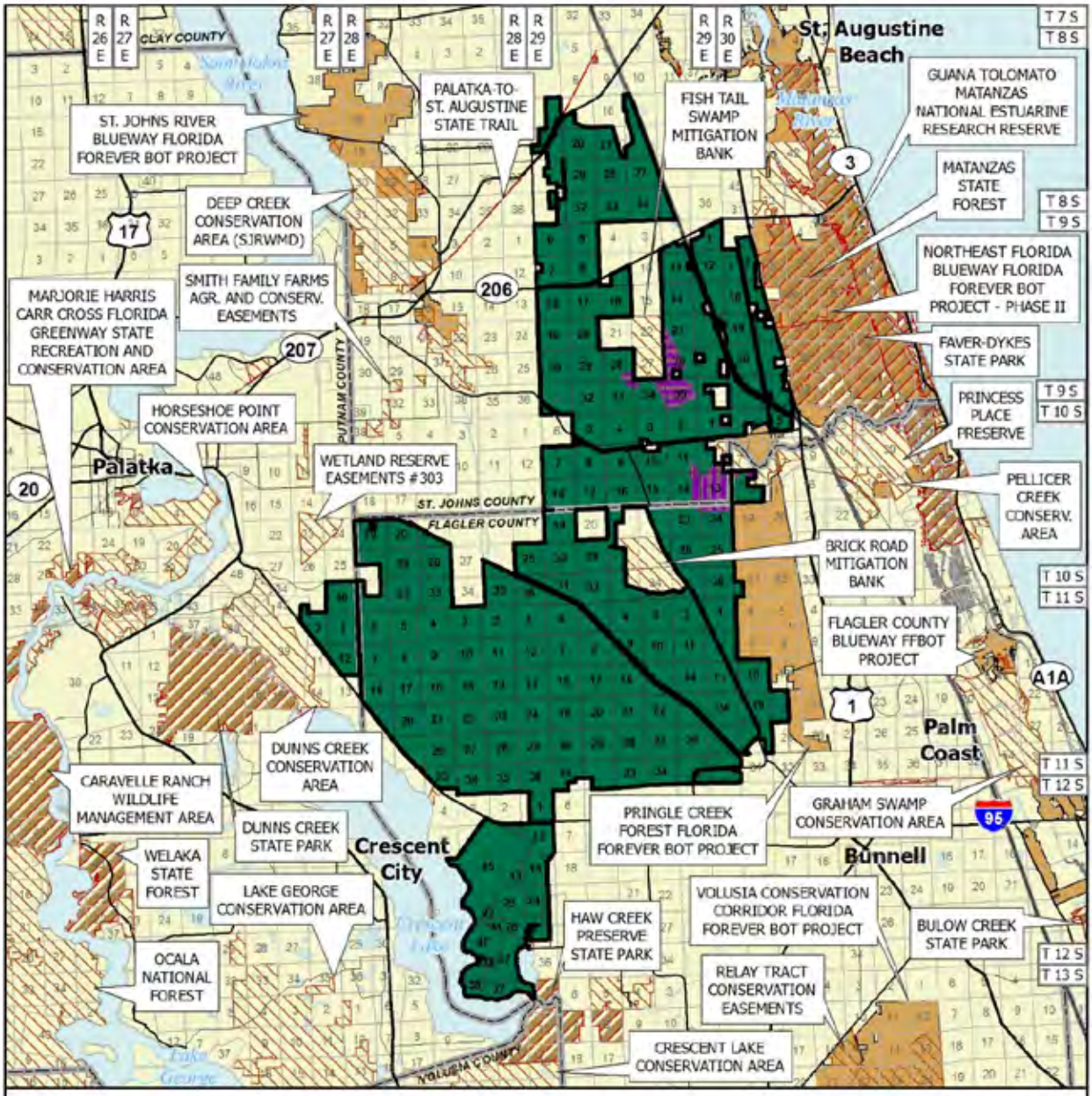
Manager

As a less-than-fee property, the land would be managed by the landowners with periodic visits from the staff of the Division of State Lands to ensure that they conditions the owners agreed to are being met. There is a possibility that some of the parts of this area could be acquired in fee-simple.

General Description

The Matanzas to Ocala Conservation Corridor has 19 different landowners in Flagler, Putnam and St. Johns counties. It is in the Eastern Flatwoods physiographic district described as coastal lowlands, with flatwoods and swamps on silty sand soils. The land stretches from State Road 100 in Flagler and Putnam counties on the southwest end, east to US Highway 1 in St. Johns County and to Interstate Highway 95 on the northeast side. It is basically one contiguous piece with several

Placed on List	**2016**
Project Area (GIS Acres)	**110,328**
Acres Acquired (GIS)	**2,210**
at a Cost of	**$0**
Acres Remaining (GIS)	**108,118**
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	**$21,223,436**

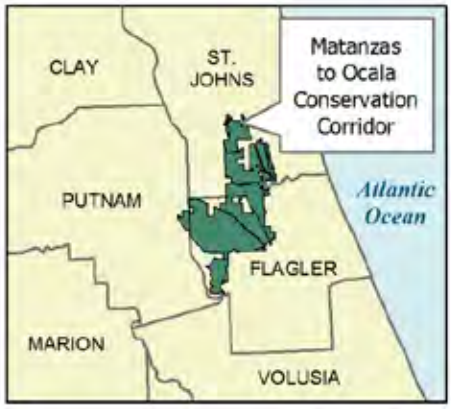


MATANZAS TO OCALA CONSERVATION CORRIDOR

FLAGLER, PUTNAM, AND ST. JOHNS COUNTIES

- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Acquired for Conservation (Fee Simple)
- Acquired for Conservation (Less-Than-Fee)
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Other Florida Forever BOT Projects
- State Owned Lands
- Other Conservation Lands

0 3 6 12 Miles



DECEMBER 2016

outparcels. There are several public conservation lands on the boundaries of this project, including the Matanzas State Forest, the Faver-Dykes State Park, the Pellicer Creek Conservation Area, and at the southern end, the Haw Creek Preserve State Park. The Pringle Creek Forest Florida Forever project and the Northeast Florida Blueway Florida Forever project also abut this project, on the eastern side.

Historically this was a mix of mesic and wet pine flatwoods. Currently the trees on this land are mainly stands of slash pine up to 40 years old, with understory that ranges from heavily wooded with shrubs to no understory in areas where the pines are bedded. Commercial pine plantations account for about half of the acreage. Natural uplands are about 5 percent of the project, with small patches of wet and mesic flatwoods. Other areas have scrub, scrubby flatwoods and sandhill terrain.

Wetland communities make up the majority of natural communities on the property, about 40 percent of the area. Vegetation is generally dominated by bald cypress or swamp tupelo, with other wetland trees and shrubs. Isolated wetlands are abundant throughout the property. Dome swamps dominated by pond cypress (*Taxodium ascendens*) and open depression marshes are common within the pine plantation and flatwoods uplands. Several natural lakes occur on the property, with the largest in the southeast quarter – Speckled Perch Lake, Black Lake, and Tank Lake. These are in a higher, more xeric portion of the property. Baygall vegetation dominated by loblolly bay (*Gordonia lasianthus*) and slash pine surrounding these lakes indicates the increased seepage originating from the xeric uplands.

Public Use

The project is planned to be a less-than-fee acquisition, which would limit the ability of the state to provide public use. However, the project proposal has suggested recreational uses hosted by the landowners once the state acquires and precludes the rights to use the property for more intensive uses. Some parts of the property could be acquired in fee-simple to augment the adjoining and existing public lands, in which case the acquired land would be managed by the agency already managing those adjacent lands.

Acquisition Planning

This Less-than-Fee project was sponsored in a proposal by the Conservation Trust of Florida, and was presented to the Acquisition and Restoration Council at the October 16, 2015 meeting.

Coordination

There are no partners in the acquisition at this time.

Management Prospectus

The Office of Environmental Services of the Division of State Lands is tasked with ensuring the oversight of the conservation easement on this project. If any of the lands in this project are acquired in fee-simple, they would be managed according to the management plans of the associated public conservation land.



Updated March 21, 2017

Maytown Flatwoods

Brevard County **Less-Than-Fee**

Purpose for State Acquisition

Acquiring a conservation easement over the Maytown Flatwoods would advance several major Florida Forever goals: preserving 3,060 acres of strategic habitat; 1,189 acres of rare species habitat for wood storks and the Florida sandhill crane; 7,598 acres of land for creating ecological greenways; 2,080 acres of natural floodplain; and various priorities of land that contribute to surface-water protection. A conservation easement would also protect thousands of acres of water-recharge land for springs, sinks, and the aquifer.

Manager

The owner has expressed interest in preserving this land with a conservation easement, which would be monitored by the Office of Environmental Services (OES) of the Division of State Lands.

General Description

The Maytown Flatwoods project is about 7,187 (GIS) acres with a tax-assessed value of $7,189,500. All but 379 acres are owned by the Miami Corporation or Swallowtail LLC. The Swallowtail property was purchased by Miami Corporation to assist Brevard County with their conservation goals.

The project is located in northern Brevard County, adjacent to the Buck Lake Conservation Area which is managed by the St. Johns River Water Management District. Other conservation properties in the area include the Charles H. Bronson State Forest, Little Big Econ State Forest, Salt Lake Wildlife Management Area and the Seminole Ranch Conservation Area. Currently the property is under a long-rotation silvicultural management regime. The project is being offered as a less-than-fee acquisition.

Natural communities located within the project include wet prairie, depression marsh, basin marsh and swamp, hydric hammock, dome swamp, and pine plantation. Several listed species are likely to occur on the tract. These include the Florida black bear, American alligator, little blue heron, gopher tortoise, and white ibis.

In 1998, the project area was devastated by wildfires that consumed most of the timber on the tract. Following the 1998 wildfires, the tract was aerially seeded with slash pine creating an even-age stand that is approximately 10 years in age. Mechanical treatments to control the understory have been used in lieu of prescribed fire. Scattered across the tract are numerous dome swamps in various conditions. Cypress trees in some of the domes are being harvested.

Public Use

When the project is acquired as a less-than-fee acquisition, there will likely not be any public access granted under the terms of the easement, except the already established Rails-to-Trails project that runs along an abandoned Florida East Coast Railway right-of-way.

Acquisition Planning

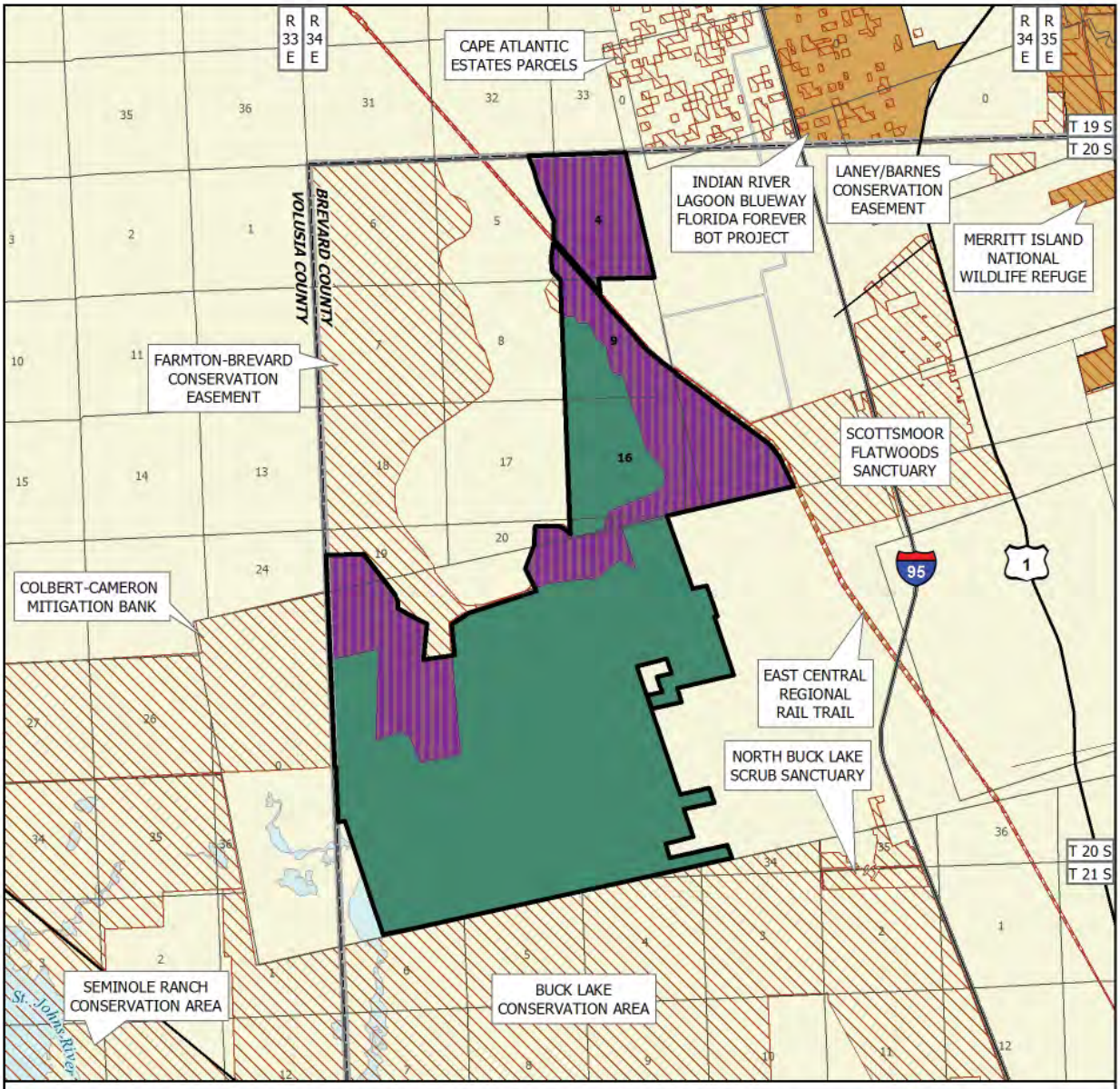
On December 11, 2009 ARC recommended that this project be added to the 2010 Florida Forever list as a Less-than-Fee project.

Maytown Flatwoods
FNAI Elements

Florida Black Bear	G5T2/S2
Celestial Lily	G2/S2
Pine Pinweed	G2/S2

3 rare species are associated with the project

Placed on List	**2010**
Project Area (GIS Acres)	**7,175**
Acres Acquired (GIS)	**2,231**
at a Cost of	**$0**
Acres Remaining (GIS)	**4,944**
Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	**$7,189,500**



MAYTOWN FLATWOODS

BREVARD COUNTY

- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Acquired for Conservation (Less-Than-Fee)
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Other Florida Forever BOT Projects
- State Owned Lands
- Other Conservation Lands

N
W
E
S

0 0.5 1 2
Miles



SEPTEMBER 2013

Coordination
The Nature Conservancy is considered a partner on this project. Brevard County's Environmentally Endangered Lands program may participate in the acquisition and management of the Swallowtail or Membrey parcel.

Management Policy Statement
As a proposed conservation easement or other less-than-fee interest, the project will be managed by the private landowner with restrictions. The purchase of the development rights, the prohibition of the further conversion of existing natural areas to more intensive uses and limited public access will likely be the primary focus of the conservation easement.

Management Prospectus
Conditions affecting intensity of management
Currently the property is under a long rotation silvicultural management regime. In 1998, the project area was devastated by wildfires that consumed most of the timber on the tract. Following the 1998 wildfires, the tract was aerially seeded with slash pine creating an even-age stand that is approximately 10 years in age. Mechanical treatments to control the understory have been used in lieu of prescribed fire.

Manager The property will continue to be managed by the landowner with restrictions imposed by a negotiated conservation easement. The OES will be responsible for monitoring compliance with the terms and conditions of the easement unless otherwise noted.

Updated March 21, 2017

Middle Chipola River

Calhoun and Jackson Counties Partnerships

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. The Florida National Scenic Trail, a cross-Florida hiking and non-motorized trail, is also planned to cross this project. The trail is a congressionally designated national scenic trail.

Manager

The Division of Recreation and Parks (DRP), Department of Environmental Protection, will manage the land next to the Florida Caverns State Park and a seven-mile stretch adjacent to "Look and Tremble Shoals." Any conservation easements acquired in this project will be monitored by the Office of Environmental Services (OES) of the Division of State Lands (DSL). The Northwest Florida Water Management District (NWFWMD) will manage the properties to which they hold title.

Middle Chipola River
FNAI Elements

Florida Black Bear	G5T2/S2
Chipola Slabshell	G1/S1
Marianna Columbine	G5T1Q/S1
Ciliate-leaf Tickseed	G1G2/S1
Miccosukee Mayfly	G1G2/S1S2
Gulf Moccasinshell	G2/S1
Oval Pigtoe	G2/S1S2
Shiny-rayed Pocketbook	G2/S1S2
Florida Merrybells	G3/S1
Barbour's Map Turtle	G2/S2
Dougherty Plain Cave Crayfish	G2/S2
Georgia Blind Salamander	G2/S2

44 rare species are associated with the project

General Description

The project encompasses a strip of land on either side of the Chipola River from Florida Caverns State Park to State Road 20, 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 ciliate-leaf chickseed. 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.

Placed on List	**1996***
Project Area (Acres)	**14,071**
Acres Acquired	**2,116**
at a Cost of	**$828,600**
Acres Remaining	**11,955**
Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	**$5,788,661**

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



MIDDLE CHIPOLA RIVER: OVERVIEW

JACKSON AND CALHOUN COUNTIES





0 4 8 16
Miles

SEPTEMBER 2006

Acquisition Planning

Middle Chipola: Essential tracts are Land (acquired), Trammell (impasse), and Florida Public Utilities Co. (acquired).

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

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. 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 12/5/1996, the Council transferred the Rex Lumber/McRae (impasse), Trammell, Myers, Manor, Myrick and Waddell Plantation ownerships (3,633 acres) to the Less-Than-Fee category. None of the less-than-fee parcels have been acquired.

On February 11, 1999, the Council added 5 acres. The addition includes two entrances to the Hollow Ridge Cave system and is adjacent to other public land. On June 6, 2002 the Council combined the Less-Than-Fee Middle Chipola project with the Full Fee Middle Chipola project, and moved both projects to Group A. In 2005 ARC moved the project to the Group B list.

On December 9, 2011 the Council placed the Middle Chipola River project in the Partnerships category.

Coordination

The NWFWMD has acquired portions of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York (Waddells Mill Pond project—approximately 705 acres within the 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. The district will retain title to the Mutual Life Insurance Company parcels. There are no acquisition partners for the less-than-fee portion.

Management Policy

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

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

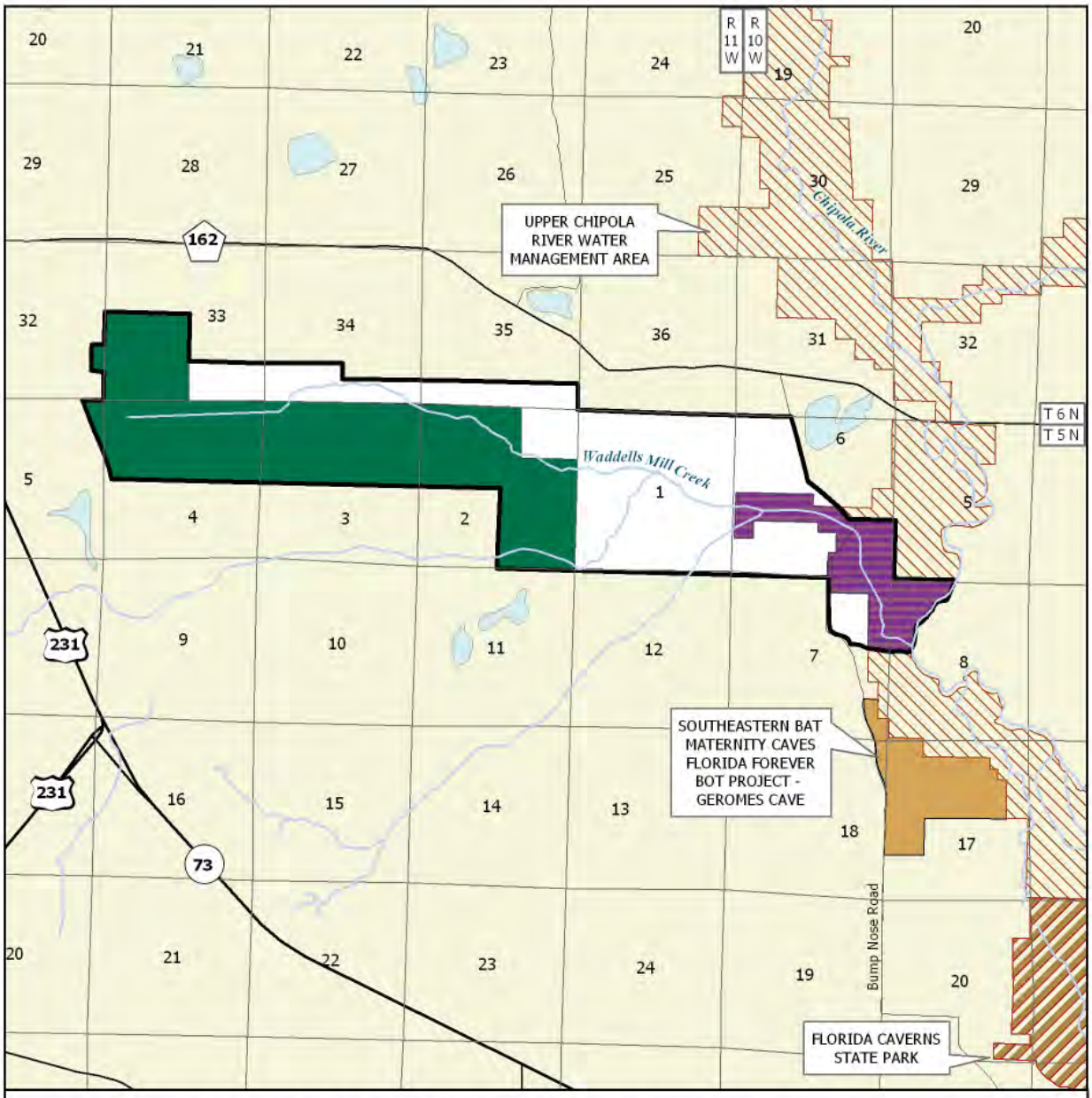
This project includes all the undeveloped land along the Chipola River from Florida Caverns State Park to State Road 20 and therefore has the configuration, location, and size to achieve its primary objectives.

Management Prospectus

Qualifications for state designation The portion of the Middle Chipola River project lying between the Florida Caverns State Park and the SR 167 bridge down river from the park would complement the park in its resource and management goals.

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 DRP 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. The primary focus of any negotiated conservation easements will be protection



MIDDLE CHIPOLA RIVER: MAP 1 OF 5

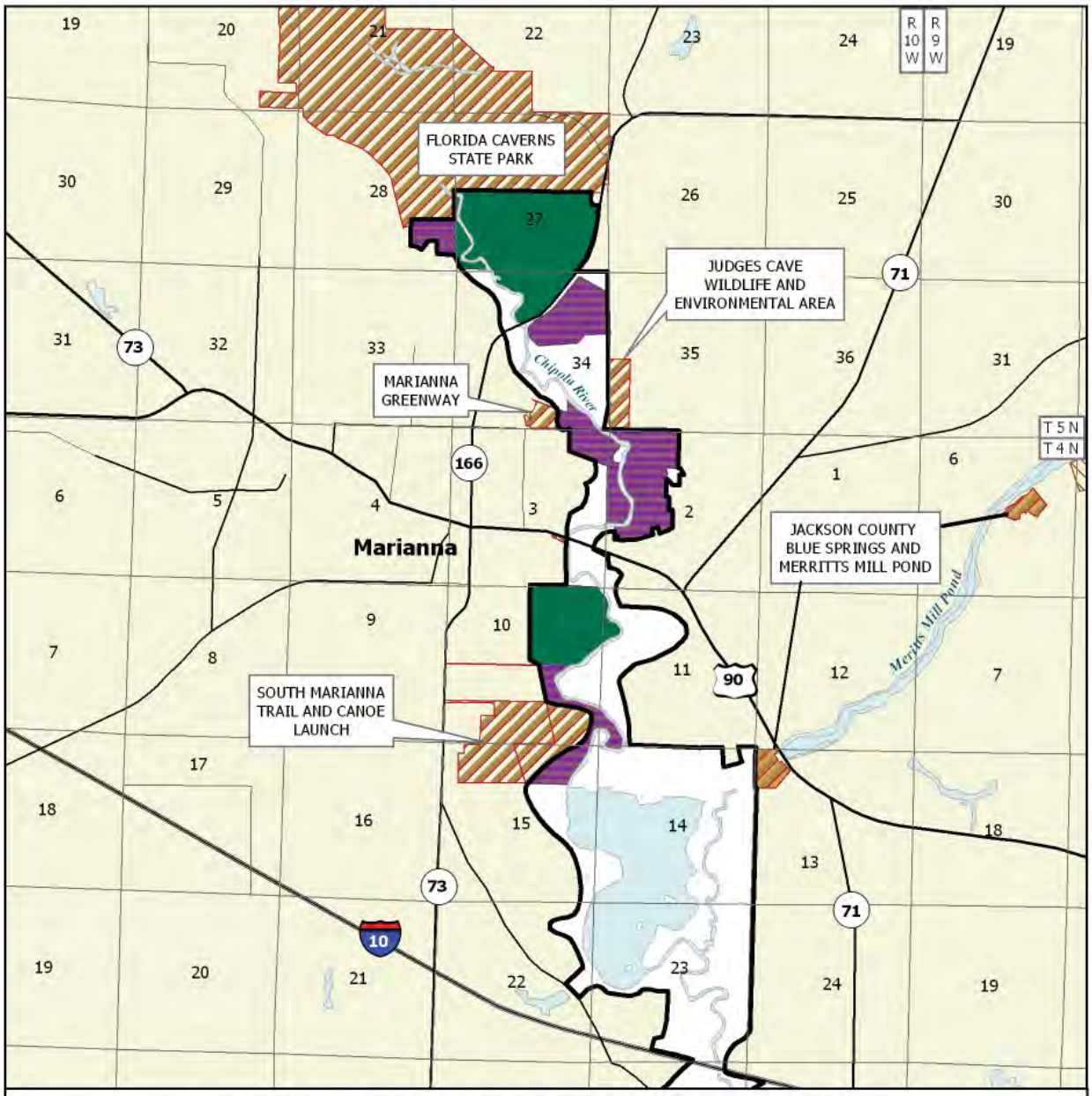
JACKSON COUNTY

- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Other Florida Forever BOT Projects
- State Owned Lands
- Other Conservation Lands

0 0.5 1 2 Miles



SEPTEMBER 2006



MIDDLE CHIPOLA RIVER: MAP 2 OF 5

JACKSON COUNTY

- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- State Owned Lands
- Other Conservation Lands



0 0.5 1 2 Miles

SEPTEMBER 2006



MIDDLE CHIPOLA RIVER: MAP 3 OF 5

JACKSON COUNTY

Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary

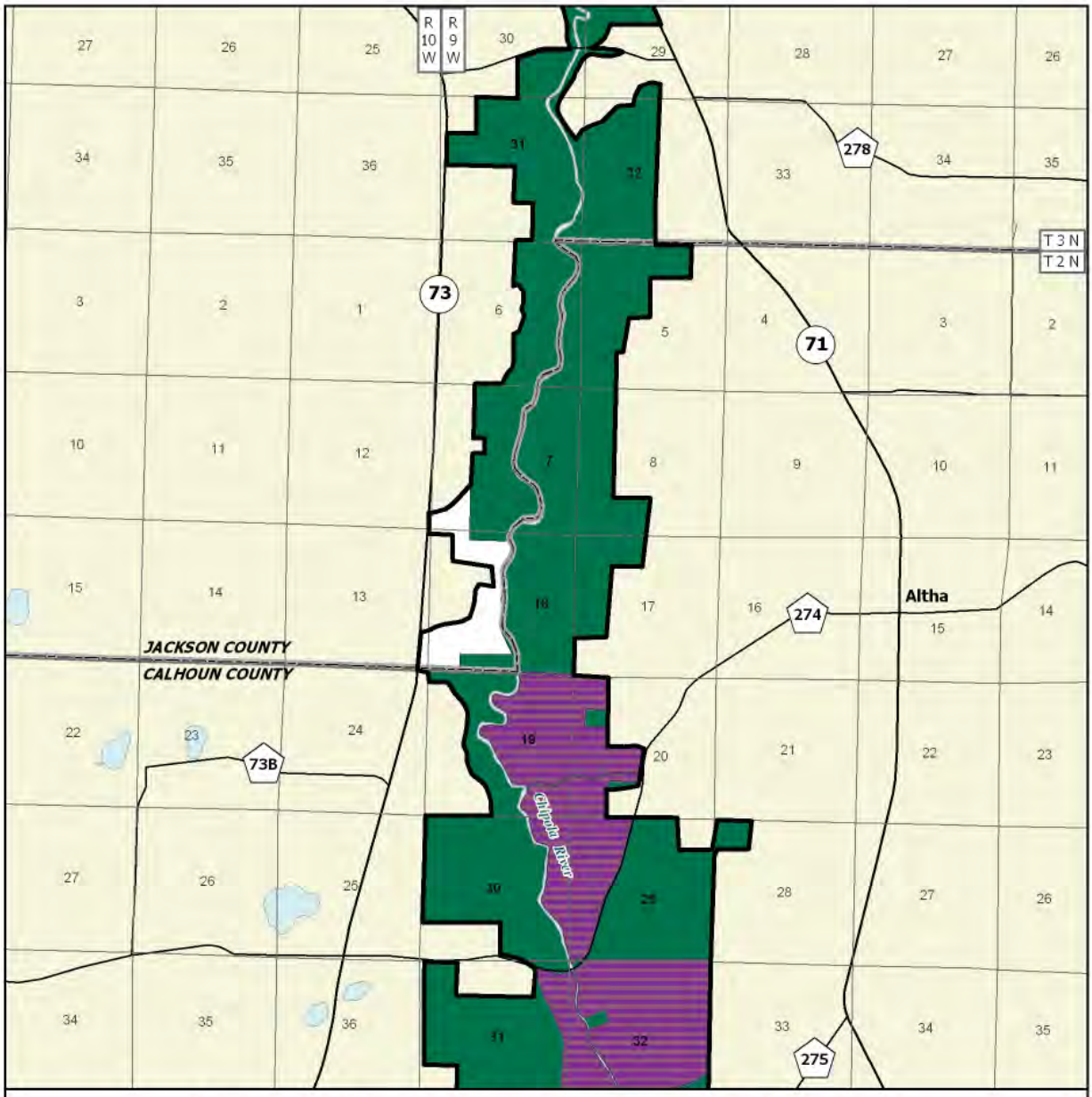
Essential Parcel(s) Remaining

N W E S



0 0.5 1 2 Miles

SEPTEMBER 2006



MIDDLE CHIPOLA RIVER: MAP 4 OF 5

JACKSON AND CALHOUN COUNTIES

Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary

Acquired for Conservation (Fee Simple)

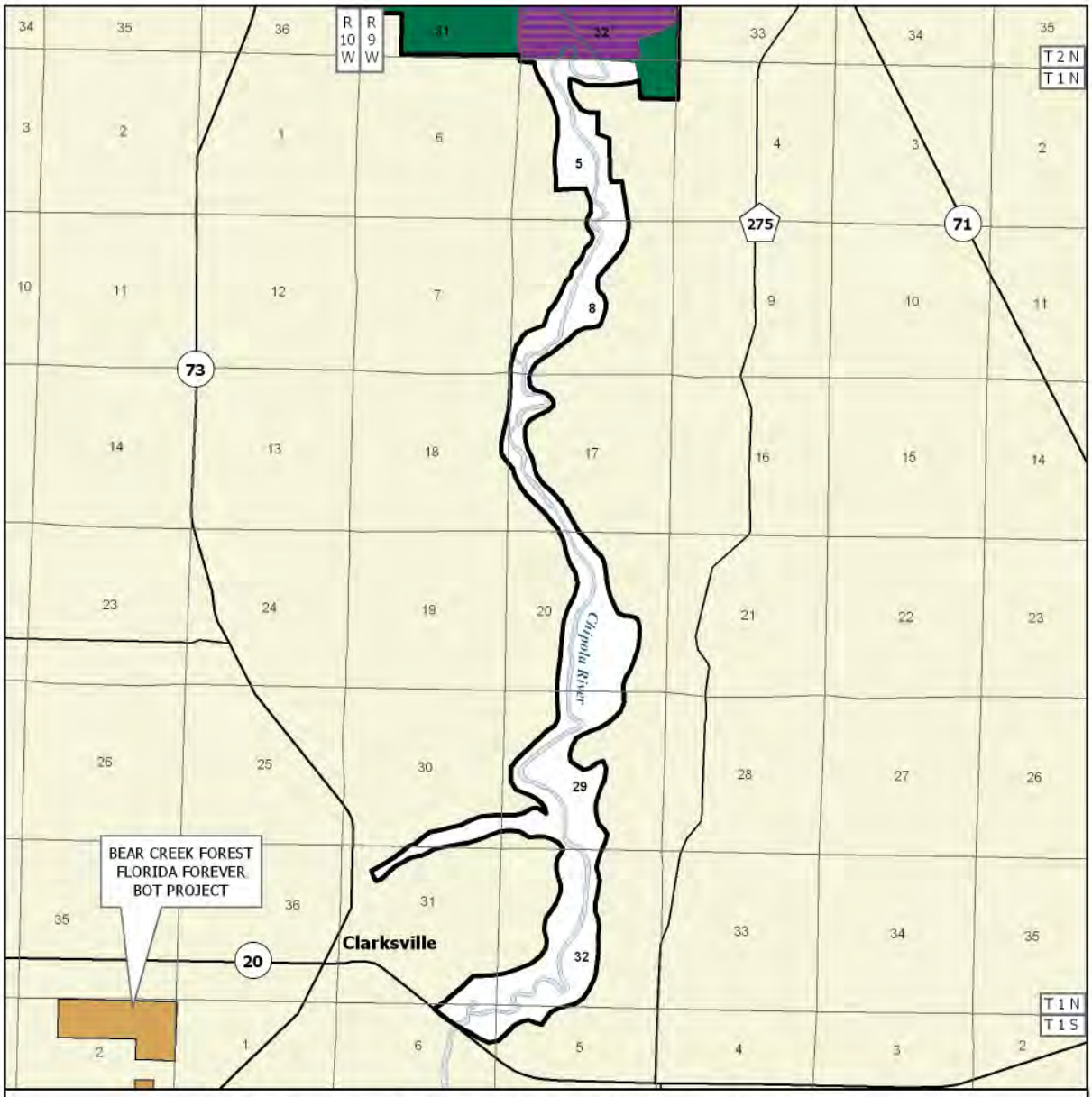
Essential Parcel(s) Remaining



N W E S

0 0.5 1 2 Miles

APRIL 2010



MIDDLE CHIPOLA RIVER: MAP 5 OF 5

CALHOUN COUNTY

- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Acquired for Conservation (Fee Simple)
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Other Florida Forever BOT Projects



0 0.5 1 2 Miles

APRIL 2010

of the floodplain along the Chipola River, maintenance of natural areas and control of invasive exotic plants.

Manager The DRP will manage the land next to the Florida Caverns State Park and a seven-mile stretch adjacent to "Look and Tremble Shoals." Any conservation easements acquired by the DSL in this project will be monitored by the OES. NWFWMD will manage any purchases to which they hold title.

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 of that portion of the project to be managed by the DRP, as described under "Manager" above, 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.

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 NWFWMD on water related matters and the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission on wildlife issues will be enlisted as needed.

Updated February 9, 2016

Mill Creek

Marion County **Less-Than-Fee**

Purpose for State Acquisition

Public acquisition of this project in the form of a conservation easement will contribute to the following Florida Forever goals: (1) Increase the protection of Florida's biodiversity at the species, natural community, and landscape levels – a conservation easement will preserve a working Florida landscape and protect existing natural areas from conversion to alternative uses. Existing wetlands will be enhanced through the prohibition of future harvesting of timber. The use of prescribed fire will be continued and recommendations for fire-frequency and fireline character will be provided. Additional structures and facilities on the parcel will be controlled through the terms of the conservation easement. (2) Increase the amount of forestland available for sustainable management of natural resources – approximately 49 percent of this property is managed for forest resources. A conservation easement will allow for continued forest management with the use of Best Management Practices and the continuation of prescribed burning; (3) Ensure that sufficient quantities of water are available to meet the current and future needs of natural systems and the citizens of the state – due to its proximity to the Orange Creek Restoration area, protection of this property from conversion will enhance and protect water quantity and flow to Orange Lake.

Manager

The Office of Environmental Services (OES), or its successor, will monitor the conservation easement unless otherwise noted.

Mill Creek FNAI Elements	
Florida Black Bear	G5T2/S2
Gopher Tortoise	G3/S3
Snowy Egret	G5/S3
Little Blue Heron	G5/S4
Tricolored Heron	G5/S4
White Ibis	G5/S4
6 rare species are associated with the project	

General Description

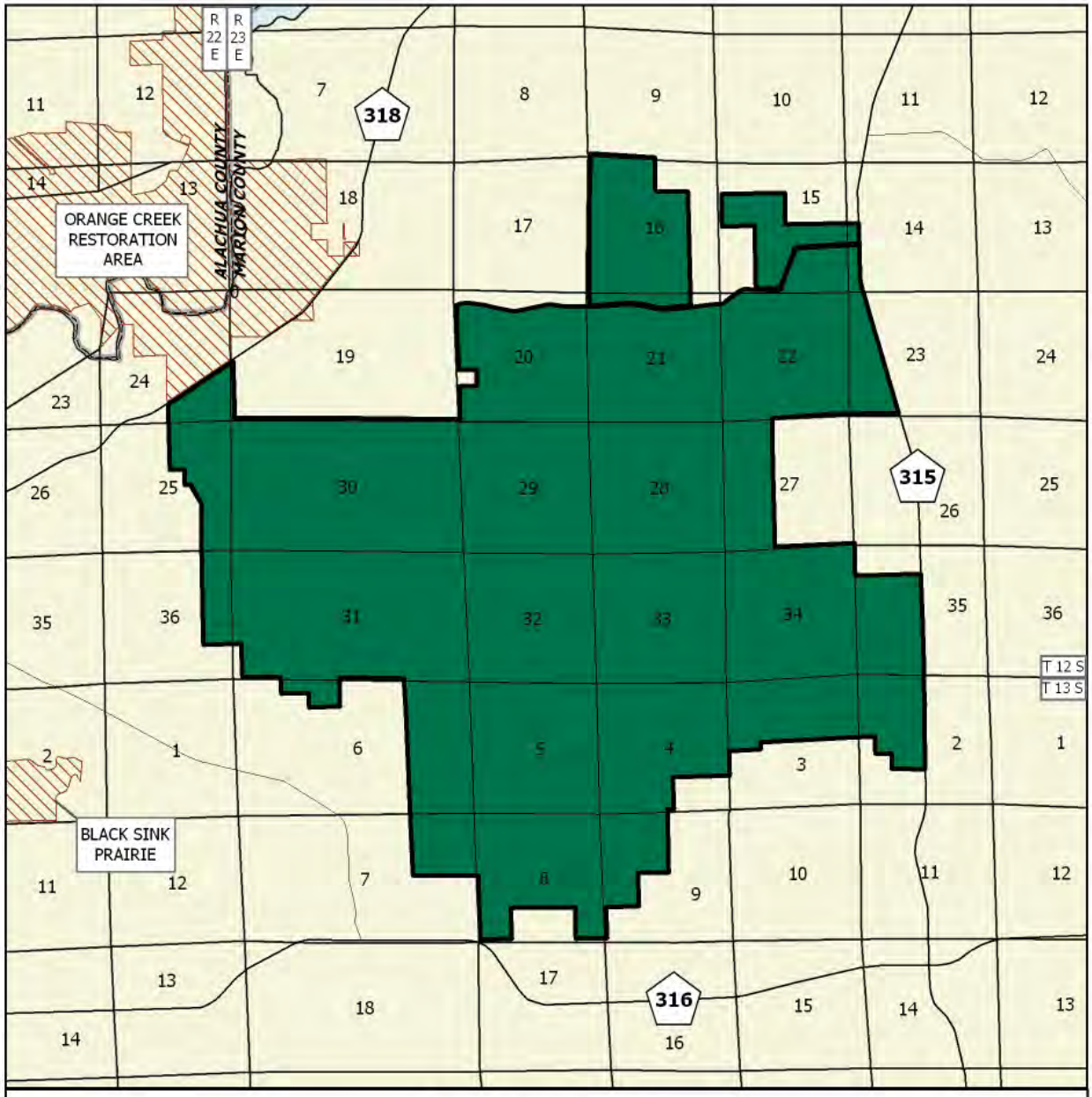
The Mill Creek proposal includes over 12,000 acres of land in northern Marion County. It is proposed for less-than-fee acquisition and is owned by four entities, but controlled by the Moxon family. Several conservation lands lie within five miles of the Mill Creek property including Orange Lake, Lochloosa Lake, Ocklawaha River, Orange Creek Restoration Area, Lochloosa Wildlife Conservation Area, Black Sink Prairie, Marjorie Harris Carr Cross Florida Greenway and the Ocala National Forest. The Mill Creek property has been impacted by cattle and timber operations, including conversion to pasture, pine plantation and cypress harvesting. Two rare plants and eight rare animals are documented to occur on the property.

Public Use

As a less-than-fee project, public resource-based recreation potential is severely limited. However, the eastern portion of the property is leased for hunting. There was no indication at the time of the field investigation that the owners would allow hunting by the general public. Willingness for other public uses was also not indicated.

The project, as offered, does not satisfy any of the year 2005 needs reflected in the 2000 Florida Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan for the region. The resource-based recreation potential for the project, as offered, is low. However, it could potentially increase significantly, should public access and use of the land be allowed. Due to an indicated lack of general public access for hunting, the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC) advises that the hunting potential for this project is low.

Placed on List	**2003**
Projects Area (GIS Acres)	**12,293**
Acres Acquired (GIS)	**0**
At a Cost Of	**$0**
Acres Remaining (GIS)	**12,293**
Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	**$13,694,672**



MILL CREEK

MARION COUNTY

Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary

Essential Parcel(s) Remaining

Other Conservation Lands

0 0.5 1 2

Miles



MAY 2006

Acquisition Planning
On December 5, 2003, the Acquisition & Restoration Council (ARC) added the Mill Creek project to Group A of the Florida Forever (FF) 2004 Priority list. This less-than-fee acquisition, sponsored by the Conservation Real Estate Group, consisted of approximately 12,285 acres, multiple owners, and a 2002 taxable value of $13,694,672.

On January 27, 2005, ARC moved this project to Group B of the 2005 FF Annual Priority list. On June 3, 2005, ARC moved this project to Group A of the 2005 FF Interim Priority list.

On December 14, 2007 ARC voted to move the Mill Creek project to Group B of the 2008 Florida Forever priority list.

On December 9, 2011, ARC placed the Mill Creek project in the Less-than-Fee category of projects.

Coordination
There are no acquisition partners at this time.

Management Policy Statement
As a conservation easement or less-than-fee interest, this project will be managed by the private landowner or landowners with restrictions. The purchase of the development rights, the prohibition of the further conversion of the existing natural areas to more intensive uses and limited public access will likely be the primary focus of the conservation easement.

Management Prospectus
The OES, or its successor, is to ensure oversight of the conservation easement on this project.

Updated March 21, 2107

Millstone Plantation

Leon County **Less-Than-Fee**

Purpose for State Acquisition
The proposal includes part of Lake McBride, which is reported to have low nutrient and pollutant levels and a nesting pair of bald eagles. According to the Nature Conservancy, the lakes of Leon County comprise one of the most important groups of solution lakes in the northern hemisphere. Most of these lakes hold sinkholes that breach the Floridian aquifer so it is important that they are afforded some protection from runoff.

Manager
The Apalachee Land Conservancy would be responsible for the monitoring and enforcing the conservation easement.

General Description
The property consists of a mosaic of vegetated communities, a deeply incised Seepage Stream, some open pasture and a portion of Lake McBride. It falls within the "Red Hills" physiographic region, which consists of pine-dominated uplands and numerous karst sinkholes and lakes. It ranges in elevation from 140 to 225 feet above sea level, and is a critical recharge area for the Floridan aquifer. The seepage stream and karst lake are breeding, nesting and foraging areas for numerous wildlife species. The lands of Millstone Plantation are rich in archaeological sites recorded in The Division of Historic Resources Master Site File.

Public Use
Public use of the project will be by invitation for environmental and cultural learning purposes on a limited basis. A limited walking trail exists throughout the project.

Acquisition Planning
The project consists of approximately 134 acres and one owner. About half of the project has been acquired. The public access would include access for public education for school children, environmental researchers, organic agriculturist, artists and writers. The money from the conservation easement will go for management and outreach programs for the Millstone Institute. The entire parcel is essential.

On December 9, 2011, ARC placed this project in the Less-than-Fee list of projects.

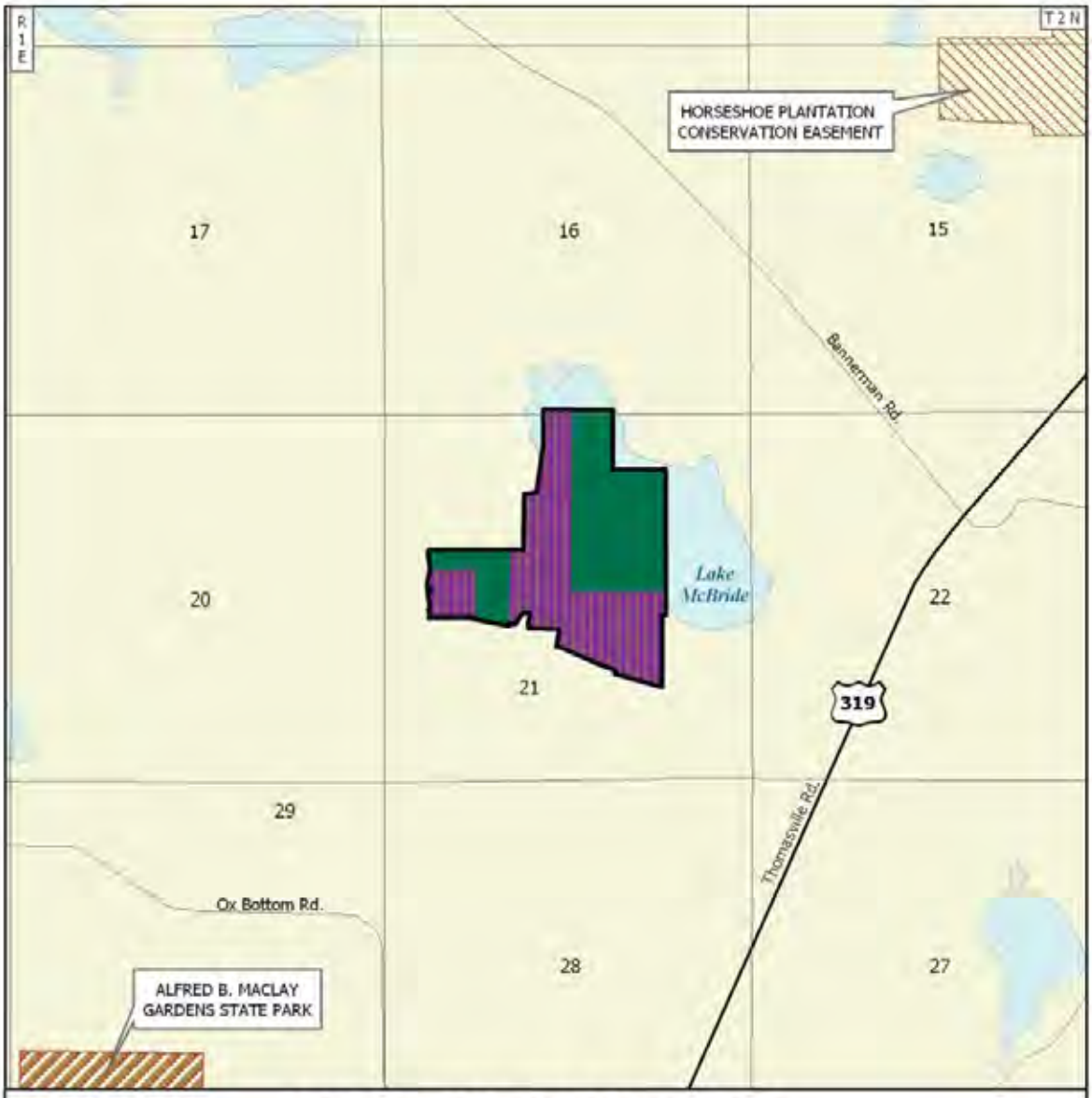
Coordination
The Trust for Public Lands will be the intermediary for acquisition of the conservation easement.

On April 6, 2001, the Acquisition and Restoration Council placed this project on the new Florida Forever list. Acquisition negotiations are being conducted.

Management Policy Statement
Millstone Plantation is proposed as a less-than-fee acquisition; therefore, specific management activities and public access would be limited by the terms of the purchase. A conservation easement would preclude the eventual development pressure from the Tallahassee area. The Millstone Institute of Preservation, Inc., a Florida not-for-profit, was founded in 1995 to promote the use of the property for educational purposes. The Institute has and will continue to sponsor scientific aquatic research of Lake McBride and its surrounding area. It is expanding its nature trails and implementing a management plan for the property that will include longleaf pine and native groundcover restoration on the uplands, wildlife habitat management, wetlands

Placed on List	**2001**
Project Area (GIS Acres)	**134**
Acres Acquired (GIS)	**78**
at a Cost of	**$892,000**
Acres Remaining (GIS)	**56**
Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	**$69,970**

Millstone Plantation FNAI Elements	
Bald Eagle	G5/S3
1 rare species is associated with the project	



MILLSTONE PLANTATION

LEON COUNTY

- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Acquired for Conservation (Less-Than-Fee)
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- State Owned Lands
- Other Conservation Lands



0 0.25 0.5 1 Miles

SEPTEMBER 2009

management and enhancement and the protection of the many historical century-old live oaks. Further archaeological investigations and surveys are also planned.

Management Prospectus

The Millstone Plantation Florida Forever project encompasses nearly 200 acres in northwestern Leon County, at the southern edge of the Red Hills region. Millstone is a highly significant archaeological site containing Florida Master Site File sites showing a continuous pattern of settlement for over 10,000 years, including the Paleo-Indian, Early Archaic, Late Archaic, Deptford, Weeden Island, Fort Walton, Apalachee, Spanish Mission, Seminole, English, and Colonial periods. The Millstone Plantation House, an example of late 19th century Colonial revival architecture, and related structures and out-buildings, are also of great historical significance, eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Sites. The Millstone project includes significant shoreline on Lake McBride, (Class III. Waters of the State) one of the last unpolluted sinkhole or clastic upland lakes in Leon County, and Millstone Creek, a seepage stream, which form the headwaters of the Lake Lafayette Basin. Millstone encompasses significant recharge areas for the Floridan Aquifer. Also, the project contains a basin swamp and upland mixed forest and upland pine forests suitable for restoration. Primary goals of management of the Millstone Plantation project are: investigation, protection, interpretation, and educational activities for the site's archaeological resources; conservation and protection of and continued aquatic, biological, and geologic research into the waters of Lake McBride and Millstone Creek; conservation, protection, sustainable management and restoration of the upland pine forests; and historic preservation, restoration, and interpretation of the Millstone Plantation House and related structures.

Qualifications for state designation Due to the site's unique archaeological resources representing a continuous pattern of human settlement and the importance of the Millstone Plantation House and related structures, the site may qualify for designation as a State Historical Site.

Manager The Apalachee Land Conservancy would be responsible for monitoring and enforcing the conservation easement.

Management goals The primary management goal of Millstone Plantation is continued protection, preservation, investigation, and interpretation of the property's rich archaeological resources and stabilization, preservation, and restoration of the Millstone Plantation House and related structures. The Institute will also continue efforts to foster the protection of the water quality of Lake McBride and Millstone Creek and continue aquatic research, as well as begin restoration of the project's natural upland communities. Central to all of these efforts is continuation of the Institute's public education activities and community outreach programs, including continued limited public access to the property for outdoor educational and recreational activities.

Conditions affecting intensity of management The greatest challenge facing the management of Millstone is the tremendous amount of archaeological resources on the property. Developing a plan for ongoing systematic survey, investigation, and interpretation of the site's archaeological resources will be essential. The proximity of highways and residential and commercial development to the site may pose fire and smoke management problems for restoration of Millstone's natural communities. Due to development pressure in the Lake McBride Basin, accelerating the timeline for aquatic research is important.

Timetable for implementing management

Archaeological surveys and investigation are ongoing; initial management activities should concentrate on identifying and researching these resources. In subsequent years, the Institute plans to implement a management plan for the property that will include longleaf pine and native groundcover restoration on the uplands, wildlife management, wetlands management, and enhancement and protection of the many century-old live oaks on the property. Restoration of natural communities will require eradication of exotic and pest plants (Chinese tallow, Japanese climbing fern, and tropical soda apple), as well as prescribed burning and re-vegetation. The Institute has and will continue to sponsor scientific aquatic research into Lake McBride. Existing nature trails on the property will be improved and expanded to enhance public access. The Institute will also continue and expand its existing public education programs, including traditional, sustainable, organic agricultural practices and North Florida farm arts, such as spinning and weaving. Plans will also be made for historically accurate and appropriate preservation and restoration of the Millstone Plantation House and related structures.

Management costs and sources of revenue The Millstone Institute will seek funding through both public and private (foundations, corporations, and individuals) grant sources to support management activities.

Updated March 21, 2017

Myakka Ranchlands

DeSoto, Manatee and Sarasota Counties — Less-Than-Fee

Purpose for State Acquisition

This project has multiple areas, on opposite sides of the Myakka River State Park, that protect a system of conservation areas, making a connection among state, county and non-profit conservation lands in southwest Florida. Acquiring these lands would increase the number of acres protected with fee-simple purchase (802 acres) and with alternatives to fee-simple acquisition (24,493 acres), and help build landscape size protection areas of more than 50,000 acres by adding to the existing 121,000 acres of conservation land already protecting the Myakka River and Charlotte Harbor Estuary. It would protect lands that are known to have rare plants and animals, and protect waters of the state and functional wetlands. The Myakka Island Conservation Corridor ranches would build a landscape-sized protection area in the Myakka River and upstream of the Charlotte Harbor Estuary.

Managers

Sarasota County Natural Resources, a division of the Sarasota County government, is recommended as the manager of 802 acres of the project once it is acquired, with assistance and cooperation from the Southwest Florida Water Management District (SWFWMD) and Myakka River State Park. The rest of the proposed project is recommended for less-than-fee acquisitions and therefore would be monitored through the Office of Environmental Services (OES), Division of State Lands (DSL).

Myakka Ranchlands
FNAI Elements

Gopher Tortoise	G3/S3
Swallow-tailed Kite	G5/S2
Florida Sandhill Crane	G5T2T3/S2S3
Florida Burrowing Owl	G4T3/S3
Crested Caracara	G5/S2
Roseate Spoonbill	G5/S2
Black-crowned Night-heron	G5/S3
Bald Eagle	G5/S3
Snowy Egret	G5/S3
Little Blue Heron	G5/S4
White Ibis	G5/S4
Tricolored Heron	G5/S4

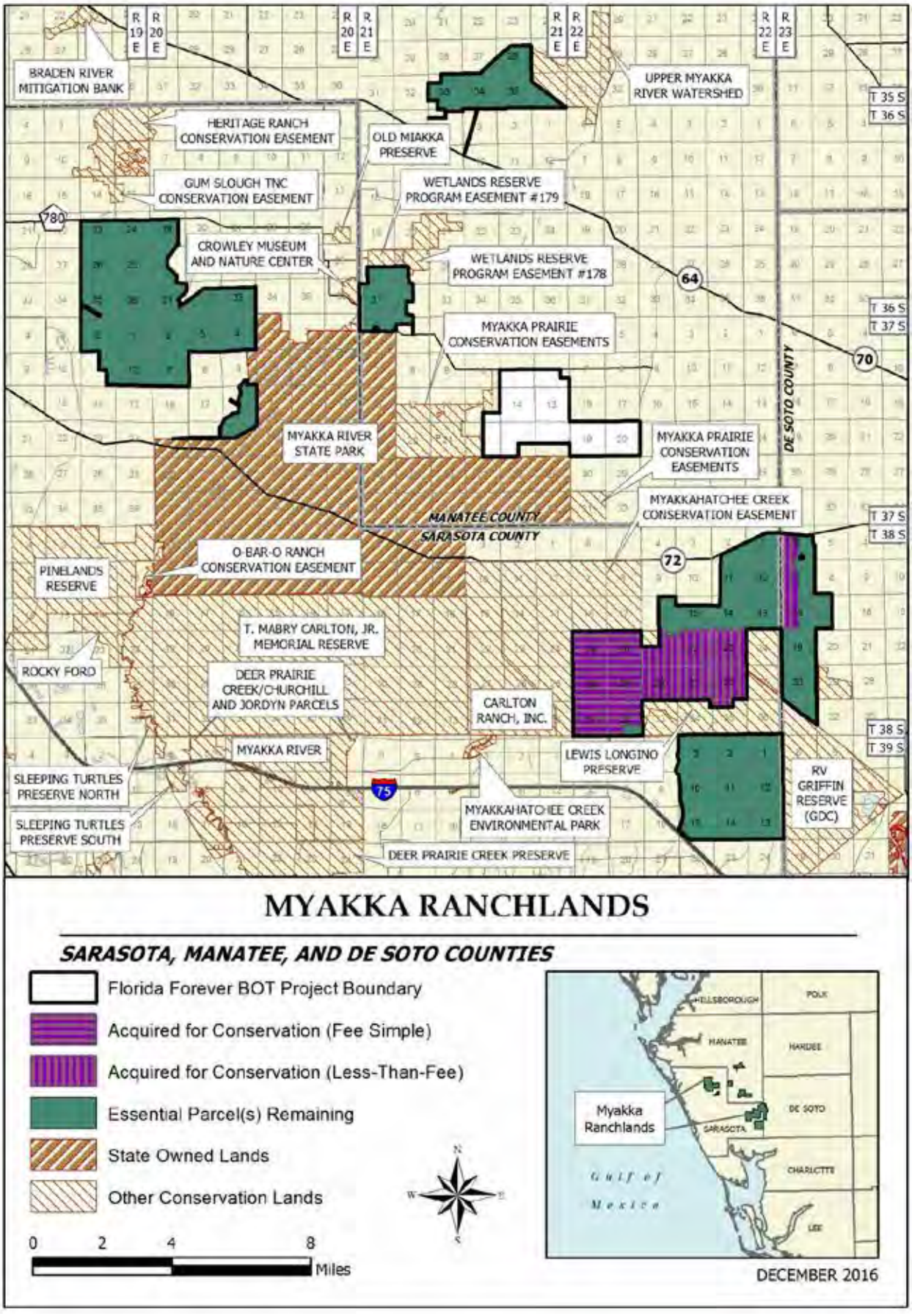
12 rare species are associated with the project

General Description

The original Myakka Ranchlands Florida Forever project had 18,737 (GIS) acres, consisting of three ownerships in two disjunct tracts: the Hi Hat Ranch in the northwest (10,770 acres) and the combined Walton and Longino Ranches in the southeast (7,969 acres). On June 27, 2014 ARC added the proposed Myakka-Peace River Watershed Connector, which abuts it on the east side, as an amendment to the Myakka Ranchlands, adding 5,552 acres. When ARC added the 7,564-acre Myakka Island Conservation Corridor proposal to the Myakka Ranchlands on December 12, 2014, that brought the total to 31,853 GIS acres.

The Hi Hat tract is about five miles east of the city limits of Sarasota in the northern part of Sarasota County. The Longino/Walton tract is about 13 aerial miles southeast of Hi Hat Ranch, between State Road 72 and I-75 in eastern Sarasota County. The eastern edge of the tract abuts the Lewis Longino Preserve, a 3,895-acre conservation easement purchased by Sarasota County and the Southwest Florida Water Management District (SWFWMD) to protect regional water supplies. The Myakka Island Conservation Corridor consists of three ranches. Triangle Ranch (1,067 acres) and Sheps Island Ranch (723 acres) are along the Manatee River where Sarasota and Manatee counties join. Orange Hammock Ranch (5,774 acres) borders existing conservation lands on the DeSoto County line. The working ranches have cattle operations, sod farms, row crops, citrus groves, pine and cabbage palm harvesting, and hunting. About 90 percent of the land for the Myakka Island Conservation Corridor parcels is in various degrees of natural condition, with some improved pasture. The Hi Hat tract includes 2,500 acres of wastewater sprayfield

Placed on List	**2007**
Project Area (GIS Acres)	**40,918**
Acres Acquired (GIS)	**8,510**
at a Cost of	**n/a**
Acres Remaining (GIS)	**32,407**
Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	**$85,657,692**



MYAKKA RANCHLANDS

SARASOTA, MANATEE, AND DE SOTO COUNTIES

- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Acquired for Conservation (Fee Simple)
- Acquired for Conservation (Less-Than-Fee)
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- State Owned Lands
- Other Conservation Lands

0 2 4 8 Miles

DECEMBER 2016

owned by the City of Sarasota for which the owners have rights to purchase back from the City. The Hi Hat owners also retain a permit from the SWFWMD for withdrawal of 6-7 million gallons of groundwater per day at the ranch. The properties are crisscrossed with internal roads, access ways and ditches associated with ranch and farming operations. About half of the Hi Hat, Longino and Walton ranches have been converted to pasture, agriculture, or various uses such as impoundments, canals, roads, and buildings. The majority of these areas are improved pasture. The remaining natural areas support a mosaic of mesic flatwoods, depression and basin marshes, prairie and hydric hammocks. About 70 percent of the Myakka-Peace River Watershed Connector ranches are in natural condition. The quality of these natural communities is variable, depending upon the fire history and levels of physical disturbances or invasive exotic plant encroachments.

Public Use

In the 802 acres within the Hi Hat Ranch to be managed by Sarasota County, some existing roads and trails may become multi-use trails for hiking and horseback riding. Such uses as camping, picnicking, hiking, and boating will be compatible with the protection of the area. Longino Ranch and Walton Ranch, the remainder of Hi Hat Ranch, and the ranches of the Myakka-Peace River Watershed Connector and the Myakka Island Conservation Corridor will likely not have any public access under the terms of their conservation easements. Without access there will not be any public-resource based outdoor recreation potential in these areas.

Acquisition Planning

This project consists of several large tracts as well as large subdivided areas. Essential parcels include Sugarmill Woods (acquired), World Woods (acquired by the FFS), Florida Crushed Stone, Orange Meadow Corp./Seville (acquired), Blackwell (westernmost tract—acquired by the SWFWMD), Tooke's Lake Joint Venture, and other large hammock and sandhill parcels.

On March 10, 1995, the LAMAC approved adding 990 acres to the project boundary. On July 29, 1999, the Council added the Lecanto Sandhills (2,029 acres).

On December 14, 2007 the Acquisition and Restoration Council (ARC) voted to add the Myakka Ranchlands to the A list of Florida Forever projects. The application proposes a combination of full-fee and less-than-fee acquisition. Longino Ranch is less-than-fee; Hi-Hat is fee and/or less-than-fee; and Walton Ranch was proposed as fee simple, but the owner is willing to consider it as a less-than-fee acquisition.

On July 15, 2010 Sarasota County and SWFWMD in partnership purchased for $22,559,100 fee simple ($9,023,640) and as a conservation easement ($13,535,460) 3,760 acres known as Walton Ranch. The partnership ownership interests are 100 percent fee and 10 percent CE for the County, and 90 percent CE for SWFWMD.

On August 19, 2010 SWFWMD and Sarasota County in partnership acquired Longino Ranch Conservation Easement (3,981 acres) for $14,559,000 (Conservation Easement is held jointly by the District and County). This easement has a provision for public access to a recreational trail along the southern property boundary that if developed would connect public ownerships from the Myakka River to the Peace River. On September 27, 2011 SWFWMD and Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) in partnership purchased a CE (1,237 acres known as Horton Ranch) for $2,230,000. In 2014 ARC voted to combine the proposed Myakka-Peace River Watershed Connector, originally another Florida Forever proposal, with the Myakka Ranchlands project.

On December 9, 2011, ARC placed this project in the Less-than-Fee category of projects.

On December 12, 2014, ARC added the proposed Myakka Island Conservation Corridor as an addition to the Myakka Ranchlands, making the project a total of 31,853 GIS acres.

At the August 2015 ARC meeting the 543-acre Murphy Marsh parcel was added to the Myakka Ranchlands Florida Forever project.

At the October 2015 meeting, upon completion of full reviews, ARC formally added the 1,356-acre Myakka Addition Lands in Sarasota County and the 2,659-acre Upper Myakka Watershed in Manatee County to the Florida Forever project list, then, amended the boundaries of those two projects into the existing Myakka Ranchlands Florida Forever project.

At the December 2016 ARC meeting, the 4,530-acre Blackbeard's Ranch proposal in southern Manatee County was added to the Myakka Ranchlands project for its water-protection benefits and for its high

potential for restoration. The amendment adjoins Myakka River State Park, and is about 10 miles east of Sarasota. within the Myakka watershed. It includes the headwaters of two important sloughs in the watershed—Deer Prairie Slough and Mud Slough—that both run south through adjacent conservation lands. This area had on site the Florida black bear, burrowing owls, the eastern indigo snake and the roseate spoonbill.

Coordination
Acquisition of the Myakka Ranchlands would be a shared acquisition along with Sarasota County and the SWFWMD. It is already part of the SWFWMD Florida Forever Work Plan. It abuts the Myakka River State Park.

Management Policy Statement
Principal purposes of the project include protection of biodiversity, protection of the quality and natural functions of the land and water systems, availability of sufficient quantities of water and, within the portion to be managed by Sarasota County, provision of resource based public recreational and educational opportunities. Programs would be oriented towards conservation and protection of wildlife species, and careful control of public uses. The primary land management goals for the management of the tract are to restore, maintain and protect in perpetuity all native ecosystems; to integrate compatible human use; and to insure long-term viability of populations and species considered rare. This ecosystem and multiple use approach will guide the management activities on this project.

Management Prospectus
Qualifications for State Designation The project's size, diversity, and location make it desirable for use and management compatible with the adjacent state park. The majority of the acreage of this project consists of isolated wetlands in oak hammock and improved pasture supporting an active cattle operation. Approximately 20 percent of the proposal has been converted to cattle operations and spray irrigation. The improved pastures total approximately 160 acres with multiple grass species planted in them. Hi Hat Ranch has been managed for cattle for over 40 years with pastures devoid of most native groundcover and under story species.

Manager Sarasota County Natural Resources, a division of the Sarasota County government, is recommended as the manager of the 802 acres of the project to be purchased in full once it is acquired, with assistance and cooperation from the Southwest Florida Water Management District and Myakka River State Park. The rest of the proposed project, 31,051 acres in five parcels, is recommended as a less-than-fee acquisition and therefore would be monitored through the Office of Environmental Services, Division of State Lands.

Conditions affecting intensity of management Much of the project's former dry prairie and pine flatwoods have been altered by cattle operations and spray irrigation fields. Hi Hat Ranch will fence the 802 acres and remove the aboveground spray-irrigation equipment at no cost to the project. Hydrological alterations in the form of ditches will be analyzed for potential restoration. Such areas may be restored with native ground covers and canopy. The level of management intensity and related management costs is expected to be minimal to obtain the necessary information and resources to restore and manage this system compatible with the state park. Once this information is obtained and the resources are available, long-term management costs are expected to be low to maintain this area like the adjacent state park.

Timetable for implementing management, and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure Once the fee-simple portion of the project is acquired and assigned for management to Sarasota County, existing trails will be evaluated for nature-based recreation use. After the installation of the fence and removal of the above ground spray irrigation equipment by Hi Hat Ranch at no cost to the project, primitive trails will be opened to hikers. Initial and intermediate management efforts will concentrate on resource inventory, providing site security, assessing public and fire management access, and hydrological restoration potential. Inventories of the site's natural resources, threatened and endangered flora and fauna will be conducted to provide a basis for the formulation of a management plan. The numerous roads throughout the property necessitate the development of a road plan to identify which roads will continue to be used for vehicular access by the public, which are required for administrative use, and which are unnecessary for management or access and should be closed. Steps will be taken to insure that the public is provided appropriate access while simultaneously affording protection of sensitive resources.

Revenue-generating potential The revenue-generating potential of the portion managed by Sarasota County is expected to be moderately low. Some future revenues might come from recreational user fees and ecotourism activities, if such projects could be economically developed.

Cooperators in management activities Sarasota County proposes to manage the 802-acre section of the project like the adjacent state park and will carry out management activities and coordinate public access and use. Sarasota County will cooperate with and seek the assistance of Myakka River State Park, the SWFWMD and interested parties as appropriate.



Capital Expenditures No capital project expenditures will be needed on the full-fee parcel managed by Sarasota County, but land management activities such as prescribed fire, vegetative restoration, and primitive public access/use will need to be funded. As more information is gathered and an analysis of the site is completed, Sarasota County intends to include project funds contingent on availability.

Management costs and sources of revenue It is anticipated that management funding will come from Sarasota County's Environmentally Sensitive Lands Protection Program. Budget needs for initial management are estimated as follows. Annual funding could be lower.

SALARY (0.1FTE)	**$5,000**
EXPENSE	**$3,000**
TOTAL	**$8,000**

Updated January 31, 2017

Natural Bridge Creek

Walton County **Critical Natural Lands**

Purpose for State Acquisition

Acquisition would provide a buffer for Natural Bridge Creek, protect surface water, functional wetlands and aquifer recharge, and preserve underrepresented natural communities. The local community used the creek as a recreational site until recently, when the landowner became concerned about liability issues. The county would like to manage the area around the creek as a county park, compatible with conservation purposes.

This proposal meets the following public purposes as identified in 259.032(3) Florida Statutes, to varying degrees: (d) 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, groundwater, coastal, recreational, timber, or fish or wildlife resources which cannot otherwise be accomplished through local and state regulatory programs; (e) To promote water resource development that benefits natural systems and citizens of the state; (g) 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; and, (h) To preserve significant archaeological or historic sites.

Manager

The 62-acre creek area would be managed by Walton County if acquired in fee. The balance of the property, 1,735 acres, would be managed by Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC), perhaps as a gopher tortoise preserve.

General Description

The project boundary includes 1,797 acres (calculated through GIS; 1,812 as reported in the initial proposal) in northern Walton County along the Alabama state line. It is mostly a contiguous piece of property with one outlying tract about 885 feet away. The property is situated roughly mid-way between the Yellow and Choctawhatchee rivers.

Natural Bridge Creek FNAI Elements	
Gopher Tortoise	G3/S3
2 rare species are associated with the project	

Natural Bridge Creek, a sand-bottomed seepage stream, flows northeastward across the property before entering Alabama. Much of its tributary seepage arises within the property, although two streams drain from uplands just to the south. The stream temporarily sinks at Natural Bridge in the northeastern disjunct tract, and then rises as a small "spring" reported to be the westernmost sink/rise formation in the Floridan Aquifer. The rise is a locally popular recreational site (currently closed for liability reasons) but also was used by both Native American and 19th century historic cultures.

Public Use

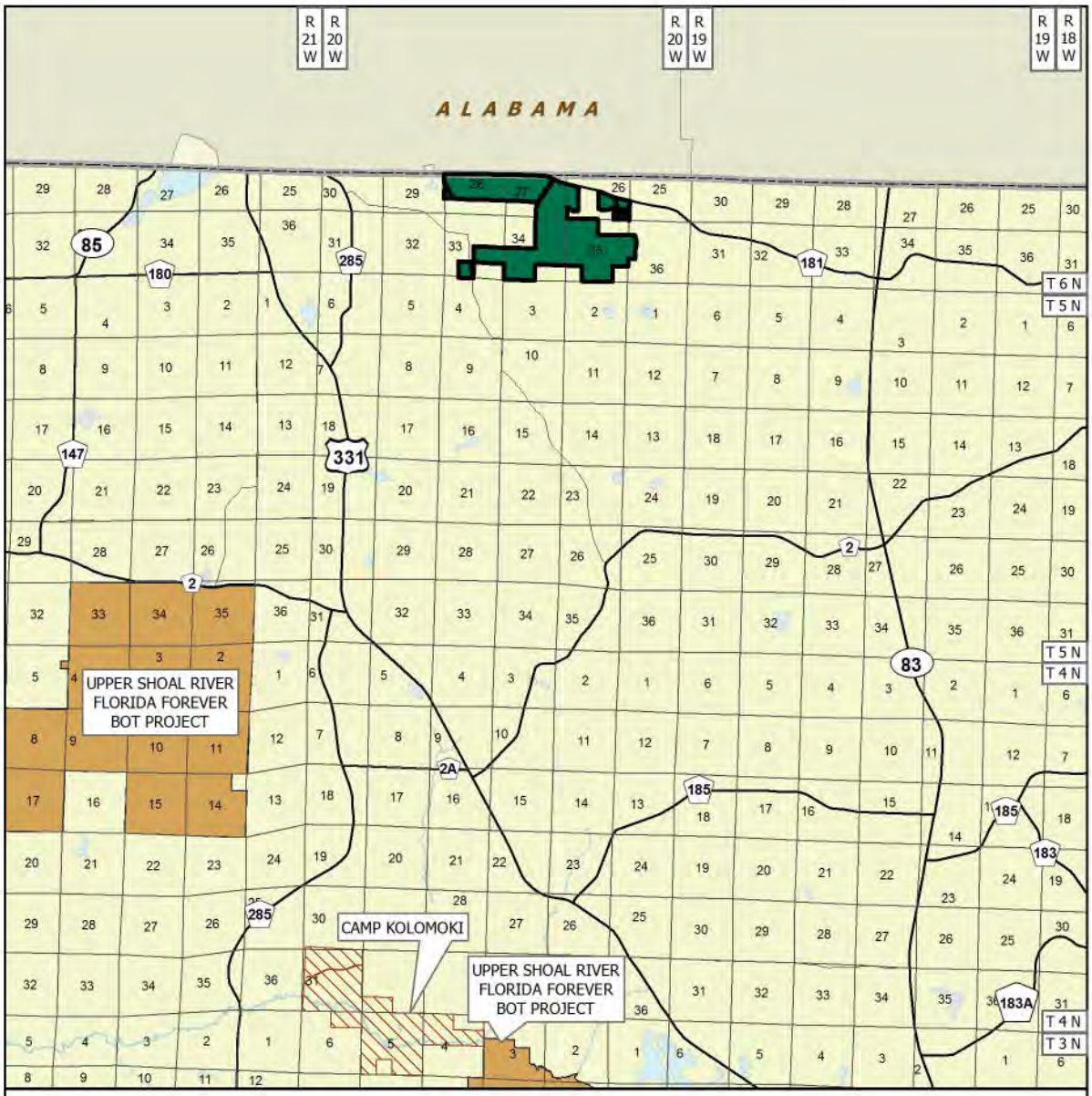
Walton County has submitted a management prospectus for 62 acres of this site for recreation if it is acquired in fee simple. FWC has prepared a management prospectus for the balance, more than 1,700 acres in pinelands.

Acquisition Planning

The project was submitted for acquisition in fee or conservation easement by the landowners, Mr. Benton Hester and Ms. Judith Hester. Their family has managed it as pinelands since World War II.

On August 17, 2012 the current project was presented to ARC and accepted for review. It was added to the Florida Forever list of Critical Natural Lands projects on December 14, 2012.

Placed on List	**2012**
Project Area (GIS Acres)	**1,797**
Acres Acquired (GIS)	**0**
at a Cost of	**$0**
Acres Remaining (GIS)	**1,797**
Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	**$1,880,000**



NATURAL BRIDGE CREEK

WALTON COUNTY

Florida Forever Proposal Boundary

Essential Parcel(s) Remaining

Florida Forever BOT Projects

Other Conservation Lands



0 1 2 4 Miles

FEBRUARY 2013

Coordination
There is a possibility that Walton County could provide some of the funding toward the acquisition of the Natural Bridge Creek Park. At the time of this project's approval however, the Board of County Commissioners has committed only to using revenue they have set aside for the development of the park once it has been acquired.

Management Policy Statement
The primary management goals for the portion managed by the county as the Natural Bridge Park include restoring and protecting the spring and creek, providing public access and limited facilities for recreation, managing and controlling exotic invasive species, protecting any existing cultural or historical resources and protecting habitat for imperiled species. Other recreational activities that could take place on this parcel to a limited degree are hiking, nature studies, picnicking and interpretation of archaeological and historic sites. (Evidence of an old creekside grist mill and historic turpentining activities are present.)

Management Prospectus
Qualifications for State Designation
As well as its recreational value, much of the site retains the "park-like" characteristic of longleaf pine forest with an abundance of native ground cover. Many rare, imperiled and species of special concern have been documented on site including gopher tortoise and bluenose shiner. While specific species densities are unknown, the property could potentially serve as a gopher tortoise recipient or mitigation site due to its high quality habitat.

Manager
Walton County for the Natural Bridge Creek area, and FWC for the remaining acreage.

Conditions affecting intensity of management
The vast majority of the property has never been converted to cropland or undergone commercial forestry type rotations with clearcut, site preparation, and herbicide applications. The sink/rise formation of Natural Bridge Creek has been disturbed for many years due to its popularity as a local swimming hole and the road that crosses the natural bridge itself. A spring stabilization report (NWFWMD 2008) lists previous agricultural practices and road erosion as sources of sediment in the creek system.

Timetable for implementing management, and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure A management plan would be developed by FWC describing the management goals and objectives necessary to implement future resource management. The management plan would establish the current and future roles of cooperating entities including governmental agencies, non-governmental organizations and other stakeholders. Long-range plans would stress ecosystem management and the protection and management of focal, species of special concern, rare and imperiled species. Historic analysis of natural communities and vegetation types may be conducted if deemed necessary. Quantified vegetation management objectives shall be developed. The FWC shall assess the condition of wildlife resources and provide planning support to enhance management of focal species and recovery of imperiled species on the NBCFFP. Use of prescribed fire and other essential resource management activities have been implemented by the landowner to maintain and restore natural communities and vegetation types to benefit native wildlife resources.

Revenue-generating potential
Revenue from conservation lands can include sales of various permits and recreational user fees, and ecotourism activities, if such projects could be economically developed. If needed, thinning operations within the longleaf pine forests to improve or reset the basal area consistent with the target for this forest community type and the species that occur there may generate additional revenues. Area regulations would be developed to identify the necessary and required permits, fees and regulations.



Recommendations as to Other Governmental Agency Involvement

If this project is acquired and leased to FWC for management, FWC will cooperate with other Federal, State and local governmental agencies including Walton County, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Florida Forest Service, Department of Environmental Protection, Northwest Florida Water Management District, and others in management of the property.

Management costs and sources of revenue

The initial non-recurring (first year only) start-up costs for the pinelands of the NBCFFP are estimated to be $289,920.00, which includes public access and infrastructure and fixed capital outlays necessary for management. Optimal management of the area would require one fulltime equivalent (FTE) position to optimally manage the area. Salary requirements for these FTE positions, as well as those of other needed FWC staff, and costs to operate and manage the project are reflected in the cost estimate below. All land management funding is dependent upon annual legislative appropriations.

Estimated Recurring Annual Management Costs

Resource Management	Expenditure	Priority
Exotic Species Control	$4,476	(1)
Prescribed Burning	$9,585	(1)
Cultural Resource Management	$399	(1)
Timber Management	$616	(1)
Hydrological Management	$4,059	(1)
Other (Restoration, Enhancement, Surveys, Monitoring, etc.)	$50,120	(1)
Subtotal	$69,255	
Administration		
General administration	$1,504	(1)
Support		
Land Management Planning	$2,446	(1)
Land Management Reviews	$362	(3)
Training/Staff Development	$435	(1)
Vehicle Purchase	$7,556	(2)
Vehicle Operation and Maintenance	$4,458	(1)
Other (Technical Reports, Data Management, etc.)	$4,113	(1)
Subtotal	$19,370	
Capital Improvements		
Facility Maintenance	$10,546	(1)
Visitor Services/Recreation		
Info./Education/Operations	$6,650	(1)
Law Enforcement		
Resource protection	$1,395	(1)
Total	$108,720	

Priority schedule:
(1) Immediate (annual)
(2) Intermediate (3-4 years)
(3) Other (5+ years)

Updated February 9, 2016

Northeast Florida Blueway

Duval, Flagler and St. Johns Counties **Climate Change Lands**

Purpose for State Acquisition

Public acquisition of this project will contribute to the following Florida Forever goals: (1) Increase the protection of Florida's biodiversity at the species, natural community, and landscape levels – helps to maintain shoreline plant communities on the Tolomato & Matanzas rivers, benefiting the manatees that spend the warm season in these water; (2) Increase the amount of open space available in urban areas – serves as a vital connection in the Statewide System of Greenways and Trails; (3) Increase natural resource-based public recreation and educational opportunities – offers many resource-based recreation opportunities both directly and indirectly: fishing, canoeing, bicycling, and camping, to name a few; (4) Protect, restore, and maintain the quality and natural functions of land, water, and wetland systems of the state – connectivity with other areas contribute to ongoing governmental efforts to protect and restore the regional land and water; and (5) Increase the amount of forestland available for sustainable management of natural resources – areas observed within the Rayonier property that are capable of producing pine timber products have been site prepared and planted.

Manager

The City of Jacksonville, the Florida Forest Service (FFS) of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (DACS), and the Division of Recreation and Parks (DRP) of the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP).

Northeast Florida Blueway
FNAI Elements

Manatee	G2/S2
Florida Black Bear	G5T2/S2
Gopher Tortoise	G3/S3
Wood Stork	G4/S2
Yellow Hibiscus	G4G5/S2
American Oystercatcher	G5/S2
Roseate Spoonbill	G5/S2
Eastern Diamondback Rattlesnake	G4/S3
Least Tern	G4/S3
Bald Eagle	G5/S3
Osprey	G5/S3S4
Little Blue Heron	G5/S4

16 rare species are associated with the project

General Description

This project is composed of many publicly and privately owned uplands and wetlands along both sides of the Intracoastal Waterway, the Tolomato and Matanzas rivers and selected tributaries, from the Duval County line south to the Flagler County line. Marshlands, open water, and small islands of shrub and hammock vegetation are 92 percent of the public lands. The intention of the project is to connect existing natural areas and greenspace to form a conservation lands corridor along the north-south waterway. It is adjacent to the following managed areas: Guana Tolomato Matanzas National Estuarine Research Reserve (several WMD Conservation Areas included therein), Faver-Dykes State Park, Guana River State Park, Deep Creek State Forest, and Ft. Matanzas National Monument.

Public Use

This project would support primitive camping opportunities with canoeing and kayaking taking place within the waterway and associated creeks. Some of the larger parcels may have potential for archaeological interpretation and nature study trails, depending on the ability of the public to gain access. The DRP proposes to manage the St. Johns County portion north of Faver-Dykes State Park and south of a haul road between US

Placed on List	**2001**
Project Area (GIS Acres)	**27,917**
Acres Acquired (GIS)	**15,804***
at a Cost of	**$32,438,430****
Acres Remaining (GIS)	**12,113**
Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	**$30,059,986**

***Acquisition Includes lands owned by public entities and NGOs.**
****Money spent includes funds spent by the Board of Trustees (current) and acquisition partners (requires updating).**

Highway 1 and a spoil site on the Matanzas River. This section of the project contains about 5,000 acres. As a part of Faver-Dykes State Park, hunting would not be allowed. The property would expand the quality and quantity of recreational activity at the park including bicycling, hiking, horseback riding, camping (RV and primitive camping), environmental education, and picnicking.

The FFS proposes to manage the remainder of the project under a multiple-use management regime consistent with the State Forest system. A portion of the project will become part of the Deep Creek State Forest, managed for multiple uses including, but not limited to, timber management and restoration, low impact recreational opportunities, and protecting archeological and historic sites.

Acquisition Planning

On January 25, 2001, the Acquisition & Restoration Council (ARC) added the Northeast Florida Blueway – Phase I project to Group A of the Florida Forever (FF) 2001 Priority list. This fee-simple acquisition, located in Duval County and known as Pablo Creek, was sponsored by the City of Jacksonville (Preservation Project Jacksonville). It consisted of approximately 6,943 acres, multiple owners (private & public), and a 1998 taxable value of $15,700,000 on the 4,867 acres in private ownerships. The entire project was designated as essential.

On December 6, 2001, the ARC approved Phase II, also known as Tolomato & Matanzas Rivers, to the project boundary. The fee-simple addition in St. Johns County consisted of approximately 27,929 acres, multiple owners (private & public), and a 2001 taxable value of $18,610,780 on the 17,834 acres in private ownerships. St. Johns County sponsored this addition. The essential parcels were designated as Rayonier Timberlands, Ponce de Leon Resort, Flagler Development, Roberts, Rayland, Wadsworth, and Swan Development.

On August 15, 2003, the ARC approved two additions to the project boundary. The Office of Coastal & Aquatic Managed Areas (CAMA) sponsored a 20.26-acre addition with a single owner, Jacoby Development Inc., two parcels, and a 2002 taxable value of $2,955,714. This fee-simple addition, located in St. Johns County, was added to Phase II. St. Johns County sponsored a 70-acre addition with a single owner, Marine Park Properties, LLC, multiple parcels, and a 2002 taxable value of $8,400,000. This fee-simple addition is located in Flagler County. On October 13, 2006, the ARC approved a redesign of the project boundary. A total of 2,000 acres no longer suitable for conservation were removed from the project, 180 in Duval County and 1,820 in St. Johns County, reducing the total project size to 32,564 acres. The updated total includes lands in public ownership and acres acquired. Previous project area estimates did not include lands in public ownership.

On December 9, 2011, ARC placed this project in the Climate Change Lands list of projects.

Coordination

The City of Jacksonville is an acquisition partner in Phase I, in Duval County. The city has contacted FEMA and they may contribute $250,000 towards acquisition. Florida Communities Trust has already contributed acquisition funds with the City for several parcels, the SJRWMD has purchased some conservation easements and the Jacksonville Transportation Authority has mitigation funds to contribute towards acquisition. The Trust for Public Land will be the intermediary for negotiations.

Portions of Phase II, in St. Johns County, will likely be acquired through other conservation programs. St. Johns County, the Florida Communities Trust Program and the St. Johns River Water Management District (SJRWMD) may be partners on portions of the project.

Management Policy Statement

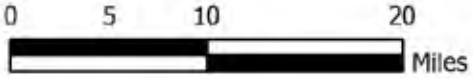
To conserve and protect environmentally unique and irreplaceable lands that contain native, relatively unaltered flora and fauna representing a natural area unique to, or scarce within, a region of the state or a larger geographic area. To conserve and protect significant habitat for native species or 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. Finally, to preserve significant archaeological or historical sites.



NORTHEAST FLORIDA BLUEWAY: OVERVIEW

DUVAL, ST. JOHNS, AND FLAGLER COUNTIES







MARCH 2016

Management Prospectus

Qualifications for State Designation The lands in Phase I are rapidly disappearing as Duval County grows. The Preservation Project, the city's land acquisition program, seeks to protect and preserve the existing habitat and waterway as it exists today. It is the goal of the City of Jacksonville to manage this project to conserve, protect or restore important ecosystems while providing opportunities for natural-resource-based recreation. The City of Jacksonville proposes to manage the lands in accordance with the standards of the Acquisition and Restoration Council.

Phase II is of a size and diversity that makes it desirable for use and management as a state forest. Management by the FFS as a state forest is contingent upon acquiring fee simple title to the parcels of interest to FFS. The portion of the project of interest for management by the DRP is largely disturbed land that has been managed for silviculture. While much restoration work will be required over time, the quality of the property when restored will make it suitable for state park purposes.

Manager The City of Jacksonville will manage that portion of the project within Duval County. The DRP proposes to manage that portion of the Northeast Florida Blueway – Phase II project, approximately 5,000 acres, lying north of Faver-Dykes State Park, south of a haul road from US 1 to a spoil site on the Matanzas River, east of US 1 and west of the Matanzas River. The Florida Forest Service (FFS) proposes to manage the Rayonier parcel north of the spoil haul road (approximately 4,000 acres) plus two additional parcels, one adjoining Deep Creek State Forest and an adjoining Florida Natural Areas Inventory Addition (approximately 2,500 acres).

Conditions affecting intensity of management

Initial management efforts of Phase I by the City of Jacksonville will concentrate on site security, resource inventory, removing trash, and having limited public access to the property. Steps will be taken to ensure that the public is provided appropriate access while simultaneously protecting sensitive resources. Intensive restoration will be needed on the portion of Phase II managed by DRP to restore natural communities disturbed by timber operations. Intensity of restoration will be dictated by study of the site. Any immediate action, such as prescribed burning, would increase the early intensity of management. The lands bordering the river are in relatively good shape and will not require intensive management.

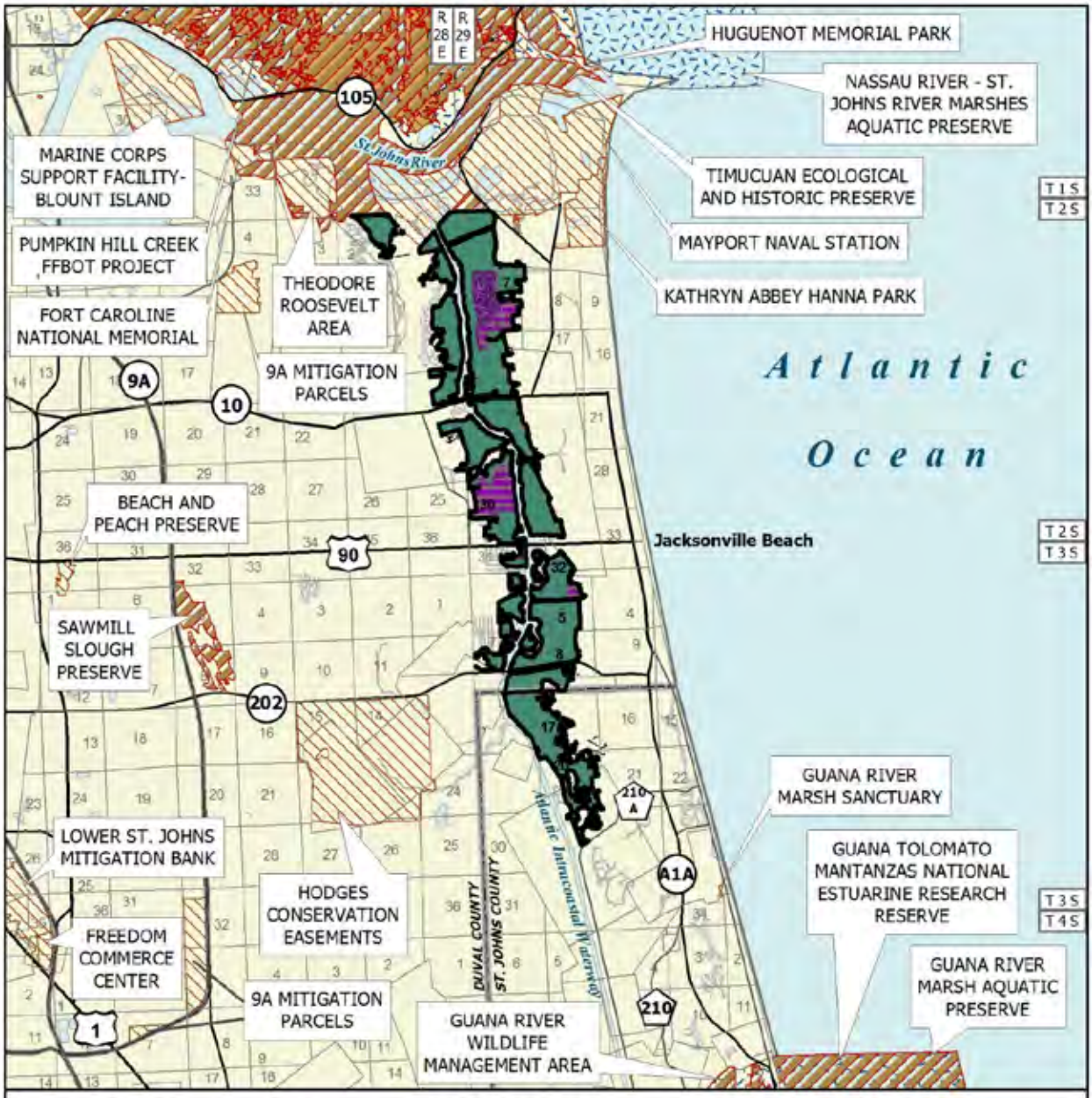
The portions of Phase II managed by FFS can be restored with the help of carefully prescribed fires and hydrologic restoration. The use of fire must be carefully applied because of the fuel load and type of fuel in this forest system. An inventory of the forest roads in this area would determine which stay open for public use, which would be used for management, and which would be closed.

Timetable for implementing management, and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure Jacksonville's land-acquisition program, Preservation Project Jacksonville, will be responsible for developing and implementing the management plans for Phase I. The Preservation Project set aside $950,000 to hire a program manager to develop and implement management plans. As properties are acquired, the City will first inventory natural resources and develop a plan to protect and restore resources, including removing invasive and exotic species, before developing access plans. The DRP plans for its portion of Phase II that, upon fee title acquisition, public access will be provided for low-intensity, non-facility outdoor recreation. Within the first year after acquisition, management will concentrate on site security, natural and cultural resource protection, and developing a plan for long-term public use and resource management.

The FFS timetable for management of the remainder of Phase II also provides initial public access for diverse, low-intensity outdoor recreation. Management would be carried out by the FFS Bunnell District until additional personnel were available for resource management and restoration activity. Initial and intermediate management will concentrate on site security, public and resource management access, prescribed fire, reforestation, and removing trash.

Revenue-generating potential Phase II, the portion to be added to Faver Dykes State Park, will not initially make any significant revenue for the DRP. After acquiring and adding the land to Faver- Dykes State Park, it will probably be several years before significant public use facilities are developed. The amount of revenue generated will depend on the nature and extent of public use and facilities developed. The FFS plans to conduct timber sales as needed to improve or maintain desirable ecosystems. These sales will primarily be from merchantable pine stands and provide a variable revenue depending on a variety of factors. The condition of the timber stands on the property is such that the revenue generating potential is expected to be moderate.

