

Exhibit D

Proximity to Significant Managed Areas



Florida Department of Natural Resources
Map Date: 8/17/2015
Map Scale: 1:50,000
Coordinate System: Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM)
Zone 17 North
Datum: North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83)

Charlotte and Lee Counties BABCOCK RANCH PRESERVE - SIGNIFICANT MANAGED AREAS

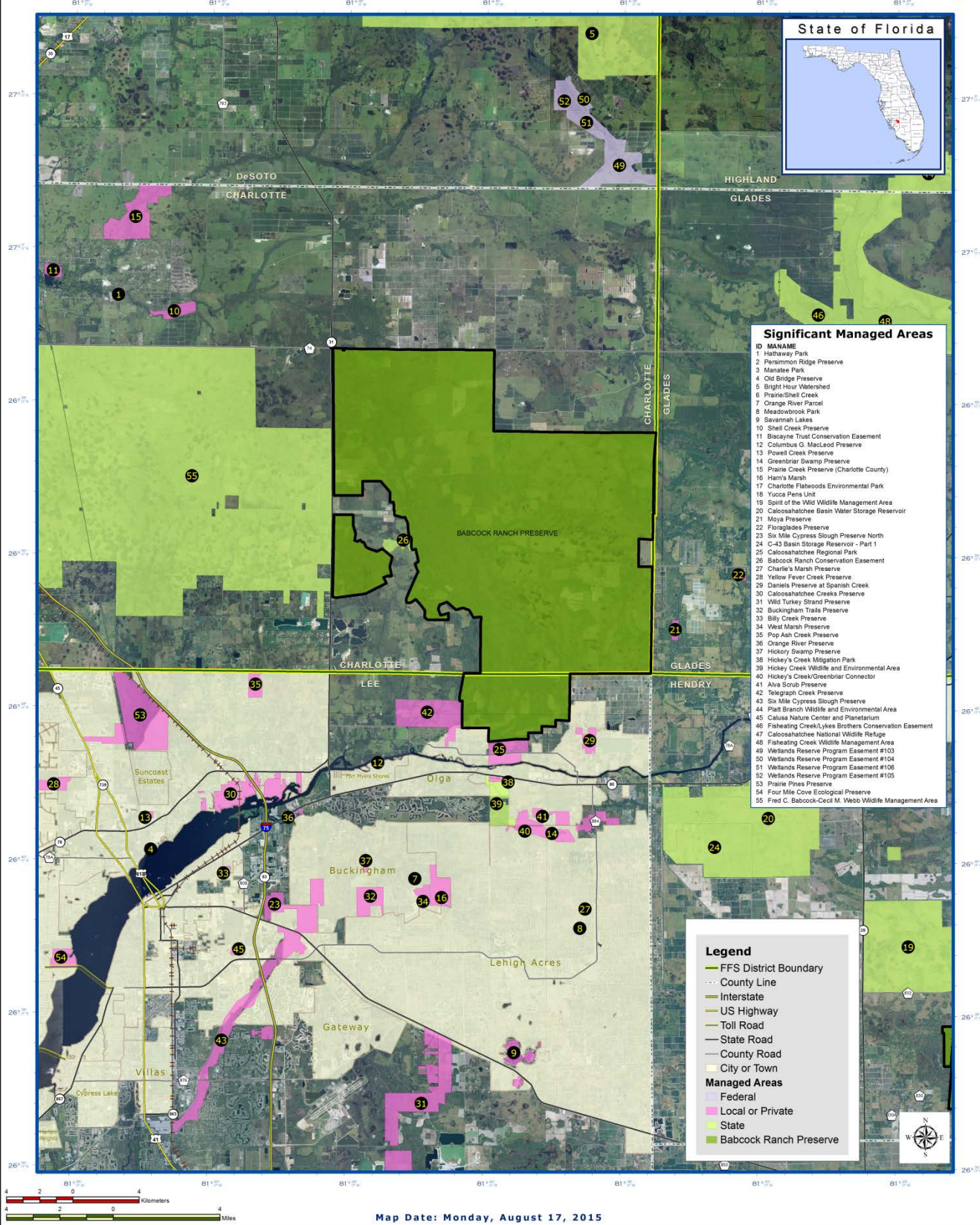


Exhibit E

Florida Forever Projects in Charlotte County and Lee County

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.

Charlotte Harbor, one of the largest and most productive estuaries in Florida, supports an important recreational and commercial fishery, but is rapidly being surrounded by cities and residential developments, which could harm this important resource. By conserving flatwoods and prairies behind the mangrove swamps and salt marshes along Charlotte and Placida Harbors, the Cape Haze/Charlotte Harbor project will help preserve the water quality of the estuary, protect habitat for the Florida manatee and other rare wildlife, and provide residents of and visitors to the area with opportunities for boating, fishing, and other recreational pursuits.

The Myakka Estuary project will protect the largest natural area left around northern Charlotte Harbor, conserving flatwoods, scrub, and salt marshes that support bald eagles, sandhill cranes, scrub jays, and manatees. The project will also help protect an important fishery and provide residents of, and visitors to, the rapidly growing Charlotte Harbor area with opportunities for hiking, camping, and other recreational pursuits.

