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Management Prospectus

Longleaf Pine Ecosystem

Hamilton, Gilchrist, Volusia and Marion 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 non-motorized 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 species considered rare. 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.

Manager

Florida Forest Service/FFS (aka Division of Forestry/DOF), 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. The Office

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% 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.

Longleaf Pine Ecosystem FNAI Elements	
Red-cockaded Woodpecker	G3/S2
Florida Scrub-jay	G2/S2
Florida Black Bear	G5T2/S2
Eastern Indigo Snake	G3/S3
Gopher Tortoise	G3/S3
Florida Mouse	G3/S3
Longspurred Mint	G1/S1
Sand Butterfly Pea	G2Q/S2
Giant Orchid	G2G3/S2
Incised Groove-bur	G3/S2
Short-tailed Hawk	G4G5/S1
Scrub Stylisma	G3/S3
24 rare species are associated with the project	

Placed on List 1993

Project Area (GIS Acres) 21,429

Acres Acquired (GIS) 11,736*

at a Cost of \$30,408,180

Acres Remaining (GIS) 9,693

with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of \$20,329,303

* includes 54 acres at Caraway Lake acquired by the Florida Audubon Society in 1990.

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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. Acquisition work is scheduled to begin in early 1999 on the Maverick, Davis, and Guy tracts. The BlueSpring (1,978 acres) site consists of one owner (acquired, through TNC).

On 12/3/1998, LAMAC transferred the Deland Ridge and Chassahowitzka Sandhill sites to the Negotiation Impasse group.

On 7/29/1999, the Council added the 3,040 acre Ross Prairie Addition project to the Longleaf Pine Ecosystem project (Priority Group). On 12/9/1999 the Council approved the Bell Ridge project to be added to the Longleaf Pine Ecosystem project.

On 8/13/2010 ARC approved a 3,612-acre (\$528,396,412 just value) reduction to the project boundary due to residential/commerical/infrastructure disturbances.

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; 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 wild-life 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 DOF 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).

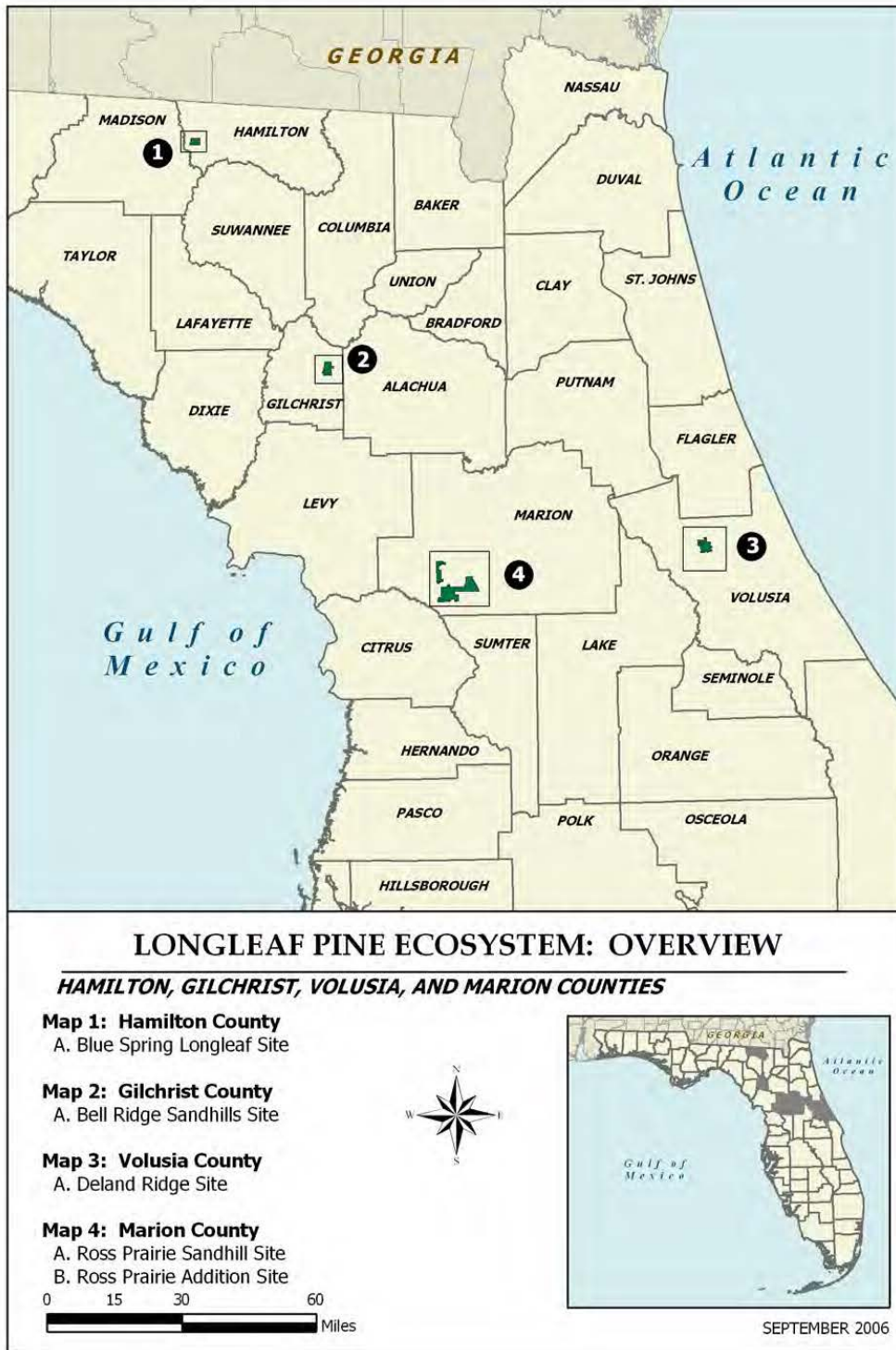
Bell Ridge: The FFS will manage the project under a multiple use management regime consistent with the State Forest system.