Cooperators in management activities Although not required, the City of Jacksonville commits to



NORTHEAST FLORIDA BLUEWAY: MAP 1 OF 3

DUVAL AND ST. JOHNS COUNTIES

- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Acquired for Conservation (Fee Simple)
- State Owned Lands
- Other Conservation Lands
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Other Florida Forever BOT Projects
- State Aquatic Preserves

0 1.25 2.5 5 Miles



MARCH 2016



NORTHEAST FLORIDA BLUEWAY: MAP 2 OF 3

ST. JOHNS COUNTY

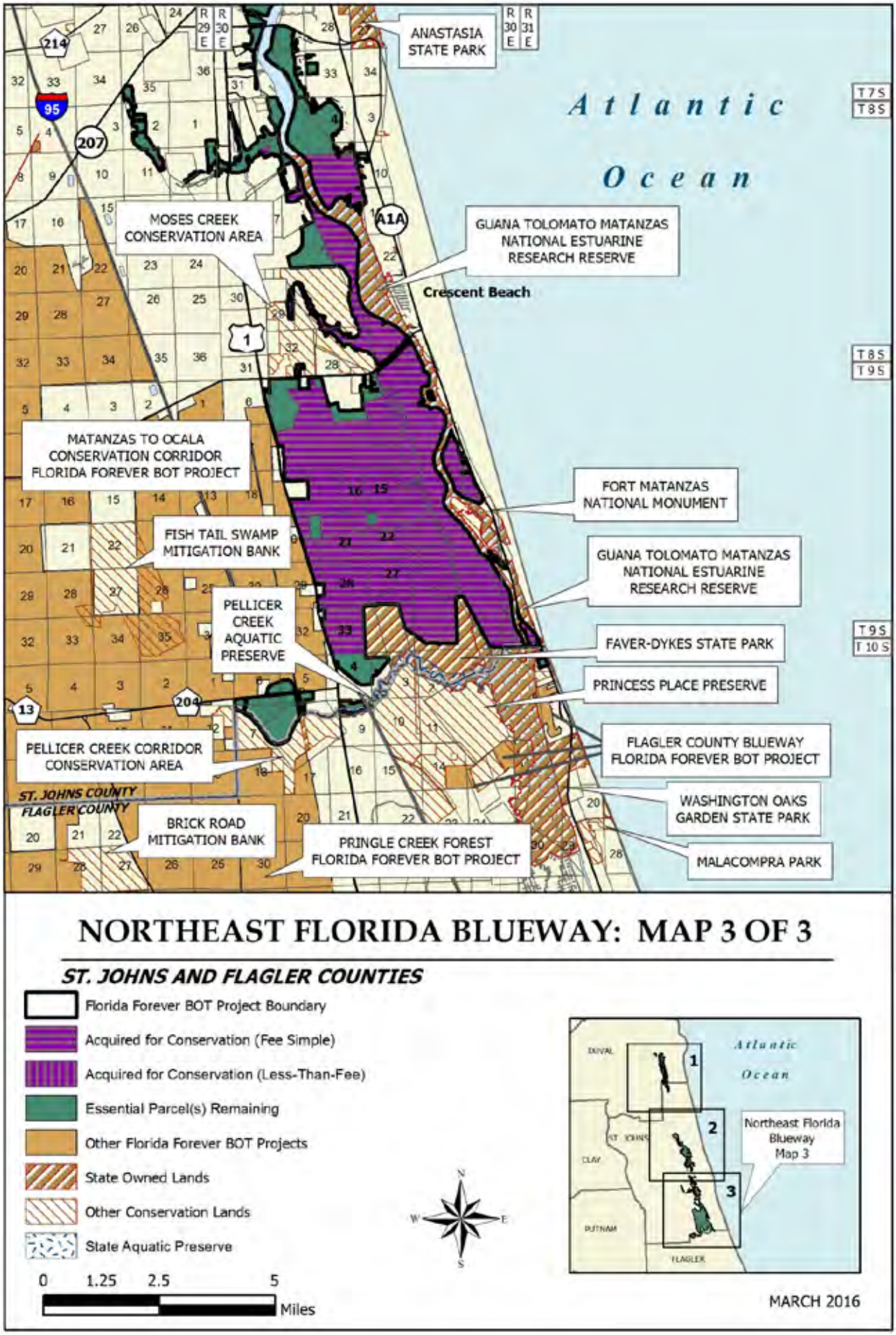
- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Acquired for Conservation (Fee Simple)
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- State Owned Lands
- Other Conservation Lands
- State Aquatic Preserves

0 1.25 2.5 5

Miles



MARCH 2016



NORTHEAST FLORIDA BLUEWAY: MAP 3 OF 3

ST. JOHNS AND FLAGLER COUNTIES

- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Acquired for Conservation (Fee Simple)
- Acquired for Conservation (Less-Than-Fee)
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Other Florida Forever BOT Projects
- State Owned Lands
- Other Conservation Lands
- State Aquatic Preserve

0 1.25 2.5 5 Miles

MARCH 2016

submitting management plans for city-controlled properties in the Blueway to the Acquisition and Restoration Council for review and comment, even though properties may have been acquired with other sources. Doing so will ensure that the Preservation Project takes a system-wide approach to managing Blueway properties.

In Phase II, DRP will consult other federal, state, and local government agencies, as appropriate, to further resource management, recreational and educational opportunities and developing the property for state park purposes. FFS plans to cooperate with, and seek the assistance of, local government entities, interested parties as appropriate and the Florida Natural Areas Inventory. The FFS also intends to coordinate the recreational use of the Rayonier parcel with the DRP because of the potential for a recreation trail on the eastern portion of the property. The FFS will work with the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC) in game and non-game management and related public use of the property.

The Blueway also includes a substantial amount of property owned by other government agencies. It is not the intent that the City or State acquire these properties. However, it is hoped that the Blueway boundary will be the catalyst for a voluntary, joint management approach to publicly owned lands within the corridor. Other agencies that own lands within the Blueway include the U.S. Navy, the National Park Service, Florida Inland Navigation District, the cities of Jacksonville Beach and Atlantic Beach, the City of Jacksonville, the Jacksonville Electric Authority and the St. Johns River Water Management District.

Management Cost Summary
Phase I Management Costs and Sources of Revenue:

Projected annual cost (FY 2001):

Management plans	**$ 200,000**
Security:	**$ 25,000**
Invasion/exotics control:	**$ 25,000**
One-time capital outlay	**$2,500,000**
TOTAL	**$2,750,000**

The DRP has made general management estimates that would be adjusted based on approval of a unit management plan. Costs for fencing are included. Restoration costs are estimated at $500 per acre, and until further study, the total of acres to be restored is not known.

Phase II Management Cost Summary/DRP:

Category	**Startup**	**Recurring**
Source of Funds:	**CARL**	**CARL**
Salary	**$0**	**$29,000**
OPS	**$15,000**	**$8,000**
Expense	**$18,000**	**$12,000**
OCO	**$28,000**	**$0**
FCO	**$20,000**	**$0**
TOTAL	**$81,000**	**$49,000**

The FFS anticipates that revenue funding will come from the CARL Trust Fund. Budget needs for interim management are estimated as follows:

Phase II Management Cost Summary/FFS

Salary (3 FTE's)	**$79,518**
Expense	**$215,000**
OCO	**$37,800**
TOTAL:	**$333,318**

Updated March 21, 2017

Northeast Florida Timberlands and Watershed Reserve

Clay, Duval and Nassau Counties **Partnerships**

Purpose for State Acquisition

Public acquisition of this project will contribute to the following Florida Forever goals: (1) Increase the protection of Florida's biodiversity at the species, natural community, and landscape levels – known to harbor four FNAI-listed species of vascular flora and four rare animals; (2) Increase the amount of open space available in urban areas – conserve spaces suitable for greenways or outdoor recreation that are compatible with conservation purposes; (3) Increase natural resource-based public recreation and educational opportunities – camping, picnicking, nature appreciation, hiking, and horseback riding are possible; and (4) Protect, restore, and maintain the quality and natural functions of land, water, and wetland systems of the state – 75-80 percent of land is disturbed with restoration a primary objective.

Manager

Florida Forest Service/FFS of the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services. The City of Jacksonville is manager for the 172-acre Jacksonville-Baldwin Rail Trail.

General Description

This project describes a northeast-southwest diagonal along the west side of Duval County, stretching from the Nassau River north of Jacksonville to Trail Ridge in Clay County, near the town of Lawtey. Another section of the project makes a north-south connection about 12 miles long, between the Camp Blanding Military Reservation and the Etoniah Creek State Forest. About 75 percent of this land is used, or has been used, for silviculture. It also includes mesic flatwoods, cypress and hardwood swamp, sandhills and associated plant communities.

Northeast Florida Timberlands and Watershed Reserve
FNAI Elements

Frosted Flatwoods Salamander	G2/S2
Florida Black Bear	G5T2/S2
Gopher Tortoise	G3/S3
Eastern Indigo Snake	G3Q/S3
Florida Toothache Grass	G2/S2
Hartwrightia	G2/S2
Variable-leaf Crownbeard	G2/S2
Thorne's Beaksedge	G3/S1S2
Giant Orchid	G2G3/S2
Bartram's Ixia	G2G3/S2S3
Nightflowering Wild Petunia	G3?/S2
Pondspice	G3?/S2

22 rare species are associated with the project

Public Use

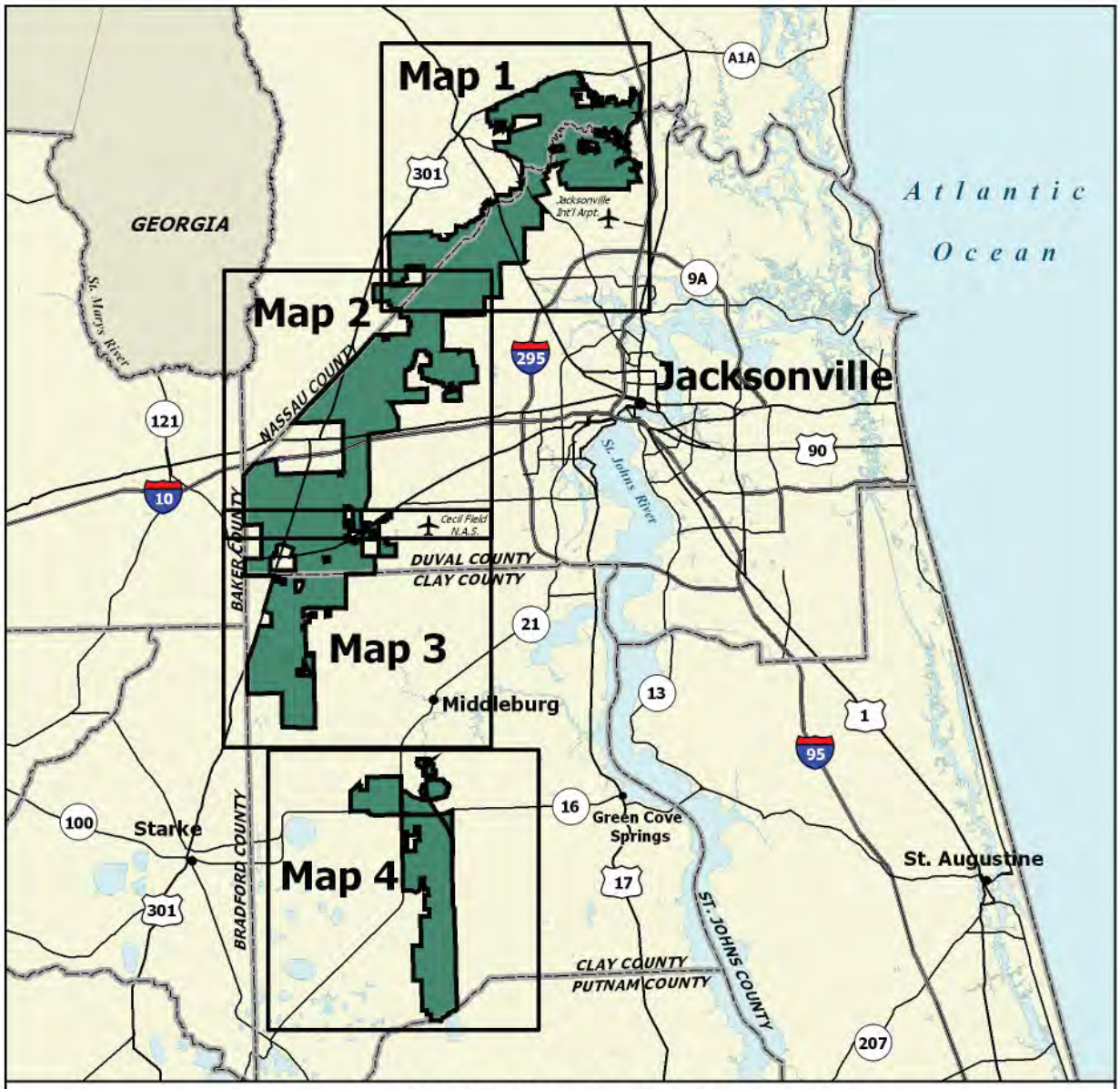
The FFS will promote recreation and environmental education in the natural environment. There is a possibility of an intermediate and long-term need for some type of developed recreation facilities. If such facilities are developed, the use of low-impact, rustic facilities will be stressed. If an organized recreation area is desired, it will be assessed and evaluated to minimize any possible adverse effects on the natural environment. Unnecessary roads, firelines and hydrological disturbances will be abandoned and/or restored to the greatest extent practical.

Acquisition Planning

On December 6, 2001, the Acquisition & Restoration Council (ARC) recommended the Northeast Florida Timberlands and Watershed Reserve project for Group A of the Florida Forever (FF) 2002 Priority list. This fee-simple and less-than-fee acquisition, located in Clay, Duval and Nassau Counties, and sponsored by

Placed on List	**2002**
Project Area (GIS Acres)	**146,492**
Acres Acquired (GIS)	**62,895***
At a Cost of	**$141,087,558***
Acres Remaining (GIS)	**83,598**
Estimated (tax assessed) Value of	**$30,699,048**

***Includes acreage and expenditures by the City of Jacksonville, JEA and SJRWMD.**



NORTHEAST FLORIDA TIMBERLANDS AND WATERSHED RESERVE: OVERVIEW

DUVAL, NASSAU, AND CLAY COUNTIES

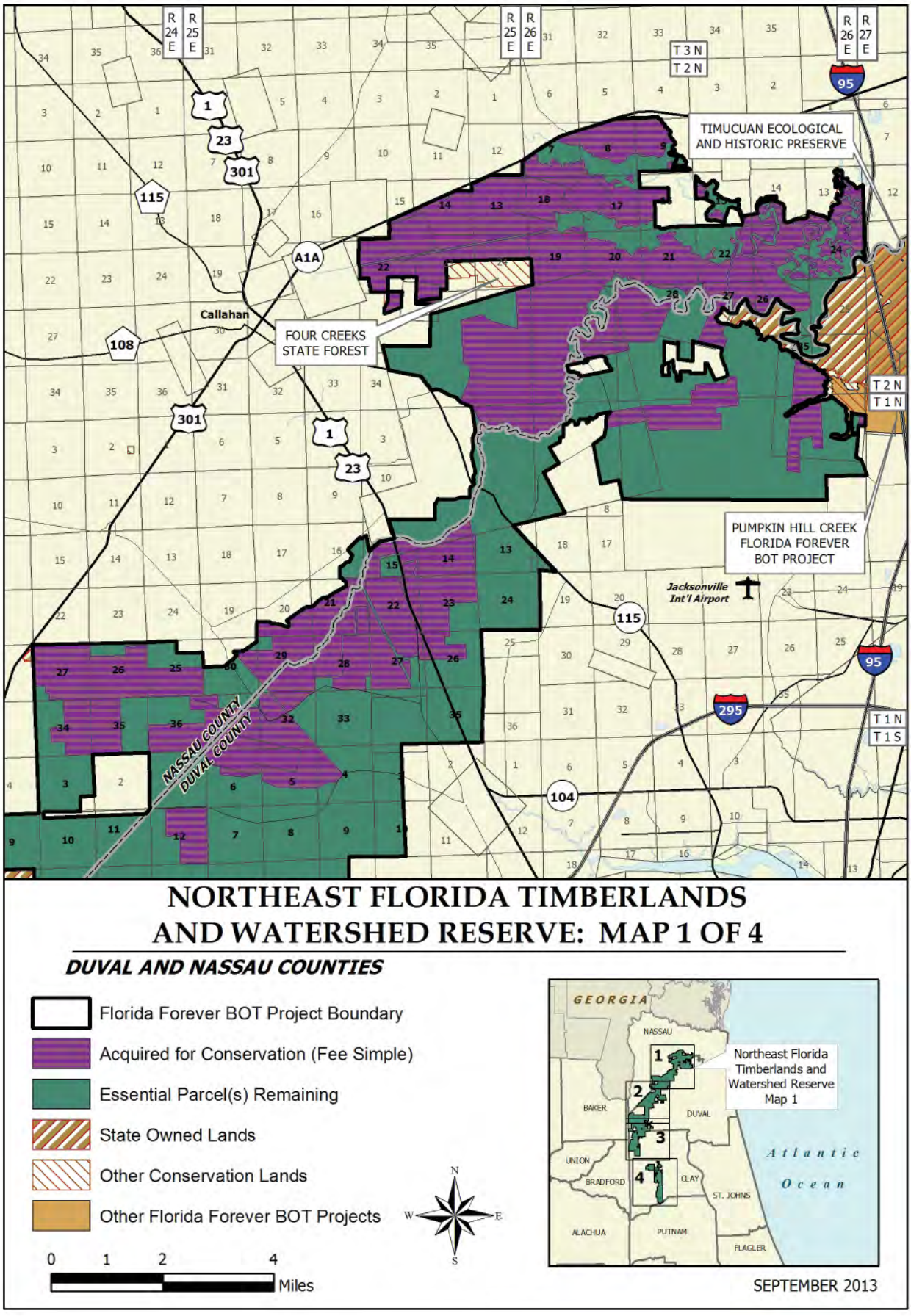




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Miles

JULY 2007



NORTHEAST FLORIDA TIMBERLANDS AND WATERSHED RESERVE: MAP 1 OF 4

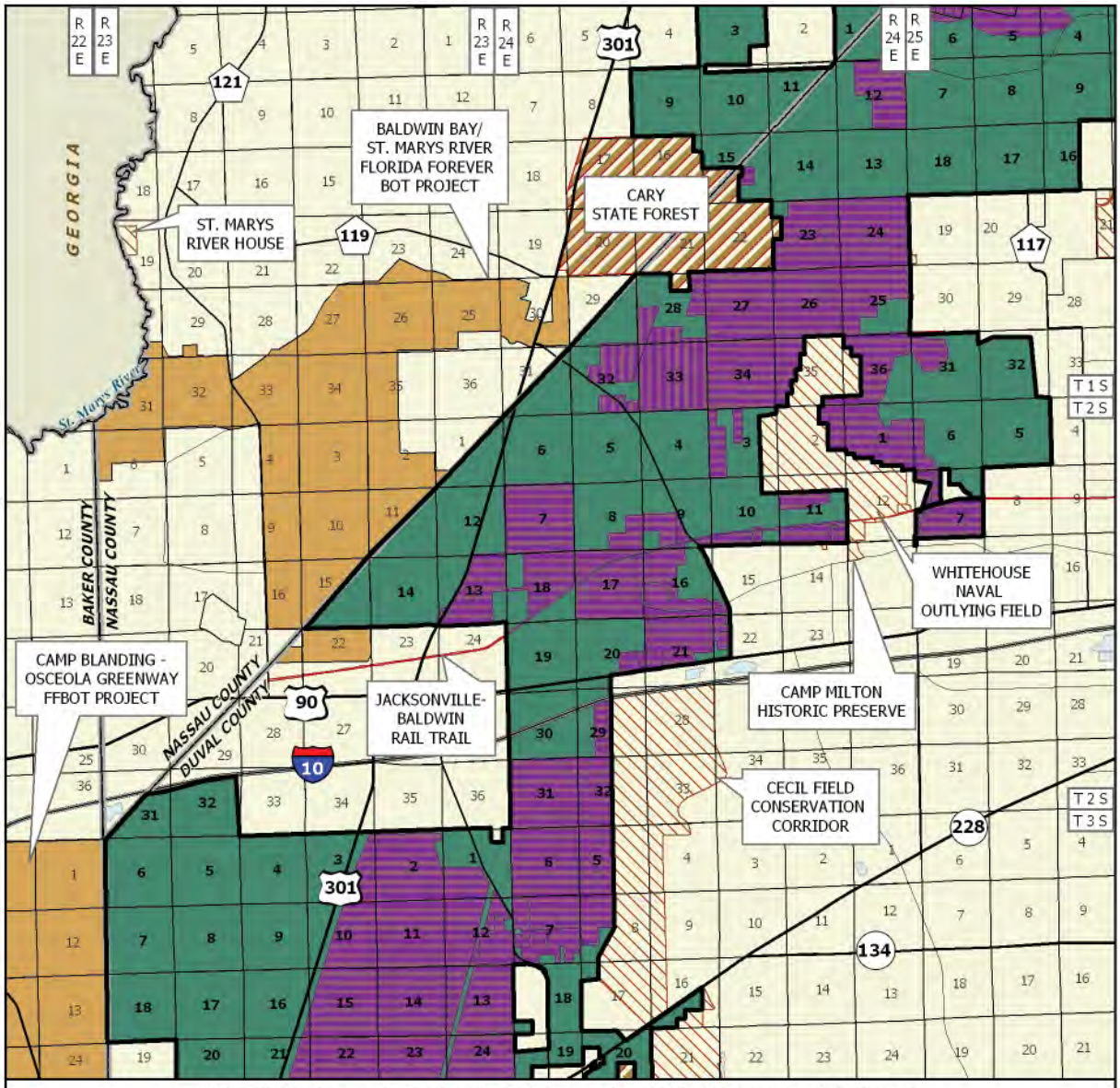
DUVAL AND NASSAU COUNTIES

- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Acquired for Conservation (Fee Simple)
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- State Owned Lands
- Other Conservation Lands
- Other Florida Forever BOT Projects

N W E S

0 1 2 4 Miles

SEPTEMBER 2013



NORTHEAST FLORIDA TIMBERLANDS AND WATERSHED RESERVE: MAP 2 OF 4

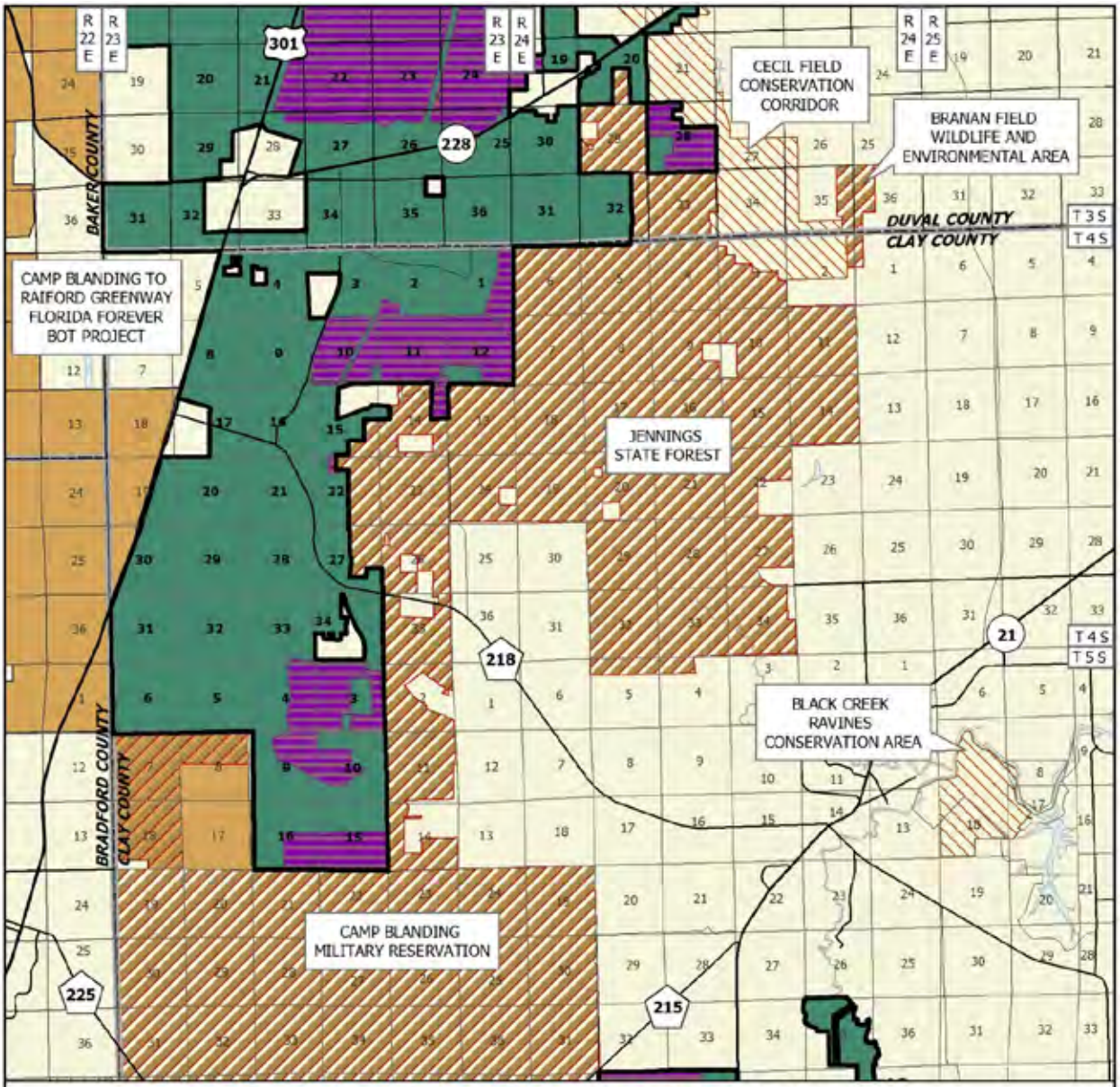
DUVAL AND NASSAU COUNTIES

- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Acquired for Conservation (Fee Simple)
- Acquired for Conservation (Less-Than-Fee)
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Other Florida Forever BOT Projects
- State Owned Lands
- Other Conservation Lands

0 1 2 4 Miles



SEPTEMBER 2009



NORTHEAST FLORIDA TIMBERLANDS AND WATERSHED RESERVE: MAP 3 OF 4

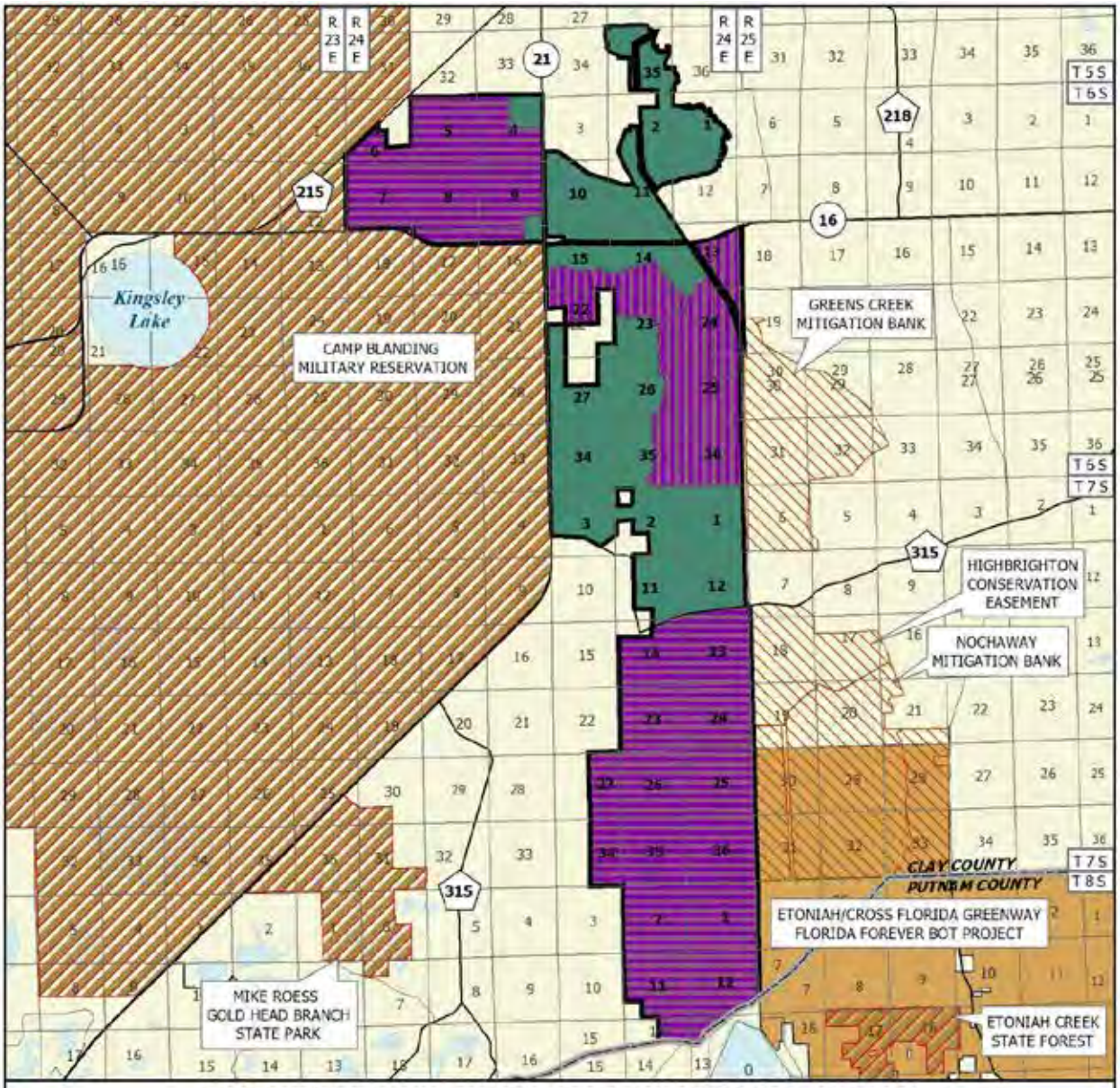
DUVAL AND CLAY COUNTIES

- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Acquired for Conservation (Fee Simple)
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Other Florida Forever BOT Projects
- State Owned Lands
- Other Conservation Lands

0 1 2 4 Miles



MARCH 2016



NORTHEAST FLORIDA TIMBERLANDS AND WATERSHED RESERVE: MAP 4 OF 4

CLAY COUNTY

- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Acquired for Conservation (Fee Simple)
- Acquired for Conservation (Less-Than-Fee)
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Other Florida Forever BOT Projects
- State Owned Lands
- Other Conservation Lands

0 1 2 4 Miles



MARCH 2016

The Nature Conservancy (TNC), the City of Jacksonville, and the St. Johns River Water Management District (SJRWMD), consisted of approximately 132,450 acres, more than 150 landowners, and a 2001 taxable value of $50,158,195. The following 37 ownerships were identified as essential: Gilman, Jackson, Carter, Owen, Nemours, Miller, Bostiwick, Klieg, Bullock, 1st Bank & Trust, Rayonier, International Paper, Motes, Boyd, South Regional Industrial Realty, East Fiftone Partners, Monticello Drugs, St. Joe, Barnett Bank Trustee, Anheuser-Busch, Inc., Travelers Ins., Foster, Tison, Castleton, Wright, Buck, Logan, Higgenbotham, Betz, Ogilvie, Milne, Kaleel & Roberts, Grey, Sythe, Pharr, Wilkinson, and Helmer.

On June 6, 2003, the ARC approved a 506-acre addition, known as the Norfolk Southern property, to the project boundary in Duval County. The fee-simple acquisition, sponsored by TNC, consisted of a single owner, Southern Region Industrial Realty Inc., and had a 2002 taxable value of $408,700. On December 5, 2003, the ARC approved a 7,043-acre addition, known as the Four Creeks Forest tract, to the project boundary in Nassau County. The fee-simple acquisition, sponsored by the SJRWMD, consisted of one landowner, Rayonier Timberlands Operating Co. LP, and a 2002 taxable value of $1,478,838.

On December 3, 2004, the ARC approved a 3,500-acre addition, known as the Bull Creek tract, to the project boundary in Clay County. The fee-simple acquisition, sponsored by the SJRWMD, consisted of one landowner, Ventura LLC, and a taxable value of $760,646.

On June 30, 2006, the Board of Trustees purchased 1,651 acres within the Florida Forever project boundary.

On February 16, 2007, the ARC approved a fee-simple, 2,665-acre addition to the Bull Creek portion of the project boundary. It was sponsored by the SJRWMD, consisted of one landowner, 1621 Venture II LLC, nine parcels, and a taxable value of $445,189. The FFS will manage these essential parcels.

On November 5, 2010 DSL purchased 15 acres (Rayonier Forest Resources, L.P.--$18,108 with FF funds) for FFS to manage. On April 25, 2011, 3.95 acres in Four Creeks State Forest/Pacett) were donated (valued $2,925). FFS to manage.

On December 9, 2011, ARC placed this project in the Partnerships list of projects.

Coordination

In 1992 the 172-acre Jacksonville-Baldwin Rail Trail was acquired with Florida Greenways & Trails funds. This trail which meanders through the project is managed by the City of Jacksonville. The SJRWMD is an acquisition partner in areas of the project to help protect the multiple creeks and rivers. The National Guard Bureau through a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) is an acquisition partner in areas of the project to help buffer and prevent encroachment of Camp Blanding. TNC, City of Jacksonville, Duval County, FCT, and the U.S. Navy are considered partners in this project.

Management Policy Statement

The FFS proposes to manage the project under a multiple-use management regime consistent with the FFS management of the Cary State Forest, the Jennings State Forest and the Cecil Field Conservation Corridor, all of which are adjacent to this project. The acquisition goals and objectives as approved by ARC would include timber management and restoration, low-impact diverse recreation uses, and management of archaeological and historic sites, habitat and other biological resources.

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 FFS as a state forest is contingent on acquiring fee-simple title to the core parcels adjacent to the existing state forests and to approximately 60 percent of the project.
Manager FFS is recommended to be the lead managing agency.
Conditions affecting intensity of management Much of the parcel has been disturbed by past pine plantings and will require restoration work. This area of Florida is experiencing rapid urban growth, so that any prescribed burning to restore the forest will have to be carefully planned. The level of management and the related management costs are expected to initially be high to obtain necessary information to restore and manage portions as a state forest. It is recognized that a portion of the project will be less-than-fee simple. This technique is valuable on the fringes of urban growth because it allows the landowners to manage the property as they have been managing it, and continuing to produce forest products for Florida's economy, while protecting the property from conversion to urban growth.

Timetable for implementing management, and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure Once the core areas of the project are acquired and assigned to the FFS, initial public access will be provided for diverse, low-intensity outdoor recreation activities. Initial and intermediate management efforts will concentrate on site security, public and resource management access, prescribed burns, reforestation, and restoration activity.

Revenue-generating potential Timber sales will be conducted as needed to improve or to maintain the desirable ecosystem conditions. These sales will primarily take place in the marketable pine stands and will provide a variable source of revenue, depending on a variety of factors. The existing condition of the timber stands on the property is such that the revenue-generating potential is expected to be moderate. Other compatible state forest sources of income will be considered.

Cooperators in management activities The FFS will cooperate with, and seek the assistance of, other state agencies, local government agencies, other interested parties as appropriate, and with the Florida Natural Areas Inventory (FNAI). The Division intends to coordinate with the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC) regarding game and non-game management activity and related public use of the property.

Management costs and sources of revenue It is anticipated that management funding will come from the Conservation and Recreation Lands Trust Fund. Budget needs for interim management are estimated as follows:

Management Cost Summary/FWC (including salaries for 4 full-time employees)

Salary (4 FTEs)	**$154,357**
Expense	**$620,000**
Operating Capital Outlay	**$148,075**
TOTAL	**$887,007**

Updated March 21, 2017

Ochlockonee River Conservation Area

Gadsden and Leon Counties **Less-Than-Fee**

Purpose for State Acquisition

Purchase of a less-than-fee-simple interest in the Ochlockonee River Conservation Area would provide an opportunity to protect a portion of the Ochlockonee River watershed, including six miles of river frontage, while maintaining a scenic and undeveloped rural area outside an expanding urban area. A conservation easement would preserve habitat for wildlife and game species, protect forested land, and would provide support for the owner's ongoing efforts to restore the property to a natural longleaf pine community. A conservation easement could also provide an opportunity to manage the site in coordination with the adjacent Tall Timbers conservation lands.

Manager

The Office of Environmental Services will serve as the easement monitor unless otherwise noted. The Tall Timbers Research Station and Land Conservancy (TTRS&LC) monitors the conservation easements they acquired through donation.

General Description

This project is located in western Leon County on the eastern bank of the Ochlockonee River. It is connected to the Tall Timbers Research Station and Land Conservancy (TTRS&LC)--contiguous to the east with the Foshalee Plantation conservation easement--by a narrow strip of land. South of SR 12, the Hiamonee Plantation conservation easement abuts the proposal's eastern boundary. Lands included within the proposal are important to the water quality of the Ochlockonee River, a state-designated Outstanding Florida Water Body despite degradation (poor water quality) from a number of upstream sources. Water quality of both Lake Talquin (a downstream impoundment) and Lake Iamonia (which occasionally connects to the river during high water) is also directly tied to the river's condition. The proposal includes a portion of the floodplain of this meandering alluvial river, which eventually empties into the commercially important Apalachee Bay. Four tributaries, two of which are partially impounded, run through the project.

Elevations across the proposal range from about 100 feet above MSL along the river to 230 feet in the northeastern uplands. Most of the site's uplands probably once supported longleaf pine-dominated upland pine forest, with a rich groundcover including wiregrass and other herbs. Most of this has been destroyed or degraded for agriculture, including silviculture; however, some tracts have returned to a shortleaf/loblolly pine-dominated community with a relatively diverse groundcover that includes exotic grasses and weedy vegetation in addition to some original components. Slopes on site generally support hardwood forests, although it is possible that seepage slope communities once may have been present.

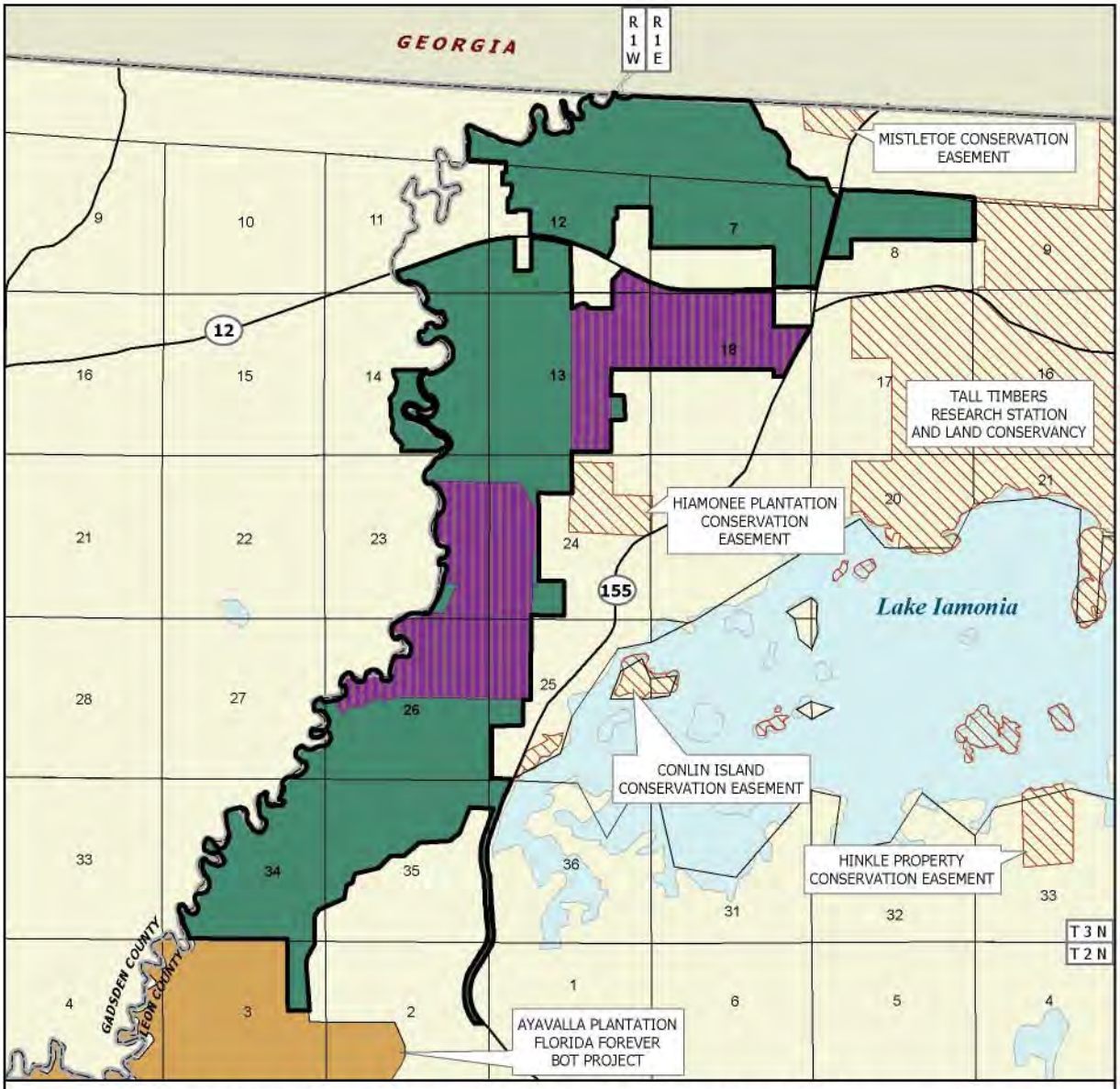
Public Use

The majority of the project is being offered as a less-than-fee purchase without public access which does not satisfy any of the year 2005 needs reflected in the 2000

Ochlockonee River Conservation Area FNAI Elements	
Gopher Tortoise	G3/S3
Apalachicola Alligator Snapping Turtle	G2G3/S2
Flyr's Brickell-bush	G3/S2
Turk's Cap Lily	G5/S1
Sculptured Pigtoe	G3/S2S3
Suwannee Cooter	G5T3/S3
White-breasted Nuthatch	G5/S2
Spiny Softshell	G5/S3
Little Blue Heron	G5/S4
White Ibis	G5/S4
Bird Rookery	G5/SNR
11 rare species are associated with the project	

Placed on List	**2005**
Project Area (GIS Acres)	**4,375**
Acres Acquired (GIS)	**1,106***
at a Cost of	**$0**
Acres Remaining (GIS)	**3,269**
Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	**$926,794**

*** includes 497-acre conservation easement privately donated in 2005 to, and monitored by, Tall Timbers Research Station & Land Conservancy. Another 615 acres were added to the conservation easement in 2007.**



OCHLOCKONEE RIVER CONSERVATION AREA

GADSDEN AND LEON COUNTIES

- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Acquired for Conservation (Less-Than-Fee)
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Other Florida Forever BOT Projects
- Other Conservation Lands



0 0.5 1 2 Miles

SEPTEMBER 2010

Florida Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan. The boundary modification approved by ARC on 2/19/2010 is committed to public access by the landowner, Mr. James Dahl, who has designed a public park on the north boundary to support river access for canoes, kayaks, and small boats at Highway 12 and picnic and play areas for families and a primitive camp area near oxbow lake, private island. Hiking and off-road and paved bike trails are proposed. Also, an environmental education program/facility is in the planning stages.

The project is located within the Meridian Trail High Priority Multi-Use Recreational Trail Network Opportunity Corridor. The project is also partially within the Upper Ochlockonee River Low Priority Paddling Recreational Trail Network Opportunity Corridor.

Acquisition Planning
On January 25, 2005, the Acquisition and Restoration Council (ARC) voted to add the Ochlockonee River Conservation Area project to Group A of the Florida Forever (FF) 2005 Priority list. This less-than-fee project, sponsored by the Woodlands Company Inc. of Quincy, consisted of approximately 3,105 acres, two owners, and a 2003 taxable value of $1,067,948.

On October 13, 2006, the ARC approved a less-than-fee 1,025-acre addition to the project boundary. It was sponsored by the Woodlands Company, consisted of two parcels (one landowner, James Dahl) and a 2005 taxable value of $200,198. The parcels are located in Gadsden and Leon counties and are designated as essential.

On February 19, 2010 ARC added to the boundary an approximately 31-acre linear conservation easement (comprising portions of two parcels owned by James Dahl, valued at $93,935) to the boundary.

On December 9, 2011, ARC placed this project in the Less-than-Fee list of projects.

Coordination
The Tall Timbers Research Station and Land Conservancy acquired a 497-acre conservation easement through a donation in 2005. Another 615 acres was donated in 2007 as part of the River Ridge Plantation Conservation Easement.

Management Policy Statement
As a conservation easement or less-than-fee interest, the majority of the project will be managed by the private landowner with restrictions imposed by the CE agreement. The purchase of the development rights, the prohibition of the further conversion of existing natural areas to more intensive uses and limited public access will likely be the primary focus of most of the agreement. The conservation easements donated to TTRS&LC will be manage/monitored by that group. The boundary modification known as River Ridge Plantation has planned amenities for public access.

Management Prospectus
The Office of Environmental Services is to ensure oversight of the conservation easements on this project, except the River Ridge Plantation parcels that were donated to TTRS&LC are to be managed by them.

Edited March 21, 2017

Okeechobee Battlefield

Okeechobee County — Critical Historical Resources

Purpose for State Acquisition

Okeechobee Battlefield the site of one of Florida's most significant events during the Second Seminole War. On Christmas Day in 1837, more than 1,000 U.S. Army and Missouri Volunteer soldiers led by Colonel Zachary Taylor attacked several hundred Seminoles and Miccosukees north of Lake Okeechobee. Sam Jones, Alligator and Wildcat led the Indians, and the battle resulted in the loss of 26 U.S. forces killed and 112 wounded, while 14 Indians lost their lives. The battlefield, recorded in the Florida Master Site File as 8OB10, was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in the 1960s and later became a National Historic Landmark.

The 55-acre project consists of improved pasture and freshwater marsh, and provides the backdrop for a yearly reenactment of the battle. State acquisition of Okeechobee Battlefield would meet Goal F of the Florida Forever program by adding a site listed in the Florida Master Site File. The battlefield site is described by the National Park Service as one of the 11 most endangered historic sites in the United States. This project may also help complete the Florida National Scenic Trail, a statewide non-motorized trail that crosses a number of Florida Forever project sites.

Manager

The Archeological and Historical Conservancy proposes to manage the property in cooperation with Okeechobee County and the Friends of the Okeechobee Battlefield, a Florida not-for-profit corporation.

General Description

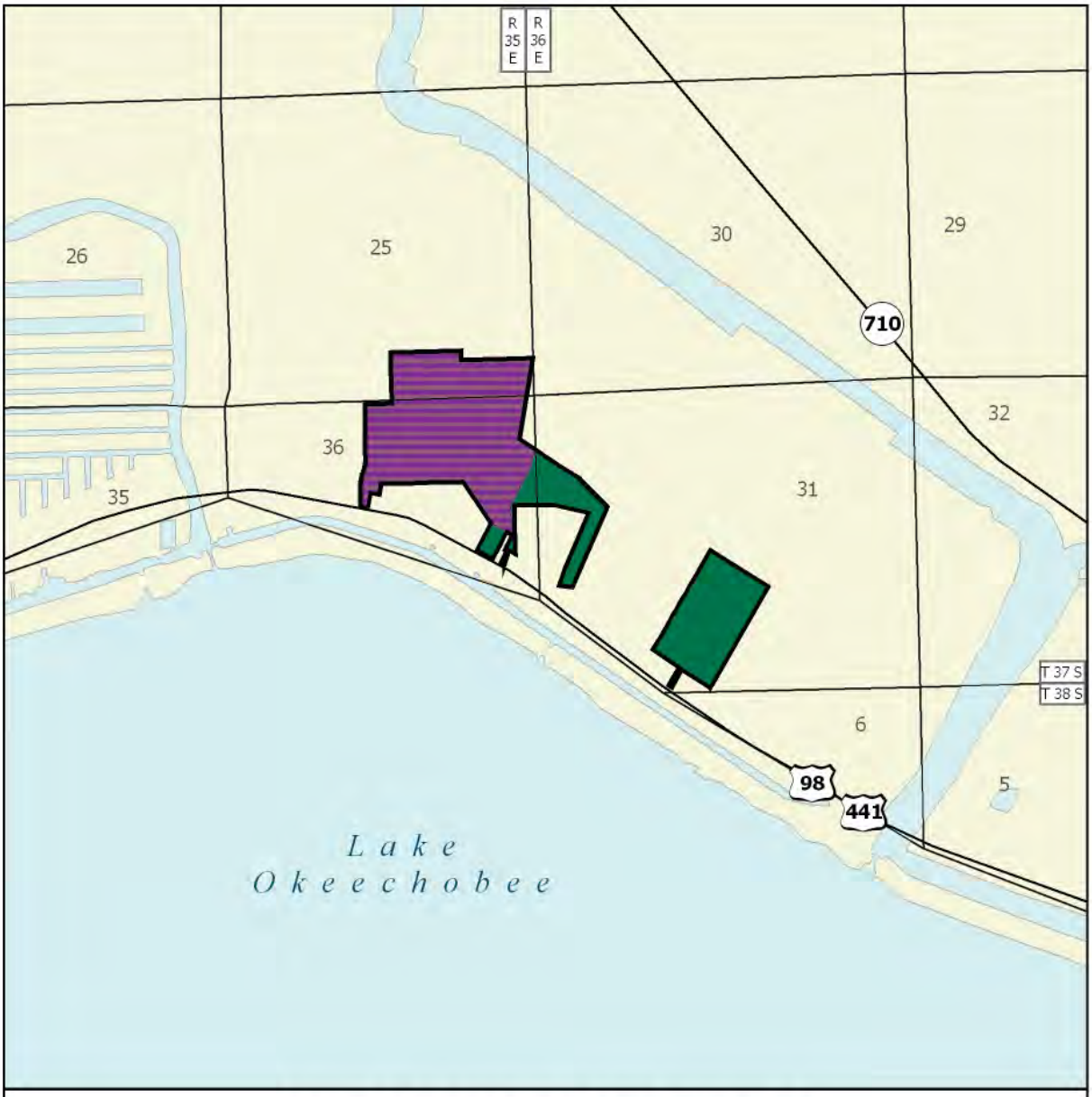
This +211-acre project consists of improved pasture and freshwater marsh, and provides the backdrop for a yearly reenactment of the battle. The site is home to bald eagles, and offers potential habitat for the crested caracara and wood stork. The project is adjacent to U.S. Highway 441/98 along the northeastern rim of Lake Okeechobee, approximately five miles southeast of the town of Okeechobee in southern Okeechobee County. There are no adjacent or close by conservation lands in the FNAI database. However, the South Florida Water Management District lands of Paradise Run and Kissimmee River are approximately 8 and 12 miles to the west, respectively. St. Lucie County's Bluefield Ranch and St. Lucie Pinelands are approximately 8.5 miles to the east, and 12 miles to the northeast, respectively.

Okeechobee Battlefield FNAI Elements
no rare species are associated with the project

Public Use

The project is proposed as the site for an interpretive center/museum and a place to conduct a yearly commemorative re-enactment of the battle. The small size of the project limits the relative diversity and quantity of resource-based recreational opportunities. The site's importance is in its cultural significance as a smaller part of a larger battlefield site. Further study will be needed to determine the degree and nature of facilities suitable for the interpretation of the battle. Conceptually, management and development of the project could be similar to that of Olustee Battlefield State Historic Site with an interpretive facility and an annual enactment, but on a smaller scale. The ability to interpret and enhance enactment capabilities would be enhanced by bringing more of the battlefield site into the project. In addition to cultural interpretation and activities, picnicking would be a suitable secondary usage.

Placed on List	**2001**
Project Area (GIS Acres)	**234**
Acres Acquired (GIS)	**146**
at a Cost of	**$3,217,250**
Acres Remaining (GIS)	**89**
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	**$89,588**



OKEECHOBEE BATTLEFIELD

OKEECHOBEE COUNTY

Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary

Acquired

Essential Parcel(s) Remaining

N
W
E
S



0 0.25 0.5 1 Miles

AUGUST 2006

Acquisition Planning
On December 6, 2001, the Acquisition and Restoration Council (ARC) added the Okeechobee Battlefield project to Group A of the Florida Forever (FF) 2002 Priority list. This fee-simple project, sponsored by the Archeological and Historical Conservancy (AHC) and the First Bank of Indiantown, consisted of approximately 56 acres, a single owner, First Bank of Indiantown, and a 2001 taxable value of $113,970.

On December 5, 2003, ARC approved a fee-simple addition of approximately 141 acres to the project boundary. The addition was sponsored by the AHC, had 3 owners, and a 2002 taxable value of $172,442.

On December 14, 2007 ARC voted to move the Okeechobee Battlefield project to Group B of the 2008 Florida Forever priority list.

On December 10, 2010, ARC voted to move this project from the Critical Natural Lands category to a new category called, "Critical Historical Resources." It was continued in that category at the December 9, 2011 ARC meeting.

Coordination
Archaeological and Historical Conservancy, Inc; Friends of the Okeechobee Battlefield, and Okeechobee County are considered partners on this project. No alternative funding sources are available at this time.

Management Policy Statement
The primary goals of management of the Okeechobee Battlefield are to preserve a historical site of true state and national significance and the various archeological and environmental features associated with it. A secondary goal is to interpret the battlefield by providing controlled public access and living history events, establishing the battle site as a community educational resource and heritage tourist destination.

Management Prospectus
Qualifications for state designation The historical significance of the Okeechobee Battlefield is reflected by its inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places, and by its "endangered" status as a National Landmark. Currently no portions of the battlefield are in public ownership.
Manager The Archeological and Historical Conservancy proposes to manage the property in cooperation with Okeechobee County and the Friends of the Okeechobee Battlefield, a Florida not-for-profit corporation.
Conditions affecting intensity of management The property is a low-need management area that emphasizes historic resource protection while allowing compatible public access and site interpretation.
Timetable for implementing management, and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure Within the first year after acquisition the management will concentrate on protection of cultural and environmental resources, and on developing a long-term management plan.
Cooperators in management activities Okeechobee County and the Friends of the Okeechobee Battlefield will cooperate in management activities, including developing and implementing a long-term plan for the battlefield site. The Seminole Tribe of Florida and the Miccosukee Tribe will be included in all phases of planning for preservation, protection and appropriate improvement of the site for public use and benefit.
Management costs and sources of revenue The long-term plan is anticipated to include recurring costs for wetlands restoration and site development to be determined, based on available public and private resources.

Updated March 21, 2017

Management Cost Summary

	Startup	Recurring
Salary manager (half-time)	$26,500	$26,500
Maintenance	$5,500	$5,500



Old Town Creek Watershed

Hardee and Polk Counties **Less-Than-Fee**

Purpose for State Acquisition

The Old Town Creek Watershed proposal is proposed as a less-than-fee-acquisition. A primary purpose of less-than-fee acquisitions is to preserve existing, low intensity use of large tracts of private land, where such protection will complement management objectives on adjacent public conservation land. Management objectives would be directed to conserve the mosaic of natural habitats and improved/working landscapes that constitute the Old Town Watershed, and protect significant habitat for native species or rare species, and integrate carefully controlled consumptive uses.

Manager

The conservation easement will be monitored by the Office of Environmental Services (OES).

General Description

The northeastern corner of the site includes part of the Lake Wales Ridge, a physiographic region of the state that is rich in rare plant and animal species. The site supports many natural communities characteristic of south-central Florida. Although a large percentage of the former flatwoods have been converted to improved pasture, they nevertheless remain important for several rare animals in the region.

Public Use

Most of the project is proposed as a less than fee acquisition. The property is a working ranch and the owner has indicated that unsupervised public access would not be desirable, but occasional visitation on a prearranged basis may be possible for natural resource education and nature appreciation purposes. The Crews Ranch owner has indicated a willingness to consider a fee sale of the scrub in the north part of the project. This area is adjacent to The Nature Conservancy's (TNC) Saddle Blanket Lake Preserve, which allows public visitation. If this scrub area were managed as an extension of that preserve, nature appreciation, natural resource education and nature trails could be made more readily available.

Old Town Creek Watershed
FNAI Elements

Florida Black Bear	G5T2/S2
Gopher Tortoise	G3/S3
Florida Scrub Lizard	G2G3/S2S3
Pygmy Fringe Tree	G2G3/S2S3
Florida Sandhill Crane	G5T2T3/S2S3
Bachman's Sparrow	G3/S3
Cutthroat Grass	G3/S3
Southeastern American Kestrel	G5T4/S3

8 rare species are associated with the project

Acquisition Planning

The essential parcels are contained within Crews Ranch. Mallory Ranch (2 noncontiguous tracts) is the other ownership in this project boundary.

On April 6, 2001, the Acquisition and Restoration Council placed this project on the Florida Forever list.

On December 9, 2011, ARC placed this project in the Less-than-Fee list of projects.

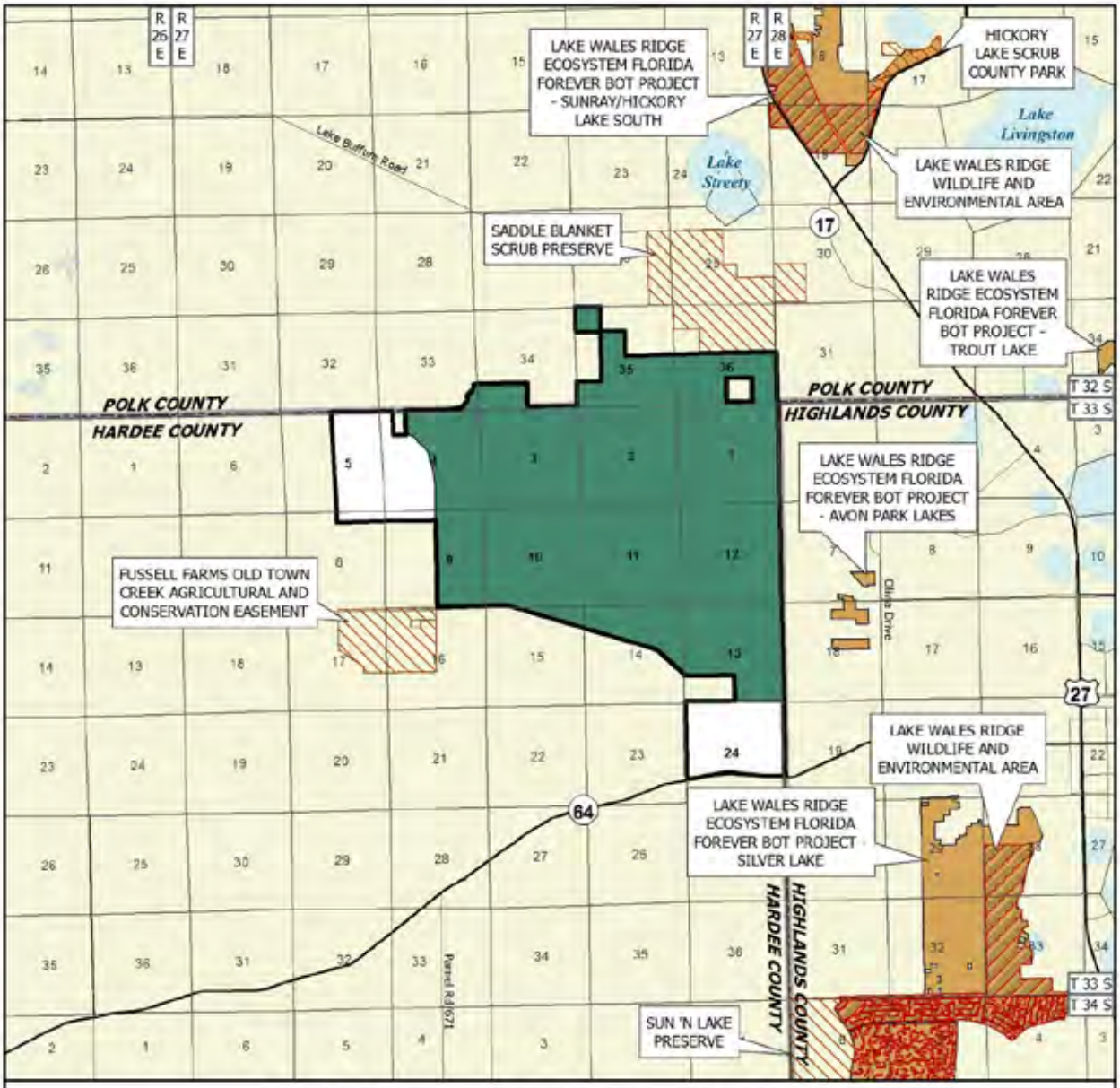
Coordination

This project has been submitted to Southwest Florida Water Management District (SWFWMD) for a Save Our Rivers proposal. SWFWMD is a potential acquisition partner.

Management Policy Statement

Specific management activities and public access to the Old Town Creek Watershed would be limited by the terms of the purchase. Management objectives should be directed to conserve the mosaic of natural habitats and improved/working landscapes that constitute the Old Town Creek Watershed and protect significant habitat for native species or rare species, and integrate carefully controlled uses.

Placed on List	**2001**
Project Area (GIS Acres)	**7,303**
Acres Acquired (GIS)	**0**
at a Cost of	**$0**
Acres Remaining (GIS)	**7,303**
Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	**$788,200**



OLD TOWN CREEK WATERSHED

HARDEE AND POLK COUNTIES

- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Other Florida Forever BOT Projects
- State Owned Lands
- Other Conservation Lands



N
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MARCH 2017

Management Prospectus

Qualifications for state designation Protecting this area will benefit the public in at least three major ways: 1) This project consists of a matrix of wetland and upland habitats, including a globally imperiled natural community that supports a variety of common and rare plant and animal species and is of a size to qualify as a wildlife management area; 2) Protecting the watershed and natural habitats surrounding Old Town Creek,which feeds into Charlie Creek and ultimately into the Peace River, from conversion to more intensive uses, particularly dairies or residential development, will help protect the water quality within the region; and 3) The ranches in this region contain large areas of natural lands that should be protected if an ecological connection between the Big Cypress and the Osceola National Forest/Okefenokee Swamp is to be achieved.

Manager OES.

Conditions affecting intensity of management
This less-than-fee project includes lands requiring monitoring only. The Crews Ranch is a working cattle ranch that is and will continue to be managed by the private land owner. The Nature Conservancy and other land managing agencies will provide management advice and guidance to the landowner as necessary to maintain and enhance the resource management program.

Timetable for implementing management, protecting infrastructure and ensuring security During the first year after acquisition, management activities will focus on securing and posting the property and developing a management plan. Existing management activities will continue throughout the management planning process. The property owner will develop a management plan which will include fire management, exotic control and restoration components. Prior to the development of the management plan, the tract's natural resources and threatened/endangered plants and animals and any archaeological and cultural sites will be inventoried and mapped (Easement Documentation Report) to provide the basis for the management plan. Protection and security of infrastructure and the property will be the responsibility of the private landowner.

Revenue-generating potential No revenue will be generated from this easement.

Cooperators in management activities No cooperators are recommended for this site. However, consultation with the SWFWMD, TNC and the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWCC) could be helpful to the landowner.

E*xpected costs to monitor easement* Approximately $1000 per year.

Updated April 10, 2017

Osceola Pine Savannas

Osceola County **Critical Natural Lands**

Purpose for State Acquisition

A wide range of wildlife uses the open rangelands of pastures, pine flatwoods, and palmetto prairies in 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. Preserving these lands will help ensure the survival of wildlife including swallow-tailed kite and the caracara. Together with the two wildlife management areas, this project provides a large area for the public to enjoy hunting, wildlife observation, and other activities.

Manager

The Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC) will manage the Osceola Pine Savannas. The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) Office of Environmental Services (OES) will monitor any conservation easements unless otherwise noted.

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. It is an important habitat to wildlife, especially birds, requiring extensive natural areas. Six Florida Natural Areas Inventory (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. This project may also help complete the Florida National Scenic Trail, a statewide non-motorized trail that crosses a number of Florida Forever project sites.

Osceola Pine Savannas
FNAI Elements

Swallow-tailed Kite	G5/S2
Florida Black Bear	G5T2/S2
Striped Newt	G2G3/S2
Red-cockaded Woodpecker	G3/S2
Eastern Indigo Snake	G3/S3
Gopher Tortoise	G3/S3
Crested Caracara	G5/S2
Loammi Skipper	G1/S1
Arogos Skipper	G3T1T2/S1
Berry's Skipper	G2/S2
Celestial Lily	G2/S2
Giant Orchid	G2G3/S2

22 rare species are associated with the project

Public Use

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

Acquisition Planning

On December 7, 1994, the Land Acquisition Advisory Council (LAAC) added the Osceola Pine Savannas project to the CARL 1995 Priority list. This fee-simple acquisition, sponsored by FNAI, consisted of approximately 42,491 acres, multiple owners, and a 1993 taxable value of $32,430,057.

Essential tracts were determined to be those owned by Robertson, McNamara, Equitable Life (acquired), Donovan, Montsococa, Redding, Keen, Kennedy, Henderson, Campos, and the Mormon Church. The Canaveral Acres subdivision was designated essential

Placed on List	**1995**
Project Area (GIS Acres)	**46,627**
Acres Acquired (GIS)	**19,126***
at a Cost of	**$46,260,334***
Acres Remaining (GIS)	**27,501**
Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	**$17,759,975**

***includes acreage and expenditures by BOT, FWC, and SJRWMD.**

when Dr. Broussard consolidated a significant number of parcels.

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

On June 6, 2002, the Acquisition and Restoration Council (ARC) moved this project to Group A of the Florida Forever (FF) 2002 Priority list and approved a 2,279-acre addition to the project boundary. It was sponsored by Dr. William Broussard, consisted of two owners, and had a 2001 taxable value of $695,238. The Broussard property consisted of 1,282 acres, will be acquired as a conservation easement, and monitored by OES. The Vanosdol property consisted of 997 acres to be purchased as fee-simple. The FWC acquired 904 acres of this property in 2006.

On August 11, 2006, the ARC approved a fee-simple & less-than-fee, 5,529-acre addition (aka Lucky L Ranch) to the project boundary. It was sponsored by TNC & FWC, consisted of 5 ownerships, 25 parcels, and a 2005 taxable value of $1,504,685. The parcels have been designated as essential.

In October 2007, the BOT acquired 1,430 acres from William Broussard that is to be managed as a conservation easement.

In June 2008, 1,649.8 acres were purchased in FWCs Three Lakes Wildlife Management Area (Lucky L Ranch-11 Limited Partnership ownership) for $11,651,000 from FWC's Florida Forever funds, with the FWC to manage the property.

On October 15, 2010 ARC approved a 557-acre ($6,691,997 just value) reduction to the project boundary due to residential/commercial/infrastructure development.

On December 9, 2011, ARC placed this project in the Critical Natural Lands list of projects.

Coordination

St. Johns River Water Management District (SJRWMD) and the FWC have acquired over 19,007 acres (Triple N Ranch WMA) in the northern one-third of the project area. The FWC 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. They have also acquired 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 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.

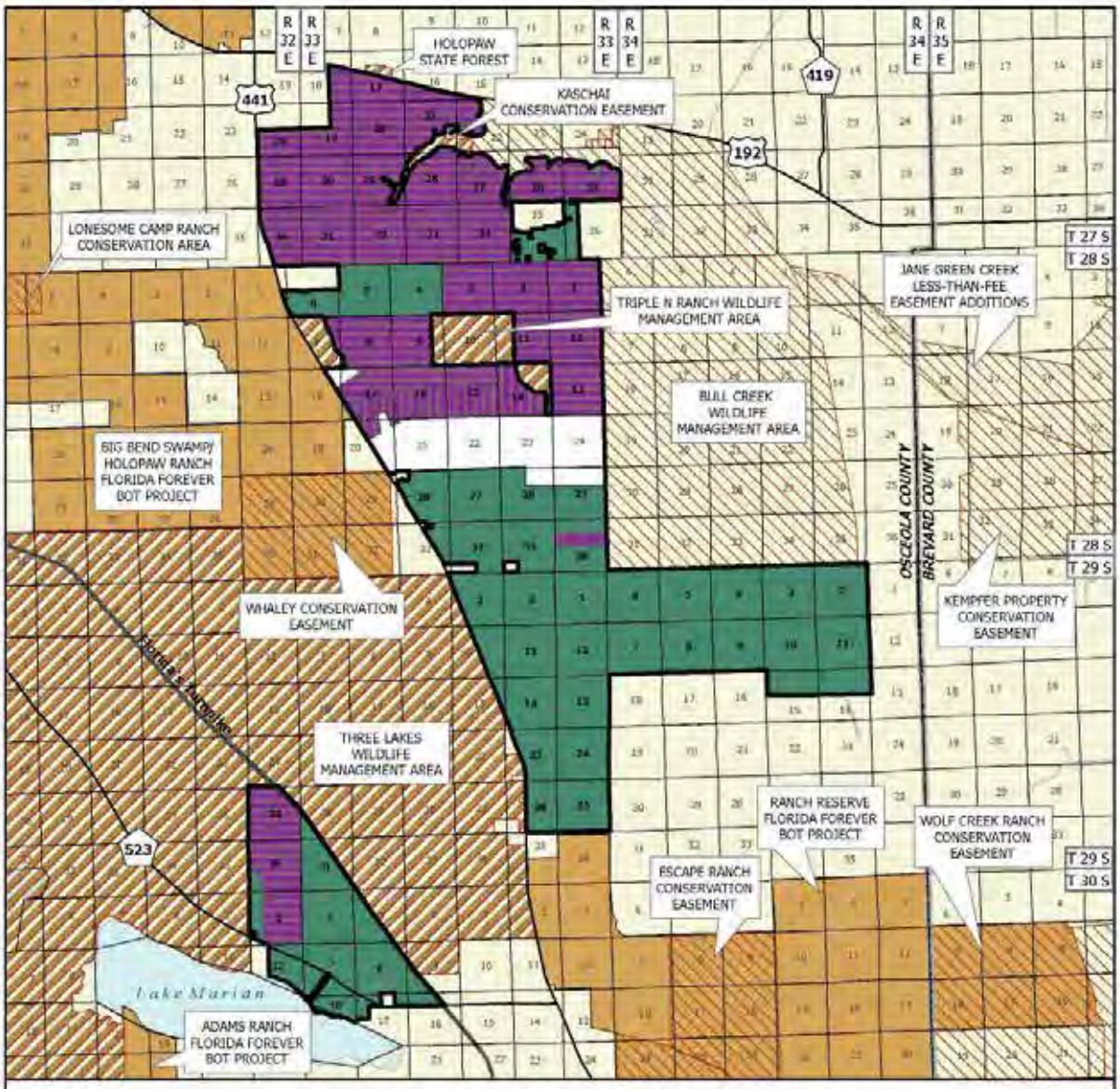
The project should be managed under the multiple-use concept: management activities should be directed first toward preservation of resources and second toward integrating carefully controlled consumptive uses such as hunting and logging. Managers should control access to the project; limit public motor 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 FWC is recommended as lead manager. OES will manage any conservation easements.

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



OSCEOLA PINE SAVANNAS

OSCEOLA COUNTY

- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Acquired for Conservation (Fee Simple)
- Acquired for Conservation (Less-Than-Fee)
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Other Florida Forever BOT Projects
- State Owned Lands
- Other Conservation Lands

0 1 2 4 Miles



OCTOBER 2010

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 recreational uses will also be implemented. A burn management plan will be developed and implemented using conventional and biologically acceptable providing multiple 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 Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services' Florida Forest Service/FFS (aka Division of Forestry/ DOF). 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. A $25 management area stamp would be required to hunt on the area. A management area stamp could also required for all users. Additional revenue would be generated by sales of hunting licenses and special hunting stamps (i.e., archery stamp, turkey stamp, etc.).

Cooperators in management activities The SJRWMD and the FFS are recommended as cooperating managers.

Updated March 21, 2017

Management Cost Summary/FWC

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

Pal-Mar

Martin and Palm Beach Counties — Partnerships

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 ensure habitat for the rare species listed below, will preserve natural lands linking the J. W. Corbett Wildlife Management Area (WMA) with Jonathan Dickinson State Park and other conservation lands, as well as 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.

Managers

The Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC) manages west of I-95 and north of Indiantown Road (Hungryland WEA [Wildlife and Environmental Area]). The Division of Recreation and Parks (DRP), Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) manages east of I-95. Palm Beach County (PBC) manages south of Indiantown Road.

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, red-cockaded woodpecker, and wood stork. It includes the Pine Glades Natural Area, is contiguous with the J.W. Corbett Wildlife Management Area (WMA), the private Pratt-Whitney Preserve and the Cypress Creek lands owned by South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD), and includes a mile-wide connector to Jonathan Dickinson State Park. The project has low archaeological or historic value, except for a segment of the historic Jupiter-Indiantown Road. Urbanization is rapidly isolating the State Park and growth pressures on the uplands in this project are intense.

Pal-Mar
FNAI Elements

Snail Kite	G4G5/S2
Celestial Lily	G2/S2
Meadow Jointvetch	G4/S1
Many-flowered Grass-pink	G2G3/S2S3
Florida Sandhill Crane	G5T2T3/S2S3
Piedmont Jointgrass	G3/S3
Bachman's Sparrow	G3/S3
Round-tailed Muskrat	G3/S3
Wood Stork	G4/S2
Banded Wild-pine	G5/S3
Glossy Ibis	G5/S3
Limpkin	G5/S3

16 rare species are associated with the project

Public Use

Most of this project has been designated for use as a wildlife management area. Plans are for the easternmost portion of the project area to be added to Jonathan Dickinson State Park. Public uses will include hunting, fishing, hiking, horseback riding and nature appreciation. The project area south of Indiantown Road is the Pine Glades Natural Area, managed by PBC. Hunting is not allowed on that site.

Acquisition Planning

Phase I of this project consisted of approximately five larger ownerships, including tracts adjacent to J.W. Corbett WMA, FDIC (acquired by SFWMD and Martin

Placed on List	**1992**
Project Area (GIS Acres)	**36,229**
Acres Acquired (GIS)	**26,671***
at a Cost of	**$16,044,487**
Acres Remaining (GIS)	**9,558**
Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	**$27,570,411**

***includes acreage and expenditures by the SFWMD.**

County), MacArthur (acquired by PBC), Pal-Mar Water Control District (acquired), Lara (acquired by PBC) and Florida National Bank. The MacArthur lands north of Indiantown Road were sold to the State by PBC. 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.

There is very little property remaining to acquire in the PBC side of the project. Martin County and the SFWMD have acquired most of the property on the Martin County side of the project.

In July 2007 the SFWMD acquired a 427-acre parcel parcel from Indiantown Realty Partners LP. The parcel is part of the John C. and Mariana Jones/Hungryland WEA.

On December 9, 2011, ARC placed this project in the Partnerships list of projects.

Coordination
SFWMD, PBC and Martin County are acquisition partners in this project. Most of the larger ownerships have been acquired. PBC has acquired a number of the smaller parcels, totaling 223.63 acres, that are located north of Indiantown Road.

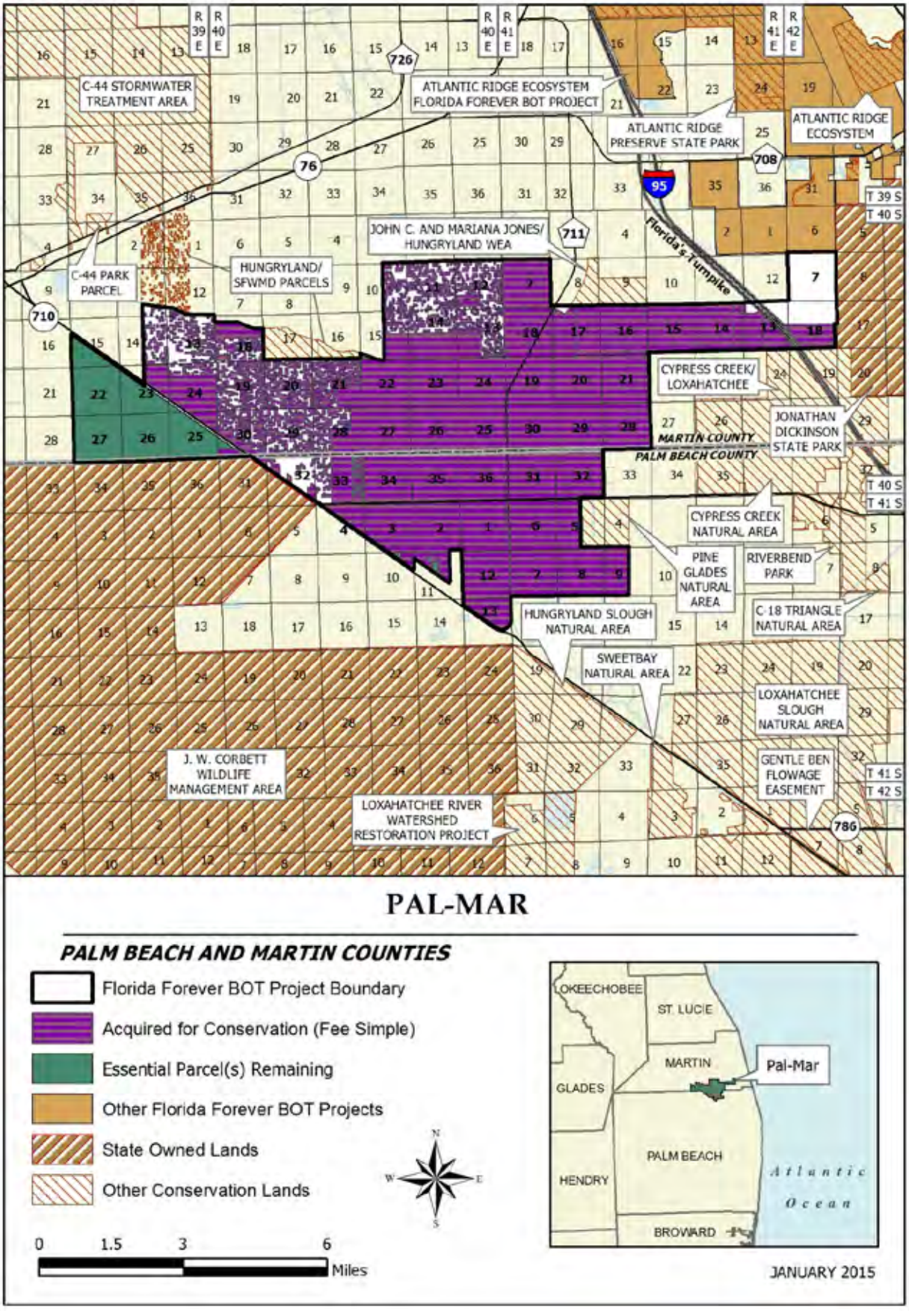


Management Policy Statement
The primary goals of management of the Pal-Mar Florida Forever project are to conserve and protect environmentally unique and irreplaceable lands that contain native, relatively unaltered flora and fauna representing a natural area unique to, or scarce within, a region of 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 WMA on the west with the SFWMD and PBC Cypress Creek lands and Jonathan Dickinson State Park on the east. The size, quality of wildlife resources and location next to the Corbett WMA of the northwestern part qualify it as a WMA. The part that lies south of Indiantown Road is part of the PBC Pine Glades Natural Area. The part of the project east of Interstate 95 is adjacent to Jonathan Dickinson and is a logical addition to that park.

Managers The FWC is manager for the area west of I-95 and north of Indiantown Road (Hungryland WEA). The DRP of DEP is the manager for the area east of I-95; PBC is the manager for the area south of Indiantown Road and a few small areas north of Indiantown Road.

Conditions affecting intensity of management For the project area west of I-95 and north of Indiantown Road, no known conditions 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. The portion of the project south of Indiantown Road is being managed by PBC, which is conducting a multi-year restoration program on the site.



PAL-MAR

PALM BEACH AND MARTIN COUNTIES

- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Acquired for Conservation (Fee Simple)
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Other Florida Forever BOT Projects
- State Owned Lands
- Other Conservation Lands

0 1.5 3 6 Miles

JANUARY 2015

Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure Initial management of the area west of I-95 involved 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. Subsequent resource and recreation management have occurred since the portion of the project north of Indiantown Road has been added to an existing WEA (Hungryland). Management activities, after acquisition of the eastern part, were concentrated on site security, natural and cultural resource protection, and the development of a plan for long-term public use and resource management. Most of the remaining lands to be acquired would represent an addition to an existing WMA (J.W. Corbett) or an existing WEA (Hungryland).

Revenue-generating potential Revenue potential for the western part (excluding the lands owned by PBC) 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 FWC), if the Legislature could approve user fees for nonconsumptive activities. The eastern part will be added to Jonathan Dickinson State Park. No significant revenue is expected to be generated by these lands on their own.

Cooperators in management PBC manages the property south of the Indiantown Road, which is Pine Glades Natural Area.

Management Cost Summary/FWC

Category	Startup	Recurring
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL
Salary	$45,000	$100,000
OPS	$5,000	$5,000
Expense	$30.000	$65,000
OCO	$30,000	$15,000
FCO	$0	$40,000
TOTAL	$110,000	$225,000

Management Cost Summary/DRP

Category	Startup	Recurring
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL
Salary	$0	$0
OPS	$12,000	$12,000
Expense	$0	$0
OCO	$20,000	$1,000
FCO	$60,000	$5,000
TOTAL	$92,000	$18,000

Updated March 21, 2017

Panther Glades

Hendry County

Critical Natural Lands

Purpose for State Acquisition

The Panther Glades project is important to many wildlife species, particularly the Florida panther and the Florida black bear that require extensive areas of habitat to maintain viable populations. This project forms a connection between Devils' Garden, Half Circle L Ranch, and Save Our Everglades Florida Forever projects with the Okalocacoochee Slough State Forest and the Big Cypress National Preserve. This large landscape and watershed in south-central Hendry County would provide important habitat for many species including the Eastern indigo snake, bald eagle, and Florida sandhill crane.

Manager

The Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC) is recommended as the manager. The Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, Florida Forest Service/FFS is recommended as a cooperating agency.

General Description

Located in south-central Hendry County approximately 25 miles southeast of Clewiston and 46 miles northeast of Naples, the project is a mosaic of forested uplands interspersed among forested wetland communities. Ranging approximately 19 miles north to south and nine miles east to west. The far west southern boundary shares one mile with a part of Save Our Everglades project site and the eastern third of the south boundary borders the Big Cypress National Preserve.

Panther Glades
FNAI Elements

Florida Panther	G5T1/S1
Florida Black Bear	G5T2/S2
Swallow-tailed Kite	G5/S2
Florida Sandhill Crane	G5T2T3/S2S3
Hand Fern	G4/S2
Wood Stork	G4/S2
Florida Burrowing Owl	G4T3/S3
Crested Caracara	G5/S2
Bald Eagle	G5/S3
Banded Wild-pine	G5/S3
Glossy Ibis	G5/S3
Limpkin	G5/S3

14 rare species are associated with the project

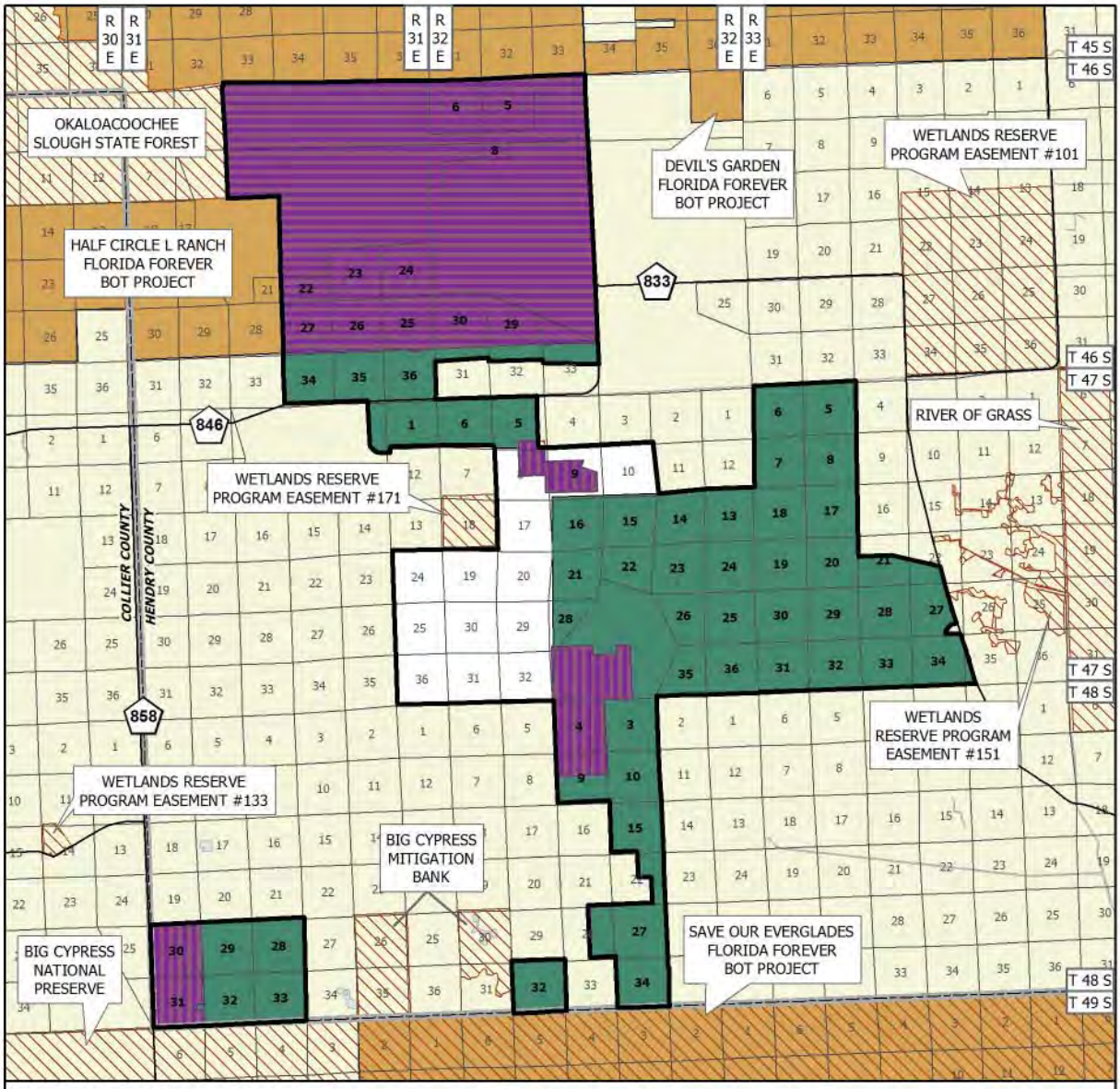
Public Use

The Panther Glades proposal encompasses a wide range of natural resources. A majority of owners wish to sell conservation easements, but a few wish to sell fee title. Less-than-fee acquisition areas may have no, or at best very limited, public recreation depending on whether public access is allowed. However, fee acquisition areas have the potential for varied natural resource recreation. For fee areas, environmental education and potentially ecosystem tourism tied in with nearby public lands may be accommodated. Ecosystem tourism may be appealing to landowners willing to consider conservation easements. Cabins may be appropriate in both cases, particularly if overnight accommodations are to be a part of environmental and ecosystem tourism programs. Further study will need to be accomplished to determine the desirability of cultural resource interpretation.

Acquisition Planning

On January 25, 2001, the Acquisition & Restoration Council (ARC) added the Panther Glades project to Group A of the Florida Forever (FF) 2001 Priority list. This fee-simple & less-than-fee acquisition, sponsored by The Nature Conservancy (TNC), consisted of approximately 21,223 acres, multiple owners, and a 2000 taxable value of $3,947,680. The essential parcels were identified as McDaniel, Jolly, Giddens, Roberts,

Placed on List	**2001**
Project Area (GIS Acres)	**64,810**
Acres Acquired (GIS)	**25,426**
at a Cost of	**$40,564,708**
Acres Remaining (GIS)	**39,384**
Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	**$38,188,781**



PANTHER GLADES

HENDRY COUNTY

- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Acquired for Conservation (Fee Simple)
- Acquired for Conservation (Less-Than-Fee)
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Other Florida Forever BOT Projects
- State Owned Lands
- Other Conservation Lands

0 1 2 4 Miles



SEPTEMBER 2013

and the O R Ranch ownerships in the central and eastern portion of the proposal.

On July 12, 2001, the ARC approved a fee-simple, 20,895-acre addition (aka Dinner Island) to the project boundary. It was sponsored by TNC, consisted of one owner, Hilliard Bros. of Florida LTD, and a 2000 taxable value of $5,364,370.

On December 5, 2002, the ARC approved a fee-simple, 3,860-acre addition (aka Barfield Tract) to the project boundary. It was sponsored by the TNC, consisted of one owner, James Barfield, and a 2002 taxable value of $3,098,640.

On April 18, 2003, the ARC approved a fee-simple, 1,615-acre addition to the project boundary. Sponsored by the ARC Vice Chair Jack Moller, it consisted of one owner, STOF Holding LTD, and a 2003 taxable value of $1,550,990. The addition was a transfer of acreage from the Save Our Everglades FF project into this project.

On June 6, 2003, the ARC approved a fee-simple, 3,711-acre addition (aka Crows Nest Tract) to the project boundary. It was sponsored by the landowner, Robert J. Underbrink, and had a 2002 taxable value of $8,630,020.

On December 14, 2007 ARC voted to move the Panther Glades project to Group B list of the FF priority list. On December 12, 2008 ARC voted to extend the boundary of Panther Glades by adding a less-than-fee 4,208-acre parcel (the McDaniels Ranch Reserve) with a tax value of $20,456,810. This proposal was submitted as a stand-alone project and designated as essential.

On June 12, 2009 ARC voted to add 4,694 acres, with a tax value of $12,300,000, consisting of the Kissimmee Billy Strand (full fee) and the Green Glades/Bergeron (less-than-fee) property to this project. This proposal was submitted as a stand-alone project and designated as essential.

On December 9, 2011, ARC placed this project in the Critical Natural Lands list of projects.

Coordination

TNC is considered an acquisition partner. Efforts will be made to coordinate state and local governmental agencies including the FFS, the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP), and the South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD) in management of the property.

Management Policy

The principal purposes of the project are to protect significant natural habitat important to the Florida panther, Big Cypress black bear, Florida black bear, swallow-tailed kite, multiple wading birds (including wood stork, white ibis, little blue heron, tricolored heron, snowy egret, and great egret) and numerous other rare species, as well as to preserve the hydrological connection with protected lands to the south.

Management Prospectus

Management Goals Priority will be given to the conservation and protection of environmentally unique native habitats and threatened and endangered species. Management programs will be designed to conserve, protect, manage and/or restore important ecosystems, landscapes, forests, and water resources. The tract will also be managed to provide opportunities for hunting, camping, hiking, environmental and cultural resource education, and other natural resource-based recreational activities. Since the principal purposes of the project are to protect habitat for the Florida panther and other species of concern, management goals will be oriented to conservation and protection of these species and to public use that is carefully controlled.

Manager FWC is recommended as the manager. FFS is recommended as a cooperating agency.

Qualification for State Designation The Panther Glades project has the resource diversity to qualify as a wildlife and environmental area.



Conditions Affecting Intensity Of Management Some portions of the project include lands that are low-need tracts, requiring basic resource management including the frequent use of prescribed fire where appropriate. A significant portion of the uplands have been developed for agriculture or other purposes; therefore, restoration activities are contemplated for some of the acreage. The primary management needed for perpetuation of the less disturbed natural communities would involve the introduction of prescribed fire and control of human access. Biotic surveys should be a priority, since there are potentially many taxa of rare or listed species. Development of facilities would be kept to the minimum level necessary to assure a high quality recreational experience, and any such development would be confined to areas of previous disturbance. Restoration activities would focus around reforestation of pasturelands and hydrological restoration following a full assessment of the necessity for such activities. Invasive non-indigenous species can likely be controlled if control activities are implemented hastily.

Timetable For Implementing Management Provisions During the first year after acquisition, emphasis will be placed on site security, posting boundaries, public access, fire management, resource inventory, exotic species control, and removal of refuse. A management plan will be developed by the FWC describing the management goals and specific objectives necessary to implement future resource management. The management plan will also establish future roles of cooperating entities including governmental agencies and other stakeholders.

Longer-range plans will stress ecosystem management and the protection and management of threatened and endangered species. Following completion of plant community inventory and historic vegetation analysis, quantified vegetation management objectives would be developed pursuant to the FWC objective-based vegetation management process. Additionally, the Wildlife Conservation Prioritization and Recovery program of FWC would provide assessment, recovery, and planning support for project and to enhance management of focal species and recovery of listed species. 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. Programs providing multiple recreational uses will also be implemented. Environmentally sensitive areas will be identified and appropriate protective measures will be implemented on 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. Archaeological and historic sites would be managed in coordination with the Florida Department of State, Division of Historical Resources (DHR).

Estimate Of Revenue-Generating Potential The revenue generating potential is not known and will depend upon future uses to be approved in the management plan. Since very little of the project is currently appropriate for forest products production, future revenue from timber resources will depend on successful reforestation and management of the restored pasturelands and other disturbed areas. If managers' assessments indicate it would be appropriate, some revenues might be generated from grazing leases in flatwoods or pastured areas not restored in the interest of habitat diversity or due to lack of funding. Additional revenue would be generated from sales of hunting licenses, fishing licenses, wildlife management area permits, and other special hunting permits and user fees. Some revenues might be realized in the future from recreational user fees and ecotourism activities, if such projects can be economically developed. Long-term value of ecosystem services to local and regional land and water resources, and to human health, are expected to be significant if the Legislature appropriates funds for land management.

Recommendations As To Other Governmental Agency Involvement FWC should cooperate with other state and local governmental agencies including FFS, DEP, and SFWMD in management of the property.

Updated March 22, 2017

Peace River Refuge

DeSoto County **Less-Than-Fee**

Purpose for State Acquisition

The purpose for the proposed acquisition is to buffer and preserve the water quality and habitat of the Peace River and its creeks; to protect the water quality for the downstream Charlotte Harbor Estuary; to protect aquatic and upland wildlife associated with the floodplains, rivers, creeks and estuary; and to provide for a diverse array of natural-resource-based recreational opportunities for Florida residents and visitors if any of the fee-simple parcels are offered for purchase.

The Peace River Refuge project meets Florida Forever measures of using alternatives to fee-simple acquisitions; of protecting strategic habitats, natural floodplains and significant surface waters.

Manager

Office of Environmental Services (OES) of the Division of State Lands (DSL), or its successor, would serve as the conservation-easement monitor unless otherwise noted.

General Description

The Peace River Refuge Florida Forever proposal is in central DeSoto County, southwest of the city of Arcadia. Beginning at SR 70 in Arcadia, the proposal extends a total of approximately seven miles south, flanking the Peace River on both sides for six river miles and then bordering only the east side of the river for four more river miles south of CR 760. Additionally, the eastern portion of the proposal contains frontage along Joshua Creek, a Peace River tributary. Most of the proposal's eastern boundary is formed by an abandoned railroad grade located less than one mile west of US 17. Although the proposal is mainly contiguous, it contains inholdings consisting of a six-acre parcel fronting the east side of the river and many smaller lots on the western half of the property. Overall, the site is primarily hardwood forested uplands; however, bottomland forests and open point bars are associated with the river and old meander features of the floodplain. Approximately 88 percent of the proposal can be classified as natural communities.

Most uplands on the proposal are mesic hammock with a live oak canopy over a predominantly saw palmetto understory. While flooding from the Peace River likely inundates many of these hammocks occasionally or even annually, the land is dry for most of the year.

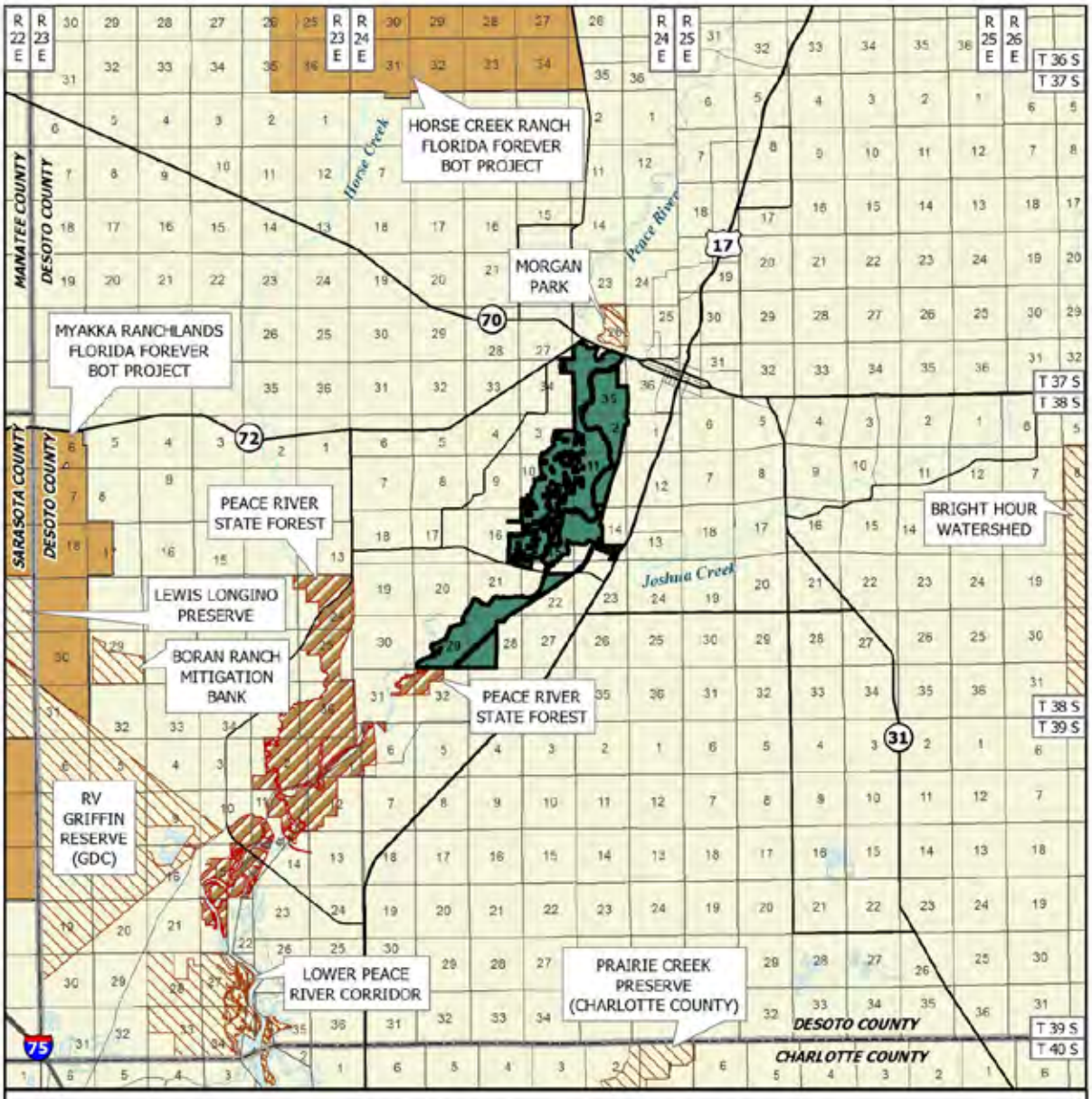
Much of the land on the northeastern portion of the proposal has been converted to improved pastures. Scattered oaks are common throughout these pastures. Various other clearings are scattered on the property, including areas with standing structures (hunt camps, bridges, and remnants of old buildings such as a saw mill on the western side of the property).