Manager

Division of 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 (aka Division of Forestry/DOF), 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, salt marsh, and salt flats, but there are some mesic flatwoods. The project area offers habitat for

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
Florida Sandhill Crane	G5T2T3/S2S3
Wood Stork	G4/S2
Bachman's Sparrow	G3/S3
Crested Caracara	G5/S2
Florida Long-tailed Weasel	G5T3/S3
Roseate Spoonbill	G5/S2
19 rare species are associated with the project	

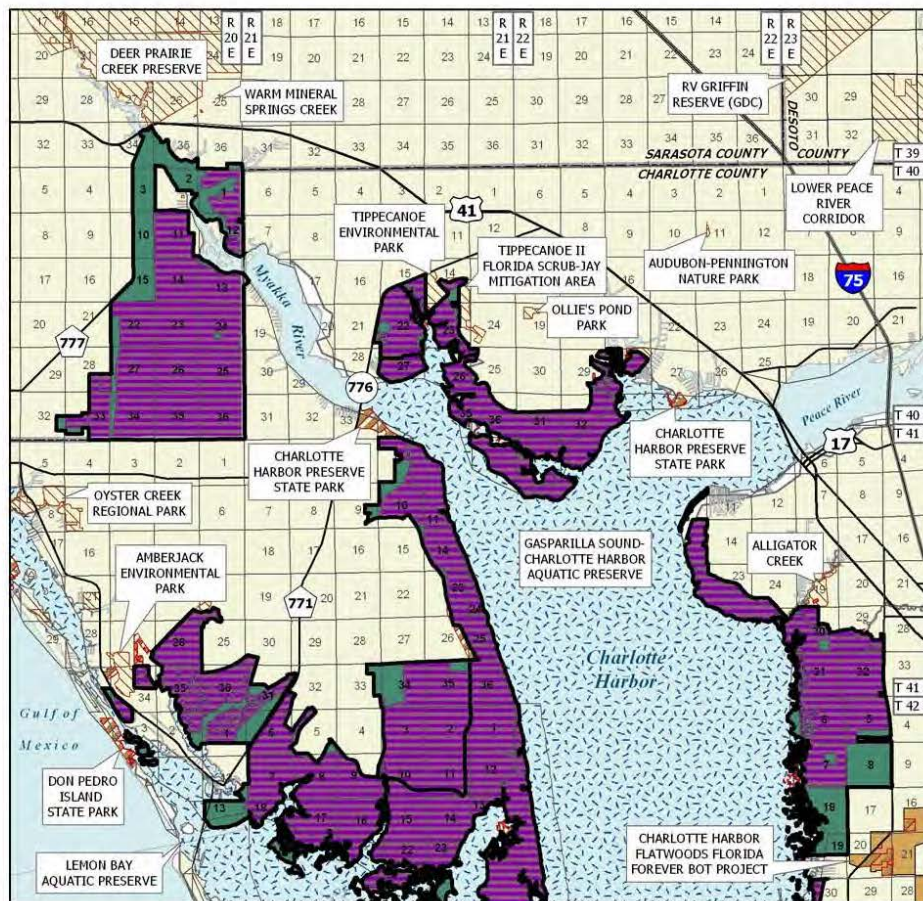
Charlotte Harbor Estuary (includes Charlotte Harbor, Charlotte Harbor Additions, Cape Haze/Charlotte Harbor, Myakka Estuary)

Original Project Placed on List	1972
Project Area (GIS Acres)	45,200
Acres Acquired (GIS)	38,391
at a Cost of	\$35,040,125
Acres Remaining (GIS)	6,874
Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$9,078,167
Note: 2,260 acres adjustment/removal due to residential/commercial structures or infrastructure.	

Charlotte Harbor Estuary



Charlotte Harbor Estuary



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

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MAY 2010

Charlotte Harbor Estuary

several rare species, and directly influences the water quality of Charlotte Harbor. There are two shell midden mound archaeological sites known from the project. Regulations notwithstanding, the area is threatened by dredging and filling from residential development.

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 the addition of 840 acres (aka 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 ten parcels in 9 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 11/20/1992, the Land Acquisition Advisory Council (LAAC) approved the addition of 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 3/9/1994, 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.