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

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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

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 recreational activities that are 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 in a manner mimicking natural lightning-season fires, using existing firelines, natural firebreaks, existing roads, or foam lines for control, when possible; strictly limit timber harvesting in mature stands; and monitor management activities to ensure that they are actually conserving resources. Managers will 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 proposal 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 encompasses approximately 3,500 acres in Gilchrist, Florida. The site is located approximately 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.

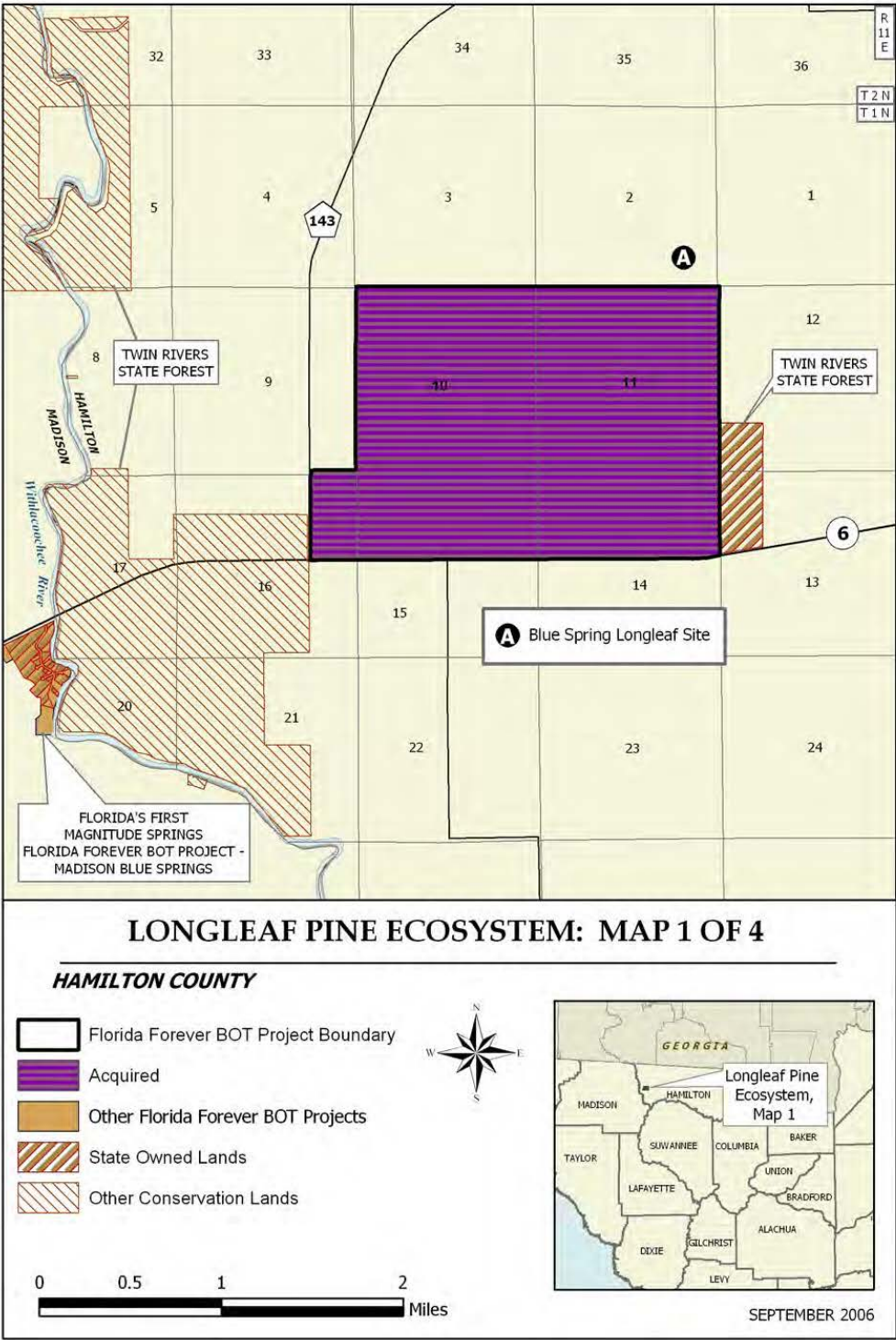
Qualifications for State Designation The major community represented on this project is sandhill. The project's size and diversity makes it desirable for use and management as a State Forest. Management by the FFS as a State Forest is contingent upon the state acquiring fee simple title to the entire 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 Waccasassa 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 intermediate management efforts will concentrate on site security, public and fire

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

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 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.

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

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is due to expire in 2005. It is not anticipated that the lease will 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 easily burned or altered. It is anticipated that some of the existing roads will be used as multi-use trails for hiking, horse back riding and off road 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 Source of Funds	1995/96 CARL	1996/97 CARL	1997/98 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 Source of Funds	Startup CARL	Recurring CARL
Salary	\$0	\$0
OPS	\$0	\$0
Expense	\$7,000	\$5,000
OCO	\$0	\$0
FCO	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$7,000	\$5,000

Updated 2/23/2012

Florida's First Magnitude Springs

Walton, Washington, Bay, Jackson, Wakulla, Leon, Hamilton, Madison, Suwannee, Lafayette, Levy, Marion and Hernando 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, Fannin, 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 (NFWFMD) (Gainer Springs); Suwannee River Water Management District (SRWMD) (Fanning Springs, Falmouth Springs); and Lafayette County (Lafayette Blue Springs).

General Description

Because of the thick, water-filled limestone underlying it, Florida has more large springs (including river rises and karst windows) than any other state or even country. Those discharging an average of 100 cubic feet of water per second or more are called first-magnitude springs. The 33 recognized springs in Florida are scattered in the northern peninsula and the eastern panhandle where the limestones of the Floridan Aquifer arch close to the surface. Each day, these 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.