Public Use

If acquired as a less-than-fee property, public access would depend on the terms of access permitted by the owner as part of the conservation easement agreement. The landowners have indicated that they are open to some portions of their property being acquired in fee-simple.

Peace River Refuge FNAI Elements	
Wood Stork	G4/S2
Little Blue Heron	G5/S4
2 rare species are associated with the project	

Placed on List	**2010**
Project Area (GIS Acres)	**3,850**
Acres Acquired (GIS)	**0**
at a Cost of	**$0**
Acres Remaining (GIS)	**3,850**
Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	**$12,567,267**



PEACE RIVER REFUGE

DESOTO COUNTY

- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Other Florida Forever BOT Projects
- State Owned Lands
- Other Conservation Lands



0 1.5 3 6 Miles

JANUARY 2015

Acquisition Planning
On June 11, 2010, the Acquisition and Restoration Council (ARC) added the Peace River Refuge project to the Florida Forever list in the Less-Than-Fee category.

Coordination
There are no known acquisition partners at this time.

Management Policy Statement
As a proposed conservation easement or other less-than-fee interest, the project will be managed by the private landowner with restrictions under the agreement. The purchase of development rights, the prohibition of any further conversion of existing natural areas to agricultural uses, and limited public access to some sites will likely be the primary focus of the conservation easement.

Management Prospectus
Qualifications for state designation The Peace River Refuge project meets Florida Forever measures of using alternatives to fee-simple acquisitions and of protecting Strategic Habitat Areas, natural floodplains and significant surface waters. It is important to buffer and preserve the water quality and habitat of the Peace River and its creeks and to protect the water quality for the downstream Charlotte Harbor Estuary.
Manager Landowner with the OES, or its successor, would serve as the conservation easement monitor.
Conditions affecting intensity of management Property is impacted by historical phosphate mining in the late 19th and early 20th centuries and logging operations and agriculture and wildlife game farming which have resulted in a sub-par classification for all the native habitat types. Removing the high fence enclosures used to cage exotic animals (elk and buffalo) would leave the property open for a black bear passageway. Clearings and low meander features appear to have been deepened. Disturbed areas include pasture; clearings; roads (including abandoned railroad grade); canal/ditch or impoundment; and utility corridor. Additionally, the upland habitat at the Peace River Refuge was platted for development in the 1970's; although development did not occur, roads and culverts were added, altering the natural hydrology. The timber harvests during the 1970's and lack of prescribed fire have left the historically mixed-pine hardwood forest devoid of any pines.
Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure Not applicable to a conservation easement.
Revenue-generating potential None, under a conservation easement.
Cooperators in management activities The landowner and staff of the OES.
Management costs and sources of revenue Purchase of a conservation easement over the property would be most beneficial for protecting the Peace River and for providing habitat for rare plants and animals. The cost of the monitoring contractor plus staff time in the OES would add to the administrative costs of the easement. No sources of revenue are known at this time.

Updated March 22, 2017

Perdido Pitcher Plant Prairie

Escambia County **Critical Natural Lands**

Purpose for State Acquisition

The pine flatwoods and swamps west of Pensacola are interspersed with wet grassy prairies dotted with carnivorous pitcher plants that are 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. Acquisition of this project is essential to the US Navy's base-buffering initiative.

Manager

Florida Department of Environmental Protection's Division of Recreation and Parks (DRP).

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.

Perdido Pitcher Plant Prairie
FNAI Elements

Sweet Pitcherplant	G4/S3
Escambia Crayfish	G2/S2
Large-leaved Jointweed	G3/S3

4 rare species are associated with the project

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

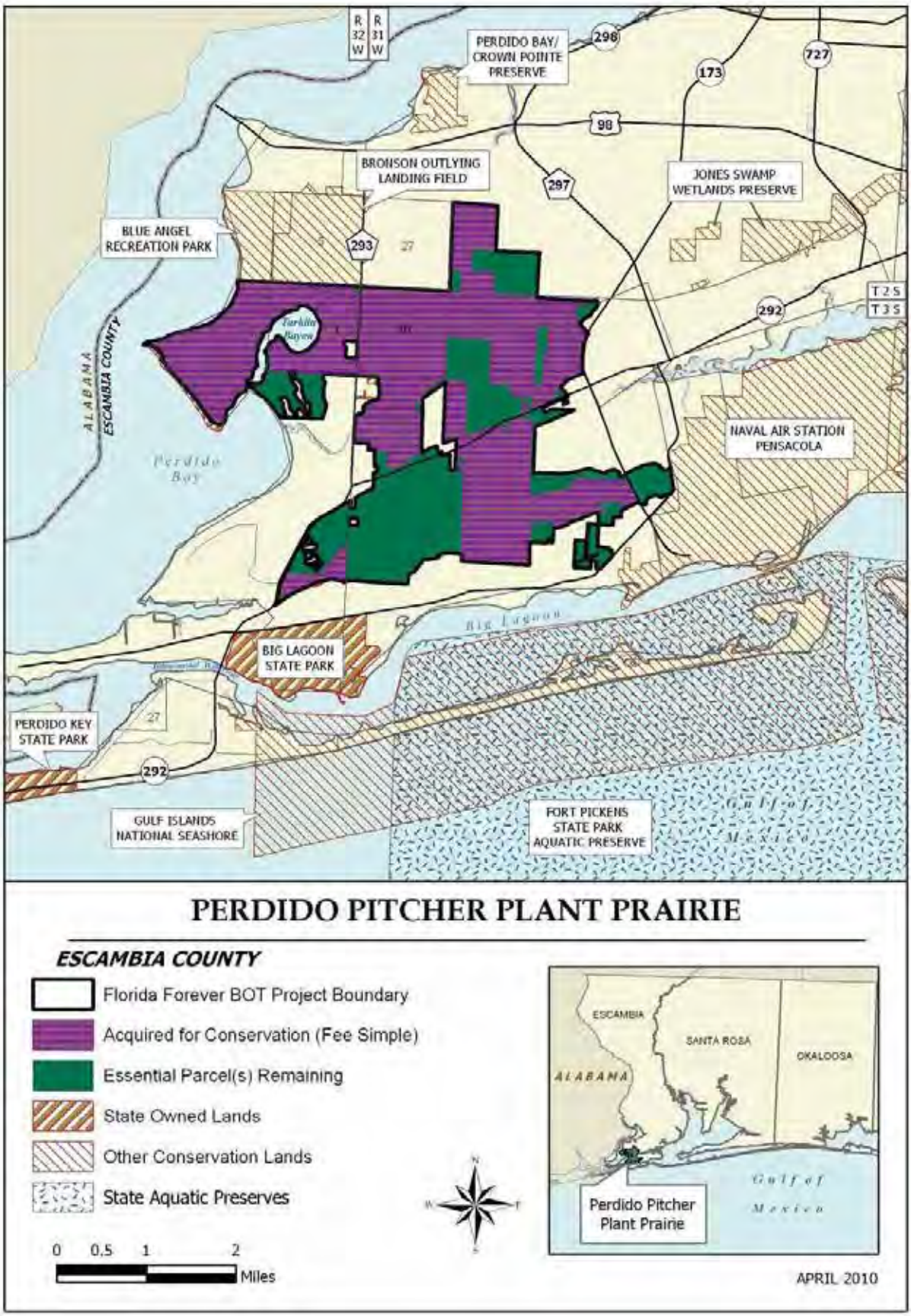
On December 7, 1994, the Land Acquisition Advisory Council (LAAC) added the Perdido Pitcher Plant Prairie project to the CARL Priority list. This fee-simple acquisition, sponsored by the Florida Natural Areas Inventory (FNAI), consisted of approximately 5,515 acres, multiple owners, and a 1993 taxable value of $3,210,940.

On October 15, 1998, LAAC redefined the essential parcels to include all areas except those indicated on map. On December 3, 1998, the LAAC approved a fee-simple, 385-acre addition to the project boundary. It was sponsored by the Friends of the Prairie group, consisted of 23 owners, and a 1997 taxable value of $380,371.

Acquisition work is proceeding on the important resource areas and in areas needed for connectivity and optimum management. Two large ownerships within the project boundary remain, along with several smaller parcels. Significant pitcher plant prairies in sections 11,

Placed on List	**1995**
Project Area (GIS Acres)	**6,798**
Acres Acquired (GIS)	**4,420**
at a Cost of	**$27,299,939**
Acres Remaining (GIS)	**2,378**
Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	**$11,544,945**

Note: 658 acres removed on 4/16/2010 due to residential/commercial infrastructure/development.


R 32 W
R 31 W
PERDIDO BAY/ CROWN POINTE PRESERVE
298
727
173
98
BRONSON OUTLYING LANDING FIELD
297
JONES SWAMP WETLANDS PRESERVE
BLUE ANGEL RECREATION PARK
293
27
T 2 S
T 3 S
292
ALABAMA
ESCAMBIA COUNTY
Perdido Bay
NAVAL AIR STATION PENSACOLA
Big Lagoon
BIG LAGOON STATE PARK
PERDIDO KEY STATE PARK
27
292
GULF ISLANDS NATIONAL SEASHORE
FORT PICKENS STATE PARK AQUATIC PRESERVE
Gulf of Mexico
PERDIDO PITCHER PLANT PRAIRIE
ESCAMBIA COUNTY
Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
Acquired for Conservation (Fee Simple)
Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
State Owned Lands
Other Conservation Lands
State Aquatic Preserves
0 0,5 1 2
Miles
ESCAMBIA
SANTA ROSA
OKALOOSA
ALABAMA
Gulf of Mexico
Perdido Pitcher Plant Prairie
APRIL 2010

12, 20 and 21 and the area surrounding Tarkiln Bayou and Garcon Swamp are important first priorities.

In April 2010, ARC voted to remove 658 acres because of existing residential, commercial and infrastructure development.

On December 9, 2011, ARC placed this project in the Critical Natural Lands list of projects.

Coordination
The Nature Conservancy, as an intermediary in this project, is considered a partner as well as the Northwest Florida Water Management District (NWFWMD).

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 DRP is the recommended manager. Lands acquired within the project boundary are being managed as Tarkiln Bayou Preserve State Park.
Conditions affecting intensity of management
The Perdido Pitcher Plant Prairie 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 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.
Cooperators in management activities No local governments or others are recommended for management of this project.

Updated March 22, 2017

Management Cost Summary/DRP

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

Pierce Mound Complex

Franklin County **Critical Historical Resources**

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 historical 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
Florida Department of Environmental Protection's (DEP) Florida Coastal Office (formerly CAMA, Coastal and Aquatic Managed Areas). The DEP's Division of Recreation & Parks (DRP) will manage the Orman site.

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.

Pierce Mound Complex FNAI Elements	
Apalachicola Alligator Snapping Turtle	G2G3/S2
Spiny Softshell	G5/S3
Eastern River Cooter	G5T5/S3
3 rare species are associated with the project	

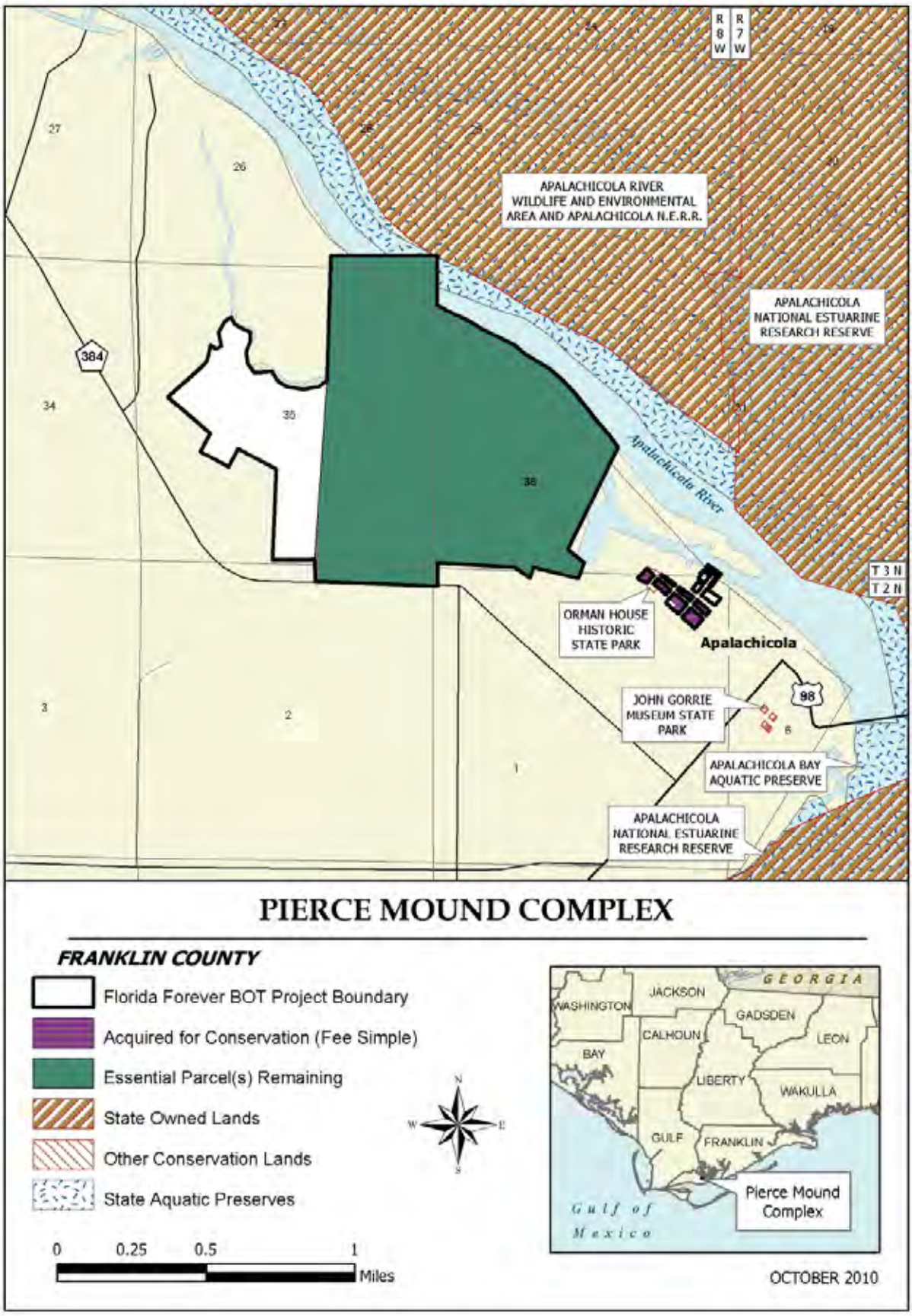
Public Use
The project will be designated as an archaeological site. It will give the public an opportunity to learn about the archaeological remains, hike and picnic.

Acquisition Planning
On December 7, 1994, the Land Acquisition and Advisory Council (LAAC) added the Pierce Mound Complex project to the Conservation & Recreation Lands (CARL) 1995 Priority list. This fee-simple acquisition, sponsored by the Division of Historical Resources (DHR), consisted of approximately 559 acres, nine owners, and a 1993 taxable value of $877,311. The nine landowners are as follows: David Miller (Mahr), John G. Hodges, Sharon Delores Connell Shuler, Joe Lindsey, Franklin County, Alvin Pines, Christene Rhodes, ANRR Company, and the City of Apalachicola. The essential parcel to acquire is the Mahr tract.

On June 27, 2000, the Acquisition & Restoration Council (ARC) approved a fee-simple, 10-acre addition to the project boundary. It was sponsored by the City of Apalachicola, consisted of four owners (Roger Ingram, Apalachicola Oyster Works Inc., Douglas Gaidry, and the City of Apalachicola), and a 1999 taxable value of $787,585. The addition included the Orman House, Chapman Botanical Garden (owned by the City), and two other parcels. The historic Orman house (1-acre) has been acquired.

On June 9, 2006, ARC moved this project to Group A of the 2006 Florida Forever (FF) Priority list. On December 10, 2010, ARC voted to move this project from the Critical Natural Lands category to a new category called, “Critical Historical Resources.”

Placed on List	**1994**
Project Area (GIS Acres)	**568**
Acres Acquired (GIS)	**9**
at a Cost of	**$810,000**
Acres Remaining (GIS)	**558**
Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	**$1,661,968**


R 8 W
R 7 W
APALACHICOLA RIVER WILDLIFE AND ENVIRONMENTAL AREA AND APALACHICOLA N.E.R.R.
APALACHICOLA NATIONAL ESTUARINE RESEARCH RESERVE
384
Apalachicola River
T 3 N
T 2 N
ORMAN HOUSE HISTORIC STATE PARK
Apalachicola
JOHN GORRIE MUSEUM STATE PARK
98
APALACHICOLA BAY AQUATIC PRESERVE
APALACHICOLA NATIONAL ESTUARINE RESEARCH RESERVE
PIERCE MOUND COMPLEX
FRANKLIN COUNTY
Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
Acquired for Conservation (Fee Simple)
Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
State Owned Lands
Other Conservation Lands
State Aquatic Preserves
N
W
E
S
0
0.25
0.5
1
Miles
GEORGIA
WASHINGTON
JACKSON
GADSDEN
CALHOUN
LEON
BAY
LIBERTY
WAKULLA
GULF
FRANKLIN
Pierce Mound Complex
Gulf of Mexico
OCTOBER 2010

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

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 DEP's Florida Coastal Office 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 Florida Coastal Office 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.

Updated March 22, 2017

Management Cost Summary/CAMA

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

Pine Island Slough Ecosystem

Indian River and Osceola Counties **Critical Natural Lands**

Purpose for State Acquisition

Public acquisition of this project will contribute to the following Florida Forever goals: (1) Increase the protection of Florida's biodiversity at the species, natural community, and landscape levels – preserves habitat for several rare species of vascular flora and rare animals; (2) Increase natural resource-based public recreation and educational opportunities – provides a potential for a diverse recreational experiences such as hiking, camping, nature appreciation; bird watching, and horseback riding, to name a few; (3) Protect, restore, and maintain the quality and natural functions of land, water, and wetland systems of the state – constitutes an intact example of an endemic Florida ecosystem. This project may also help complete the Florida National Scenic Trail, a statewide non-motorized trail that crosses a number of Florida Forever project sites.

Manager

Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC) has been designated as the lead manager.

General Description

The Pine Island Slough Ecosystem project consists of approximately 48,973 (GIS) acres in Osceola and Indian River Counties. This landscape of intact ecological upland and wetland habitat is reminiscent of the kind of landscape that once dominated Central Florida in pre-European settlement times. It is contiguous with the Kissimmee Prairie Preserve State Park, which is noted for its high quality resource values, and the project's acquisition would allow for the protection of and management of additional high ecological quality habitats in an area of Florida with significant vertebrate wildlife, hydrological values and other important natural resource attributes.

Public Use

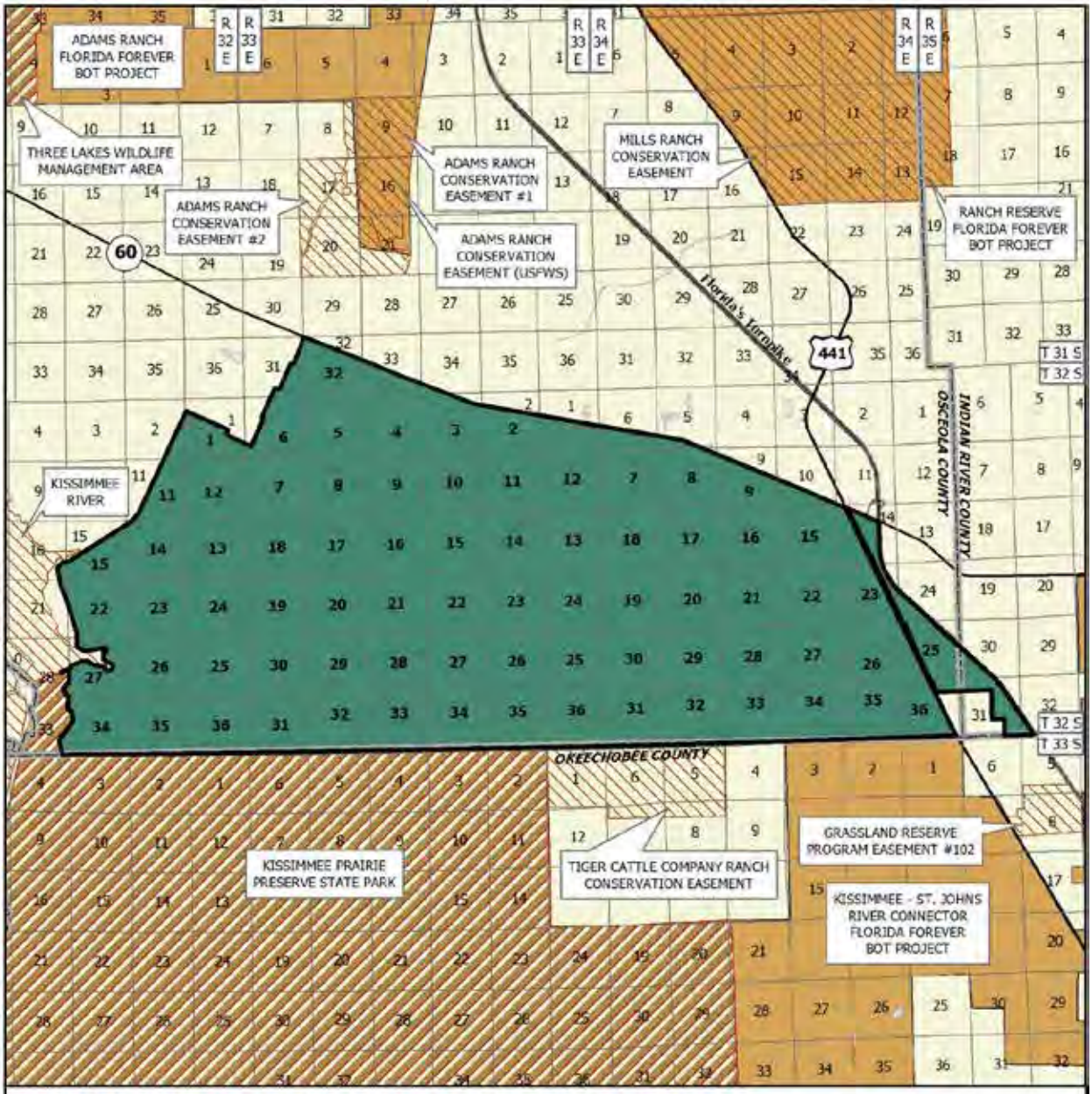
The size, resource values and location of the Pine Island Slough project provides a potential for a diverse recreational experience. The size, location and high resource quality of Pine Island Slough offers potential for recreational activities typically envisioned on high quality state-owned conservation land (i.e., this would not include the more intensively developed uses like ball fields, playgrounds, off-road-vehicle or motocross tracks). Since its principal purposes include protection of biodiversity, and provision of resource-based public recreational and educational opportunities, programs would be oriented towards conservation and protection of wildlife species, with careful control of public uses. Development of facilities, as on all wildlife management areas, would be the minimal amount necessary to assure a high quality recreational experience. Development would be confined to areas of previous disturbance.

Acquisition Planning

On August 20, 2004, the Acquisition and Restoration Council (ARC) added the Pine Island Slough Ecosystem project to Group A of the Florida Forever (FF) 2004 Priority list. This fee-simple acquisition,

Pine Island Slough Ecosystem FNAI Elements	
Florida Grasshopper Sparrow	G5T1/S1
Florida Scrub-jay	G2/S2
Red-cockaded Woodpecker	G3/S2
Gopher Tortoise	G3/S3
Florida Sandhill Crane	G5T2T3/S2S3
Large-flowered Rosemary	G3/S3
Nodding Pinweed	G3/S3
Crested Caracara	G5/S2
Eastern Diamondback Rattlesnake	G4/S3
9 rare species are associated with the project	

Placed on List	**2004**
Project Area (GIS Acres)	**48,973**
Acres Acquired (GIS)	**0**
at a Cost of	**$0**
Acres Remaining (GIS)	**48,973**
Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	**$13,144,221**



PINE ISLAND SLOUGH ECOSYSTEM

OSCEOLA AND INDIAN RIVER COUNTIES

- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Other Florida Forever BOT Projects
- State Owned Lands
- Other Conservation Lands



0 1.5 3 6 Miles

MARCH 2016

by the Nature Conservancy (TNC), consisted of approximately 49,583 acres, a single owner, Latt Maxcy Corp., and a 2003 taxable value of $13,144,221. On June 5, 2005 ARC moved Pine Island Slough Ecosystem to the Group B list.

On December 9, 2011, ARC placed this project in the Critical Natural Lands list of projects.

Coordination

The Office of Environmental Services is pursuing partnerships with South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD) and the counties. TNC is considered a partner on this project.

Management Policy Statement

The FWC proposes to manage the Pine Island Slough project for protection and management of high ecological quality habitats in an area of Florida with significant vertebrate wildlife, hydrological values and other important natural resource attributes. It is contiguous with the Kissimmee Prairie Preserve State Park, which is noted for its high quality resource values. This area should be restored to a natural character to the greatest extent possible. The placement of facilities shall be restricted to existing disturbed areas. Public and private uses that are incompatible or would interfere with the protection, restoration or management of the natural resources, for which this project is to be acquired, shall be prohibited.

Management Prospectus

Qualifications for State Designation The proposed project would be expected to provide additional habitat for many focal species, which according to the FWC, are indicators of natural communities, and suitable habitat conditions for other wildlife species. The list of species documented or reported to occur within the proposal predicts that as many as five focal species may occur on the property. The FWC environmental resource analysis shows strategic habitat conservation areas to exist within the Pine Island Slough proposed project for three species: crested caracara, Florida grasshopper sparrow and the mottled duck. Many important conservation lands have become increasingly isolated and no longer support viable populations of large widely ranging mammals and other species of wildlife. The Florida Forever Program identifies projects which provide for increased connectivity across the landscape, and which serve as ecological greenways, which provide improved habitats for fish and wildlife, opportunities for outdoor recreation, and improved conservation of other natural resources. The Pine Island Slough Ecosystem proposed project would contribute to landscape connectivity by means of linkage to existing managed areas, and especially if acquisition of adjoining or nearby Florida Forever projects can be accomplished. These Florida Forever projects in the conservation landscape surrounding the Pine Island Slough Ecosystem proposal include the Bombing Range Ridge project, the Kissimmee-St. Johns River Connector project, and the Ranch Reserve project.

Manager FWC has been designated as the lead manager.

Conditions Affecting Intensity of Management Some portions of the project include lands that are low-need tracts, requiring application of resource management methods, including the frequent use of prescribed fire where appropriate. However, since an estimated 47% of the project area has been disturbed for silviculture or other purposes, additional methods would be necessary for some management units in order to accomplish objectives for restoration to a desired future condition. The FWC would conduct historic vegetation analysis to determine appropriate desired future conditions, objectives, and restoration methods. This is especially important for conservation of habitats and populations of imperiled or rare species. The primary methods for perpetuation of the less disturbed natural communities might involve, for example, the reintroduction of prescribed fire and control of human uses in certain management units. Although exotic plants have not yet been observed to pose an imminent threat to the ecological integrity of the proposed project, there will be surveillance for, and removal of such infestations of exotic invasive species.

Timetable for Implementing Management During the first year after acquisition, emphasis would be placed on site security, posting boundaries, public access, fire management, resource inventory and removal of refuse. A conceptual management plan would be developed by the FWC describing the management goals and specific objectives necessary to implement future resource management. Long-range goals would emphasize ecosystem management and the conservation of fish and wildlife.

After the inventory of the plant community and historic vegetation is finished, quantified vegetation management objectives would be developed using the FWC objective-based vegetation management process. Essential roads would be stabilized to provide all-weather public access and management operations. Programs providing multiple recreational uses would also be implemented. An all-season prescribed burning management plan would be developed and implemented using conventional and biologically acceptable methods. Natural plant communities would be managed to benefit native wildlife resources. Growing-season prescribed burning would be used where appropriate to best achieve management objectives. These resources would be managed using acceptable silvicultural practices where appropriate, practical, and in pursuit of wildlife habitat objectives. Archaeological and historic sites would be managed in coordination with the Division of Historical Resources (DHR). Potential for these sites to occur in the project area is moderate.

Revenue Generating Potential Management would seek to improve the revenue-generating potential of areas currently in forest products production by improving wildlife diversity and resource-based recreation in such areas. Additional revenue would be generated from sales of hunting licenses, fishing licenses, wildlife management area stamps and other special hunting stamps. Some revenues might be realized in the future from recreational user fees and ecotourism activities, if such projects could be economically developed.

Capital Project Expenditures Projections of Florida Forever capital project expenditures believed to be needed for this project are not available at this time.

Updated February 9, 2016

Management Costs and Sources of Revenue

Budget needs for interim management are estimated as follows:

REVENUE SOURCES, MANAGEMENT COSTS AND EMPLOYEES NEEDED*

Category	Start-up	Recurring
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL
Resource Mgt.	$598,900	$790,661
Administration	$75,494	$25,133
Support	$149,080	$31,566
Capital Improvements	$1,091,187	$137,415
Visitor Svcs/Recreation	$1,888	$141
Law Enforcement	$34,511	$34.511
TOTAL	$1,951,060	$1,019,426

*Figures include salary for 10 FTEs.

Pineland Site Complex

Lee County **Critical Historical Resources**

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 archeologically 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 University of Florida Foundation

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.

Pineland Site Complex FNAI Elements
no rare species are associated with the project

Acquisition Planning
Essential parcels include all ownerships except: American Bible Church, Sapp, Samadani, and Celec. Several houses, built atop 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. Another is being negotiated as a conservation easement. Negotiations on the core parcel have begun.

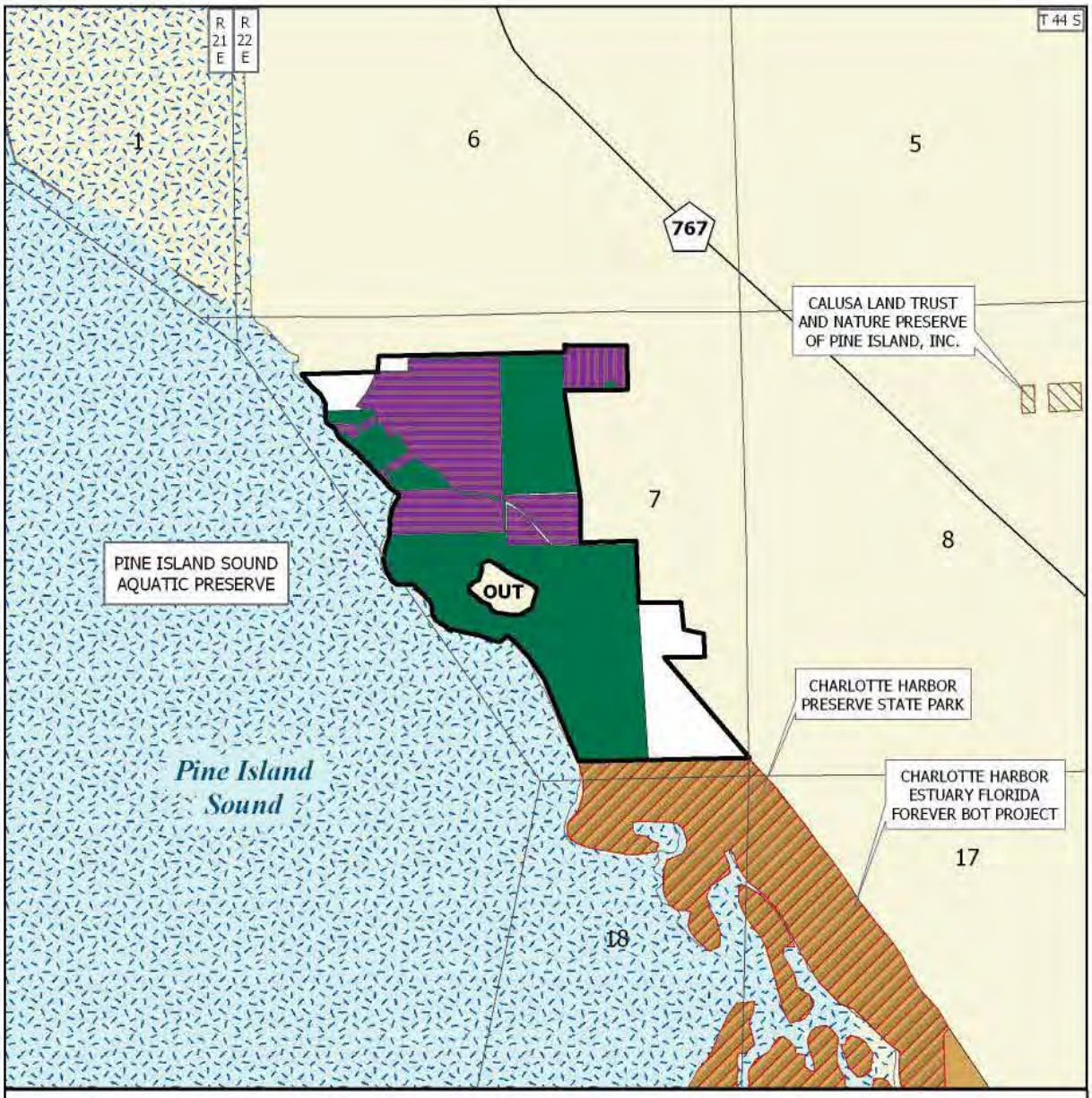
On October 15, 1998, the LAMAC revised the designation of the following parcels to essential: The Cloisters and Jessy Chris. On December 10, 2010, the ARC voted to move this project from the Critical Natural Lands category to a new category called, "Critical Historical Resources."

On December 9, 2011, ARC placed this project in the Critical Historical Resources list of projects.

Coordination
The Archeological Conservancy was an intermediary in the acquisition of the acreage that has been acquired. In addition, the University of Florida Foundation, Lee County, and Calusa Land Trust are considered partners on this project.

Management Policy Statement
The primary objective of management of the Pineland Site Complex 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

Placed on List	**1996**
Project Area (GIS Acres)	**207**
Acres Acquired (GIS)	**62**
at a Cost of	**$1,355,000**
Acres Remaining (GIS)	**145**
Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	**$1,308,148**



PINELAND SITE COMPLEX

LEE COUNTY

- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Acquired for Conservation (Fee Simple)
- Acquired for Conservation (Less-Than-Fee)
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Other Florida Forever BOT Projects
- State Owned Lands
- Other Conservation Lands
- State Aquatic Preserves

N, W, E, S

0 0.125 0.25 0.5 Miles



OCTOBER 2009

with scientific research on this site and give the public 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 site's archaeological resources. 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 University of Florida Foundation is recommended as the lead manager.

Conditions affecting intensity of management needs will include maintenance (fences, week and exotic plant control, etc.) and security (periodic patrol of the more remote wetlands areas, active surveillance of the central site area).

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

Within the first year after acquisition, initial or intermediate activities will concentrate on site security, resource inventory, and property maintenance (cleaning up of dumped materials, exotic plant eradication, etc.). A master plan 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.

Updated March 21, 2017

Management Cost Summary

Category Source of Funds	Startup Grants	Development Grants	Implementation 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

Pinhook Swamp

Baker and Columbia Counties — Critical Natural Lands

Purpose for State Acquisition

Pinhook Swamp: 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.

Suwannee Buffers (Deep Creek Site): 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 Deep Creek Site 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, enhancing the water quality of the river and its tributaries; protecting northern plants that grow along the river and rare fish that live in the river; and giving the public scenic areas to enjoy for years to come. The Florida National Scenic Trail, a cross-Florida hiking and non-motorized trail, is also planned to cross this project. The trail is a congressionally designated national scenic trail.

Pinhook Swamp
FNAI Elements

Florida Black Bear	G5T2/S2
Florida Sandhill Crane	G5T2T3/S2S3
Gopher Tortoise	G3/S3
Swallow-tailed Kite	G5/S2
Suwannee Alligator Snapping Turtle	G1G2/S1S2
Okefenokee Zale Moth	G2/S1
Large Rosebud Orchid	G4/S1
Carpenter Frog	G4/S1
Pondspice	G3?/S2
Many-lined Salamander	G5/S1
Gopher Frog	G3/S3
Suwannee Cooter	G5T3/S3

21 rare species are associated with the project

Managers

Pinhook Swamp: United States Forest Service (USFS) and the Florida Forest Service/FFS, Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services. Division of Recreation and Parks (DRP), Florida Department of Environmental Protection (southern Deep Creek); the FFS (northern Deep Creek).

General Description

Pinhook Swamp: 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-threatened Florida sandhill crane. The Swamp is connected to the Suwannee River, St. Mary's River and the Okefenokee Swamp. The archaeological and historic value of the project is low to moderate. The greatest threats to the area are intensive silviculture and mining.

Placed on List	**1992**
Project Area (GIS Acres)	**183,800**
Acres Acquired (GIS)	**129,994***
at a Cost of	**$65,183,376**
Acres Remaining (GIS)	**53,806**
Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	**$16,469,070**

***Includes acreage acquired by the Suwannee River Water Management District**



PINHOOK SWAMP: OVERVIEW

BAKER AND COLUMBIA COUNTIES

Map 1
A. Pinhook Swamp Site (western part)
B. Deep Creek Drainage Tract Site

Map 2
A. Pinhook Swamp Site (eastern part)

0 5 10 20
Miles



OCTOBER 2005

The Deep Creek Drainage Tract protects buffer areas of four tributaries of the Suwannee River and much of the watershed of Deep Creek and serves as a corridor between the Osceola National Forest, Big Shoals State Park, and Suwannee River Water Management District lands along the River.

Public Use
The Pinhook Swamp is designated as a forest with such uses as fishing, hunting, canoeing, camping and hiking. The Deep Creek 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
The large Rayonier tract connecting the Osceola National Forest to the Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge has been acquired by the state. It will be used as the basis for a land-and-minerals exchange with the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Forest Service. Pinhook Swamp: 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 project for exchange purposes.

On August 22, 2000, the Acquisition and Restoration Council added 25,000 acres to the Pinhook Swamp project boundary.

At the April 6, 2001, Council meeting, the Suwannee Buffers, Deep Creek Site was combined with the Pinhook Swamp project boundary.

On October 24, 2002 the Council added 4,585 acres to the project boundaries.

On June 4, 2004 the Council added 31,225 acres in Baker County, previously assumed to be included, as part of a 2000 boundary amendment, in the boundaries of the Pinhook Swamp project.

The BOT acquired 8,311 acres in August 2005 through five conservation easements.

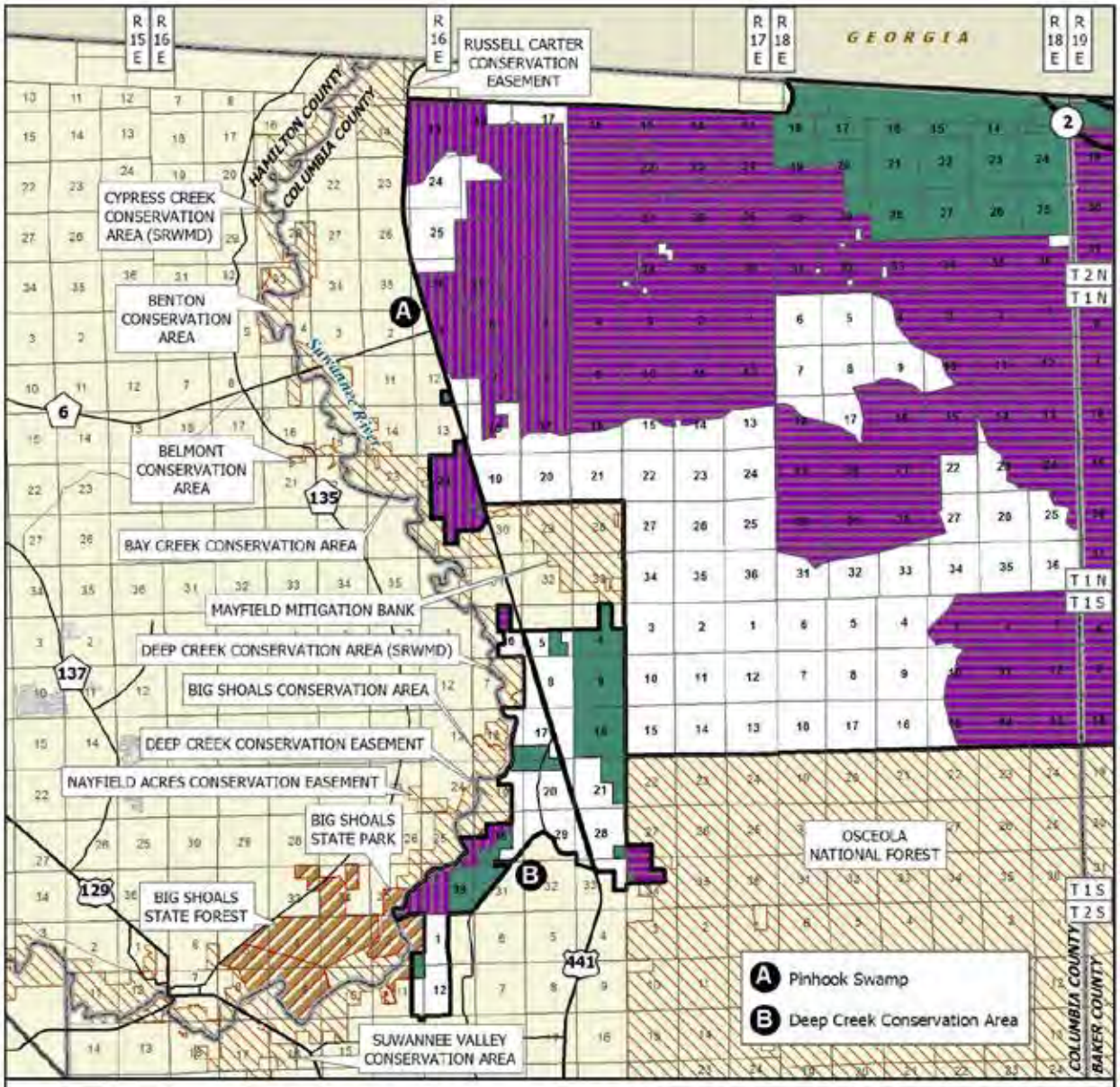
On December 9, 2011, ARC placed this project in the category of Critical Natural Lands.

Coordination
Pinhook Swamp is a shared acquisition with the USFS. TNC is an intermediary in the purchase of some tracts for the federal government. The Deep Creek site is on the Suwannee River Water Management District (SRWMD) five-year plan for land acquisition. St. Johns River Water Management District (SJRWMD) is also considered a partner.

Management Policy Statement
Pinhook Swamp: The primary goals of management of the Pinhook Swamp 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**.**

Suwannee Buffers (Deep Creek): The primary goals of management of this part 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, 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
Pinhook Swamp: 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.



PINHOOK SWAMP: MAP 1 OF 2

BAKER AND COLUMBIA COUNTIES

- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Acquired for Conservation (Fee Simple)
- Acquired for Conservation (Less-Than-Fee)
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- State Owned Lands
- Other Conservation Lands



0 1.5 3 6 Miles

MARCH 2016

Its large size, strategic location, and forest and wildlife resources qualify it as a state forest and state wildlife management area.

Managers (Monitor) The FFS and the United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service are the recommended Managers.

Conditions affecting intensity of management

Pinhook is a low-need (moderate need) tract.

Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure A portion of the site would immediately fall under the National Forests in Florida's Land and Resource Management Plan (Forest Plan) and a portion under state protection. 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 (FWC), this area may one day provide revenues from quota hunts. The Forest Service and FFS will soon be working with FWC to obtain a projected revenue. State and National Forest user fees are other sources of revenue.

Cooperators in management activities The Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, which manages the Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge adjacent to Pinhook's northern boundary, will be cooperators in managing the area.

Suwannee Buffers:

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 DRP is recommended as Manager of Deep Creek. The FFS 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 FFS 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.

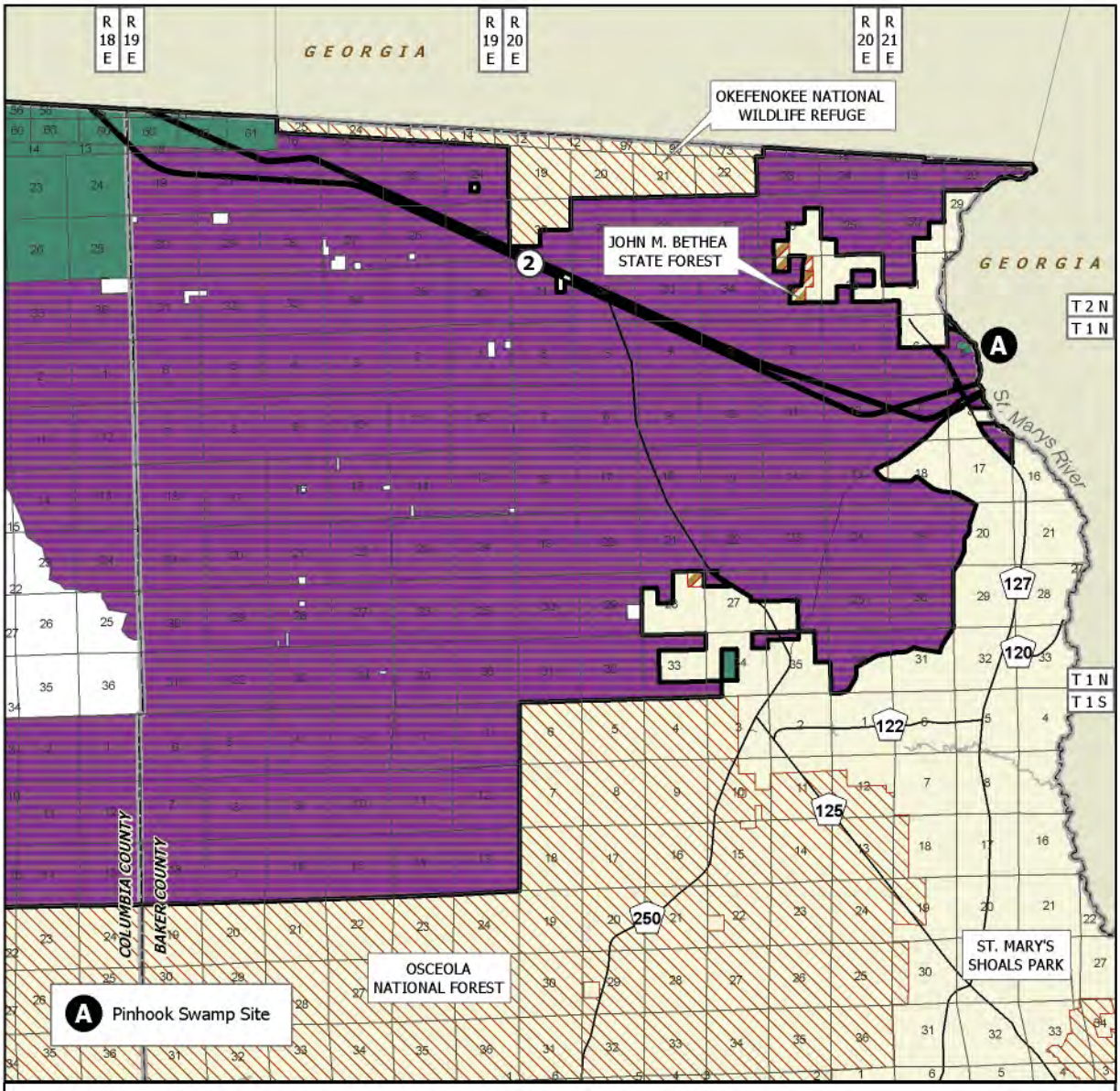
Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure Within the first year after acquisition of the areas to be managed by the DRP, management activities will concentrate on site security, natural and cultural resource protection, and efforts toward the development of a plan for long-term public use and resource management. The FFS 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 FFS 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 FFS 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 FFS will promote environmental education.

Estimate of revenue-generating potential The DRP 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 FFS 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 None.

Updated March 22, 2017



PINHOOK SWAMP: MAP 2 OF 2

BAKER AND COLUMBIA COUNTIES

Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary

Acquired for Conservation (Fee Simple)

Essential Parcel(s) Remaining

State Owned Lands

Other Conservation Lands

N W E S

0 1 2 4 Miles



DECEMBER 2012

Management Cost Summary/DRP

Category	Startup	Recurring
Source of Funds	CARL	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/FFS

Category	Startup	Recurring
Source of Funds	CARL	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

Pringle Creek Forest

Flagler County **Partnerships**

Purpose for State Acquisition
The purpose for acquisition would be to enhance the landscape mosaic of conservation lands that provides protection of the Pellicer Creek watershed and its tributaries. It would also retain functioning natural systems that reduce the possibilities of flood damage and water supply shortages, provide habitat protection and enhance numerous rare species and imperiled natural communities, and ensure and improve upon the ecosystem services this property provides for capturing, storing, filtering, and slowly releasing clean water to Pellicer Creek and its significant downstream estuary.

Manager
Flagler County.

General Description
Pringle Creek originates in the northern portion of the project, and flows north into Pellicer Creek which then flows eastward into the estuarine waters of the Matanzas River. In the proposal site, Pringle Creek is surrounded by a mostly natural forested wetland corridor. Acquiring the proposal would contribute to surface water protection of Pringle and Pellicer creeks as well as the Matanzas River. Aquifer recharge is thought to be high on this site due to the functional wetlands.

Over one-half (56 percent) of Pringle Creek Forest consists of pine plantations planted on former mesic and wet flatwoods communities. They are North Florida slash pine and almost all the trees 12 to 14 years old because of the 1998 wildfire. Slightly more than one-third (38 percent) is represented by dome and basin swamps impacted by logging of cypress. Less than 6 percent is categorized as baygall, blackwater stream, hydric hammock, mesic/wet flatwoods, floodplain swamp, marsh/prairie, scrubby flatwoods, and mesic hammock natural communities.

Pringle Creek Forest FNAI Elements	
Florida Black Bear	G5T2/S2
Celestial Lily	G2/S2
2 rare species are associated with the project	

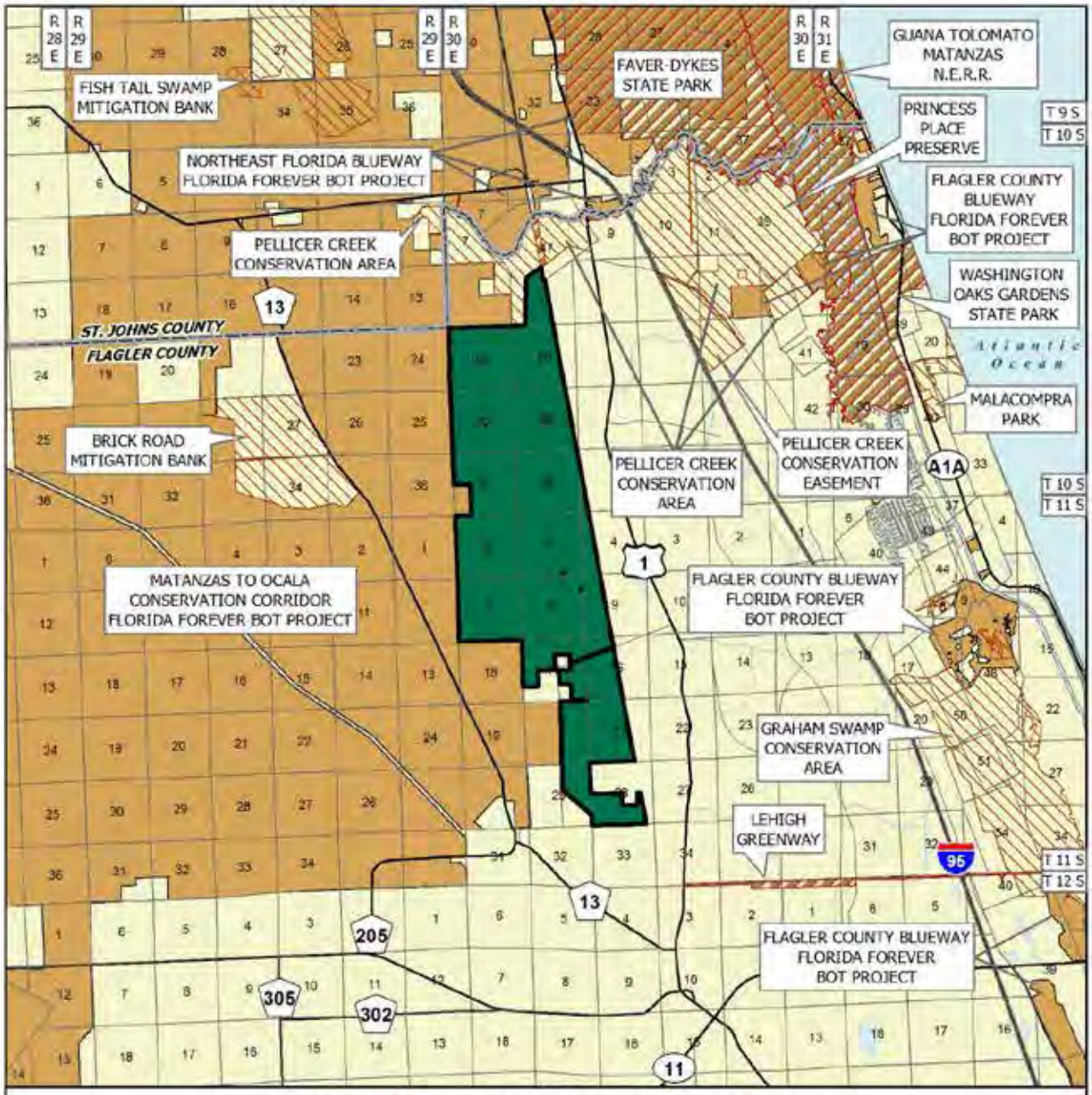
Public Use
Regarding recreational opportunities, the property has potential for hiking, bicycling, horseback riding, picnicking, primitive camping, nature interpretive trails and geocaching. At this time, some of these activities could be offered on existing woods roads without the need for major development. The current roads could serve as trails suitable for hiking, biking and horseback riding. Currently, there is a hunting lease on the property.

Acquisition Planning
Pringle Creek Forest was submitted by Flagler County and DEP's Guana-Tolomato-Matanzas National Estuarine Research Reserve (GTMNERR). Being on the Florida Forever priority list is a requirement for getting acquisition grant funding with the Coastal and Estuarine Land Conservation Program (CELCP), associated with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Association (NOAA). Flagler County and the GTMNERR plan to pursue CELCP funding for this project.

This project was placed on the Florida Forever list as a Partnerships project.

Coordination
Flagler County is anticipating being an acquisition partner on this site, but with NOAA rather than the State of Florida. The St. Johns River Water Management

Placed on List	**2012**
Project Area (GIS Acres)	**8,446**
Acres Acquired (GIS)	**0**
at a Cost of	**$0**
Acres Remaining (GIS)	**8,446**
Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	**$12,700,000**



PRINGLE CREEK FOREST

FLAGLER COUNTY

- Florida Forever Proposal Boundary
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Florida Forever BOT Projects
- State Owned Lands
- Other Conservation Lands





0 1 2 4 Miles

MARCH 2016

District is supportive of this project. However, they have not committed to any assistance with funding of the acquisition

Management Policy Statement

This proposal meets the following public purposes as identified in 259.032(3), Florida Statutes, to varying degrees: (d) 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, groundwater, coastal, recreational, timber, or fish or wildlife resources which cannot otherwise be accomplished through local and state regulatory programs; (e) To promote water resource development that benefits natural systems and citizens of the state; (g) 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; and (i) To conserve open spaces suitable for greenways or outdoor recreation which are compatible with conservation purposes.

Management Prospectus

Qualifications for state designation

The vast majority of the property (77 percent) is wetlands, with most uplands in silviculture and about 2,500 acres of the jurisdictional wetlands also in silviculture production. Flagler County plans to, over time, convert silviculture areas back to their historic natural communities.

Pringle Creek Forest is within the CELCP targeted watershed boundary. This will qualify the parcel for federal acquisition funding under the CELCP. The CELCP reserves fifteen percent of its appropriated funds for acquisitions within National Estuarine Research Reserve targeted watersheds. The Florida Forever listing is a prerequisite for funding through CELCP. Additional management obligations and details will be presented in a later comprehensive land management plan.

Manager

Flagler County will assume responsibility for managing the park using existing staff.

Conditions affecting intensity of management

Managing this property is not anticipated to require intense management due to the proposed activities.

Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure Implementing the intended uses of this property would begin immediately upon acquisition. It is anticipated that environmental studies and archaeological and cultural resource surveys would be initiated as part of or immediately following the acquisition process. The development of passive recreation plans, permitting and construction of the improvements would have a goal of
initiation within 5 years.

No infrastructure other than pumphouses for the wells is presently on the property. Planned infrastructure includes the installation of restroom facilities and a parking facility, picnic tables, limited camping facilities, and nature trails with bird watching stations. Flagler County Parks and Recreation will perform groundskeeping and maintenance on the facilities and improvements. Flagler County Land Management will oversee the natural community restoration and maintenance. Security will be provided by the Flagler County Sheriff's Office.

Revenue-generating potential

The revenue generating potential is limited to the harvesting of existing silviculture stands. It is premature to speculate on the revenue potential as it is unknown whether the current owner intends to harvest merchantable timber as part of the purchase and sale terms.

Cooperators in management activity

Currently the GTMNERR is an anticipated co-manager of the Pringle Creek Forest property, however, these obligations and restrictions may shape future management activities and partnerships.

Management costs and sources of revenue

Development, operation, and maintenance costs for natural communities, activities, passive recreation and camping will be provided by Flagler County via grants and general revenue funding. The county will assume responsibility for managing the park utilizing existing staff. County Parks and Recreation personnel will maintain the park features and facilities and the Land Management Department will monitor and conduct natural resource activities. Volunteer and educational groups will be welcomed and encouraged to become involved in the management and care of the park.

Updated April 13, 2016

Pumpkin Hill Creek

Duval County **Partnerships**

Purpose for State Acquisition

The growth of the city of Jacksonville and its outlying developed areas has reduced 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 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 opportunities to fish, hunt, hike, and canoe.

Manager

Division of Recreation and Parks (DRP) of the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP), the St. Johns River Water Management District (SJRWMD), City of Jacksonville and the federal government all manage lands within the project boundaries.

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.

Pumpkin Hill Creek
FNAI Elements

Striped Newt	G2G3/S2
Piping Plover	G3/S2
Gopher Tortoise	G3/S3
Bird Rookery	G5/SNR
Pondspice	G3?/S2
Macgillivray's Seaside Sparrow	G4T3/S2
Worthington's Marsh Wren	G5T3/S2
Wood Stork	G4/S2
Roseate Spoonbill	G5/S2
Least Tern	G4/S3
Bald Eagle	G5/S3
White Ibis	G5/S4

14 rare species are associated with the project

Public Use

This project is designated as a buffer preserve.

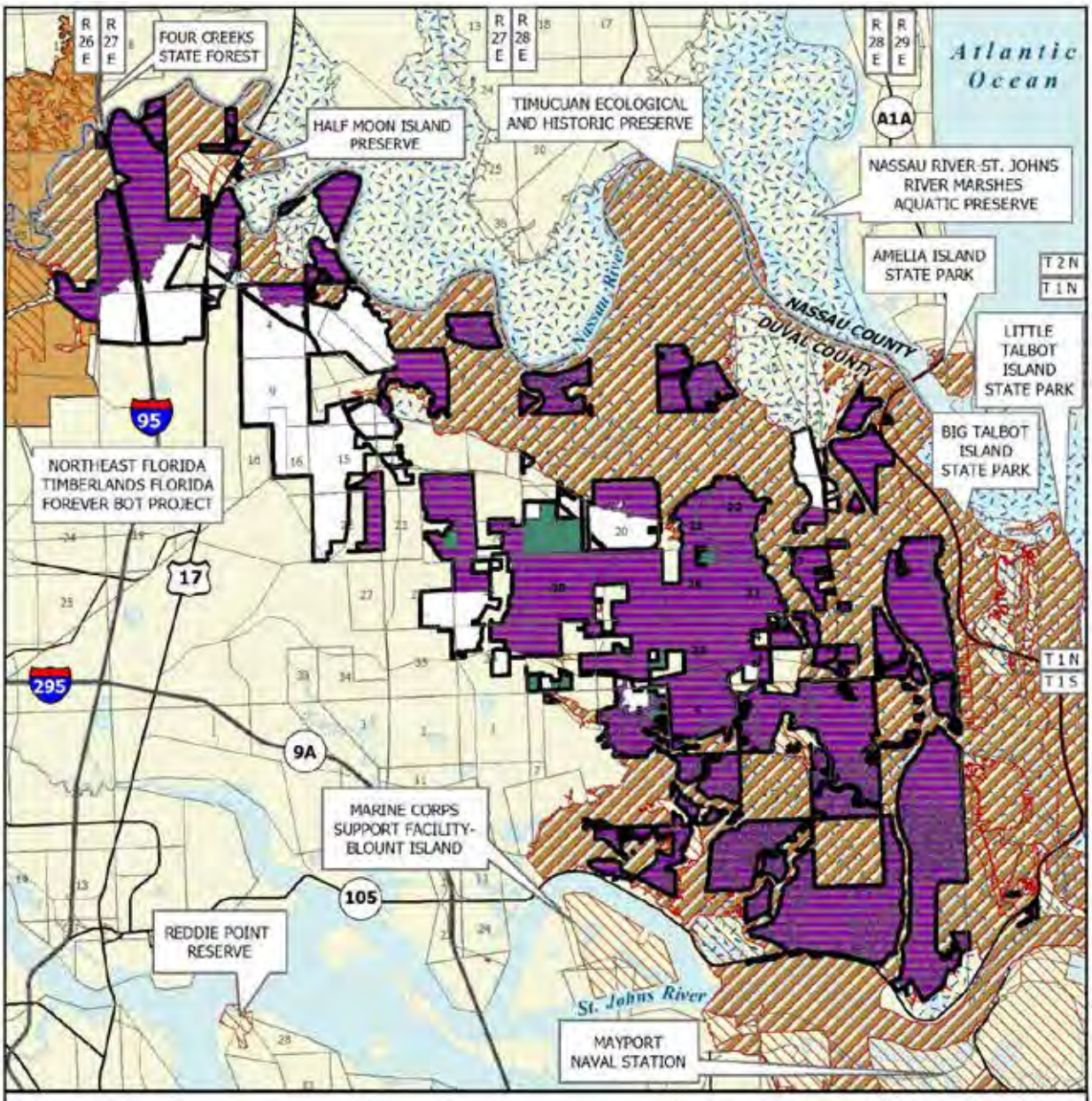
Acquisition Planning

On December 9, 1993, the Land Acquisition Advisory Council (LAAC) added Pumpkin Hill Creek to the Conservation and Recreation Lands (CARL) Priority list. This fee-simple acquisition, sponsored by the City of Jacksonville and the SJRMD, is approximately 6,292 acres, 25 parcels, 12 owners, and a 1993 taxable value of $9,383,700. The essential parcels included North Shore (acquired by TNC using Cedar Bay Cogeneration Project mitigation funds), Verdie Forest and Penland (acquired jointly with SJRWMD), and Tison and Birchfield (acquired by the SJRWMD).

On March 14, 1997, the LAAC approved a fee-simple, 635-acre addition (aka Sample Swamp property) to the project boundary. It was sponsored by the City of Jacksonville, consisted of multiple owners and parcels, and a 1996 taxable value of $995,638.

Placed on List	**1994**
Project Area (GIS Acres)	**23,368**
Acres Acquired (GIS)	**13,671***
at a Cost of	**$9,868,766***
Acres Remaining (GIS)	**9,697**
Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	**$14,784,841**

***includes expenditures of SJRWMD**



PUMPKIN HILL CREEK

DUVAL COUNTY

- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Acquired for Conservation (Fee Simple)
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Other Florida Forever BOT Projects
- State Owned Lands
- Other Conservation Lands
- State Aquatic Preserves

0 1 2 4 Miles



MAY 2014

On October 15, 1998, the Land Acquisition Management Advisory Council (LAMAC) designated an additional 1,419 acres as essential including Sample Swamp, City National, Beasly, Wingate, and two small connecting parcels.

On October 17, 2000, the Acquisition and Restoration Council (ARC) approved a fee-simple, 18,995-acre addition to the project boundary. The addition was sponsored by the City of Jacksonville, the Nature Conservancy (TNC), and the Office of Coastal and Aquatic Managed Areas (CAMA) and consisted of 93 owners, 176 parcels, and a 1999 taxable value of $7,624,669.

On February 7, 2003, the ARC approved a fee-simple, 73-acre addition to the project boundary. It was sponsored by TNC, consisted of 3 owners, Caldwell Trust (37 acres), the Cambridge A&E Ltd, & Squires (36 acres), 5 parcels, and a 2002 taxable value of $399,726.

On December 5, 2003, ARC moved this project to Group A of the 2004 Florida Forever Priority list.

On December 3, 2004, the ARC approved a 658.3-acre deletion to the project boundary. The deletion consisted of 4 parcels (D2, D3, D4, and the southern 2/3rds of D7) with a taxable value of $541,781. The project was moved to Group B of the 2005 Florida Forever Priority list.

On December 9, 2005, ARC moved this project to Group A of the 2006 Florida Forever Priority list.

On August 11, 2006, the ARC approved a fee-simple, 713-acre addition to the project boundary. It was sponsored by the Division of Recreation & Parks, in coordination with the City of Jacksonville Preservation Project, consisted of 41 ownerships, 50 parcels, and a 2005 taxable value of $4,180,827. DRP will manage the addition, with the exception of 24.75 acres in Component 11, owned by Hughes, which will be managed by the City of Jacksonville. The parcels have been designated as essential.

On December 9, 2011, ARC placed this project in the Partnerships category.

Coordination
The Nature Conservancy (TNC) is an intermediary in the project. Resolutions in support of this project include SJRWMD in support of a shared acquisition. SJRWMD, the Florida Coastal Office (formerly CAMA), the Florida Communities Trust (FCT), and the City of Jacksonville are acquisition partners.

Management Policy Statement
The primary goals of management of the Pumpkin Hill Creek 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 Division of Recreation and Parks (DRP) of the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP), is recommended as the lead Manager.

Conditions affecting intensity of management The Pumpkin Hill Creek Project generally includes lands that are “low-need” tracts, requiring basic resource management and protection.

Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure 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 SJRWMD will cooperate in managing the project.

DRP Management Cost Summary, 1998/1999

Source of Funds:	**CARL/LATF**
Salary:	**$62,079.65**
OPS:	**$28,631.85**
Expense:	**$24,762.68**
OCO:	**$0**
Special:	**$0**
FCO:	**$50,000.00**
Total:	**$165,474.18**

Updated March 22, 2017

Raiford-Osceola Greenway

Baker and Union Counties **Less-Than-Fee**

Purpose for State Acquisition

Raiford-Osceola Greenway Florida Forever Project was created at the request of the Office of Greenways and Trails from a 67,701-acre portion of the 2003 Camp Blanding to Osceola Greenway Florida Forever project. Public acquisition of the Raiford-Osceola Greenway project will contribute to the following Florida Forever goals: (1) Increase the protection of Florida's biodiversity at the species, natural community, and landscape levels - provide a landscape connector between Camp Blanding-Raiford Greenway project on the east which connects to the Northeast Florida Timberlands further east, the Raiford Wildlife Management Area (WMA) on the south, and Osceola National Forest on the northwest; (2) Protect, restore, and maintain the quality and natural functions of land, water, and wetland systems of the state - four major blackwater streams from three major river basins originating within the project area, as well as several headwaters and tributaries; and (3) Increase the amount of forestland available for sustainable management of natural resources, many of these areas are in pine plantation. In addition, natural areas of floodplain, basin, and baygall swamp can be found on more than 32,000 acres. The Florida National Scenic Trail, a cross-Florida hiking and non-motorized trail, is also planned to cross this project. The trail is a congressionally designated national scenic trail.

Manager

The Department of Environmental Protection's (DEP) Office of Environmental Services (OES) monitors conservation easements unless otherwise noted. The Florida Forest Service/FFS and the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC) offered a management statement on the original project, Camp Blanding-Osceola Florida Forever Greenway.

General Description

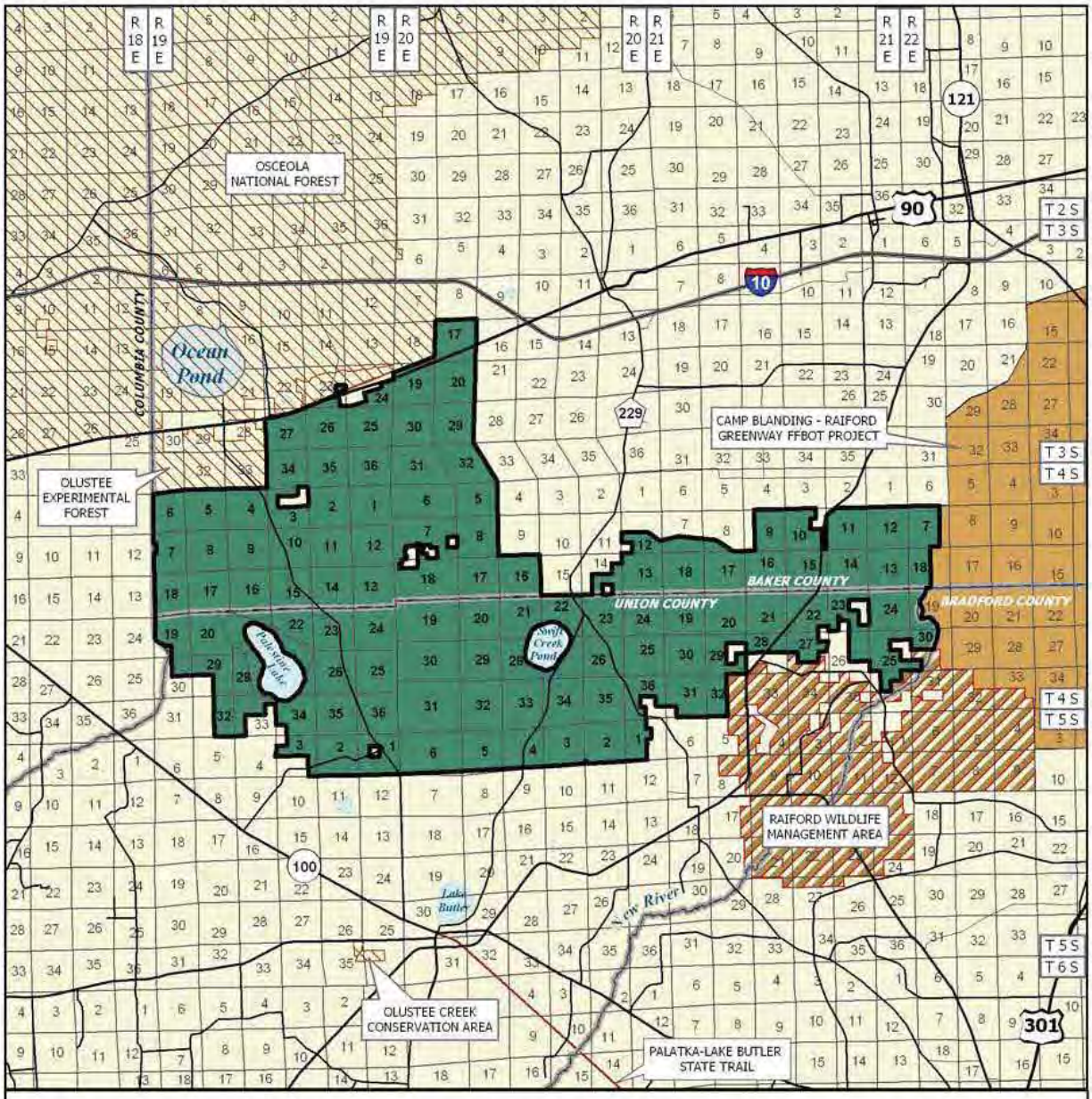
The Camp Blanding-Osceola Greenway project was subdivided to create two projects: Camp Blanding-Raiford Greenway CB-RG) and Raiford-Osceola Greenway (R-OG). The Raiford-Osceola Greenway project consists of land abutting the Camp Blanding-Raiford Greenway project on the east to the southeast boundary of the Osceola National Forest. It connects several managed areas in Baker and Union Counties, resulting in a potential contiguous area of more than a half a million acres of publicly owned, managed, or planned to own/managed lands in north-central Florida. Physiographic features of interest include: the Trail Ridge, the eastern portions of the Cody Scarp, and several large wetlands that have been ecologically devalued by silvicultural activities or mining.

Public Use

The Raiford-Osceola Greenway (R-OG) project is an expansive area that could have significant natural resource-based potential if portions of the project were available to the public. Particularly significant is the block of land west of SR 231 containing Palestine Lake. This project is being offered as less-than-fee with limited public access. Through discussion, representatives of the landowner have indicated that they will consider allowing continued limited public uses that are being allowed today. All trails throughout the project have potential for being multiple-use trails

Raiford to Osceola Greenway FNAI Elements	
Florida Black Bear	G5T2/S2
Eastern Indigo Snake	G3Q/S3
Many-lined Salamander	G5/S1
Bachman's Sparrow	G3/S3
Timber Rattlesnake	G4/S3
Bald Eagle	G5/S3
Osprey	G5/S3S4
7 rare species are associated with the project	

Redesigned for List	**2010**
Projects Area (GIS acres)	**67,702**
Acres Acquired (GIS)	**0**
At a Cost Of	**$0**
Acres Remaining (GIS)	**67,702**
Estimated (tax assessed) Value of	**$193,255,020**



RAIFORD - OSCEOLA GREENWAY

BAKER AND UNION COUNTIES

- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Other Florida Forever BOT Projects
- State Owned Lands
- Other Conservation Lands

0 2 4 8 Miles



JUNE 2010

with hiking, horseback riding, and bicycling. Of the activities mentioned, the 2000 Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan identifies hunting within the Union County portion of the project as having a high need for the year 2005 for the region in which these counties are located.

Acquisition Planning
On December 5, 2003, the Acquisition and Restoration Council (ARC) added the Camp Blanding–Osceola Greenway project to Group A of the Florida Forever 2004 Priority list. This fee-simple and less-than-fee project, sponsored by the Office of Greenways & Trails (OGT) and the Conservation Trust of Florida (CTF), consisted of approximately 153,000 acres, multiple ownerships, and a 2002 taxable value of $28,508,089. The essential parcels were identified as the Plum Creek and Wachovia ownerships.

On October 13, 2006, the ARC adopted a redesign of the essential parcels within the original project. The number and acreage of essential parcels was revised by removing 106 parcels (64,250 acres) and adding 52 parcels (10,180 acres). The result of this was that a total of 54,020 acres remaining within the boundary were longer designated as essential. The new essential parcel configuration will connect Camp Blanding to the Raiford WMA, then to the Osceola National Forest.

On June 11, 2010 the ARC adopted a redesign to the Camp Blanding-Osceola Greenway project that identified 67,457 acres in the Raiford-Osceola Greenway as well as 33,977 acres in the Camp Blanding-Raiford Greenway.

On December 9, 2011, ARC placed this project in the Less-than-Fee category in the Florida Forever list.

Coordination
CTF and OGT are considered acquisition partners on this project.

Management Policy Statement
The owners of the property have indicated they want to continue the operation of their property under the protection and guidance of a conservation easement. Should this request change to a full-fee purchase, FFS and FWC have agreed to be cooperating managers. The Division of Historical Resources reports the new configuration of the R-OG project holds 92 archaeological sites and 2 historical sites with no historical cemeteries.

Management Prospectus
This project is being offered as less-than-fee with limited public access. The property is currently managed as a commercial timber operation, and it will continue to be managed as such if a conservation easement over the property is purchased. Representatives of the landowner have indicated that they will consider allowing continued limited public uses that are being allowed today. Details of the level of public access would be negotiated with the landowner during the development of a conservation easement. The Office of Environmental Services will be responsible for monitoring the property to ensure that the terms of the conservation easement are met.

Edited March 22, 2017

Rainbow River Corridor

Citrus and Marion Counties Partnerships

Purpose for State Acquisition

The Rainbow River Corridor project is designed to protect most of the undeveloped or minimally developed private land remaining along the Rainbow River. The southern parcels would bring a remaining large portion of undeveloped shoreline along the eastern side of the river into state ownership, and provide a connection to the southern end of the Rainbow Springs State Park. Public acquisition of these lands will prevent further development and conflicting land uses that could further degrade the ecological value of this area. In addition, the potential restoration of altered habitats would help restore and maintain water quality and habitat along one of Florida's largest spring-run streams. This project meets several Florida Forever goals, including those of increasing biodiversity protection by conserving 916 acres of rare species habitat, of preserving landscape linkages and conservation corridors by preserving 1,062 acres of ecological greenways, of protecting surface waters of the state by preserving 1,154 acres that provide surface-water protection, of preserving aquifer recharge areas, and by increasing natural-resource based recreation opportunities by filling several land gaps between sections of the Rainbow River State Park.

Manager

The property is proposed to be managed by the Division of Recreation and Parks (DRP) and the Office of Greenways and Trails (OGT). DRP would assume management of the parcels east of the river and a parcel identified as the FNAI A1 addition, which is adjacent to the state park. The A1 addition is in Section 12 of Township 16 South, Range 18 East, on the north side of Southwest 77th Loop.

Rainbow River Corridor FNAI Elements	
Gopher Tortoise	G3/S3
Suwannee Cooter	G5T3/S3
Eastern Diamondback Rattlesnake	G4/S3
3 rare species are associated with the project	

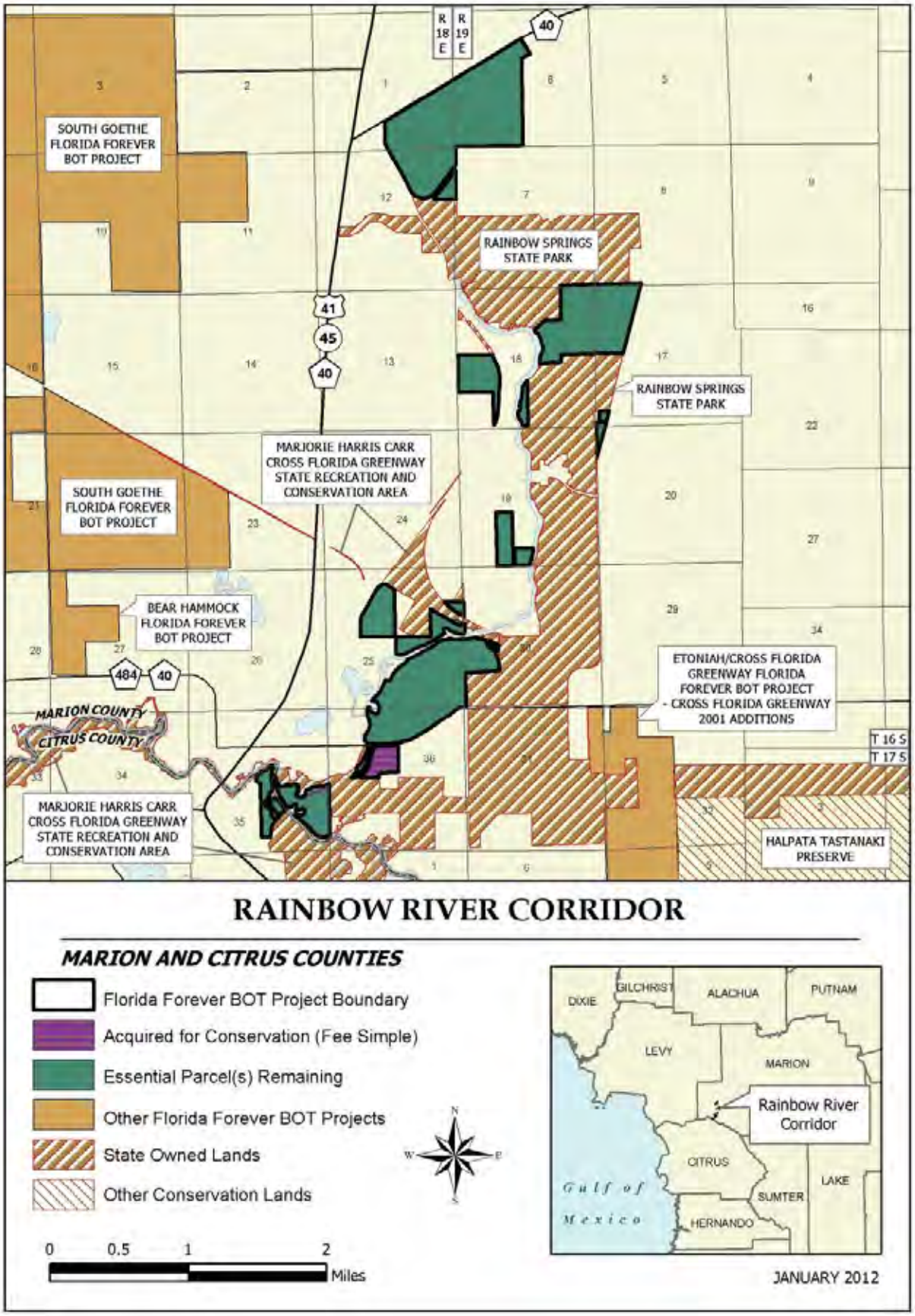
OGT is recommended as lead manager for the parcels on the west side of the Rainbow River and parcels on the south side of the Withlacoochee River.

The DRP notes that much of this is a full-fee acquisition adjacent to the park, which will mean that public access will be provided across the acquired parcel for varied natural resource recreation currently offered within the park, along with water-based recreation.

General Description

The Rainbow River, actually a large spring-run stream, is a state-designated Aquatic Preserve and Outstanding Florida Water that runs southward for approximately six miles before entering the Withlacoochee River at Dunnellon. The State Park encompasses the headwaters, with a first magnitude spring considered Florida's fourth largest, as well as much of the eastern side of the northern 60 percent of the river. This river is one of the longest spring runs in the world and represents a rare and unique natural resource worldwide. The Marjorie Harris Cross Florida Greenway State Recreation and Conservation Area adjoins a short stretch of the river at Dunnellon, then extends eastward to include a 3/4 mile common boundary inland with the state park; it also includes a tract on the western side of the river but with only two very narrow connections with the river itself. Two of the main goals of acquiring these land parcels are to fill the gaps in existing public lands, Rainbow Springs State Park (RSSP) and Marjorie Harris Carr Cross Florida

Placed on List	**2007**
Project Area (GIS Acres)	**1,175**
Acres Acquired (GIS)	**37**
at a Cost of	**n/a**
Acres Remaining (GIS)	**1,138**
Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	**$1,157,483**


R 18 E
R 19 E
40
SOUTH GOETHE FLORIDA FOREVER BOT PROJECT
RAINBOW SPRINGS STATE PARK
41
45
40
RAINBOW SPRINGS STATE PARK
MARJORIE HARRIS CARR CROSS FLORIDA GREENWAY STATE RECREATION AND CONSERVATION AREA
SOUTH GOETHE FLORIDA FOREVER BOT PROJECT
BEAR HAMMOCK FLORIDA FOREVER BOT PROJECT
484
40
ETONIAH/CROSS FLORIDA GREENWAY FLORIDA FOREVER BOT PROJECT - CROSS FLORIDA GREENWAY 2001 ADDITIONS
MARION COUNTY
CITRUS COUNTY
T 16 S
T 17 S
MARJORIE HARRIS CARR CROSS FLORIDA GREENWAY STATE RECREATION AND CONSERVATION AREA
HALPATA TASTANAKI PRESERVE
RAINBOW RIVER CORRIDOR
MARION AND CITRUS COUNTIES
Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
Acquired for Conservation (Fee Simple)
Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
Other Florida Forever BOT Projects
State Owned Lands
Other Conservation Lands
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W
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0.5
1
2
Miles
DIXIE
GILCHRIST
ALACHUA
PUTNAM
LEVY
MARION
Rainbow River Corridor
CITRUS
LAKE
SUMTER
HERNANDO
Gulf of Mexico
JANUARY 2012

Greenway (CFG), that are adjacent to the proposed properties and to provide added protection to this river and the ecosystem that it supports. It would connect the current northern and southern parcels of the park. The proposed acquisitions would provide a more contiguous system of natural areas by creating an intact corridor between conservation lands. It would also provide added protection for the river by safeguarding the remaining undeveloped lands in the already significantly altered waterway.

RRC encompasses a number of disjunct tracts lying to the north of as well as along both eastern and western sides of the river. Nearly all tracts (but not necessarily all ownerships) are contiguous with public lands. The Headwaters Property Group (370 acres) lies north of the river and runs from the state park to SR 40. The Indian Creek Property Group (193 acres), which lies along the eastern side of the river and includes about 1,264 feet of river frontage, shares its northern and southern boundaries with the state park. The Meredith Property (63 acres) is a split parcel with a small tract along the eastern side of the river (ca. 1849 feet frontage) that is completely surrounded by the state park. The larger tract to the west of the river is isolated from the water. The Rainbow River Ranch Property (ca. 247 acres) is north of SR 484 with 5390 feet of frontage along the eastern side of the Rainbow River. The Greenberg Property (89 acres) has ca. 3,298 feet of frontage along the western side of the river, north of Dunnellon. The Blue Run of Dunnellon Property (24 acres) is on the southern side of SR 484, east of the river across from Dunnellon, and has ca. 1,322 feet of river frontage. The Nature Preserves of America property (47 acres) is at the confluence of the Rainbow and Withlacoochee rivers, with the Rainbow River forming ca. 2,813 feet of its northern boundary, and the Withlacoochee River forming ca. 3,409 feet of its southern boundary. The FWC has calculated the river frontage as encompassing 15,935 feet.

Public Use

Potential recreation would include hiking, biking, and picnicking. The river frontage could be used as a rest stop for canoeists, kayakers and tubers. The southern triangular 47-acre parcel is heavily forested and has several wetland areas. This property is currently used as the Rainbow River Club and includes several buildings including a clubhouse, cabins for lodging, and boating and cookout facilities. The acquisition and use of the facilities could be continued as park lodging, administration, park residence and low impact recreation such as hiking, bird watching, kayaking and education if the membership of the current club is dissolved. The northwest, 374-acre parcel would help protect the headsprings recharge area and could provide a suitable site for future park development. The 110-acre Priest parcel is a wetland area and would be limited to passive activities such as hiking, bird watching and kayaking.

Acquisition Planning

On June 15, 2007 the Acquisition and Restoration Council (ARC) added the Rainbow River Corridor project to the A-list of the Florida Forever Priority List. This full-fee project was sponsored by the Rainbow River Conservation, incorporated as RRC, Inc. in a proposal submitted on December 30, 2006. It has about 1,183 acres and an assessed taxable value of $1,157,483.

On March 28, 2008 the City of Dunnellon acquired 32.4 acres of this project for a riverside park on the south side of Highway 484 (the Cunningham/Nelson Tuber Exit Property). Funds came from the City ($320,000) and a grant from the Florida Communities Trust ($2,606,164.50). The city manages this site.

On December 9, 2011, ARC placed this project in the Partnerships category in the Florida Forever list.

Coordination

Rainbow River Conservation Inc. worked with the Trust for Public Land (TPL) and submitted the application to the Florida Communities Trust (FCT) for acquiring the Cunningham/Nelson Tuber Exit Property. The Division of State Lands is already pursuing a portion of this area (Rainbow River Ranch property) that is within the park optimum boundary, on behalf of the Division of Recreation and Parks (DRP).

Management Policy Statement

DRP will manage its property under a single-use concept as part of Rainbow River State Park. The OGT-manages its portion under the single-use concept as part of the Marjorie Harris Carr Cross Florida Greenway. The primary objective of management of the Rainbow River project is to preserve the water quality of the Rainbow and Withlacoochee Rivers and Rainbow Springs by protecting the land above the underground conduits that supply the spring and providing and ensuring that the resource-based outdoor recreational opportunities of

the park will continue to be enjoyed by the public. Precluding major residential and commercial development along the river will assist efforts to preserve water quality, as well as wildlife habitat in this fast developing region.

Management Prospectus

Qualifications for state designation The project will be included in the management of the Rainbow River State Park. The site can be used for a variety of compatible resource-based outdoor recreational activities. As a part of the Rainbow River State Park, hunting would not be permitted. Public use of the cabins and recreational facility on the southern parcel may be continued. Portions managed by OGT will be included in the management of the Greenway. The site can be utilized for a variety of compatible resource-based outdoor recreational activities. As a part of the Greenway, hunting would not be permitted.

Manager DRP is recommended as the lead manager for the parcels on the east side of the river. OGT is recommended as lead manager for the parcels on the west side of the Rainbow River and parcels on the south side of the Withlacoochee River.

Conditions affecting intensity of management The Rainbow River project will be a high-need management area with emphasis on perpetuation of the property's resources, particularly as related to the Withlacoochee and Rainbow Rivers, the springs of the Rainbow River, and compatible resource-based recreation. An evaluation of the condition of existing structures will need to be completed. The OGT portion of the Rainbow River project will emphasize perpetuation of the property's resources, particularly the Withlacoochee and Rainbow Rivers, the springs of the Rainbow River, and compatible resource-based recreation. Both managing agencies will need an evaluation of the condition of existing structures. Public use of existing structures, such as those existing on the southern parcel, and the addition of any other infrastructure for the lands added to the park will increase the intensity of management. Restoration would require an intensity of management as dictated by study of the site.

Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure Vehicular access by the public will be confined to designated points and routes. Particular emphasis will be given to the protection of water quality of adjacent rivers and springs. Resource management activities in the first year of each fee title acquisition will concentrate on site security and development of a resource inventory. Long-term management may include a wide range of resource-based recreation and associated facilities. The integration of appropriate public uses will create a recreational linkage between the State Park and land managed by the Office of Greenway and Trails.

Revenue-generating potential The DRP and the OGT expect no significant revenue from this property immediately after fee title acquisition, and the amount of future revenue will depend on the nature and extent of public use and the facilities existing or developed in the future.

Cooperators in management activities The DRP and the OGT 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 and for Greenway purposes.

Edited March 22, 2017

Management Cost Summary/DRP

Category	Startup
Salary	$0
OPS	$20,000
Expense	$5,000
OCO	$26,000
FCO	$5,000
TOTAL	$56,000

Management Cost Summary/OGT

Category	Startup
Salary	$0
OPS	$25,00
Expense	$5,00
OCO	$20,00
FCO	$5,00
TOTAL	$55,00

Ranch Reserve

Brevard, Indian River and Osceola Counties — Less-Than-Fee

Purpose for State Acquisition

Large cattle ranches in Osceola County occupy 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 (SJRWMD) 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 percent of the project area. Swamps and hammocks make up much of the remaining natural communities. Improved pastures cover about 30 percent of the area. At least 24 Florida Natural Areas Inventory (FNAI)-listed animals are known or reported from the project, including red-cockaded woodpeckers and one of the largest populations of sandhill cranes in Florida.

Ranch Reserve
FNAI Elements

Red-cockaded Woodpecker	G3/S2
Whooping Crane	G1/SNR
Florida Sandhill Crane	G5T2T3/S2S3
Eastern Indigo Snake	G3Q/S3
Gopher Tortoise	G3/S3
Crested Caracara	G5/S2
Bachman's Sparrow	G3/S3
Sherman's Fox Squirrel	G5T3/S3
Florida Burrowing Owl	G4T3/S3
Bald Eagle	G5/S3

10 rare species are associated with the project

The Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC) has released whooping cranes on the SJRWMD's 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.

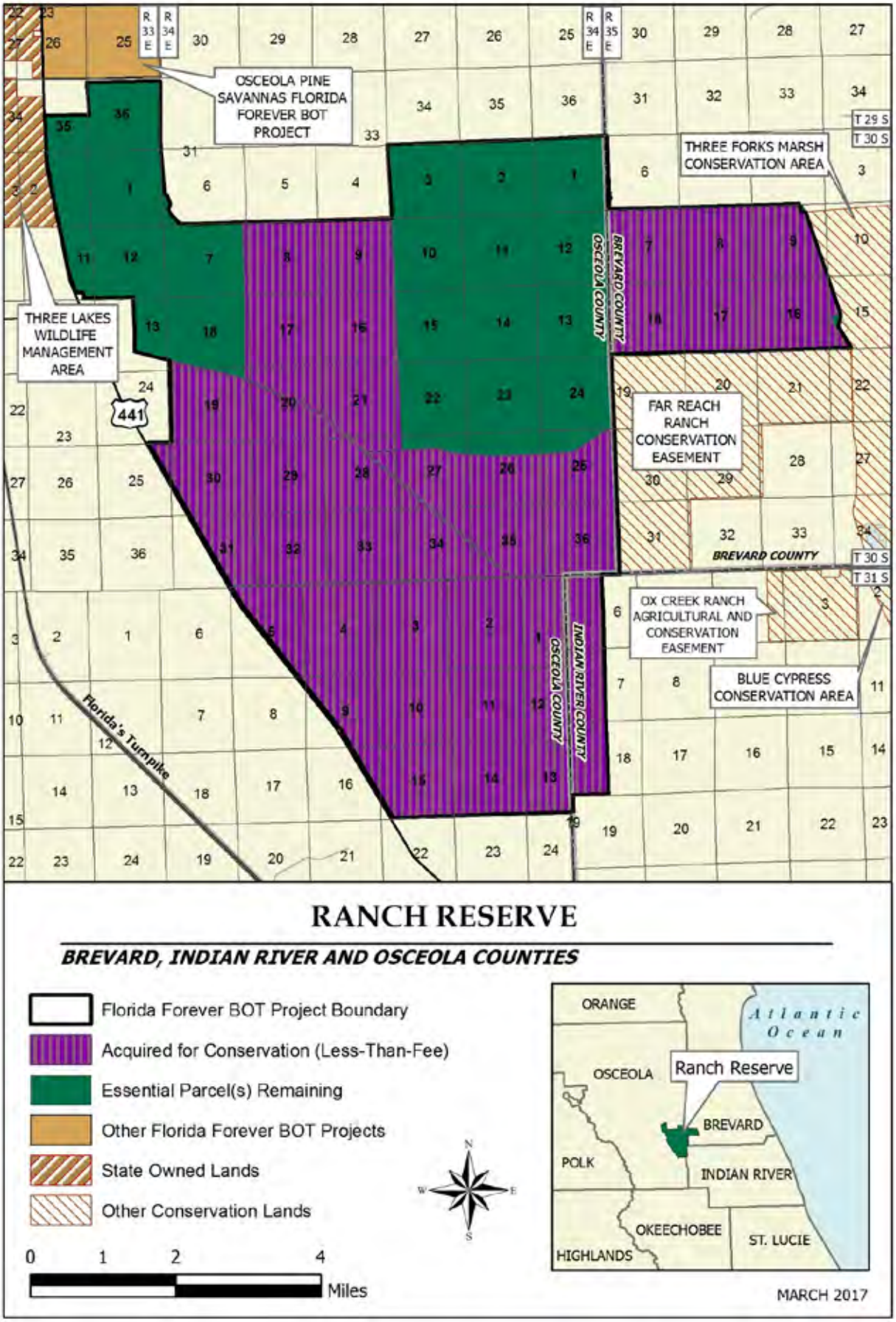
Acquisition Planning

On October 30, 1996, Land Acquisition and Management Advisory Council (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 remaining ownerships within the Ranch Reserve project boundary—Campbell (acquired), Mills (acquired), Kelly/Bronson and Kaup—to the Less-Than-Fee group.