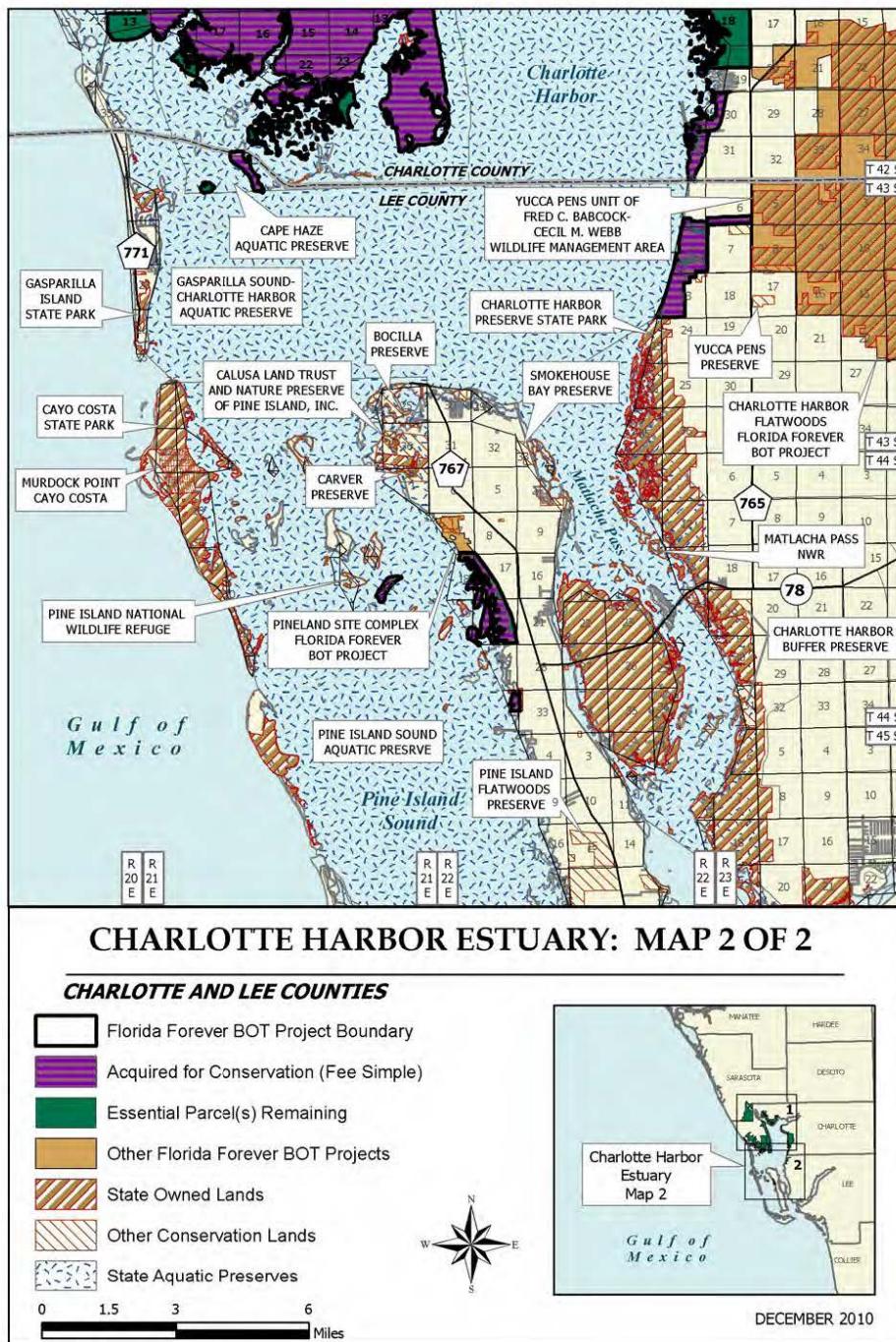
On 7/14/1995, the LAAC approved a 750-acre addition with a taxable value of \$953,918. The Southwest Florida Water Management District (SWFWMD) sponsored the addition.

On 10/15/1998, 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 12/9/1999, the LAMAC transferred this project to the Substantially Complete group.

On 4/6/2001, 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 12/5/2001, the ARC combined the Cape Haze/Charlotte Harbor project with the 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.

Charlotte Harbor Estuary



Charlotte Harbor Estuary

On 6/12/2009 ARC approved a 79 acre addition owned by Burnt Store Land Group, LLC.

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

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 BEL 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

Charlotte Harbor Estuary

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. Initial activities will include securing the sites, providing public and fire management access, inventorying resources, removing trash, and eradicating exotic plants. The project's natural resources, and threatened and endangered plants and animals, will be inventoried to provide the basis for a management plan. The 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 2/27/2012

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 pines are home to red-cockaded woodpeckers, black bears, and bald eagles, and an occasional Florida panther ranges the area. The largest population of the rare beautiful pawpaw grows here. Several drainage ditches flow through these flatwoods into the Charlotte Harbor Aquatic Preserve. The Charlotte Harbor Flatwoods project will protect these flatwoods and connect the Charlotte Harbor State Buffer Preserve with the Babcock-Webb Wildlife Management Area, helping to protect both of these managed areas and the waters of the Aquatic Preserve.

Manager

Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (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.

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 10/15/1998, LAMAC removed 165 acres and added them to the Charlotte Harbor project.

On 2/11/1999, the Council added 333 acres, and on 10/21/1999, 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.

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	G3/S3
Bald Eagle	G5/S3
Wood Stork	G4/S2
Florida Beargrass	G3/S3
Sherman's Fox Squirrel	G5T3/S3
Florida Long-tailed Weasel	G5T3/S3
Roseate Spoonbill	G5/S2
14 rare species are associated with the project	