Public Use

The project sites are designated for use as state parks,

Florida's First Magnitude Springs FNAI Elements	
Manatee	G2/S2
Florida Scrub-jay	G2/S2
Florida Black Bear	G5T2/S2
Gopher Tortoise	G3/S3
<i>Marianna Columbine</i>	G5T1Q/S1
Withlacoochee Tiny Sand-loving Scarab	G1/S1
Woodville Karst Cave Crayfish	G1/S1
Coastal Lowland Cave Crayfish	G1G2/S1S2
Gulf Moccasinshell	G2/S1
Oval Pigtoe	G2/S1S2
<i>Ashe's Magnolia</i>	G2/S2
<i>Sand Butterfly Pea</i>	G2Q/S2
43 rare species are associated with the project	

Placed on List	1991
Project Area (Acres)	14,175
Acres Acquired (GIS)	8,404*
at a Cost of	\$104,192,527*
Acres Remaining (GIS)	5,771
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of \$13,133,020	
* 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

geological sites and wildlife and environmental areas, with high recreational potential for swimming, canoeing, camping and nature appreciation.

Acquisition Planning

On 12/7/1990, 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 make up the project: Falmouth Spring (Suwannee County, 75 acres, 1 parcel, 1 landowner, tav \$45,000), Fannin 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 Fannin Springs. A lead manager has not been determined for Falmouth Springs. The lead manager is still unclear for Gainer Springs; however, the NFWMD and Bay County both expressed interest. A portion of the Fannin Springs sites have been acquired. The NFWMD has acquired 214 acres of the Gainer Springs sites.

On 6/28/1991, 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 12/10/1992, 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 NFWMD will manage the 214-acre Harder tract that it acquired.

On 10/30/1995, 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 12/3/1998, the Land Acquisition Management Advisory Council (LAMAC) transferred the St. Marks Springs, River Sink Spring, Fannin Springs, and Gainer Springs sites to the Negotiation Impasse group.

On 7/29/1999, the LAMAC approved a fee-simple, 65-acre addition (Madison Blue Springs) in Madison County to the project boundary. It was sponsored by the landowners' representative, contains 45 parcels, 22 landowners, and a taxable value of \$604,000. The addition was designated as essential and added to the Priority portion of the project. Madison County will manage. Approximately 44 acres have been acquired.

On 8/22/2000, 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 4/18/2003, 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. On 4/18/2003, the ARC approved a fee-simple, 4,552-acre addition (Silver Springs Addition) north of Silver

Florida's First Magnitude Springs

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 if acquired. On 8/15/2003, 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 10/17/2003, 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 12/5/2003, 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 if acquired.

On 10/15/2004, 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 10/13/2006, the 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 Forest if acquired. In 2004, 159 acres were acquired.

In 7/2007, the BOT acquired 4,471 acres of the Avatar property in Marion County.

On 2/25/2009, the BOT acquired 54.74 acres from the Rakestraw family in the St. Marks Site.

On 1/6/2010, FFS purchased approximately 1 acre for

\$16,065 from Kaiser/TNC in the Indian Lake State Forest. On 5/11/2010, FFS purchased 0.12 of an acre for \$2,550. FFS will manage both purchases. In 7/2010 FFS purchased two parcels (.23 for \$5,100 and .12 for \$2,800) and will manage both. In 10/2010 FFS purchased 5 parcels (Silver spring Addition--Bloom, Dinkins, Dupras, Hanson, Szymialis ownerships) totalling 1/2 acre for a combined \$10,200 and will manage all. In 11/2010 FFS purchased and will manage 2 parcels (Silver Spring Addition--Stovall, Landry) or .29 acre for \$6,375.

On 5/2/2011, FFS purchased and will manage .23 acre (Jean & Giselle Raymond-\$12,000). On 8/3/2011, 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 11/15/2011, FFS purchased to manage .23 acres in Indian Lake State Forest (Potter-\$5,100).

Coordination

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

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springhead, which is part of the Chassahowitzka WMA; Jackson County (Jackson Blue Springs); U.S. Forest Service (River Sink Springs); DRP (St. Marks, Fannin, Troy, Gainer Springs, and Madison County Blue Springs); Walton County (Morrison Springs); Leon County (Church Sink); Marion County (Silver Springs); FFS (Hardee Springs); OGT (Fanning Springs); NW-FWMD (Gainer Springs); SRWMD (Fannin Springs, Falmouth Springs); and Lafayette County (Lafayette Blue Springs).