Placed on List	**1997**
Project Area (GIS Acres)	**36,410**
Acres Acquired (GIS)	**23,895***
at a Cost of	**$10,773,500***
Acres Remaining (GIS)	**12,515**
Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	**$11,566,678**

***includes funds spent and acreage acquired by the BOT and the SJRWMD**



RANCH RESERVE

BREVARD, INDIAN RIVER AND OSCEOLA COUNTIES

- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Acquired for Conservation (Less-Than-Fee)
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Other Florida Forever BOT Projects
- State Owned Lands
- Other Conservation Lands

0 1 2 4 Miles

MARCH 2017

The SJRWMD has acquired a conservation easement over the large central tract—Escape Ranch. In 2000 the Board of Trustees acquired a conservation easement over the Mills Ranch.

On December 9, 2011, ARC placed this project in the Less-than-Fee category in the Florida Forever list.

Coordination

SJRWMD is an acquisition partner with the state and has acquired substantial acreage within the project area. TNC is an acquisition partner also.

Management Policy Statement

The primary objective of management of the Ranch Reserve 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. The project should be managed to foster, preserve and protect in perpetuity the natural, ecological, wildlife and plant life features and values of the property and to prevent any use of the property that will significantly impair its conservation values. The conservation easement allows the landowner to continue to use the property for commercial cattle operation, hunting, fishing and other activities that are not inconsistent with the terms of the conservation values of the property. The project includes 35,300 acres of contiguous property, including nearly 23,800 acres of the highest-quality land in the southeastern Osceola and adjacent areas of Brevard and Indian River counties. Consequently, it has the size and location to achieve its primary objective.

Management Prospectus

Qualifications for state designation The size of the Ranch Reserve project and its importance to wildlife, particularly to birds such as sandhill cranes and red-cockaded woodpeckers, qualify it as a wildlife management area.

Manager The SJRWMD 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 Florida Forest Service. Appropriate protections will be provided to environmentally sensitive areas. Minimal infrastructure development will be required.

Revenue-generating potential The underlying fee ownership will remain with the present landowners, so no public revenue is anticipated from this area.

Cooperators in management activities The District will cooperate with other state and local government agencies in monitoring land in the project.

Management Cost Summary

Water Management District funding is available to develop detailed management plans and to monitor compliance with those plans.

Edited April 10, 2017

San Felasco Conservation Corridor

Alachua County **Less-Than-Fee**

Purpose for State Acquisition

The primary purposes for acquiring conservation easements from landowners in this project are to facilitate the development of a greenway conservation corridor in northeast Alachua County, and to protect significant natural and cultural resources.

Manager

As a proposed less-than-fee acquisition project, the project will be managed by the private landowner and monitored and overseen by Alachua County or by a local land trust.

General Description

The San Felasco Florida Forever proposal consists of three separate tracts of land totaling approximately 379 acres. Alone these three parcels do not create a viable project, but when combined with a larger Conservation Corridor project the importance of these pieces is seen. The tracts proposed for this Florida Forever project include a narrow fringe of hardwood forest bordering (but not including) a shallow lake, a small parcel of hardwood forest along a blackwater stream bordered by development and a four-lane highway, and a pine plantation with a few isolated wetlands and a blackwater stream. The western tract (roughly 30 acres), the undeveloped Burnett Lake Subdivision property, consists principally of a narrow strip of land bordered on the northwest by a railroad and partially surrounding, but only very narrowly abutting, the north and west sides of Burnett Lake. About two-thirds of the tract supports a predominantly second-growth hardwood forest. The small (roughly 15-acre) central parcel lies between U.S. 441 on the south, a railroad on the north, Mol-Tech battery manufacturing plant on the west, and the small residential area of Hague on the east. The south-flowing Cellon Creek flows through this parcel from state-owned IFAS property. The tract supports second-growth hardwood forest and other hardwoods, growing along the small floodplain and slopes of a blackwater stream. Though narrow and disturbed, this tract may have some, though certainly limited, value as a wildlife corridor.

San Felasco Conservation Corridor FNAI Elements
no rare species are associated with the project

Public Use

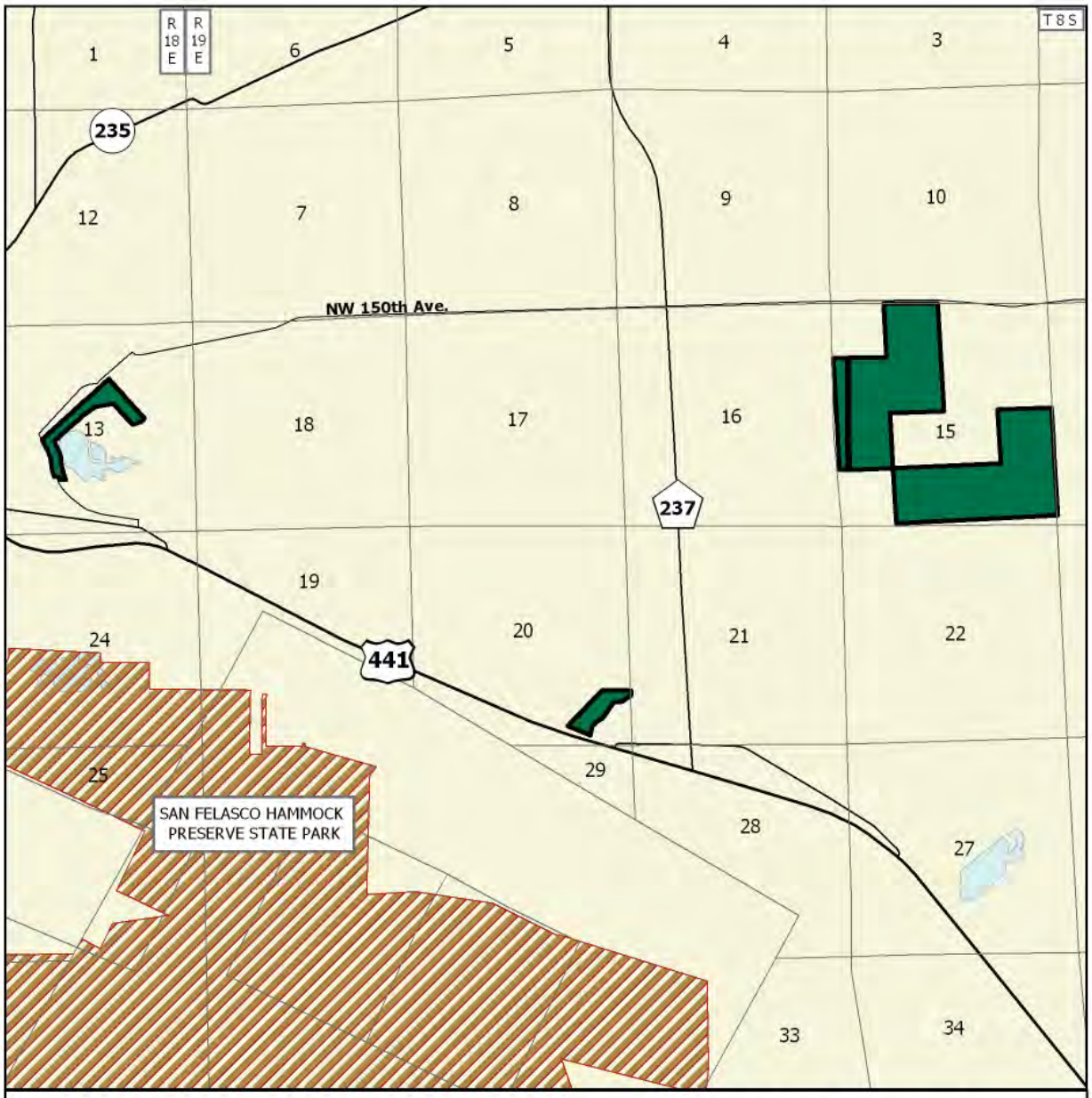
Its small size, separation into three disjunct parcels, limited uplands and status as a less-than-fee (LTF) acquisition limit the public resource-based recreation potential of this project. Generally, owners do not allow public recreation on LTF lands. However, limited fishing and nature appreciation could possibly be allowed on the project. Some environmental education potential may also be possible as part of the nature appreciation aspect. As a part of a larger multiple agency cooperative effort to protect forests and wetlands connecting San Felasco Hammock Preserve State Park with the Gainesville Wellfield and the Santa Fe River, these properties would also lend support to any trail that might eventually be made possible through other acquisitions.

Acquisition Planning

The project consists of multiple parcels and multiple owners. The project has been proposed for less-than-fee acquisition. On June 6, 2003 the Acquisition and Restoration Council (ARC) added this project to the A list of Florida Forever projects.

On December 9, 2011, ARC placed this project in the Less-than-Fee category of Florida Forever projects.

Placed on List	**2003**
Projects Area (GIS Acres)	**376**
Acres Acquired (GIS)	**0**
at a Cost Of	**$0**
Acres Remaining (GIS)	**376**
with Estimated (tax assessed) Value of:	**n/a**



SAN FELASCO CONSERVATION CORRIDOR

ALACHUA COUNTY

Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary

Essential Parcel(s) Remaining

State Owned Lands

N
W
E
S

0 0.5 1 2 Miles



JULY 2006

Coordination
The San Felasco Land Trust has created a large 25,000-acre Corridor project and brought together the Department of Environmental Protection, the Suwannee River Water Management District, The Florida Communities Trust, and the Alachua Forever land acquisition program to cooperatively acquire the Conservation Corridor. There are no adjacent land acquisition projects begun under the CARL, P2000 or Florida Forever programs. The San Felasco Hammock Preserve State Park and the TTC/Gainesville Wellfield Conservation Easement are adjacent to the larger 25,000-acre Corridor project.

Management Policy Statement
As a proposed conservation easement or other less-than- fee interest, the project will be managed by the private landowner with restrictions. The purchase of development rights, the prohibition of any further conversion of existing natural areas to agricultural uses, and limited public access to some sites will likely be the primary focus of the conservation easement.

Management Prospectus
As a less-than-fee acquisition, the San Felasco Conservation Corridor will likely be monitored and overseen by Alachua County or by a local land trust. As such, questions about intensity of the management of the property, a timetable for implementing management, cooperators in the management activities or revenue-generating potential of the project cannot be detailed at this time.

Updated March 31, 2015



A Live Oak in the San Felasco Conservation Corridor. Photo from the Florida Communities Trust of Florida DEP

San Pedro Bay

Madison and Taylor Counties **Critical Natural Lands**

Purpose for Acquisition

This project is one of the largest undeveloped areas of the state not in public ownership and is essentially unoccupied by humans. It is clearly a landscape scale system and would make a significant wilderness. A large part of this project is within the existing San Pedro Bay Wildlife Management Area. Acquisition would expand that area and broaden hunting opportunities in the region. This project may also help complete the Florida National Scenic Trail, a statewide non-motorized trail that crosses a number of Florida Forever project sites.

Managers

The Florida Forest Service/FFS of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services and the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC) are recommended as unified managers of the fee simple portions of the project that are acquired.

General Description

This fee simple acquisition proposal is owned by Wachovia and the Foley Timber and Land Company, and consists primarily of wet timberland interspersed with basin swamps and baygalls. The proposal has been revised to include two parcels: a large parcel in Taylor and Madison counties between CR 14 and CR 53, and a smaller, 3,000 acre parcel in Taylor County. Conservation lands in close proximity to the proposal include the Hixtown Swamp Florida Forever project and several conservation areas of the Suwannee River Water Management District's conservation areas.

Public Use

The consumptive recreational uses on the area consist of hunting with a limited amount of bank fishing. The game species hunted are primarily deer, hog, and turkey hunting. Deer populations are low, but could increase with added protection and habitat improvement. Protection could be improved by securing boundaries, limiting access roads, and installing entrance gates. Wading birds and aquatic animals such as amphibians and reptiles that are present would benefit from applied management such as prescribed burning. State ownership would offer potential for wildlife viewing and nature study that could be improved with viewing towers or elevated walkways to offer vistas of the swamp habitat. Outdoor recreation that can be done on the property would be hunting, camping, hiking, horseback riding, bicycling and picnicking. The extent of these uses will greatly depend on the wet and dry conditions of the property.

The 2000 Florida Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan reflects hunting as having a high need for the year 2005 for the region in which the project is located.

The resource-based recreation potential for the project is generally low, except for the hunting potential, which the FWC advises is moderate to high.

Acquisition Planning

The San Pedro Bay project is approximately 44,999 (GIS) acres in tracts in Madison and Taylor counties. The Wachovia ownership includes the Madison tract (about 19,742 acres) and the Taylor tract (about 3,120 acres), and has been acquired by Regions Bank. The Foley tract is about 25,900 acres. This proposal is being

San Pedro Bay FNAI Elements	
Florida Black Bear	G5T2/S2
1 rare species is associated with the project	

Placed on List	**2003**
Projects Area (GIS Acres)	**44,999**
Acres Acquired (GIS)	**0**
at a Cost of	**$0**
Acres Remaining (GIS)	**44,999**
Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	**$7,898,471**

offered for a fee simple acquisition for the two ownerships. The Wachovia tract was acquired from the Gilman Trust in 1999, and has historically managed the pine timber for chip-n-saw rotations. The Foley tract is adjacent to the Wachovia Madison tract on the western border. Currently the FWC has a lease over this area for a Wildlife Management Area. The tax-assessed value is $7,898,471.

On December 5, 2003 the Acquisition and Restoration Council (ARC) added the project to the Florida Forever project list.

On December 9, 2011, ARC placed this project in the Critical Natural Lands category of Florida Forever projects.

Coordination
FWC and FFS are acquisition partners on this project.

Unified Management Policy
This project is part of San Pedro Bay, a distinct wetland system extending between the Suwannee and Econfina rivers. It is the largest area of privately owned roadless land remaining in Florida. The San Pedro Bay project includes two owners, and is designed to protect a large wetland system and the waters that receive its flow. Two parcels are proposed for fee simple acquisition as follows: The first parcel has two owners, and is 41,666 acres in Madison and Taylor counties, stretching 16 miles from east to west between County Road 14 and County Road 53. The second parcel has one owner, and has 3,121 acres located in Taylor County, two miles south of the first parcel. One part of the proposed project drains westward to the Gulf of Mexico via the Fenholloway and Econfina Rivers; the other part of the project drains eastward via canals to the Suwannee River. Much of the central area of the proposed project has no clear drainage pattern.

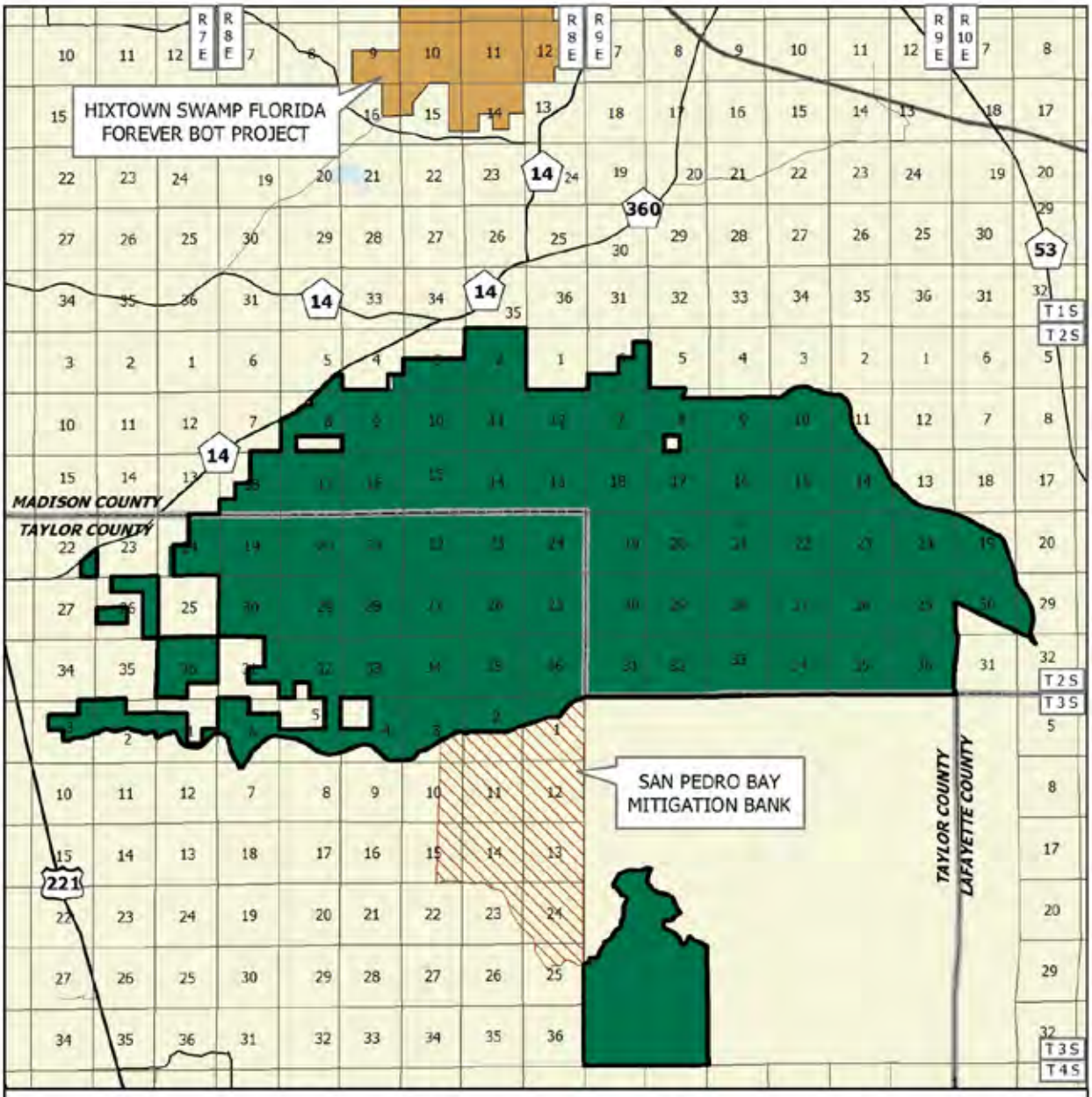
The project is about five miles south of Madison, seven miles northeast of Perry, and 45 miles east of Tallahassee. The project consists primarily of wetlands resulting from a water table perched on top of a clay layer, which retains water on the surface and impedes movement of water into the underlying Floridan aquifer. Natural communities make up about 49 percent of the San Pedro Bay proposal; the remaining 51 percent is in silviculture. Natural communities within the project include basin marsh, baygall, dome swamp and wet flatwoods. Most of the larger baygalls and dome swamps have been selectively logged in recent years. Basin marsh, including some interspersed wet flatwoods, is 5,653 acres of the project, and appears to be largely in a natural condition. Wet flatwoods comprises 22,822 acres interspersed with 16,252 acres of baygall and dome swamp. In the area where silviculture occurs, planted wet flatwoods includes an understory of native herbs and shrubs. Raised beds are used to improve growth of pine trees on poorly drained soils.

The Florida Natural Areas Inventory's (FNAI) Florida Forever Measures Evaluation indicates that 20 percent (8,756 acres) of the project area is under-represented natural communities. Imperiled or rare animal species documented to occur on the project include the Florida black bear, great egret, the little blue heron, snowy egret, white ibis, and wood stork. Other imperiled or rare animal species that are expected to occur in the project include Bachman's sparrow, eastern indigo snake, gopher tortoise, and swallow-tailed kite. The American alligator has also been observed on the project.

Game species are present in relatively low densities among scattered habitat for white-tailed deer and wild turkey. Other game species having been observed on the area include the common snipe, eastern gray squirrel, mourning dove, and rabbits.

This project provides habitat for larger, more widely ranging species such as the Florida black bear, and is significant as an ecological greenway, with the entire project area qualifying as either priority 3 or 7 in potential importance, according to the FNAI. The project would improve feasibility of establishing a landscape linkage with coastal publicly owned bear habitat on the Aucilla and Big Bend wildlife management areas (WMAs), and the St. Marks National Wildlife Refuge. Other nearby conservation lands include: Hixtown Swamp Florida Forever project three miles northeast of the project; Twin Rivers State Forest along the Suwannee River, six miles to the east; and the Econfina Conservation Area along the Econfina River, miles to the west. The rare plant species occurring in the project area include pitcher plants in smaller areas of herbaceous wetlands. It is expected that additional rare and imperiled biota, yet to be documented, occur in the project area.

The San Pedro Bay project is of sufficient size for large-scale ecosystem management and restoration, as part of the larger San Pedro Bay wetland system. Successful restoration of important ecological and hydrological



SAN PEDRO BAY

MADISON AND TAYLOR COUNTIES

- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Other Florida Forever BOT Projects
- Other Conservation Lands

0 1.5 3 6 Miles



MARCH 2016

functions might require additional project design. Hydrological restoration would improve fish and wildlife resources, as well as opportunities for outdoor recreation. However, hydrological restoration could diminish certain types of public access due to increased water levels and wetland function.

Management Prospectus

Qualifications for state designation The landscape ecology of this project provides connectivity among existing and proposed conservation lands, large areas of forest, functional wetlands (71 percent, or 31,936 acres of project area), and protection of surface water (57 percent, or 25.379 acres of project area) and natural floodplain function (11 percent, or 4,833 acres of project area). Since the project goals include protection of biodiversity, and provision of natural resource-based public recreational and educational opportunities, programs would be developed that serve to manage ecosystems for multiple use. Management programs would conserve, protect, manage and/or restore important ecosystems, landscapes, wildlife populations, forests and water resources. Stands of timber would be managed using even age and/or uneven aged methods to maintain a broad diversity of age classes and canopy conditions that promote groundcover development and enhancement of wildlife. This would provide habitat for the full spectrum of species found in the natural environment and enhance and maintain biodiversity. The project area will be managed to provide recreation opportunities best suited to the characteristics of the site, as well as the needs of user groups. Currently, recreational use of the site consists of bicycling, canoeing, fishing, hiking, horseback riding, hunting, and wildlife viewing. Trails may be used as multi-use trails. The Department of Environmental Protection and University of Florida Statewide Greenways System Planning Project shows 66 percent (29,340 acres) of the project area suitable for priority 1 recreational trails. The managing agencies would promote recreation and environmental education in the natural environment. This project contributes to the following goals in accordance with the Florida Forever Act (259.105(4), F.S.):

(b) Increase the protection of Florida's biodiversity at the species, natural community, and landscape levels;

(c) Protect, restore, and maintain the quality and natural functions of land, water, and wetland systems of the state;

(d) Ensure that sufficient quantities of water are available to meet the current and future needs of natural systems and the citizens of the state;

(e) Increase natural resource-based public recreational and educational opportunities;

(g) Increase the amount of forestland available for sustainable management of natural resources**.**

Managers FWC and FFS will be unified managers of the fee simple portions of the project that are acquired.

Conditions Affecting Intensity of Management Most of the project area is a high-need tract, requiring significant up-front design and engineering analysis to restore natural hydrologic functions. Under unified management, FFS and FWC will utilize in-house expertise in plant community restoration to develop long-term hydrologic goals and objectives in the conceptual management plan (CMP). Off-site timber species may require thinning or removal to promote the regeneration of native ground covers and appropriate tree species. Areas where pine has been harvested, but not yet replanted, will require reforestation of native pine species best suited for soil and moisture conditions, and at stocking levels that restore natural plant and wildlife community characteristics. Managing agencies would conduct historic vegetation analysis to determine appropriate desired future conditions, and restoration methods and tools. This is especially important for conserving habitats and populations of imperiled or rare species. The primary methods and tools for perpetuating less disturbed natural communities might include introducing prescribed fire, controlling human uses and removing invasive exotic species. Because many imperiled or rare species are expected to occur in the project, biotic surveys would be conducted as part of early unified management activities. Facilities for public use and administration would feature rustic facilities, and be kept to the minimum necessary to assure a high quality recreational experience. Such development would be confined to areas of previous disturbance.

Timetable for Implementing Management Provisions It is anticipated that during the first year after acquisition, both agencies under the unified management approach will emphasize site security, posting boundaries, public access for low-intensity outdoor recreation, fire management, resource inventory, and removing refuse. Both managing agencies will meet frequently to coordinate task assignments, and cooperate with, and seek the assistance of other state agencies, local governments, and other appropriate participants. Goals for the long term would emphasize multiple use management and conserving the site's natural resources including timber, fish and wildlife, and water. These goals would include restoring habitat and hydrology, and conserving and protecting imperiled or rare species of flora and fauna. Because of past drainage and dewatering activities for silviculture, an extensive hydrologic analysis will be

performed to guide long-term restoration strategies. Other concurrent assessments will include completing a plant community inventory and historic vegetation analysis. Where practical, disturbed sites would be restored to conditions expected to occur in naturally functioning ecosystems. Essential roads would be stabilized to provide all-weather public access and management operations. Programs providing recreational uses would also be implemented. An all-season prescribed burning management plan would be developed and implemented. Timber resources will be managed using acceptable silviculture practices. Thinning of timber and sustainable forestry management practices, could provide silvicultural products, ecological, and recreational benefits. Archaeological and historic sites would be managed in coordination with the Department of State's Division of Historical Resources. Infrastructure for management would be protected to the extent possible. Infrastructure development would be the minimum to serve needs of the public, and would include facilities for the security and management of the project area.

Estimate of Revenue-Generating Potential Timber sales would be conducted as needed to improve or maintain desirable conditions, under a multiple-use management concept. The FNAI indicates that 44 percent (19,834 acres) of the project area is available as priorities 1, 2, 3, and 5 for sustainable forestry. However, management would seek to improve the other revenue-generating potential of areas currently serving for forest products production by improving wildlife diversity and resource-based recreation. Additional revenue would be generated from sales of hunting licenses, fishing licenses, wildlife management area permits, and other special hunting permits. Some revenues might be realized in the future from recreational user fees, and ecotourism activities, if such projects can be economically developed. Fifteen percent (15 percent) of all gross revenues will be returned to the county from which funds were generated.

Recommendations as to Other Governmental Agency Involvement The unified managers (FFS and FWC) should cooperate with other state and local governmental agencies, including the Suwannee River Water Management District, in managing the project area. The project should be designated as a state forest and wildlife management area.

Revenue Sources, Management Costs and Employees Needed* Both agencies have agreed to a unified management framework whereby all CARL management funds, site generated revenues, and management expenditures are to be evenly divided between the FFS and FWC.

Updated August 10, 2016

Category	**Start-up**	**Recurring**
Source of Funds	**CARL**	**CARL**
Resource Management	**$548,732**	**$719,677**
Administration	**$75,494**	**$25,133**
Support	**$149,080**	**$31,566**
Capital Improvements	**$2,187,189**	**$316,190**
Visitor Services/Recreation	**$3,756**	**$141**
Law Enforcement	**$31,351**	**$31,351**
TOTAL	**$2,995,601***	**$1,124,056***

***includes employee salaries**
WLD 8-5-2

BWM\PROSPECTUS\Unified Management\Revised San Pedro Bay Prospectus UM 7.13.2004

Sand Mountain

Bay and Washington Counties

Partnerships

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 recreation activities, from hiking to hunting. This project may also help complete the Florida National Scenic Trail, a statewide non-motorized trail that crosses a number of Florida Forever project sites.

Manager

Florida Forest Service/FFS, 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.

Sand Mountain
FNAI Elements

Gopher Tortoise	G3/S3
Quillwort Yellow-eyed Grass	G1/S1
Shaggy Ghostsnail	G1/S1
Crystal Lake Nailwort	G3T1/S1
Apalachicolan Cave Isopod	G1G2/S1
Oval Pigtoe	G2/S1S2
Panhandle Meadowbeauty	G2/S2
Smoothbark St. John's wort	G2/S2
Apalachicola Alligator Snapping Turtle	G2G3/S2
Thread-leaf Sundew	G4/S1
Say's Spiketail	G2/S3
Karst Pond Xyris	G2G3/S2S3

30 rare species are associated with the project

Public Use

This project would be designated as a state forest with such uses as hiking, hunting, fishing, swimming, camping and environmental education.

Acquisition Planning

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 (NWFWMD) has acquired the Rosewood ownership in Phase II and a portion of the Deltona ownership.

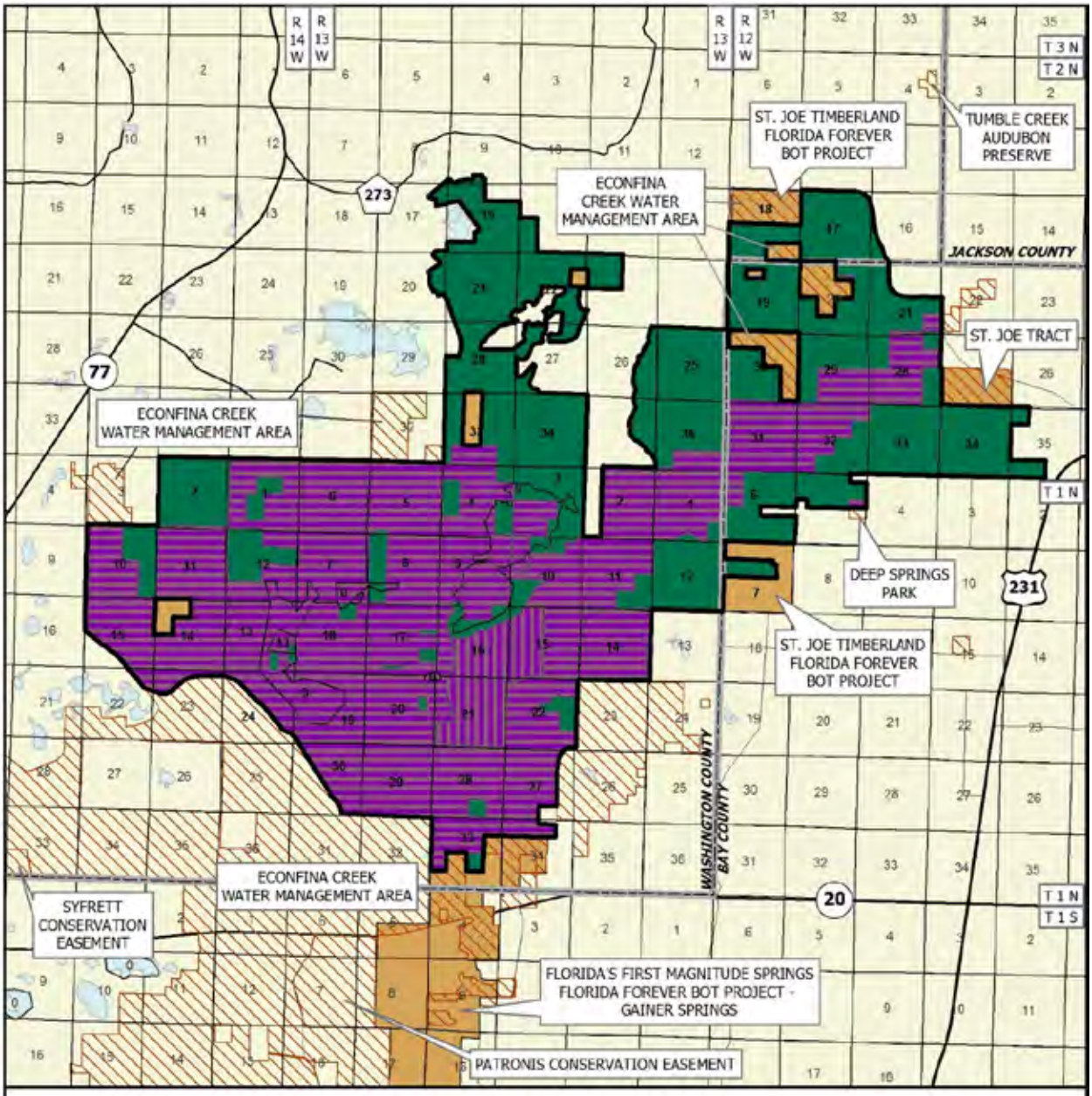
On December 9, 2011, ARC placed this project in the Partnerships category in the Florida Forever list.

Coordination

The NWFWMD is an acquisition partner.

Placed on List	**1994**
Project Area (GIS Acres)	**33,843**
Acres Acquired (GIS)	**19,399**
at a Cost of	**$26,637,412***
Acres Remaining (GIS)	**14,444**
Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	**$10,363,475**

***By the Northwest Florida Water Mgt. District**



SAND MOUNTAIN

WASHINGTON AND BAY COUNTIES

- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Acquired for Conservation (Fee Simple)
- Acquired for Conservation (Less-Than-Fee)
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Other Florida Forever BOT Projects
- Other Conservation Lands



N W E S

0 1 2 4 Miles

DECEMBER 2015

Management Policy Statement

The primary goals of management of the Sand Mountain 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 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 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 project make it desirable for management as a state forest.

Manager The FFS 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 FFS 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 FFS 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 FFS will promote environmental education.

Revenue-generating potential The FFS 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 NWFWMD has purchased land along Econfina Creek within the project boundary. The District will cooperate with the FFS in the management of this corridor. The FFS will also cooperate with and seek the assistance of other state agencies, local government entities and other interested parties as appropriate.

Updated March 22, 2017

Management Cost Summary/FFS

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

Save Our Everglades

Collier County **Substantially Complete**

Purpose for State Acquisition

The Save Our Everglades project will conserve three large pieces of 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, thereby 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. The Florida National Scenic Trail, a cross-Florida hiking and non-motorized trail, is also planned to cross this project. The trail is a congressionally designated national scenic trail.

Manager

National Park Service (NPS) will manage Big Cypress Addition; U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) will manage Florida Panther National Wildlife Refuge; Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services - Florida Forest Service/FFS will manage all of the Golden Gate Estates South - less that portion east of the Fakaunion Canal to be managed by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection's Division of Recreation and Parks (DRP); and DRP will manage that portion of the Golden Gate Estates South lying east of the Fakaunion Canal - less the old resort hotel, its associated compound and the sewage treatment plant.

Save Our Everglades
FNAI Elements

Florida Panther	G5T1/S1
Florida Black Bear	G5T2/S2
Eastern Indigo Snake	G3Q/S3
Swallow-tailed Kite	G5/S2
Florida bonneted bat	G1/S1
Pineland Jacquemontia	G2/S2
Tampa Vervain	G2/S2
Clamshell Orchid	G4G5T2/S2
Narrow-leaved Carolina Scalystem	G4T2/S2
Florida Royal Palm	G2G3/S2
Fuzzy-wuzzy Air-plant	G4/S1
Many-flowered Catopsis	G3G5/S1

33 rare species are associated with the project

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

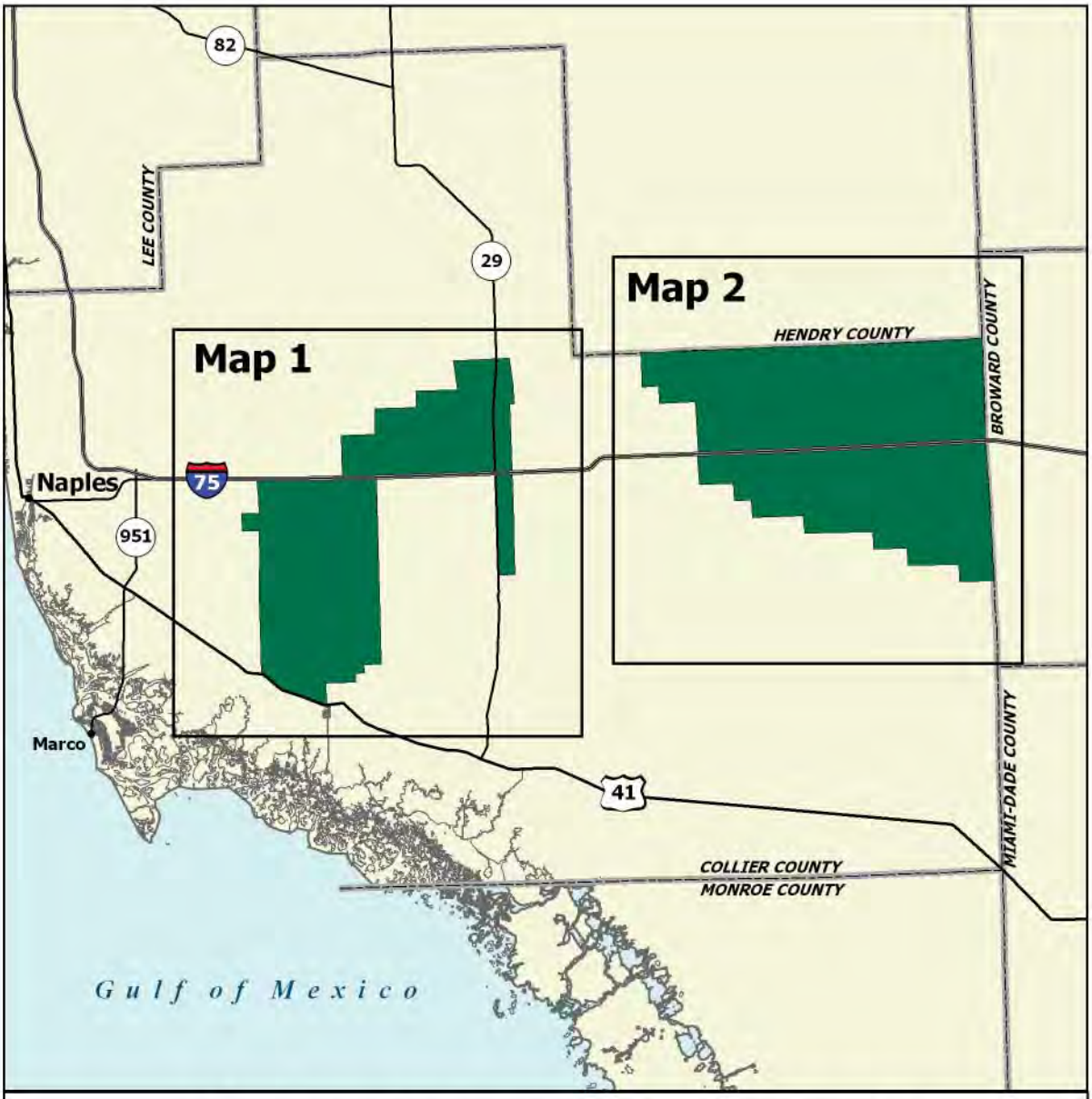
The project will provide a preserve/reserve, wildlife and environmental area, and a forest, allowing such uses as fishing, hunting, hiking, camping and nature appreciation.

Acquisition Planning

Completing 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.

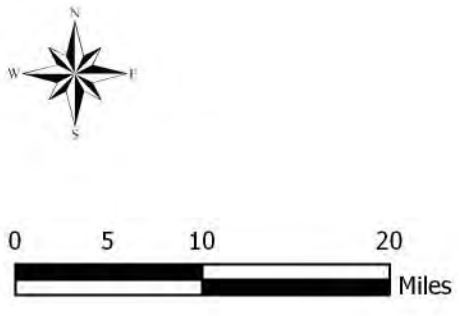
On April 18, 2003 ARC transferred 1,615 acres in Hendry County to the Panther Glades Florida Forever project.

Placed on List	**1984**
Project Area (GIS Acres)	**217,680**
Acres Acquired (GIS)	**217,606**
at a Cost of	**$132,018,455**
Acres Remaining (GIS)	**73**
Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	**$4,050,796**



SAVE OUR EVERGLADES: OVERVIEW

COLLIER COUNTY





MAY 2006

In 2006 ARC moved this project from the A, Small Parcels list for acquisition to the B, Small Parcels list.

The NPS continues to pursue consolidation efforts in the Big Cypress Preserve Addition. The Conservation and Recreation Lands (CARL) Program continues to focus on acquiring land in Golden Gate Estates South. The USFWS has acquired and manages 28,410 acres (including Collier Exchange lands). The CARL Program received $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.

In June 2009, approximately 3 platted acres were purchased for $8,276.

On December 9, 2011, ARC placed this project in the new Substantially Complete category of Florida Forever projects.

Coordination
The NPS, USFWS, U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), and DOT are all 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 Policy Statement
The primary goals of management of the Save Our Everglades 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 to enhance or protect significant surface water, coastal, recreational, timber, fish or wildlife resources which local or state regulatory programs cannot adequately protect.

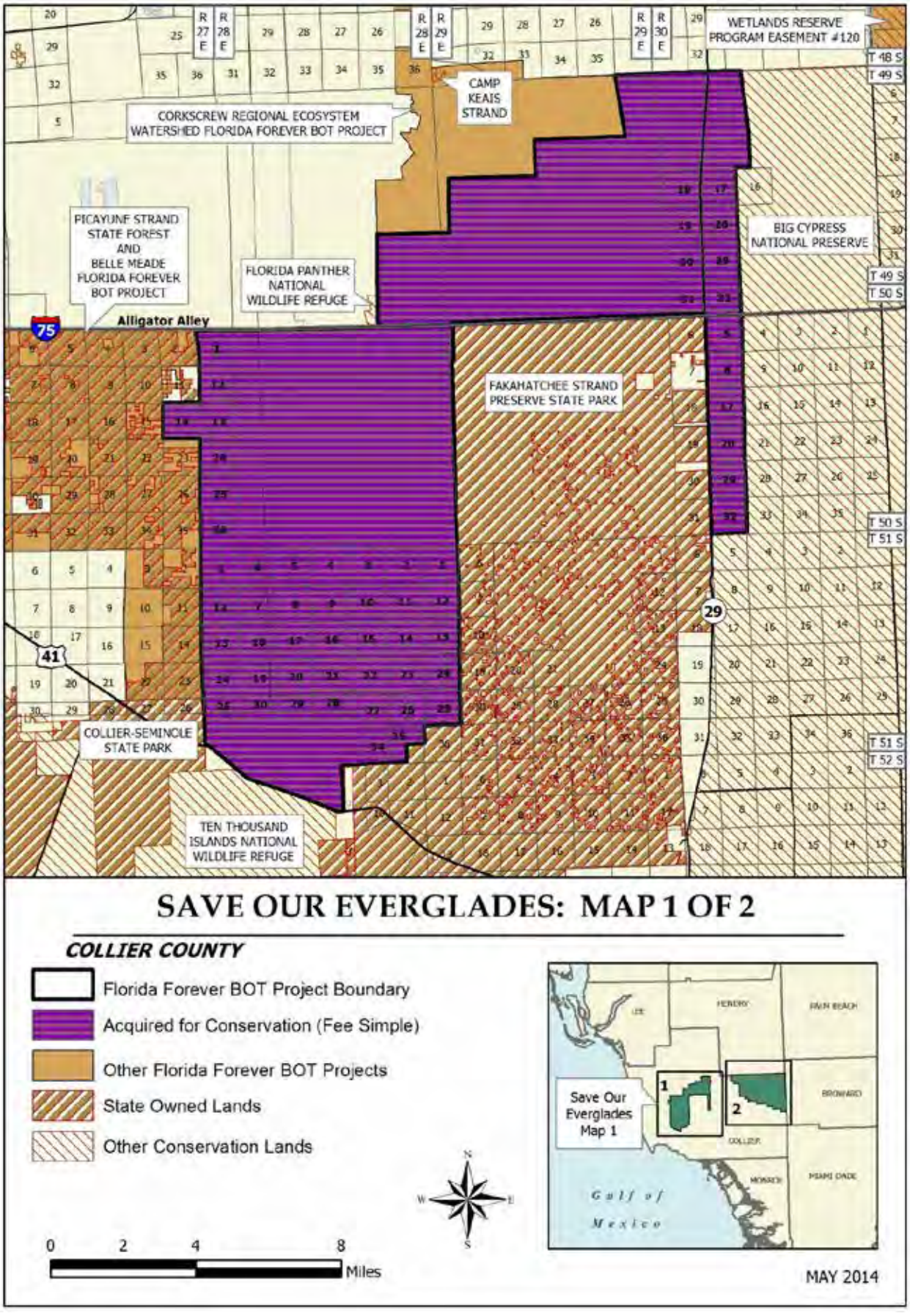
Management Prospectus
Qualifications for state designation The sensitive resources of the Big Cypress National Preserve qualify it as a state preserve. The extremely rare Florida panther and the undisturbed habitat needed to protect it qualify the Panther National Wildlife Refuge as a wildlife and environmental 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 FFS), make it highly suitable for use and management as a state forest.

Manager NPS, USFWS, FFS

Conditions affecting intensity of management The Florida Panther National Wildlife Refuge is a low-need management area, requiring basic resource management and protection. Portions of Golden Gate Estates may require hydrologic 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 FFS 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 to restore 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 FFS will sell timber as needed to improve or maintain desirable ecosystem conditions. These sales will provide variable amounts of revenue,



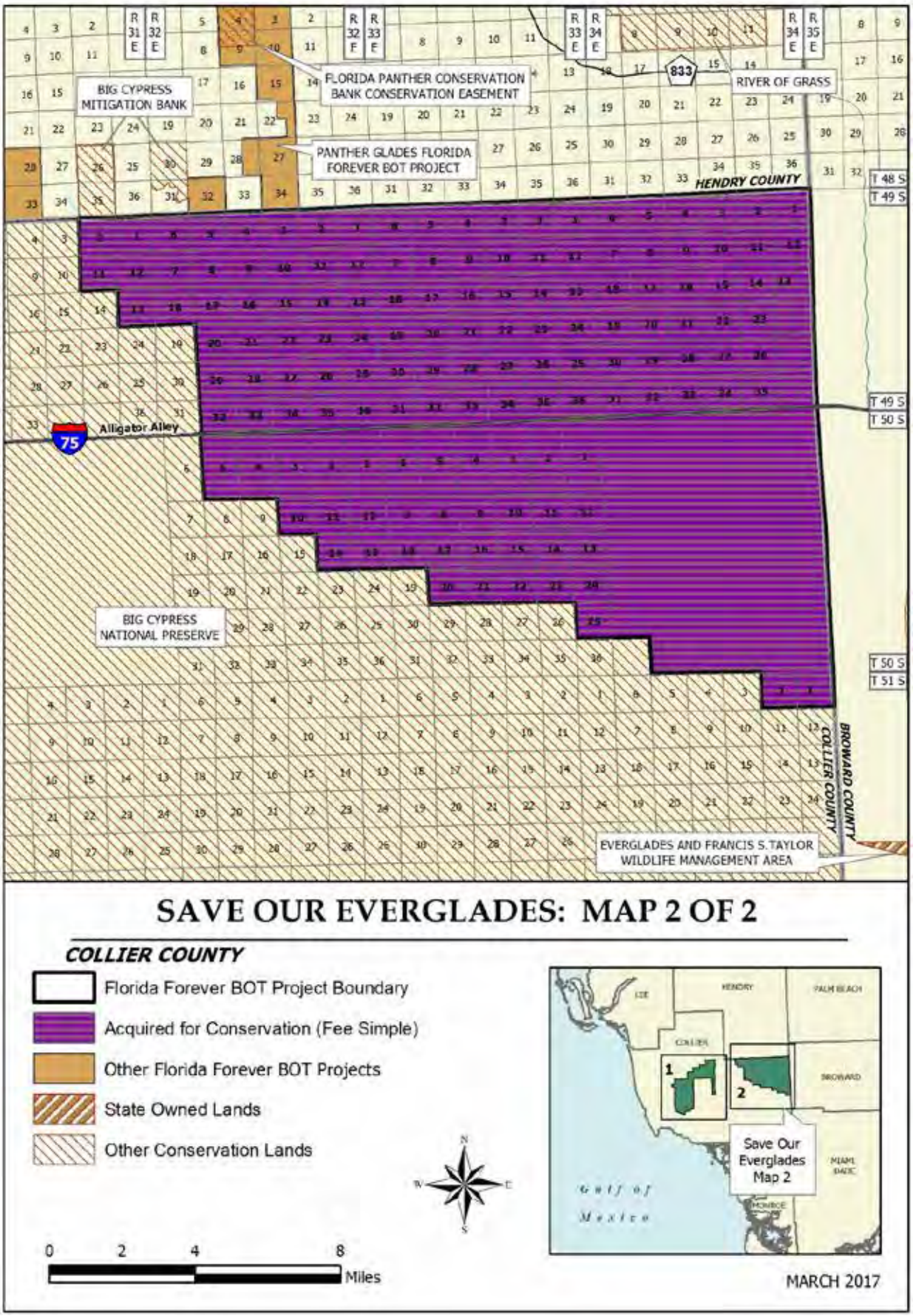
SAVE OUR EVERGLADES: MAP 1 OF 2

COLLIER COUNTY

- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Acquired for Conservation (Fee Simple)
- Other Florida Forever BOT Projects
- State Owned Lands
- Other Conservation Lands

0 2 4 8 Miles

MAY 2014



SAVE OUR EVERGLADES: MAP 2 OF 2

COLLIER COUNTY

- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Acquired for Conservation (Fee Simple)
- Other Florida Forever BOT Projects
- State Owned Lands
- Other Conservation Lands

0 2 4 8 Miles

MARCH 2017

but the revenue-generating potential for this project is expected to be low.

Cooperators in management activities The Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC), Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP), South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD), FFS, Corkscrew Regional Ecosystem Watershed (CREW), Collier County, and the NPS are cooperators in the Florida Panther National Wildlife Refuge.

Updated April 10, 2017

Management Cost Summary/FFS

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

Shoal River Buffer

Okaloosa County **Critical Natural Lands**

Purpose for State Acquisition

Acquiring the Shoal River Buffer project would advance Florida Forever goals of increasing biodiversity; preserving landscape linkages, habitat for rare species, and water and wetland systems of the state by protecting 1,768 acres of rare species habitat; 2,062 acres of ecological greenways; 1,419 acres of surface waters; 1,443 acres of functional wetlands, and land that has a record of supporting black bears, alligator snapping turtles, sweet pitcher plants and hairy indigo. Acquiring this property would contribute to protecting the water quality of the Shoal River drainage area which harbors a number of rare plant and animal species; to sustain wildlife in the area, particularly to provide long-term benefits to imperiled species; and to provide natural resource-based recreation opportunities. The Shoal River is labeled an Outstanding Florida Water.

Manager

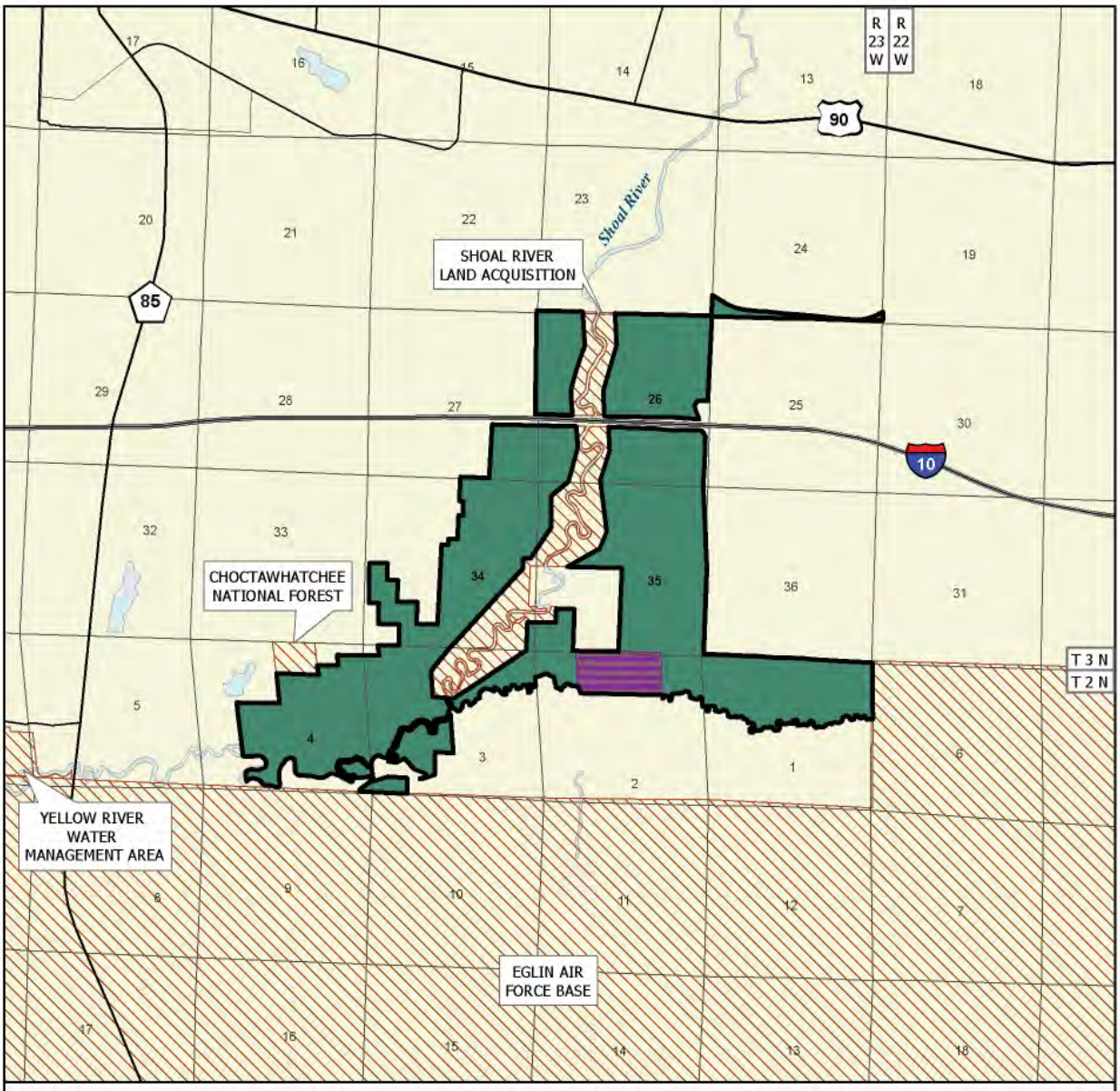
The Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC) is the recommended manager for lands within this project acquired by both the Board of Trustees (BOT) and the Northwest Florida Water Management District (NWFWMD). NWFWMD has indicated it will convey any lands the agency acquires within this project to the BOT at no cost.

General Description

The Shoal River Buffer Florida Forever project is offered as a "fee simple" acquisition of 2,097 (GIS) acres in eastern Okaloosa County. The tract is divided into two distinct parcels east and west of the Shoal River and 5.5 miles from the convergence of the Yellow River. It is bisected by land owned by Okaloosa County that consists of the immediate floodplain bordering the Shoal River. A portion of the western tract is adjacent to Eglin Air Force Base (AFB) to the south and the city of Crestview to the west. The eastern portion is bordered by Titi Creek to the south and agricultural lands to the north. Natural communities located within the project include upland hardwood forest, sandhills, mesic/wet flatwoods, floodplain forest, basin swamp, and blackwater stream. The site also has intact seepage slopes. The wetland types on both tracts have intact forest cover and are typical for the region. Timber species include oaks, cypress, Atlantic White Cedar, maple, and titi. The upland areas vary from excessively well drained to poorly drained sites. The extremely xeric sites are predominately longleaf pine with scattered sand pine. Understory tree species include typical xeric oaks and shrubs. Mesic sites contain slash, longleaf and loblolly pines with oaks, sweetgum and maple intermixed. Slash pine is the predominant pine species on the mesic sites. Desirable groundcover species were noticed in all types; however, the absence of prescribed fire has severely suppressed their development. The tract provides the AFB with a critical buffer for both military operations and smoke generated from burning operations on base. The property has potential for some varied resource-based recreation; however, access to the property is through a series of obscure private woods roads that are difficult to follow. The Shoal River Paddling Trail (designated by the

Shoal River Buffer FNAI Elements	
Florida Black Bear	G5T2/S2
Alligator Snapping Turtle	G3G4/S2
Lavender Burrowing Crayfish	G4/S2
Hairy Wild Indigo	G3T3/S3
Sweet Pitcherplant	G4/S3
Spiny Softshell	G5/S3
7 rare species are associated with the project	

Placed on List	**2010**
Project Area (GIS Acres)	**2,180**
Acres Acquired (GIS)	**0**
at a Cost of	**$0**
Acres Remaining (GIS)	**2,180**
Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	**$3,841,189**



SHOAL RIVER BUFFER

OKALOOSA COUNTY

- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Acquired for Conservation (Fee Simple)
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Other Conservation Lands



0 0.5 1 2 Miles

MAY 2012

Office of Greenways and Trails) stretches nine and half miles through the property with access points north (Ray Barnes Boat Ramp) and southwest (Bill Duggar Jr. Park) of the property. The property has potential for hiking, bicycling, horseback riding, picnicking, primitive camping, nature interpretive trails and geocaching.

Public Use

As on all FWC-managed areas, development of facilities would be kept to the minimum level necessary to assure protection of the resources, while providing for compatible recreation opportunities. Any such minimal development would be confined to areas of previous disturbance. The tract is currently leased to hunt clubs.

Acquisition Planning

The project is owned by the Haiseal Timber company and is proposed for fee-simple acquisition. On December 11, 2009 ARC voted to add this project with a tax assessed value of $3,841,189 to the March 2010 Florida Forever list.

On December 9, 2011 ARC placed this project in the Critical Natural Lands category of projects.

On April 20, 2012 the ARC added 80 acres to the project that had been authorized for sale from the US Forest Service.

Coordination

The Department of Defense (DOD) is interested in partnering with the state in acquiring this land. Furthermore, the NWFWMD has expressed to the DOD that it has interest in 500 acres or more of the property located along the county's riverfront ownership.

Management Policy Statement

The purpose for acquisition would be to protect the water quality of the Shoal River drainage area which harbors a number of rare plant and animal species; to sustain wildlife in the area, particularly to provide long-term benefits to imperiled species; and to provide natural resource-based recreation opportunities. Conservation and protection of environmentally unique native habitats, and imperiled and rare species, will be important management goals for the project. A prescribed fire management regime would likely be a primary management goal. Dense stands of regenerated pines will probably need to be thinned before introducing fire.

Management Prospectus

Qualifications for state designation About 68 percent of the project is habitat for a range of at least 3-7 or more focal species (imperiled or rare wildlife). About 76 percent of the Shoal River Buffer tract lies within a designated FWC Strategic Habitat Conservation Area (SHCA) for the Florida black bear (Ursus americanus floridanus), listed as threatened by the State. In addition, the Florida Natural Areas Inventory's 2008 GIS data indicates potential habitat for blackmouth shiner (Notropis melanostomus), Gulf sturgeon (Acipenser oxyrinchus desotoi), Eastern indigo snake (Drymarchon couperi), Escambia map turtle (Graptemys ernsti), Florida black bear, and red-cockaded woodpecker. The eastern tract consists mainly of a sandhill and pineland habitat dominated by longleaf with scattered sand pine. The understory consists mainly of xeric oaks and shrubs. Several listed species could potentially benefit from ongoing restoration of historic and current sandhill habitats on the proposed lands. The State listed species of special concern the fox squirrel (Sciurus niger niger) and the State threatened southeastern American kestrel (Falco sparverius paulus) use sandhill habitats, as do red-cockaded woodpeckers, a federally endangered species. Sandhills also support populations of gopher tortoises (Gopherus polyphemus), which are listed by the State of Florida as threatened. Bears have been documented utilizing riparian corridors of the Shoal River and its tributaries in Okaloosa County and are well documented on Eglin AFB, a primary breeding range for bears in the state.

Manager The FWC has agreed to manage this property.

Conditions affecting intensity of management The Shoal River Buffer project includes natural areas likely requiring application of resource management activities, such as ecological restoration of ground cover, control of invasive and exotic species, reforestation, and prescribed fire where appropriate. Such activities may be necessary to accomplish management objectives to attain the desired future condition for the area. This is especially important for conservation of habitats and populations of imperiled or rare species. Landscape-scale ecology and management concerns may also need to be considered.

Timetable for implementing management provisions

During the first year following acquisition, emphasis will be placed on site security, posting boundaries, public access, prescribed fire management, resource inventory, exotic species control, and removal of refuse. Within one year, a 10-year management plan will be developed by FWC describing short-term and long-term management goals, and measurable inventory,

exotic species control, and removal of refuse. Within one year, a 10-year management plan will be developed by FWC describing short-term objectives with associated timelines for completion.

Revenue-generating potential The revenue generating potential of the Shoal River Buffer is not known and will depend upon future uses to be approved in the management plan. However, revenue from such environmental lands might include sales of various permits and recreational user fees and ecotourism activities, if such projects could be economically developed.

Cooperators in Management FWC may partner and cooperate with other State and local governmental agencies including the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP); the Florida Forest Service/FFS (aka Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services' Division of Forestry/DOF); the NWFWMD; Eglin AFB; and Okaloosa County in management of the property.

Management Cost Summary:

Category **Source of Funds**	**Start-up** **CARL**	**Recurring** **CARL**
Resource Management	$74,548	$48,848
Administration	$82,345	$33,072
Support	$149,080	$31,566
Capital Improvements	$45,000	$38,689
Visitor Services/ Recreation	$1,452	$141
Law Enforcement	$1,474	$1,474
TOTAL	**$353,990**	**$153,674**

Updated March 22, 2017

South Goethe

Levy and Marion Counties — Critical Natural Lands

Purpose for State Acquisition

This addition provides a corridor from the Goethe State Forest to the Marjorie Harris Carr Cross Florida Greenway State Recreation and Conservation Area along the Withlacoochee River and also forms a linkage to the Etoniah Cross Florida Greenway Florida Forever project. One of the primary concepts of this project is to protect the Withlacoochee River's watershed by connecting Goethe State Forest with the greenway. Another stated goal of the project is provide a significant buffer along the southern boundary of the forest while eventually enhancing the forest and its associated habitat through restoration.

Manager

The property is proposed to be managed by the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, Florida Forest Service (FFS).

General Description

The South Goethe Florida Forever project (SGFFP) includes two ownerships to be considered for fee-simple acquisition and principally separated by highway CR 40. The Robinson tract (north of CR 40) is a single, one-owner tract of 5,722 acres (5,692 acres calculated in GIS) contiguous with the southern boundary of Goethe State Forest in southeastern Levy County. The 3.6-mile shared boundary runs along an unpaved woods road for much of its length. The Marino tract (GIS-calculated area of 460 acres) is south of the Robinson tract, mostly on the south side of highway CR 40; however, the tract extends northward across CR 40 and shares a common boundary of 0.25 mile with the Robinson tract. At its closest point, the Robinson tract approaches to within 0.46 mile of the Marjorie Harris Carr Cross Florida Greenway State Recreation and Conservation Area, which lies along Lake Rousseau (impounded in the Withlacoochee River) to the south.

This project addresses Florida Forever goals of acquiring acreage to complete the Preservation 2000 projects that predated the Florida Forever program, increasing the conservation of Florida's highest priority conservation areas, increasing the number of acres of conserved conservation corridors and landscape linkages, increasing the amount of acreage needing restoration, and increasing the amount of land preserved that protects floodplain functions, protects surface waters and protects functional wetlands.

Public Use

Since principal purposes of the project include protecting biodiversity, protecting the quality and natural functions of the land and water systems, ensuring sufficient quantities of water are available, providing resource-based public recreational and educational opportunities, and providing forestland available for sustainable management of natural resources, programs would be oriented towards conservation and protection of wildlife species, and to carefully control public uses. The primary land management goals for the management of the tract are to restore, maintain and protect in perpetuity all native ecosystems; to integrate compatible human use; and to insure long-term viability of populations and species considered rare. This ecosystem and multiple use approach will guide the management activities on this project. Multiple use is defined as a combination of balanced and diverse resource uses that takes into

South Goethe
FNAI Elements

Florida Black Bear	G5T2/S2
Gopher Tortoise	G3/S3
Longspurred Mint	G1/S1
Gopher Frog	G3/S3
Bald Eagle	G5/S3

5 rare species are associated with the project

Placed on List	**2006**
Project Area (GIS Acres)	**11,652**
Acres Acquired (GIS)	**0**
at a Cost of	**$0**
Acres Remaining (GIS)	**11,652**
Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	**$11,574,303**

account the long-term needs of future generations for renewable and nonrenewable resources including, but not limited to, recreation, range, timber, minerals, watershed, wildlife and fish, and natural scenic, scientific, and historic values; harmonious and coordinated management of the various resources without permanent impairment of the productivity of the land and the quality of the environment.

FFS will promote recreation and environmental education in the natural environment. It is anticipated that interpretative and user recreation facilities will be developed and the use of low impact, rustic facilities will be stressed in the more natural or restored areas of the tract. In the more heavily impacted areas of the tract, FFS will explore the possibility of an off highway vehicle trail system. While portions of these impacted areas will be restored to a natural state, other portions could potentially provide a network of trails for off-highway enthusiasts.

Acquisition Planning

On December 8, 2006 the Acquisition and Restoration Council (ARC) added the South Goethe Forest Addition to Group A of the Florida Forever priority list. This full-fee project was sponsored by the FFS. The project has 6,152 acres and that land has a tax-assessed value of $1,157,483.

On June 15, 2007, the ARC approved a fee-simple, 5,553-acre addition (aka Cold Springs Tract Addition) to the project boundary. The proposal was sponsored by the Rainbow River Conservation, Inc., consisted of 33 parcels, a single ownership, Throgmartin-Henke Development LLP, and a taxable value of $10,416,820. FFS is the recommended manager. The parcels have been designated essential.

On December 9, 2011, ARC placed this project in the Critical Natural Lands category of Florida Forever projects.

Coordination

This property is proposed as fee simple acquisition. No acquisition partnerships have been proposed at this time.

Management Policy Statement

The primary land management goals for the management of the tract are to restore, maintain and protect in perpetuity all native ecosystems; to integrate compatible human use; and to insure long-term viability of populations and species considered rare. This ecosystem and multiple use approach will guide the management activities on this project.

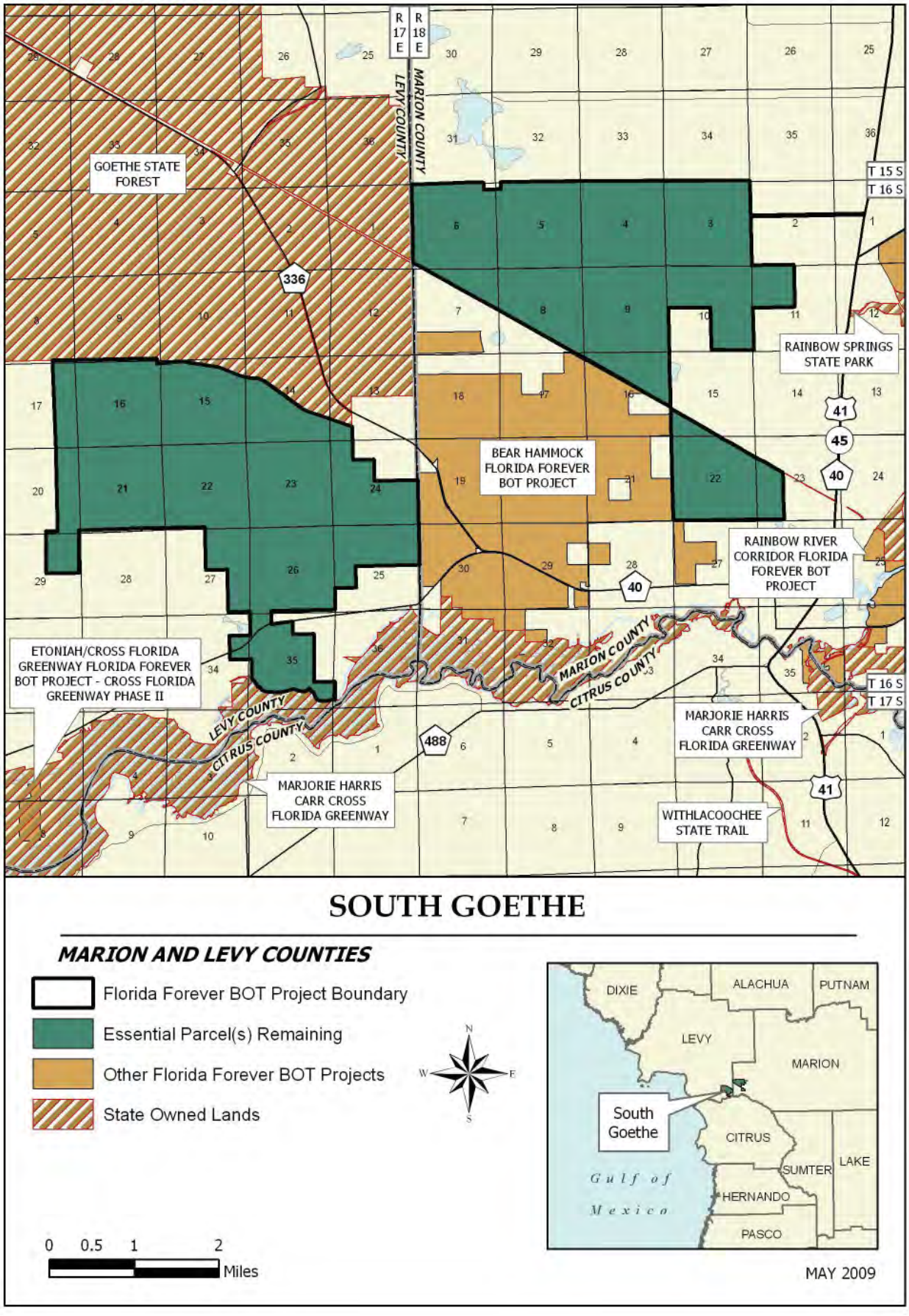
Management Prospectus

Qualifications for State Designation The project's size and diversity makes it desirable for use and management as a state forest. The majority of the acreage of this project consists of planted mesic and wet flatwoods, and sandhills. With thinning, introduction of prescribed fire, and sustainable forestry management practices, the project could be quickly transformed from management for silvicultural values to an area managed for its ecological and recreational benefits. ***Manager*** The FFS**.**

Conditions Affecting Intensity of Management Much of the project's flatwoods and sandhill areas have been disturbed by silvicultural operations, and will require restoration efforts. Timber thinning will provide revenue for restoration activities as well as promote the re-generation of native ground covers and canopy. Development of facilities, as on all conservation lands, would be kept to the minimum level necessary to assure a high quality recreational experience, and any such development would be confined to areas of previous disturbance.

Protection and restoration of sensitive wetlands on this project will be a priority. Restoration efforts will focus on introducing prescribed fire and thinning dense pine stands, and on restoring native groundcovers. The level of management intensity and related management costs is expected to initially be high to obtain the necessary information and resources to restore and manage this system as a State Forest. Once this is done, long-term management costs are expected to be light to moderate to maintain this area as a State Forest.

Timetable for Implementing Management The initial and intermediate management efforts will concentrate on resource inventory, restoring and reforesting areas where harvesting has occurred, hydrological restoration, providing site security, and assessing public and fire management access. Inventories of the site's natural resources, threatened and endangered flora and fauna will be conducted to provide a basis for the formulation of a management plan. Because of the numerous roads throughout the property, a plan will be needed to identify which ones will be needed for vehicular access by the public and which ones will be needed for administrative use, and which are unnecessary for management or access and should be closed.



SOUTH GOETHE

MARION AND LEVY COUNTIES

- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Other Florida Forever BOT Projects
- State Owned Lands

N
W
E
S

0 0.5 1 2
Miles

MAY 2009

Steps will be taken to ensure the public is provided appropriate access. Burning goals for this project will be to establish an all season prescribed burning program on all of the fire dependent community types. Whenever possible, existing roads, black lines, foam lines and natural breaks will be used to contain and control prescribed and natural fires. Timber management activities will primarily consist of restoration harvests and improvement cuts aimed at restoring and perpetuating native ground covers. 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, and enhance and maintain biodiversity. FFS will promote recreation and environmental education in the natural environment. It is anticipated that interpretative and user recreation facilities will be developed and the use of low impact, rustic facilities will be stressed in the more natural or restored areas of the tract. In the more heavily impacted areas of the tract DOF will explore the possibility of an off-highway vehicle trail system. While portions of these impacted areas will be restored to a natural state, other portions could potentially provide a network of trails for off-highway enthusiasts. There is also potential for obtaining funding for both acquiring the parcel as well as the implementing the trail system. Unnecessary roads, firelines and hydrological disturbances will be abandoned and/or restored to the greatest extent practical.

Revenue Generating Potential Timber sales will be conducted as needed to improve or maintain desirable ecosystem conditions. These sales will primarily take place in planted pine stands and will provide a variable source of revenue dependent upon a variety of factors. Due to the existing condition and volume of the timber resources on the property, revenue-generating potential of this project is expected to be moderate to high. Some revenues might be realized in the future from recreational user fees and ecotourism activities, if such projects could be economically developed.

Capital Project Expenditures Florida Forever capital project expenditures are going to be needed on this parcel for prescribed fire, vegetative and hydrologic restoration, improved public access/use, and facilities, both public and administrative. It is anticipated that some of the existing roads and trails may be used as multi-use trails for hiking, horseback riding and biking. This management prospectus is not intended to be an application for capital project funding; however, as more information is gathered and an analysis of the site is completed, the FFS intends to apply for capital project funds.

Management Costs and Sources of Revenue It is anticipated that management funding will come from the CARL trust fund. Budget needs for interim management are estimated as follows:

SALARY (2FTE)	**$72,104**
EXPENSE	**$263,000**
OPERATING CAPITAL OUTLAY	**$593,720**
TOTAL	**$928,824**

Updated March 22, 2017

South Walton County Ecosystem

Walton County **Substantially Complete**

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 (DRP), Florida Department of Environmental Protection (Topsail Hill, Grayton Beach and Deer Lake), and Florida Forest Service/FFS, and the 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 critically 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.

South Walton County Ecosystem
FNAI Elements

Choctawhatchee Beach Mouse	G5T1/S1
Green Sea Turtle	G3/S2S3
Gopher Tortoise	G3/S3
Loggerhead Sea Turtle	G3/S3
Snowy Plover	G3/S1
Godfrey's Goldenaster	G2/S2
Panhandle Spiderlily	G2/S2
Southern Milkweed	G2/S2
Cruise's Goldenaster	G5T2/S2
Curtiss' Sandgrass	G3/S3
Harper's Yellow-eyed Grass	G3/S3
Large-leaved Jointweed	G3/S3

22 rare species are associated with the project

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 recreation opportunities, including hiking, hunting, freshwater and saltwater fishing, camping, picnicking, nature appreciation, and beach activities.

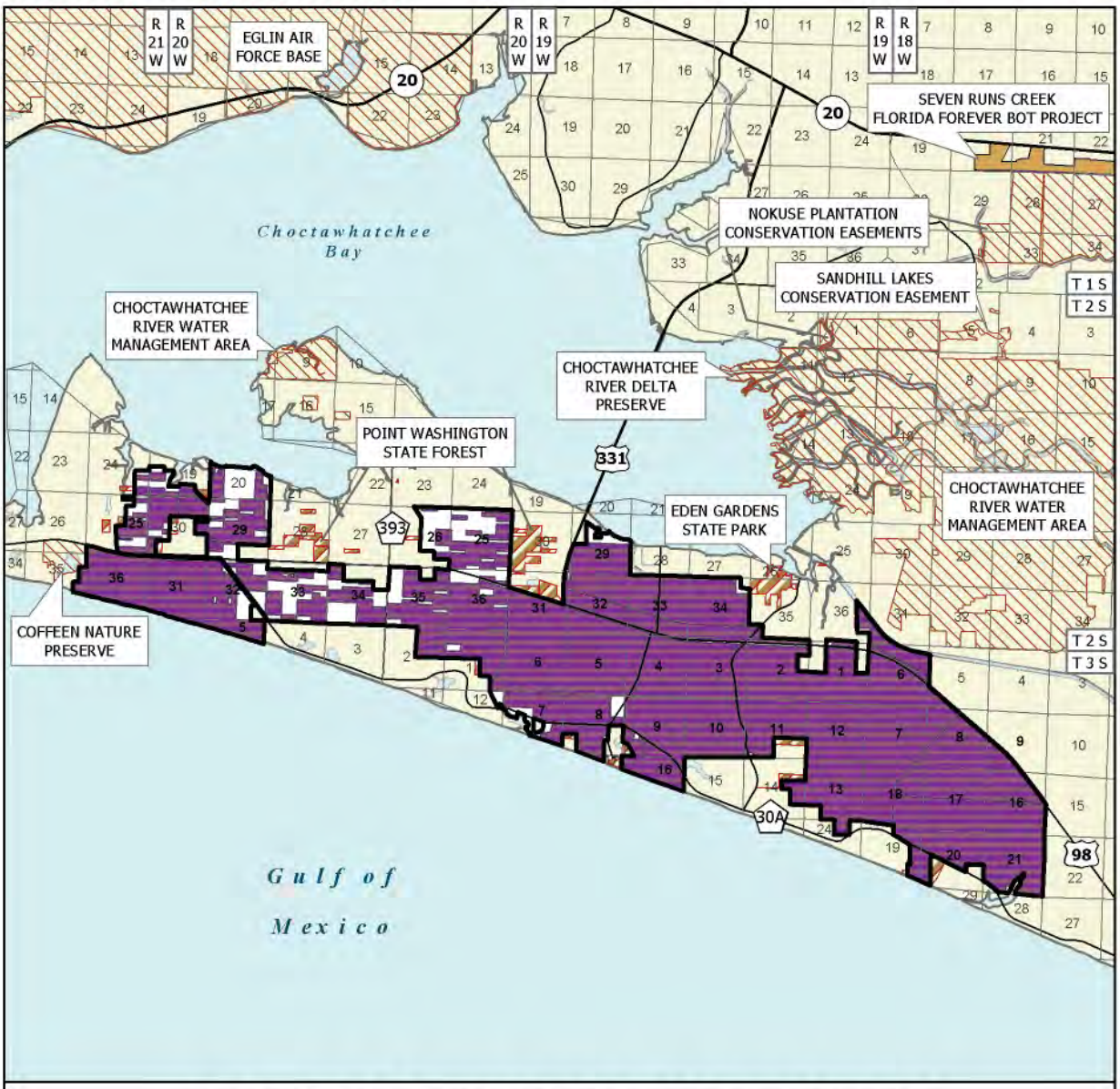
Acquisition Planning

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 and 30, 1996. As a result of the public hearings and input from other interested parties and managing agencies, LAMAC modified the project boundary on December 5, 1996, by adding approximately 41 acres and removing 820 acres from the project boundary.

Placed on List	**1995***
Project Area (GIS Acres)	**22,830**
Acres Acquired (GIS)	**20,133**
at a Cost of	**$188,506,210**
Acres Remaining (GIS)	**2,697**

with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of $7,795,905

*** Point Washington and Topsail Hill projects combined in 1995**
Note: Donation from DOT in 6/2009.



SOUTH WALTON COUNTY ECOSYSTEM

WALTON COUNTY

- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Acquired for Conservation (Fee Simple)
- Other Florida Forever BOT Projects
- State Owned Lands
- Other Conservation Lands



0 1 2 4 Miles

APRIL 2013

Point Washington: inholdings (approximately 1,150 acres) within the State forest (SF) 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 an essential parcel. The addition included several hundred feet on Choctawhatchee Bay.

On August 15, 2002 the Council added 75 acres (the Coldeway Tract) to the project boundaries. On October 24, 2002 the Council added 90 acres (the Davie Tract) to the project boundaries.

In December 2008, FFS purchased 38.99 acres for $2,600,000 to add to the Point Washington SF. In June 2009 a 2-parcel donation (39 ac.) from the Department of Transportation was accepted in Pt. Washington SF.

On December 9, 2011 ARC placed the South Walton County Ecosystem project in the Substantially Complete category of Florida Forever projects.

On December 27, 2012 the BOT acquired 9.43 acres for $85,000 to be managed by the FFS as part of the Point Washington State Forest.

Coordination
The Nature Conservancy (TNC) was an intermediary in the acquisition of the 100-acre tract in Topsail Hill held by the Resolution Trust Corporation.

Management Policy Statement
The primary goals of management of the South Walton County Ecosystem 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, recreation, timber, fish or wildlife resources which local or state regulatory programs cannot; and to provide areas, including recreation 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 cut over 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 FFS is managing the majority of the project. DRP 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 DRP 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 FFS 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 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 FFS will promote environmental education. In the first year after acquisition of its parcels, the DRP 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 FFS 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 DRP 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 FFS will cooperate with and seek the assistance of other state agencies, local governments and interested parties as appropriate. The DRP 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

Updated March 22, 2017

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/FFS

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

Southeastern Bat Maternity Caves

Alachua, Citrus, Jackson, Marion and Sumter Counties

Critical Natural Lands

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 (FWC) will manage the full fee acquisitions and monitor the less than fee.

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 Jenning's Cave site has intact sandhill, and the Sneads Cave site supports good floodplain forest and floodplain swamp. Three archaeological sites are known from Gerome's Cave. Vandalism is the greatest threat to the caves.

Southeastern Bat Maternity Caves FNAI Elements	
Gray Bat	G3/S1
Florida Black Bear	G5T2/S2
Dougherty Plain Cave Crayfish	G2/S2
North Florida Spider Cave Crayfish	G2/S2
False Rue-anemone	G5/S1
Hobbs' Cave Amphipod	G2G3/S2S3
Light-fleeing Cave Crayfish	G2G3/S2S3
Florida Cave Amphipod	G2G3/S2S3
Southeastern Bat	G3G4/S3
9 rare species are associated with the project	

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. Grant's Cave, the less than fee parcel, 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

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

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. On June 6, 2002 the Council combined

Placed on List	**1994**
Project Area (GIS Acres)	**589**
Acres Acquired (GIS)	**0**
at a Cost of	**$0**
Acres Remaining (GIS)	**589**
Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	**$1,931,170**



SOUTHEASTERN BAT MATERNITY CAVES: OVERVIEW

JACKSON, ALACHUA, MARION, CITRUS, AND SUMTER COUNTIES

Map 1: Jackson County
Geromes Cave Site

Map 2: Jackson County
Sneads Cave Site

Map 3: Alachua County
Grants Cave Site

Map 4: Marion County
Jennings Cave Site

Map 5: Marion County
Catacombs Cave Site

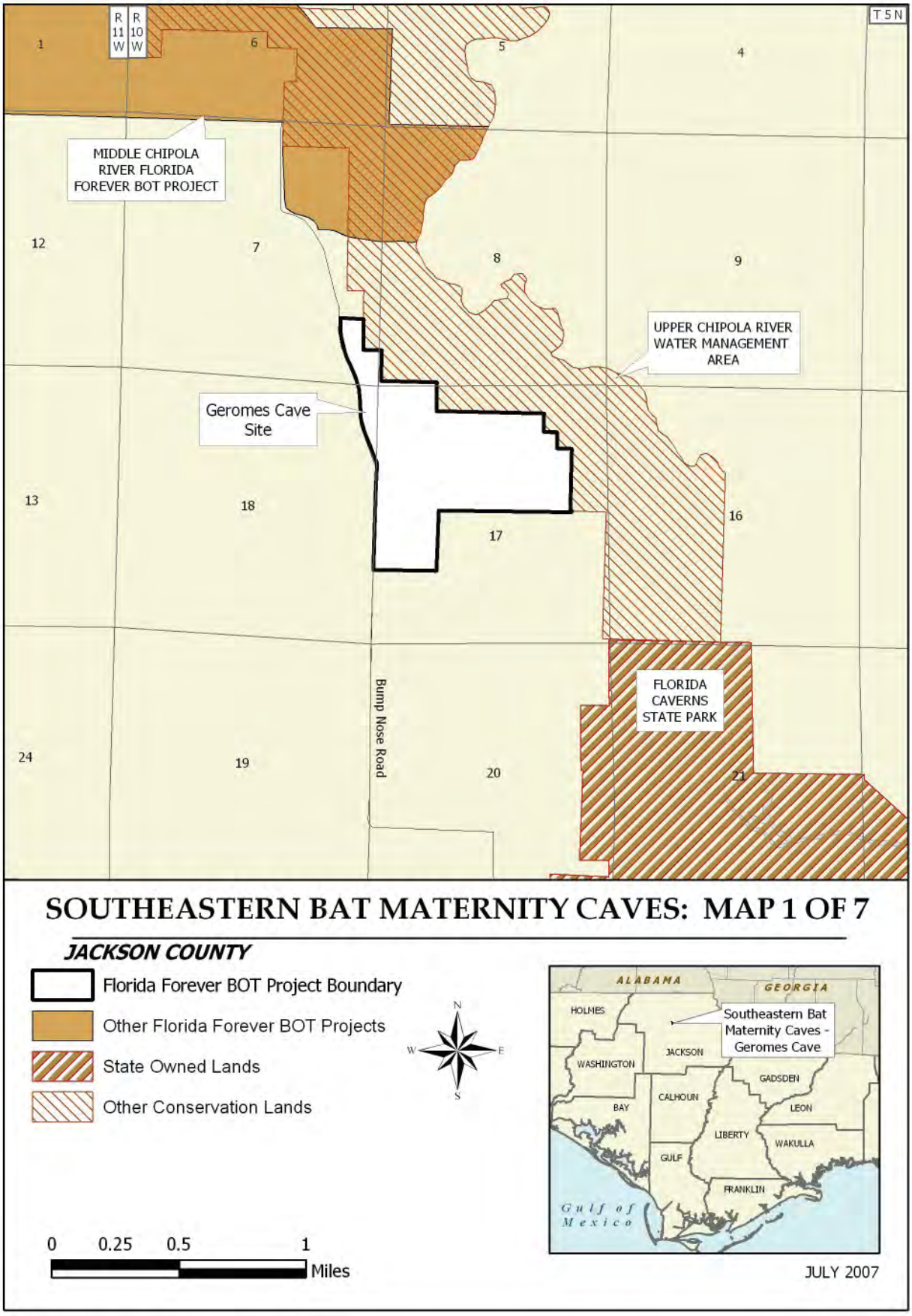
Map 6: Citrus County
Sweet Gum Cave Site

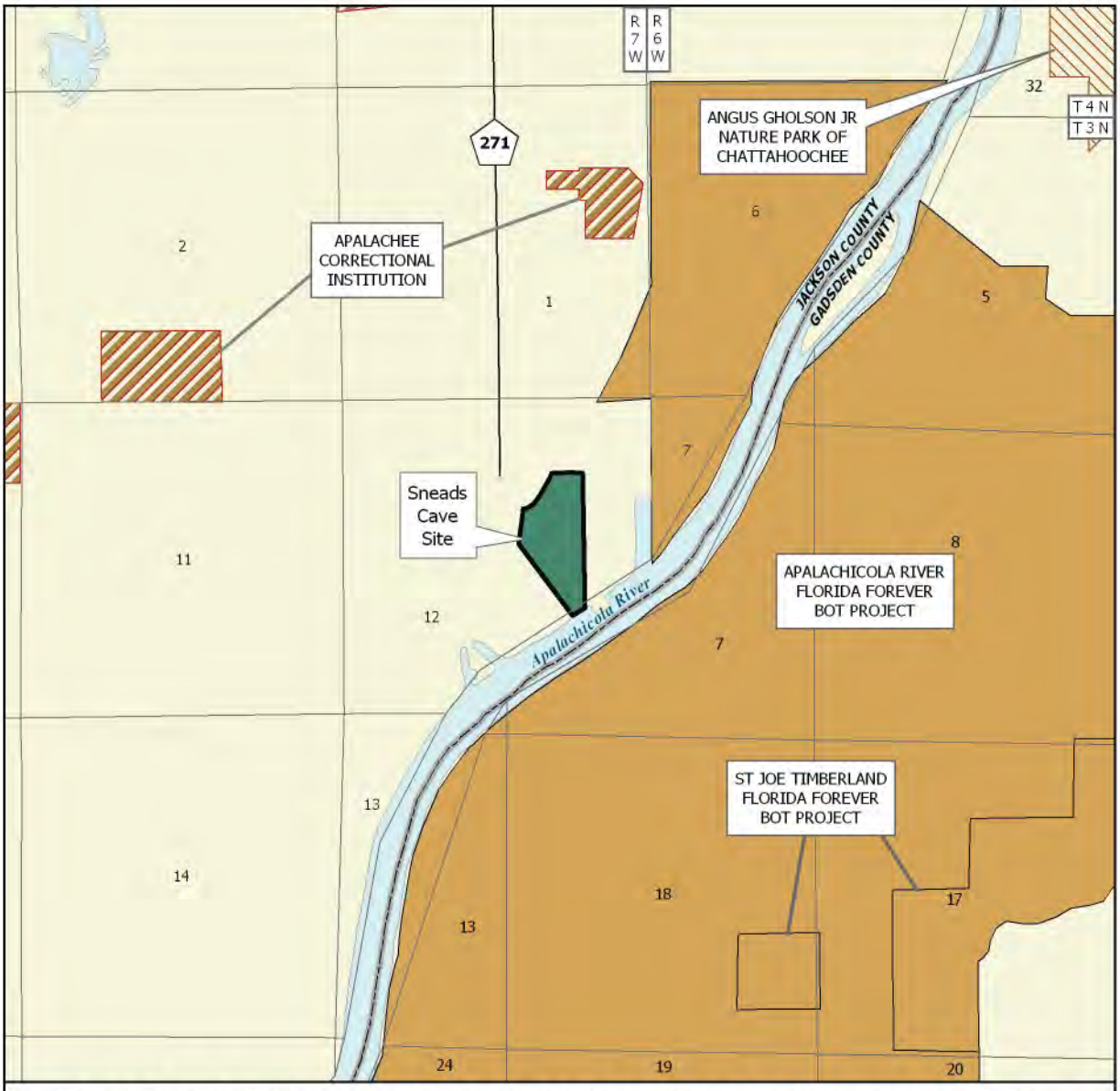
Map 7: Sumter County
Sumter County Cave Site



0 20 40 80 Miles

JULY 2007


R 11 W
R 10 W
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6
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4
MIDDLE CHIPOLA RIVER FLORIDA FOREVER BOT PROJECT
12
7
8
9
UPPER CHIPOLA RIVER WATER MANAGEMENT AREA
Geromes Cave Site
13
18
17
16
Bump Nose Road
FLORIDA CAVERNS STATE PARK
24
19
20
21
SOUTHEASTERN BAT MATERNITY CAVES: MAP 1 OF 7
JACKSON COUNTY
Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
Other Florida Forever BOT Projects
State Owned Lands
Other Conservation Lands
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Miles
ALABAMA
GEORGIA
HOLMES
Southeastern Bat Maternity Caves - Geromes Cave
JACKSON
WASHINGTON
GADSDEN
CALHOUN
BAY
LEON
LIBERTY
WAKULLA
GULF
FRANKLIN
Gulf of Mexico
JULY 2007



SOUTHEASTERN BAT MATERNITY CAVES: MAP 2 OF 7

JACKSON COUNTY

- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Other Florida Forever BOT Projects
- State Owned Lands
- Other Conservation Lands

N W E S

0 0.25 0.5 1 Miles



JULY 2007



SOUTHEASTERN BAT MATERNITY CAVES: MAP 3 OF 7

ALACHUA COUNTY

Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary

Essential Parcel(s) Remaining

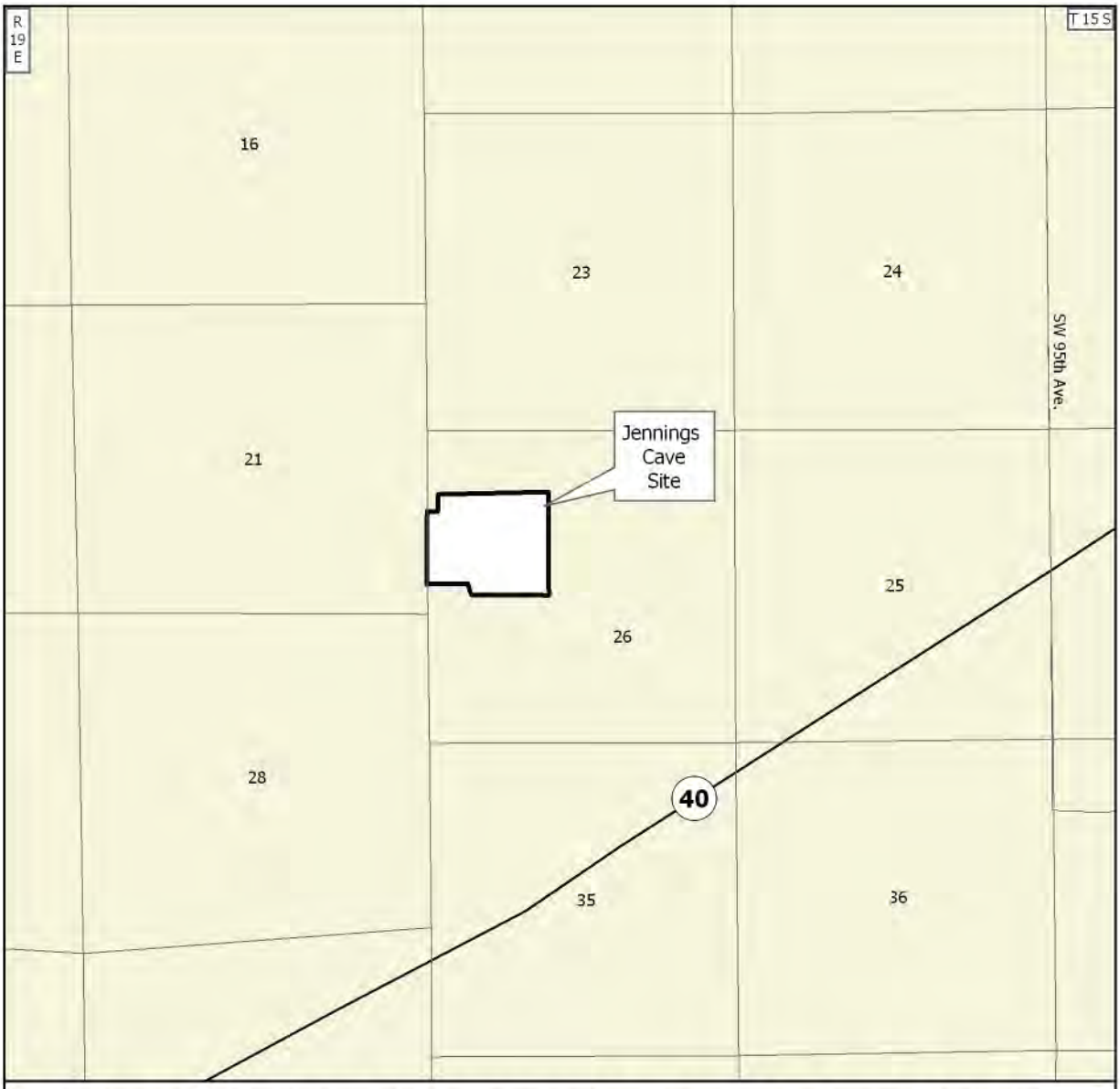
State Owned Lands





0 0.25 0.5 1 Miles

JULY 2007



SOUTHEASTERN BAT MATERNITY CAVES: MAP 4 OF 7

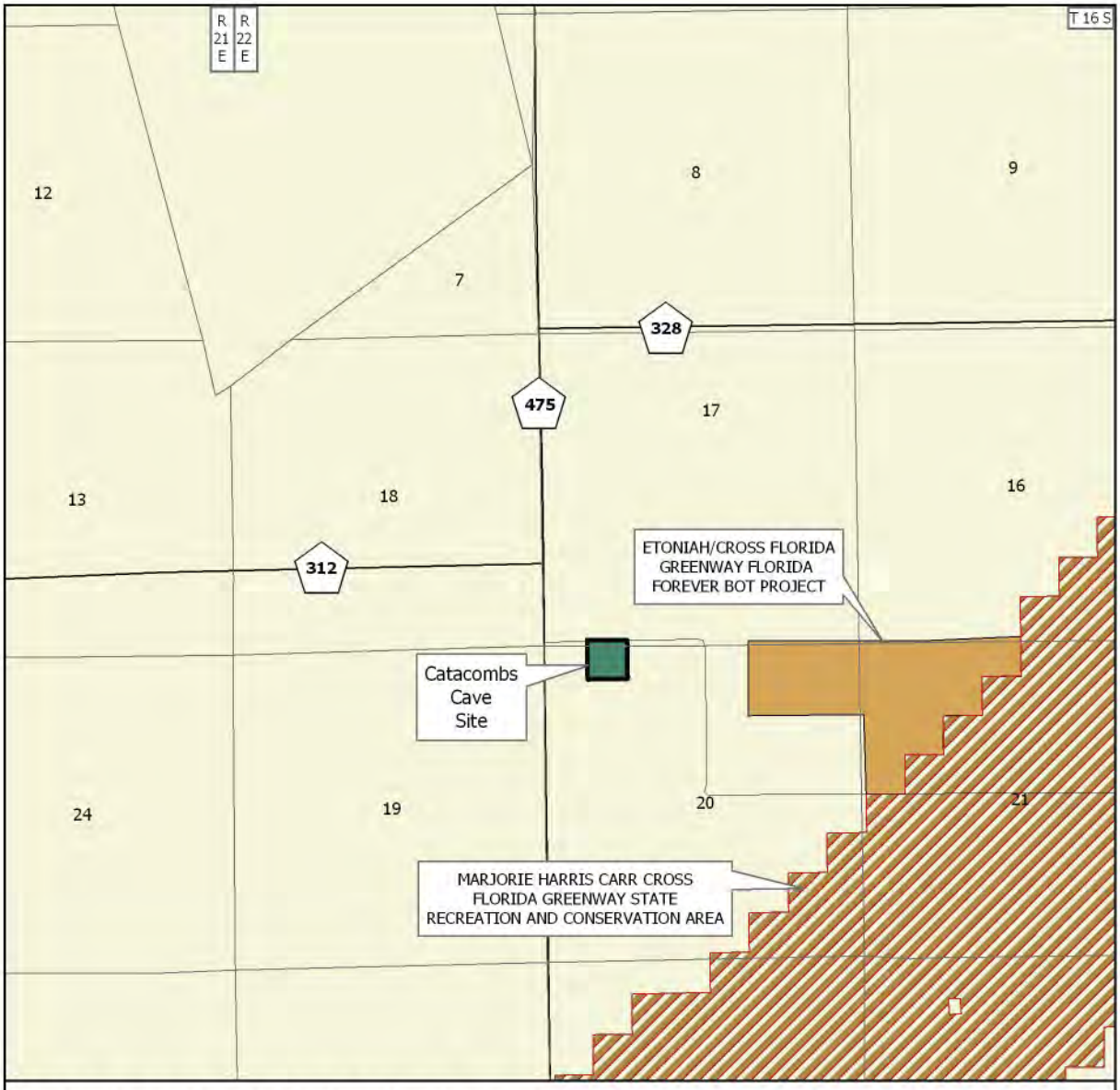
MARION COUNTY

Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary



0 0.25 0.5 1 Miles

JULY 2007



SOUTHEASTERN BAT MATERNITY CAVES: MAP 5 OF 7

MARION COUNTY

Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary

Essential Parcel(s) Remaining

Other Florida Forever BOT Projects

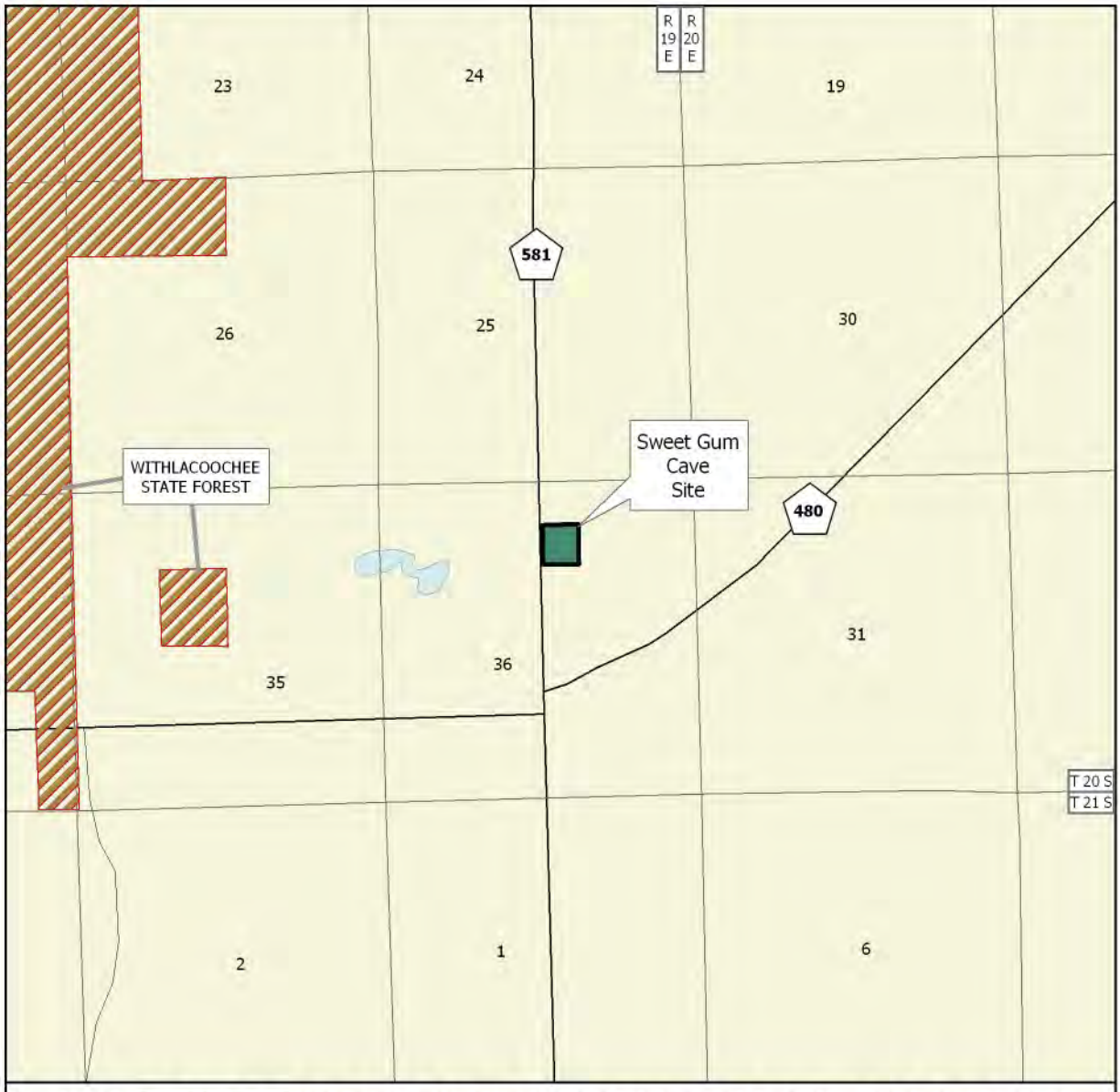
State Owned Lands

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0 0.25 0.5 1 Miles



JULY 2007



SOUTHEASTERN BAT MATERNITY CAVES: MAP 6 OF 7

CITRUS COUNTY

Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary

Essential Parcel(s) Remaining

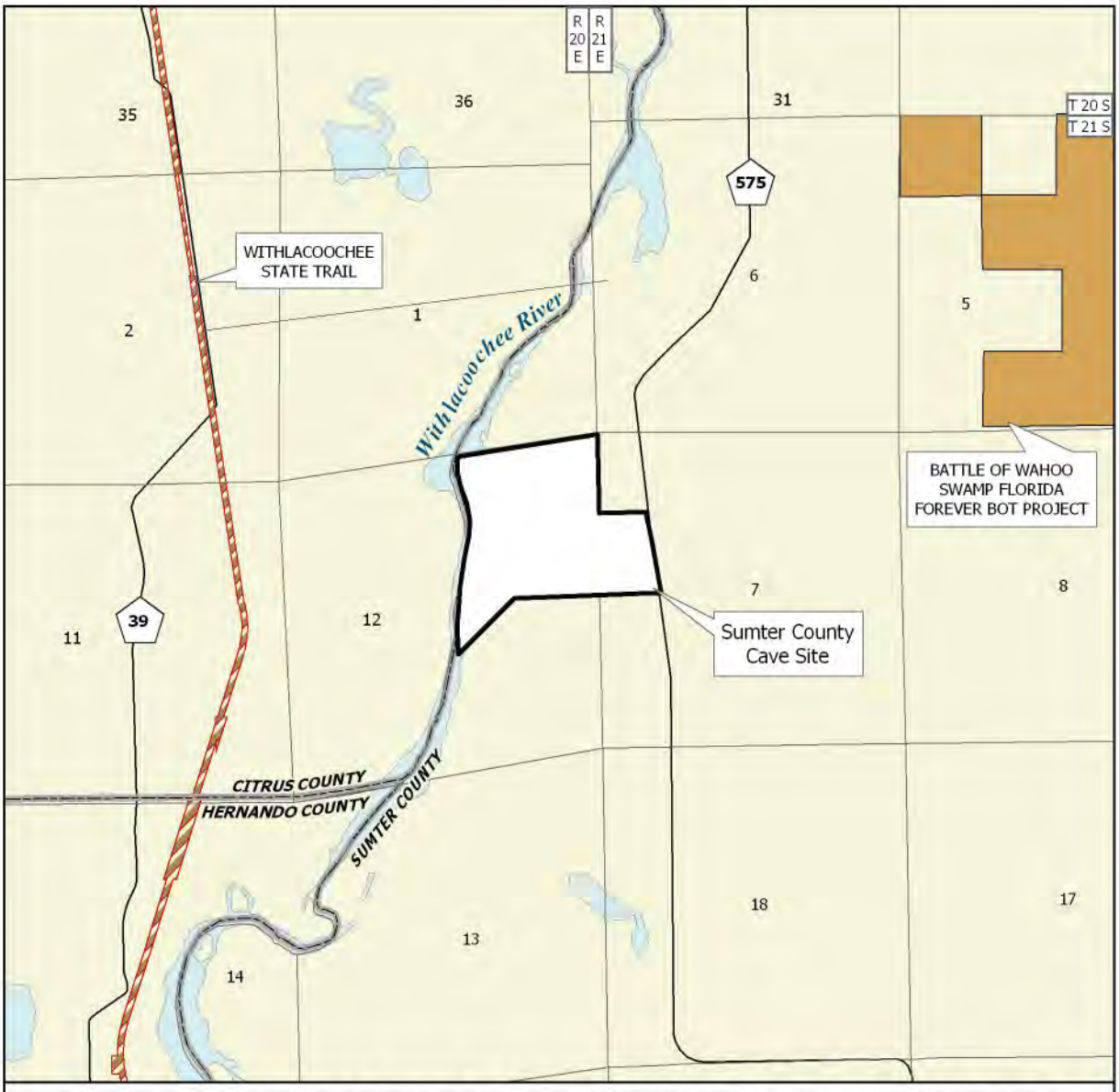
State Owned Lands

N
W
E
S



0 0.25 0.5 1 Miles

JULY 2007



SOUTHEASTERN BAT MATERNITY CAVES: MAP 7 OF 7

SUMTER COUNTY

Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary

Other Florida Forever BOT Projects

State Owned Lands

N W E S



0 0.25 0.5 1 Miles

JULY 2007

the Less-Than-Fee project to the Group B Full Fee project. On December 5, 2003 the Council moved the project to the Group A list.