Placed on List 1992

Project Area (GIS Acres) 19,559

Acres Acquired (GIS) 15,653

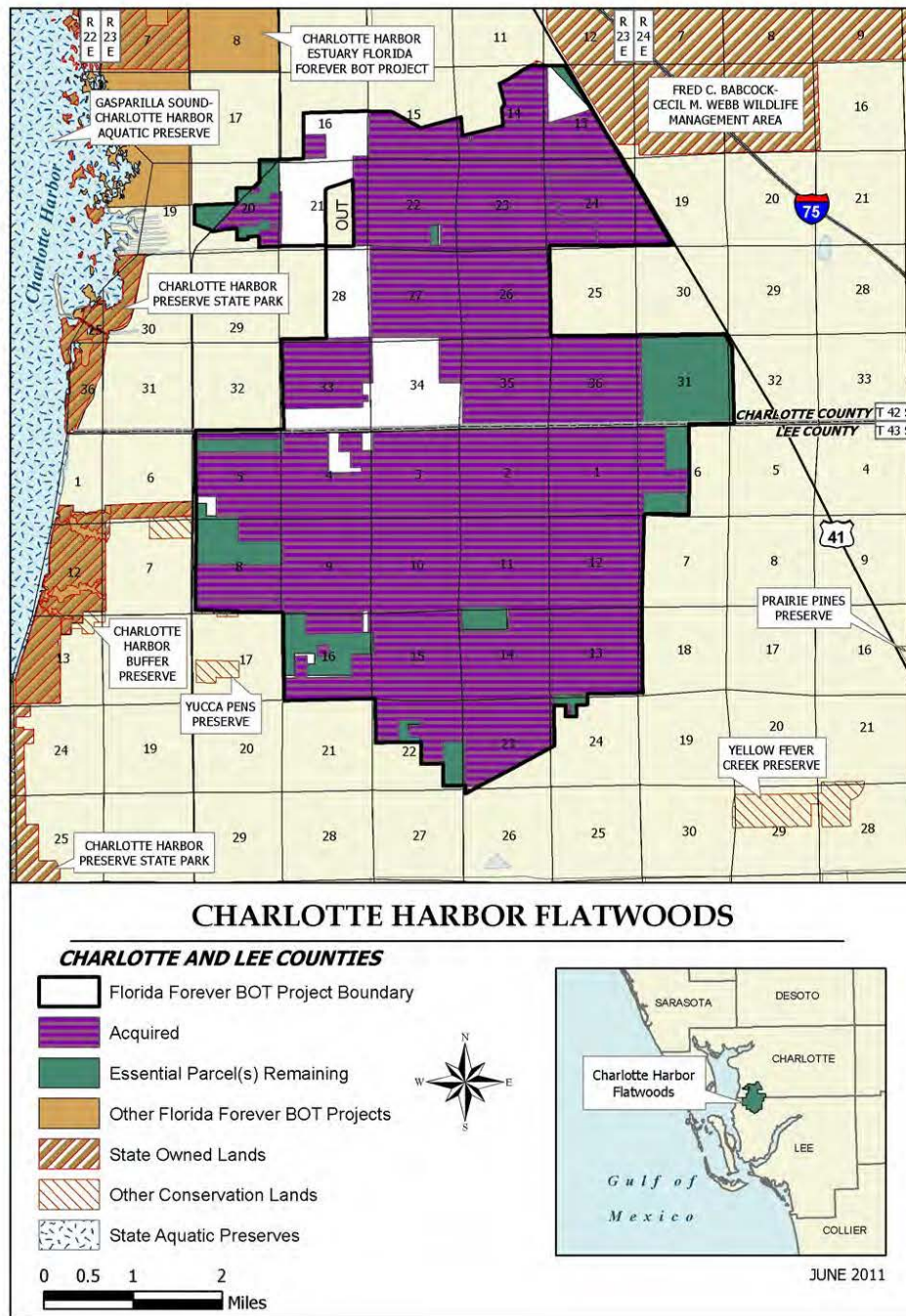
at a Cost of \$36,828,279

Acres Remaining (GIS) 3,906

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

Note: 2,352 acres were removed from the project at the land-owner's request plus 683 isolated/disturbed acres were removed. In 2009.

Charlotte Harbor Flatwoods



Charlotte Harbor Flatwoods

On 2/26/09 FWC purchased 37.63 acres (Yucca Pens) for \$298,000 from Allcoat, Inc. to add to Babcock Webb WMA.

On 6/12/2009 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.

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 2/27/2012

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

Corkscrew Regional Ecosystem Watershed

Lee and Collier 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. 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 2/7/1990, the Land Acquisition Advisory Council (LAAC) added the Corkscrew Regional Ecosystem Watershed (CREW) project to the Conservation and Recreation Lands (CARL) Priority list. This acquisition, sponsored by the SFWMD, consisted of approximately 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 11/20/1992, LAAC amended the project design to allow matching funds anywhere within the project for "new" acquisitions (those acquired after 11/20/92) by its partners Lee County and the SFWMD.

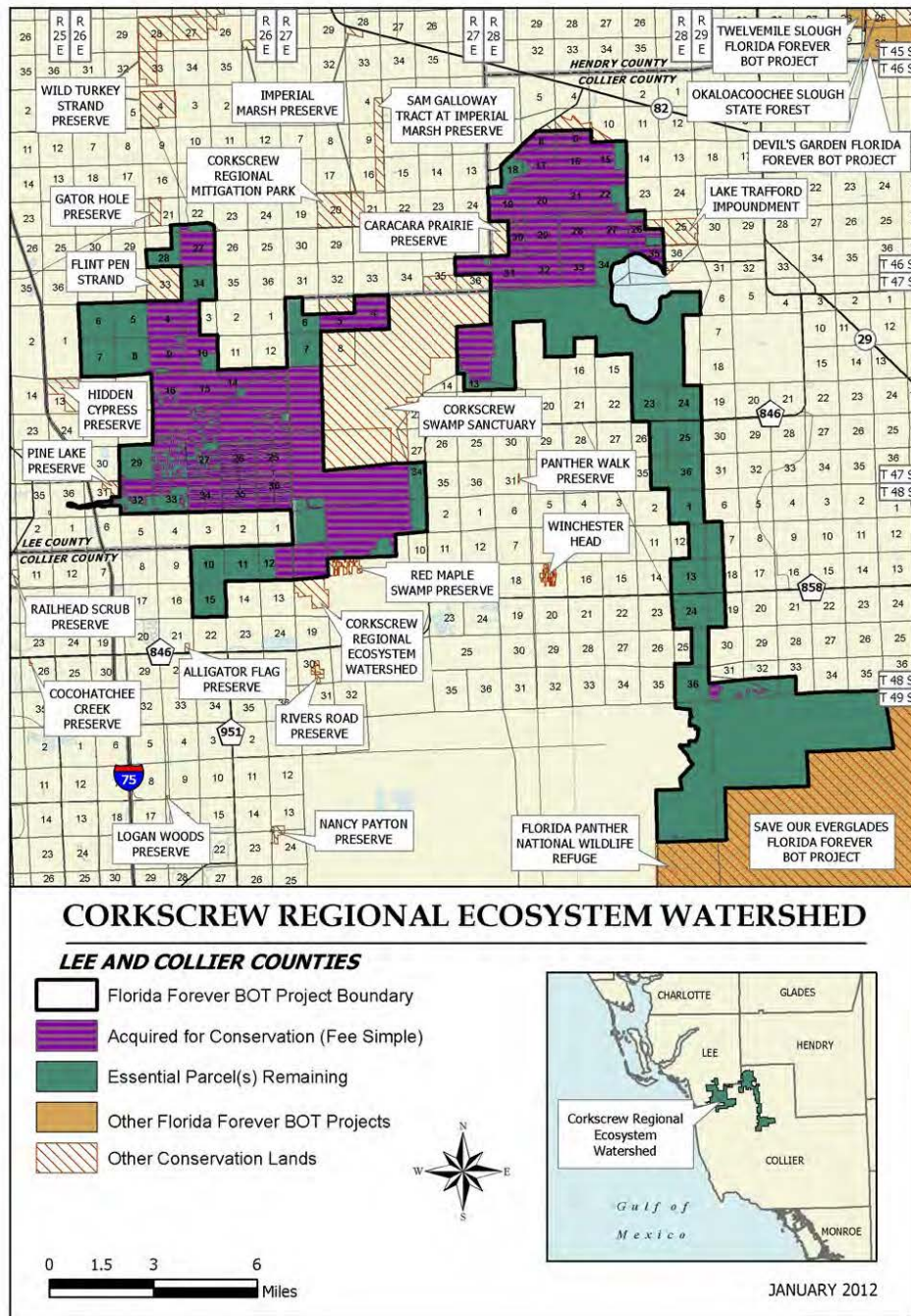
On 9/20/1993, the LAAC approved a 3,182-acre

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
Great Egret	G5/S4
11 rare species are associated with the project	

Placed on List	1991
Project Area (GIS Acres)	69,349
Acres Acquired (GIS)	38,817*
at a Cost of	\$94,659,111*
Acres Remaining (GIS)	38,532
with 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



Corkscrew Regional Ecosystem Watershed

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 10/30/1995, 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 12/5/1996, 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 12/9/1999, 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 6/6/2002, 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 2/2009 Collier County purchased 2,499 acres known as Pepper Ranch for \$32,525,080; in 10/2009 Lee County purchased approximately 15 acres/\$136,500 from their 20/20 program; and SFWMD donated 10 acres to FWC in same month. Following acres were purchased by SFWMD: 6/2009 and 11/2009 (58 GIS ac./\$661,250); 3 easement tracts (15) were donated by Bonita Springs Utility Co.; 11/2010 (191 ac./\$3,828,890); 12/210 (5 ac./\$75,000).

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 9/6/1994. 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.

Corkscrew Regional Ecosystem Watershed

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

Updated 2/28/2012

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.

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.