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.
Sneads 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.
Jenning's Cave (Marion County)—the site consists of approximately 89 acres, 79 parcels, and 70 owners.
Sumter County Cave (Sumter County)—the site consists of approximately 362 acres, 4 parcels, and 3 owners.

On December 9, 2011, ARC placed this project in the Critical Natural Lands category of projects.

Coordination
The Northwest Florida Water Management District will be an acquisition partner on the Gerome's Cave site. There are no acquisition partners for the less-than-fee parcels.

Management Policy Statement
The primary goal of management of the Southeastern Bat Maternity Caves 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 FWC 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 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.

Updated March 31, 2015



Management Cost Summary/FWC

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

Spruce Creek

Volusia County **Substantially Complete**

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 protects one of the largest tracts of undeveloped land left in this region along the estuary of Spruce Creek and helps to maintain the water quality of the creeks and bays here, thus protecting a fishery. Additionally, this project will conserve what may be the site of Andrew Turnbull's 18th–century plantation and provide a recreation 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 Florida Waters, and the aquatic resources are important to both recreation 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.

Spruce Creek
FNAI Elements

Florida Scrub-Jay	G2/S2
Gopher Tortoise	G3/S3
Florida Beargrass	G3/S3
Bald Eagle	G5/S3

4 rare species are associated with the project

Public Use

This project is designated as a recreation area with uses such as cultural and environmental education, hiking, fishing, camping and picnicking.

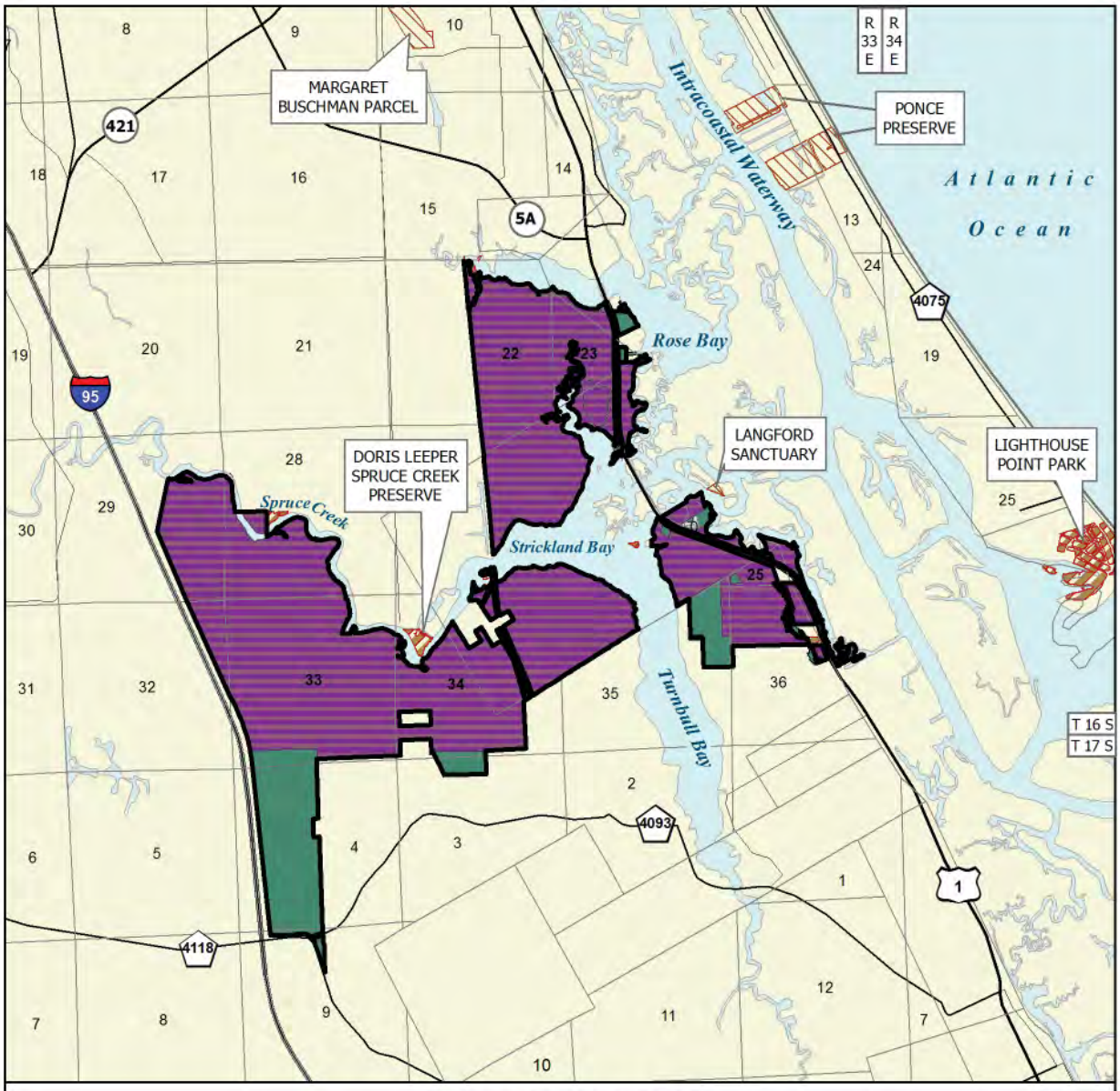
Acquisition Planning

On December 1, 1989, the Land Acquisition Advisory Council (LAAC) added the original Spruce Creek project to the CARL Priority list. This fee-simple acquisition, sponsored by Volusia County, consisted of approximately 1,718 acres, nine owners, and a 1989 taxable value of $2,675,000. On December 7, 1990, an owner-sponsored 54-acre parcel was added to the boundary. The project was removed on December 10, 1992 due to unwilling sellers. At that time, it was less than 90 percent complete.

On December 6, 1994, LAAC added the current Spruce Creek project to the 1995 CARL Priority list. This

Placed on List	**1990***
Project Area (GIS Acres)	**2,799**
Acres Acquired (GIS)	**2,434****
at a Cost of	**$19,118,050****
Acres Remaining (GIS)	**365**
Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	**$10,068,445**

*** Combined with Spruce Creek Addition in 1994**
****includes funds spent and acreage acquired by BOT, SJRWMD, Volusia County, and the City of Port Orange.**
Note: 97 acres removed 10/2009 due to residential/commercial/ infrastructure development.



SPRUCE CREEK

VOLUSIA COUNTY

- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Acquired for Conservation (Fee Simple)
- State Owned Lands
- Other Conservation Lands
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining

N W E S

0 0.5 1 2 Miles



JANUARY 2014

fee-simple acquisition, sponsored by Volusia County, consisted of a 208-acre portion of the original project and a 316-acre addition totaling 524 acres, multiple owners, and a 1993 taxable value of $2,124,141. The project boundary, however, included the portions of the project that had already been acquired. The resulting project acreage equaled 1,593 acres with a taxable value of $3,406,991.

On October 24, 2002, the Acquisition & Restoration Council (ARC) approved a fee-simple 648-acre addition to the project boundary. It was sponsored by Volusia County and consisted of five owners.

On October 9, 2009, ARC voted to remove 6 sites with 54 individual parcels (97 acres) containing residential and commercial buildings or infrastructure. The total acreage removed had a just tax-assessed value of $9,166,381.

On December 9, 2011, ARC placed this project in the Substantially Complete category of Florida Forever projects.

Coordination

Volusia County is a partner in the acquisition of this project as well as the manager. SJRWMD and City of Port Orange are acquisition partners also.

Management Policy Statement

The primary goals of management of the Spruce Creek project are to conserve, protect, manage, or restore important ecosystems, landscapes, and forests, in order to enhance or protect significant surface water, coastal, recreation, timber, fish or wildlife resources which local or state regulatory programs cannot adequately protect; to provide areas, including recreation 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 recreation resources, and surrounding population density to qualify as a State Recreation Area.

Manager Volusia County in cooperation with the State of Florida.

Conditions affecting intensity of management The project includes moderate-need tracts requiring more than basic resource management and protection. These lands will contain more highly developed resource-related recreation facilities. Large portions of the property, however, would be considered low-need



tracts requiring only basic resource management and protection. Recreation use will be incorporated but in a more dispersed and less intensive manner.

Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure Within the first year after acquisition, management activities will concentrate on site security and resource inventory. Volusia County will provide appropriate access to the site to maintain existing and historic uses while protecting sensitive resources on the site. The site's natural resources and listed plants and animals will be inventoried, recreation 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 recreation 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 This will be determined by the concepts in the Management Plan. Some revenues will probably be generated by user and concession fees at recreation sites. Some revenues may be generated through sale of forest products, but any such revenues will be minimal. Use of small portions of the area as mitigation for development elsewhere would not only restore damaged areas on-site, but would yield revenue as well. It will be several years before potential revenue sources could be fully developed.

Cooperators in management activities Port Orange and New Smyrna Beach both will be involved in the planning of the project. The Museum of Arts and Sciences and the Atlantic Center for the Arts may prove to be valuable partners in optimizing the educational and interpretive opportunities on this site. The Nature Conservancy still owns the 150 acres that is managed by the Museum of Arts and Sciences. The Environmental Council and Sierra Club have played important roles in the early protection of the creek including sponsoring OFW status in 1986. The Southeast Volusia Historical Society and Volusia Anthropological Society have had long-standing interest in protection and interpretation of the cultural, historical and archaeological resources located on the project site. Volunteers will be invaluable in developing, managing, and interpreting this site.

Updated March 22, 2017

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**

St. Joe Timberland

Bay, Franklin, Gadsden, Jefferson, Leon, Liberty, Taylor, Wakulla, Walton and Washington Counties

Climate Change Lands

Purpose for State Acquisition

The St. Joe Company is one of the largest landowners in Florida. The St. Joe Timberland project will consolidate the St. Joe ownerships already included in other 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. This project may also help complete the Florida National Scenic Trail, a statewide non-motorized trail that crosses a number of Florida Forever project sites.

Manager

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

General Description

The St. Joe Timberland project includes the St. Joe Company ownerships in the following projects: Apalachicola River (Sweetwater Creek 7,040 acres, Gadsden Glades 360 acres, and Aspalaga Landing 600 acres sites); Brevard Coastal Scrub Ecosystem (Tico site 1,780 acres); Dickerson Bay/Bald Point (Bald Point site 3,840 acres); Florida's First Magnitude Springs (River Sink 40 acres and St. Marks 700 acres springs sites); Lake Powell 600 acres; St. Joseph Bay Buffer 250 acres; Sand Mountain 1,680 acres; Tate's Hell/Carrabelle Tract 16,000 acres; Wacissa/Aucilla River Sinks 19,840 acres; and Wakulla Springs Protection Zone 2,240 acres. The sites lie in the Panhandle from Bay and Washington Counties 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.

St. Joe Timberland
FNAI Elements

Florida Torreya	G1/S1
Florida Black Bear	G5T2/S2
Gopher Tortoise	G3/S3
Swallow-tailed Kite	G5/S2
Apalachicola Rosemary	G1/S1
Big Blue Spring Cave Crayfish	G1/S1
Chapman's Rhododendron	G1/S1
Curtiss' Loosestrife	G1/S1
Gholson's Blazing Star	G1/S1
Quillwort Yellow-eyed Grass	G1/S1
Southern Elktoe	G1/S1
Telephus Spurge	G1/S1

93 rare species are associated with the project

Public Use

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

Acquisition Planning

On December 9, 1999, the Land Acquisition Management Advisory Council (LAMAC) approved the creation of the St. Joe Timberland project and added it to the Conservation and Recreation Lands (CARL) Priority list. The project was sponsored by the St. Joe Company, Division of State Lands (DSL), and The Nature Conservancy (TNC), and initially consisted of individual tracts owned by St. Joe Company within existing projects. Other sites will be proposed for addition to the project. Approval was given to add an additional 1,318 acres (18 to the Wacissa/Aucilla River Sinks project and approximately 1,300 to the Apalachicola River Project – Lake Wimico site) to the project boundary as essential parcels. The initial project consisted of approximately 56,218 acres. The Northwest Florida Water Management District (NWFWMD) has acquired the majority of the Sand Mountain site.

Placed on List	**2000**
Project Area (GIS Acres)	**157,468**
Acres Acquired (GIS)	**77,747***
at a Cost of	**$76,054,595**
Acres Remaining (GIS)	**79,722**

with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of $48,576,562

***NWFWMD has purchased acreage in project boundary.**



ST. JOE TIMBERLAND: OVERVIEW

BAY, WALTON, WASHINGTON, GADSDEN, LIBERTY, GULF, FRANKLIN, WAKULLA, LEON, JEFFERSON, AND TAYLOR COUNTIES

Map 1
A. Lake Powell Site
Map 2
A. Sand Mountain Site
Map 3
A. Apalachicola River - Gadsden Glades Site
B. Apalachicola River - Aspalaga Landing Site
C. Apalachicola River - Crooked/Short Creek Site
D. Apalachicola River - Sweetwater Creek Site
Map 4
A. St. Joseph Bay Buffer Site
B. St. Vincent Sound-to-Lake Wimico Ecosystem Site
C. Lake Wimico Site
Map 5
A. Tates Hell/Carrabelle Site
Map 6
A. Dickerson Bay/Bald Point Site
Map 7
A. Wakulla Springs Protection Zone Site
B. Florida's First Magnitude Springs - River Sink Spring Site
Map 8
A. Florida's First Magnitude Springs - St. Marks Springs Site
Map 9
A. Wacissa/Aucilla River Sinks Site



MAY 2006



ST. JOE TIMBERLAND: MAP 1 OF 9

BAY AND WALTON COUNTIES

Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary

Essential Parcel(s) Remaining

Change in Ownership*

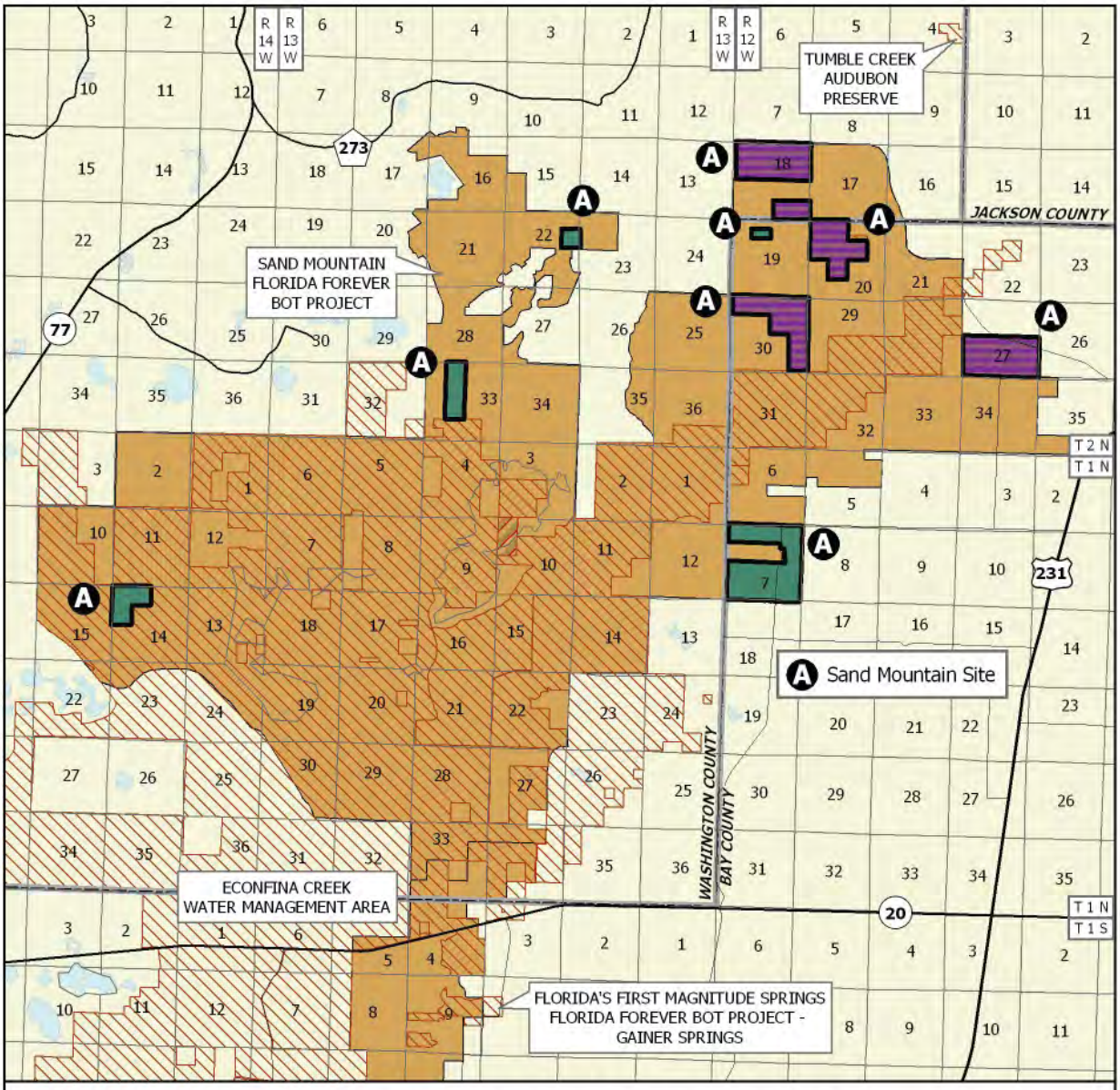
State Owned Lands

* Ownership boundary has changed since project was first placed on State List.

0 0.25 0.5 1 Miles



MAY 2006



ST. JOE TIMBERLAND: MAP 2 OF 9

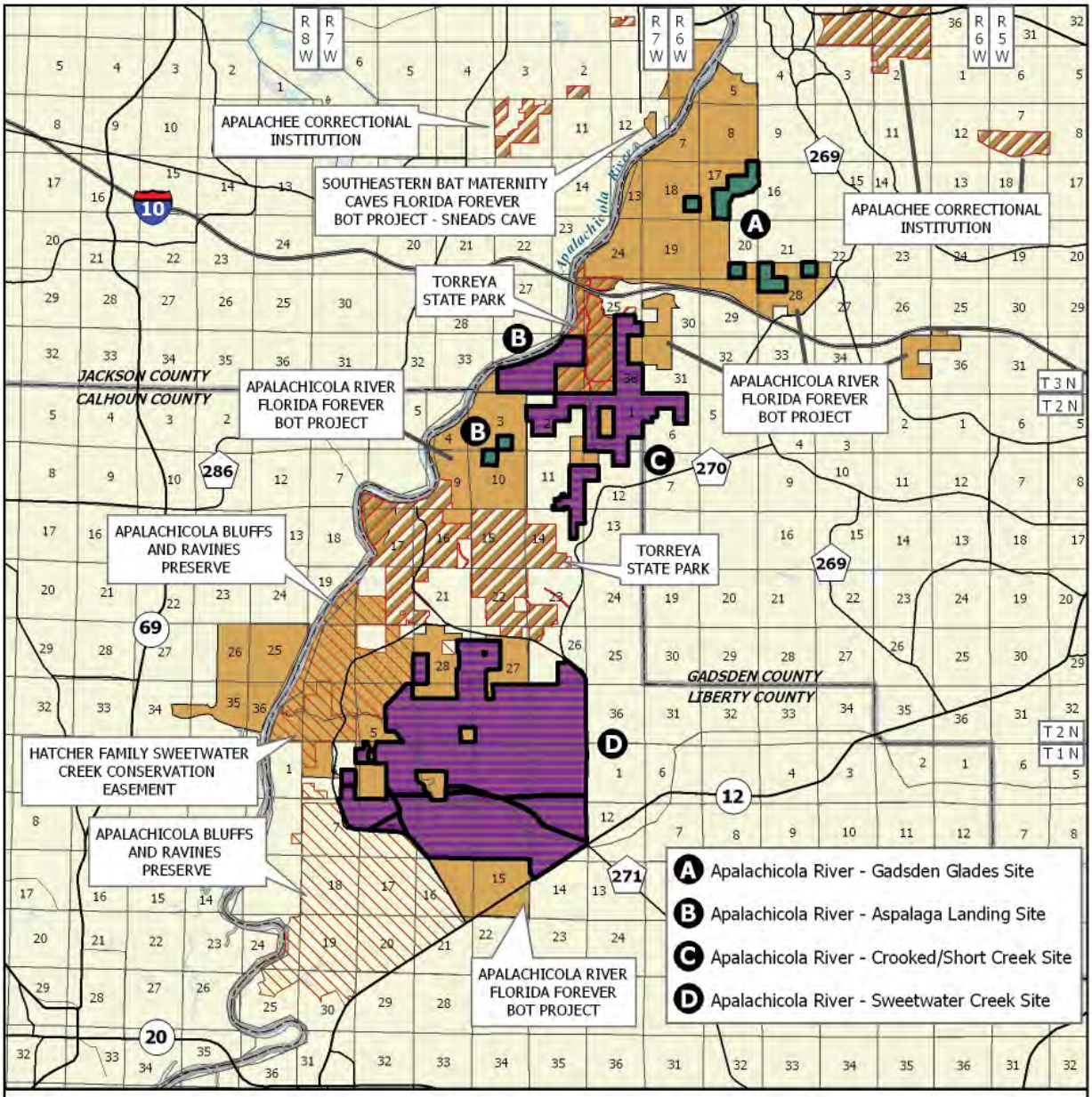
BAY AND WASHINGTON COUNTIES

- Florida Forever BOT Project
- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Other Florida Forever BOT Projects
- State Owned Lands
- Other Conservation Lands

0 1 2 4 Miles



JUNE 2007



ST. JOE TIMBERLAND: MAP 3 OF 9

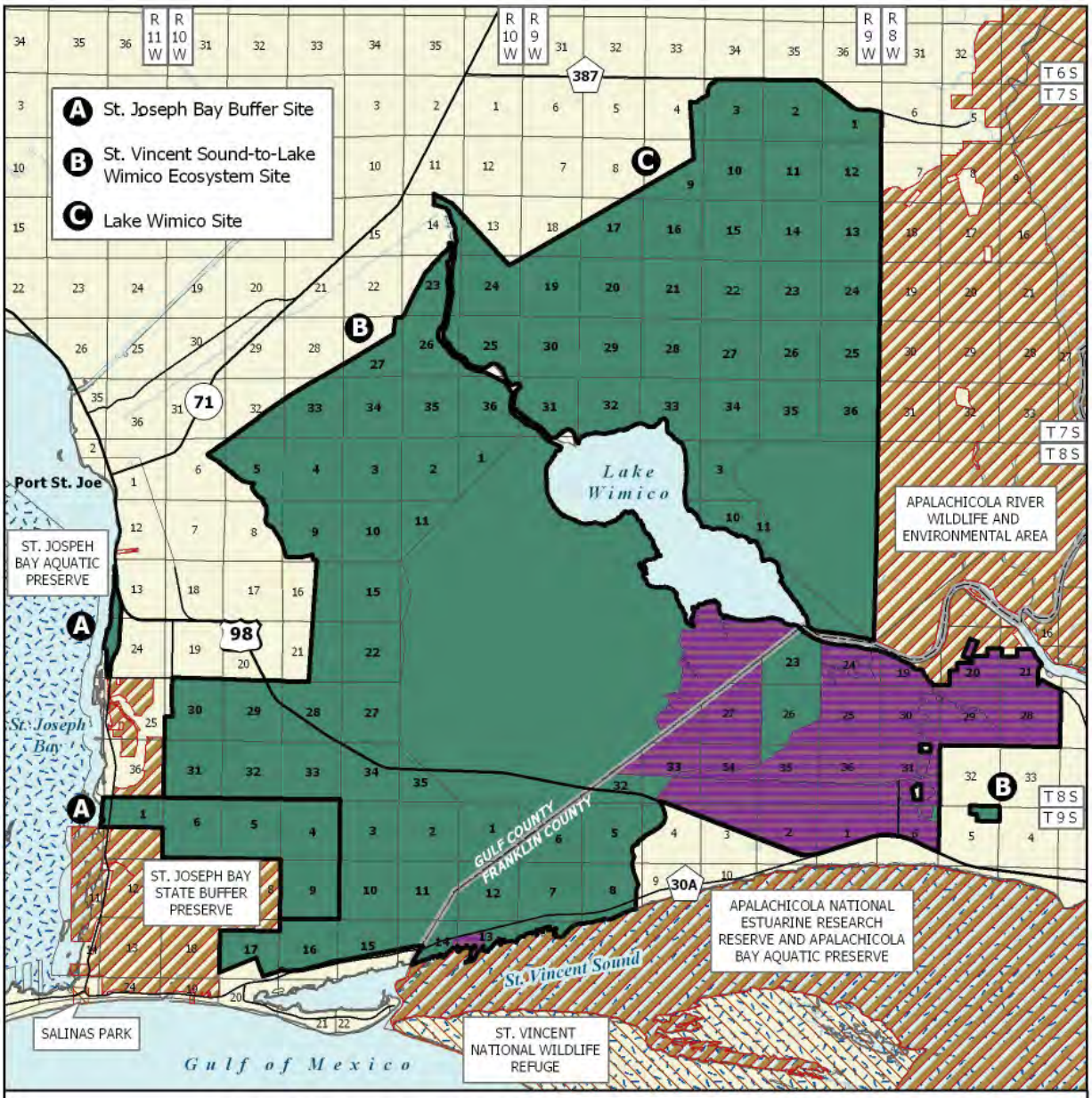
GADSDEN AND LIBERTY COUNTIES

- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Other Florida Forever BOT Projects
- State Owned Lands
- Other Conservation Lands

0 1.5 3 6 Miles



MAY 2006



ST. JOE TIMBERLAND: MAP 4 OF 9

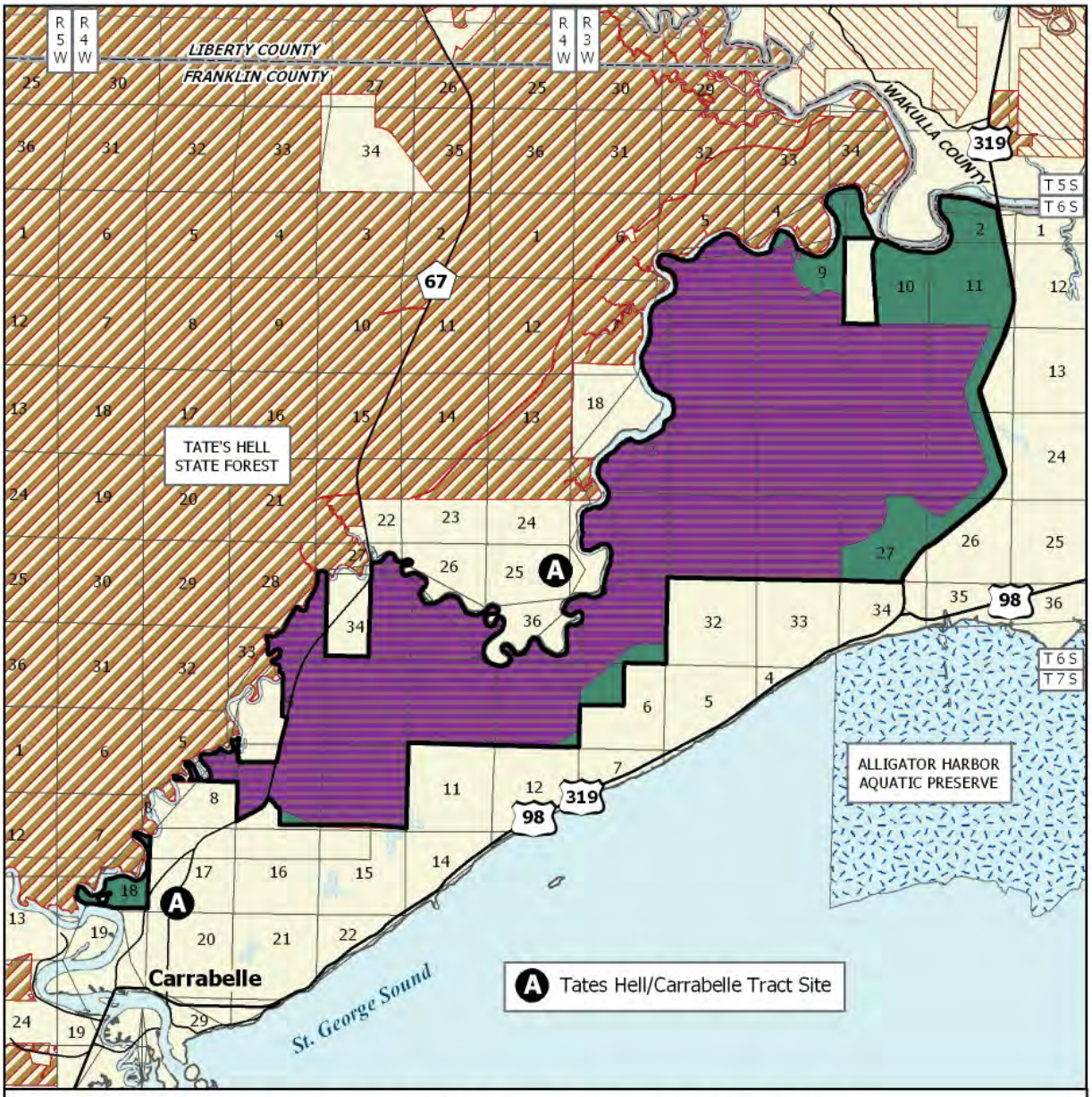
GULF AND FRANKLIN COUNTIES

- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- State Owned Lands
- Other Conservation Lands
- State Aquatic Preserve



0 1 2 4 Miles

APRIL 2007



ST. JOE TIMBERLAND: MAP 5 OF 9

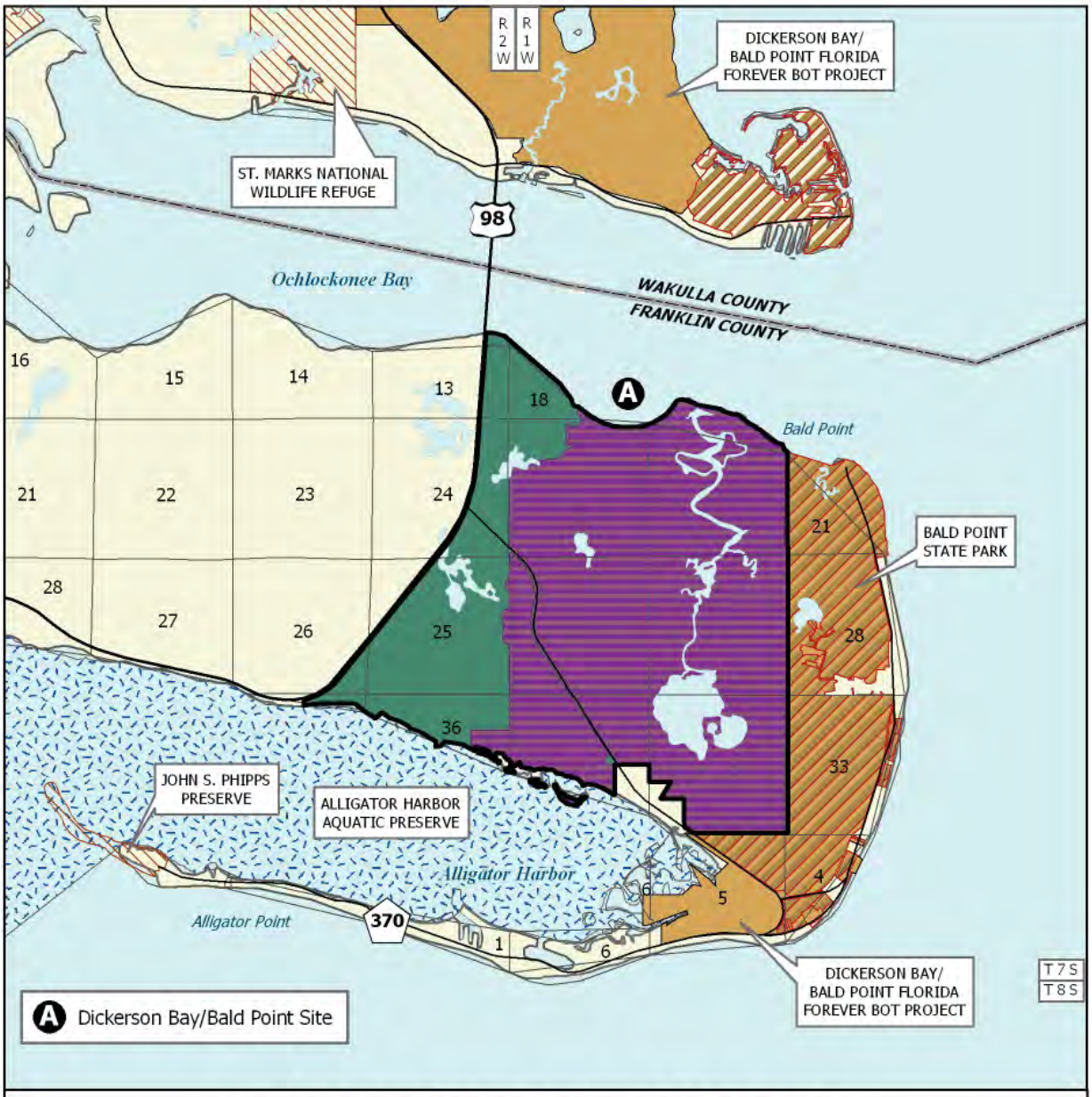
FRANKLIN COUNTY

- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- State Owned Lands
- Other Conservation Lands
- State Aquatic Preserve

0 0.5 1 2 Miles



MAY 2006



ST. JOE TIMBERLAND: MAP 6 OF 9

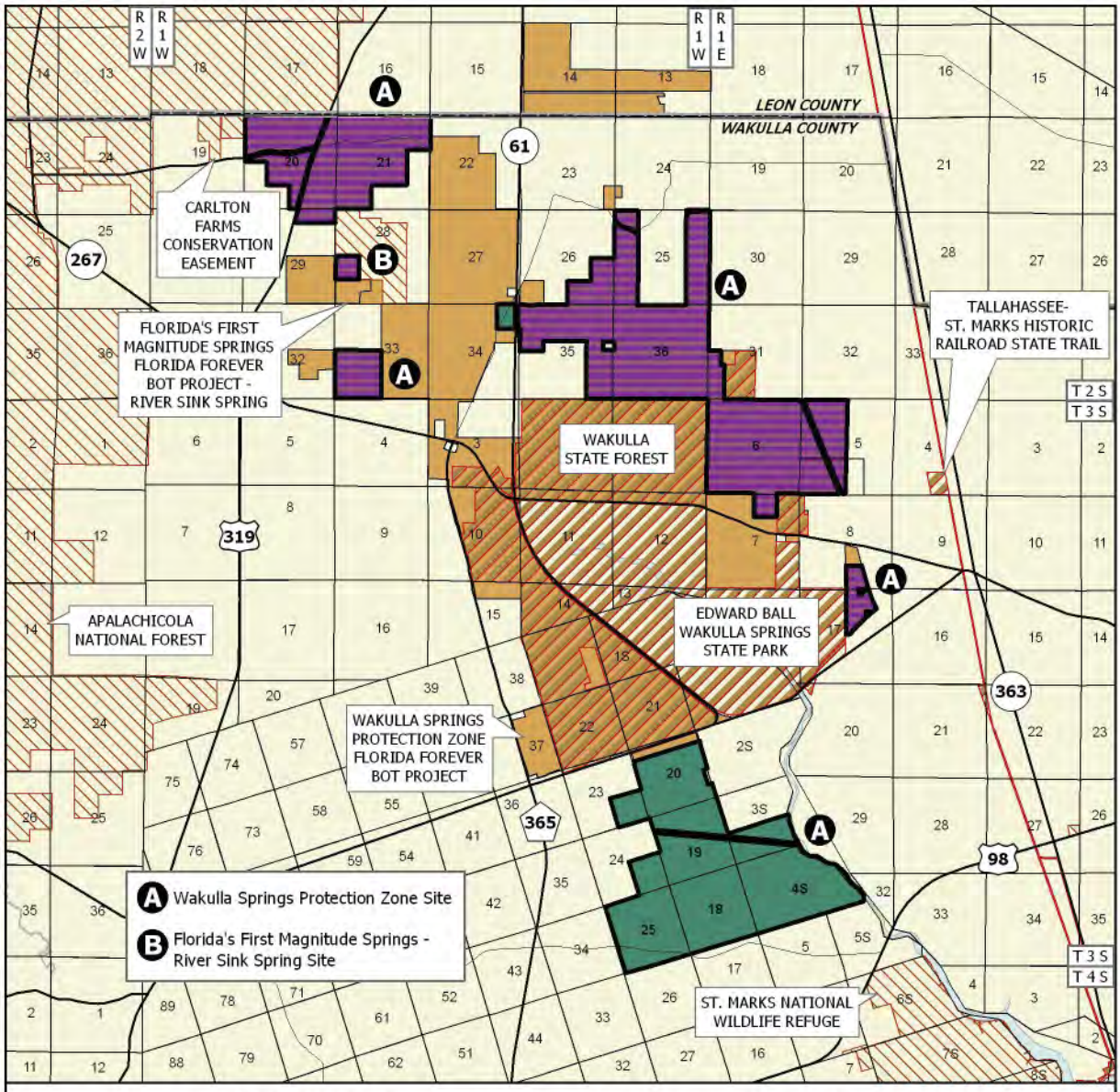
FRANKLIN COUNTY

- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Other Florida Forever BOT Projects
- State Owned Lands
- Other Conservation Lands
- State Aquatic Preserve

0 0.5 1 2 Miles



MAY 2006



ST. JOE TIMBERLAND: MAP 7 OF 9

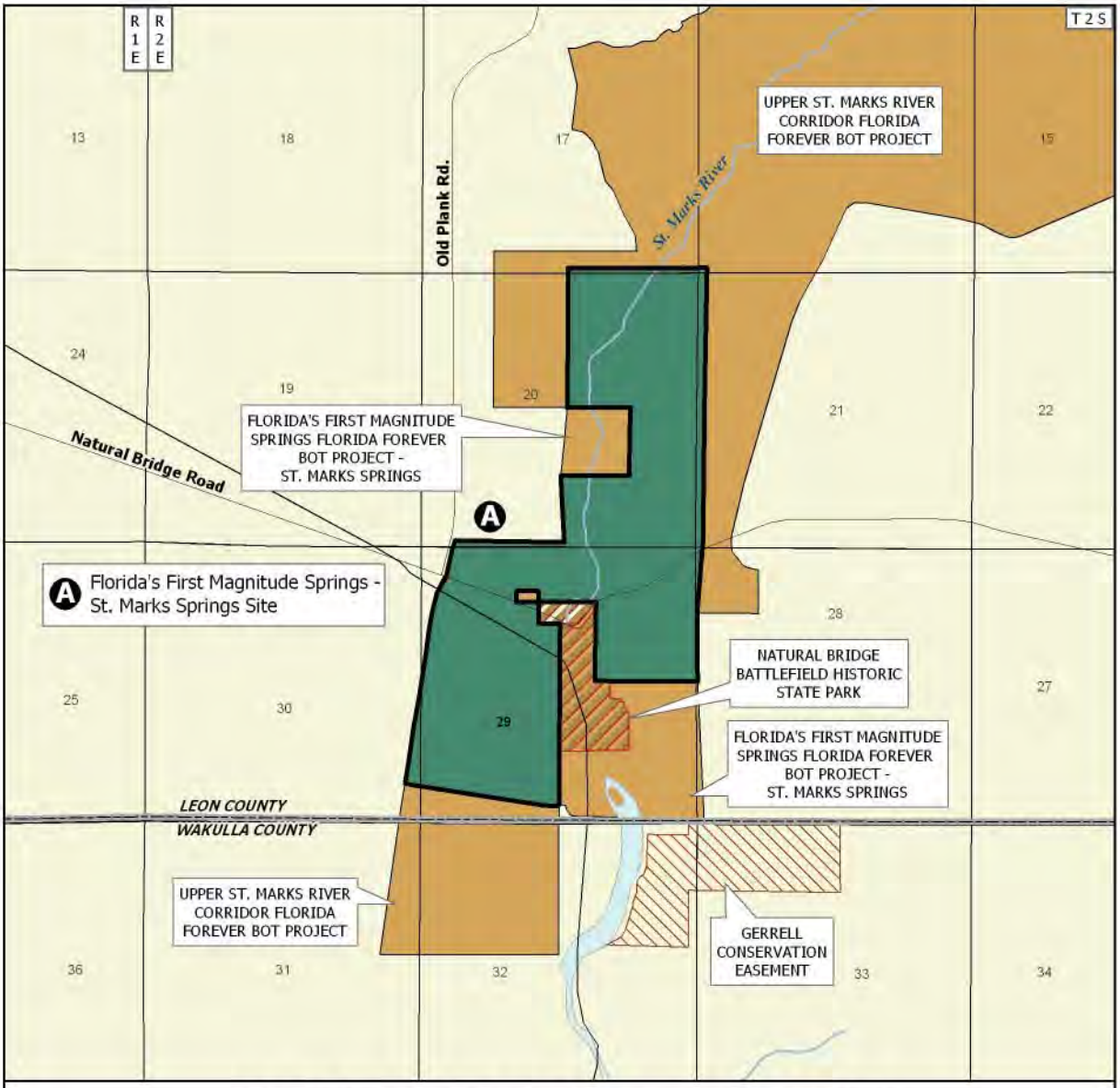
WAKULLA COUNTY

- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundaries
- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Other Florida Forever BOT Projects
- State Owned Lands
- Other Conservation Lands

0 0.5 1 2 Miles



JANUARY 2008



ST. JOE TIMBERLAND: MAP 8 OF 9

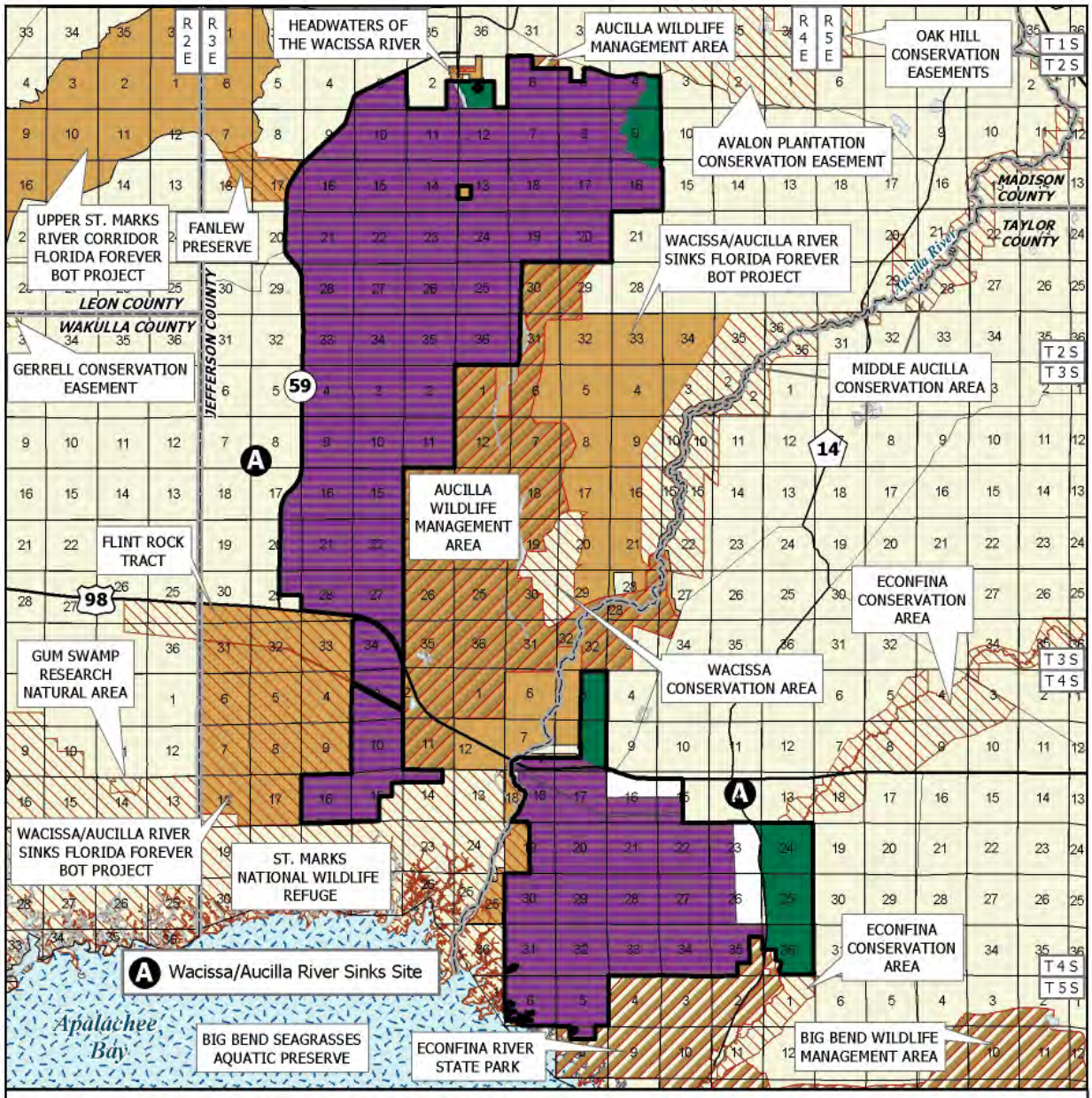
LEON COUNTY

- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Other Florida Forever BOT Projects
- State Owned Lands
- Other Conservation Lands



0 0.25 0.5 1 Miles

JULY 2009



ST. JOE TIMBERLAND: MAP 9 OF 9

JEFFERSON AND TAYLOR COUNTIES

- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Acquired for Conservation (Fee Simple)
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Other Florida Forever BOT Projects
- State Owned Lands
- Other Conservation Lands
- State Aquatic Preserve

0 1 2 4 Miles



MAY 2012

On August 22, 2000, the Acquisition and Restoration Council (ARC) approved a fee-simple, 12,360-acre addition, known as Lake Wimico site in Gulf County, to the project boundary. It was sponsored by the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC), consisted of one owner, the St. Joe Company. Also on August 22, 2000 the ARC approved a fee-simple, 1,592- acre addition, known as Snipe Island, to the project boundary. It was sponsored by the TNC, consisted of one owner, the St. Joe Company.

On July 12, 2001, the ARC approved a fee-simple, 22,260-acre addition to the project boundary. It was sponsored by the FWC, consisted of one owner, the St. Joe Company. About 19,445 acres are located in Jefferson County, the remainder in Taylor County. Also at that meeting, the ARC approved a fee-simple, 2,560-acre addition, to the St. Joseph Bay buffers project boundary. It was sponsored by the FWC, consisted of one owner, the St. Joe Company. The property is located in Gulf County.

On April 25, 2002, the ARC approved a fee-simple, 2,194-acre addition, known as the Tiger Hammock Conservation Area, to the project boundary. It was sponsored by Dr. John Epler and consisted of one owner, the St. Joe Company.

Also, the ARC approved a fee-simple, 1,656-acre addition, known as Crooked Creek (1,365 acres, Gadsden/Liberty Counties) and Short Creek (291 acres, Liberty County), to the project boundary. It was sponsored by the TNC, consisted of one owner, the St. Joe Company.

On June 6, 2003, the ARC approved a fee-simple, 49,565-acre addition, known as St. Vincent Sound to Lake Wimico, to the project boundary in Gulf and Franklin counties. It was sponsored by the TNC, consisted of one owner, the St. Joe Company.

On June 4, 2004, the ARC approved a fee-simple, 10,444-acre addition in Jefferson County, known as the Flint Rock tract, to the project boundary. It was sponsored by the TNC and consisted of one owner, the St. Joe Company.

In January 2008 TNC acquired 10,905 acres known as Flint Rock.

On April 6, 2010, the FWC acquired from TNC approximately 2,836 acres of the Flint Rock site for $5,246,371.

On December 9, 2011 ARC voted to place this project in the Climate Change Lands category of Florida Forever.

On April 20, 2012, the ARC approved transferring the Flint Rock tract to the Wacissa/Aucilla River Sinks Florida Forever project, as this was no longer in St. Joe ownership.

In October 2016 ARC transferred 2,456 acres of land from the Franklin County sites of this project to the Dickerson Bay/Bald Point project, as part of the consideration for the Bluffs of St. Teresa Florida Forever proposal.

Coordination
TNC is an acquisition intermediary for this project.

Updated March 22, 2017

St. Johns River Blueway

St. Johns County — Climate Change Lands

Purpose for State Acquisition

This project is located in one of the fastest growing areas in the state. The project is designed to preserve the last remaining shorelines of the St. Johns River and several of its tributaries. The project also has numerous recorded archaeological and historical resources, with the potential for many more.

Manager

The Florida Forest Service/FFS proposes managing part of the site as part of Watson Island State Forest, and the rest as a new state forest. Bunnell District personnel will manage the site and coordinate public access and use for all areas.

General Description

The St. Johns River Blueway runs along the eastern shore of the St. Johns River between Green Cove Springs and Palatka. It includes considerable forested wetlands by the river and around six tributary creeks, plus mesic flatwoods, freshwater marsh, and a portion of disturbed uplands. The project also bounds the Watson Island State Forest on the west bank of the St. Johns River.

Public Use

The degree of ownership acquired and whether there are usable uplands to have resource-based recreation will determine the degree of public access and use that can be assured. Both fee and less-than-fee acquisition approaches are recommended in the proposal. The resource-based recreation potential for the project is considered low to moderate, depending on what title rights and uplands can be obtained. Much of the project area is wetland or floodplain adjacent to the St. Johns River and its tributary creeks. These public waterways have boating and canoeing opportunities. Acquiring adjacent lands will help to ensure preservation of the quality recreation experience that presently exists. If upland sites along these waterways are acquired, these uplands could have access for the boating public and/or opportunities for environmental education and wildlife viewing. Success in acquiring lands with relatively dry upland areas will determine the ability to provide any kind of comprehensive hiking or bicycle trail system, or facilities to have camping or picnicking. Creating a comprehensive bicycle trail system between parcels will require use of the public road system. Lands adjacent to existing public areas may enhance access, usability and the recreation experience of those public areas.

St. Johns River Blueway
FNAI Elements

Florida Black Bear	G5T2/S2
Canby's Wild Indigo	G3T1/S1
Creek Siltsnail	G2/S2
Thorne's Beaksedge	G3/S1S2
Bartram's Ixia	G2G3/S2S3
Bachman's Sparrow	G3/S3
Bald Eagle	G5/S3
Osprey	G5/S3S4
Little Blue Heron	G5/S4

9 rare species are associated with the project

Acquisition Planning

On December 5, 2002, the Acquisition and Restoration Council (ARC) added the St. Johns River Blueway project to Group A of the Florida Forever (FF) 2003 Priority list. This fee-simple and less-than-fee acquisition, sponsored by St. Johns County, consisted of approximately 27,997 acres and 290 landowners. Six entities own more than 15,000 of the acres in the project: Rayonier, Meldrim, SJ Land Associates LLC, Klaerich, Ringhaver, and Plum Creek Timberlands LP.

On June 16, 2005 the Board of Trustees (BOT) approved buying 231.8 acres (Warner). The BOT also acquired 736 acres (Lambert) in August 2005.

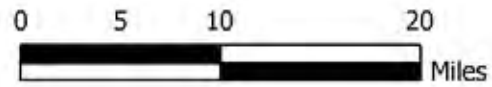
Placed on List	**2002**
Project Area (GIS Acres)	**26,271**
Acres Acquired (GIS)	**6,919**
at a Cost of	**$3,112,640**
Acres Remaining (GIS)	**19,352**
Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	**$56,230,980**



ST. JOHNS RIVER BLUEWAY: OVERVIEW

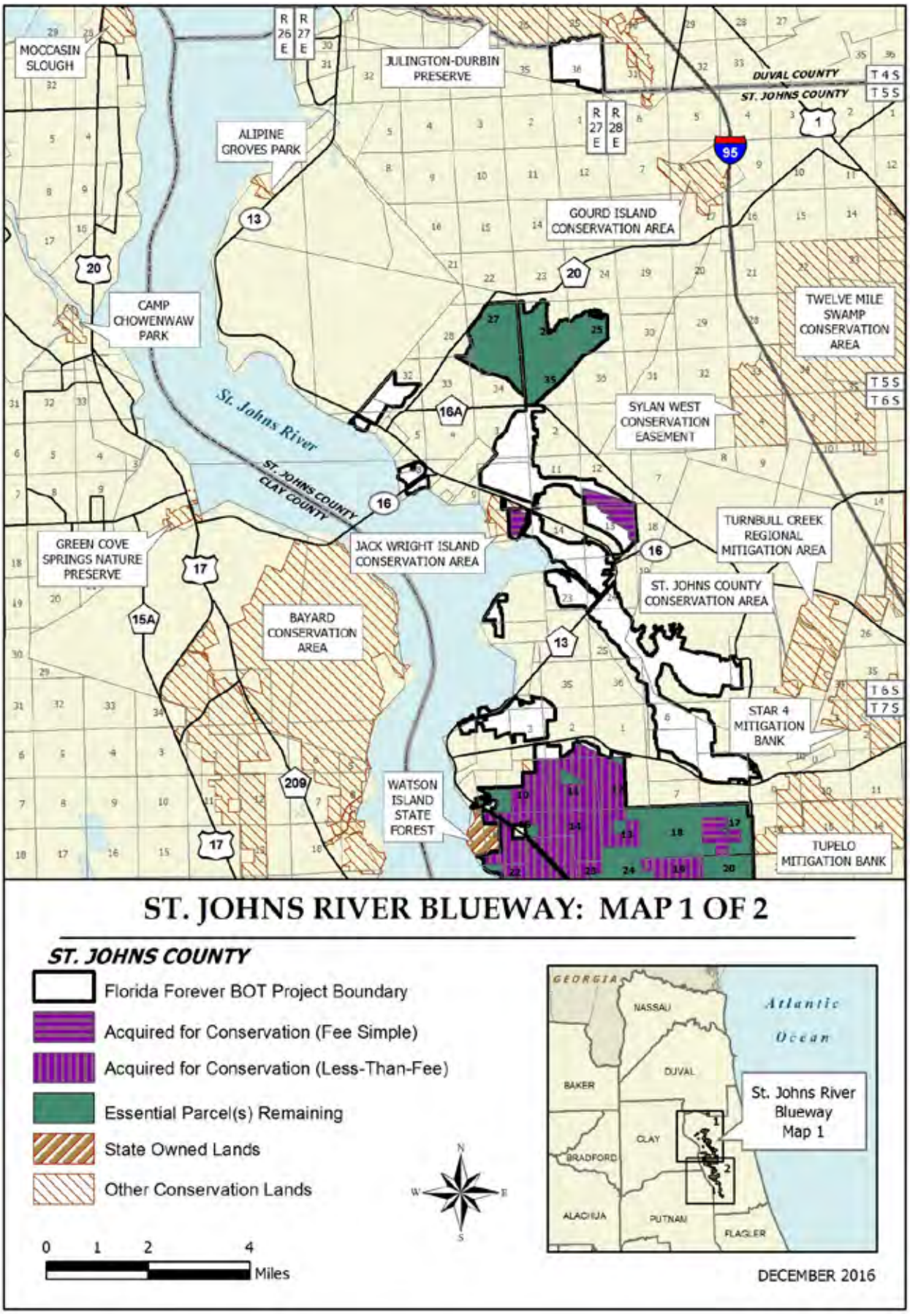
ST. JOHNS COUNTY







JANUARY 2012



ST. JOHNS RIVER BLUEWAY: MAP 1 OF 2

ST. JOHNS COUNTY

- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Acquired for Conservation (Fee Simple)
- Acquired for Conservation (Less-Than-Fee)
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- State Owned Lands
- Other Conservation Lands

0 1 2 4 Miles

DECEMBER 2016



ST. JOHNS RIVER BLUEWAY: MAP 2 OF 2

ST. JOHNS COUNTY

- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Acquired for Conservation (Fee Simple)
- Acquired for Conservation (Less-Than-Fee)
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Other Florida Forever BOT Projects
- State Owned Lands
- Other Conservation Lands

0 1 2 4 Miles

DECEMBER 2016

On June 11, 2010, the ARC placed this project in the Climate Change Lands category for the August priority list. On December 9, 2011 the ARC recommended a 1656-acre reduction to the project boundary containing residential development, commercial buildings or infrastructure.

Coordination

Portions of the project may be acquired in partnership with St. Johns County. The St. Johns River WMD is also interested in the acquisition of the project. The acquisition partnership may include local and state funding sources. Contribution percentages have not been determined.

Management Policy Statement

The FFS proposes managing the project under a multiple use management regime for the State Forest system. Management would be designed to accomplish the goals and measures for this project. These goals and measures are referenced later in this prospectus. The primary land management goal for the FFS is to restore, maintain and protect in perpetuity all native ecosystems; to integrate compatible human use; and to insure long-term viability of populations and species considered rare. This ecosystem approach will guide the FFS's management activities on this project.

Management Prospectus

Qualifications for state designation The project's location, size, and diversity make it desirable for use and management as a state forest. State Forest designation requires that certain criteria be met, such as public access and acreage available for many types of recreational activities. Designation as a state forest is contingent upon acquiring property rights which are consistent with these criteria.

Manager The FFS proposes to manage a portion of the site as part of Watson Island State Forest, and the remainder as a new state forest. Bunnell District personnel manage the site and coordinate public access and use for all areas.

Conditions affecting intensity of management Much of the project's upland areas have been disturbed, and will require various levels of restoration. Natural communities that have been converted to pine plantation will require removal of off-site species and reforestation with native species. Protecting and restoring wetland communities will be a priority for the FFS. Restoration efforts will concentrate on removing and filling ditches and corrections of other hydrological alterations. Public use will be limited to activities that are compatible with any sensitive resources.

Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure Once the project area is acquired and assigned to the FFS, public access will be provided for low intensity outdoor recreation activities. Initial and intermediate management efforts will concentrate on resource inventory, restoring and reforesting areas where harvesting has occurred, hydrologic restoration, as well as site security, public and fire management access. Inventories of the site's natural resources, threatened and endangered flora and fauna will be conducted to provide a basis for formulation of a management plan.

Revenue-generating potential Timber sales will be conducted as needed to improve or maintain desirable ecosystem conditions. These sales will primarily take place in pine stands and will provide a variable source of revenue dependent upon a variety of factors. Due to the existing condition of the timber resource on the property, revenue generating potential of this project is expected to be low-medium.

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

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

SALARY (X FTE)	**$173,346**
EXPENSE	**$125,000**
OPERATING CAPITAL OUTLAY	**$361,000**
TOTAL	**$659,346**

Updated April 13, 2016

Suwannee County Preservation

Suwannee County **Less-Than-Fee**

Purpose for State Acquisition

Acquiring the Less-Than-Fee Suwannee County Preservation project will protect the water quality of the Suwannee River drainage area that harbors a number of rare plant and animal species; provide continued protection of Rocky Creek; sustain wildlife in the area, provide long-term benefits to imperiled species; and perhaps also provide natural resource-based recreational opportunities. The project will provide land area for Florida black bear movement.

Acquiring the Suwannee County Preservation project fulfills Florida Forever goals of acquiring conservation land with means other than fee-simple purchase, of acquiring significant strategic habitat conservation areas, of protecting floodplains in the Rocky Creek and in the Suwannee River areas, and of protecting the surface waters of the state. The landowner is open to fee simple purchase as well.

Manager

Landowner with Office of Environmental Services (OES) of the Division of State Lands (DSL), or its successor, would serve as the conservation easement monitor.

General Description

Located in northeastern Suwannee County, just east of Live Oak and north of the Houston community, the Suwannee County Preservation project is a range of parcels in two primary locations—one parcel on the Suwannee River, and a cluster of parcels east of Live Oak, on both sides of Interstate-10. The original parcels total 1,660 acres, but the staff of the Acquisition and Restoration Council (ARC) recommended that only the larger tract and one of the four isolated parcels, which fronts on the river, be included in the final boundary of 1,254 (GIS) acres with a tax assessed value of $2,995,178. All are considered essential parcels. Rocky Creek, a perennial stream, crosses two of the largest parcels in the larger tract, then flows north for just over three miles before its confluence with the Suwannee River. The last stretch of Rocky Creek crosses through the Suwannee River Water Management District's (SRWMD's) Rocky Creek tract, which adjoins the Suwannee River.

The larger tract and three nearby parcels are just south of secondary habitat for Florida black bear. A significant population of black bears exists approximately 20 miles east of the area within the Osceola National Forest. The Suwannee River, just north of the Rocky Creek Tract, is a known corridor for the black bear. In addition, black bears have been observed just a few miles south of the area near the town of Wellborn.

The Eastern Tracts consist principally of disturbed uplands and more naturally vegetated bottomland along the Rocky Creek system, which flows northward through the property on its way to the Suwannee River. Most of the better-drained uplands have been converted to pine plantation or have been timbered.

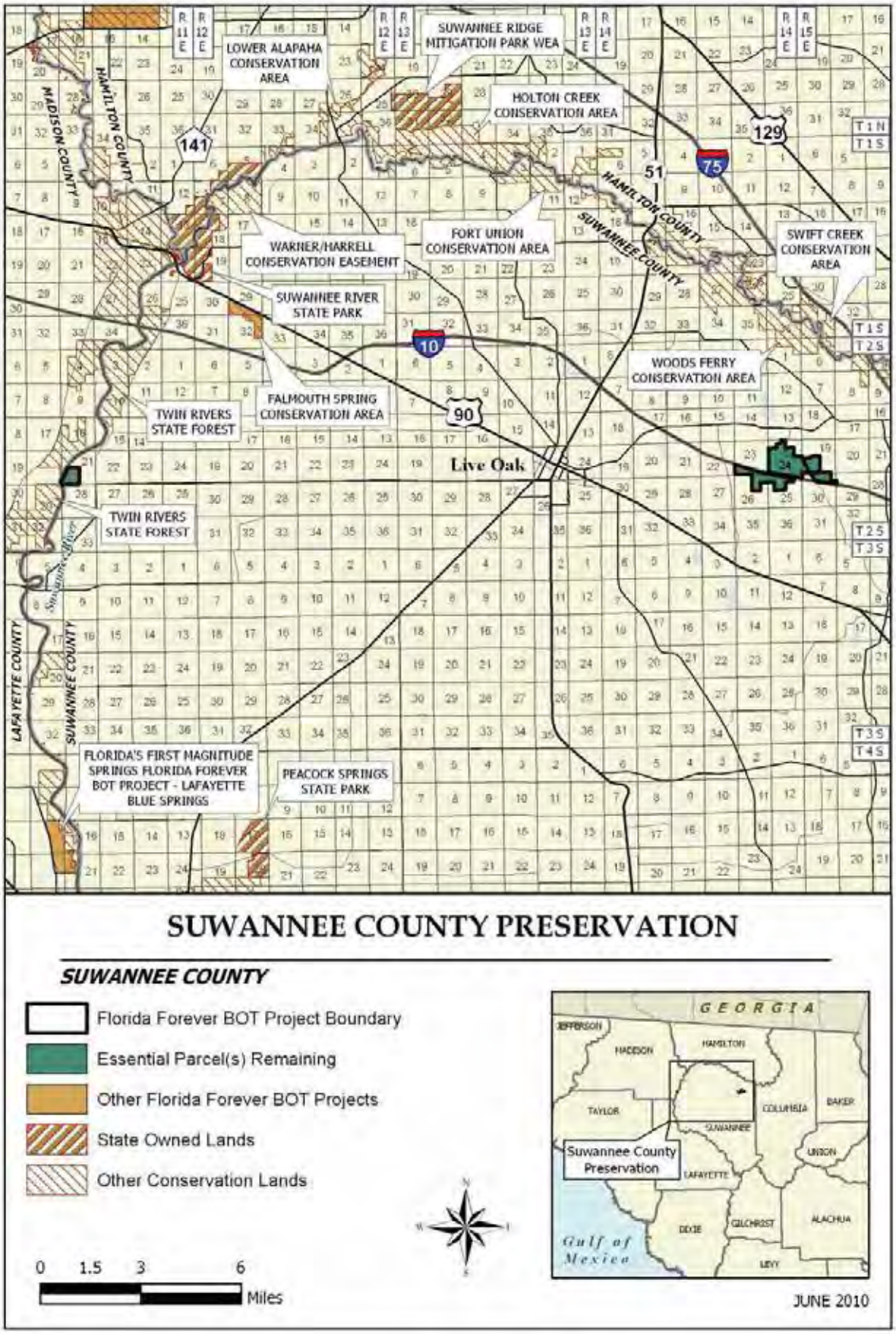
The 139-acre River Tract on Suwannee River is undeveloped, other than a decrepit shed, a cement boat ramp covered with sediment at the lower end, and the existence of electrical power and a well. Rising abruptly from the river's eastern bank is a natural levee, behind which is a broader band of bottomland forest supporting a variety of hardwoods. Inland of this, the upland portion of the tract, about 99 acres, is mostly pine plantation.

Suwannee County Preservation
FNAI Elements

Gopher Tortoise	G3/S3
Suwannee Moccasinshell	G1/S1
Suwannee Alligator Snapping Turtle	G1G2/S1S2
Florida Mapleleaf	G2G3/S2
Suwannee Cooter	G5T3/S3

5 rare species are associated with the project

Placed on List	**2010**
Project Area (GIS Acres)	**1,254**
Acres Acquired (GIS)	**0**
at a Cost of	**$0**
Acres Remaining (GIS)	**1,254**
Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	**$2,995,178**



SUWANNEE COUNTY PRESERVATION

SUWANNEE COUNTY

- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Other Florida Forever BOT Projects
- State Owned Lands
- Other Conservation Lands

0 1.5 3 6 Miles

JUNE 2010

Public Use
If acquired as a less-than-fee property, public access would depend on the terms of access permitted by the owner as part of the conservation easement. The landowners indicated that they could be willing to sell their property in fee-simple. If acquired in fee-simple, the eastern tract bisected by Interstate 10 could provide many trail opportunities for hiking, off road biking, horseback riding, nature/interpretive and off-highway vehicle riding. The project could also provide picnicking, primitive camping, hunting and geocaching. The river tract located on the Suwannee River could provide, in addition to the activities listed above, freshwater boating, fishing, canoeing and kayaking.

Acquisition Planning
On June 11, 2010, the Acquisition and Restoration Council (ARC) added the Suwannee County Preservation project to the Florida Forever priority list in the Less-than-Fee category.

Coordination
No acquisition partners known at this time.

Management Policy Statement
As a proposed conservation easement or other less-than- fee interest, the project will be managed by the private landowner with restrictions. Purchasing development rights, prohibiting further conversion of existing natural areas to agriculture, and limited public access to some sites will likely be the primary foci of the conservation easement. The current use of the property is mostly production of pine trees and pine straw. Purchasing a conservation easement over the property would allow continuation of these activities while allowing for continued maintenance of natural areas on the property. A conservation easement over the tract bordering the Suwannee River would protect natural areas along the river and prevent development from contributing to the degradation of the river.

Management Prospectus
Qualifications for state designation Acquiring the Suwannee County Preservation project fulfills the Florida Forever goals of acquiring conservation land with means other than fee-simple purchase, of acquiring significant strategic habitat conservation areas, of protecting floodplains in the Rocky Creek and in the Suwannee River areas, and protecting the surface waters of the state.

Manager Landowner with the OES, or its successor, is designated to ensure oversight of the conservation easement on this project.

Conditions affecting intensity of management Disturbed acreage includes pine plantation and associated facilities, power line rights-of-way, roads, and ruderal sites, some of which now support successional hardwood forest and row crops. Despite the high level of disturbance to uplands throughout the site, no exotic species listed by the Florida Exotic Pest Plant Council were observed. Restoration of natural habitat would be extensive and prolonged due to the current land use. The small size and proximity of the tract to I-10 excludes the use of prescribed fire as a habitat management tool. Florida Natural Areas Inventory (FNAI) notes that the upland pine (sandhill or upland pine forest) natural community (and perhaps some mesic flatwoods) that usually occupy most of the higher, well drained uplands on site has been all but eliminated by silviculture and fire exclusion. Restoration to historic conditions would require removal of off-site pine, replanting with longleaf pine, and attempting to restore native groundcover and shrubby vegetation by seeding or planting. Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC) notes that substantial and prolonged habitat restoration would be necessary for the area to become beneficial to a more diverse variety of wildlife.

Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure This is not applicable to a Conservation Easement.

Revenue-generating potential None available under the conservation easement.

Cooperators in management activities The landowner and the Division of State Lands' Office of Environmental Services (OES).

Management costs and sources of revenue Purchase of a conservation easement over the property would be most beneficial for protecting floodplains in the Rocky Creek and the Suwannee River areas. The cost of the monitoring contractor plus staff time in the OES would add to the administrative costs of the easement.

Updated March 22, 2017

Terra Ceia

Manatee County

Climate Change Lands

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

The Florida Department of Environmental Protection's (DEP) Division of Recreation and Parks (DRP). Parcels in Frog Creek already owned and managed by the Southwest Florida Water Management District (SWFWMD) will continue to be managed by that agency.

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.

Terra Ceia
FNAI Elements

Manatee	G2/S2
Hairy Beach Sunflower	G5T2/S2
Banded Wild-pine	G5/S3

3 rare species are associated with the project

Acquisition Planning

On December 5, 1996, the Land Acquisition Advisory Council (LAAC) added the Terra Ceia project to the Conservation and Recreation Lands (CARL) list. This fee-simple acquisition, sponsored by Tampa Bay Aquatic Preserve, consisted of some 2,612 acres, multiple owners, and a 1995 taxable value of $8,059,357. The essential parcels were identified as: Hendry Corp; Reeder; Schater; Huber; Blalock; and First Union/Larson. Before the project's addition to the CARL list, our acquisition partner, the Southwest Florida Water Management District (SWFWMD) acquired Terra Ceia Isles. The District acquired the Reeder (20-acres) and Schater parcels (39.1-acres) in 2000 with the State contributing half of the funding.

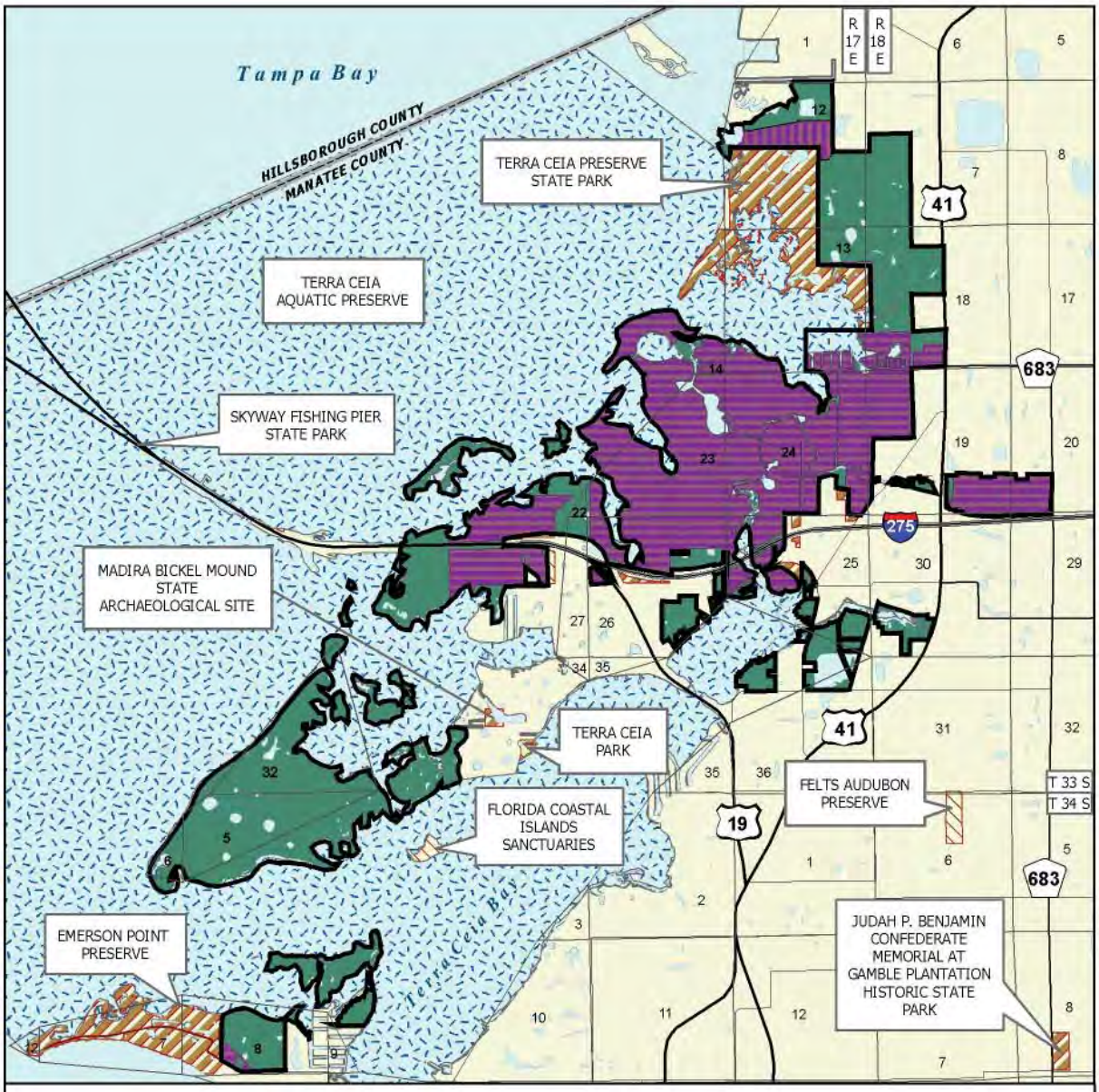
On October 15, 1998, the LAAC designated an additional 843 acres as essential.

On June 15, 2007, the ARC approved a fee-simple, 395-acre addition (aka Frog and McMullen Creek Addition) to the project boundary. The proposal was sponsored by the DEP's Coastal and Aquatic Managed Areas (CAMA) and the DRP and the SWFWMD. The addition consisted of 33 landowners and 61 parcels. The DRP is the recommended manager for most of the site. Parcels in Frog Creek already owned and managed by the SWFWMD will continue to be managed by them.

In June 2009, a donation of 40.06 acres was received from SWFWMD.

Placed on List	**1996**
Project Area (GIS Acres)	**4,230**
Acres Acquired (GIS)	**1,964***
at a Cost of	**$4,962,500***
Acres Remaining (GIS)	**2,266**

with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of $7,137,528
*** inclds. acreage/expenditures/donation by SWFWMD.**



TERRA CEIA

MANATEE COUNTY

- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Acquired for Conservation (Fee Simple)
- Acquired for Conservation (Less Than Fee)
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- State Owned Lands
- Other Conservation Lands
- State Aquatic Preserves

0 0.5 1 2 Miles



JANUARY 2011

On August 13, 2010 ARC approved a 251-acre ($51,544,946 just value) reduction to the project boundary due to residential/commercial/infrastructure development.

On December 9, 2011, ARC placed this project in the Climate Change Lands category of Florida Forever projects.

Coordination

SWFWMD is an acquisition partner. DEP received a grant of $504,731 from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) to acquire Rattlesnake Key and Joe's Island.

Management Policy Statement

The primary objective of management of the Terra Ceia 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 protecting and restoring 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 preserving 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.

Updated March 22, 2017

Management Prospectus

Qualifications for state designation This project qualifies as a state buffer preserve to protect the resources of the Terra Ceia Aquatic Preserve.

Manager The DRP is the designated manager. Parcels in Frog Creek already owned and managed by SWFWMD will continue to be managed by them.

Conditions affecting intensity of management The Terra Ceia 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 Project are (1) 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) preserve and protect significant endangered and threatened species including the West Indian manatee, Roseate Spoonbill, Little Blue Heron, Tricolored Heron, Least Tern, Snowy Egret, Reddish Egret, and American Oystercatcher; (3) preserve and protect significant archaeological sites; (4) restore islands to a natural state which will include removal of exotic vegetation and habitat restoration activities; and (5) establish a self-guided canoe trail between the islands for use by the general public. Within the first year after acquisition, 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 to remove exotic plants, restore disturbed areas and to perpetuate and maintain 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/Start-Up

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**

Three Chimneys

Volusia County **Critical Historical Resources**

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 (OBHT).

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 1700's 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, is surrounded by development, and 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
The project includes eight parcels and five owners. The Segev parcel is essential.

On December 5, 2003 the Acquisition and Restoration Council (ARC) moved this project to the Group B list.

On December 10, 2010, ARC voted to move this project from the Critical Natural Lands category to a new category of Critical Historical Resources.

Three Chimneys FNAI Elements
no rare species are associated with the project

Coordination
City of Ormond Beach and the Ormond Beach Historical Trust are acquisition partners for this project.

Management Prospectus
Qualifications for State-designation The Three Chimneys project, designated 8 Vo196, is 54.5 acres of land held by four private owners. Prehistoric Indian middens have been unearthed on the property as well as an historic coquina repository. Ruins of America's first rum distillery (circa 1764) have been excavated and over 50 large trees and rare plants identified that will enhance the quality of the project. The tract is a mature mesic hardwood hammock of massive live oaks (some up to 22 feet around and over 200 years old) elms, hickories and magnolias on the north side of State Road 40, or West Grenada Boulevard, in urban Ormond Beach, Volusia County, Florida. The proposed park is one mile west of US 1 and is jurisdictional wetlands with an elevation of 4 to 7 feet. The site was originally included in King George III's 20,000 acre land grant to Richard Oswald of Wednesday, July 23, 1763, and was the first settlement in what became 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 Florida Natural Areas Inventory (FNAI) ecologist Dr. A. Johnson (June 19, 1999), and a Preservation Plan (July 7, 1999) prepared by Dr. L. Wayne of SouthArc Inc. in Gainesville. In addition to the historic ruins and large trees, it has exotics including air potato, bamboo, camphor, Chinese tallow, grapefruit and Cherokee rose. The invasive exotics will be removed.

Placed on List	**2000**
Project Area (GIS Acres)	**64**
Acres Acquired (GIS)	**8**
at a Cost of	**$889,900**
Acres Remaining (GIS)	**56**
Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	**$975,700**



THREE CHIMNEYS

VOLUSIA COUNTY

Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary

Acquired

N
W
E
S

0 0.125 0.25 0.5 Miles



JULY 2006

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 (DRP) of Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) is recommended as the cooperating manager.

Manager Ormond Beach Historical Trust

Management Goals The management goals of the Three Chimneys project are threefold: (1) Stabilize, preserve, restore, protect, maintain, interpret and manage in perpetuity the prehistoric middens and archaeological resources of the site, dating from the British Period, and from the time of the first settlement of slaves in Volusia County. 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; (2) 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; and (3) Provide recreational areas and walking trails to be connected to the state/county/ city and East Coast Greenway Association's (ECGA) network of hiking/biking trails.

Conditions Affecting Intensity of Management Although most of the Three Chimneys 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, intact, for future generations to experience. These factors will result in higher than typical costs compared to management of a state forest.

Timetable for Implementing Management Within a year after the remaining acres are acquired and assigned to the OBHT to manage, initial activities will concentrate on site security from vandals and looters by 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. Removing tree roots, stumps and 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. Root-damaged sections of the distillery will be reconstructed by a trained mason. A temporary protective roof will be installed over all ruins once they have been stabilized. A dilapidated 20th-century farm house and outbuildings 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. This Plan also identified many biologic species on the site. Invasive exotic plants will 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 with cataloging recovered material and documenting the completed professional archaeologist's excavations since 1995 along the south side of the boiling house; excavating north of the boiling house to identify pier locations of other structures such as the grinding mill and fermentory; investigating 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. Finally, Three Chimneys will be tied into the East Coast Greenway Alliance network of hiking and 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 The mayor and commissioners of Ormond Beach have indicated a positive attitude toward assisting the OBHT with the development and management of Three Chimneys.

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**

Updated March 22, 2017

Tiger Island / Little Tiger Island

Nassau County **Climate Change Lands**

Purpose for State Acquisition

Acquiring the Tiger and Little Tiger Islands would fill a missing link in a network of national and state preserves and parks that stretch from St. Andrews Sound in Georgia to the St. Johns River in Florida. Roughly three-quarters of the proposal appears to be estuarine tidal marsh along the St. Mary's River, Amelia River, and a network of smaller connecting rivers and creeks. The remainder primarily represents upland maritime hammock on the elevated islands in the extensive tidal marsh ecosystem. The marsh and adjoining sand and mud flats are important feeding and nesting areas for many species of shorebirds, wading birds, and songbirds. A recent survey by FNAI biologists showed Little Tiger Island to have one of the highest nesting concentrations of Worthington's marsh wren and MacGillivray's seaside sparrow along the Florida Coast. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has proposed to designate the Cumberland Sound side of Tiger and Little Tiger Islands as critical habitat for the wintering populations of the piping plover. The Tiger Islands have been occupied since aboriginal times and archaeological excavations in the area show that pottery-making aboriginal populations inhabited the coastal islands as early as the second millennium B.C.

Manager

Division of Recreation and Parks (DRP), Department of Environmental Protection.

Tiger/Little Tiger Island FNAI Elements	
Piping Plover	G3/S2
Manatee	G2/S2
Macgillivray's Seaside Sparrow	G4T3/S2
Worthington's Marsh Wren	G5T3/S2
Wood Stork	G4/S2
Atlantic Salt Marsh Mink	G5T3/S3
American Oystercatcher	G5/S2
Migratory Bird Concentration Area	G3/SNR
Painted Bunting	G5/S3
Snowy Egret	G5/S3
Osprey	G5/S3S4
White Ibis	G5/S4
12 rare species are associated with the project	

General Description

Natural communities include: Estuarine Tidal Marsh, Maritime Hammock, Coastal Strand and Beach Dune. The Tiger Islands have been occupied since aboriginal times. Archaeological excavations in the area show that pottery-making aboriginal populations inhabited the coastal islands as early as the second millennium B.C. The primary problems on the islands have been rampant looting of archaeological sites.

Public Use

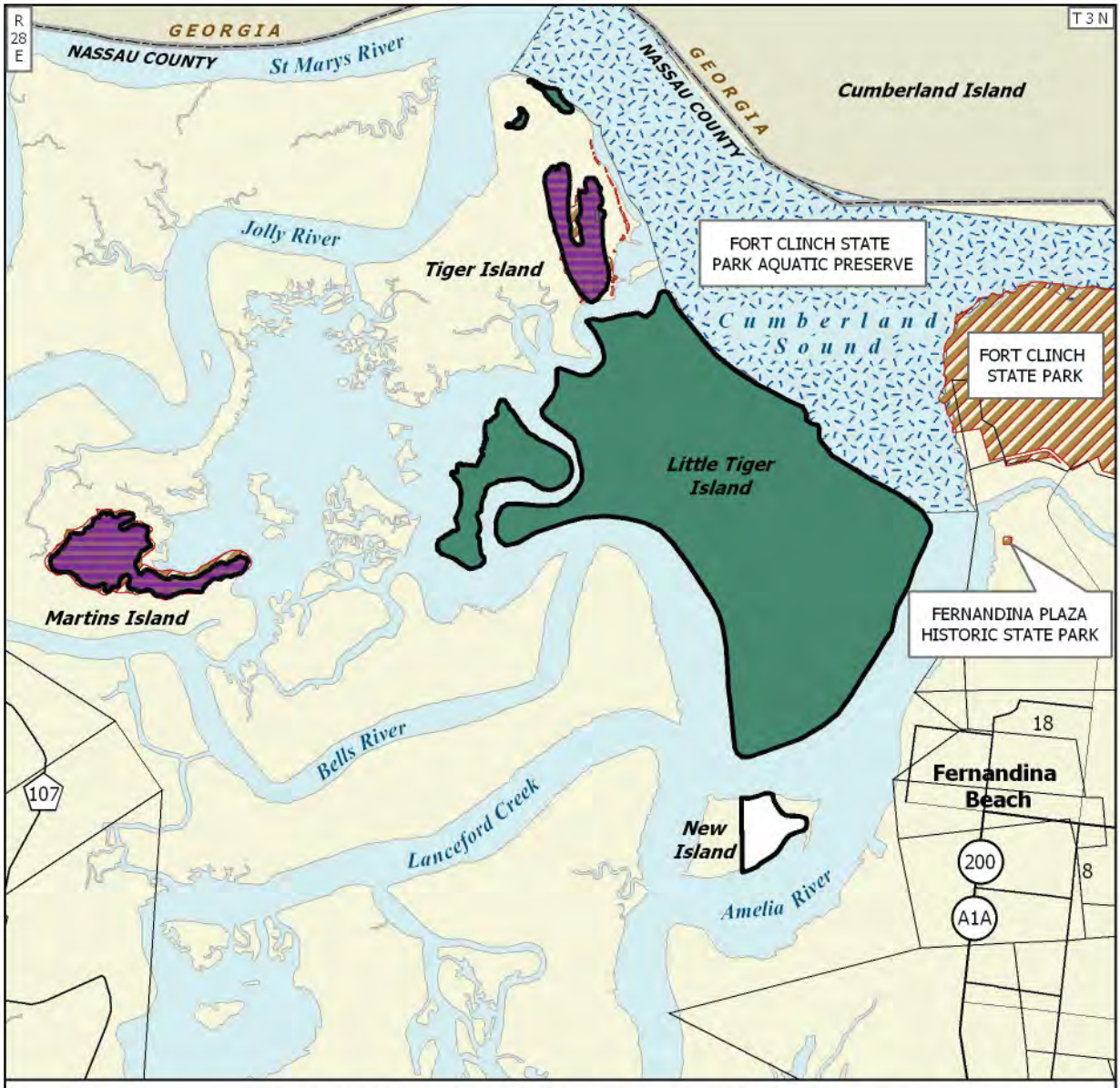
Potential recreational or other public uses of the land include: walking trails, picnicking, primitive camping, shoreline fishing and environmental education. The surrounding marshes with their intertwining creeks could provide a system of canoe or kayak trails. The islands could be a part of that trail system for primitive overnight visitation and provide limited trails on each.