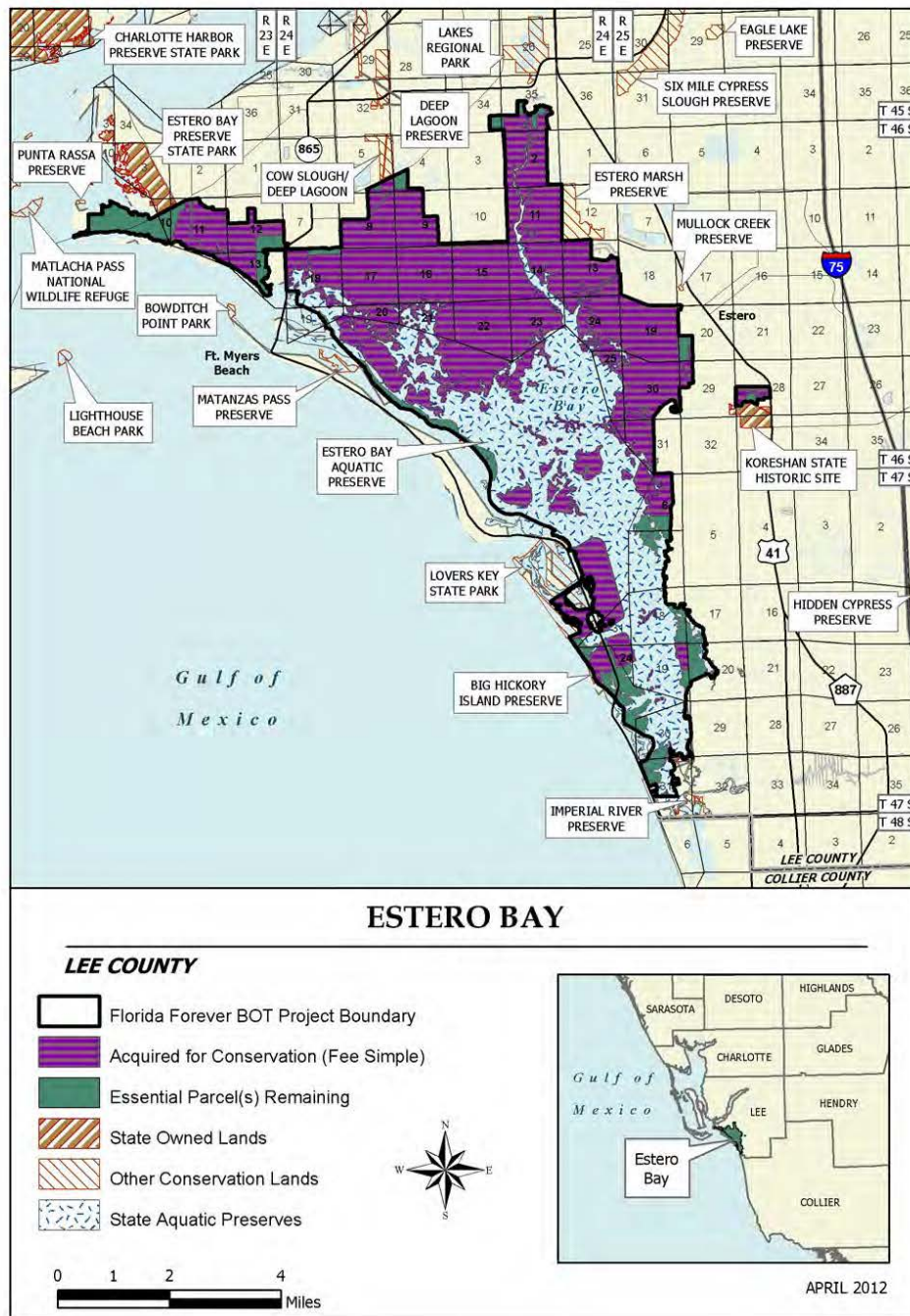
On 10/15/1998, the LAMAC revised the designation of the following parcels to essential: Boone, Haywood/Staffile Trust, Zemel, TNC, Rubin, Kagin, Bigelow, C. Bigelow, Cape Corp., ADP Chimney, Marsh and Chitwood, Francisco, Goldberg, and Helmerich. On 2/5/1998, and March 20, 1998, the Council added 302 acres and 1,586 acres, respectively. The Council deleted 932 acres at the March meeting.

On 10/17/2000, The Acquisition and Restoration Council (ARC) added 160 acres to the project. The additions were made to complete ownerships that were partially included.

Estero Bay FNAI Elements	
Manatee	G2/S2
Florida Black Bear	G5T2/S2
Eastern Indigo Snake	G3/S3
Gopher Tortoise	G3/S3
Bird Rookery	GNR/SNR
Sanibel Lovegrass	G5T1/S1
Giant Orchid	G2G3/S2
Spiny Hackberry	G4/S1
Iguana Hackberry	G5/S1
Red Stopper	G5/S1
Wood Stork	G4/S2
Reddish Egret	G4/S2
24 rare species are associated with the project	

Placed on List	1985
Project Area (GIS Acres)	14,267
Acres Acquired (GIS)	11,908
at a Cost of	\$54,461,790
Acres Remaining (GIS)	2,359
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$6,943,661*
Note: 433 acres were removed 10/2009 due to residential/commercial/infrastructure development.	

Estero Bay



On 12/6/2001, this project was moved from the Florida Forever "B" list to the "A" list.

On 2/6/2004, the Council added a 98-acre parcel on the Estero River to the boundaries of the project. At the 8/20/2004 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 10/9/2009, ARC recommended for removal from the boundary 7 sites of 88 individual parcels containing residential/commercial structures or infrastructure, totaling 433 acres with a just tax assessed value of \$63,958,330.

On 4/21/2010, 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.

Coordination

Approximately 316 acres were acquired through donation from The Nature Conservancy in 1986. Along with TNC, the Office of 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 4/12/2012

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 (FWCC).

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 4/6/2001, the Council transferred this project to the "B" Grouping.

Coordination

The FWCC is considered an acquisition partner on this project.