Acquisition Planning

On January 21, 2001 the Acquisition & Restoration Council (ARC) added the Tiger Island/Little Tiger Island project to Group B of the Florida Forever (FF) 2001 Priority list. This fee-simple acquisition, sponsored by the owners' representative, Jacobs & Associates PA, consisted of approximately 1,280 acres and multiple owners. All parcels were identified as essential except the eastern half of New Island, which was used as a spoil site. The Nature Conservancy (TNC) donated the western half of the island to the State in the 1970s.

Placed on List	**2001**
Project Area (GIS Acres)	**1,289**
Acres Acquired (GIS)	**152**
at a Cost of	**$4,184,000**
Acres Remaining (GIS)	**1,137**

1998 Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of $3,598,894



TIGER ISLAND/LITTLE TIGER ISLAND

NASSAU COUNTY

- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- State Owned Lands
- State Aquatic Preserve

N W E S

0 0.5 1 2 Miles



JULY 2007

In June, 2002, the project was moved to Group A of the Florida Forever Priority List.

On December 9, 2011, ARC placed this project in the category of Climate Change Lands.

Coordination
The City of Fernandina voted April 10, 2001 to approve a $6 million bond initiative for conservation lands. Nassau County will have a November initiative for $3 million a year bond issue to be spent on conservation lands. As a consequence, both may be able to contribute some funding.

Management Policy Statement
The land in this project will, when acquired, be managed to conserve and protect environmentally unique and irreplaceable lands. These lands contain native, relatively unaltered flora and fauna representing a natural area unique to, or scarce within, a region of the state or a larger geographic area. Another goal is to conserve significant habitat for native species or endangered and threatened species. This project will also conserve, protect, manage, or restore important ecosystems, landscapes, and forests, to enhance or protect significant surface water, coastal, recreational, timber, fish or wildlife resources. A final goal is to preserve significant archaeological or historical sites.

Management Prospectus
Qualifications for state designation The project is composed of a number of islands interspersed within a salt marsh system just west of Fort Clinch State Park and partially adjacent to Fort Clinch State Park Aquatic Preserve. It has the capacity to provide protection of marine communities and provide resource-based recreational opportunities. As such the project would be suitable as an extension of Fort Clinch State Park.

Manager DRP, Department of Environmental Protection.

Conditions Affecting Intensity of Management The project will be a high-need management area. Public recreational use and development of compatible facilities on the islands will be an integral aspect of management.

Timetable for Implementing Management Upon fee acquisition, management will concentrate on site security and development of a resource inventory. As a part of Fort Clinch State Park, hunting, an activity presently allowed on the uplands, will not be allowed. Access to the islands will be confined to designated points and routes. Low-intensity, non-facility related outdoor recreation will be provided to allow for compatible public access. Long-term management may include a range of resource-based recreational and associated facilities. High impact recreation areas will be discouraged because of possible adverse effects on the natural systems.

Revenue Generating Potential The DRP expects no significant revenue from this property immediately after acquisition and the amount of any future revenue will depend on the nature and extent of public use and facilities developed.

Cooperators on management activities The DRP 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.

Updated February 10, 2016

Management Costs and Sources of Revenue

Category

Source of Funds	Startup	Recurring
Expense	$20,000	$25,000
OCO	$50,000	$22,000
OPS	$4,500	$32,500
Total	$79,500	$79,500

Triple Diamond

Okeechobee County **Critical Natural Lands**

Purpose for State Acquisition

The acquisition of this project would preserve significant dry prairie, important in the long-term protection of this endemic natural community and the rare species that it supports, as well as provide recreational and research opportunities. Additionally, preserving this intact and well-managed landscape would allow for the protection and management of thousands of acres of additional high quality habitats in an area of Florida known for its rare vertebrate wildlife, globally imperiled natural communities, and significant hydrological values. This project is bordered on the north by the Kissimmee River Prairie Preserve State Park.

Other public lands in the near vicinity include Avon Park Air Force Range, Bombing Range Ridge, and the Kissimmee River to the west and Fort Drum Marsh Conservation Area and Blue Cypress Conservation Area to the east. The Kissimmee-St. Johns River Connector Florida Forever Project is also located within seven miles to the east of the property. Triple Diamond, along with existing conservation lands, would contribute to a large, contiguous landscape-sized protection area of more than 200,000 acres.

Manager

The Department of Environmental Protection's Division of Recreation and Parks (DRP) is the recommended manager of this site.

General Description

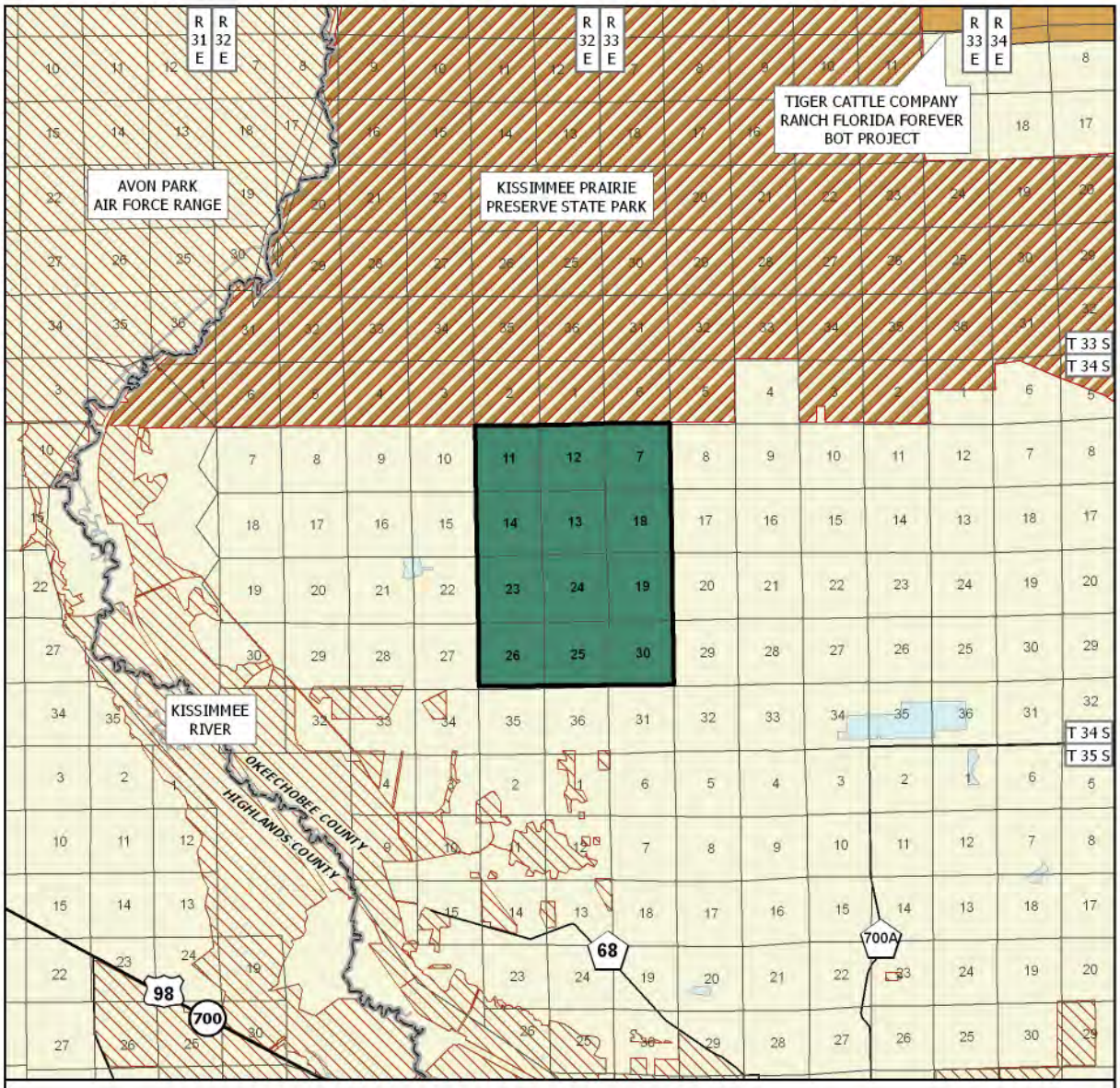
Triple Diamond, owned by the Wold family, is a working ranch and is exemplary in its retention of Florida's native prairie. Natural communities comprise 80 percent of the property and include basin marsh, depression marsh, dome swamp, dry and wet prairie, mesic hammock, and swales or sloughs. Dry prairie, endemic to this region of the state, is the most prevalent natural community on the proposed site. A smaller acreage of wet prairie occurs as open, herbaceous areas occupying lower spots in the dry prairie and in ecotones between wetlands and the dry prairie. The dry prairie provides habitat for state and federally listed animal species such as gopher tortoise, Florida grasshopper sparrow and crested caracara. Together dry and wet prairies make up approximately 42 percent of the property's acreage and comprise one of the largest and perhaps highest quality blocks of native prairie remaining on private lands. Much of the Triple Diamond prairie has been burned frequently, often in the growing season, and is in excellent condition. Interconnected swale/slough and depression marsh wetlands form a branching network that spreads over the length and breadth of Triple Diamond. There are also isolated depression/basin marshes scattered over the property. One small dome swamp is located in the northeastern portion of the project. The canopy is dominated by mature pond cypress (Taxodium ascendens) surrounding a small disturbed pond. A large, modern two-story home is located in the southwestern part of the site as part of a complex of management facilities that also includes an equipment barn and horse stables.

Public Use

The Triple Diamond project has the potential of providing a diverse recreational experience. There is already a well maintained road system occurring throughout the property and all the existing facilities can greatly enhance the recreational and research potential of the property. There is a potential for a full

Triple Diamond FNAI Elements	
Gopher Tortoise	G3/S3
Swallow-tailed Kite	G5/S2
Florida Sandhill Crane	G5T2T3/S2S3
Crested Caracara	G5/S2
4 rare species are associated with the project	

Placed on List	**2009**
Project Area (GIS Acres)	**7,998**
Acres Acquired (GIS)	**0**
at a Cost of	**$0**
Acres Remaining (GIS)	**7,998**
Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	**$23,007,107**



TRIPLE DIAMOND

OKEECHOBEE COUNTY

- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Florida Forever BOT Projects
- State Owned Lands
- Other Conservation Lands

N W E S

0 1 2 4 Miles



JUNE 2009

range of trail activities including short distance nature trails, long distance hiking trails, bicycle trails and equestrian trails can be accommodated. Nature appreciation and wildlife observation as well as both primitive and facility camping could be supported. The infrastructure already on the property is in excellent shape and the existing residence could be converted to a spacious visitor/educational center. The barn and corrals could be used as part of an equestrian center for trail rides.

Acquisition Planning

On June 12, 2009 the Acquisition and Restoration Council (ARC) recommended that the Triple Diamond Ranch be added to the Florida Forever list as an A list project.

On June 11, 2010, the ARC placed this project into the Critical Natural Lands category.

Coordination

TNC is considered an acquisition partner on this project.

Management Policy Statement

The primary goals of managing the Triple Diamond Ranch are to protect and manage thousands of acres of additional high quality habitats in an area of Florida known for its rare vertebrate wildlife, globally imperiled natural communities, and significant hydrological values.

Management Prospectus

Qualifications for state designation This intact and well-managed landscape would allow protection and management of thousands of acres of additional high quality habitats in an area of Florida known for its rare vertebrate wildlife, globally imperiled natural communities, and significant hydrological values. This project has the potential for providing a diverse resource-based recreation experience.

Manager The DRP is recommended as the manager of this site.

Conditions affecting intensity of management

The property should not require intense management in the short term; however, the buildings on the property will need to be maintained. Over the long term, the intensity of management and related costs will significantly increase as management emphasis shifts from protection and restoration efforts with limited public uses to a broader public use area with more use of the substantial infrastructure already on the property.

Timetable for implementing management, and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure Once the property is acquired and assigned to the DRP, short term management efforts will concentrate on site security, control of vehicle access and management planning. Kissimmee Prairie Preserve State Park will serve initially as a point of access for low intensity resource-based recreation, such as hiking. Consideration will be given in the management planning process for the provision of access from other locations to accommodate recreation development. The magnitude and diversity of future resource-based recreation opportunities offered will in great part depend on establishment of a management plan for the property, funding for positions and using established infrastructure.

Revenue-generating potential No significant revenue is expected to be initially generated. The future revenue will depend on the nature and extent of public use and the use of the facilities already on the property. Vendors for future operation of the equestrian facility and two-story house will be considered.

Cooperators in management activities No local governments or others are recommended for management of this project. The DRP will cooperate with and seek the advice of other state agencies, local government entities and interested parties as appropriate.

Management costs and sources of revenue It is anticipated that management funding will come from the CARL Trust Fund. Estimated budget needs for interim management are as follows:

Salary (1-FTE -1-OPS)	**$52,000**
Expense	**$50,000**
OCO	**$150,000**
Outsourcing	**$20,000**
TOTAL	**$272,000**

Updated February 10, 2016

Twelvemile Slough

Hendry County **Critical Natural Lands**

Purpose for State Acquisition

The Twelvemile Slough project is important to many wildlife species, particularly those that require extensive areas of habitat to maintain viable populations. The most prominent feature of this project is that it contains a twelve-mile long slough. The swale, or "river of grass" natural community, forms the broad band of emergent sedges, grasses, and herbs that runs east through the southern part of the project.

Manager

The Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC) is recommended as lead manager. The Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services' Florida Forest Service/FFS is recommended as a cooperating agency.

General Description

The drainage basin of the proposal flows into the Okaloacoochee Slough project acquired by the South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD) and the FFS. The Okaloacoochee Slough and its associated watershed ultimately flow into the Fakahatchee Strand.

Public Use

The Twelvemile Slough is primarily a wetland system joining with the Okaloacoochee Slough that could provide excellent opportunities for wildlife and natural resource observation. To achieve maximum potential for these activities, however, airboats and other motorized equipment that disrupt the quiet atmosphere of the site or infringe on the sensitivity of the wetlands should not be allowed. This is not to say that a manager should not be allowed to make appropriate use of such equipment in a controlled fashion, if that could enhance management and public use programs without causing damage or disruption. Other possible natural resource-based recreation includes picnicking, camping, nature study trails, hiking trails and non-boat freshwater fishing. Hunting might also be considered appropriate if further review of the effect of hunting on observable wildlife indicates this activity will not have an adverse impact on this activity.

Twelvemile Slough
FNAI Elements

Florida Panther	G5T1/S1
Florida Black Bear	G5T2/S2
Gopher Tortoise	G3/S3
Swallow-tailed Kite	G5/S2
Florida Sandhill Crane	G5T2T3/S2S3
Wood Stork	G4/S2
Crested Caracara	G5/S2
Florida Burrowing Owl	G4T3/S3
Glossy Ibis	G5/S3
Snowy Egret	G5/S3
Tricolored Heron	G5/S4
Little Blue Heron	G5/S4

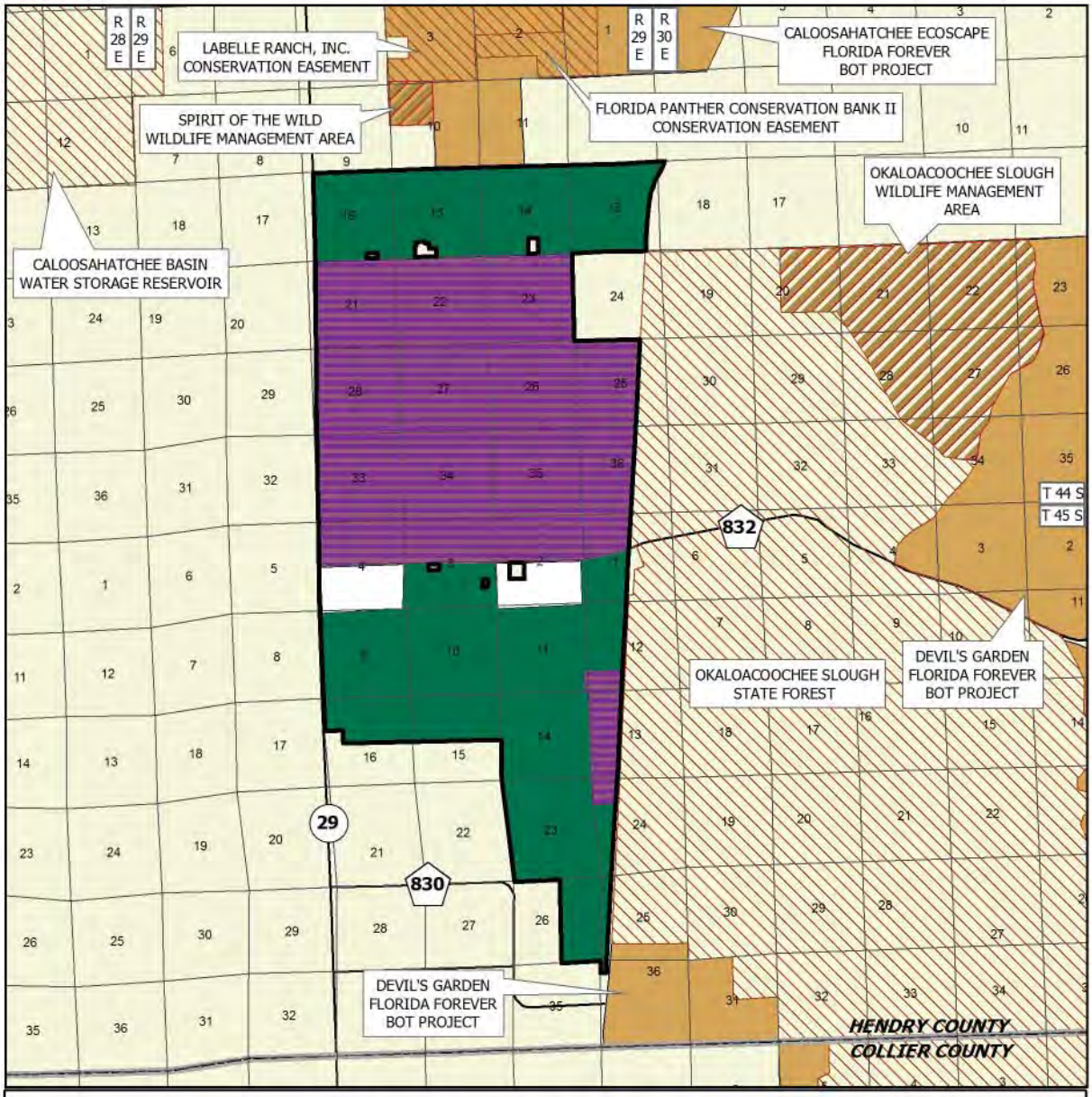
12 rare species are associated with the project

Acquisition Planning

On April 6, 2001, the Acquisition & Restoration Council (ARC) added the Twelvemile Slough project to Group B of the Florida Forever (FF) 2001 Priority list. This fee-simple and less-than-fee acquisition, sponsored by the Nature Conservancy (TNC), consisted of approximately 14,419 acres, multiple parcels and four landowners (A&M of Hendry County LTD, Richard H. Roberts, Alico Inc., McClure Properties LTD). The Roberts and Albritton parcels were designated as essential.

On April 25, 2002, the ARC approved a fee-simple, 1,416-acre addition to the project boundary. It was sponsored by the Division of State Lands (DSL), consisted of one owner, McClure Properties LTD, and four parcels. The landowner, with property already in the original boundary, requested the remainder of his ownership be added.

Placed on List	**2001**
Project Area (GIS Acres)	**15,968**
Acres Acquired (GIS)	**7,840**
at a Cost of	**$11,000,000**
Acres Remaining (GIS)	**8,128**
Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	**$1,031,339**



TWELVEMILE SLOUGH

HENDRY COUNTY

- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Acquired for Conservation (Fee Simple)
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Other Florida Forever BOT Projects
- State Owned Lands
- Other Conservation Lands

N
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0 1 2 4
Miles



JULY 2011

On June 9, 2006, ARC moved this project to Group A of the 2006 FF Priority list.

On May 27, 2011, panther mitigation added 310.08 acres from AGBLLC of Florida. FFS will manage. On April 15, 2011 ARC recommended an 87-acre boundary reduction that was already used by residential development, commercial buildings, or infrastructure.

On December 9, 2011, ARC placed this project in the Critical Natural Lands category of Florida Forever projects.

Coordination

Because the SFWMD-Twelve Mile Slough-Save Our Rivers project includes the Roberts ownership, there is some potential for cost sharing with the District, as well as with TNC.

Management Policy Statement

The principal purposes of the project are to protect significant natural habitat important to the Florida panther and numerous other species of concern, as well as to preserve the hydrologic connection with protected lands to the east and south. 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, and monitor management activities to ensure that they are actually conserving both the archaeological and natural resources. Managers should limit the number and size of educational and recreational facilities, ensure that they avoid the most sensitive resources, and site them in already disturbed areas when possible.

Management Prospectus

This project is part of the larger Okaloacoochee (OK) Slough wetlands that partially serve as headwaters of the Fakahatchee Strand State Preserve and the Big Cypress National Preserve. The land in this project serves to protect or recharge groundwater, and is important habitat for the Florida Panther, snail kite and many other wildlife species. Strategic habitat conservation areas (SHCAs) for some of these species comprise roughly a quarter of the project lands. The entire length of the eastern boundary of the project area is contiguous with the 32,162-acre Okaloacoochee Slough State Forest/Wildlife Management Area.

Qualifications for state designation The Twelvemile Slough project has the resource diversity to qualify as a wildlife and environmental area (WEA).

Manager FWC is recommended as lead manager. FFS is recommended as a cooperating agency.

Management goals The following purposes should guide development of management goals: (1) assessing current land use and natural resources to determine existing conditions and future requirements for inventory and monitoring; (2) conserving, , protecting, and restoring cultural resources, landscapes, forests, water resources, and other elements important to ecosystem functions; (3) conserving, protecting and restoring characteristic biological diversity original to natural communities, including protecting, maintaining, or enhancing conditions for rare, threatened and endangered species; (4) developing and adaptating project plans, procedures and techniques for improved success in meeting management goals, including the Florida Panther Habitat Preservation Plan; and (5) establishing multiple-use natural resource-based recreation opportunities that are compatible, and which are consistent with the other resource conservation purposes and management goals for the area.

Conditions affecting intensity of management Biotic surveys should be a priority, since there are potentially many rare or listed species. Some portions of the Twelvemile Slough proposal include lands that are low-need tracts, requiring basic resource management including the frequent use of prescribed fire where appropriate. However, because 57 percent of the uplands have been developed for agriculture or other purposes, significant restoration activities are proposed for at least some of this acreage. The primary management needed for perpetuation of the less disturbed natural communities would involve hydrological restoration, re-establishing native groundcover, exotic vegetation control, prescribed fire and control of conservation-compatible access by the user community. Proposed uses of the area include opportunities for hunting, camping, hiking, environmental and cultural resource education, and other natural resource-based recreation activities. Since the principal purposes of the acquisition project are to protect habitat for the Florida panther and other species of concern, management goals will be oriented to conservation and protection of these species, and to education and regulation of the user community. Development of facilities, as on all wildlife management areas, would be kept to the minimum level necessary to assure a high quality recreational experience, and any such development would be confined to areas of previous disturbance. Restoration

would be guided by established procedures and techniques, improved through adaptive management themes, and will emphasize re-establishing native plant communities on pasture and hydrological restoration, pending detailed analysis of the necessity and feasibility of such activities. Infestations of invasive exotic species, including Brazilian pepper, water hyacinth and tropical soda apple, occur within the area. There will be efforts to eradicate or control the infestations to reduce the potential for further spread.

Timetable for implementing management provisions During the first year after acquisition, emphasis will be on site security, posting boundaries, relationships with stakeholders, public-use assessments, fire management, resource inventories, exotic species control and removing refuse. A conceptual management plan, developed by the FWC with a stakeholder-based management advisory group, will specify management goals and objectives. Longer-range activities would focus on meeting goals and objectives in the conceptual management plan. They include, at a minimum: prescribed fire, habitat restoration, protecting or propagating critical habitat for listed species, and expanding recreation opportunities. Essential roads would be stabilized and maintained for public and management access. Floral and faunal inventories and evaluations of the management projects would be continually updated by FWC biologists and would be supplemented as available with data from other sources. Timber resources consist of South Florida slash pine in areas of mesic flatwoods. To meet wildlife habitat management objectives, sustainable timber harvests will be conducted using acceptable silviculture practices in consultation with the FFS. Environmentally sensitive areas will be identified and appropriate protective measures will be implemented on 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.

Estimate of revenue-generating potential Currently, forest products production is limited on the project area. Revenue would be from sales of hunting licenses, fishing licenses, wildlife management area stamps and other special hunting stamps. Some future revenues might be from other nature-based recreation opportunities, and cattle-grazing contracts. About 13 percent of the Twelvemile Slough Acquisition Project is pine flatwoods that could be managed to offset operational costs. But future revenue from timber resources will depend on appropriate plant-community and hydrologic restoration.

Recommendations as to other governmental agency involvement The FWC will cooperate with federal, state, and local government agencies, and non-government organizations, to the greatest extent possible. It is anticipated that the FWC will need the most assistance and cooperation from the following: (1) FFS; (2) SFWMD; (3) the Florida Natural Areas Inventory; (4) the Florida Division of Historical Resources; (5) U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service; and (6) the Natural Resource Conservation Service. Such assistance would relate to managing biological resources, cultural resources, fire, timber and water. The FWC will require three full-time positions (FTEs) to manage this area and will contract with various private entities to procure services and materials to conduct resource management, capital improvements and visitor services on the area. Funding sources include the Conservation and Recreation Lands (CARL) Trust Fund and Florida Forever Trust Fund.

Updated March 22, 2017

Management Cost Summary/FFS

Category	Startup	Recurring
Resource Management	$ 273,692	$ 328,199
Administration	125,926	125,926
Support	106,207	25,441
Capital Improvements	565,196	51,763
Visitor Services/Recreation	192,565	10,323
Law Enforcement	9,350	9,350
Total	$1,272,936	$ 551,002

Upper Shoal River

Walton County **Critical Natural Lands**

Purpose for State Acquisition

The two parcels that make up this proposal have been managed for silviculture in a less obtrusive manner than is often found on commercial timberlands. The resulting scatter of intact groundcover provides good opportunity for restoration of habitat and attendant biota. Four rare plants and two rare animals have been documented on the property. Drainages and creeks on the sites appear to be unaltered and intact. Both of these sites within the project boundary have potential to provide quality outdoor recreational opportunities. Portions of these parcels lie within the Eglin to Blackwater Critical Ecological Linkage area and the Northwest Florida initiative combining the protection of buffer lands surrounding Eglin Air Force Base and the connection of conservation lands in the Florida Panhandle.

Manager

The Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC) and Florida Forest Service/FFS of the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services will be co-managers. The Division of Recreation and Parks (DRP) of the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) will manage the Gum Creek tract.

General Description

The Upper Shoal River proposal does not include the river or its floodplain; however, it is comprised of two tracts of land that are within the river's watershed. The first of the two tracts, the Pine Log Creek tract (PLC), is about 3.5 miles north of the river and abuts the Okaloosa County line. The PLC contains 9,727 (GIS) acres. The remaining 2,300 acres are included in the Gum Creek tract (GC), which is about 5 miles southeast of the Pine Log Creek tract. Both tracts are characterized by high, rolling sandy hills that drain downward through former mesic flatwoods and wet flatwoods and slope forests into bottomland and floodplain forests. Combined, the two tracts contain approximately 20 miles of headwater tributary streams. Most of the site's original pinelands have been disturbed by conversion to pine plantations that comprise the majority of the proposal. Some of this acreage includes natural understory and ground cover vegetation that may be sufficient for reclassification as appropriate natural communities.

Public Use

The Upper Shoal River has the potential of providing a diverse resource-based recreational experience. Both parcels have good boundary configurations that will enhance management efforts and they are easily accessible from paved and unpaved public roads. Both tracts can support a diversity of resource-based outdoor recreational opportunities. Greater effort will be required to enhance PLC tract than will be needed for the GC tract. As the resources recover, the natural experience will be more and more enjoyable. Hiking, off-road bicycling and horseback riding can be accommodated on both tracts. Horseback riding may be more appropriate for the larger PLC. Depending on management emphasis, hunting would be suitable on the PLC tract. The smaller GC tract is closer to residential areas and would not be as suitable for this activity. Other activities supportable by both tracts could include natural resource appreciation and camping. Two small man-made ponds exist on the GC tract that could provide limited fishing in addition to

Upper Shoal River FNAI Elements	
Gopher Tortoise	G3/S3
Arkansas Oak	G3/S3
Pine Barrens Treefrog	G4/S3
Sweet Pitcherplant	G4/S3
Mountain Laurel	G5/S3
5 rare species are associated with the project	

Placed on List	**2003**
Projects Area (GIS Acres)	**12,027**
Acres Acquired (GIS)	**0**
at a Cost of	**$0**
Acres Remaining (GIS)	**12,027**
Estimated (tax assessed) Value of:	**$1,395,031**

the properties' main creeks. Neither tract is expected to provide extensive opportunities for this activity.

The 2000 Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan states that more opportunities for bicycling, hiking and natural resource appreciation through short nature hikes (nature study) are needed in this region.

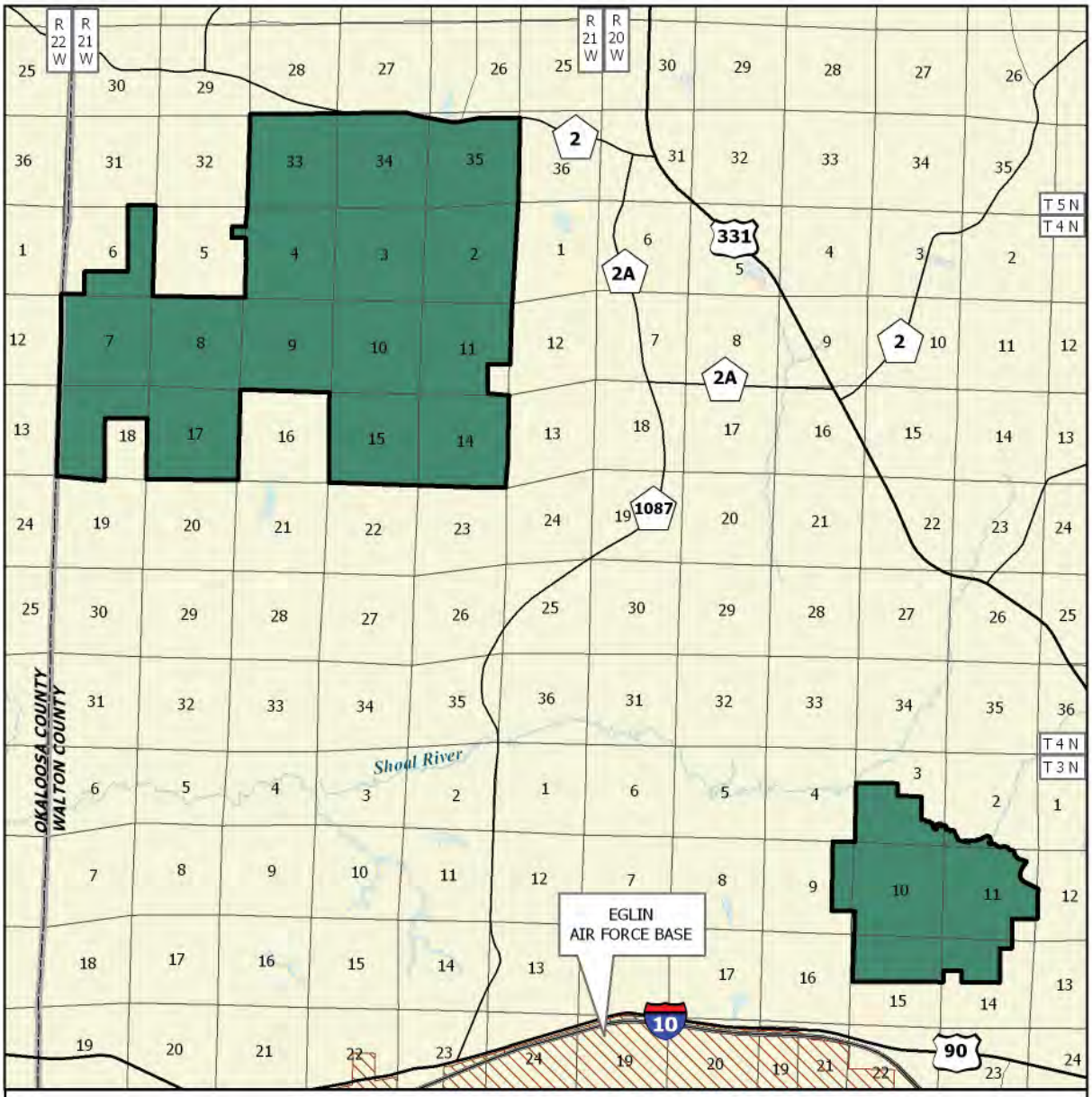
Acquisition Planning
This project is planned for fee-simple acquisition. This project consists of two owners with multiple parcels totaling 12,035 acres.. On December 5, 2003 the Acquisition and Restoration Council (ARC) placed this project on the Florida Forever project list.

On December 9, 2011, ARC placed this project in the Critical Natural Lands category of projects.

Coordination
The Nature Conservancy (TNC), the U.S. Department of Defense (USDOD) are acquisition partners for this project.

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

Unified Management Prospectus
Qualifications for state designation The project area consists of two separate tracts and ownerships situated in the Northern Highlands physiographic province, where some of Florida's highest elevations occur. The two ownerships include headwater streams and creeks connected to the Shoal River system, and are entirely within its watershed. The DEP's DRP has expressed a strong interest in managing the Gum Creek tract. The FFS and the FWC will enter in to discussions with DRP to manage these 2,300 acres as a State Park. The project is located about 10 miles northeast of Crestview, where the Pine Log Creek tract borders the Okaloosa County line. The project area is distributed across a distance of about 15 miles because of the two tracts. Other conservation lands in the vicinity of the project include those on nearby Eglin Air Force Base, and the Yellow River Water Management Area and Upper Yellow River Florida Forever project. This project is significant for ecological greenways, with 99 percent of the project area qualifying as priorities 6 and 7 in potential importance, according to the Florida Natural Areas Inventory (FNAI) Florida Forever Measures Evaluation. Approximately 75 percent of the project area has been converted to silviculture. Water drains through rolling sandy hills downward through mesic or wet flatwoods, and through slope forests into bottomland and floodplain forests along the seepage streams that are tributaries of the Shoal River. Upland communities include approximately 750 acres of sandhill, and 300 acres of upland hardwood forest or slope forest. Approximately 100 acres of mesic and wet flatwoods are interspersed around these other natural community types. The sandhill communities are in moderately good condition with an intact diverse indigenous groundcover including wiregrass. Forested wetlands have 1,550 acres of baygall, floodplain or bottomland forest. The actual seepage stream communities are about 10 acres. About 75 acres have been classified as disturbed. The FNAI indicates that 22 percent (3,202 acres) of the project area are under-represented natural communities. Functional wetlands comprise 8 percent (1,216 acres) of the project area, and help conserve areas for aquifer recharge (35 percent, or 5,148 acres of project area), provide fish and wildlife habitat, and provide for natural floodplain function (13 percent, or 1,895 acres of project area). The FNAI Florida Forever Measures Evaluation also indicates that the entire project area (100 percent, or 14,483 acres) provides surface-water protection. Both tracts have been managed for silviculture operations. Neither tract shows evidence of intensive management activities. Scattered longleaf pine regeneration is present on both tracts. Most of the pine stands are planted in evenly aged compartments, with some compartments including uneven-aged stands, and a greater diversity of pine species. Past thinning of stands of loblolly pine, longleaf pine, and slash pine has occurred throughout both parcels. Fire has not occurred on the tracts for several years, resulting in increased fuel loads. Ecotones adjacent to forested wetlands and seepage streams appear intact and undisturbed. Imperiled or rare animal species either occurring or likely to occur within the project, include the blackmouth shiner, eastern diamondback rattlesnake, eastern indigo snake, Florida black bear, gopher frog, gopher tortoise, little blue heron, pine barrens treefrog, Sherman's fox squirrel, southern pine snake, and white ibis. Gopher tortoise burrows are of particular importance, because they often provide refugia for a suite of declining wildlife species, including the eastern indigo snake and gopher frog. Available groundcover may provide a sufficient forage base for the gopher tortoise population.



UPPER SHOAL RIVER

WALTON COUNTY

Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary

Essential Parcel(s) Remaining

Other Conservation Lands

N
W
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S

0 1 2 4 Miles



APRIL 2006

Slope forests, forested wetlands and seepage streams may support a number of listed plant and animal species, such as the pine barrens tree frog, which has been documented to occur in the project area. Game species observed, or for which sign was available in the project area, included mourning dove, whitetailed deer, and wild turkey. Both tracts appear to have recently been used for hunting and fishing. Access to both sites is good. Imperiled or rare plant species documented to occur in the proposed project include Arkansas oak, mountain laurel, red pitcher plant, and white-top pitcher plant. Other imperiled or rare plant species known to occur nearby that may occur in the proposed project include: bog button, Florida flame azalea, hairy wild indigo, Harper's yellow-eyed grass, panhandle lily, sandhill sedge, silky camellia, umbrella magnolia, and yellow fringeless orchid. According to the FWC, approximately 349 acres (2 percent) of the Upper Shoal River project is classified as a Strategic Habitat Conservation Area (SHCA). However, a large portion of the project provides habitat for many focal species, which according to the FWC, are indicators of natural communities and suitable habitat conditions for many other species of wildlife. Approximately 65 percent (9,512 acres) of the project includes at least seven focal species. Another 6 percent (849 acres) of the project is a habitat conservation priority for rare species with the greatest conservation need, according to the FNAI. Management goals for this site should take into account habitat management to protect and enhance focal species habitat. Additionally, large tracts of habitat are important to conserve widely ranging species such as the eastern indigo snake and the Florida black bear. Bears have been documented to use riparian corridors of the Shoal River and its tributaries in Okaloosa County, and to occur in Walton County. These are likely migratory routes for the Florida black bear.

Manager The FWC and the FFS will be co-managers. DRP will manage the Gum Creek tract.

Management goals The FFS and the FWC are prepared to share all management responsibilities for Upper Shoal River under the unified management concept that both agencies are currently developing. The project has the capability to provide important fish and wildlife habitat in a manner that is compatible with sound silvicultural practices. Since the project goals include protecting biodiversity, and providing natural resource-based public recreational and educational opportunities, programs would be developed that serve to manage ecosystems for multiple use. Conservation and protection of environmentally unique native habitats, and imperiled or rare species should be an important management goal for the project. Particular attention should be directed to the protection of upstream riparian systems that are an important habitat for imperiled fish and invertebrates. Under the unified management approach, timber stands would be managed using even aged and/or uneven aged methods to maintain a broad diversity of age classes ranging from young stands to areas with old growth characteristics. This would provide habitat for the full spectrum of species that would be found in the natural environment and enhance and maintain biodiversity. The project area is near a large number of users that enjoy fishing, hiking, hunting, and wildlife viewing. Additionally, the Department of Environmental Protection and University of Florida Statewide Greenways System Planning Project shows that 9 percent (1,322 acres) of the project area is suitable for either priority 1 or priority 3 recreational trails. This project contributes to the following goals in accordance with the lettered measures in the Florida Forever Act (259.105(4), F.S.): (b) Increase the protection of Florida's biodiversity at the species, natural community, and landscape levels; (c) Protect, restore, and maintain the quality and natural functions of land, water, and wetland systems of the state; (d) Ensure that sufficient quantities of water are available to meet the current and future needs of natural systems and the citizens of the state; (e) Increase natural resource-based public recreational and educational opportunities; (g) Increase the amount of forestland available for sustainable management of natural resources.

Conditions affecting intensity of management

Upper Shoal River is a medium-need tract that will require up-front implementation of resource management activities, including the frequent use of prescribed fire where appropriate. Approximately, 75 percent of the project area has been subjected to ground cover disturbance from past silvicultural activity, consequently additional effort will be required to accomplish objectives for restoration to a desired future condition. The FFS and FWC propose to work cooperatively to assess site management needs and develop the conceptual management plan (CMP) for the site. Examples of situations that may require cooperative effort include restoration of mesic and wet flatwoods previously managed for timber production, removal or thinning of off-site timber species to promote the regeneration of native ground covers and appropriate tree species, and reforestation of recently harvested areas. As part of the unified management approach, the managing agencies will conduct a historic vegetation analysis to assist in determining appropriate desired future conditions, and identify appropriate restoration methods and tools. This effort will help facilitate conservation of habitats and populations of imperiled or rare species. Other unified management

priorities will include protection and restoration of sensitive wetlands, and the identification, control, and follow-up monitoring of exotic species. Restoration methods will also include thinning of dense pine stands to decrease canopy cover and facilitate the restoration of native groundcovers. An adequate road system exists on both sites to assist with prescribed burning operations. Because many imperiled or rare species are expected to occur in the project, biotic surveys would be conducted as part of early unified management activities. Environmentally sensitive areas such as erosion-prone sites, listed species habitats, outstanding natural areas, and wetlands, are to be identified during the initial resource inventory to implement appropriate protective measures for each specific area.

Timetable for implementing management provisions It is anticipated that during the first year after acquisition, both agencies will emphasize on site security, posting boundaries, public access for low-intensity outdoor recreation, fire management, resource inventory, and removing refuse. The managing agencies will meet frequently to coordinate task assignments, and cooperate with, and seek the assistance of other state agencies, local governments, and other appropriate participants as it affects management of the project site. Both managing agencies will participate in the joint development of a CMP specifying area management goals and objectives. Goals intended for long-term implementation would emphasize management and the conservation of the site's natural resources including timber, fish and wildlife, and water. These goals would include restoring habitat and hydrology, and conserving and protecting listed species of flora and fauna. Following completion of plant community inventory and historic vegetation analysis, quantified vegetation management objectives would be developed pursuant to an objective-based vegetation management process. Where practical, disturbed sites would be restored to conditions expected to occur in naturally functioning ecosystems, including re-establishment of species expected to occur naturally on specific sites. Management would emphasize enhancement of abundance and spatial distribution of imperiled or rare species. Essential roads would be stabilized to provide all-weather public access and management operations. Programs providing multiple recreational uses would also be implemented. Both agencies will work towards the development of a fire management plan that will apply prescribed burning in a manner that maximizes natural resource protection and enhancement. Whenever possible, existing roads, black lines, foam lines and natural breaks will be utilized to contain and control prescribed and natural fires. Growing-season prescribed burning would be used where appropriate to best achieve management objectives. Where appropriate, practical, and in pursuit of natural resource management objectives, timber resources will be managed using acceptable silvicultural practices. Archaeological and historic sites would be managed in coordination with the Department of State's Division of Historical Resources. Both agencies will work to develop a road plan identifying roads for vehicular access by the public, and roads required for administrative use. Unnecessary roads, fire lanes and hydrological disturbances would be abandoned or restored as practical. Other existing infrastructure necessary for management would be protected to the extent possible. Infrastructure development would be the minimum required to serve needs of the public, including provisions for facilities necessary for the security and management of the project area.

Estimate of revenue-generating potential Timber sales would be conducted as needed to improve or maintain desirable ecosystem conditions. The FNAI indicates that 76 percent (11,054 acres) of the project area is available as priorities 1, 2, 3, and 5 for sustainable forestry, and that 19 percent (2,829 acres) of the project serves as forestland for aquifer recharge. However, management would seek to improve the other revenue-generating potential of areas currently serving for forest products production by improving wildlife diversity and resource-based recreation in such areas. Additional revenue would be from sales of hunting licenses, fishing licenses, wildlife management area permits and other special hunting permits. Some revenues might come from recreational user fees and ecotourism activities, if such projects can be economically developed. Fifteen percent (15 percent) of all gross revenues will be returned to the county from which funds were generated

Recommendations as to other governmental agency involvement The unified managers (FFS and FWC) should cooperate with other state and local governmental agencies, including the Northwest Florida Water Management District, to manage the project area. The project should be designated as a state forest and wildlife management area.

Revenue sources, management costs and employees needed* Both agencies have agreed to a unified management framework whereby all CARL management funds, site generated revenues, and management expenditures are to be evenly divided between the FFS and the FWC.

Category Source of Funds	Start-up CARL	Recurring CARL
Resource Management	**$212,891**	**$244,479**
Administration	**$82,345**	**$33,072**
Support	**$149,080**	**$31,566**
Capital Improvements	**$2,187,189**	**$58,179**
Visitor Services/Recreation	**$1,636**	**$141**
Law Enforcement	**$10,191**	**$10,191**
TOTAL	**$2,643,331**	**$377,628**

*includes employee salaries

WLD 8-5-2
BWM\PROSPECTUS\Unified Management\Revised Upper Shoal River Prospectus UM 13.2004

Updated March 22, 2017

Upper St. Marks River Corridor

Jefferson, Leon and Wakulla Counties **Critical Natural Lands**

Purpose for State Acquisition

Public acquisition of this project will contribute to the Florida Forever goals of protecting Florida's biodiversity at the species, natural community, and landscape levels and beginning a long-sought and permanent wildlife corridor along the St. Marks River. The project forms a corridor to conservation lands to the north and south, thereby helping to form a contiguous landscape-sized Protection Area. This project is also important to protect water resources within this project and the surrounding area, protect twelve known historic sites, and increase public recreational and education opportunities.

Manager

The Florida Department of Environmental Protection's Division of Recreation and Parks (DRP) is recommended as manager. The Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC) will manage the Wood Sink Tract.

General Description

This project covers 15,670 acres located in Wakulla, Jefferson and Leon Counties that extend from the Wood Sink property north of U.S. Highway 27, along both sides of the St. Marks River, south to the Natural Bridge Battlefield State Historic Site. The majority of the project is owned by the St. Joe Company. The corridor ranges from 1 to 3 miles wide along approximately 15 miles of the upper St. Marks River. Approximately 50 percent of the proposal is in natural condition and consists of forested wetland communities, and upland hardwood forest/mesic hammocks. The natural communities are considered to be in good condition, and include an old-growth stand of cypress. Most of the remaining uplands are pine plantations of varying ages.

Upper St. Marks River Corridor FNAI Elements	
Florida Black Bear	G5T2/S2
Gopher Tortoise	G3/S3
Alabama Rhododendron	G4/S2
Eastern Diamondback Rattlesnake	G4/S3
Southeastern Weasel	G5T4/S3?
6 rare species are associated with the project	

Acquiring the project would also assist with the protection of the water quality in the river and numerous springs in the area.

The majority of the project is located within the ecological greenways network identified by the Office of Greenways and Trails and the University of Florida.

Public Use

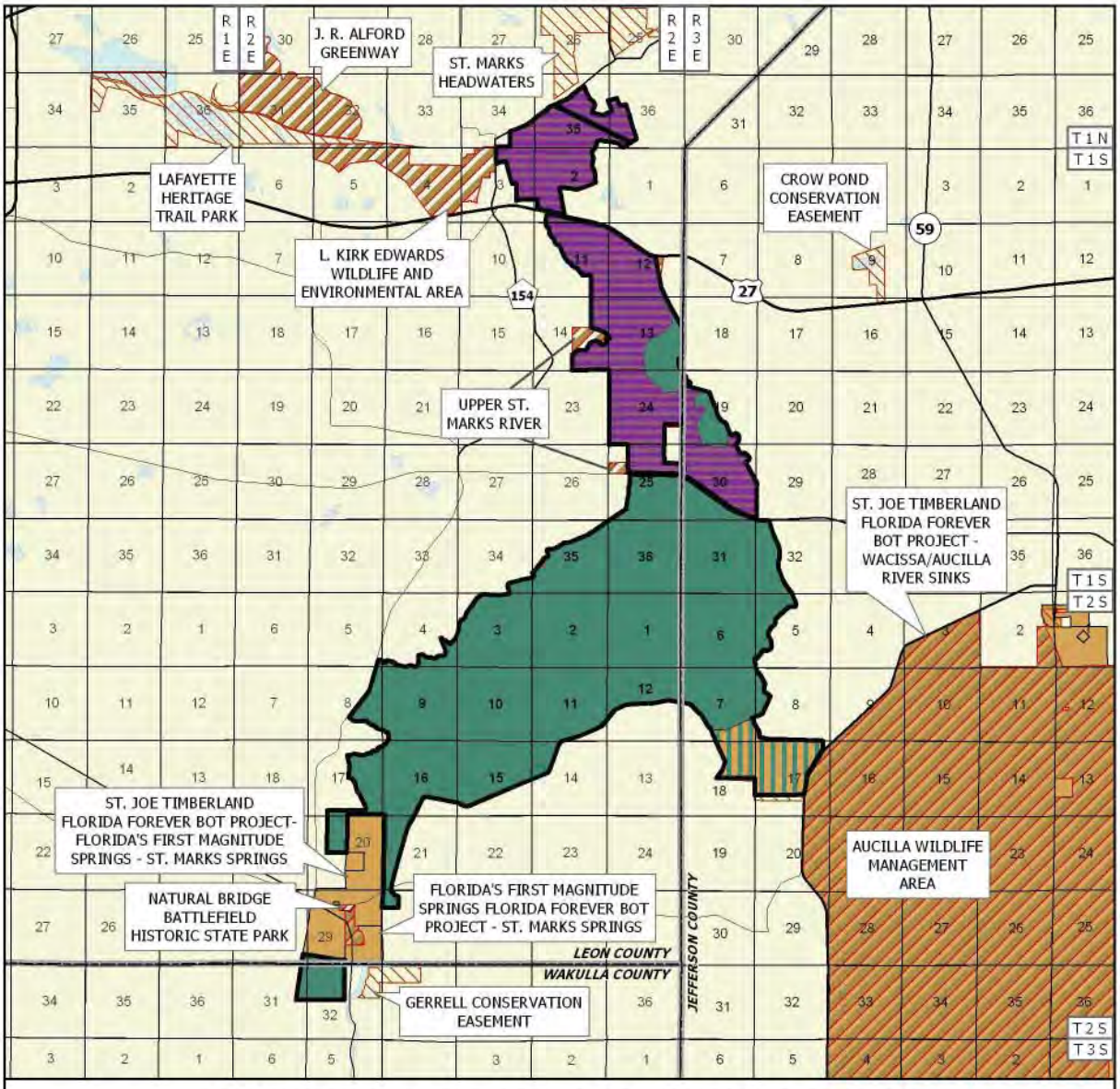
The landscape connectivity and diversity provided by the Upper St. Marks River Corridor project has the potential for many resource-based public outdoor recreation activities, including canoeing, fishing, hiking, hunting and wildlife viewing. This project is an excellent recreational trail opportunity, which provides a connection to other conservation and recreation lands in Leon County, such as the J.R. Alford Greenway, L. Kirk Edwards Wildlife and Environmental Area, Lafayette Heritage Trail Park, Tom Brown State Park, and Natural Bridge Battlefield Historic State Park.

Acquisition Planning

On June 6, 2003, the Acquisition and Restoration Council (ARC) added the Upper St. Marks River Corridor project to Group A of the Florida Forever Priority list. This fee-simple project, sponsored by The Nature Conservancy (TNC), is about 13,999 acres and has a single owner, St. Joseph Land and Development Company, and was designated essential.

On April 21, 2006, the ARC approved a fee-simple 1,671-acre addition to the project boundary. TNC sponsored the addition that consisted of multiple parcels

Placed on List	**2003**
Projects Area (GIS Acres)	**14,570**
Acres Acquired (GIS)	**3,547**
at a Cost Of	**$15,711,316**
Acres Remaining (GIS)	**11,022**
Estimated 2001 (tax assessed) value	**$3,497,344**



UPPER ST. MARKS RIVER CORRIDOR

LEON, JEFFERSON, AND WAKULLA COUNTIES

- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- TNC Owned Lands Within Project
- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Other Florida Forever BOT Projects
- State Owned Lands
- Other Conservation Lands

0 0.5 1 2 Miles



MAY 2009

owned by the St. Joe Company. Two tracts made up the addition: Wood Sink Tract with 1,057 acres and Fanlew Tract with 614 acres. DRP will manage Fanlew and FWC will manage Wood Sink. All parcels within the addition were designated as essential.

On June 30, 2006, the BOT acquired 2,589.67 acres from the St. Joe Land Development Company for $10,617,647. In September 2006 TNC acquired 611 acres known as Fanlew Preserve.

In March 2007 TNC acquired 1,064 acres known as Wood Sink, and in December 2008, the BOT acquired the Wood Sink (1,064 acres) from TNC for $5,093,669.37.

On December 9, 2011, ARC put this project in the Critical Natural Lands category.

Coordination
TNC, NWFWMD, Leon County are acquisition partners for this project.

Management Policy Statement
A primary goal of the Upper St. Marks River Corridor proposal is to buffer the upper St. Marks River from development and preserve its water quality, while also protecting the natural communities in its floodplain. Presumably this would also protect, at least to some extent, the water quality of the first magnitude St. Marks Spring just south of the proposal boundary. The proposal encompasses all but 270 acres of the 940-acre Florida Forever First Magnitude Springs project surrounding St. Marks Spring. The Florida black bear, a threatened species, is also known to occur on the project area. Black bears need large contiguous tracts of land in order to ensure a viable breeding population of more than 200 individuals (COX et al. 1994). Special deliberation should be given to this fact when considering the value of this property as conservation lands. Considering the importance of the Upper St. Marks River Corridor as black bear habitat, together with its diverse plant and animal communities and the potential for resource-based public outdoor recreation, acquisition of this tract is warranted.

DRP Management Prospectus
Qualifications for state designation A significant portion of the acreage within this project is floodplain. The project has frontage on both sides of the upper portion of the St. Marks River south of US 27. The project is defined as Phases I and II, with Phase II being the more southern portion. Of the two phases, Phase II has the greater potential for providing a diverse resource-based recreational experience of a regional context. This project is also adjacent to and fast becoming part of the Tallahassee urban area and the already existing Natural Bridge Historic State Park. It is the combination of all these factors that makes Phase II desirable as a unit of the state park system.
Manager DRP is recommended as manager. FWC will manage the Wood Sink Tract.
Conditions affecting intensity of management Portions of Phase II are in planted pine that will require thinning over time to provide for a natural looking landscape. Otherwise the property should not require a high level of management intensity in the short term, except for the possible need to construct or maintain existing bridges or elevated pathways to provide access within the floodplain of the river. Over the long term, the intensity of management and related costs will significantly increase as management emphasis shifts from protection and restoration efforts with limited public uses to a broader public use area with more substantial infrastructure.
Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure
Once the property is acquired and assigned to the DRP, the acquired lands will be secured and management planning implemented. Natural Bridge Historic State Park will serve initially as a point of access for low intensity resource-based recreation, such as canoeing and hiking. Consideration will be given in the management planning process for the provision of access from other locations as such may be considered necessary to accommodate recreation demand. The magnitude and diversity of future resource-based recreation opportunities offered will in great part depend on establishment of a management plan for the property and funding for positions and infrastructure.
Revenue-generating potential No significant revenue is expected to be generated initially. Some revenue may be generated through timber sales as the land is being restored. The degree of future revenue generated will depend on the nature and extent of public use and facilities placed on the land.
Cooperators in management activities No local governments or others are recommended for management of this project. The DRP will cooperate with and seek the advice of other state agencies, local government entities and interested parties as appropriate.
Management costs and sources of revenue It is anticipated that management funding will come from the CARL Trust Fund. Estimated budget needs for interim management are as follows:

Salary (1-FTE,1-OPS)	**$52,000**
Expense	**$10,000**
OCO	**$22,000**
TOTAL	**$84,000**

FWC Management Prospectus
Wood Sink Tract

The Wood Sink Tract proposed addition to the Upper St. Marks River Corridor Florida Forever Project (FFP) is about 1,057 acres from Capitola Road on the north, Cap Tram Road (State Highway 364) and private lands in the St. Marks River Basin on the east, Apalachee Parkway (U. S. Highway 27) on the South, and private lands and Chaires Cross Road to the west. Acquiring Wood Sink Tract conserves river corridor to protect resources of the St. Marks River ecosystem, and connect other conservation lands. This addition is approximately 52 percent forested uplands and pasture, and 48 percent forested wetlands extending along the Upper St. Marks River. The outflow canal entering the western boundary of the tract is the hydrological connection to Lower Lake Lafayette and L. Kirk Edwards WEA. The uplands consist primarily of pine plantations, upland mixed forest, upland hardwood forest, and perhaps some bottomland forest. The pine plantations, although disturbed, include native midstory trees such as flowering dogwood and American holly as well as other native shrubs and herbs. The upland hardwoods are dominated by live oak and other hardwoods in the tree canopy, and an open understory consisting of saw palmetto, sparkleberry, American beautyberry, and other native shrubs and herbs. The wetlands consist of relatively less disturbed natural communities including bottomland forest and floodplain swamp, the latter mostly dominated by bald cypress mixed with more sparse swamp hardwood species including red maple and swamp magnolia. A diversity of native trees, including southern magnolia, in better drained areas, occur in the bottomland forest. These natural communities offer a protective buffer for the St. Marks River, an Outstanding Florida Water, and a habitat mosaic for wildlife. This addition is named after Wood Sink, a small (approximately 60 ft diameter) sinkhole which occurs on the tract, and which provides a direct connection to the Floridan aquifer. The Wood Sink addition is habitat for rare and listed species. Gopher tortoise and swallow-tailed kite been observed to occur on the property. The mosaic of pine and upland hardwood communities could provide habitats for fox squirrels and other species which occur elsewhere on the Upper St. Marks River Corridor FFP. This tract constitutes secondary range for the Florida black bear (Much of the remainder of the Upper St. Marks River FFP is primary range for the Apalachicola population of the Florida black bear). Neotropical migrant species, in decline due to loss of habitat, use the hardwood forests during spring and fall migration as stopover and foraging habitat. Breeding passerines, thought to be in decline in these habitats, include the following species: prothonotary warbler, Kentucky warbler, hooded warbler, Swainson's warbler, wood thrush, and yellow-billed cuckoo. The floodplain swamp provides potential habitat for the Louisiana waterthrush at the southern edge of its breeding range. This species is in decline and prefers contiguous forest tracts and unpolluted headwater streams. Wading birds likely feed in shallows along the length of the St. Marks River. The floodplain swamp may also provide ephemeral breeding habitats for rare amphibian species. Other species occurring on the Wood Sink Tract are northern bobwhite, Virginia white-tailed deer, and wild turkey. Protection of this headwaters part of the St. Marks River helps preserve aquatic habitats for numerous species in this river system. Restoring the degraded upland natural communities of Wood Sink and protecting intact natural floodplain hardwood communities supports functioning ecosystem for wildlife diversity. This addition has the potential for many resource-based public outdoor recreation activities including bicycling, canoeing, environmental education, fishing, hiking, and wildlife viewing. The Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC) is recommended as lead manager, with the Department of Environmental Protection, the Division of Forestry, and the Northwest Florida Water Management District as cooperating agencies.

Qualifications This project contributes to the following goals of the Florida Forever Act:

(b) Increase the protection of Florida's biodiversity at the species, natural community, and landscape levels.

(c) Protect, restore, and maintain the quality and natural functions of land, water, and wetland systems of the state.



d) Ensure that sufficient quantities of water are available to meet the current and future needs of natural systems and the citizens of the state.
(e) Increase natural resource-based public recreational and educational opportunities.
(g) Increase the amount of forestland available for sustainable management of natural resources.
(h) Increase the amount of open space available in urban areas.

Management goals Priority will be given to conserving and protecting unique native habitats and threatened and endangered species. Management goals will conserve, protect, manage and/or restore important ecosystems, forests, landscapes, water resources, and wildlife populations as intended by the Florida Forever Act. Management goals will coordinate uses, especially conserving and protecting archaeological and historic sites, fish and wildlife resources, forage, habitat, timber, and water resources for their long-term benefits to the user community. The configuration and location of the Wood Sink addition within the landscape provides areas of functional wetlands for protection of surface water and natural river floodplain, and important habitat for wildlife populations. It provides unique opportunities for outdoor recreation. Management goals will conserve and protect resources, and provide for resource-oriented public uses.

Conditions affecting intensity of management Parts of the Wood Sink addition include lands that require resource management actions such as conservation of soil and water, resource protection, and prescribed fire. Ecological restoration activities will be planned for areas previously disturbed for silviculture or other purposes. Management of the less disturbed natural communities may include control of human access, removal of invasive exotic species, and use of prescribed fire. Biotic surveys will be a priority, since many rare or listed species are expected to be present. Development of facilities, as on all wildlife management areas, will be kept to the minimum level necessary to assure a high quality recreational experience. Any such development will be confined to areas of previous disturbance.

Timetable for implementing management provisions During the first year after acquisition, emphasis will be on site security, posting boundaries, public access, fire management, resource inventory, and removal of refuse. A conceptual management plan will be developed by the FWC including management goals and objectives for the area. Essential roads will be stabilized to provide all-weather public access and management operations. Programs providing multiple recreational uses will be implemented. Project plans for resource inventory, monitoring and management will be developed, implemented and adapted using conventional land management and scientific guidance. Management activities will strive to manage natural plant communities to benefit native wildlife resources and to conserve soil and water. These resources will be managed in pursuit of wildlife habitat objectives, where it is appropriate and practical, using acceptable silvicultural practices as recommended by the FFS. Archaeological and historic sites will be managed in coordination with the Division of Historical Resources. Environmentally sensitive areas will be identified and protected. Unnecessary hydrological alterations, fire lanes, and roads will be abandoned or restored as practical. Existing infrastructure will be protected and used.

Estimate of revenue-generating potential The FWC will conduct resource management activities to promote revenue-generating potential by conserving cultural and natural resources and providing opportunities for resource-based recreation on the Wood Sink tract. No significant revenue is expected to be generated initially. Resource management that conserves and maintains environmental quality ecosystem-wide will best support future revenue generation. Revenue-generating sources may include sales of daily use fees, fishing licenses, and other revenues from recreational uses. Some revenue may be generated through timber sales as the land is being restored.

Recommendations as to cooperators in management Activities The FWC should cooperate with other state and local governmental agencies including Department of Environmental Protection, the Division of Forestry, and the Northwest Florida Water Management District in managing the area.

Revenue sources, management costs and employees needed The Wood Sink Addition, when acquired by the State, will require one FTE position to manage the project area, as shown in the following cost estimate:



FWC Management Prospectus: Cost Estimate for single-year expenditure for the Upper St. Marks River Wood Sink Tract--1,057 acres:

	Startup	Recurring
Resource Management		
Exotic Species Control	$4,228	$8,456
Prescribed Burning	$645	$1,290
Hydrological Management	$40,000	$4,475
Other	$18,021	$18,021
Subtotal:	$62,893	$32,241
Administration		
Central Office/HQ	$57,642	$23,151
Districts/Regions	$24,704	$9,922
Subtotal	$82,345	$33,072
Support		
Land Management Planning	$28,000	$1,000
Land Management Reviews	$0	$500
Training/Staff Development	$0	$1,000
Vehicle Purchase	$25,836	$3,691
Vehicle Operation/Maint.	$13,230	$13,230
Subtotal	$67,066	$19,421
Capital Improvements		
New Facility Construction	$236,074	$0
Facility Maintenance	$0	$19,598
Subtotal	$236,074	$19,598
Visitor Services/Recreation		
Operations	$50,243	$38,178
Subtotal	$50,243	$38,178
Law Enforcement		
All Activities	$740	$740
TOTAL	$499,362	$143,251

Figures include the salary of 1 Full Time Employee

Updated February 10, 2016

Volusia Conservation Corridor

Flagler and Volusia Counties **Partnerships**

Purpose for State Acquisition

Public acquisition of this project will increase the protection of Florida's biodiversity at the species, natural community, and landscape levels and provide a continuous corridor of environmentally significant land from the Tiger Bay State Forest, through the central wetlands and flatwoods of Volusia County, to the marshes of the St. Johns River. This project will also increase natural resource-based public recreation, education opportunities, and potential for recreation or other public uses on the fee-simple acquisition lands. This project will help ensure that sufficient quantities of water are available to meet current and future needs of natural systems and the citizens of the state. Some areas contain moderate to good recharge to the Florida aquifer, which mainly occurs through rainfall.

Manager

St. Johns River Water Management District (SJRWMD); Volusia County.

General Description

The property is located in central Volusia County, stretching from north of SR44, fourteen miles south to the St. Johns River. It is generally low and wet, consisting of alternating flatwoods and swamp, which occupy the northwest/southeast-trending ridge and swale topography on the eastern edge of the DeLand Ridge. It includes the parallel, southward-flowing drainages of Deep Creek and Lake Ashby canal, which empty into the St. Johns River. Natural communities include: Basin Swamp and Hydric Hammock, Mesic Flatwoods, Scrub, and Dome Swamp.

Volusia Conservation Corridor
FNAI Elements

Florida Black Bear	G5T2/S2
Gopher Tortoise	G3/S3
Rugel's Pawpaw	G1/S1
Lake-side Sunflower	G1G2/S1S2
St. Johns Elephantear	G2G3/S2S3
Florida Sandhill Crane	G5T2T3/S2S3
Large-flowered Rosemary	G3/S3
Bachman's Sparrow	G3/S3
Bald Eagle	G5/S3

9 rare species are associated with the project

Public Use

Fee acquisition areas have the potential of providing a variety of resource-based outdoor recreation opportunities such as, but not necessarily limited to, hiking, nature study, horseback riding, bicycling, camping, picnicking, freshwater fishing and hunting. Further review may reflect cabins to be suitable, particularly if a combination of lands is acquired that would allow for a more complete park or environmental education center atmosphere.

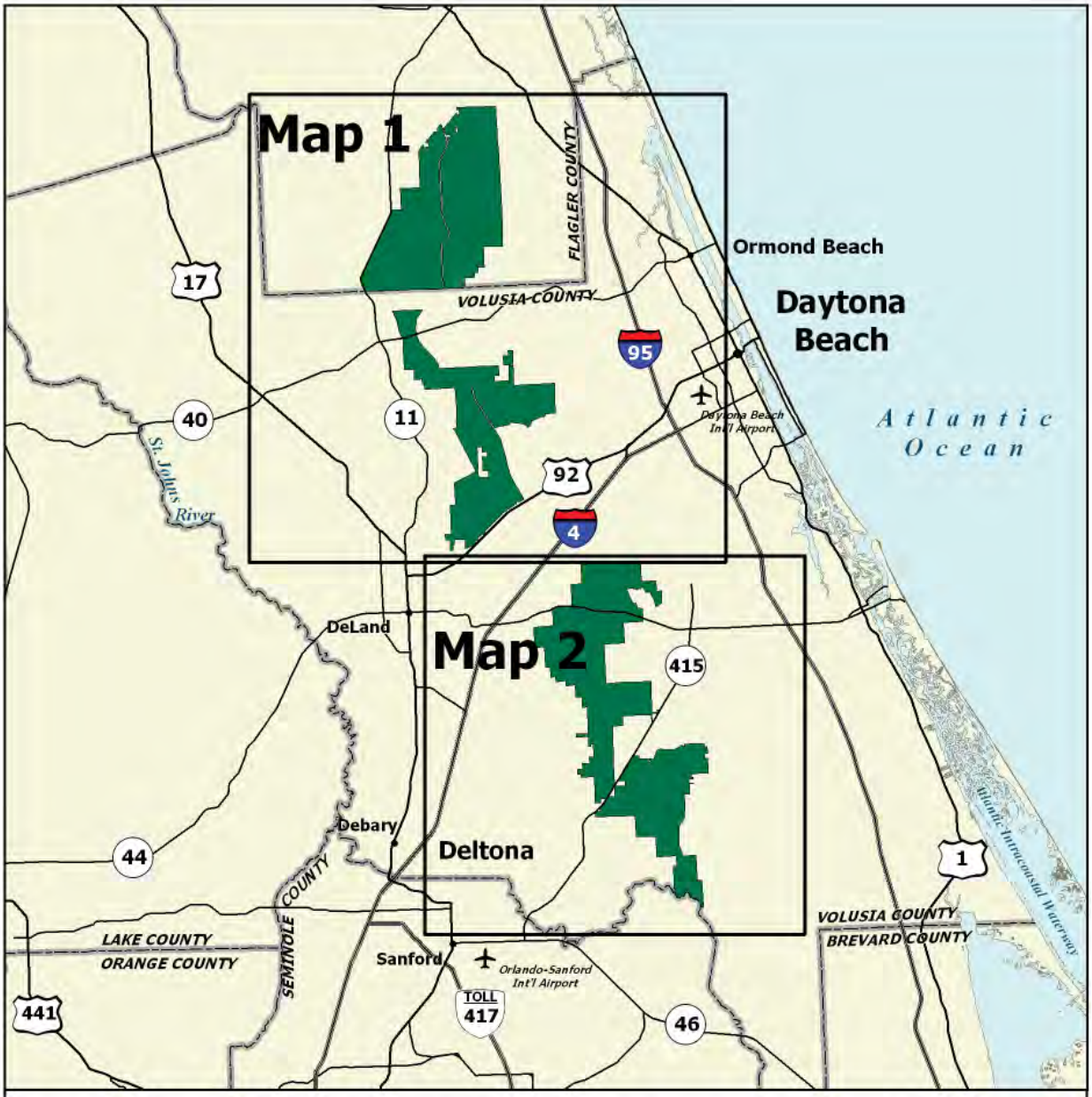
Acquisition Planning

On January 25, 2001, the Acquisition and Restoration Council (ARC) added the Volusia Conservation Corridor project to Group B of the Florida Forever (FF) 2001 Priority list. This fee-simple and less-than-fee acquisition, sponsored by the SJRWMD, consisted of approximately 33,503 acres and multiple owners. The essential parcels were defined as Leffler Co., Le Fils Corp. (easement acquired), Julia Menard (acquired), GJPS Lukas Inc., Jonathan S. Lukas, Gertrude G. Lukas, Donald Ray Fore (acquired), Norman N. Fore (acquired), Marvin Kelley Fore (acquired), Mark Fore et al., Lynda Russell Schroeder, and JAS Properties LTD ownerships.

On June 6, 2002, the ARC moved the project to Group A of the FF 2002 Priority list. On August 15, 2002, the ARC approved a less-than-fee 11,723-acre and fee-simple 7,654-acre addition to the project boundary. The 19,369-acre addition, sponsored by the SJRWMD, consisted of two owners, Plum Creek and Rayonier.

Placed on List	**2001**
Project Area (GIS Acres)	**79,066**
Acres Acquired (GIS)	**60,756***
at a Cost of	**$76,566,247***
Acres Remaining (GIS)	**18,310**
Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	**$11,598,844**

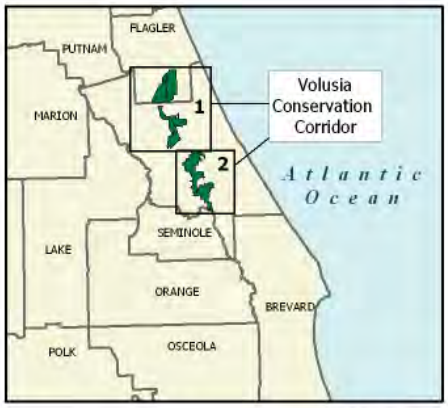
***Includes acreage and expenditures by the SJRWMD, Volusia County, and USDA through 11/2011.**



VOLUSIA CONSERVATION CORRIDOR: OVERVIEW

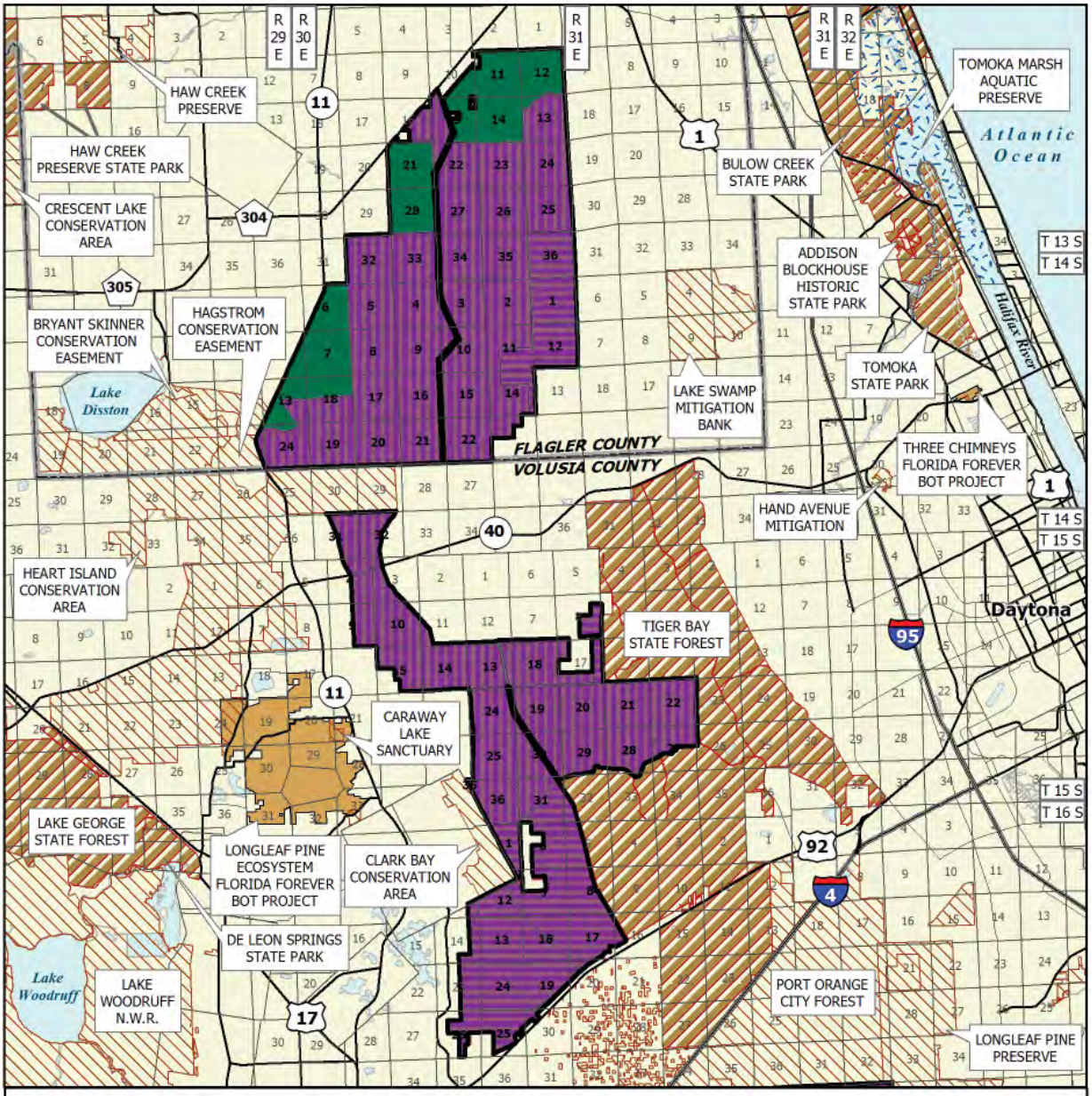
VOLUSIA AND FLAGLER COUNTIES





0 5 10 20 Miles

MAY 2006



VOLUSIA CONSERVATION CORRIDOR: MAP 1 OF 2

VOLUSIA AND FLAGLER COUNTIES

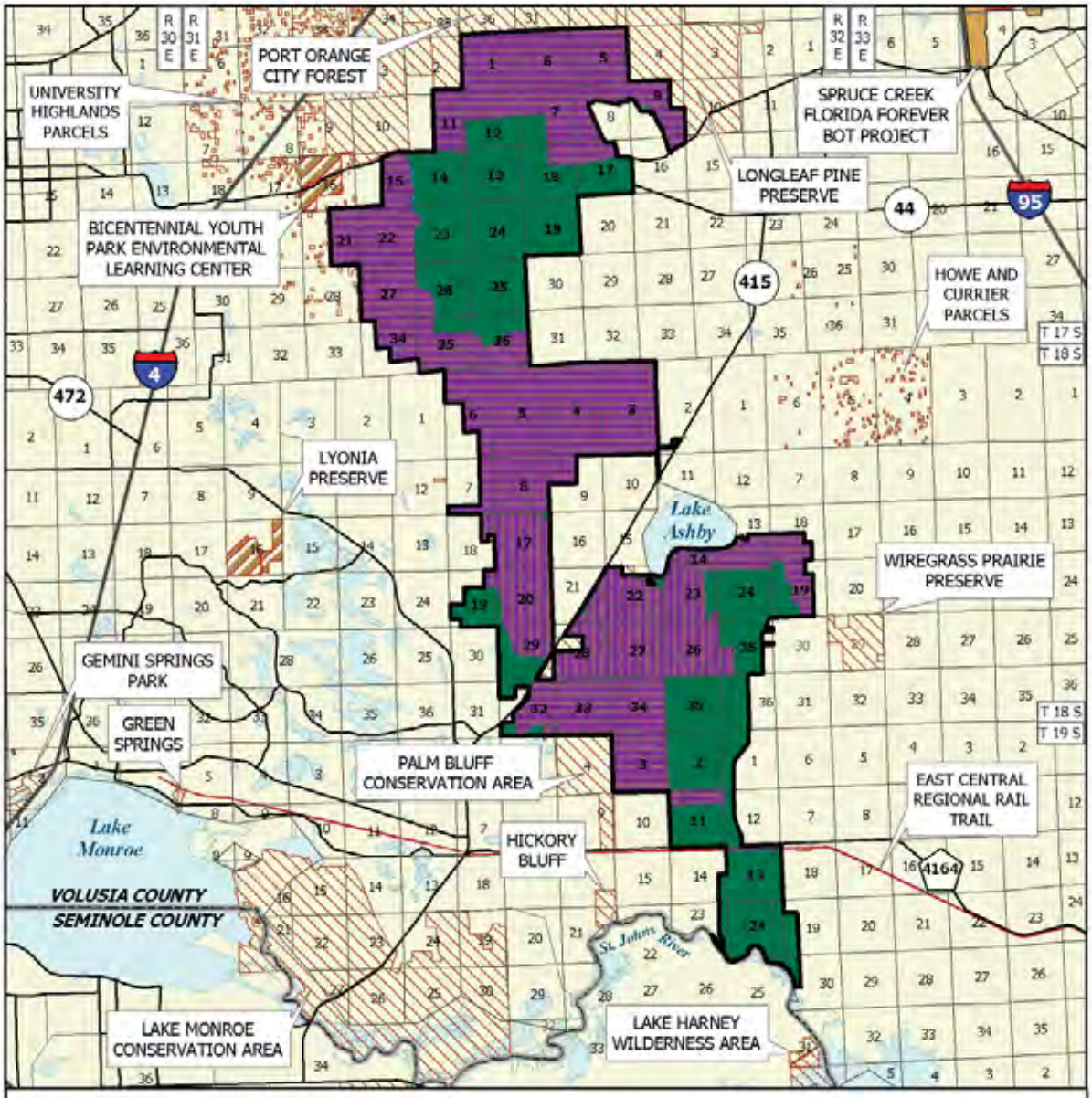
- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Acquired for Conservation (Less-Than-Fee)
- Acquired for Conservation (Fee Simple)
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Other Florida Forever BOT Projects
- State Owned Lands
- Other Conservation Lands
- State Aquatic Preserves

0 1.5 3 6

Miles



SEPTEMBER 2013



VOLUSIA CONSERVATION CORRIDOR: MAP 2 OF 2

VOLUSIA COUNTY

- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Acquired for Conservation (Fee Simple)
- Acquired for Conservation (Less-Than-Fee)
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Other Florida Forever BOT Projects
- State Owned Lands
- Other Conservation Lands

0 1 2 4 Miles



APRIL 2012

On June 6, 2003, the ARC approved a less-than-fee addition, in Flagler and Volusia counties, to the project boundary. The 26,740-acre addition, sponsored by the SJRWMD, consisted of one owner, Plum Creek Timberlands LP.

In December 2004, Volusia County, with help from SJRWMD and the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), acquired a 1,711-acre conservation easement over the Le Fils Corporation property.

In April 2007, the SJRWMD and Volusia County acquired 2,272 acres as a joint-acquisition. Each partner owns an undivided 50-percent interest in the property acquired from State Road 44 Properties, LLC.

On December 15, 2010, Volusia County closed on the 4,806-acre Leffler Ranch. The County will manage this property.

On November 22, 2011 SJRWMD purchased the Lukas Ranch Conservation Easement (1,093 acres) from Jonathan S. Lukas, as Trustee of the Jonathan S. Lukas Trust Agreement for $1,912,697.50, comprised of a donation of value ($478,174.38) from the Seller, $956,348.75 from a USDA/NRCS Farm and Ranch Lands Protection Program grant, and $478,174.38 from SJRWMD.

On December 9, 2011, ARC placed this project in the Partnerships category of Florida Forever projects.

Coordination

The SJRWMD, the Florida Forest Service/FFS of the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, Volusia County and United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) are acquisition partners. Volusia County passed two bond measures in 2000 that will generate approximately $80 million for open space land acquisition, historic preservation and improvements over the next twenty years.

Management Policy Statement

The primary goals of management of the Volusia Conservation Corridor project are to conserve and protect significant water resources in a priority water resource caution area; and to conserve, protect, manage, or restore important ecosystems, landscapes, and forests, in order to enhance or protect significant timber, recreation, fish or wildlife resources which local or state regulatory programs cannot adequately protect.

Management Prospectus

Qualifications for state designation The need to protect water resources within the caution area, combined with the restorable pine plantations, make it desirable for management by the SJRWMD.

Manager The SJRWMD is recommended as Manager.

Conditions affecting intensity of management

The wildfires of 1998 impacted properties within the project, but most of the affected areas have been salvaged and replanted. Consequently, there are no known major disturbances that will require extraordinary attention so management intensity is expected to be typical for water management district lands.

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

Once the core area is acquired, the SJRWMD 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 District will provide access to the public while protecting sensitive resources. The site'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 wildfire and will 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.

Revenue-generating potential The District 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 District will cooperate with Volusia County and seek the assistance of other state agencies, local government entities and interested parties as appropriate.

Management Cost Summary/SJRWMD

Category	Startup	Recurring
Source of Funds	WMLTF	WMLTF
Salary	$45,000	$45,000
OPS	$0	$0
Expense	$80,000	$80,000
OCO	$20,000	$60,000
FCO	$100,000	$0
TOTAL	$345,000	$185,000

Updated March 23, 2017

Wacissa / Aucilla River Sinks

Jefferson and Taylor Counties **Critical Natural Lands**

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. This project may also help complete the Florida National Scenic Trail, a statewide non-motorized trail that crosses a number of Florida Forever project sites.

Manager

Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC).

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 riverfront development.

Wacissa/Aucilla River Sinks
FNAI Elements

Frosted Flatwoods Salamander	G2/S2
Florida Black Bear	G5T2/S2
Eastern Indigo Snake	G3Q/S3
Gopher Tortoise	G3/S3
Swallow-tailed Kite	G5/S2
Barbour's Map Turtle	G2/S2
Florida Willow	G2/S2
Florida Olive Hairstreak	G5T2/S2
Apalachicola Alligator Snapping Turtle	G2G3/S2
Fontal Dwarf Crayfish	G2G3/S2S3
Chapman's Sedge	G3/S3
Corkwood	G3/S3

17 rare species are associated with the project

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

In 1985, the Land Acquisition Selection Committee (LASC) added the original Wacissa/Aucilla River Sinks project to the CARL Priority list. This fee-simple acquisition, sponsored by the Florida Natural Areas Inventory (FNAI), consisted of approximately 13,668 acres, and three major ownerships (the largest with 13,000 acres).

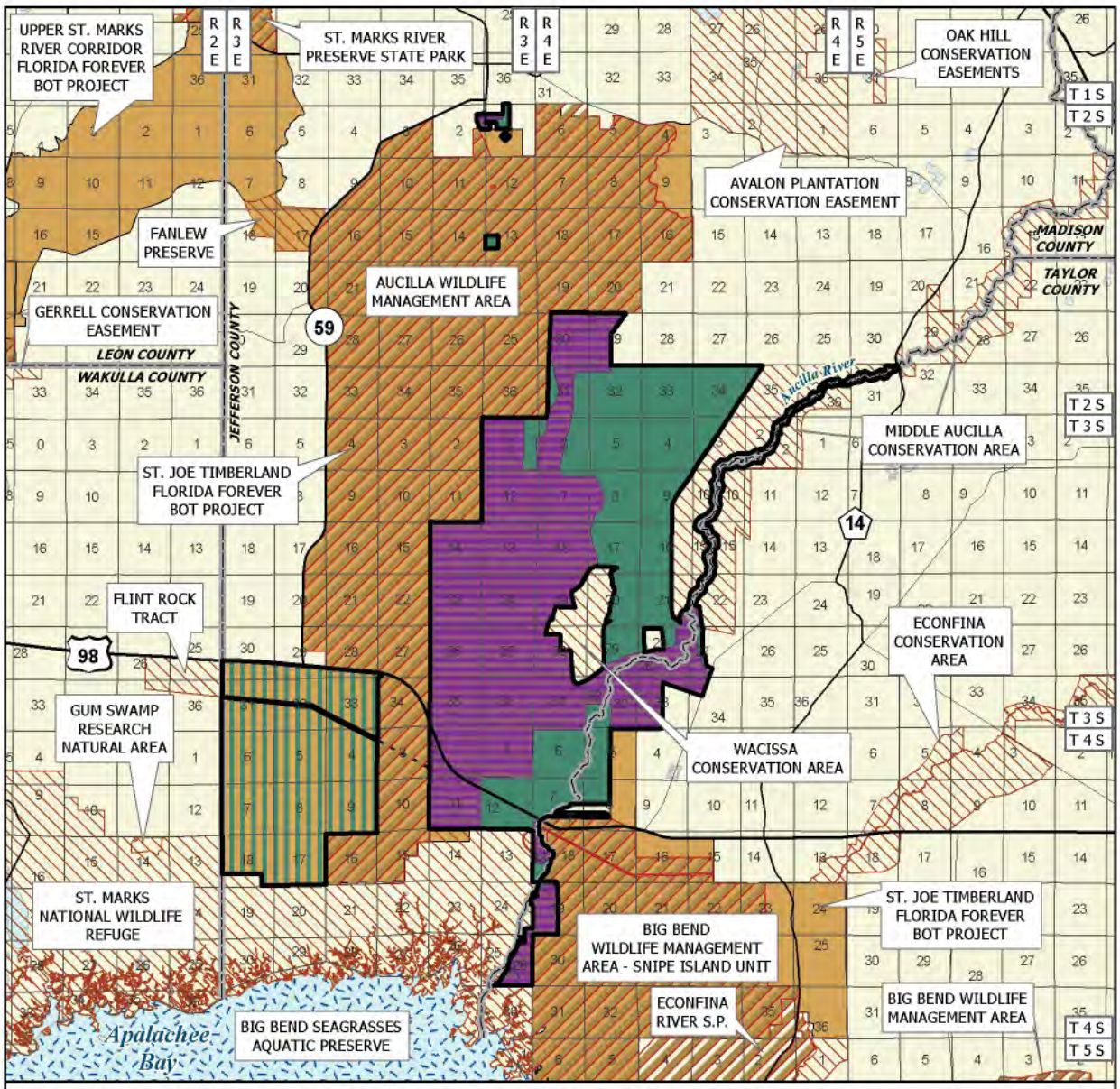
On March 21, 1986, the LASC approved the project design for 20,258 acres that includes the original proposal and additional acreage.

On December 1, 1989, the Land Acquisition Advisory Council (LAAC) approved a fee-simple, 320-acre addition to the project boundary. Sponsored by the Division of Historical Resources (DHR), the addition

Placed on list	**1985**
Project Area (GIS Acres)	**32,904**
Acres Acquired (GIS)	**15,612***
at a Cost of	**$5,886,137***
Acres Remaining (GIS)	**17,292**

with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of $3,413,439

***includes acreage and expenditures by the Suwannee River Water Management District (SRWMD)**



WACISSA/AUCILLA RIVER SINKS

JEFFERSON AND TAYLOR COUNTIES

- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Acquired for Conservation (Fee Simple)
- TNC Owned Lands Within the Project
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Other Florida Forever BOT Projects
- State Owned Lands
- Other Conservation Lands
- State Aquatic Preserves

0 1.5 3 6 Miles



MAY 2012

consisted of one landowner, St. Joe Land and Development Co. The landowner already has property in the project boundary. This addition will bring into State ownership and management the remainder of the archaeologically significant feature known as Calico Hill.

On April 7, 1992, the LAAC approved a fee-simple, 4,500-acre addition to the project boundary. The addition consisted of two ownerships, St. Joe Paper and Proctor & Gamble Cellulose. This addition will provide continuity between St. Marks National Wildlife Refuge, the Big Bend WMA, and the project. St. Joe Paper is already in the project boundary.

On March 26, 1999, the Land Acquisition & Management Advisory Council (LAMAC) approved a fee-simple, 11,920-acre addition to the project boundary. It was sponsored by the Nature Conservancy (TNC), consisted of one landowner, the St. Joe Company. The landowner is already in the boundary. This addition would provide connectivity with the Aucilla Wildlife Management Area.

In 2000, the Acquisition and Restoration Council (ARC) approved the transfer of approximately 20,036 acres to the St. Joe Timberland FF project. This acreage is portions of the original project owned by the St. Joe Company.

On October 25, 2001, the ARC approved a fee-simple, 7,068-acre addition to the project boundary. It was

by the FWC, consisted of one landowner, the Foley Land & Timber Company. This tract fills a critical gap in the regional landscape of protected conservation areas, by billing the hole between Trustees ownership along the Wacissa River, and District ownership along the Aucilla. These parcels were designated as essential.

Also on October 25, 2001, the ARC approved a fee-simple, 117-acre addition to the project boundary. It was sponsored by the Division of State Lands (DSL), consisted of seven small ownerships. This addition will protect Aucilla Spring and the other springs in the Wacissa springhead group as well as provide buffer areas for the associated spring run. These parcels were designated as essential.

On December 9, 2011, ARC placed this Florida Forever project in the Critical Natural Lands category.

On April 20, 2012, the 2,836-acre Flint Rock tract was transferred to the Wacissa/Aucilla River Sinks Florida Forever project from the St. Joe Timberland project.

Coordination

TNC, the FWC, and the Suwannee River Water Management District (SRWMD) will be acquisition partners for this project.

Management Policy Statement

The primary goals of management of the Wacissa/ Aucilla River Sinks 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 FWC is the recommended project manager.

Conditions affecting intensity of management The nature of these two river corridors and their attendant floodplains indicate a relatively low need for intense management. The unique beauty of the area, and the presence of numerous cultural sites indicate a need for intense protective measures and a need to focus on control of public access.

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

Most public-access points are already in place, including a county park at the head spring of the Wacissa. Therefore, immediate management control could be assumed by FWC. 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, despite high recreation values. If a method for charging canoeists, nature enthusiasts, fishermen and hikers could be devised, the revenue potential would be moderate.

Cooperators in management The DHR and the FFS 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.

Updated March 23, 2017

Management Cost Summary/FWC

Category Source of Funds	1996/97 CARL	1997/98 CARL	1998/99 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

Wakulla Springs Protection Zone

Wakulla and Leon Counties — Partnerships

Purpose for State Acquisition

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 land above the conduits that feed it, connect the state park with the Apalachicola National Forest, and provide public areas for camping, hiking, and hunting. East of Tallahassee the Upper Lake Lafayette Aquifer Protection addition to the Wakulla Springs Protection Zone will protect the sinkholes and seepages that also connect to Wakulla Springs, and create a 373-acre passive recreation area.

Managers

Division of Recreation and Parks (DRP), Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP); Florida Forest Service/FFS, Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services; and the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC). The Upper Lake Lafayette Aquifer Protection Area may also be managed with the help of the Florida Wildlife Federation. See the Management Prospectus for areas of management.

General Description

Most of the project is in intensive silviculture or pasture. The Upper Lake Lafayette portion of the project is mixed pines and hardwoods on hills sloping down to Lake Lafayette. Remnant natural areas include floodplain swamps and forests, and unique features like sinkholes, aquatic caves, and spring-run streams.

Wakulla Springs Protection Zone
FNAI Elements

Florida Black Bear	G5T2/S2
Gopher Tortoise	G3/S3
Woodville Karst Cave Crayfish	G1/S1
Florida Cave Amphipod	G2G3/S2S3
Hobbs' Cave Amphipod	G2G3/S2S3
Suwannee Cooter	G5T3/S3
Florida Pine Snake	G4T3/S3
Southeastern Fox Squirrel	G5T5/S3

10 rare species are associated with the project

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, which 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 a 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 through this area with the Apalachicola National Forest, and the project could also be suitable for camping, horseback riding, and perhaps hunting. The Upper Lake Lafayette land could be linked to such areas as the Lafayette Heritage Trail Park, the Fallschase Greenway and the L. Kirk Edwards Wildlife and Environmental Area.

Acquisition Planning

On December 5, 1996 the Land Acquisition Advisory Council (LAAC) added the Wakulla Springs Protection Zone project to the 1997 CARL priority list. This fee-simple acquisition, sponsored by the DRP, consisted of approximately 10,243 acres and multiple owners.

Placed on List	**1997**
Project Area (GIS Acres)	**7,811**
Acres Acquired (GIS)	**4,163**
at a Cost of	**$7,372,678**
Acres Remaining (GIS)	**3,647**
Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	**$7,372,678**

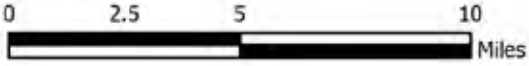


WAKULLA SPRINGS PROTECTION ZONE: OVERVIEW

WAKULLA AND LEON COUNTIES







JANUARY 2015

The essential parcels are the Ferrell tract, McBrides Slough tract and smaller tracts between the Edward Ball—Wakulla Springs State Park and Ferrell Tract. The McBrides Slough tract has been mapped previously as a DRP Inholdings and Additions project.

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.

On December 9, 2011 ARC placed this project in the new Partnerships category of Florida Forever.

In 2014 a Tallahassee citizens' group, the Buck Lake Alliance, proposed making the 373-acre Upper Lake Lafayette Aquifer Protection Area a Florida Forever project. On December 12, 2014, ARC voted to add this area to the Florida Forever list and then incorporated it into the Wakulla Springs Protection Zone boundary.

Management Policy Statement

The primary objective of management of the Wakulla Springs Protection Zone project is to preserve the water quality of Wakulla Springs 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. Management activities should be directed toward the protection of surface-water and groundwater quality. 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; inventory 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 less-than-fee purchases are made within the project, 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. In areas managed by FFS, the primary land management goal is to restore, maintain and protect in perpetuity all native ecosystems; to integrate compatible human use, and to insure long-term viability of populations and species considered rare. This ecosystem approach will guide the FFS's management activities on this project. For areas managed by FWC, priority will be given to the conservation and protection of environmentally unique native habitats and threatened and endangered species. Under FWC management, the tract will also provide opportunities for hunting, fishing, wildlife observation, hiking, and other natural resource-based recreational activities.