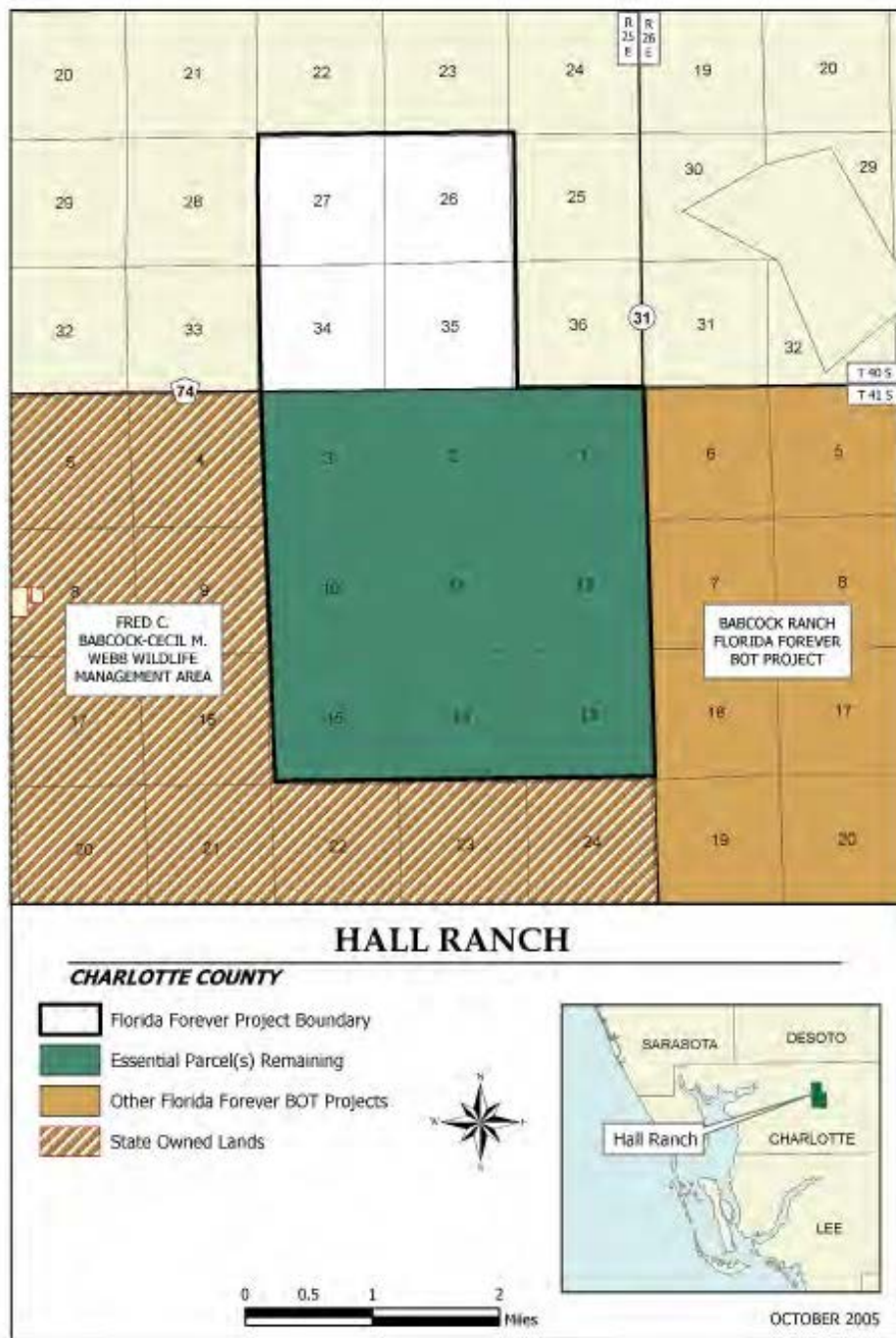
Management Policy Statement

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 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

Placed on List	1997
Project Area (GIS Acres)	8,519
Acres Acquired (GIS)	0
at a Cost of	\$0
Acres Remaining (GIS)	8,519
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of \$4,997,720	

Hall Ranch	
FNAI Elements	
Florida Black Bear	G5T2/S2
Crested Caracara	G5/S2
Sherman's Fox Squirrel	G5T3/S3
3 rare species are associated with the project	

Hall Ranch



Hall Ranch

resources; restore 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 FWCC is recommended as Manager.

Conditions affecting intensity of management The Hall Ranch proposal generally includes lands that will require moderate to intensive resource management including frequent fire, roller chopping and some timber management to open the thicker pine stands. The primary management needed for the perpetuation of the natural communities on the area would involve continuing the frequent fire regime already established and control of human access. Additional management projects will involve gradual restoration of improved pasture and agricultural fields into native habitat. On portions of existing disturbed areas, native and non-native agronomic plantings may be used to benefit both game and nongame wildlife on the area and to promote special hunting and wildlife viewing opportunities for the general public. Development of facilities, as on all wildlife management areas, would be kept to the minimum level necessary to assure quality recreational experience for those members of the public interested in less infrastructure and other disturbance factors.

Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure During the first year after acquisition, emphasis will be placed on site security, posting boundaries, public access, fire management, resource inventory and removal of existing refuse. A conceptual management plan will be developed by the FWCC, describing the goals and objectives of future resource management.

Long-range plans will stress ecosystem management and 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%), cypress domes/strands (4%) and xeric hammock (2%). Where appropriate and practical, these resources will be managed using acceptable silvicultural practices as recommended by the 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% of the Hall Ranch consists of pine flatwoods that could be managed to offset operational costs. Future revenue from timber resources will depend on successful reforestation and management of already existing pine stands. Another revenue source would include cattle grazing which would help reduce fuel loads and provide fire line maintenance by the lessee. Additional revenue would be generated from sales of hunting licenses, fishing licenses, wildlife management area stamps and other special hunting stamps and other user fees.

Cooperators in management activities The FWCC will cooperate with other state and local government agencies in managing the area.

Updated 2/23/2012

Management Cost Summary/FWC		
Category	Startup	Recurring
Fund Source	CARL/SGTF	CARL/SGTF
Salary	\$59,415	\$59,415
OPS	\$5,000	\$5,000
Expense	\$32,000	\$32,000
OCO	\$48,128	\$0
FCO	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$139,543	\$86,415

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 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

Pineland Site Complex FNAI Elements
no rare species are associated with the project

a research and educational center on the site.

Acquisition Planning

Essential parcels include all ownerships except: American Bible Church, Sapp, Samadani, and Celec. Several houses, built on significant archaeological mounds, are included within the project boundary. These tracts with improvements should be acquired, if possible. If not, life-estates should be pursued. One tract has been acquired with Emergency Archaeological Trust funds. Another is being negotiated as a conservation easement. Negotiations on the core parcel have begun.