Management Prospectus

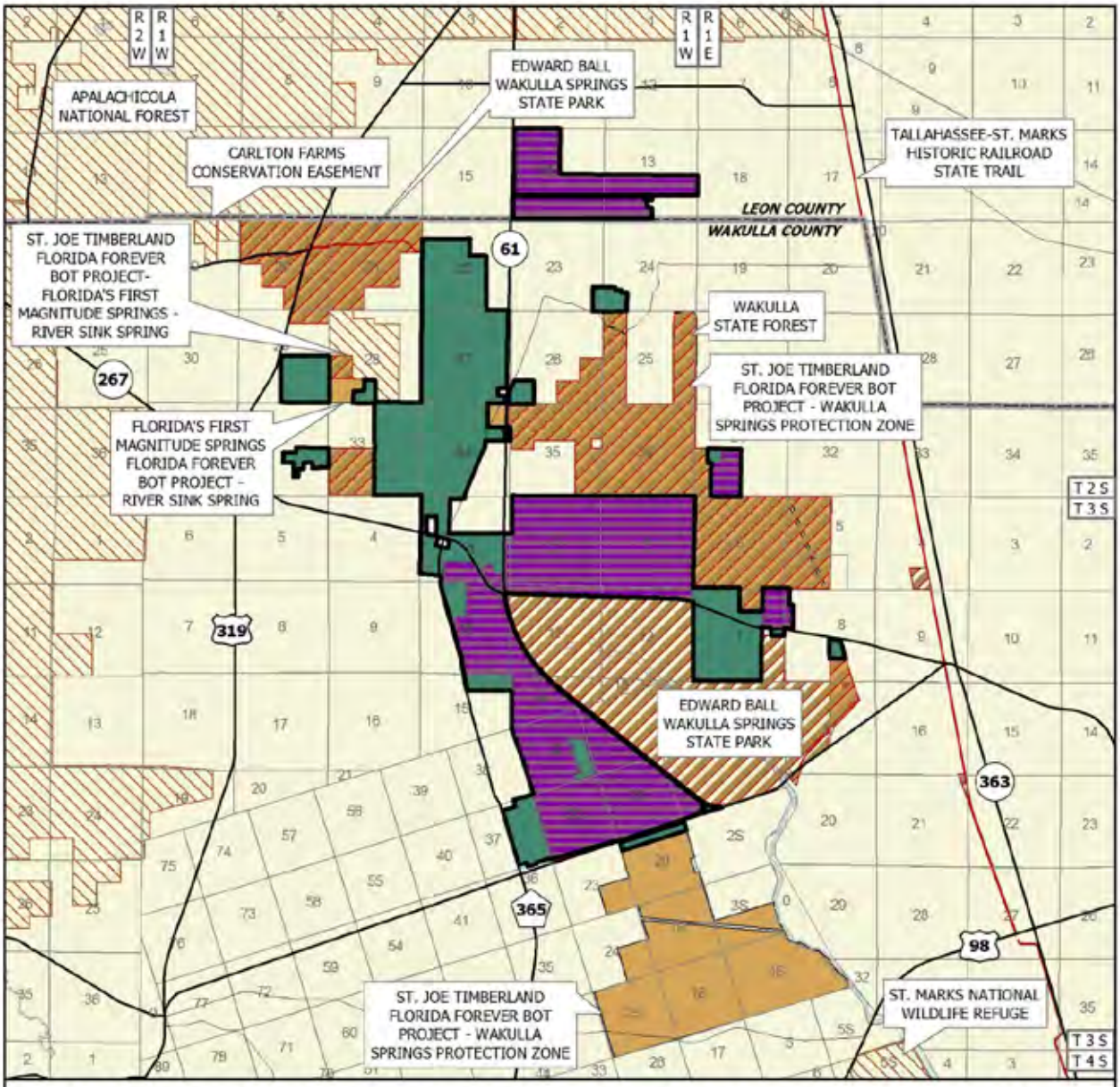
Qualifications for state designation The unique subterranean resources connected with Wakulla Springs, one of Florida's most significant artesian springs and already managed as a state park, qualify this project as a unit of the state park system. The project's size and diversity of resources makes portions of it also desirable for use and management as a state forest and a wildlife management area. Management by the FFS as a state forest is contingent upon the state acquiring fee-simple title to the core parcels.

Manager The DRP will manage areas south of State Road 267 and west of State Road 61, except for that portion of the Ferrell property in sections 22 and 27, T2S, R1W, consisting of approximately 120 acres of agricultural fields and the 152-acre boundary addition. The FWC is recommended as lead manager for the 120-acre portion of the Ferrell property described above. The FFS is recommended as lead manager for the remainder of the project except for the most recent addition. The Florida Wildlife Federation has been identified for the Lake Lafayette property.

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 by users 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



WAKULLA SPRINGS PROTECTION ZONE: MAP 1 OF 2

WAKULLA AND LEON COUNTIES

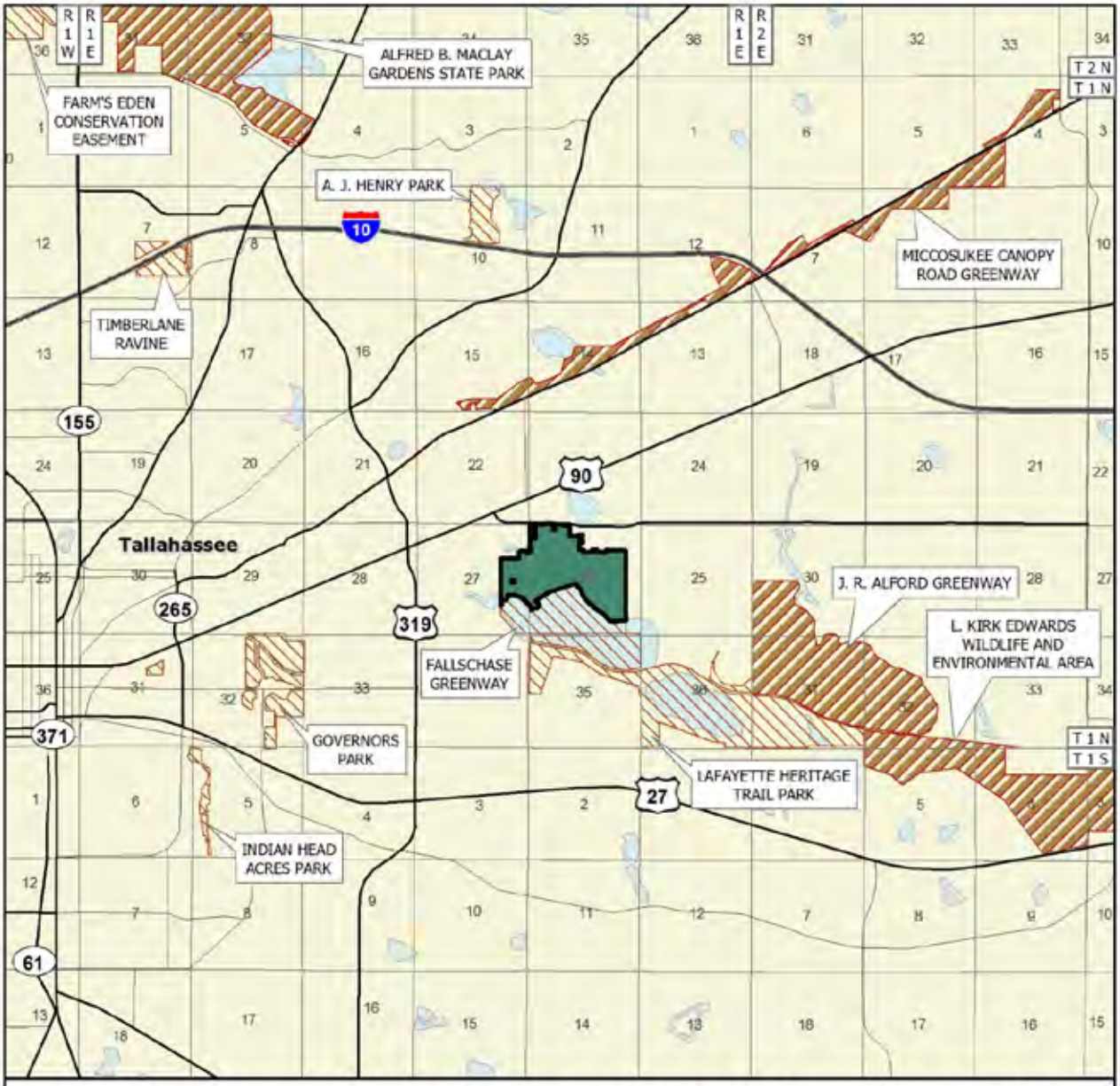
- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Acquired for Conservation (Fee Simple)
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- State Owned Lands
- Other Conservation Lands
- Other Florida Forever BOT Projects

N
W
E
S

0 1 2 4 Miles



JANUARY 2015



WAKULLA SPRINGS PROTECTION ZONE: MAP 2 OF 2

LEON COUNTY

- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- State Owned Lands
- Other Conservation Lands



0 0.75 1.5 3 Miles

JANUARY 2015

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 DRP where the natural regime has been disturbed by silviculture and other land uses.

B. Florida Forest Service
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.

D. Florida Wildlife Federation
This property is adjacent to commercial and residential development on the urban fringe. There is a platform mound on the property, which is incompletely fenced, and completed fencing will be needed. There are invasive plant species on the property, which will have to be managed. Managing the site for soil protection and for vegetative cover will offer the best protection for Upper Lake Lafayette.

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. Florida Forest Service
Once the core area is acquired and assigned to the FFS, public access will be provided for non-facilities-related, low-intensity outdoor recreation. Until specific positions are provided for the project, public access will be coordinated through the FFS'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. Any 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. 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 FFS 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 FWC, 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 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 FFS. These practices will include reforestation of cleared pinelands and natural regeneration of pine plantations.

D. Florida Wildlife Federation It will take a minimum of one year to develop a management plan for the Upper Lake Lafayette acreage after this area is acquired. Fencing the east and west boundaries will be necessary to create limited access points. Cultural resource sites will have to be identified and fenced off from general access.

Revenue-generating potential The DRP 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 FFS 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 FWC 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. The Upper Lake Lafayette property will likely not generate revenue from admissions, but will contribute to the local economy by spurring sales of outdoor goods and services.

Cooperators in management activities The DRP 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 FFS and the FWC will also cooperate with other state and local governmental agencies in managing the area. The Florida Wildlife Federation developed a management prospectus for the Upper Lake Lafayette portion of the Wakulla Springs Protection Zone, and suggests that its volunteers can help see that trails are properly maintained.

Edited March 23, 2017

Management Cost Summaries:

DRP Category Source--Funds	Startup CARL	Recurring CARL	FFS Category Source--Funds	Startup CARL	FWC Category Source--Funds	Startup CARL	Recurring CARL
Salary	$48,840	$48,840	Salary	$65,343	Salary	$37,170	$74,340
OPS	$10,000	$10,000	OPS	$0	OPS	$7,000	$7,000
Expense	$86,342	$6,342	Expense	$90,000	Expense	$45,000	$60,000
OCO	$58,956	$0	OCO	$129,000	OCO	$38,500	$38,500
FCO	$0	$0	FCO	$0	FCO	$75,000	$0
TOTAL $204,138		$65,142	TOTAL $284,343		TOTAL $202,670		$179,840

Watermelon Pond

Alachua and Levy Counties

Partnerships

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 cranes 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
Florida Forest Service/FFS, 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.

Watermelon Pond
FNAI Elements

Striped Newt	G2G3/S2
Florida Sandhill Crane	G5T2T3/S2S3
Eastern Indigo Snake	G3Q/S3
Florida Mouse	G3/S3
Gopher Tortoise	G3/S3
Sherman's Fox Squirrel	G5T3/S3
Skelley's June Beetle	G2/S2
Southern Hognose Snake	G2/S2
Giant Orchid	G2G3/S2
Bachman's Sparrow	G3/S3
Gopher Frog	G3/S3
Scrub Stylisma	G3/S3

27 rare species are associated with the project

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

Acquisition Planning
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.

On February 7, 2003 the Council added 250 acres in Alachua County to the project boundaries.

On December 5, 2003 the Acquisition and Restoration Council (ARC) moved this project to the Group B list.

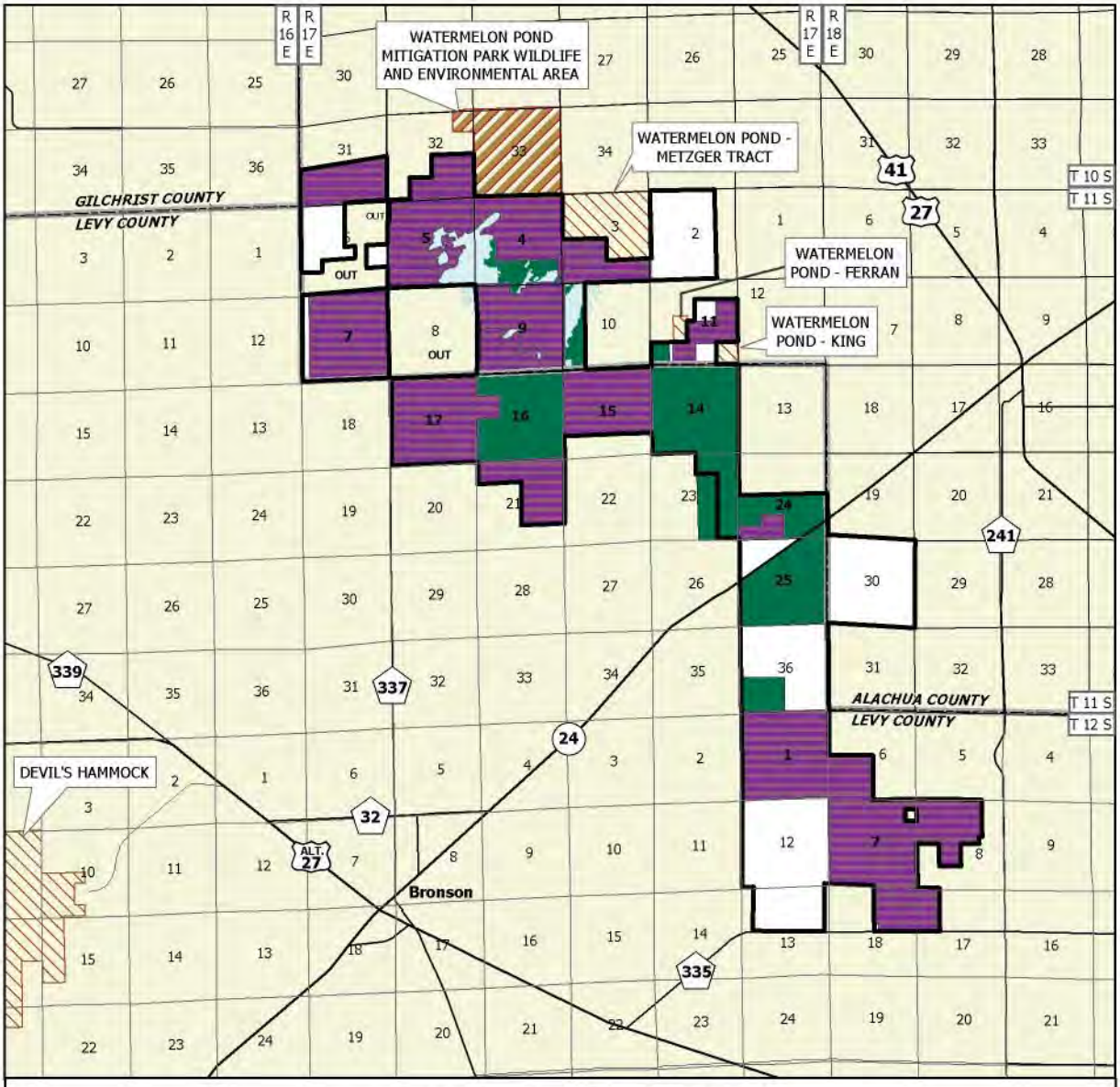
In April 2007 the FWC acquired 1,288 acres, identified as Barry Ranch. Of these acres, 607 are within the Watermelon Pond Florida Forever project boundary.

On August 13, 2010 ARC approved a 3,161-acre reduction in the project boundary due to residential/commercial/infrastructure development.

On December 9, 2011 this project was placed in the Partnerships category of Florida Forever projects.

Placed on List	**1994**
Project Area (GIS Acres)	**11,977**
Acres Acquired (GIS)	**6,270***
at a Cost of	**$8,707,029***
Acres Remaining (GIS)	**5,707**
Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	**$5,293,910**

*includes acreage and expenditures by the FWC.



WATERMELON POND

LEVY AND ALACHUA COUNTIES

- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Acquired for Conservation (Fee Simple)
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- State Owned Lands
- Other Conservation Lands

0 0.5 1 2 Miles



JANUARY 2013

Coordination
Florida Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC) and Alachua County are acquisition partners. On April 11, 2012 Alachua County purchased 640 acres in an adjoining area, which will help buffer the project.

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 project make it desirable for management as a state forest.
Manager The FFS 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 FFS 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 FFS 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. FFS will promote environmental education.
Revenue-generating potential The FFS 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 FFS will cooperate with and seek the assistance of other state agencies, local government entities and other interested parties as appropriate.

Management Cost Summary/FFS

Category	Startup	Recurring
Source of Funds	CARL	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

Updated March 23, 2017

Wekiva-Ocala Greenway

Lake, Orange, Seminole and Volusia Counties **Critical Natural Lands**

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. The Florida National Scenic Trail, a cross-Florida hiking and non-motorized trail, is also planned to cross this project. The trail is a congressionally designated national scenic trail.

Managers

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

Wekiva-Ocala Greenway
FNAI Elements

Florida Scrub-jay	G2/S2
Florida Black Bear	G5T2/S2
Swallow-tailed Kite	G5/S2
Okeechobee Gourd	G1/S1
Eastern Indigo Snake	G3/S3
Gopher Tortoise	G3/S3
Bald Eagle	G5/S3
Florida Hasteola	G1/S1
Seminole Spring Siltsnail	G1/S1
Florida Willow	G2/S2
Sand Skink	G2/S2
Star Anise	G2/S2

29 rare species are associated with the project

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

On November 18, 1994, the Land Acquisition Advisory Council (LAAC) approved combining the Seminole Springs/Woods, Wekiva-Ocala Connector, St. Johns River, and BMK Ranch projects and renaming the project Wekiva-Ocala Greenway. Based on GIS, the approximate total project acreage was 67,585 acres. Seminole Springs/Woods: Seminole Springs—core tracts include Strawn Tract, M.S. Carter (acquired), and Brumlick parcels (acquired through eminent domain).

Placed on List	**1995**
Project Area (GIS Acres)	**81,128**
Acres Acquired (GIS)	**57,701***
at a Cost of	**$183,142,325***
Acres Remaining (GIS)	**23,427**

with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of $31,792,123

***Includes acreage and expenditures by the St. Johns River Water Management District (SJRWMD) and the Orlando-Orange County Transportation Authority.**

The Strawn tract is the largest and most significant ownership remaining to be acquired.
Wekiva-Ocala Connector: Core Tracts West—Maxwell and Holman (acquired), Shockley (acquired), Harper (acquired by SJRWMD 2,228 acres/2.1 million), Alger Enterprises (acquired), Fisch (acquired by SJRWMD), Southland Gardens (contingent upon the acquisition of Harper and Fisch), Clemmons (acquired), Blaskovic (acquired), Kittridge (acquired). Core Tracts East—Stetson University (acquired), Stein, Lenholt Farms, Francolino (acquired), Jung (acquired), and Hollywood Pines, Inc.
St. Johns River: New Garden Coal, the largest ownership, was acquired in 2005.
The BMK Ranch parcel has been acquired.

On October 30, 1995, the LAAC approved a fee-simple, ± 5,616-acre addition to the project boundary. It was sponsored by Eastern Marketing Inc, representative for several owners and consisted of multiple landowners and parcels. All tracts were designated as essential. In addition, the project phasing was removed.

On October 30, 1996, the LAAC approved a fee-simple, 425-acre addition to the project boundary. It was sponsored by the Division of State Lands, consisted of seven landowners (Jung, Hollywood Pines, Miranda Trust, Overstreet, New Garden Coal, Seminole Springs, and Fisch) and 12 parcels. 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.

On July 18, 1997, the LAAC approved a fee-simple, 128-acre addition to the project boundary. It was sponsored by the landowner, Conway Kittredge, who already has 20 acres in the current project boundary. Any portion of the addition that is not needed for resource protection or management will be surplused.

On December 3, 1998, the Land Acquisition and Management Advisory Council (LAMAC) approved a fee-simple, 1,507-acre addition to the project boundary. It was sponsored by the Division of Recreation and Parks, and consisted of 20 parcels . At the time of the boundary addition, the parcels were owned by Neighborhood Lakes LTD and Lake Lerla LTD Partnership, and were designated as essential parcels.

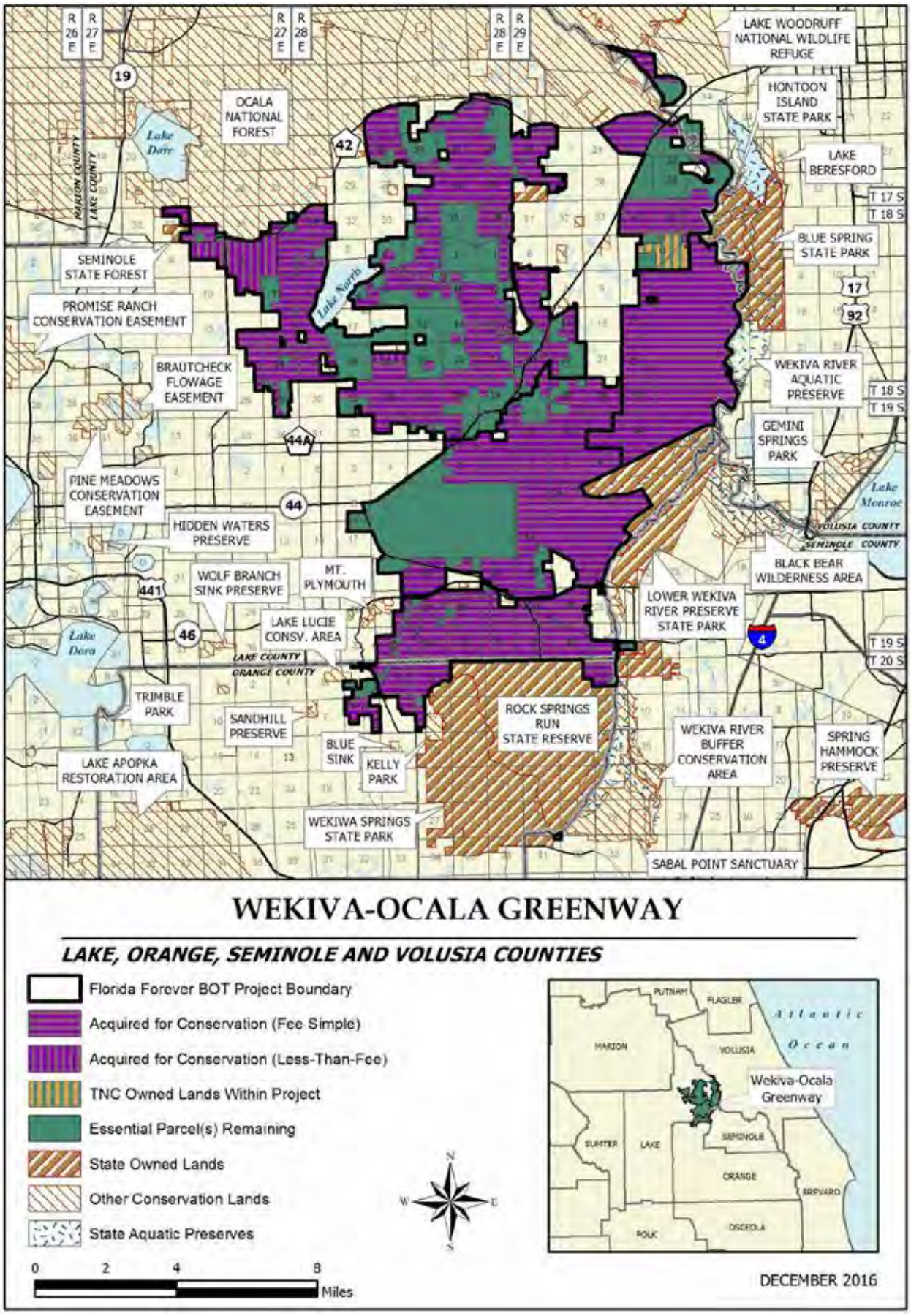


They were subsequently purchased by BARN, LLC. These parcels were acquired in a transaction approved by the Board of Trustees on 12/19/2006. The total acquisition area contained 1,584 acres.

On December 6, 2001, the Acquisition and Restoration Council (ARC) approved a fee-simple, 5,455-acre addition to the project boundary. It was sponsored by the Wekiva Basin Working Group, consisted of 14 sites, multiple landowners and parcels, and 13 tracts.

On June 4, 2004, the ARC approved a less-than-fee, 572-acre addition to the project boundary. The property was owned by Robert Maxwell, and consisted of two parcels. The boundary amendment was sponsored by the owner's representative, Roland Pacetti Realty. On August 15, 2006, the Board of Trustees approved the purchase of a conservation easement covering these two parcels.

On December 8, 2006 the ARC approved a fee-simple 77-acre addition in Lake County (a.k.a. the Ellis and Windsor tracts) to the project boundary. It was sponsored by The Nature Conservancy (TNC), consisted of two parcels with two owners (Natalie Windsor and Jerry Ellis). The Division of Recreation and Parks (DRP) will manage the 17-acre Windsor tract as part of the Lower Wekiva River Preserve State park. The 60-acre Ellis tract will be managed by the FFS as part of the Seminole State Forest.



WEKIVA-OCALA GREENWAY

LAKE, ORANGE, SEMINOLE AND VOLUSIA COUNTIES

- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Acquired for Conservation (Fee Simple)
- Acquired for Conservation (Less-Than-Fee)
- TNC Owned Lands Within Project
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- State Owned Lands
- Other Conservation Lands
- State Aquatic Preserves

0 2 4 8 Miles

DECEMBER 2016

On December 14, 2007, ARC approved a fee-simple 675-acre addition, known as the Pine Plantation Addition, to the project boundary. It was sponsored by Henry Dean Esq., and consisted of five parcels and four landowners. The Division of Recreation and Parks agreed to manage the parcels. The parcels have been designated essential. To date, 421 acres of this addition have been purchased.

On September 30, 2008, the Board of Trustees approved the purchase of 385 acres from Project Orlando LLC; Pinestraw Partners LLC; and Herscho Properties, Inc. This acquisition was for a portion of the Pine Plantation property. On November 20, 2008, the Board of Trustees approved a 36-acre purchase from Project Orlando LLC which was part of the boundary amendment that included the Pine Plantation property. On October 3, 2008, from the Division of State Lands (DSL) Florida Forever funds 345-acre parcel was purchased from Palmer ownership in Pine Plantation for $24,930,304 (40 acres in the SE corner of the Palmer parcel was acquired by the Orlando-Orange County Expressway Authority for a future conveyance to Orange County for a park. In November 2008, DSL Florida Forever funds were used to buy 35.7 acres of the Project Orlando, LLC ownership. DRP will manage this site.

On March 27, 2009, 307.17 acres were purchased from the OOCEA for BARN, LLP parcel (payback of $10M paid by the Authority—Neighborhood Lakes, Phase II).

On December 9, 2011 ARC placed this project in the category of Critical Natural Lands.

Coordination

TNC, Florida Communities Trust (FCT), Lake County Water Authority, SJRWMD, DOT, Orlando-Orange County Expressway Authority are acquisition partners in this project.

Management Policy Statement

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

Management Prospectus

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

Manager The FFS proposes to manage the Seminole Springs and western connector portions of the project. The remainder will be managed by the DRP. The DRP 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 FFS, 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. The portion to be managed by the DRP, the BMK Ranch (acquired), 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 is expected to have a higher level of recreational use and development compatible with resource management than 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 SJRWMD and have been assigned to the FFS for management as the Seminole State Forest (SSF). The FFS 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, wherever 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 DRP will promote recreation and environmental education. For the DRP, 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 FFS 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 DRP 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 FFS will cooperate with and seek the assistance of other state agencies, local government entities and interested parties as appropriate. The DRP recommends no local governments or others for management of its project area.

Updated January 31, 2017

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/FFS (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/FFS (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

West Aucilla River Buffer

Jefferson County **Less-Than-Fee**

Purpose for State Acquisition

The West Aucilla River Buffer Florida Forever project (WARB) is a single ownership of 710 acres to be a less-than-fee acquisition, in northeastern Jefferson County, located approximately four miles north of US 90, and east of County Road 257. The project is designed to help protect the Aucilla River watershed.

This project meets Florida Forever goals of increasing the number of acres protected with alternatives to fee-simple purchase by establishing a conservation easement over the property, and increases the acreage of landscape and landscape linkages by preserving 544 acres of Priority 4 Ecological Greenway habitat. The project also protects 37 acres with natural floodplain functions, and a total of 683 acres that provide surface water protection. There is a total of 130 acres of functional wetlands that would be protected in this proposal, with 36 acres being ranked Priority 1.

The majority of the project is within the Florida Forever Needs Assessment Aquifer Recharge and Surface Water Protection GIS overlays. The property is also largely within the Ecological Greenways, Sustainable Forestry and Forestland for Recharge areas.

Manager

The Office of Environmental Services (OES), or its successor, would serve as the conservation-easement monitor unless otherwise noted.

General Description

The 710-acre project is in two parcels. The northeast tract (253 acres) adjoins a segment of the Upper Aucilla Conservation Area (UACA) of the Suwannee River Water Management District (SRWMD) for about 0.4 miles along the project's eastern boundary. The second tract (468 acres), approximately 0.5 miles southwest of the first, is 0.6 miles due west of another segment of the UACA. It does not include any river frontage.

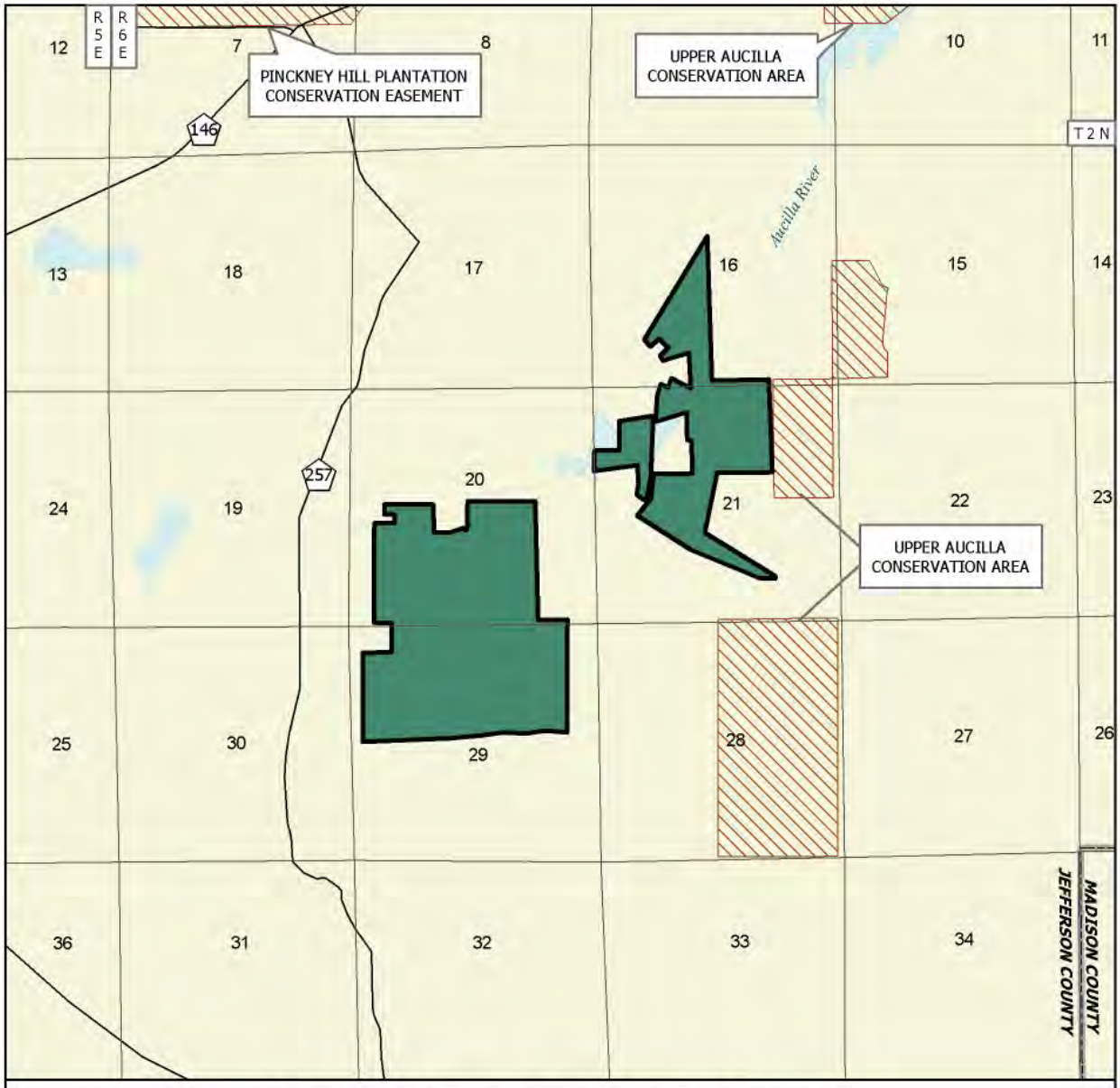
Approximately 70 percent of the proposal has been heavily altered by past land management practices, and includes pine plantations, wildlife food plots, pastures and other clearings, and an artificial lake. Approximately 30 percent of the proposal is in relatively intact natural communities on both tracts. These are primarily isolated forested wetlands (dome and basin swamps), Aucilla River floodplain forest, and small fragments of upland hardwood forests on upland slopes.

The northern tract contains a portion of Parker Pond, a 24-acre artificial lake created by a stream impoundment. The lake is bisected by Government Farm road. The western shoreline of the lake grades into a cypress and black gum swamp, with some dead trees scattered into the lake edge, a result of impoundment long ago. At the eastern end of the lake is an overflow ditch that runs in an east-west orientation, through uplands to the Aucilla River floodplain. An assessment of the potential impacts of the hydrology of the impoundment on nearby wetlands may be warranted if a conservation easement is pursued.

Wildlife food plots, pastures, and other clearings make up the remainder of the site's disturbed uplands.

Placed on List	**2007**
Project Area (GIS Acres)	**710**
Acres Acquired (GIS)	**0**
at a Cost of	**$0**
Acres Remaining (GIS)	**710**
Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	**$322,849**

West Aucilla River Buffer FNAI Elements
no rare species are associated with the project



WEST AUCILLA RIVER BUFFER

JEFFERSON COUNTY

Florida Forever BOT Project

Essential Parcel(s) Remaining

Other Conservation Lands

N
W
E
S



0 0.5 1 2 Miles

OCTOBER 2012

Public Use
The project is a less-than-fee purchase with public access for hunting being offered to the handicapped. The landowner has committed to allowing handicap-access hunting as the only form of public access.

Acquisition Planning
On June 15, 2007 the Acquisition and Restoration Council (ARC) added the West Aucilla River Buffer project to the B list of the Florida Forever Priority List. This less-than-fee project was submitted by the landowner, Mr. Carl Joiner, in a proposal submitted on December 29, 2006. It has about 721 acres and an assessed taxable value of $322,849.

On December 14, 2007 ARC voted to move the West Aucilla River Buffer to Group A of the 2008 Florida Forever priority list.

On December 9, 2011 ARC placed this project in the Less-than-Fee category of projects.

Coordination
No partnerships for acquisition have been proposed. A logical partner would be SRWMD which has expressed no interest in the property because it lacks river frontage.

Management Policy Statement
As a proposed conservation easement or other less-than-fee interest, the project will be managed by the private landowner with restrictions. The purchase of development rights, the prohibition of any further conversion of existing natural areas to agricultural uses, and limited public access to some sites will likely be the primary focus of the conservation easement.

Management Prospectus
Any conservation easements acquired in this project will be monitored by the OES. The primary focus of any negotiated conservation easements will be maintenance of intact natural areas, low intensity silviculture and control of invasive exotic plants. The landowner has committed to allowing handicap-access hunting as a form of public access.

Updated March 23, 2017

West Bay Preservation Area

Bay County **Climate Change Lands**

Purpose for State Acquisition

The purpose of State acquisition is to protect, restore, and maintain the quality and natural functions of the land, water, and wetlands systems and to increase natural resource-based public recreational and educational opportunities. Acquiring the project area, whether in fee or less-than-fee, would contribute to the protection of the natural shoreline, water quality, and aquatic resources of West Bay as well as Crooked Creek and Burnt Mill Creek.

Manager

Bay County would manage the project if acquired in fee. If acquired in less-than-fee, the easement would be monitored by the Division of State Lands/Office of Environmental Services (OES).

General Description

The West Bay Preservation Area includes approximately 4,502 acres (FNAI GIS) of St. Joe Company property in Southwestern Bay County. The three parcels border the 9,600-acre Panama City Airport Conservation Easement managed by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP). It is bounded on the north by CR 388, on the south by West Bay and CR 2300, on the west by Crooked Creek, and on the east by North Bay and the west boundary of the Fanning Creek Water Basin. The entire project area is undeveloped.

West Bay Preservation Area encompasses about 6 miles of frontage on West Bay and 1.7 miles on North Bay. It includes 6.1 miles of creek bank of Crooked and Burnt Mill Creeks. Both creeks are major sources of fresh water draining into West Bay. Protection of the project project lands, when added to the Panama City Airport Conservation Easement and Breakfast Point Mitigation Bank lands, would preserve in natural condition a total of roughly 14.4 miles of the 30-mile West Bay shorefront.

About 40 percent of the project is in natural condition and the rest is in pine plantation. Most of the land in natural condition is concentrated near the coast and along the creek shores. The remainder is in inland freshwater wetlands and embedded pine plantation. Of the natural communities, salt marsh makes up the largest acreage. Extensive tidal flats are found in the upper portion of the salt marshes, and an approximately 100 foot wide band of seagrasses was observed in 2011 between Burnt Mill and Crooked Creeks. Archaeologically, there are 17 sites on the Florida Master Site File located within the project boundary.

Approximately 96 percent of the proposal is habitat for between three and seven focal species (imperiled or rare wildlife). Approximately 60 percent of the West Bay Preservation Area lies within a designated FWC Species Habitat Conservation Area for the America swallow-tailed kite Coopers hawk, and Gulf salt marsh snake.

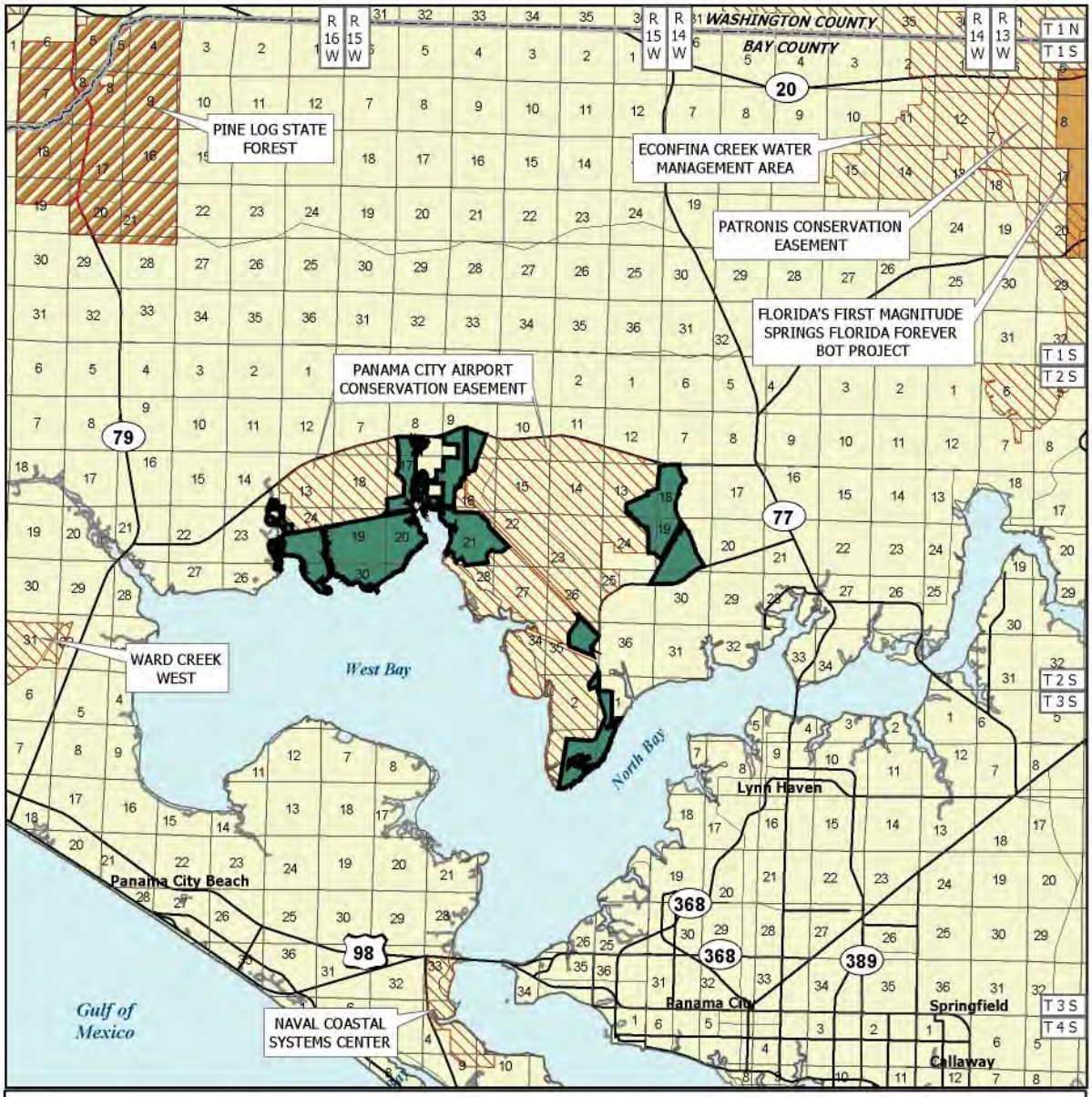
There are hunting leases and timbering agreements on the property. Numerous dirt roads provide access to the project parcels, however easement rights would be needed to cross St. Joe Company land and access the project parcels. Gulf Power owns the entire 200 foot wide utility corridor extending in a westerly direction from their nearby power plant. It divides the three portions of the project and establishes the northerly boundaries for several of the project parcels.

West Bay Preservation Area
FNAI Elements

Bald Eagle	G5/S3
Florida Clapper Rail	G5T3?/S3?
Royal Tern	G5/S3
Osprey	G5/S3S4
Little Blue Heron	G5/S4
Tricolored Heron	G5/S4

6 rare species are associated with the project

Placed on List	**2012**
Project Area (GIS Acres)	**4,347**
Acres Acquired (GIS)	**0**
at a Cost of	**$0**
Acres Remaining (GIS)	**4,347**
Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	**$6,300,000**



WEST BAY PRESERVATION AREA

BAY COUNTY

- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Other Florida Forever BOT Projects
- State Owned Lands
- Other Conservation Lands

0 1.25 2.5 5 Miles



JANUARY 2012

These lands have been designated by the County to have a Future Land Use of Conservation and are bound by a Stipulated Settlement Agreement requiring St. Joe Company to make the properties available for purchase for preservation, and to assist Bay County with the acquisition for preservation.

Public Use

The management prospectus prepared by Bay County states that, if the property is acquired in fee, the primary management purpose will be protection of West Bay and restoration of the natural communities, while encouraging natural resource-based recreation that does not detract or interfere with that purpose. With easements and public access to the different areas, the resource-based recreation activities that were identified to be most suitable for the project would be hiking, offroad bicycling, picnicking, primitive camping, nature study trails, canoe/kayaking, geocaching, and horseback riding trails.

Acquisition Planning

On December 9, 2011, the Acquisition and Restoration Council (ARC) added this project to the Florida Forever priority list in the Less-than-Fee category. This is a one ownership project, and the owner is anticipating selling it in one transaction.

Coordination

There is potential for partnerships both in funding and in management. The Department of Defense (DOD) has expressed support for this project, and will apply for federal acquisition dollars to partner in its purchase. The County has also expressed interest in partnering with the Gulf Coast State College for management and use of the part of the property (easternmost segment) for natural resource appreciation, education, and restoration.

Management Policy Statement

This project will be managed to buffer and enhance West Bay, while providing compatible recreational and educational opportunities.

Management Prospectus

Qualifications for State Designation This project meets the following goals for Florida Forever projects as required in statute: (A) Enhance the coordination and completion of land acquisition projects; (B) Increase the protection of Florida's biodiversity at the species, natural community, and landscape level; (C) Protect, restore and maintain the quality of natural functions of land, water, and wetland systems of the State; (D) Ensure that sufficient quantities of water are available to meet the current and future needs of natural systems and the citizens of the state; (E) Increase natural resource-based public recreational and educational opportunities; (F) Preserve significant archaeological or historic sites; and (G) Increase the amount of forestland available for sustainable management of natural resources. There could be the possibility of matching funds for this proposal through a Readiness and Environmental Protection Initiative (REPI) grant from the DOD. This project overlaps with the military's need to protect lands, water, and habitat to ensure the sustainability of military missions, protecting areas underlying low-level military operating areas, described in 259.105(10)(b).

Manager Bay County or current landowner with Division of State Land monitoring a conservation easement.

Updated February 10, 2016

Wolfe Creek Forest

Santa Rosa County **Critical Natural Lands**

Purpose for State Acquisition

Acquiring the Wolfe Creek Forest project will conserve and protect wildlife species, and protect and provide opportunities for carefully controlled public uses, including sustainably managed silvicultural practices. Purposes of acquisition include protection of the biodiversity, protection of the quality and natural functions of the land and water systems, protection of the surface waters of the state, provision of resource-based public recreational and educational opportunities, and provision of forestland available for sustainable management of natural resources.

Conservation of lands within the project would afford protection to numerous seepage and blackwater stream systems that are contiguous with these conservation lands and the Blackwater River. These stream systems support numerous rare aquatic flora and fauna, and are considered a focal habitat of the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation commission's Comprehensive Wildlife Conservation Strategy. Twelve archaeological sites, two of which are historic and ten of which are prehistoric, one of which is Wolfe Creek Mill, are within the project.

Manager

The Florida Forest Service/FFS is recommended as manager of the project.

General Description

The Wolfe Creek Forest project for fee-simple acquisition includes approximately 10,075 (GIS) acres in central Santa Rosa County, between Blackwater River State Forest (Forest) to the east, and Whiting Field Naval Air Station to the southwest. It has a tax-assessed value of $14,080,729; all essential parcels. This project shares 5.7 miles of its southern boundary with two disjunct tracts of the state forest, forming a connection between all three tracts. Within it run 35 miles of streams that feed into Big Coldwater Creek and Big Juniper Creek, two major tributaries of the Blackwater River. The nearest city is Milton, Florida. The property is owned by Conservation Forestry of Florida, LLC, and is managed by American Forest Management.

Wolfe Creek Forest
FNAI Elements

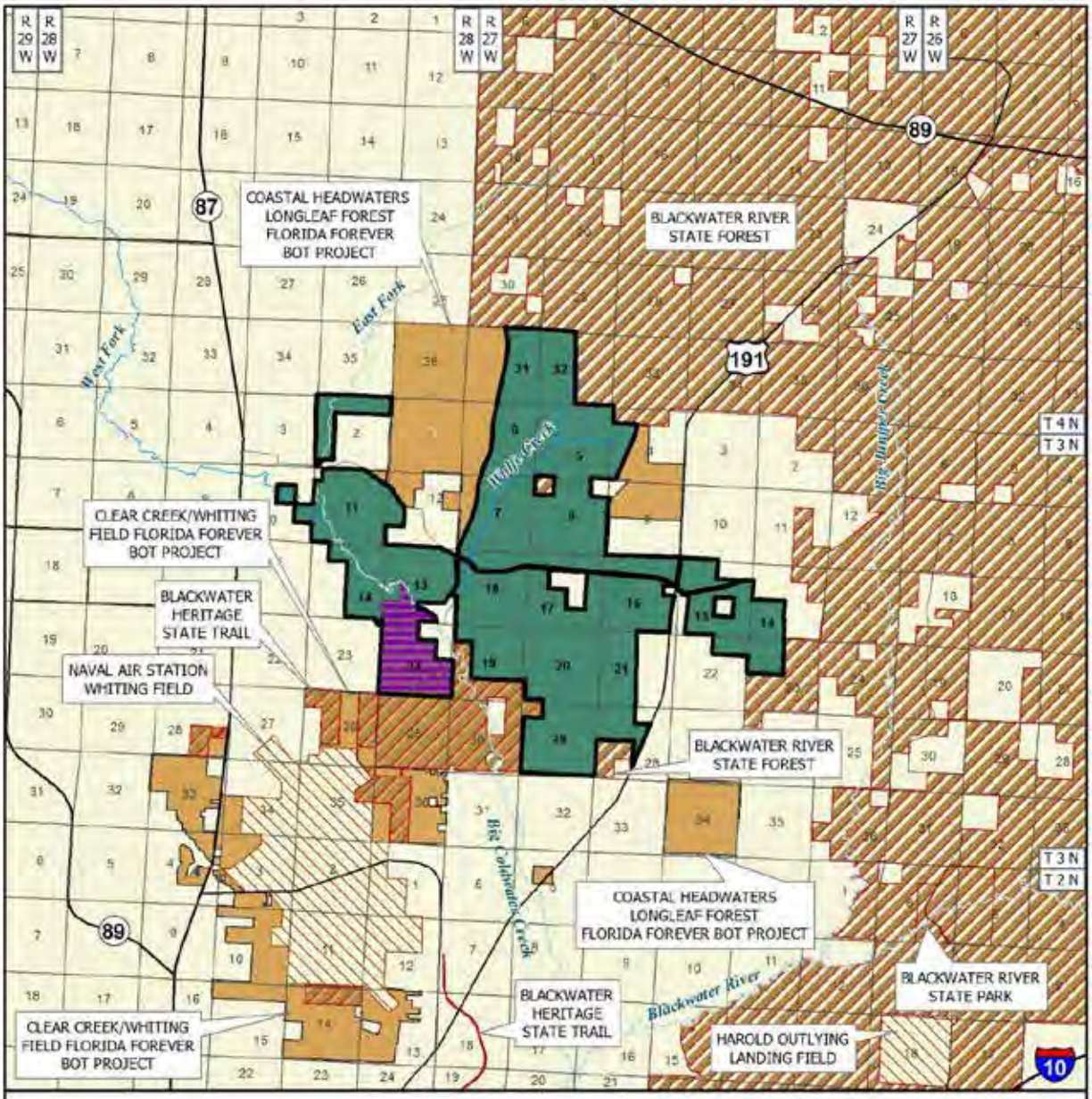
Hairy-peduncled Beaksedge	G2G3/S2
Pescador's Bottle-Cased Caddisfly	G3G4/S3
Southeastern Weasel	G5T4/S3?
Spiny Softshell	G5/S3
Little Blue Heron	G5/S4

7 rare species are associated with the project

Most of the site (82 percent) is in various stages of intensively managed pine plantation in areas that historically supported upland pine forest and sandhills. Approximately 18 percent of the site can be readily classified into natural communities. The most prominent and those in the best condition are wetlands that include seepage and blackwater streams, and associated bottomland forest, floodplain swamp, and baygall. A few dome swamps occur with the plantations. Upland natural communities include a few small areas of mesic flatwoods and mesic hammock. The highest elevations, 220 feet above mean sea level, occur in the northernmost portion of the project (upper Wolfe Creek), and on either side of County Road 191 in the easternmost portion. The lowest elevations, around 30 feet above sea level, are in the Coldwater Creek floodplain in the western part of the proposal. From CR 191 the terrain generally slopes downward to the east, toward Big Juniper Creek. West of the road, and from north to south, the terrain slopes downward in a southwesterly direction toward Coldwater Creek.

The project is within a large gap in conservation lands between Whiting Field, outparcels of Blackwater River

Placed on List	**2010**
Project Area (GIS Acres)	**10,069**
Acres Acquired (GIS)	**0**
at a Cost of	**$0**
Acres Remaining (GIS)	**10,069**
Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	**$14,080,729**



WOLFE CREEK FOREST

SANTA ROSA COUNTY

- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Acquired for Conservation (Fee Simple)
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Other Florida Forever BOT Projects
- State Owned Lands
- Other Conservation Lands

0 1 2 4 Miles



MARCH 2017

State Forest, and the main tract of the Forest. The Wolfe Creek Forest tract, according to the Florida Master Site File, holds 12 archaeological sites, two of which are historic. Ten of these are prehistoric, and one of those is Wolfe Creek Mill.

Public Use

The project has potential for a variety of forest related recreational activities including activities such as canoeing, bird watching, hunting, hiking, horseback riding, biking, environmental education, nature study and photography. Once the project area is acquired and assigned to the FFS, public access will be immediately provided for low intensity outdoor resource based recreation activities such as hiking, hunting, and fishing.

Acquisition Planning

On June 11, 2010, the Acquisition and Restoration Council (ARC) added the Wolfe Creek Forest project to the Florida Forever priority list in the Critical Natural Lands category.

On November 3, 2016 the DEP Bureau of Real Estate Service closed on a 626.7 restrictive easement to protect flight operations at nearby Whiting Field. The FFS will manage the easement to restore and maintain native ecosystems.

Coordination

The Department of Defense (DOD) has been interested in partnering with the state for nearby lands, however, they have not expressed a specific interest in assisting in the acquisition of this tract. Furthermore, the Northwest Florida Water Management District (NWFWMD) does not have interest in acquisition of this tract at this time.

Management Policy Statement

The FFS has submitted a management prospectus for this project, with the primary land management goals of restoration, maintenance and protection in perpetuity of all native ecosystems; integration of compatible human uses; and insurance of long-term viability of populations and species considered rare.

Management Prospectus

Qualifications for state designation The tract is dominated by silviculture, but many of the plantations have retained some of the understory including wiregrass, bluestem grass, gallberry, and yaupon holly. With thinning, prescribed fire, and sustainable forestry management practices, the project could be quickly transformed from management for silviculture to an area managed for its ecological and recreational benefits. With the removal of offsite pine species, replanting of longleaf pines, introduction of prescribed fire, and sustainable forestry management practices, this project could be restored to a more natural state. The project's size and diversity make it desirable for use and management as a state forest.

Manager The FFS is recommended as manager of the project.

Conditions affecting intensity of management Much of the project's upland pine and sandhill areas have been altered by silvicultural operations, and will require restoration efforts. Areas where timber species are off-site species will necessitate removal as well as the restoration of native ground covers and canopy. Biotic surveys would be important to accomplish during the early part of plan development and implementation, because several rare or listed species are expected to occur in the project. Development of facilities, as on all conservation lands, would be kept to a level necessary to assure a high quality experience, and any such development would be confined to areas of previous disturbance. Restoration efforts will focus on introduction of prescribed fire, removal of offsite pine species, exotic species treatment, facilitating the restoration of native groundcovers, and possibly wetland restoration. The level of management intensity and related management costs is expected to be moderate to high initially to obtain the necessary information and resources to restore and manage this system as a State Forest. Once this information is obtained and the resources are available, long-term management costs are expected to be moderate to maintain this area as a State Forest.

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

Once the project area is acquired and assigned to the FFS, public access will be immediately provided for low intensity outdoor resource based recreation activities such as hiking, hunting and fishing. The FFS proposes to manage the site as a State Forest and will carry out management activities and coordinate public access and use. Initial and intermediate management efforts will concentrate on resource inventory, restoration and reforestation of areas where harvesting has occurred, providing site security, and assessing public and fire management access. Inventories of the site's natural resources, threatened and endangered flora and fauna will be conducted to provide a basis for the formulation of a management plan. The roads throughout the property necessitate the development of a road plan to identify those roads to be utilized for vehicular access by the public, those roads that are

required for administrative use, and roads that are determined to be unnecessary for management or access should be closed. Steps will be taken to insure that the public is provided appropriate access while simultaneously affording protection of sensitive resources. Prior to collection of necessary resource information, management proposals for this project are conceptual in nature. Long-range plans for this property will be directed toward the restoration of disturbed areas, maintenance of natural communities, and responsible public access. To the greatest extent practical, disturbed sites 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. Very little of this project area has been burned by prescribed fire in recent years. Burning goals for this project will be to eventually establish an all-season prescribed burning program on all of the fire dependent community types. 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 re-introducing longleaf pines, restoration harvests and improvement cuts aimed at restoring and perpetuating native ground covers. 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 and enhance and maintain biodiversity. The resource inventory will be used to identify sensitive areas that need special attention, protection or management, and to identify areas that are appropriate for responsible recreational or administrative facilities. Recreation and administrative infrastructure development will be primarily located in disturbed areas and will be at a minimum required to allow suitable public access, provide facilities for public use, and to administer and manage the property. The FFS will promote recreation and environmental education in the natural environment. It is anticipated that interpretive and user services recreation facilities will be developed and the use of low impact, rustic facilities will be stressed. High impact organized recreation areas are not planned due to possible adverse effects on the natural environment. Unnecessary roads, fire lines and hydrological disturbances will be abandoned and/or restored to the greatest extent practical.

Revenue-generating potential Timber sales will be conducted as needed to improve or maintain desirable ecosystem conditions. These sales will primarily take place in planted pine stands and will provide a variable source of revenue dependent upon a variety of factors. Due to the existing condition and volume of the timber resources on the property, revenue generating potential of this project is expected to be moderately high.

Capital Project Expenditures Florida Forever capital project expenditures are needed on this tract for prescribed fire, vegetative and hydrologic restoration, improved public access/use, and facilities, both public and administrative. It is anticipated that some of the existing roads and trails may be used as multi-use trails for hiking, horseback riding and biking. This management prospectus is not intended to be an application for capital project funding; however, as more information is gathered and an analysis of the site is completed, the FFS intends to apply for capital project funds.

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

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

SALARY (4 FTE) $132,141
EXPENSE $315,000
OPERATING CAPITAL OUTLAY $188,600

TOTAL $635,741

Updated April 10, 2017

Information about the Florida Forever program is available at the Department of Environmental Protection web site at:

www.dep.state.fl.us/lands/fl_forever.htmfloridaforever.org/

These project descriptions, maps and summaries are stored as Adobe PDF files to reduce their size and make them more widely readable. If your computer is not fitted with Adobe PDF reader, you can get it free at the Adobe company web site at:

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Ranking History of the Florida Forever Projects, 2007 - 2017

To follow the status of these projects in the last 10 years, please refer to the Keys and Notes described below. For example, projects marked "BF" in one year were on the B List of priorities to be purchased full-fee.

Explanation of Symbols:

Projects ranked in the following groups beginning June 2010:

CC = Climate Change S = Substantially Complete

CN = Critical Natural L = Less-Than-Fee

PRI = Partnerships CH = Critical Historical

Notes: (1) Ranking is based on Council annual voting @ December, interim vote not included.

(2) Projects 90 percent or more complete qualify for continued funding pursuant to Section 259.032(8), F.S.

Addendum: Ranking History for All CARL / Florida Forever Projects (2006-2016)

Project Name	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Adams Ranch (6/2007-added)		AL	AL	AL	1L	1L	1L	1L	1LTF	1 LTF	1LTF
Alderman's Ford Addition (2003-last on list)											
Alford Arm (2001-100 percent acquired)											
Allapattah Flats (6/2005-removed)											
Andrews Tract (1990-acquired)											
Annutteliga Hammock	BF	BF	BF	BF	8P	8P	7P	7P	9 PRI	7 PRI	7PRI
Apalachicola Bay (1991-more than 90 percent complete)											
Apalachicola River	AF	AF	AF	AF	4CN	4CN	5 CN	4CN	2CN	3 CN	1 CN
Apalachicola River & Bay (1991-split into Apalachicola River project & Apalachicola Bay project)											
Arbuckle Creek Watershed									16 LTF	14 LTF	14 LTF
Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge	BF	BF	BF	BF	10CC	10CC	10 CC	8 CC	8 CC	8 CC	8 CC
Atlantic Ridge Ecosystem	BF	AF	AF	AF	19P	20P	16 P	23 PRI	21 PRI	21 PRI	23 PRI
Atsena Otie Key (1996-last on list)											
Avalon Tract (1992-more than 90 percent complete)											
Ayavalla Plantation			AL	AL	4L	5L	7 L	11 LTF	9 LTF	9 LTF	11 LTF
B J Bar Ranch (12/2010-more than 90 percent complete; removed)		AL	AL	AL	2L						
Babcock Ranch (2006-complete)	AL										
Bald Point Road (1999-renamed Dickerson Bay/Bald Point)											
Baldwin Bay / St. Marys River	BF	AF	AF	AF	27P	27P	26 P	26 PRI	30 PRI	26 PRI	26 PRI
Balm-Boyette Scrub (1992-more than 90 percent complete)											
Barnacle Addition, The (2000-last on list)											
Battle of Wahoo Swamp (1/2005-removed; 6/2005-restored)	BF	BF	BF	BF	5 CH	5 CH	5 CH	4 CHR	2 CHR	2 CHR	2 CHR
Bear Creek Forest (Interim 2004-added; 6/2005-moved to B list)	BF	BF	BF	BF	23CN	21CN	22 CN	20 CN	19 CN	19 CN	19 CN
Bear Hammock				BF	22CN	22CN	27 CN	23 CN	27 CN	25 CN	22 CN
Beaverdam / Sweetwater Creeks (1994-added to Apalachicola River project)											
Belle Meade (6/2006-moved to A list)	AF	AF	AF	AF	9CN	9CN	10 CN	15 CN	15 CN	14 CN	13 CN
Big Bend Coast Tract (1997-last on list)											
Big Bend Swamp / Holopaw Ranch	AL	AL	AL	AL	8L	8L	8 L	6 LTF	7 LTF	8 LTF	9 LTF
Big Mound Property (1986-100 percent complete)											
Big Shoals Corridor/Brown Tract (1988-more than 90 percent complete)											
Blackwater River (1995-renamed Juniper Creek Watershed)											
Blue Head Ranch (added in 2012)							4 CN	6 CN	6 CN	6 CN	6 CN
Bluehead Ranch (1987-last on list)											
BMK Ranch (1995-renamed Wekiva-Ocala Greenway)											
Bombing Range Ridge	AF	AF	AF	AF	3CN	2CN	2 CN	1 CN	3 CN	2 CN	2 CN
Bower Tract (aka Double Branch Bay; 1986-100 percent complete)											
Brevard Coastal Scrub Ecosystem	ASm	ASm	ASm	ASm	3P	3P	3P	4 PRI	4 PRI	5 PRI	5 PRI
Brevard Turtle Beaches (1991-added to Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge)											
Caber Coastal Connector (12/2004-added)	AF	AF	AF	AF	2CC	2CC	2 CC	5 CC	4 CC	6 CC	7 CC

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Project Name	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
California Swamp (2001-last on list)											
Caloosahatchee Ecoscape	BF	BF	BF	BF	11CN	12CN	21 CN	19 CN	17 CN	21 CN	18 CN
Camp Blanding-Osceola NF Greenway (6/2010-redesigned; see Raiford-Osceola)	AF	AF	AF	AF							
Camp Blanding-Raifiord Greenway (9/2010-renamed)					16CN	18CN	16 CN	21 CN	20 CN	20 CN	20 CN
Canaveral Industrial Park (aka St. Johns River Marshes; 1988 last on list)											
Cape Haze / Charlotte Harbor (renamed Charlotte Harbor Estuary)											
Caravelle Ranch (1991-more than 90 percent complete)											
Carlton Half-Moon Ranch (1989-more than 90 percent complete)											
Carr Farms / Price's Scrub	BF	BF	BF	BF	25P	29P	27 P	29 PRI	29 PRI	28 PRI	29 PRI
Catfish Creek	BF	BF	BF	BF	21P	18P	22 P	22 PRI	22 PRI	22 PRI	22 PRI
Cayo Costa Island / North Captiva Island (2001-more than 95 percent complete)											
Cedar Key Scrub / Cedar Key Additions (1996-last on list)											
Cedar Swamp (1/2005-removed)											
Charlotte Harbor (2001-added to Cape Haze/Charlotte Harbor)											
Charlotte Harbor Estuary (6/2005-moved to A list)	ASm	ASm	ASm	ASm	3S	2S	2 S	2 SC	2 SC	2 SC	2 SC
Charlotte Harbor Flatwoods	BF	BF	BF	BF	16P	18P	19 P	18 PRI	16 PRI	12 PRI	13 PRI
Chassahowitzka Swamp (1993-100 percent complete)											
Clay Ranch (6/2006-added)	AL	AL	AL	AL	9L	10L	10 L	12 LTF	13 LTF	13 LTF	23 LTF
Clear Creek / Whiting Field (Interim 2004-added; 2005-split into Phases I,II)	AF	AF	AF	AF	9P	7P	8P	8 PRI	7 PRI	8 PRI	6 PRI
Coastal Headwaters Forest									15 LTF	10 LTF	5 LTF
Cockroach Bay Islands (1995-more than 90 percent complete)											
Conlin Lake X (added 12/2015)										4 LTF	4 LTF
Consolidated Ranch (aka Rock Springs Run; 1984-100 percent comp)											
complete)											
Corkscrew Regional Ecosystem Watershed	AF	AF	AF	AF	6P	6P	9P	6 PRI	6 PRI	6 PRI	8 PRI
Cotee Point - (removed-unwilling seller; 1987-last on list)											
Coupon Bight / Key Deer	ASm	ASm	ASm	ASm	6CC	6CC	5 CC	6 CC	6 CC	4 CC	4 CC
Cross Florida Greenway (1996-renamed Etoniah/Cross FL Greenway)											
Crossbar / Al Bar Ranch		AF	AF	AF	26P	24P	24 P	24 PRI	26 PRI	23 PRI	28 PRI
Crystal Cove & Crystal River II (1996-added to Crystal River)											
Crystal River (1995-renamed FL Springs Coastal Greenway)											
Crystal River State Reserve Additions (1986-added to Crystal R.)											
Curry Hammock (1991-more than 90 percent complete)											
Cypress Creek (2000-last on list)											
Cypress Creek / Loxahatchee (2002-100 percent complete)											
Cypress Gardens (2004-complete; removed)											
Dade County Archipelago	BF	BF	BF	BF	12P	14P	13 P	14 PRI	13 PRI	14 PRI	20 PRI
Deering Estate Addition (1991-more than 90 percent complete)											
Deering Hammock (1986-100 percent complete)											
DeSoto Site (1988-100 percent complete)											
Devil's Garden	AF	AF	AF	AF	18CN	15CN	15 CN	16 CN	14 CN	16 CN	15 CN
Devils Hammock (1997-last on list)											
Dickerson Bay / Bald Point	BF	BF	BF	BF	11CC	11CC	7 CC	7 CC	7 CC	7 CC	6 CC
Dog Island (1982-last on list)											
Dunn's Creek (1/2005-removed)											
East Everglades (1/2005-removed)											
Eastern Scarp Ranchlands, added 12/2013								16 LTF	17 LTF	18 LTF	18 LTF
Econ-St. Johns Ecosystem (6/2006-moved to A)	AF	AF	AF	AF							
Econ-St. Johns River Corridor (1995-renamed Econ-St. Johns Ecosystem; 6/2010-no more willing sellers-removed)											
El Destino (1988-last on list)											
Emerald Springs (aka Gainer Springs; ranked in 1987; 1991 added to Florida's 1st Magnitude Springs)											
Emeralda Marsh (12/2003-removed)											
Emerson Point (1991-more than 90 percent complete)											

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Project Name	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Enchanted Forest (1994-more than 90 percent complete)											
Escambia Bay Bluffs (1987-100 percent complete)											
Escribano Point	AF	AF	AF	AF	5P	5P	5P	1 SC	1 SC	1 SC	1 SC
Estero Bay (6/2005-moved to A list)	AF	AF	AF	AF	1S	1S	1 S	3 SC	4 SC	4 SC	4 SC
Etoniah Creek (1995-rename Etoniah/Cross Florida Greenway)											
Etoniah / Cross Florida Greenway	AF	AF	AF	AF	13CN	10CN	12 CN	7 CN	13 CN	10 CN	10 CN
Everglades Agricultural Restoration Area (aka Talisman Sugar) (1999-last on list)											
Fakahatchee Strand (12/2003-removed)											
Fechtel Ranch (1986-renamed St. Johns River Forest Estates/Fechtel Ranch)											
Fisheating Creek	AL	AL	AL	AL	5L	2L	2 L	2 LTF	2 LTF	2 LTF	2 LTF
Flagler County Blueway	AF	AF	AF	AF	13P	13P	15 P	12 PRI	12 PRI	13 PRI	12 PRI
Florida Keys Ecosystem	AF	AF	AF	AF	1CC	1CC	1 CC	1 CC	1 CC	1 CC	1 CC
Florida National Scenic Trail (removed from list in 2012)		AF	AF	AF	28P	31P					
Florida Springs Coastal Greenway	AF	AF	AF	AF	8CC	8CC	6 CC	4 CC	5 CC	5 CC	5 CC
Florida's First Magnitude Springs	AF	AF	AF	AF	1P	1P	2P	1 PRI	1 PRI	1 PRI	1 PRI
Fort George Island (acquired) (1990-last on list)											
Fort San Luis (1982-100 percent complete)											
Freedom Tower (last on list 2000)											
Gadsden County Glades (1991-added to Apalachicola River)											
Galt Island (1998-last on list)											
Garcon Ecosystem	AF	AF	AF	AF	12CC	13 CC	12 CC	13 CC	13 CC	11 CC	11 CC
Garcon Point (1995-renamed Garcon Ecosystem)											
Gasparilla Island Port Property (1986-last on list)											
Gateway (1985-100 percent complete)											
Gills Tract (1990-more than 90 percent complete)											
Golden Aster Scrub (1995-more than 90 percent complete)											
Goldhead Branch Addition (transferred to the LATF program; 1990-last on list)											
Goldy / Bellemead (1992-removed; less than 90 percent complete)											
Goodwood (1987-last on list)											
Grayton Dunes (1984-more than 90 percent complete)											
Green Swamp (9/2011-redesigned into 4 projects)	AL	AL	AL	AL	23L						
Green Swamp - Hilochee Corridor (split 12/2011, recombined 12/2015)						11P	11P	10 PRI	11 PRI	11 PRI	11 PRI
Green Swamp - Peace River Headwaters (split 12/2011, recombined 12/2015)						15L	15L	17 LTF	20 LTF		
Green Swamp - Pine Island Recharge Area (split 12/2011, recombined 12/2015)						13L	12L	10 LTF	11 LTF		
Green Swamp - Withlachoochee River (split 12/2011, recombined 12/2015)						19P	14 P	15 PRI	14 PRI		
Grove, The (aka Governor Collins' Mansion; 1984-100 percent comp)											
Guana River (1985-acquired)											
Gulf Hammock (Interim 2004-added to list)	BF	BF	BF	BF	13L	12L	11 L	9 LTF	8 LTF	7 LTF	7 LTF
Half Circle L Ranch (Interim 2003-added to list)	BF	BF	BF	BF	20CN	19CN	18 CN	18 CN	22 CN	18 CN	11 CN
Hall Ranch	BF	BF	BF	BF	30P	30P	30 P	27 PRI	28 PRI	25 PRI	25 PRI
Hammocks of the Lower Keys (1996-added to Florida Keys Ecosystem)											
Harris School, The (6/2005-moved to B List; 12/2007-removed)	BF										
Heather Island / Oklawaha River	BF	BF	BF	BF	11P	12P	12P	11 PRI	8 PRI	9 PRI	9 PRI
Highlands Hammock Addition (1996-last on list; acquired)											
Hixtown Swamp	BF	BF	BF	BF	32CN	31CN	34 CN	33 CN	33 CN	33 CN	33 CN
Homosassa Reserve/Walker Property (ranked 1994-renamed FL Springs Coastal Greenway)											
Homosassa Springs (1988-more than 90 percent complete)											
Horr's Island / Barfield Bay (1988-last on list)											
Horse Creek Ranch (added 12/2010)					23L	24L	25 L	25 LTF	28 LTF	26 LTF	25 LTF
Horse Creek Scrub (1996-added to Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem)											
Horton Property (1980-last on list)											
Hosford Chapman's Rhododendron Protection Zone	BF	BF	BF	BF	16L	16L	16 L	15 LTF	18 LTF	17 LTF	16 LTF
Hutchinson Island-Blind Creek (1999--100 percent complete)											
Ichetucknee Trace (aka Ichetucknee Trace Limerock Mines)	BF	AF	AF	AF	31CN	32CN	33 CN	30 CN	32 CN	32 CN	32 CN

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Project Name	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Indian River Lagoon Blueway	AF	AF	AF	AF	4P	4P	4P	3 PRI	3 PRI	3 PRI	4 PRI
ITT Hammock (aka Snapper Creek; R. Hardy Matheson Preserve; 1980-100 percent complete)											
Jordan Ranch (1997-more than 90 percent complete)											
Josslyn Island (1989-more than 90 percent complete)											
Julington / Durbin (Creeks) Peninsula (1999-more than 90 percent comp)											
Juniper Creek Watershed (aka Blackwater River; 1997-more than 90 percent complete)											
Juno Hills (2000-more than 90 percent complete)											
Jupiter Ridge (1993-last on list)											
Key West Custom House (1992-100 percent complete)											
Key West Salt Ponds (1988-last on list)											
Kissimmee Prairie / River Ecosystem (1997-more than 90 percent complete)											
Kissimmee - St. Johns River Corridor (Interim 2002-added to list)	BF	BF	BF	BF	21CN	20CN	20 CN	8 LTF	10 LTF	11 LTF	10 LTF
Lafayette Forest (Interim 2004- added to list)	AF	AF	AF	AF	29P	28P	29 P	28 PRI	27 PRI	27 PRI	27 PRI
Lake Arbuckle (1986-last on list; acquired)											
Lake Forest (1986-last on list)											
Lake George (1997-last on list; acquired)											
Lake Hatchineha Watershed	BF	BF	BF	BF	24CN	24CN	29 CN	26 CN	25 CN	27 CN	26 CN
Lake Powell (aka Camp Helen; 2000-last on list)											
Lake Santa Fe (12/2003-added)	AF	AF	AF	AF	20P	21P	20 P	17 PRI	15 PRI	15 PRI	15 PRI
Lake Talquin / Rocky Comfort Creek (12/2003-added; 1/2005-removed)											
Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem	AF	AF	AF	AF	1CN	1CN	1 CN	3 CN	1 CN	1 CN	3 CN
	AL	AL	AL	AL							
	ASm	ASm	ASm	ASm							
Largo Narrows (1984-100 percent complete)											
Latt Maxcy Tract (see Kissimmee Prairie / River Ecosystem; 1980-last on list)											
Letchworth Mounds (12/2005-removed; 100 percent complete)											
Levy County Forest / Sandhills (1997-last on list)											
Limestone Ranch (added in 2012)							23 L	24 LTF	25 LTF	25 LTF	26 LTF
Little Gator Creek / Wood Stork Rookery (1982-100 percent complete)											
Little River Conservation Area (12/2004-added to list)	BL	BL	BL	BL	21L	22L	24 L	26 LTF	27 LTF	28 LTF	27 LTF
Liverpool Park (2001-removed; SWFWMD pursuing acquisition)											
Lochloosa Forest											
Lochloosa Wildlife (1994-added to list)	BSm	BSm	BSm	BSm	6 S	6 S	5 S	7 SC	6 SC	6 SC	5 SC
Longleaf Pine Ecosystem (1993-added to list)	BF	BF	BF	BF	12CN	11CN	13 CN	13 CN	9 CN	11 CN	9 CN
Lower Apalachicola (1991-renamed Apalachicola Bay)											
Lower Econlockhatchee River (1995-renamed Econ-St. Johns Ecosystem)											
Lower Perdido River Buffer (2002-added to list)	BL	BL	BL	BL	17L	18L	18 L	20 LTF	21 LTF	23 LTF	22 LTF
Lower Suwannee River & Gulf Watershed (12/2010-added to list)					6 L	6 L	3 L	3 LTF	4 LTF	3 LTF	3 LTF
M.K. Ranch (1984-100 percent complete; later added to Apalachicola Bay)											
Mallory Swamp (1999-100 percent acquired by SRWMD)											
Manatee Estech (1987-100 percent complete)											
Maritime Hammock Initiative (added to Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge; 1997-last on list)											
Mashes Sands (1983-100 percent complete)											
Matanzas to Ocala Conservation Corridor (added 12/2015)										15 LTF	12 LTF
Maytown Flatwoods (2010-added to list)					15L	20L	21 L	21 LTF	22 LTF	20 LTF	17 LTF
McKeithan Site (2001-100 percent acquired)											
Miami Rockridge Pinelands (1995-renamed Dade Co. Archipelago)											
Middle Chipola River (1996-added to list)	BF	BF	BF	BF	14P	17 P	21 P	21 PRI	23 PRI	17 PRI	16 PRI
Mill Creek (12/2003-added; 6/2005-moved to A list)	AL	AL	AL	AL	14L	17 L	17 L	18 LTF	19 LTF	19 LTF	20 LTF
Millstone Plantation	BL	BL	BL	BL	24L	27 L	28 L	29 LTF	31 LTF	30 LTF	29 LTF
Mullet Creek Islands (see Indian River Lagoon Blueway; 1988-last on list)											
Myakka Estuary (2001-renamed Charlotte Harbor Estuary)											

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Project Name	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Myakka Prairies / MacArthur Tract (1994-100 percent complete)											
Myakka Ranchlands			AF	AF	7L	7L	5 L	5 LTF	5 LTF	5 LTF	6 LTF
Natural Bridge Creek (added in 2012)							25 CN	28 CN	21 CN	24 CN	27 CN
New Mahogny Hammock (1984-added to No. Key Largo Hammocks)											
Newnan's Lake (2000-last on list)											
Nokuse Plantation (Interim 2003-added to list; 6/2005-removed; less than 90 percent complete)											
North Beach (1982-100 percent complete)											
North Fork St. Lucie Rive/North Port Marina (aka North Fork St. Lucie River; 12/2003-removed; less than 90 percent complete)											
North Indian River Lagoon (1999-added to Indian River Lagoon Blueway)											
North Key Largo Hammocks (removed from list in 2012)	ASm	ASm	ASm	ASm	3CC	3CC					
North Key Largo Hammocks Additions (1987-added to No. Key Largo Hammocks)											
North Layton Hammock (1993-added to Tropical Flyways)											
North Nokuse Plantation (6/2006-added to list; 12/2009-merged with Seven Runs Creek)	AL	AL	AL	AL							
North Peninsula (1993-more than 90 percent complete)											
Northeast Florida Blueway	AF	AF	AF	AF	55CC	4CC	3 CC	2 CC	2 CC	2 CC	3 CC
Northeast Florida Timberlands & Watershed Reserve (Interim 2002-added)	AF	AF	AF	AF	2P	2P	1P	2 PRI	2 PRI	2 PRI	2 PRI
Oaks, The (1980-last on list)											
Ochlockonee Bluffs (6/2006-added; 8/2009-comp)	AL	AL	AL	AL							
Ochlockonee River Conservation Area (12/2004)	AL	AL	AL	AL	LTF	LTF	LTF	9 LTF	6 LTF	6 LTF	8 LTF
Ohio Key South (1988-last on list)											
Okaloacoochee Slough (2000-more than 90 percent complete)											
Okeechobee Battlefield (Interim 2002-added)	AF	AF	BF	BF	4CH	4CH	4 CH	3 CHR	4 CHR	4 CHR	4 CHR
Old Leon Moss Ranch (1988-last on list)											
Old Town Creek Watershed	BL	BL	BL	BL	18L	21L	22 L	23 LTF	26 LTF	27 LTF	24 LTF
Oscar Scherer Addition (1991-more than 90 percent complete)											
Osceola Pine Savannas	AF	AF	AF	AF	15CN	14CN	11 CN	9 CN	12 CN	13 CN	14 CN
Otter Mound (6/2004-removed)											
Owens-Illinois Property (1986-last on list)											
Pal-Mar	BF	BF	BF	BF	22P	22P	18 P	16 PRI	17 PRI	16 PRI	17 PRI
Panther Glades (8/2009-moved to A list)	AL	AL	BL	AL	5CN	5CN	6 CN	5 CN	5 CN	5 CN	5 CN
Paynes Prairie (Additions) (1997-last on list)											
Peace River Refuge (9/2010-ARC added to list)					19L	19L	19 L	19 LTF	23 LTF	21 LTF	19 LTF
Peaceful Horse Ranch (9/2010-added. Removed 12/2014)					13CC	14CC	14 CC	14 CC			
Peacock Slough (1998-last on list)											
Perido Pitcher Plant Prairie	AF	AF	AF	10 CN	10 CN	17 CN	23 CN	24 CN	24 CN	23 CN	24 CN
Pierce Mound Complex (6/2006-moved to A list)	AF	AF	AF	AF	20CN	2CH	2 CH	1 CHR	1 CHR	1 CHR	1 CHR
Pillsbury Mound (12/2009-removed; acquisition complete)	AF	AF	AF								
Pine Island Ridge (1989-more than 90 percent complete)											
Pine Island Slough Ecosystem (Interim 2004-added)	BF	BF	BF	BF	14CN	13CN	14 CN	12 CN	11 CN	12 CN	12 CN
Pineland Site Complex	BF	BF	BF	BF	6CH	6CH	6 CH	5 CHR	5 CHR	5 CHR	5 CHR
Pineola Fem Grotto (1996-last on list)											
Pinhook Swamp	BF	BF	BF	BF	26CN	26CN	24 CN	22 CN	23 CN	22 CN	21 CN
Placid Lakes Tract (1992-more than 90 percent complete)											
Point Washington (aka Deer Lake; 1996-renamed South Walton County Ecosystem)											
Ponce de Leon Springs (1980-last on list)											
Princess Place (1988-last on list)											
Pringle Creek Forest (added in 2012)							31 P	30 PRI	30 PRI	29 PRI	30 PRI
Promise Ranch (12/2004-added; 8/2009-acquired)	AL	AL									
Pumpkin Hill Creek	AF	AF	AF	AF	24P	26P	25 P	25 PRI	25 PRI	24 PRI	24 PRI
Putnam County Sandhills (2000-last on list)											
Raiford-Osceola Greenway (6/2010-redesign for list)					11L	14L	14 L	13 LTF	14 LTF	12 LTF	13 LTF
Rainbow River (1990-last on list)											

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Project Name	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Rainbow River Corridor (6/2007-added)		AF	AF	AF	15P	23P	23 P	20 PRI	19 PRI	19 PRI	19 PRI
Ranch Reserve (aka Escape Ranch; 1997-added to list)	BL	BL	BL	BL	10L	11L	13 L	14 LTF	12 LTF	16 LTF	15 LTF
Rookery Bay (1983-Additions II added; 2000-more than 90 percent complete)											
Rotenberger / Holey Land / Seminole Indian Lands (2000-more than 90 percent complete)											
Saddle Blanket Lakes Scrub (1994-last on list)											
St. George Island, Unit 4 (1982-100 percent complete)											
St. Joe Timberland (2000-created)	AF	AF	AF	AF	4CC	5CC	4 CC	3 CC	3 CC	3 CC	2 CC
St. Johns River (1995-added to Wekiva-Ocala Greenway)											
St. Johns River Blueway (mvd to A Jun 2005)	AF	AF	AF	AF	7CC	7CC	8 CC	9 CC	9 CC	9 CC	9 CC
St. Johns River Forrest Estates (1986-renamed St. Johns River Forrest Estates/Fechtel Ranch)											
St. Johns River Forrest Estates / Fechtel Ranch (1987-renamed St. Johns River)											
St. Joseph Bay Buffer (6/2005-removed; 90 percent complete)											
St. Martins River (1995-renamed Florida springs coastal Greenway)											
St. Michael's Landing (1996-last on list)											
Samson Point (1987-last on list)											
San Felasco Additions (1982-acquired)											
San Felasco Conservation Corridor (Interim 2003-added to list)	BL	BL	BL	BL	22L	23L	20 L	22 LTF	24 LTF	22 LTF	21 LTF
San Felasco Hammock State Preserve Addition (1991-more than 90 percent complete)											
San Pedro Bay (12/2003-added to list)	BF	BF	BF	BF	27CN	27CN	28 CN	27 CN	28 CN	28 CN	28 CN
Sand Mountain	BF	BF	BF	BF	17P	25P	28 P	13 PRI	20 PRI	20 PRI	21 PRI
Sandpiper Cove (1987-last on list)											
Save Our Everglades (Golden Gate Estates, Big Cypress, etc.)	BSm	BSm	BSm	BSm	5S	5S	6 S	6 SC	7 SC	7 SC	7 SC
Scrub Jay Refugia (1997-added to Brevard Coastal Scrub Ecosystem)											
Seabranch (1991-more than 90 percent complete)											
Searcy Estate (12/2003-added; 12/2005-removed; 100 percent complete)											
Sebastian Creek (2000-more than 90 percent complete)											
Seminole Springs / Woods (1995-renamed Wekiva-Ocala Greenway)											
Seven Runs Creek (12/2009. Combined with North Nokuse, removed 12/2013)				AL	3L	3L	4 L				
Shell Island (1983-100 percent complete)											
Shoal River Buffer (2010-added to list)					29CN	29CN	32 CN	29 CN	29 CN	29 CN	29 CN
Silver River (1993-more than 90 percent complete)											
Six Mile Cypress Swamp (1980-last on list)											
South Goethe (2006-added to list)		AF	AF	AF	19CN	23CN	19 CN	14 CN	16 CN	15 CN	16 CN
South Savannas (2000-less than 90 percent complete)											
South Walton County Ecosystem	BSm	BSm	BSm	BSm	4 S	4 S	4 S	4 SC	3 SC	3 SC	3 SC
Southeastern Bat Maternity Caves	BF	BF	BF	BF	28CN	28CN	30 CN	31 CN	30 CN	30 CN	30 CN
Spring Hammock (1989-last on list)											
Spruce Creek	ASm	ASm	ASm	ASm	2 S	3 S	3 S	5 SC	5 SC	5 SC	6 SC
Stark Tract (1987-100 percent complete)											
Stoney-Lane Tract (see FL Springs Coastal Greenway; 1987-100 percent complete)											
Suwannee Buffers (added to Pinhook Swamp; 2000-last on list)											
Suwannee County Preservation (6/2010-added to list)					25L	25L	26L	27 LTF	30 LTF	29 LTF	28 LTF
Tate's Hell / Carrabelle Tract (2004-more than 90 percent complete)											
Tequesta Site (added 1999 Interim #1; aka Miami Circle,100 percent complete in 1999)											
Terra Ceia (1996-added to list)	AF	AF	AF	AF	9CC	9CC	9CC	11 CC	11 CC	12 CC	12 CC
Three Chimneys (2000-added to list)	BF	BF	BF	BF	3CH	3CH	3CH	2 CHR	3 CHR	3 CHR	3 CHR
Three Lakes / Prairie Lakes Addition (1992-less than 90 percent complete)											
Tiger Cattle Company Ranch (Added 12/2008. Acquired by USFWS 10/2015)				AL	12L	9 L	6 L	4 LTF	3 LTF		
Tiger Island / Little Tiger Island (2001-added to list)	AF	AF	AF	AF	14CC	15CC	13 CC	12 CC	12 CC	13 CC	13 CC
Topsail Hill (added to Point Washington; 1996-renamed So. Walton Co. Ecosystem)											
Triple Diamond (2009-added to list)				AF	8CN	7CN	9 CN	10 CN	7 CN	8 CN	8 CN

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Project Name	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Tropical Flyways (added-Hammocks of Lower Keys; 1996-renamed FL Keys Ecosystem)											
Tropical Hammocks of the Redlands (1995-renamed Dade County Archipelago)											
Tsala Apopka Lake (1986-100 percent complete)											
Twelve Mile Swamp (6/2010-removed-no more willing sellers)	BF	BF	BF	BF							
Twelvemile Slough (6/2006-moved to A list)	AF	AF	AF	AF	17CN	16CN	17 CN	17 CN	18 CN	17 CN	17 CN
Upper Black Creek (1992-100 percent complete)											
Upper Econ Mosaic (1/2005-removed from list)											
Upper St. Marks River Corridor (Interim 2003-added to list)	AF	AF	AF	AF	7CN	8CN	8 CN	11 CN	10 CN	9 CN	23 CN
Upper Shoal River (12/2003-added to list)	BF	BF	BF	BF	30CN	30CN	31 CN	32 CN	31 CN	31 CN	31 CN
Upper Yellow River (1/2005-removed)											
Volusia Conservation Corridor (2001-added to list)	AL	AL	AL	AL	10p	10P	6P	9 PRI	10 PRI	10 PRI	10 PRI
Volusia EEL Addition (aka Woody Property)(1988-last on list)											
Wabasso Beach (1991-renamed Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge)											
Waccasassa Flats (1997-last on list)											
Wacissa / Aucilla Rivers Sinks (1985-added to list)	AF	AF	AF	AF	6CN	6CN	7 CN	8 CN	8 CN	7 CN	7 CN
Waddell's Mill Pond (1996-added to Middle Chipola River)											
Wakulla Springs (1997-added to Wakulla Springs Protection Zone)											
Wakulla Springs Protection Zone (1996-added to list)	AF	AF	AF	AF	7P	9P	10P	5 PRI	5 PRI	4 PRI	3 PRI
Warea Archipelago (1995-added to Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem)											
Warm Mineral Springs (1989-last on list)											
Watermelon Pond	BF	BF	BF	BF	16P	15P	17 P	19 PRI	18 PRI	18 PRI	18 PRI
Wekiva-Ocala Connector (1995-renamed Wekiva-Ocala Greenway)											
Wekiva-Ocala Greenway (1994-added to list)	AF	AF	AF	AF	2CN	3CN	3 CN	2 CN	4 CN	4 CN	4 CN
Wekiva River Buffers (1993-100 percent complete)											
West Aucilla River Buffer (6/2007-added)		BL	BL	BL	20L	26L	27 L	28 LTF	29 LTF	24 LTF	30 LTF
West Bay Preservation Area (12/2011-added)						12CC	11 CC	10 CC	10 CC	10 CC	10 CC
West Lake (1986-100 percent complete)											
Wetstone / Berkovitz (1992-100 percent complete)											
White Belt Ranch (1986-100 percent complete)											
Windley Key Quarry (1986-100 percent complete)											
Windover Archeological Site (added 12/2009-removed from list 12/2013)					1CH	1CH	1 CH				
Withlacoochee EEL Additions (aka Mondello/Cacciatore/Jumper Crk; 1997-last on list)											
Wolfe Creek Forest (9/2010-added to list)					25CN	25CN	26 CN	25 CN	26 CN	26 CN	25 CN
Yamato Scrub (1997-more than 90 percent complete)											
Ybor City Addition (1989-more than 90 percent complete)											
Yellow River Ravines (12/2009-removed; >90 percent complete	AF	AF	AF	AF							

To follow the status of these projects in the last 10 years, please refer to the Symbols and Notes described below. For example, projects marked "BF" in one year were on the B List of priorities to be purchased as full-fee.

Explanation of Symbols:

Projects ranked in the following groups beginning June 2010:

CC = Climate Change S = Substantially Complete

CN = Critical Natural L = Less-Than-Fee

P = Partnerships CH = Critical Historical

Notes: (1) Ranking is based on Council's annual voting @ December meeting; interim vote not included.

(2) Projects 90 percent or more complete qualify for continued funding pursuant to Section 259.032(8), F.S.

ARC members: Deputy Secretary Gary Clark, Department of Environmental Protection(DEP), ARC Chair; Eric Sutton, Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC), Jim Karels, Florida Forest Service (FFS) Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (DACS); Dr. Timothy Parsons, Ph.D. of the Division of Historical Resources (DHR) of the Department of State; William Palmer, Ph. D., Citizen Member; John "Jack" Vogel, Citizen Member; Elva Peppers, Citizen Member; Lynetta Griner, Citizen Member, ARC Vice Chair; and, Maurice "Mo" Pearson, Citizen Member. One citizen member resigned in 2015 from the Acquisition and Restoration Council. That position remained vacant during 2016.

ARC Meeting of February 19th:

This meeting included Dr. Parsons represented the Division of Historical Resources of the Department of State. Ms. Griner and Mr. Pearson were not able to attend. Staff Director Hank Vinson made housekeeping announcements about use of microphones, cell phones, and when a record of the meeting will be available.

Division of State Lands (DSL) Director David Clark updated ARC on recent purchases within several FF projects such as Clear Creek and the Cross-Florida Greenway that improve access to previously purchased lands. Mr. Karels added a description of a joint acquisition, with the help of the St. Johns River Water Management District, in the District's area. Mr. Karels moved approval of the previous meeting minutes, and Mr. Sutton seconded that, with the summaries being approved.

ARC then reviewed 10-year management plan updates. Mr. Andy Lamborn of the Florida Forest Service (FFS) reviewed the John Bethea State Forest management plan in Baker County. The forest is managed for multiple uses, including recreation and sustainable forestry, with help from prescribed fire. FFS has developed hiking and horse trails, and improved culverts and picnic areas. Mr. Karels moved approval, Ms. Peppers seconded motion, and the plan was approved unanimously.

Next Mr. Peter Van Der Bergt (FWC) reviewed the Florida Keys Wildlife and Environmental Area (WEA) management plan. Mr. Van der Bergt of the FWC explained that the parcels are scattered along the length of the Keys - from Key Largo on southward. The area includes wildlife species such as rare snails, and the key deer. He said they are trying to reintroduce the semaphore cactus to its historic habitat. Mr. Sutton commented that those who have confined their travel to US Highway 1 in the Keys are missing out on a totally different perspective on the challenges of managing people and ecotones of the Keys. Mr. Karels moved approval, Dr. Parsons seconded the motion, and the plan was approved unanimously.

Ms. Sine Murray of the DEP Division of Parks and Recreation (DRP) reviewed the update of the Blackwater River State Park management plan. She said DRP has made efforts to control invasive plants, including cogon grass. The park is the terminus of a paddling trail. DRP's surveys for rare species are ongoing. Mr. Karels moved approval and Mr. Vogel seconded the motion and the plan was approved unanimously.

ARC considered a request for a 278-acre easement through the Withlacoochee State Forest rerouting the planned Sunshine Parkway to avoid a historical site, an old turpentine camp. Mr. Scott Woolam of DSL explained that highway impacts to the site had to be avoided and that there was federal involvement because the site in question is on the National Register of Historic Places. Mr. Martin Horowitz, Turnpike Environmental Liaison, said they went through the Federal Section 106 requirements to make a good-faith effort to avoid or minimize adverse effects, and as such, tried to avoid the Etna Turpentine Camp site. Mr. Vogel asked who the interested parties are, and Mr. Horowitz said they are the United State Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), the African American Society of Citrus County, residents of Sugarmill Woods and others. Dr. Parsons said that, based on his experience with this area, the road, even if realigned, might have an impact on the site. Mr. Karels said there are already utility lines through the site as well as an adjoining subdivision. He added that the highway will also have a big impact on efforts by Forestry to burn 40,000 to 50,000 acres a year of the Withlacoochee SF, and that detours and curves will make driving during smoke even more hazardous. Mr. Jim Wood, Florida Department of Transportation (DOT),

responded that they hadn’tt yet addressed all the impacts, but were trying to avoid the site. Mr. Sutton said he understands the variables but would probably not support the alignment because it would interfere with earlier efforts to avoid such species as gopher tortoise. Ms. Peppers said the reroute would leave a small cutoff parcel that would be impossible to manage and invite invasive species. Dr. Parsons said he sympathized with the DOT, and would like to know more of what the federal government would recommend. In the end, this agenda item died for lack of action.

Next ARC considered a request from the Fairport Water System. They were requesting a utility easement for a 12-inch water line for the Fairport Water System through 2.89 acres of the Blackwater River SF. Jay Sircy of the DSL outlined the item and confirmed that there were no practical alternatives. Mr. Vogel moved approval of the item, Ms. Griner seconded the motion, and the easement was approved unanimously.

ARC was asked to adopt the Division of State Lands FY 2016-2017 work plan for presentation to the Board of Trustees. Mr. Karels moved approval, Ms. Peppers seconded the motion and the work plan was approved unanimously.

As an information item, the ARC was reminded by Mr. Vinson of the small acreage management plans that had been approved in the interim using the negative approval process. There was no discussion.

Mr. Karels made a motion to adjourn, and Mr. Vogel seconded that, with unanimous approval.

April 13th Regional Public Hearing in Sebring, Highlands County Commission Chambers:
ARC hosted a public hearing on the Cycle I Florida Forever proposals and existing project in Sebring. Attendees included Mr. David Goodlett, representing Lewis Friend Farms, a new proposal suitable for adding to the Kissimmee-St. Johns Connector Florida Forever project. Other attendees included former ARC member Dr. Hilary Swain, Archbold Research Station, who spoke about the Lake Wales Ridge Florida Forever project.

ARC Meeting of April 22nd:
ARC Chair Clark opened the meeting, and asked that guests limit their comments to three minutes. Mr. Clark also introduced Mr. Joseph Wilson, the new bureau chief of Office of Environmental Services in DSL who brings 30+ years of experience with the Natural Resources Conservation Service. The summaries of the February meeting and April regional hearing were approved unanimously after a motion by Mr. Karels and a second by Ms. Griner.

ARC reviewed land-management plans for state parks and forests. Ms. Sine Murray of DRP gave an overview of the Lake Jackson Mounds Archeological State Park management plan update, beginning with its acquisition in 1966 as a 10-acre parcel, and increased over time to its current size of 204 acres. It has six large Mississippian mounds from Fort Walton Period, just before European contact, and the remains of a grist mill. DRP manages the pine community and gopher tortoise habitat on site. Ms. Peppers moved the item, seconded by Ms. Griner and the plan was approved unanimously.

Next on the agenda was St. Andrews State Park management plan update. This park is one of the undeveloped islands in the panhandle, and provides for outdoor recreation. News of some aspects of the proposed management plan sparked some controversy among area residents. Shell Island is a part of the park that was acquired in the 1940s. Ms. Murray said that there was concern expressed that the recreation on that island has a negative effect on shorebird nesting. Also, because many people visit the island by ferry or private vessels, they want handicapped access and restrooms at the ferry sites. Ms. Peppers asked Ms. Murray about public concerns that a change to the offshore trash-management zone for the park might restrict public access. Mr. Karels said he understood that change was outside the park boundary, under water. Representative Jay Trumbull of Panama City thanked DEP officials for going over to Panama City to work out this plan. He said people in Bay County have told stories of helicopters descending on visitors to arrest them for infractions. Dr. Greg Presser, representing Panama City, said there had been “authoritarian enforcement.”

Mr. Robert Carroll, Bay County Chamber of Commerce, said people are upset about the proposed management plan, but thanked DEP for trying to balance the management plan. He supported the expansion of trails and boardwalks and restrooms. Ms. Jennifer Vigil, Panama City Community Development Council, said Shell Island attracts many visitors, most of whom don't overuse the island. She asked that action on the plan be postponed. Mr. John Barrow, Friends of Shell Island, said his group wanted both access and protection of the island. He was not in favor of extending park authority 50 feet waterward of the shore because that authority could be used to restrict public access at any time. Ms. Missy Timmons, Marine Industries Association of Florida, said the 50-foot buffer and the designation of an area on Shell Island as Wilderness Preserve worries people. She said the Wilderness Preserve designation could limit traditional access. Mr. Ron Houser, president of Bay County Audubon, recommended adopting the management plan as written, and was not opposed to the 50-foot buffer. He said those objecting didn't represent the people he has talked with. Ms. Candice Harbison, Bay County Audubon, said talk of overreach was caused when the park staff attempted to cite people for drinking beer on boats anchored offshore. He also said some visitors wanted to be able to let their dogs run on the island. Mr. Sutton said he'd heard the same concerns, but he had reviewed the management plan, and said it was surprising to hear the objections. Mr. Gary Clark said he'd assured people that DRP means well, and that they want to avoid overreach by future park managers. Park managers need to be able to tell people to stop unsafe or inappropriate behavior. Mr. Sutton asked if ARC could come back and revisit the issue later if needed and Mr. Gary Clark said yes. Mr. Sutton said it was his understanding that access is not being affected. Ms. Peppers said it had been a very sensitive issue. It seemed as if there may have been overzealous enforcement, but the plan needed to move forward. The park staff could receive more training on appropriate enforcement. She also said the public needs to know that neither climbing on dunes and letting dogs run loose is not appropriate use of park property. Ms. Peppers moved approval, Dr. Palmer seconded it, and the plan was approved unanimously.

Mr. Steve Carpenter, FFS, presented the management plan for Twin Rivers State Forest at the Suwannee and Withlacoochee rivers. He said they had set goals for sustainable forest management, with harvesting and planting, public access and outdoor recreation, and habitat restoration and improvement. This would be aided by burning about 3,000 acres a year. Mr. Vogel asked how much FFS worked with the water management districts and Mr. Carpenter replied that they tried to coordinate on the acreage burned or treated for invasive plants. Ms. Peppers asked if there had been any pressure to increase the camping accommodations on the site. Mr. Carpenter said no, explaining that most of the campers were canoers passing through, and were comfortable with primitive camping. Dr. Palmer asked about a two-year burning cycle on Blue Springs. Mr. Carpenter said it was easier to burn on a 2-year cycle, because the fuel loads are lower. It is a very fertile area. Mr. Sutton moved approval, Mr. Karels seconded the motion, and the plan was approved unanimously.

ARC reviewed management of the Babcock Ranch Reserve, acquired under statute 259.1052(1) in 2006. Mr. Duane Weis, FFS, said the area now has some hiking trails, an ecotourism operation, and a two-tier hunting program. Use of Cypress Lodge, an old ranch house, is part of their operation. FFS has goals of sustainable forest management, habitat restoration, and control of invasive species. Mr. Karels said FFS management is helping fight against invasive species and to protect endangered species. Ms. Stephanie Kunkel, Conservancy of Southwest Florida, said they reviewed the management plan and had submitted written comments. She said they did not think restoration efforts should be counted as mitigation for private projects.

Mr. Jeff Gentry, DSL, presented a request from a landowner to exchange 10.33 acres of state land Cross Florida Greenway for 15.38 acres of private land within the same. Mr. Karels moved to approve the request, Mr. Pearson seconded the motion, and it was unanimously approved.

ARC considered whether to add the Lewis Friend Farms and the Lightsey Family Ranch to the Florida Forever list. Mr. David Goodlett, a Realtor representing the owners of Lewis Friend Farms, described it as a "hole in the doughnut", surrounded by conservation lands for greenways and water conservation. He had letters of support from the Indian River County Commission, Audubon, and neighboring landowners. He thanked Ms. Paula Allen (OES)

for walking him through the process. Mr. Charlie Houder, Saunders Real Estate, represented Lightsey Family Ranch, strategically positioned near the Blue Head Ranch FF project, and tying the Archbold Biological Station area to environmental areas to the south. When acquired, the ranch would continue to be a cattle ranch, but compatible with conservation goals. ARC members voted unanimously in roll call votes to add each proposal to the Florida Forever list. Mr. Karels then moved to add Lewis Friend Farms to the Kissimmee-St. Johns Florida Forever project, seconded by Ms. Griner and unanimously approved. Similarly, Mr. Sutton moved to add Lightsey Family Ranch to the Bluehead Ranch Florida Forever project, seconded by Dr. Palmer, and unanimously approved for addition to the list by ARC.

With all action items considered, ARC took public comment. Mr. Lonnie Mann, a member of the Florida Archaeological Association, spoke in support of the Wakulla Springs Protection Zone project. He said he is delighted to see that archeological sites are being proposed for protection, including a mound related to the Mississippian mounds at Lake Jackson. Dr. Parsons said he was familiar with the site, on the east side of Tallahassee near Costco and had been concerned about it possibly being excluded from the boundary. DSL Director David Clark informed ARC that the owner was unwilling to sell the property, but will protect it.

ARC Meeting of June 17th:
Mr. Mike Wisenbaker represented DHR in place of Dr. Parsons. The meeting opened with general procedural announcements, and ARC action on the summary of the April 22nd meeting. Mr. Karels moved to approve the summary, which Mr. Pearson seconded, and ARC approved unanimously.

Ms. Sine Murray presented the management plan update for Anastasia State Park. This plan was approved 8-1 after a motion by Mr. Pearson and a second by Ms. Griner, with Ms. Peppers opposing. ARC considered and approved the initial management plan for Rainbow Springs Aquatic Preserve unanimously, after a motion by Mr. Karels and a second by Mr. Pearson. ARC then reviewed and unanimously approved the updated management plan for St. Joseph Bay Buffer Preserve, with Mr. Sutton moving approval and Mr. Wisenbaker seconded the motion. The last management plan update was for Indian River Lagoon Aquatic Preserves System, and it was approved unanimously after Mr. Pearson made the motion to approve the management plan, with Ms. Peppers seconding.

ARC considered easements across conservation lands next. The first was a utility's request for approval of a 1.72-acre access and utility easement across a portion of Myakka River State Park, if consistent with the Board of Trustees' Linear Facilities Policy. Mr. Karels moved approval, Ms. Griner seconded, and ARC approved unanimously. Next was another utility requesting a 1.72-acre public utility easement across a portion of Fred Gannon Rocky Bayou State Park. Ms. Griner moved to approve, Mr. Pearson seconded the motion and the easement was approved unanimously.

ARC then considered two surplus items: The first was a request from a private landowner for ARC to determine if a 4.25-acre tract of Board of Trustees-owned land in Walton County, managed by the Florida Forest Service as part of Point Washington State Forest, was no longer needed for conservation purposes, so that it could be exchanged for 20 acres of private land. The FFS supported this exchange. Mr. Pearson moved approval, Mr. Karels seconded the motion, and the exchange was approved unanimously. The other was a request from a private landowner for the state to surplus a 2-acre tract of land owned by the Board of Trustees in Santa Rosa County, managed by the FFS as part of Blackwater River State Forest, in exchange for 4 acres of private land. The FFS was in favor of this exchange. Mr. Sutton moved approval, Dr. Palmer seconded the motion and the exchange was approved unanimously.

ARC then voted unanimously by roll call to reduce the Annutteliga Hammock Florida Forever project boundary by 5,348 acres. The boundary will still include 10,481 acres. Staff recommended removal of 4,125 individual parcels with residential development, commercial buildings or infrastructure.

Finally, ARC voted to advance five possible Florida Forever proposals to the second phase of evaluation for possible addition to the project list in October. The proposals were for Blackbeard's Ranch (Manatee County), Corkscrew Regional Ecosystem Watershed/Southeast Lee County (Lee County), the Bluffs of St. Teresa (Franklin County), Hog Branch/Bear Branch (Charlotte County), and Lochloosa Forest (Alachua County). The advancements to the next phase were unanimously approved by motion, except for Bluffs of St. Teresa, which was approved 8-0 with Mr. Vogel recused himself from this as an employee of the landowner's representative.

ARC Meeting of August 19th:
Mr. Vogel was not in attendance for this meeting. Mr. Sutton announced the retirement of Mr. Gary Cochran, a state employee since 1982, and a valued FWC staffer since the 1990s. Mr. Sutton presented Mr. Cochran with a plaque. The audience and ARC gave him a standing ovation, and he provided brief comments and best wishes for the future. ARC unanimously approved the June 17th ARC meeting summary, after Mr. Karels moved approval and Mr. Pearson seconded the motion.

Ms. Sine Murray, DRP, presented the St. George Island State Park land management plan update. She discussed the park's acquisition history, resident and migratory wildlife species, and natural community types. She highlighted accomplishments of sea oat plantings, dune restoration, prescribed fires, and complete suppression of invasive plants. Plans included adding a canoe/kayak launch, expanding the campground, putting in additional primitive parking area, and building additional dune crossover bridges. Ms. Julie Wraithmell of Florida Audubon said this management plan reflected the input by Audubon and others. Mr. Mike Wisenbaker moved approval, Ms. Griner seconded the motion and the update was approved unanimously.

Mr. Mike Mathis, FFS, presented the Point Washington State Forest management plan update. He described the timbering of sand pine and the replacement with other site-suitable and commercially viable pine, hiking and equestrian trail use, their use of prescribed fire, the successful suppression of invasive plant populations. He mentioned that they hosting hunting events for the Operation Outdoor Freedom program, making hunting opportunities available to disabled hunters who are also veterans. Mr. Pearson moved approval, Mr. Sutton seconded it, and the update was approved unanimously.

FWC planner Mr. Peter van de Burgt presented the Aucilla Wildlife Management Area (WMA), a managed unit of about 50,471 acres east of Highway 59. He described the species found in the area, including imperiled species. The area's recreational activities include boating. Its timber was being harvested and replaced with longleaf pine. Ms. Griner moved approval, Mr. Pearson seconded the motion and ARC approved the update unanimously. Mr. Van de Burgt then presented the Dinner Island Ranch WMA management plan update. This WMA was acquired from 2002 to 2004. It was within the boundary of the Panther Glades FF project. It abuts and is near many other conservation areas so that wildlife have linking habitats. The property is in use for growing citrus and grazing cattle. Mr. Mike Wisenbaker moved approval, Dr. Palmer seconded the motion and ARC approved the plan unanimously. Mr. Lance Jacobsen, FWC, presented the Salt Lake WMA, providing calculations on the economic impacts from visitors, as well as accomplishments such as building low-water crossings to prevent erosion, and the cleanup of illegal dumping. Mr. Pearson moved approval, seconded by Mr. Sutton and approved unanimously by ARC.

Ms. Margarita Wells, City of Miami Beach, presented the management plan for the leased beachfront property managed by the city. The recently renourished beach includes a vegetated coastal dune, and provides storm protection for the City. She showed the areas planned for boardwalks and described the commercial use of beach for events like art fairs and concerts. One problem with management was homeless people camping under the bushes of the dune vegetation. Ms. Griner moved approval, Mr., Pearson seconded the motion and ARC approved the plan unanimously. Finally, ARC reviewed the updated plan for Alderman's Ford Preserve in Hillsborough County. The park has freshwater forest habitats, and the management plan calls for improving the forests with habitat restoration and prescribed fire. Mr. Sutton moved approval, Ms. Griner seconded the motion and ARC approved the plan update unanimously.

ARC then reviewed a request from DOT for a 220-acre public highway easement through the Seminole State Forest, Rock Springs Run State Reserve, and Lower Wekiva River Preserve State Park. The request included a 10.6-acre gas and utility easement and a 0.7-acre temporary easement. Mr. Kevin Moss, a DOT engineer, said this is part of a beltway around Orlando with highways 429 and 417. They planned to largely follow SR 46, use elevated wildlife bridges to eliminate roadkill, and minimize interchanges to avoid fostering development. As compensation for the loss of conservation land, there will be a donation to the Friends of Florida State Forests for future management costs. Existing bridges will be replaced by bridges with higher spans and fewer piers in the river. Mr. Wisenbaker moved approval, with a second by Mr. Pearson, and ARC approved the easement unanimously.

Another easement considered concerned two easements within the Peace River State Forest. The two applicants, by swapping leases, could widen a 35-foot road right-of-way to 60 feet. Mr. Pearson moved approval with Ms. Griner seconding, and the request was approved unanimously.

ARC then considered a proposed boundary amendment to the Wekiva-Ocala Greenway FF project. Another 33 acres owned by John Ginsbach, would be added to the boundary. Mr. Dean Barber, Aquatic Preserve Alliance of Central Florida, said the home on the site would be used as a natural resource education center. Ms. Julie Wraithmell spoke, voicing the Audubon chapter in central Florida's strong supported for this proposal; it would improve public access to the area's conservation lands and resources. ARC approved the boundary addition unanimously by roll call vote.

Next were information items that required no ARC action. Mr. Aric Larson, DSL, informed the ARC that the reports from the Land Management Reviews conducted thus far showed that these conservation lands were being managed properly. Several small-acreage plans had been handled using the negative response process.

Mr. Sutton moved to adjourn, seconded by Mr. Pearson.

September 15th Regional Public Hearing in Sebring, Highlands County Commission Chambers
As part of the legislatively required public hearing held each cycle in the region of the state closest to the projects proposed, Staff director Vinson conducted the regional public hearing for Cycle 2 FF proposals and existing projects in Sebring. Ms. Gaye Sharpe, Polk County Parks and Natural Resources, Mr. Tom Houston, FWC, Mr. Duane Weis, FFS, and Dr. Hilary Swain, Archbold Biological Research Station, attended the October 21 hearing.

October 21st, 2016:
Mr. Karels noted that the next week the Cabinet would announce the 80th anniversary of the FFS, which began with acquisition of the Pine Log State Forest at $10 an acre. He expressed appreciation for FFS' non-government partners like Tall Timbers Research Station and the National Wild Turkey Federation. He also said that current ARC meeting week was also Working Forest Week. The ARC members then approved unanimously the summaries of the August 19th and the September 15th meeting in Highlands County. Staff director Vinson was absent.

Ms. Sine Murray, DRP, presented the Ponce de Leon Springs State Park plan, described its acquisition, its economic impact, its natural communities (wetlands and forest), and its two archaeological sites. She mentioned prescribed fire plans, and management of species like gopher tortoises and pitcher plants. Mr. Karels moved approval, seconded by Ms. Peppers, and approved unanimously by ARC. Mr. David Alden, FWC, presented the Tosohatchee WMA management plan. FWC has improved signage and trails and addition of a restroom facility. The objectives for the next 10 years include prescribed fire, monitoring 17 species including gopher tortoise and black bear, and developing additional trails. Mr. Sutton moved approval, Dr. Palmer seconded, and ARC unanimously approved the plan. that. Then Mr. Lance Jacobsen, FWC, presented the Spirit of the Wild WMA management plan. The site provides for hunting, hiking and trails for horses and off-road vehicles. The area provides habitat for the Florida panther. Mr. Jason Huckabee, FWC, called in by phone. Their plan included re-establishing saw palmetto and native trees to give cover to the panther population. Mr. Karels asked about their progress toward eliminating

torpedo grass. Mr. Huckabee said they treat torpedo grass several times a year to gain ground. Mr. Karels moved approval, seconded by Mr. Pearson, and ARC unanimously approved the plan.

Next up was Seminole County's Spring Hammock Park management plan. They work to control invasive species and mow along the Cross-Seminole Trail. They maintain the GPS coordinates for gopher tortoise burrows. In their "Air Potato Raids", members of the public collect the potatoes for destruction. Mr. Pearson moved approval, Ms. Peppers seconded the motion, and ARC unanimously approved the plan.

The DOT requested a128.4-acre easement through the Twelve Mile Slough Conservation Area for a bypass road around St. Augustine. Mr. Bill Henderson, DOT, detailed the history and progress of the bypass road, begun in 1979 and extending further around the city over the years. The route, about nine miles west of St. Augustine between developed areas and rural natural areas, would isolate some land east of the road. Some land will be exchanged to gain other conservation lands and make for better land management. Ms. Kimberly Hall, St. Johns River WMD, said they supported the easement to avoid further complicating fire management. Mr. Sutton noted that whoever ends up with the land after the swap will be responsible for managing the scrub jays and the gopher tortoises. Ms. Hall said the WMD will decide in December if the portion of land they will give up will be declared no longer needed for conservation. Mr. Sutton moved approval, Mr. Pearson seconded it, and ARC unanimously approved the easement. Ms. Peppers added that if there hadn't been preapproval of a possible road when the land was acquired it would cause more difficulty.

ARC next unanimously approved a revision to Chapter 18-24 FAC to use the Land Acquisition Trust Fund (LATF) to acquire conservation lands, mirroring a 2016 statutory change. The ARC members had no questions.

The five Florida Forever proposals were then discussed, starting with the Blackbeard's Ranch (Manatee). Ms. Julie Morris described the ranch and its connection to headwaters of two slough systems. It is a large block of property with no outparcels. She said protection of this area would assist in completing the goal of protecting Myakka River SP, which is in a fast-growing area.

Mr. Charlie Houder, Saunders Real Estate, spoke on the Bluffs of St. Teresa proposal. If acquired, this would be managed by FFS and DRP. Mr. Dan Tonsmeire, of Apalachicola Riverkeepers, said state ownership would close a huge gap in protecting the area, and that FNAI had documented the species within this proposal, including so-called "seaside bears." Mr. Vogel asked him about the political landscape in Franklin County on this and was told it was "mixed". Tonsmeire noted that much of Franklin County is already publicly owned and that the county has rejected large private development plans.

Dr. Brad Cornell, Southwest Florida Policy Associate for Audubon, outlined the Corkscrew Regional Ecosystem Watershed Headwaters/SE Lee CREW proposal. He said that it is 1,800 acres of former citrus land bought in foreclosure. Polluted water flowed off the former agriculture land, but that would stop once the land was acquired. Instead, water could be detained and naturally cleaned by converting the land back to shallow wetlands. This project would be coordinated with Lee County, along with mitigation for widening of SR 82. Dr. Cornell also outlined the Hog Branch/Bear Branch proposal for Charlotte County, part of the Charlotte Harbor Flatwoods Initiative to restore historic sheetflow of surface water in Southwest Florida.

Next, ARC considered the Lochloosa Forest proposal, with 4,700 acres in eastern Alachua County. Mr. Charlie Houder said he would also support this project because it would augment the University of Florida's nearby Austin Cary Forest. The forest would be managed by Alachua County Parks and Recreation. Mr. Vogel asked when the Rayonier timber lease would be over and learned that the agreements would end in 2023.

Mr. Kent Wimmer said that Defenders of Wildlife supported all the proposals, and cited the endangered species that each proposal would protect. Mr. Browne moved approval of the five project evaluation reports, Mr. Pearson seconded the motion and the evaluation reports were unanimously approved.

Following the approval of the evaluation reports, Mr. Vinson performed roll call votes for each of the proposals to establish whether to add it to the FF list. All ARC members voted in favor of Blackbeard's Ranch, in favor of the Corkscrew Regional Ecosystem Watershed Headwaters/SE Lee CREW project, in favor of the Hog Branch/Bear Branch project, and in favor of the Lochloosa Forest. Mr. Vogel recused himself from voting on the Bluffs of St. Teresa proposal, but all other ARC members voted in favor of it. Ms. Peppers moved to amend Blackbeard Ranch to the existing Myakka Ranchlands project, seconded by Mr. Karels. Mr. Sutton moved to add the Bluffs of St. Teresa proposal to the existing Dickerson Bay/Bald Point Florida Forever project, and Mr. Karels seconded the motion. Mr. Pearson moved to add the Corkscrew Regional Ecosystem Watershed/SE Lee CREW project to the existing Corkscrew Regional Ecosystem Watershed project. Finally, Mr. Pearson moved that the Hog Branch/Bear Branch project be added to the existing Charlotte Harbor Flatwoods project.

Mr. Keith Singleton walked the ARC members through using the Excel spreadsheet tool to assist members in developing their rankings of projects in each category.

Regarding the 2016 Conservation Easement Monitoring Report, Ms. Paula Allen (OES) said everybody is complying with their easements. Dr. Palmer asked if there were any minor issues and was told no. Ms. Allen said that review frequency had been changed from every 18 months to every three years, as long as the management was found in compliance with the terms of the easement.

Next Mr. Aric Larson, OES, briefed ARC on the findings of the remaining land management reviews and reminded them that all the reports for the year would be provided to the Board of Trustees in October, as directed in statute. Land must be managed for the purpose for which it was acquired, and must be publicly accessible. In Fiscal Year 2015-2016, Curry Island, a property in Glades County on Lake Okeechobee, had failed on its review. Nuisance species were widespread and few, if any, management procedures identified in their management plan had implemented. The condition of the property was suboptimal. During the review, reviewers suggested the manager, Lake Okeechobee Habitat Alliance (LOHA), enlist the help of other managing agencies or NGOs in the area. This coordination had been mentioned in their management plan, but not acted on.

Mr. Lane Stephens, volunteer board member of LOHA, came to the dais to discuss their management and the challenges they'd faced. They had received funding from a member to develop a management plan and it had been approved by ARC, but then needed funding to implement the approved plan. Mr. Stevens said they asked for help from the Legislature, but it had not worked out in the way they had expected; the funding was awarded for another project close by. Mr. Sutton said he thought it was worth trying to preserve the island, but asked Mr. Stephens what they would need from ARC. DSL Director David Clark responded, explaining that the land was leased to LOHA, and the group must show in the three years remaining in the lease they can manage the property. Mr. Karels said LOHA should approach FFS to see if they could support the project in some way. Mr. Vogel asked if the public was using the land, and Mr. Lane said they apparently are, although the managers had no means to measure use. He said volunteer trash cleanups suggested public use, and there had been volunteer events to get youth out into the wilderness. Ms. Peppers said it appeared the group had taken on more than they could manage, but that a working plan for management would go a long way. Director Clark said that although LOHA hadn't done all they could, they had done some work.

Mr. John Browne, FFS, briefly described the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services' (DACS) Rural and Family Lands Acquisition Program, intended to prevent fragmentation of agricultural land. He said they had received 56 new applications on top of 66 existing applications and that they prioritize each proposal as Tier 1, Tier 2, or Tier 3.

ARC opened the meeting for public comment on all Florida Forever projects, in preparation for the upcoming December ranking meeting. Mr. Jimmy Bullock, Resource Management Services, in partnership with The Conservation Fund, gave an update of Coastal Headwaters Longleaf Forest project. He said the easternmost third

of the parcels are either being leased or are being assessed for lease value. He knows that the total project size, at 95,000 acres, was daunting, but asked that ARC look first at the lands in the project along the Escambia River. As an initial acquisition, this would protect numerous creeks and 16 known archeological sites. Ms. Lauren Day, of The Conservation Fund, also voiced her support for the Coastal Headwaters Longleaf Forest project for landscape-scale longleaf pine forests; She said it was a major watershed-protection project. She also referred to recent acquisitions in the Lower Suwannee River and Gulf Watershed project protecting that watershed. Coastal Headwaters Longleaf Forest acquisitions would help protect watersheds in this area.

Mr. Shane Wellendorf, conservation coordinator for the Tall Timbers Research Station, spoke in favor of the acquisition of the nearby Ochlockonee River Conservation Area and the Ayavalla Plantation FF projects, because they would help buffer high-water flows and provide some flood protection. Development in north Leon County was accelerating, which could create increased pressure to expand the "Urban Services Area" into northern Leon County.

Mr. Charlie Houder spoke about the Florida's First Magnitude Springs FF project, and said his firm is appraising the Blue Springs Park in Gilchrist County. He also requested high rankings of Conlin Lake X in Osceola County and the Blue Head Ranch project.

Mr. Todd McNew, The Conservation Fund, asked ARC to move the San Pedro Bay and the Lafayette Forest projects up the priority list to improve their chances of being placed under protection. He said the Lyme Timber Company recently acquired almost 100,000 acres in the Big Bend Area including major portions of those projects.

Ms. Griner moved to adjourn. Mr. Karels seconded the motion.

ARC Meeting of December 15th, 2016

There were no opening announcements. Mr. Pearson was absent. Ms. Julie Duggins represented the DHR at this meeting. Mr. Tom Houston represented the FWC at this hearing. Mr. John Browne represented the FFS. ARC unanimously approved the October summary and the 2017 ARC meeting calendar for placement on the consent agenda.

There were 10 management plans on the agenda, nine managed by the Division of Recreation and Parks. (DRP). Ms. Sine Murray, DRP, presented those nine plans in quick succession, then ARC acted, approving each for the placement on the December 16 consent agenda.

1. Deer Lake State Park. This was acquired by CARL in 1996, in the coastal dune lakes area of Walton County;
2. Suwannee River State Park in Suwannee County. It which boasts a long cave system, sandhills and mesic flatwoods. DRP plans to improve the day use area, adding 30 campsites and new observation platforms near historic areas;
3. Haw Creek Preserve State Park in Volusia and Flagler counties. It was acquired as a donation from The Nature Conservancy (TNC). Management goals include treating for exotic plants, managing timber, and restoring the original hydrology.
4. Lake Griffin State Park in Lake County. It was acquired as a Murphy Act land. It provides habitat for wading birds and has high quality sandhills and rare plant species. Ms. Murray said long-range goals are to expand the park boundary to improve recreation and resource protection.
5. Lake June-in-Winter Scrub Preserve State Park, part of the Lake Wales Ridge ecosystem. It is habitat for creatures such as scrub jay and gopher tortoise. Ms. Murray cited plans for new facilities such as boardwalks, kiosks, nature trails and restrooms.
6. Payne's Creek Historic State Park, in Hardee County. It was acquired in 1974 as the site of a 19th Century trading post. It has mesic flatwoods and golden aster. DRP has been working to protect cultural resources, and to develop a 30-site campground.

7. Little Manatee River State Park in Hillsborough County. It was acquired in 1974 using the Land Acquisition Trust Fund (LATF). It is a popular equestrian, birdwatching, hiking and paddling park.
8. Curry Hammock Preserve State Park in the Florida Keys. It was acquired in 1991 using CARL funds. This park has about 100,000 visitors a year. Ms. Murray said this park gets a lot of use from has birdwatchers enchanted by a local colony of hawks.
9. Long Key State Park. It was acquired by a donation in 1961. The managers have removed Australian pine, improved the shoreline to resist erosion and restored rare cactus habitat. Improvements also include plans for housing for staff.

The last management plan on the agenda was the Loyce Harpe Regional Park in Polk County. Ms. Tracy Mullins, a park planner for Polk County, presented the plan, describing the facilities for visitors, the use of sustainable park design, and the management and removal of invasive cogon grass to make space for added recreation facilities, and the improvement of gopher tortoise habitat.

Next was a land swap item on Point Washington State Forest, requested by a private landowner. The exchange allowed for the landowner to consolidate ownership and for the FFS to eliminate some inholdings within its management boundary. The BOT-owned parcels were scattered and outside the forest boundary. Mr. Jim Leftheris, DSL, explained the exchange would improve the continuity of the forest. Mr. John Browne, FFS, said that trying to conduct prescribed fire on scattered state-owned parcels surrounded by private land is very difficult. Ms. Julie Duggins, DHR, made a procedural request that, in the future, proposals like this be provided to DHR's regulatory section for review. This exchange was added to the consent agenda.

The next agenda item was a construction easement request by DOT for US Highway 319 in the edge of the Wakulla Springs State Park, as part of expanding this stretch to a four-lane road. Ms. April Williams, project manager for DOT, said it would be 2.4 miles long, running from 267 north to the Leon county line. A better hurricane-evacuation route was needed, she said, and then described some of the planned improvements. The project is near the River Sinks tract, part of Wakulla Springs State Park, and DOT positioned the storm water ponds to avoid negative impact on that tract.

Mr. John Browne, FFS, recalled that in Citrus County, DOT was using flowage and swales instead of storage. Mr. Clark Stephens, a storm water consultant working for DOT, responded that the rationale for pond design was to is filter storm water by dry retention, the stormwater sinking through three feet of unconsolidated material in the bottom of the ponds. Dr. Palmer had noticed that other ponds in the area never seemed to hold water after a storm, indicating that the water in the ponds bring loads of nitrogen into groundwater. "How can we be sure that these ponds will treat the nitrogen as opposed to just allowing the water to enter the system (untreated)?" he asked. Mr. Stephens said the design meets the Water Management District (WMD) requirements, but was unsure if they are actually removing nitrogen. When Ms. Peppers asked if the water treatment would meet Outstanding Florida Waters (OFW) standards, he reiterated that it was being treated to WMD standards. Mr. Tom Houston asked how soils could reduce nitrogen, and Mr. Stephens said that it uses bioactivated material.

Several audience members were critical of the storm water proposal. Mr. Jim Stevenson, Florida Springs Initiative, said the springs system is in decline. He said scientific research in the 46 miles of caves showed the cave is most vulnerable to pollution near where US 319 crosses the road. "Roads and retention ponds are everywhere, but there is only one Wakulla Springs," he said. Dr. Robert Deyle, professor emeritus of environmental planning at FSU, said that research at the University of Central Florida (UCF) shows the regulations DOT follows do not protect against nitrogen pollution. This plan would greatly increase the volume of nitrogen going to groundwater.

Mr. Kent Wimmer, Defenders of Wildlife, was concerned about the highway's impact on wildlife, and said the road should have wildlife crossings for the Florida black bear. Elevating the road to drain water will make it a bigger obstacle, and a wildlife underpass should be built first. Mr. Scott Davis, member of Florida Native Plant Society and vice president of Friends of Wakulla Springs, said there are endangered and threatened plants found only near

the road. He suggested such plants be relocated to a new right-of-way or to Wakulla Springs State Park. Ms. Julie Wraithmell, Florida Audubon, observed that while DOT complies with the minimum standard, ARC generally goes for a higher standard and a net positive benefit. She said many settling ponds in Wakulla County never hold water after a rain. This project would imperil the protected lands and waters and the absence of an underpass would imperil protected wildlife.

Ms. Peppers said ARC needed more information to evaluate the storm water ponds and the possible wildlife underpasses. Mr. John Browne suggested DRP give their input. Ms. Sine Murray said they had worked with FDOT on this, raising many of the same concerns and receiving similar responses, and said "We are comfortable at this time with their efforts." Dr. Palmer said he was not comfortable with the information he'd been provided, especially for nitrogen mitigation and thought ARC should wait to make any decision, pending more information. Mr. John Browne said "The addition of Wakulla Springs raises the bar on this". Mr. Vogel pointed out that nobody wanted the project abandoned, so there should be some compromise. Because no ARC member moved to place this on the Consent Agenda, it remained on Friday's agenda as an item for further discussion.

Next was the first presentation on the FF proposal by Amy and Clark Frogley for preserving the Sydonie mansion and viewshed near Zellwood in Orange County. This is a 1904 mansion on 7.8 acres on Lake Minore. Ms. Amy Colyer Frogley made the presentation, noting that they purchased the mansion in 2014, and it had been neglected abandoned. Some of its architectural and design components had been removed and sold. She had restored the house, and gotten it added to the National Register of Historic Places. Sandhill cranes and bobcats had been seen on the grounds. Her goal has been to preserve the house and the viewshed directly across the lake, as a 34-acre less-than-fee acquisition. She described her research findings as to the architectural and design history of the mansion, as well as its various uses over the years, and added that it might be the oldest surviving Gilded Age mansion in the state of Florida.

ARC then took public input on Florida Forever. Ms. Sandra Vardamann of Alachua County updated ARC on the November passage of a said referendum for land preservation that could give Alachua County $54 million to use for conservation, including the Lochloosa Forest project. She reminded them they had a willing manager in the University. Mr. Tom Kay, executive director of the Alachua Conservation Trust, said the project has good partners in Alachua County and the University of Florida. He said it would provide good opportunities for hiking, biking and other recreation.

Deputy Secretary Clark introduced the new bureau chief of the Office of Environmental Services, Mr. Ray Spaulding, and then adjourned until Friday.

ARC Meeting of December 16th, 2016

Dr. Parsons of DHR, Mr. Eric Sutton of FWC, Mr. Jim Karels of the FFS and Mr. Pearson, all absent the previous day, were in attendance for the ranking and prioritization of the projects. All other members were in attendance.

Chair Clark began the meeting. Mr. Sutton announced that the FWC had established 17 new wildlife areas in November, including a bat nesting cave. ARC then took up the previous day's Consent Agenda, including management plans and the 2017 meeting calendar. The consent agenda was approved without objection.

There was more discussion on the item for widening 319 near Wakulla Springs. Ms. April Williams, DOT, reprised her presentation from Thursday. She said that, in addition to easement, they must mitigate for encroachment on the state park, an impact only allowed if there is no feasible alternative. The DOT had held a public meeting in 2015 to collect feedback on impacts the project might have on the River Sinks Tract. Speakers on Thursday at ARC had concerns about the impact of storm water storage could have above the Wakulla Springs caves. Construction would begin Spring 2018. Ms. Williams stressed that the project would not generate nitrates and the storm water ponds are designed to treat road runoff such as oil drippings. She explained the difference between dry ponds and wet ponds, with dry ponds percolating storm water through the bottom and wet ponds discharging through a weir. Dr.

Palmer asked for more detail about the filtering material in the bottoms of dry ponds, bioactive materials (BAM) and cost benefits for dry versus wet ponds. Ms. Williams responded that they used sand in dry ponds, and that bioactive material would require a wet pond to function properly. She added that a wet pond would be much harder to permit. Also, without percolation, the pond would have to be much bigger to accommodate successive rainstorms. Dr. Palmer then asked about staging ponds, so that wet ponds could overflow to a dry pond. "There are no approved BAM infiltration techniques for karst" she said. Mr. Pearson asked if ponds could be built in the median, but Ms. Williams said the pond would still have to drain someplace. Mr. Sutton and Mr. Karels said they'd like to hear public comment.

Mr. Jim Stevenson rose to speak, saying "Yesterday was defense, today is offense." He said Wakulla Springs is now a spring without the limpkins and other birds it once hosted. Some remediations had resulted in lowering the amount of nitrogen discharged into the spring from fertilizer and wastewater. He questioned the wisdom of why using storm water ponds that would increase nitrate levels. Dr. Deyle, professor emeritus at FSU and a volunteer at the park, said highways generate some nitrogen pollution but mostly collect atmospheric nitrogen. He said the nitrogen generated by this stretch of widened highway could equal adding 6.5 households using septic tanks. He said that if the highway must be widened, FDOT should buy more preservation land equivalent to those households, or, about 20 acres.

Mr. Kent Wimmer, Defenders of Wildlife, said his group advocates wildlife underpasses and fencing to avoid wildlife mortality, and said this structure would also protect motorists. He cited bear mortality in and around the state park, and said that highway deaths for bears had increased as auto traffic had increased. He added that a wildlife underpass would be part of Best Management Practices (BMPs) for the roadway. Mr. Preston Roberts, Florida Wildlife Federation, said he agreed with previous speakers; there was only one Wakulla Springs and because of that, "a ton of public money" had been spent to protect it.

Ms. Julie Wraithmell, Florida Audubon, said DOT was using 20-year old technology; some other possibilities had been discussed and she called for a delay to evaluate them. Mr. Karels asked for Dr. Deyle to comment at that point, because Deyle had suggested a new and interesting possibility. Mr. Karels recalled that, in the past, ARC had DOT use swales and natural soils to mitigate nitrogen from storm water, and asked if a swales approach might work, as it had in Central Florida. Professor Deyle said the UCF experiments in Marion County showed dry ponds have minimal effect at attenuating nitrogen, and believed alternative forms of storm water management might do better. Ms. Williams said FDOT had discussed this with WMD permitters, who said there was no other way to attenuate the volumes of water expected.

Ms. Peppers asked if the reason the WMD wanted closed basins for storm water management was to retain the water in the watershed. Ms. Williams said it was to avoid impacting private property. Ms. Peppers then asked Mr. Sutton about the wildlife crossings. He said increased wildlife mortality indicated an increasing wildlife population. Mr. Gary Clark said adding wildlife crossings would raise the level of the road, causing a greater need for storm water ponds. Ms. Williams said a large wildlife crossing would create something that hadn't been examined for hydraulic impacts. Dr. Palmer asked for details of how the ponds collect storm water. Ms. Williams said the ponds are created at the low point for natural collection. Dr. Palmer wanted more information on all alternatives considered before he could support the project and the easement request. Mr. Karels complimented Ms. Williams' work, but, thought it worth a two-month delay to make a more informed decision. Ms. Williams said FDOT had planned a December meeting in case there were delays. Ms. Peppers said she had done work in rural Wakulla County in areas with inadequate septic tanks, and mitigating those septic systems might mitigate for the road's nitrogen. The easement request was deferred until the February ARC meeting. DOT would bring ARC more data about a possible wildlife crossing and about alternatives for managing storm water.

Prior to a voice vote on moving the Sydonie mansion and viewshed proposal to the next phase of review, Mr. Vogel asked Dr. Parsons for his opinion. Dr. Parsons said he had some concerns, but would like to move forward with evaluation. Mr. Sutton agreed that there should be more examination of the historical wealth of the site. Ms. Griner

asked if the presentation was for the grounds or for more property. She was troubled by the idea of a project that includes land across the lake not owned by the applicant. This would be a conservation easement to preserve a viewshed. Dr. Parsons said he had seen similar preservation ideas in Loudon County, Virginia to protect the appearance of the Appalachian Trail, but not in Florida. He said he was curious to see what a field assessment would show. Mr. Karels asked if a preservation agreement would bind the owners to maintain the property. The vote to evaluate this proposal was 8-1, with Mr. Clark voting no. Although the members expressed their reluctance to vote yes, Mr. Sutton said it was worth going through the process to make sure a historical resource would not be lost.

The next item concerned a 664-acre property owned by James Dahl, proposed for addition to the boundary of the Ochlockonee River Conservation Area (ORCA). The proposal was presented by Mr. Shane Wellendorf, Tall Timbers Research Station. He said the 664 acres would be in southeast corner, between the existing project and Meridian Road, would also connect with the Ayavalla Plantation Project, and help tie together the various conservation lands from Georgia down the Ochlockonee River that are threatened by suburban sprawl. This was approved by roll call vote, Dr. Palmer abstaining. A related amendment was then considered at the request of Mr. Dahl to remove 63 acres west of the Ochlockonee River from the project, and to also eliminate possible public trails from the ORCA easement proposal. Mr. Karels said that the project was approved with the promise of public trails, so he was concerned; the owner's withdrawing the public trails from the design created an issue for him. Dr. Parsons noted that the area holds archeological sites that yet to be evaluated. All members voted favorably on the reduction and acknowledged the change in management, eliminating the public trail component.

ARC then ranked the 118 existing and newly approved Florida Forever projects to assign priority numbers to each project by category. Tie scores were identified and resolved by motions and seconds to elevate one project over the other. The new list was unanimously approved. With approval of the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund, this will become the Florida Forever Priority List for 2017.

Dr. Parsons moved for adjournment, Ms. Peppers seconded, and ARC adjourned.

Partnership Agencies working with Florida Forever Projects

Project Name	Partners
Adams Ranch	TNC, Osceola Co., FNAI, DACS
Annutteliga Hammock	FDOT, Hernando County, SWFWMD, TNC, DOF, FWC
Apalachicola River	NWFWMD, TNC, FCT, DRP
Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge	USFWS, Mellon Foundation, Indian River/Brevard Counties, Archie Carr Working Group, DRP
Atlantic Ridge Ecosystem	SFWMD, Martin County
Ayavalla Plantation	TNC
Baldwin Bay / St. Marys River	Duval Co., SJRWMD, The Conservancy, Inc.
Battle of Wahoo Swamp	Sumter County Historical Society
Bear Creek Forest	DOF, TNC
Bear Hammock	FWC
Belle Meade	The Conservancy of SW Florida, FCT, Belle Meade Work Grp, FWC
Big Bend Swamp / Holopaw Ranch	FNAI, Osceola Co, FWC.
Blue Head Ranch	No Partners
Bombing Range Ridge	SWFWMD, Polk Co., US Air Force, TNC, Brevard Co.
Brevard Coastal Scrub Ecosystem	Brevard County, SJRWMD, City of Titusville, TNC, Florida Coastal Office
Caber Coastal Connector	DRP, TNC
Caloosahatchee Ecoscape	TNC
Camp Blanding-Raiford Greenway	Conservation Trust of Florida, OGT
Carr Farm / Price's Scrub	OGT, Alachua County
Catfish Creek	TNC, SFWMD, DRP
Charlotte Harbor Estuary	SWFWMD, FCT, Charlotte/Lee Counties
Charlotte Harbor Flatwoods	FWC, FCT
Clay Ranch	TNC
Clear Creek/Whiting Field	TNC, OGT, DOF, Santa Rosa Co., US Navy, USDOJ
Conlin Lake X	No Partners
Corkscrew Reg. Ecosystem Watershed	SFWMD, TNC, TPL, Lee/Collier Counties, FCT, CREW Land and Water Trust, City of Bonita Springs
Coupon Bight / Key Deer	SFWMD, USFWS, TNC, FCT, Monroe Co.
Crossbar / Al Bar Ranch	SWFWMD, Pasco Co.
Dade County Archipelago	FCT, Miami-Dade Co.
Devil's Garden	TNC, DOF
Dickerson Bay / Bald Point	TPL, USFWS, FCT, Wakulla Co.
Eastern Scarp Ranchlands	DOD
Escribano Point	NWFWMD, USAF
Estero Bay	TNC, Florida Coastal Office, USFWS
Etoniah / Cross Florida Greenway	SJRWMD, OGT, DOF
Fisheating Creek Ecosystem	TNC, FWC
Flagler County Blueway	SJRWMD, Flagler Co.
Florida Keys Ecosystem	TNC, SFWMD, USFWS, FCT, Monroe Co., DRP
Florida Springs Coastal Greenway	USFWS, SWFWMD, FCT, DRP
Florida's First Magnitude Springs	SRWMD, NWFWMD, FCT, SWFWMD, DRP
Garcon Ecosystem	NWFWMD, Santa Rosa Bay Bridge Authority
Green Swamp	SWFWMD, SJRWMD, FWC, FCT, Polk County, Florida Audubon Society, Lake County

Project Name	Partners
Gulf Hammock	Conservation Fund
Half Circle L Ranch	No Partners
Hall Ranch	FWC
Heather Island / Ocklawaha	SJRWMD, TNC
Hixtown Swamp	SRWMD
Horse Creek Ranch	TNC
Hosford Chapman's Rhododendron Protection Zone	TNC, FNAI
Ichetucknee Trace Columbia Co.,	TPL
Indian River Lagoon Blueway	Brevard, Ind. R./Martin/St. Lucie Counties, SJRWMD, FCT, NOAA
Kissimmee-St. Johns River Connector	SJRWMD, Indian River Co.
Lafayette Forest Conservation Fund,	DOF, SRWMD
Lake Hatchineha Watershed	TNC
Lake Santa Fe	TNC, Alachua Co.
Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem	USFWS, TNC, SWFWMD, SFWMD, SJRWMD, FCT, FWC, Polk & Orange Co., NRCS, City of Orlando
Limestone Ranch	No Partners
Little River Conservation Area	No Partners
Lochloosa Forest	Alachua County, University of Florida
Lochloosa Wildlife	SJRWMD, FDOT, Alachua Co.
Longleaf Pine Ecosystem	TNC, DOF, TPL, FL Audubon Society
Lower Perdido River Buffer	NWFWMD, Conservation Fund, Escambia Co.
Lower Suwannee River and Gulf Watershed	SRWMD, The Conservation Fund
Matanzas to Ocala Conservation Corridor	No Partners
Maytown Flatwoods	TNC
Middle Chipola River	NWFWMD, OGT
Mill Creek	No Partners
Millstone Plantation	TNC, TPL
Myakka Ranchlands	SWFWMD, Sarasota Co., TNC, Sarasota Conservation Foundation
Natural Bridge Creek	Walton County for development of property after acquisition
Northeast Florida Blueway	Duval/St. Johns Counties, SJRWMD, FCT, NOAA
Northeast Florida Timberlands and Watershed Reserve	TNC, City of Jacksonville, Duval Co., SJRWMD, FCT, US Navy, US Army National Guard
Ochlockonee River Conservation Area	Tall Timbers
Okeechobee Battlefield	Archaeological-Historical Conservancy, Inc.
Old Town Creek Watershed	SWFWMD
Osceola Pine Savannas	SJRWMD, FWC
Pal-Mar	SFWMD, FCT, Palm Beach/Martin Counties
Panther Glades	TNC, FWC
Peace River Refuge	Wildlands Conservation
Peaceful Horse Ranch	SWFWMD, DRP
Perdido Pitcher Plant Prairie	TNC, NWFWMD, US Navy
Pierce Mound Complex	City of Apalachicola, FWC
Pine Island Slough Ecosystem	TNC
Pineland Site Complex	UF Foundation, Lee Co., Calusa Land Trust, The Archaeological Conservancy
Pinhook Swamp	SRWMD, SJRWMD, USFS, TNC
Pringle Creek Forest	Flagler County
Pumpkin Hill Creek	SJRWMD, TNC, FCT, City of Jacksonville, Florida Coastal Office, Duval County
Raiford-Osceola Greenway	OGT, Conservation Trust of Florida
Rainbow River Corridor	DRP, Rainbow River Conservation Inc.

Project Name	Partners
Ranch Reserve	SJRWMD, TNC, FWC
San Felasco Conservation Corridor	Santa Fe Land Trust, Alachua Co.
San Pedro Bay	FWC, DOF
Sand Mountain	NWFWMD
Save Our Everglades	NPS, USFWS, DOT, USDA
Shoal River Buffer	TNC, USDOD
South Goethe	DOF, TNC
South Walton County Ecosystem	TNC, DRP, DOF, FCT
Southeastern Bat Maternity Caves	NWFWMD, TNC, FWC, Alachua Co.
Spruce Creek	TPL, FCT, Volusia Co., SJRWMD
St. Joe Timberland	TNC, FWC, Florida Coastal Office, DOF, DRP
St. Johns River Blueway	SJRWMD, FCT, St. Johns Co.
Suwannee County Preservation	No Partners
Terra Ceia	SWFWMD, USFWS
Three Chimneys	City of Ormond Beach, Ormond Beach Historical Trust
Tiger Island / Little Tiger Island	TPL
Triple Diamond	TNC
Twelvemile Slough	TNC
Upper Shoal River	TNC, USDOD
Upper St. Marks River Corridor	TNC, NWFWMD, Leon Co.,
Volusia Conservation Corridor	SJRWMD, Volusia Co., USDA
Wacissa / Aucilla River Sinks	SRWMD, FWC, TNC
Wakulla Springs Protection Zone	DRP, TNC, TPL, Wakulla Co.
Watermelon Pond Alachua Co.,	FWC
Wekiva-Ocala Greenway	FCT, Lake County Water Authority, SJRWMD, FDOT, Orlando-Orange County Expressway Authority
West Aucilla River Buffer	TNC, West Bay Preservation Area Bay Co., DOD, West Bay Preservation Area Advisory Committee
Wolfe Creek Forest	TNC, DOF

*Partnership: An entity providing funds for purchase or significant staff contribution to assist in the purchase; for example, a nonprofit preparing the application, as a minimum.

NWFWMD--Northwest Florida Water Management District
SFWMD--South Florida Water Management District
SJRWMD--St. Johns River Water Management District
SWFWMD--Southwest Florida Water Management District
SRWMD--Suwannee River Water Management District

OGT--Office of Greenway and Trails/(7/1/2011) DRP
DOT--Florida Department of Transportation
FWC--Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission
FCT--Florida Communities Trust/(7/1/2011) DEP
USACOE--US Army Corps of Engineers
TNC--The Nature Conservancy
TPL--Trust for Public Lands

USDOJ--US Department of Justice

USFS--US Forest Service
USFWS--US Fish and Wildlife Service

FNAI--Florida Natural Areas Inventory

NWFWMD--Northwest Florida Water Management District
SFWMD--South Florida Water Management District
FFS/DACS--(7/1/2011) Florida Forest Service/DACS

NOAA--National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration
NRCS--Natural Resources Conservation Service
NPS--National Park Service
USAF--US Air Force
USDA--US Department of Agriculture
USDOD--US Department of Defense

DRP--Division of Recreation and Parks aka Florida Park Service

County	Conservation Land Program of Local Government	Acres Protected
Alachua	Wild Spaces Public Places program extended to acquire and improve environmentally sensitive lands to protect drinking water sources, water quality, and wildlife habitat, and create, improve and maintain parks and recreational facilities in all cities and the county, with citizen oversight and independent audit, by the levy of a one-half percent sales tax for eight years starting January 1, 2017. www.alachuacounty.us	05/2015 – 23,944 Acres Protected, Land Value - $106 mil
Brevard	Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL) Program – 1990 – 20 yr referendum approved .25 mil tax to pay for $60 million in bonds. 2004 – Referendum reaffirmed. www.eelbreavrd.com	22,000 acres Protected, over $48 million. 1/2013
Broward	Bond referenda in 1978, & 1989. 2000 Safe Parks and Land Preservation Bond Program provided $400 million. Total protected land now 16,420 acres.	Over 1,000 acres by 12/2010.
Charlotte	Mid 1990's began purchasing sensitive lands. Most recently approved is the Conservation Charlotte Program. Conservation Charlotte Preserves 2,535 acres and Environmental Parks contain over 2,182 acres. Acquisition limited in 2011 by bad economy. www.charlottecountyfl.com/CommunityServices/NaturalResources/EnvironmentalLands/	Total over 4,700 acres protected.
Collier	Conservation Collier Land Acquisition Program - 19 locations, plus donations.	05/2015, 4,067 acres.
Duval - Jacksonville	Preservation Project Jacksonville – part of a ½ penny sales tax since 1990.	50,000 acres protected.
Flagler	Division of Parks and Recreation	Over 20 parks, preserves, and trails.
Hernando	Since 1988 - Hernando County's Sensitive Lands program has been supported by 0.10 mil tax for 30 yrs (2018). Cypress Lakes, Flickett Hammock, Peck Sink Preserves, and Bayport Park. www.hernandocounty.us/plan/esl/publications/FAQs.asp	Over 600 acres.
Hillsborough	Environmental Lands Acquisition and Protection Program. 1987 – $21 approved; 1990 - $100 million in bonds over a 20-yr period; and 2008 – up to $200 million in bonds. www.hillsboroughcounty.org/index.aspx?NID=756	Since 1988, 61,000 acres protected.
Indian River	Indian River County Conservation Lands Program www.ircgov.com/Departments/General_Services/Parks/Conservation/Index.htm	½ mil ad valorem
Palm Beach	Palm Beach County's Natural Areas Conservation Lands Program - 36 natural areas since 1991 tax approved to provide $100,000,000 for land protection.	31,000 Acres Protected
Lake	Public Lands Management Program - 1/3 mil to issue $36 million in bonds. www.lakecountyfl.gov/departments/public_resources/parks/public_lands_management/	2,347 acres protected, cost $34 million.
Lake County Water Authority	Lake County Water Authority – acquiring sites since 1989. www.lcwa.org/	Over 6,300 acres approved.
Lee	Department of Parks & Recreation oversee the Conservation 20/20 program - a 0.5 mil property tax that in 2016 was renewed for another 20 years.	Since 1996, 24,931 acres protected - 45 preserves.
Leon County / City of Tallahassee	Leon County Parks and Recreation/ Blueprint 2000 and Beyond – 80% of funds from 1 cent sales tax approved from Dec 2004 to Dec 2019. Remaining 20% from City and County.	Over 2,800 acres of parks / 1¢ sales tax
Manatee	Environmental Protection Division – Land buying efforts started in approx. 1984, with a $500,000 allocation annually.	30,000 acres protected within 45 county parks.
Marion	Parks and Environmentally Sensitive Land Acquisition Program	Over 2,000 acres within 33 county parks.
Martin	Ecosystem Restoration & Management Division previously funded by 1996 and 1998 referenda. A 2006 sales-tax referendum raised $60 million, split between parks and conservation lands. Total so far is $193 million of land purchased.	County manages about 49,000 acres of public

		lands bought by county and partner agencies.
Miami-Dade	County's EEL Program, since 1990. County manages > 23,000.	Has partnered in protecting more than 21,000 acres.
Monroe	Monroe County Land Authority was established 1986 and is funded by a state park surcharge and by a half-cent of the tourist impact tax charged on lodging in the Keys. MCLA has acquired or assisted in the acquisition of over 3,400 parcels of land for conservation and recreation at a cost of $37 million.	Over 2,600 acres protected including 18 parks.
Nassau	Nassau County is currently updating its recreation impact fees and in the final stages of adopting a recreation and open space plan that includes both acquisition priorities and funding options. Through the recent adoption of the ENCPA Sector Plan an additional 8,000 acres of environmentally sensitive lands in eastern Nassau County will be placed in a permanent conservation easement. www.nassaucountyfl.com/index.aspx?nid=107	
Orange	Green PLACE (Park Land Acquisition for Conservation and Environmental Protection) conserved 22,708 acres in 30 parcels since 1992. www.ocepd.org Some acquisitions are partnered with Water Management Districts. Some 14 of the parcels are open for such recreation as hiking, kayaking, fishing and equestrian trails.	Funded with public service taxing units, general fund, grants, and Conservation and Trust Fund
Osceola	Environmental Lands Conservation Program since 2005	¼ mil ad valorem tax
Oviedo (Seminole County)	2003	¼ mil ad valorem tax
Pasco	Environmental Lands Acquisition and Management Program (ELAMP) uses the help of the "Penny for Pasco" sales tax to acquire corridors and significant environmental lands. http://fl-pascocounty.civicplus.com/Index.aspx?NID=252	Since 2005, about 3,444 acres have been acquired or protected.
Pinellas	Parks and Conservation Resources manages nearly 16,000 acres of environmental lands with four preserves and 15 smaller management areas. Acquisition, starting in 1972, is funded by the local-option "Penny for Pinellas" sales tax. Information at www.pinellascounty.org/park/	Manages about 16,000 acres of lands protected by the County Charter
Polk	Environmental Lands Division of Polk County Natural Resources: Polk County levied 0.20 mils *ad valorem* 1995 through 2015 (20 years) to acquire and manage environmental lands. Information at: www.polknature.com/	Acquired 6,612 acres (sole ownership) and 11,803 acres (joint ownership) with water management districts.
Sarasota	Environmentally Sensitive Lands Protection Program: 18,037 acres acquired in full fee, 17,316 acres acquired in less-than-fee. Sarasota County also uses Florida Forever money in its Neighborhood Parklands Program, and bought more than 70 acres of neighborhood parklands since 2005, with $27 million for acquisition.	¼ mil ad valorem tax since 1999, total bond amount $303 million, program ends 2029
Seminole	Natural Lands Program - established in 1990 by voter approved referendum. www.seminolecountyfl.gov/departments-services/leisure-services/greenways-natural-lands/natural-ls/	Over 6,600 acres protected.
St. Johns County	Land Acquisition and Management Program –established in 1999	
St. Lucie	Environmentally Sensitive Lands Program – established in 1994 purchased and manages over that includes 27 nature preserves.	Protected over 7,792 acres.
Volusia	Volusia Forever Program established in 2000. Acquired and manages over 38,000 acres.	Protected over 38,000 acres.

CRITERIA FOR BOUNDARY MODIFICATIONS

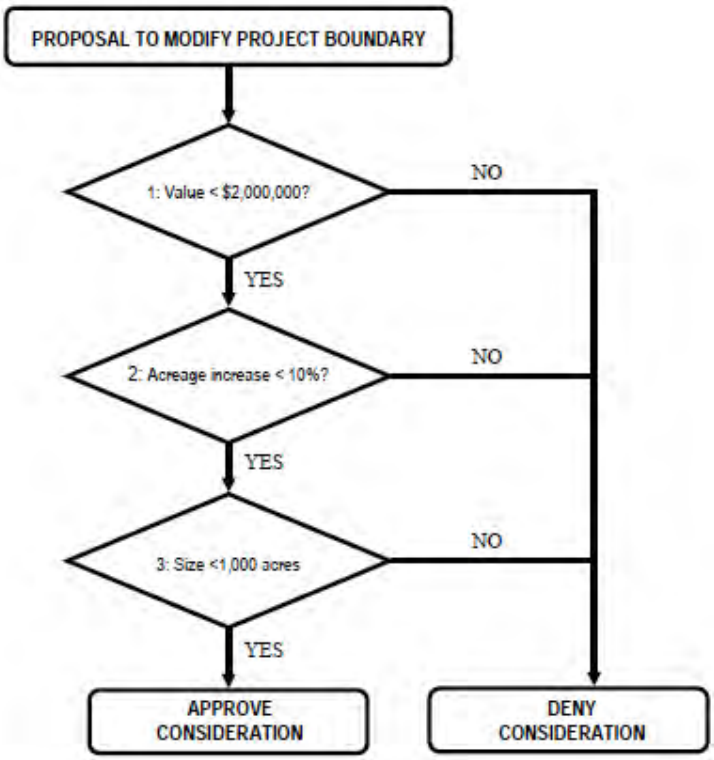
ARC Criteria for Considering Boundary Additions:

Proposals for expanding a Florida Forever project boundary will be presented to the ARC for consideration if all of the following criteria are met:

1. Tax valuation of the proposed addition is less than $2 million; and
2. Acreage of proposed addition is less than 10% of the size of the existing project boundary, including areas previously acquired; and
3. Acreage of proposed addition is less than 1,000 acres.

Proposals not meeting all three criteria will be considered by the Council as a new proposal during the next Florida Forever evaluation cycle if properly submitted pursuant to Rule 18-24, F.A.C.

Sponsors of proposed boundary additions shall provide documentation that the owners have been notified and have not indicated opposition to being included on the state's list.



Factors to Consider when Developing Staff Recommendations:

In developing recommendations for proposals approved for consideration by the Council, staff will analyze each proposal using the following factors:

- The quality and importance of the resources within the proposed addition, including how the proposed addition meets the goals and measures of the Florida Forever program.
- 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, including the feasibility of the state acquisition.
- 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).
- The relative urgency of action required, assessing the state's potential for losing an opportunity for acquiring the property or for acquiring it at a lower cost.

Florida Forever Projects Listed in Decreasing Order of Size (Acres)

Project Name	Acreage	Remaining	Project Counties
Green Swamp	266,895	162,454	Lake / Pasco / Polk
Save Our Everglades	217,680	74	Collier
Fisheating Creek Ecosystem	183,925	115,647	Glades/ Highlands
Pinhook Swamp	183,800	56,971	Baker/ Columbia
St. Joe Timberland	163,459	82,231	Bay/ Walton/ Washington/ Gadsden/ Liberty/ Gulf / Franklin/ Wakulla/ Leon/ Jefferson/ Taylor
Northeast Florida Timberland & Watershed Reserve	146,493	82,966	Nassau/ Duval/ Clay
Matanzas to Ocala Conservation Corridor	110,328	103,328	Flagler, Putnam and St. Johns
Bear Creek Forest	100,425	100,425	Calhoun/ Bay/ Gulf
Coastal Headwaters Longleaf Forest	99,501	99,501	Escambia/ Santa Rosa
Etoniah / Cross Fla. Greenway	91,747	59,528	Putnam/ Marion/ Clay/ Levy/ Citrus
Devil's Garden	82,995	71,339	Hendry/ Collier
Wekiva-Ocala Greenway	81,095	23,128	Lake/ Orange/ Seminole/ Volusia
Volusia Conservation Corridor	79,066	18,332	Volusia/ Flagler
Corkscrew Regional Ecosystem Watershed	70,748	35,636	Collier/ Lee
Raiford-Osceola Greenway	67,702	67,702	Baker/ Union
Panther Glades	64,810	39,384	Hendry
Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem	59,034	22,683	Highlands/ Polk/ Lake/ Osceola
Lower Suwannee River-Gulf Watershed	58,542	58,478	Dixie
Big Bend Swamp/ Holopaw Ranch	56,709	50,480	Osceola
Pine Island Slough Ecosystem	48,973	48,973	Osceola/ Indian River
Osceola Pine Savannas	46,627	27,506	Osceola
Bombing Range Ridge	46,298	31,877	Polk/ Osceola
Charlotte Harbor Estuary	46,206	6,325	Charlotte/ Lee/ Sarasota
San Pedro Bay	44,999	44,999	Madison/ Taylor
Florida Springs Coastal Greenway	43,122	6,740	Citrus
Blue Head Ranch	42,463	41,369	Highlands
Brevard Coastal Scrub Ecosystem	40,929	20,928	Brevard
Myakka Ranchlands	40,904	28,713	Sarasota/ DeSoto/ Manatee/ Charlotte
Kissimmee-St. Johns River Connector	37,858	33,525	Okeechobee/ Indian River
Ranch Reserve	36,410	12,515	Osceola/ Brevard/ Indian River
Pal-Mar	36,229	9,522	Palm Beach/ Martin
Camp Blanding-Raiford Greenway	33,978	32,440	Baker/ Bradford/ Clay
Sand Mountain	33,843	14,445	Washington/ Bay
Wacissa / Aucilla River Sinks	32,904	17,296	Jefferson/ Taylor
Lochloosa Wildlife	31,901	4,569	Alachua
Northeast Florida Blueway	27,917	12,116	Duval/ St. Johns/ Flagler
Belle Meade	27,786	7,158	Collier
Indian River Lagoon Blueway	27,451	19,492	Volusia/ Brevard/ Indian River/ St. Lucie/ Martin
St. Johns River Blueway	26,271	24,522	St. Johns
Gulf Hammock	25,611	25,611	Levy
Hixtown Swamp	24,479	22,399	Madison
Pumpkin Hill Creek	23,368	9,702	Duval
South Walton County Ecosystem	22,830	2,702	Walton

Project Name	Acreage	Remaining	Project Counties
Dickerson Bay / Bald Point	22,595	3,115	Wakulla/ Franklin
Longleaf Pine Ecosystem	22,401	9,752	Gilchrist/ Hamilton/ Marion/ Volusia
Charlotte Harbor Flatwoods	20,776	16,316	Lee/ Charlotte
Heather Island / Oklawaha River	19,953	18,524	Marion
Catfish Creek	19,429	7,771	Polk
Annutteliga Hammock	19,423	12,429	Hernando/ Citrus
Apalachicola River	18,811	10,986	Liberty/ Gadsden/ Calhoun/ Jackson
Caloosahatchee Ecoscape	18,455	10,711	Hendry/ Glades
Horse Creek Ranch	16,316	16,316	Desoto/Hardee
Florida's First Magnitude Springs	16,006	6,582	Bay/ Hamilton/ Hernando/ Jackson/ Lafayette/ Leon/ Levy/ Madison/ Marion/ Suwannee/ Wakulla/ Walton/ Washington
Twelvemile Slough	15,968	8,128	Hendry
Upper St. Marks River Corridor	14,570	11,025	Leon/ Jefferson/ Wakulla
Estero Bay	14,491	1,989	Lee
Atlantic Ridge Ecosystem	14,339	8,192	Martin
Middle Chipola	14,071	11,955	Jackson/ Calhoun
Lafayette Forest	13,176	10,258	Lafayette
Florida Keys Ecosystem	13,084	6,414	Monroe
Crossbar / Al Bar Ranch	12,440	12,371	Pasco
Mill Creek	12,293	12,293	Marion
Upper Shoal River	12,027	12,027	Walton
Arbuckle Creek Watershed	11,981	11,981	Highlands
Watermelon Pond	11,977	5,707	Levy/ Alachua
South Goethe	11,652	11,652	Levy/ Marion
Half Circle L Ranch	11,182	11,182	Collier/ Hendry
Adams Ranch	11,023	10,320	Osceola
Lake Santa Fe	10,387	9,591	Alachua/ Bradford
Wolfe Creek Forest	10,069	10,069	Santa Rosa
Baldwin Bay / St. Marys River	9,129	9,129	Nassau/ Duval
Conlin Lake X	9,041	9,041	Osceola
Hall Ranch	8,519	7,517	Charlotte
Pringle Creek Forest	8,446	8,446	Flagler County
Triple Diamond	7,998	7,998	Okeechobee
Wakulla Springs Protection Zone	7,811	3,648	Wakulla/ Leon
Lower Perdido River Buffer	7,713	2,331	Escambia
Garcon Ecosystem	7,386	3,403	Santa Rosa
Old Town Creek Watershed	7,303	7,303	Hardee/ Polk
Maytown Flatwoods	7,175	4,944	Brevard
Hosford Chapman's Rhododendron Protection Zone	6,923	6,923	Gadsden/ Liberty
Perdido Pitcher Plant Prairie	6,798	2,378	Escambia
Limestone Ranch	6,382	6,382	Hardee
Ayavalla Plantation	5,903	5,903	Leon
Lake Hatchineha Watershed	5,473	5,416	Osceola/ Polk
Clear Creek / Whiting Field	5,018	3,236	Santa Rosa
Ochlockonee River Conservation Area	4,976	3,269	Leon/ Gadsden
Lochloosa Forest	4,700	4,700	Alachua
Bear Hammock	4,680	4,680	Marion
West Bay Preservation Area	4,489	4,489	Bay
Terra Ceia	4,350	2,344	Manatee

Project Name	Acreage	Remaining	Project Counties
Flagler County Blueway	4,137	3,915	Flagler/Volusia
Peace River Refuge	3,850	3,850	Desoto
Caber Coastal Connector Tract	3,672	2,180	Levy
Coupon Bight / Key Deer	3,097	1,199	Monroe
Escribano Point	3,048	298	Santa Rosa
Spruce Creek	2,799	365	Volusia
Ichetucknee Trace	2,786	1,883	Columbia
Clay Ranch	2,460	2,460	Putnam
Eastern Scarp Ranchlands	2,214	2,214	Highlands
Shoal River Buffer	2,180	2,180	Okaloosa
Little River Conservation Area	2,057	2,057	Gadsden
Natural Bridge Creek	1,797	1,797	Walton
Tiger Island / Little Tiger Island	1,289	1,137	Nassau
Carr Farm / Price's Scrub	1,267	305	Alachua/ Marion
Suwannee County Preservation	1,254	1,254	Suwannee
Rainbow River Corridor	1,175	1,138	Marion/ Citrus
Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge	919	221	Brevard/ Indian River
Dade County Archipelago	889	307	Miami-Dade
Battle of Wahoo Swamp	853	853	Sumter
West Aucilla River Buffer	710	710	Jefferson
Southeastern Bat Maternity Caves	589	589	Jackson/ Alachua/ Marion/ Citrus/ Sumter
Pierce Mound Complex	568	558	Franklin
San Felasco Conservation Corridor	376	376	Alachua
Okeechobee Battlefield	234	89	Okeechobee
Pineland Site Complex	209	146	Lee
Millstone Plantation	134	56	Leon
Three Chimneys	64	56	Volusia

Florida Forever
Project Evaluation Comparative Analysis

November 2016

This report is produced annually by the Florida Natural Areas Inventory to provide scientific support to the Acquisition and Restoration Council (ARC) in advance of their vote on Florida Forever land acquisition projects. The Comparative Analysis provides a concise overview of the natural resource values of each existing and proposed Florida Forever project. A Single Resource Evaluation is provided for each of eleven resource types outlined in the Florida Forever Act. The F-TRAC 2020 Scenarios show which projects offer the greatest return in resource protection given the estimated acreage likely to be acquired by Florida Forever. As resources are acquired statewide, the protection needs of remaining resources change. The F-TRAC analysis is dynamic in that it identifies the places that best meet those changing protection needs in each evaluation cycle.

Data Updates

This evaluation is based on Version 4.2 of the Florida Forever Conservation Needs Assessment (FFCNA) data layers. FFCNA resource data are continually updated as new information becomes available. Version 4.2 includes updates for Species, Natural Communities, Ecological Greenways, and Recreational Trails. Details are described in the Florida Forever Conservation Needs Assessment Technical Report, v4.2 and the Ranking Support Analyses Documentation for November 2016.

Acreage Threshold

The F-TRAC scenarios evaluate conservation value based on a set amount of acreage to be acquired. The closer this acreage threshold is set to the amount of land likely to be acquired by the Florida Forever program, the more relevant F-TRAC scores will be for project comparison. Early in the program, DEP staff estimated that approximately 824,600 acres could be acquired on FFBOT projects through 2020, assuming full Florida Forever funding throughout that time. Of that total, about 379,800 acres have been acquired (July 2001 – Sep 2016), leaving an estimated acreage of 444, 800 acres that could potentially be acquired during the remaining legislative authorization of the program (through FY 2020-21). Due to the uncertainties of this estimate, a threshold of 500,000 acres was used as the amount of land to be identified by the current F-TRAC 2020 Scenarios.

F-TRAC 2020 Statewide Scenario

This F-TRAC scenario is a statewide analysis to identify the best opportunities to acquire multiple resources in the same location. Of the 500,000 acres allocated, 27% occur on projects; the remaining 73% occur elsewhere in the state on other unprotected lands. This score is useful for viewing projects in a statewide context and might best be used to help determine if new proposals should be added to the list or existing projects should be removed.

F-TRAC 2020 on Florida Forever Projects

This scenario evaluates only within existing and proposed Florida Forever-BOT projects for the best opportunities to acquire multiple resources in the same location. That is, the 500,000 acres likely to be acquired by Florida Forever-BOT is allocated completely within the remaining acres of projects. This score compares projects relative to each other, essentially grading projects on a curve, rather than providing information about the larger statewide context. Each project's score may change based on number, size, or resource value of other projects on the list. This score might best be used to help inform project ranking.

Complete documentation for Ranking Support Analyses (Single Resource Evaluation, F-TRAC analysis and Ranking Support Data Layers), as well as other formats of the *Comparative Analysis* may be downloaded from the FNAI website (www.fnai.org/FlForever.cfm).

The information contained in this report is in no way intended to substitute for the informed judgment of expert decision makers. This report is a tool to guide decision-making, not a final conservation plan that must be followed. Nevertheless, this report provides sound direction for the program, and decisions made to the contrary should be justifiable.

Florida Forever Project Evaluation Comparative Analysis, November 2016

NOTE: This table evaluates ONLY the remaining acres of projects according to the numerical performance measures listed. Other considerations such as willing sellers, active negotiations, completing projects, development threat, etc., are always part of any decision regarding project status. Please note that all values are assigned based on F-TRAC and single resource analyses without regard to Acquisition Categories.

						Resources included in F-TRAC 2020 Scenarios								Resources and other Measures not included in F-TRAC 2020 Scenarios					
Category*	Remaining Project Acres	Percent Complete	Project Name	F-TRAC 2020 Statewide	F-TRAC 2020 on FL Forever Projects	Species	Communities	Surface Waters	Wetlands & Floodplain	Forestry	Aquifer Recharge	Landscapes	Archaeological	Historic	Trails Network	Public Access Opportunity	Population within 100 mi	Climate Change Sea Level Rise
CNL	10,998	42%	Apalachicola River	4	2	5	2	5	3	2	2	3	4	2	2		1	1
CNL	100,425	0%	Bear Creek Forest	2	2	3	2	4	1	5	2	5	2	1	2		2	1
CNL	4,680	0%	Bear Hammock	1	3	3	2	2	2	4	5	3	3	2	4		4	1
CNL	7,148	74%	Belle Meade	3	2	5	2	4	3	2	2	3	2	1	1		3	2
CNL	43,051	0%	Blue Head Ranch	5	4	3	3	3	2	2	3	5	3	2	2		5	1
CNL	31,863	31%	Bombing Range Ridge	5	4	3	4	3	2	3	3	5	2	2	2	x	5	1
CNL	10,704	42%	Caloosahatchee Ecoscape	1	2	4	2	3	2	2	2	4	2	1	3		4	1
CNL	32,440	5%	Camp Blanding to Raiford Greenway	1	2	2	2	2	2	4	1	5	2	1	2		2	1
CNL	71,339	14%	Devil's Garden	2	3	3	1	2	2	1	1	4	2	1	3	x	4	1
CNL	59,274	35%	Etoniah/Cross Florida Greenway	2	3	3	2	3	2	3	3	5	3	2	4	x	4	1
CNL	11,182	0%	Half Circle L Ranch	4	5	4	2	3	3	2	2	4	3	1	1		4	1
CNL	22,339	8%	Hixtown Swamp	1	1	2	2	2	3	2	3	3	3	3	3		2	1
CNL	1,886	32%	Ichetucknee Trace	2	3	2	1	1	1	1	4	2	2	2	1		2	1
CNL	5,413	1%	Lake Hatchineha Watershed	1	1	3	3	3	2	2	2	3	2	2	1		4	1
CNL	22,518	52%	Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem	4	4	4	4	2	2	2	3	4	2	1	2		5	1
CNL	9,610	57%	Longleaf Pine Ecosystem	3	4	2	5	2	1	3	5	4	2	2	1		4	1
CNL	1,797	0%	Natural Bridge Creek	1	1	1	1	2	2	4	2	1	3	1	1		2	1
CNL	27,501	41%	Osceola Pine Savannas	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	3	5	2	2	4	x	4	1
CNL	39,384	39%	Panther Glades	3	3	5	2	3	3	2	2	5	3	2	3		4	1
CNL	2,375	65%	Perdido Pitcher Plant Prairie	1	1	1	4	3	3	3	2	2	2	1	4		1	3
CNL	48,973	0%	Pine Island Slough Ecosystem	4	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	4	3	2	1		4	1
CNL	53,808	71%	Pinhook Swamp	2	4	3	2	2	2	4	3	5	3	2	3	x	2	1
CNL	44,999	0%	San Pedro Bay	1	2	3	1	2	3	3	3	4	2	1	1	x	2	1
CNL	2,180	0%	Shoal River Buffer	1	1	4	4	2	3	1	1	2	2	2	1		1	1
CNL	11,652	0%	South Goethe	4	4	2	3	2	2	4	4	4	3	1	4		4	1
CNL	589	0%	Southeastern Bat Maternity Caves	1	2	4	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	2		5	1
CNL	7,998	0%	Triple Diamond	5	5	4	4	4	3	1	2	2	2	1	1		4	1
CNL	8,128	49%	Twelvemile Slough	3	3	4	1	3	3	2	1	4	3	1	3		4	1
CNL	12,027	0%	Upper Shoal River	1	3	2	2	3	1	4	1	2	3	1	1		2	1
CNL	11,022	24%	Upper St. Marks River Corridor	1	3	3	1	3	3	3	4	3	4	2	3		1	1
CNL	17,292	47%	Wacissa/Aucilla River Sinks	2	3	3	1	4	3	3	2	4	5	2	4	x	2	3
CNL	23,427	71%	Wekiva-Ocala Greenway	4	3	3	3	4	3	2	3	3	3	3	4	x	4	3
CNL	10,069	0%	Wolfe Creek Forest	1	1	2	2	3	1	4	1	3	2	1	1		1	1
CHR	853	0%	Battle of Wahoo Swamp	1	1	3	1	1	4	1	3	2	5	1	1		4	1
CHR	89	62%	Okeechobee Battlefield	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	2	x	4	1
CHR	568	2%	Pierce Mound Complex	2	1	4	1	1	3	1	1	2	5	2	1		1	2
CHR	145	30%	Pinelands Site Complex	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	3	1		2	1
CHR	56	12%	Three Chimneys	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	5	1	1		3	1
LTF	9,508	14%	Adams Ranch	5	5	3	3	3	2	1	3	4	3	2	2	x	4	1
LTF	11,981	0%	Arbuckle Creek Watershed	1	1	3	2	3	1	2	3	2	5	1	1		4	1
LTF	5,903	0%	Ayavalla Plantation	1	2	3	1	3	2	2	2	2	4	3	3		1	1
LTF	47,741	16%	Big Bend Swamp/Holopaw Ranch	2	2	3	2	3	3	2	2	5	2	1	3		4	1
LTF	2,460	0%	Clay Ranch	1	2	3	2	1	1	1	3	2	4	2	2	x	3	1
LTF	99,501	0%	Coastal Headwaters Longleaf Forest	2	2	2	2	3	1	4	1	5	3	0	1		1	1
LTF	9,041	0%	Conlin Lake X	1	1	3	2	3	4	2	3	4	3	3	4		4	1
LTF	2,214	0%	Eastern Scarp Ranchlands	4	3	3	2	3	1	1	3	2	2	1	1		4	1
LTF	115,647	37%	Fisheating Creek Ecosystem	3	3	3	2	3	2	3	3	6	3	2	2		5	1
LTF	25,611	0%	Gulf Hammock	1	2	3	1	3	3	3	1	4	3	2	1		4	5
LTF	16,316	0%	Horse Creek Ranch	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	1	1		4	1
LTF	6,923	0%	Hosford Chapman's Rhododendron Protection Zone	1	1	5	1	3	2	3	4	2	2	1	1		1	1
LTF	34,266	8%	Kissimmee-St. Johns River Connector	3	3	3	2	3	2	2	3	5	3	2	1		4	1
LTF	6,382	0%	Limestone Ranch	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	4	2	2		4	1
LTF	2,057	0%	Little River Conservation Area	1	1	3	1	2	2	3	2	2	3	1	2		1	1
LTF	2,326	70%	Lower Perdido River Buffer	1	1	1	3	3	1	3	1	2	3	1	2		1	1
LTF	80,384	14%	Lower Suwannee River and Gulf Watershed	2	3	2	1	2	3	4	3	4	3	1	2		2	3
LTF	108,118	2%	Matanzas to Ocala Conservation Corridor	1	2	3	2	2	2	3	2	5	2	2	3		3	3
LTF	4,944	31%	Maytown Flatwoods	2	5	3	3	2	4	4	2	5	3	2	2		3	1
LTF	12,293	0%	Mill Creek	1	1	2	1	2	3	3	3	3	2	1	1		3	1
LTF	56	56%	Millstone Plantation	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	3	1	3	3	1		1	1
LTF	32,407	21%	Myakka Ranchlands	3	2	2	2	3	2	2	3	3	3	2	3		3	1
LTF	3,289	25%	Ochlockonee River Conservation Area	1	1	5	2	3	3	2	2	3	3	2	3		1	1
LTF	7,303	0%	Old Town Creek Watershed	1	1	3	2	2	2	2	3	4	2	2	1		4	1
LTF	3,850	0%	Peace River Refuge	1	1	2	1	3	4	1	2	3	4	2	3		3	1
LTF	67,702	0%	Raiford to Osceola Greenway	2	2	2	1	2	2	5	3	5	3	1	3	x	2	1
LTF	12,515	66%	Ranch Reserve	2	4	2	2	3	1	2	3	5	2	1	1		4	1
LTF	376	0%	San Felasco Conservation Corridor	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	3	1	3	1	2		2	1
LTF	1,254	0%	Suwannee County Preservation	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	3	1	4	1	1		2	1
LTF	710	0%	West Aucilla River Buffer	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	3	2	4	1	1		1	1

*CNL - Critical Natural Lands; CHR = Critical Historical Resources; LTF = Less-Than-Fee; PRI = Partnerships & Regional Incentives; CCL = Climate Change Lands.

SC = Substantially Complete

Florida Forever Project Evaluation Comparative Analysis, November 2016 (Continued)

Category*	Remaining Project Acres	Percent Complete	Project Name	F-TRAC 2020 Statewide	F-TRAC 2020 on FL Forever Projects	Species	Communities	Surface Waters	Wetlands & Floodplain	Forestry	Aquifer Recharge	Landscape	Archaeological	Historic	Trails Network	S. Nat'l Corridor Trail Corridor	Populations with 100 ml	Climate Change Sea Level Rise
PRI	8,395	57%	Annutteliga Hammock	4	3	2	3	2	1	3	5	5	3	3	3		4	1
PRI	8,192	43%	Atlantic Ridge Ecosystem	2	2	2	3	3	2	2	2	3	2	1	3		3	1
PRI	8,395	8%	Baldwin Bay/St. Marys River	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	1	4	2	2	3		3	1
PRI	21,052	49%	Brevard Coastal Scrub Ecosystem	3	3	2	3	3	2	2	3	2	2	1	5		3	2
PRI	305	76%	Carr Farm/Price's Scrub	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	3	1	3	4	1		3	1
PRI	7,769	60%	Catfish Creek	2	2	3	3	4	3	2	3	3	2	1	1		4	1
PRI	4,429	79%	Charlotte Harbor Flatwoods	2	2	3	4	4	2	4	3	3	2	1	3		3	1
PRI	2,872	43%	Clear Creek/Whiting Field	4	2	2	3	3	1	3	1	4	3	2	3		1	1
PRI	37,221	47%	Corkscrew Regional Ecosystem Watershed	4	3	5	2	4	4	2	2	5	2	2	2		4	1
PRI	12,371	1%	Crossbar/Al Bar Ranch	1	2	3	2	3	1	3	5	3	2	1	1		4	1
PRI	307	65%	Dade County Archipelago	5	4	3	4	1	1	1	3	1	3	1	2		5	1
PRI	3,915	5%	Flagler County Blueway	3	3	2	3	4	3	1	3	2	4	2	3		3	3
PRI	6,564	59%	Florida's First Magnitude Springs	1	2	5	1	4	1	2	2	2	4	2	3	x	1	1
PRI	181,788	38%	Green Swamp	2	3	2	2	3	2	3	1	5	2	2	3		2	4
PRI	7,517	12%	Hall Ranch	1	1	2	2	4	4	2	3	3	2	2	3		4	1
PRI	13,690	31%	Heather Island/Ocklawaha River	1	1	2	2	3	2	3	2	4	2	1	2		3	1
PRI	19,468	29%	Indian River Lagoon Blueway	2	2	2	2	4	3	2	1	4	3	1	2		2	4
PRI	10,259	22%	Lafayette Forest	2	3	2	2	1	1	1	4	2	4	2	3	x	4	1
PRI	9,508	9%	Lake Santa Fe	5	4	2	4	3	2	4	3	4	3	2	3	x	2	1
PRI	4,693	0%	Lochloosa Forest	2	3	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	2	2	3		4	3
PRI	11,955	15%	Middle Chipola River	1	2	5	1	4	1	2	2	2	4	2	3	x	1	1
PRI	83,598	43%	Northeast Florida Timberlands and Watershed Reserve	2	2	2	2	3	2	3	1	5	2	2	3		2	4
PRI	9,568	74%	Pal Mar	1	1	2	2	4	4	2	3	3	2	2	3		4	1
PRI	8,446	0%	Pringle Creek Forest	1	1	2	2	3	2	3	2	4	2	1	2		3	1
PRI	9,697	59%	Pumpkin Hill Creek	2	2	2	2	4	3	2	1	4	3	1	2		2	4
PRI	1,138	3%	Rainbow River Corridor	2	3	2	2	1	1	1	4	2	4	2	3	x	4	1
PRI	14,444	57%	Sand Mountain	5	4	2	4	3	2	4	3	4	3	2	3	x	2	1
PRI	18,310	77%	Volusia Conservation Corridor	2	3	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	2	2	3		4	3
PRI	3,647	53%	Wakulla Springs Protection Zone	5	5	3	3	3	1	3	5	4	3	1	3		1	1
PRI	5,707	52%	Watermelon Pond	1	3	2	2	1	3	5	2	2	2	1	2		3	1
CCL	221	76%	Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge	5	5	4	3	4	3	1	1	1	3	1	5		3	2
CCL	1,761	52%	Caber Coastal Connector	2	5	5	2	4	5	1	1	2	4	1	3		2	2
CCL	1,186	61%	Coupon Bight/Key Deer	5	4	5	3	3	3	1	1	1	2	2	3		3	1
CCL	19,641	23%	Dickerson Bay/Bald Point	2	3	3	2	4	2	4	4	3	4	1	5		1	5
CCL	6,188	51%	Florida Keys Ecosystem	5	4	5	3	5	4	1	1	2	4	2	5		3	2
CCL	6,735	84%	Florida Springs Coastal Greenway	2	2	3	2	4	5	2	1	4	4	2	3		4	2
CCL	3,403	54%	Garcon Ecosystem	1	2	3	2	4	4	2	1	1	4	1	4		1	4
CCL	12,113	57%	Northeast Florida Blueway	2	2	2	2	5	3	2	1	3	4	2	4		3	2
CCL	79,722	49%	St. Joe Timberland	2	2	3	2	4	4	3	2	4	3	2	3	x	2	5
CCL	19,352	26%	St. Johns River Blueway	1	2	2	2	3	2	3	2	2	3	2	3		3	4
CCL	2,266	46%	Terra Ceia	2	3	2	2	4	4	1	1	1	4	1	1		3	2
CCL	1,137	12%	Tiger/Little Tiger Island	1	1	4	1	4	5	1	1	2	4	1	1		2	1
CCL	4,347	0%	West Bay Preservation Area	1	2	2	2	4	3	3	2	2	3	1	3		2	3
SC	6,274	86%	Charlotte Harbor Estuary	2	2	2	2	4	4	2	1	3	4	2	4		3	3
SC	296	90%	Escribano Point	2	1	5	2	4	5	1	1	1	5	2	1		1	2
SC	1,886	87%	Estero Bay	2	2	3	2	4	4	1	1	2	4	2	3		2	2
SC	4,569	86%	Lochloosa Wildlife	1	1	2	1	4	3	2	3	3	3	3	3		3	1
SC	73	100%	Save Our Everglades	1	5	5	2	3	3	2	3	1	3	2	1		4	1
SC	2,897	88%	South Walton County Ecosystem	3	3	2	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	1	4		2	2
SC	365	87%	Spruce Creek	4	5	3	5	3	2	1	3	1	4	4	3		3	2

*CNL = Critical Natural Lands; CHR = Critical Historical Resources; LTF = Less-Than-Fee; PRI = Partnerships & Regional Incentives; CCL = Climate Change Lands
SC = Substantially Complete

Acreage Summary

Category	Remaining Acres
Critical Natural Lands	768,141
Critical Historical Resources	1,702
Less-Than-Fee	703,079
Partnerships & Reg. Incentives	515,203
Climate Change Lands	158,072
Substantially Complete	16,162
Total	**2,162,360**

Key

5	Very High
4	High
3	Medium
2	Medium-Low
1	Low

Archaeological and Historic resource values were provided by the Florida Dept. of State, Division of Historical Resources.
Remaining acres and Percent Complete based on FF_acquired database as of 31 Oct 2016 and FNAI managed areas database as of Sep 30 2016.

There are more resources in Florida worthy of acquisition than can be acquired by the Florida Forever program.

- F-TRAC scores projects relative to the 446,300 remaining acres that are expected to be acquired on FFBOT projects.

The **F-TRAC 2020 Statewide** scenario looks statewide for the best 500,000 acres of unprotected resources – not necessarily on current projects.

- Projects are scored relative to the entire state. A project's score is not influenced by the number, size, or resource value of other projects on the FFBOT list.
- This scenario is useful for viewing projects in a statewide context, and can help inform decisions on adding or removing projects from the FFBOT list.

The **F-TRAC 2020 on FFBOT Projects** scenario looks only at the list of existing and proposed projects for the best 500,000 acres of resources.

- Projects are scored relative to one another – they are "graded on a curve". Each project's score may change based on the number, size, or resource value of other projects on the FFBOT list.
- This scenario is useful for comparing projects to each other, and can help inform decisions on project ranking.

Key	
5	Very High
4	High
3	Medium
2	Medium-Low
1	Low

Archaeological and Historic resource values were provided by the Florida Dept. of State, Division of Historical Resources.

Remaining acres and Percent Complete based on FF_acquired database as of 31 October 2016 and FNAI managed areas database as of Sep 30 2016

Florida Forever Projects Listed by County

Alachua:
Carr Farm/Price's Scrub
Lake Santa Fe
Lochloosa Forest
Lochloosa Wildlife
San Felasco Conservation Corridor
Southeastern Bat Maternity Caves
Watermelon Pond

Baker:
Camp Blanding-Raiford Greenway
Pinhook Swamp
Raiford-Osceola Greenway

Bay:
Bear Creek
Florida's First Magnitude Springs
Sand Mountain
St. Joe Timberland
West Bay Preservation Area

Bradford:
Camp Blanding-Raiford Greenway
Lake Santa Fe

Brevard:
Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge
Brevard Coastal Scrub Ecosystem
Indian River Lagoon Blueway
Maytown Flatwoods
Ranch Reserve

Broward:
No Current Projects

Calhoun:
Apalachicola River
Bear Creek
Middle Chipola River

Charlotte:
Charlotte Harbor Estuary
Charlotte Harbor Flatwoods
Hall Ranch

Citrus:
Annutteliga Hammock
Etoniah/Cross Florida Greenway
Florida Springs Coastal Greenway
Rainbow River Corridor
Southeastern Bat Maternity Caves

Clay:
Camp Blanding-Raiford Greenway
Etoniah/Cross Florida Greenway
Northeast Florida Timberlands and Watershed Reserve

Collier:
Belle Meade
Corkscrew Regional Ecosystem Watershed
Devil's Garden
Half Circle L Ranch
Save Our Everglades

Columbia:
Ichetucknee Trace
Pinhook Swamp

DeSoto:
Horse Creek Ranch
Peace River Refuge
Myakka Ranchlands

Dixie:
Lower Suwannee River and Gulf Watershed

Duval:
Baldwin Bay/St. Marys River
Northeast Florida Blueway
Northeast Florida Timberlands and Watershed Reserve
Pumpkin Hill Creek

Escambia:
Coastal Headwaters Longleaf Forest
Lower Perdido River Buffer
Perdido Pitcher Plant Prairie

Flagler:
Flagler County Blueway
Matanzas/Ocala Conservation Corridor
Northeast Florida Blueway
Pringle Creek Forest
Volusia Conservation Corridor

Franklin:
Dickerson Bay/Bald Point
Pierce Mound Complex
St. Joe Timberland

Gadsden:
Apalachicola River
Hosford Chapman's Rhododendron Protection Zone
Little River Conservation Area
St. Joe Timberland

Gilchrist:
Longleaf Pine Ecosystem
Florida's First Magnitude Springs

Glades:
Caloosahatchee Ecoscape
Fisheating Creek

Gulf:
Bear Creek
St. Joe Timberland

Hamilton:
Florida's First Magnitude Springs
Longleaf Pine Ecosystem

Hardee:
Horse Creek Ranch
Limestone Ranch
Old Town Creek Watershed

Florida Forever Projects Listed by County

Hendry:
Caloosahatchee Ecoscape
Devil's Garden

Hendry:
Half Circle L Ranch
Panther Glades
Twelvemile Slough

Hernando:
Annutteliga Hammock
Florida's First Magnitude Springs

Highlands:
Blue Head Ranch
Conlin Lake X
Bombing Range Ridge
Eastern Scarp Ranchlands
Fisheating Creek
Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem

Hillsborough: No Current Projects

Holmes: No Current Projects

Indian River:
Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge
Indian River Lagoon Blueway
Kissimmee-St. Johns River Connector
Pine Island Slough Ecosystem
Ranch Reserve

Jackson:
Apalachicola River
Florida's First Magnitude Springs
Middle Chipola River
Southeastern Bat Maternity Caves

Jefferson:
St. Joe Timberland
Upper St. Marks River Corridor
Wacissa/Aucilla River Sinks
West Aucilla River Buffer

Lafayette:
Florida's First Magnitude Springs
Lafayette Forest

Lake:
Green Swamp
Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem
Wekiva-Ocala Greenway

Lee:
Charlotte Harbor Estuary
Charlotte Harbor Flatwoods
Corkscrew Regional Ecosystem Watershed
Estero Bay
Pineland Site Complex

Leon:
Ayavalla Plantation
Florida's First Magnitude Springs
Millstone Plantation
Ochlockonee River Conservation Area
St. Joe Timberland
Upper St. Marks River Corridor
Wakulla Springs Protection Zone

Levy:
Caber Coastal Connector Tract
Etoniah/Cross Florida Greenway
Florida's First Magnitude Springs
Gulf Hammock
South Goethe
Watermelon Pond

Liberty:
Apalachicola River
Hosford Chapman's Rhododendron Protection Zone
St. Joe Timberland

Madison:
Florida's First Magnitude Springs
Hixtown Swamp
San Pedro Bay

Manatee:
Terra Ceia
Myakka Ranchlands

Marion:
Bear Hammock
Carr Farm/Price's Scrub
Etoniah/Cross Florida Greenway
Florida's First Magnitude Springs
Heather Island/Ocklawaha River
Longleaf Pine Ecosystem
Mill Creek
Rainbow River Corridor
South Goethe
Southeastern Bat Maternity Caves

Martin:
Atlantic Ridge Ecosystem
Indian River Lagoon Blueway
Pal-Mar

Miami-Dade: Dade County Archipelago

Monroe:
Coupon Bight/Key Deer
Florida Keys Ecosystem
North Key Largo Hammocks

Nassau:
Baldwin Bay/St. Marys River
Northeast Florida Timberlands and Watershed Reserve
Tiger Island/Little Tiger Island

Okaloosa:
Shoal River Buffer

Florida Forever Projects Listed by County

Okeechobee: Kissimmee-St. Johns River Connector
Okeechobee Battlefield
Triple Diamond

Orange: Wekiva-Ocala Greenway

Osceola: Adams Ranch
Big Bend Swamp/Holopaw Ranch
Bombing Range Ridge
Lake Hatchineha Watershed
Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem
Osceola Pine Savannas
Pine Island Slough Ecosystem
Ranch Reserve

Palm Beach: Pal-Mar

Pasco: Crossbar / Al Bar Ranch
Green Swamp

Pinellas: No Current Projects

Polk: Bombing Range Ridge
Catfish Creek
Green Swamp
Lake Hatchineha Watershed
Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem
Old Town Creek Watershed

Putnam: Clay Ranch
Etoniah/Cross Florida Greenway
Matanzas/Ocala Conservation Corridor

St. Johns: Matanzas/Ocala Conservation Corridor
Northeast Florida Blueway
St. Johns River Blueway

St. Lucie: Indian River Lagoon Blueway

Santa Rosa: Clear Creek / Whiting Field
Wolfe Creek Forest
Coastal Headwaters Longleaf Forest
Garcon Ecosystem
Escribano Point

Sarasota: Charlotte Harbor Estuary
Myakka Ranchlands

Seminole: Wekiva-Ocala Greenway

Sumter: Battle of Wahoo Swamp
Southeastern Bat Maternity Caves

Suwannee: Florida's First Magnitude Springs
Suwannee County Preservation

Taylor: San Pedro Bay
St. Joe Timberland
Wacissa/Aucilla River Sinks

Union: Raiford-Osceola Greenway

Volusia: Flagler County Blueway
Indian River Lagoon Blueway
Longleaf Pine Ecosystem
Spruce Creek
Three Chimneys
Volusia Conservation Corridor
Wekiva-Ocala Greenway

Wakulla: Dickerson Bay/Bald Point
Florida's First Magnitude Springs
St. Joe Timberland
Upper St. Marks River Corridor
Wakulla Springs Protection Zone

Walton: Florida's First Magnitude Springs
Natural Bridge Creek
South Walton County Ecosystem
St. Joe Timberland
Upper Shoal River

Washington: Florida's First Magnitude Springs
Sand Mountain
St. Joe Timberland



“The only trouble with the movement for the preservation of our forests is that it has not gone nearly far enough, and it has not begun soon enough.”

-- President Teddy Roosevelt