On 10/15/1998, the LAMAC revised the designation of the following parcels to essential: The Cloisters and Jessy Chris. On 12/10/2010, ARC voted to move this project from the Critical Natural Lands category to a new category called, "Critical Historical Resources."

Coordination

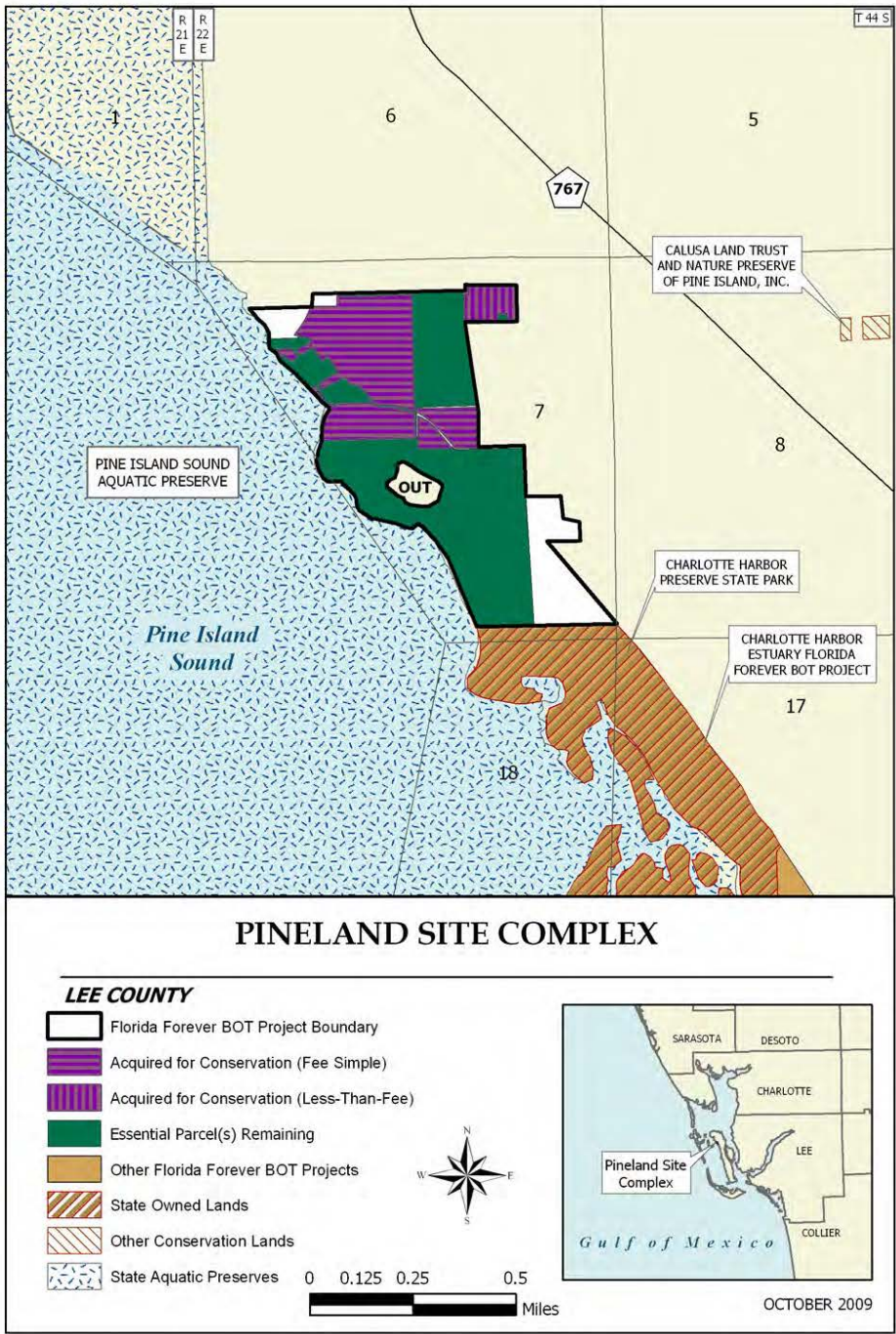
The Archeological Conservancy was an intermediary in the acquisition of the acreage that has been acquired. In addition, the University of Florida Foundation, Lee County, and Calusa Land Trust are considered partners on this project.

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 with

Placed on List	1996
Project Area (GIS Acres)	211
Acres Acquired (GIS)	63
at a Cost of	\$1,355,000
Acres Remaining (GIS)	148
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$1,308,148

Pineland Site Complex



Pineland Site Complex

opportunities to learn about the prehistoric inhabitants of Pine Island.

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

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

Management Prospectus

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

Manager The University of Florida Foundation is recommended as the lead manager.

Conditions affecting intensity of management needs will include maintenance (fences, weed and exotic plant control, etc.) and security (periodic patrol of the more remote wetlands areas, active surveillance of the central site area).

Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure Within the first year after acquisition, initial or intermediate activities will concentrate on site security, resource

inventory, and property maintenance (cleaning up of dumped materials, exotic plant eradication, etc.). A master plan (now being drafted) will be in place to guide a phased development process leading to a permanent research/education center open regularly to the public within five years. Initial development will concentrate on public safety, security, and resources assessment, including inventory of endangered and threatened species. A plan for conservation and enhancement of significant habitats identified in this process will be developed.

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

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

Updated 2/27/2012

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