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

Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of 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 1992-93 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 4/12/2012

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.

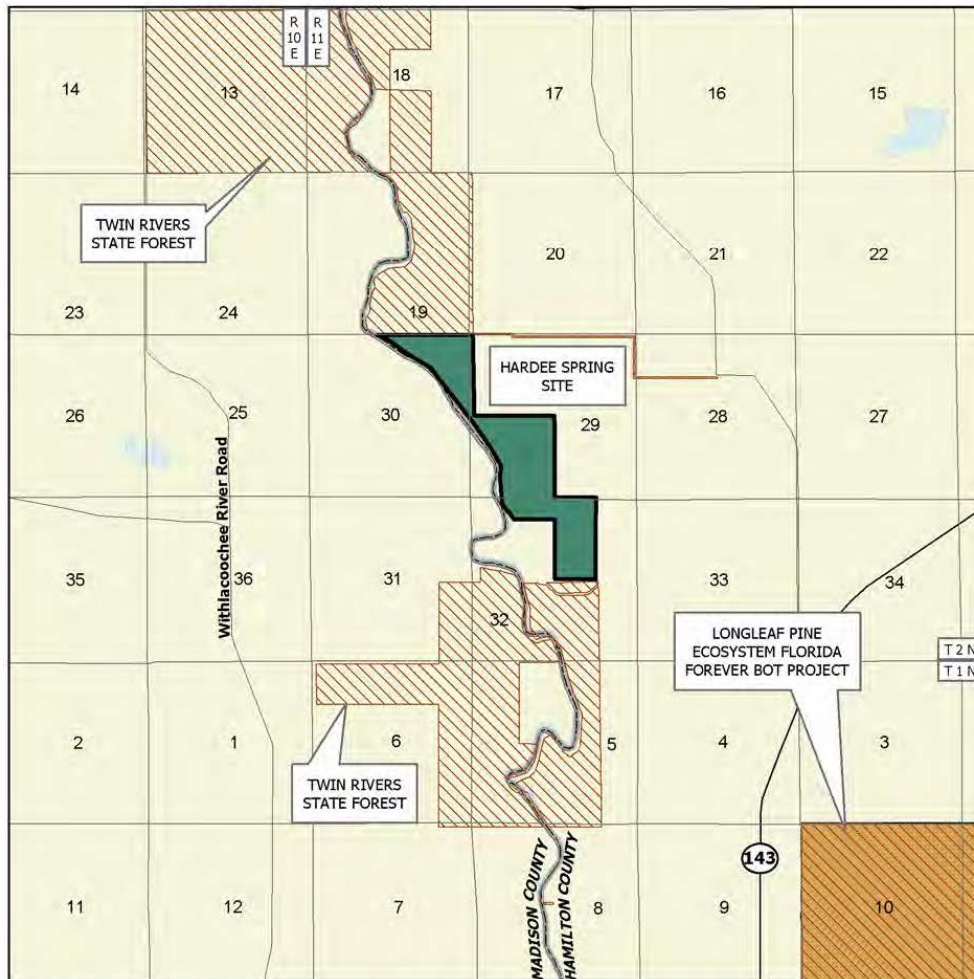
DRP—St. Marks

Category Source of Funds	Startup Federal	Recurring Federal	Startup CARL	Recurring CARL
Salary	\$0	\$5,000	\$22,167	\$22,167
OPS	\$0	\$0	\$7,280	\$7,280
Expense	\$3,000	\$5,000	\$5,424	\$5,424
OCO	\$0	\$0	\$6,978	\$6,978
FCO	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$3,000	\$10,000	\$41,849	\$41,849

Florida's First Magnitude Springs



Florida's First Magnitude Springs



FLORIDA'S FIRST MAGNITUDE SPRINGS: MAP 8 OF 15

HAMILTON COUNTY

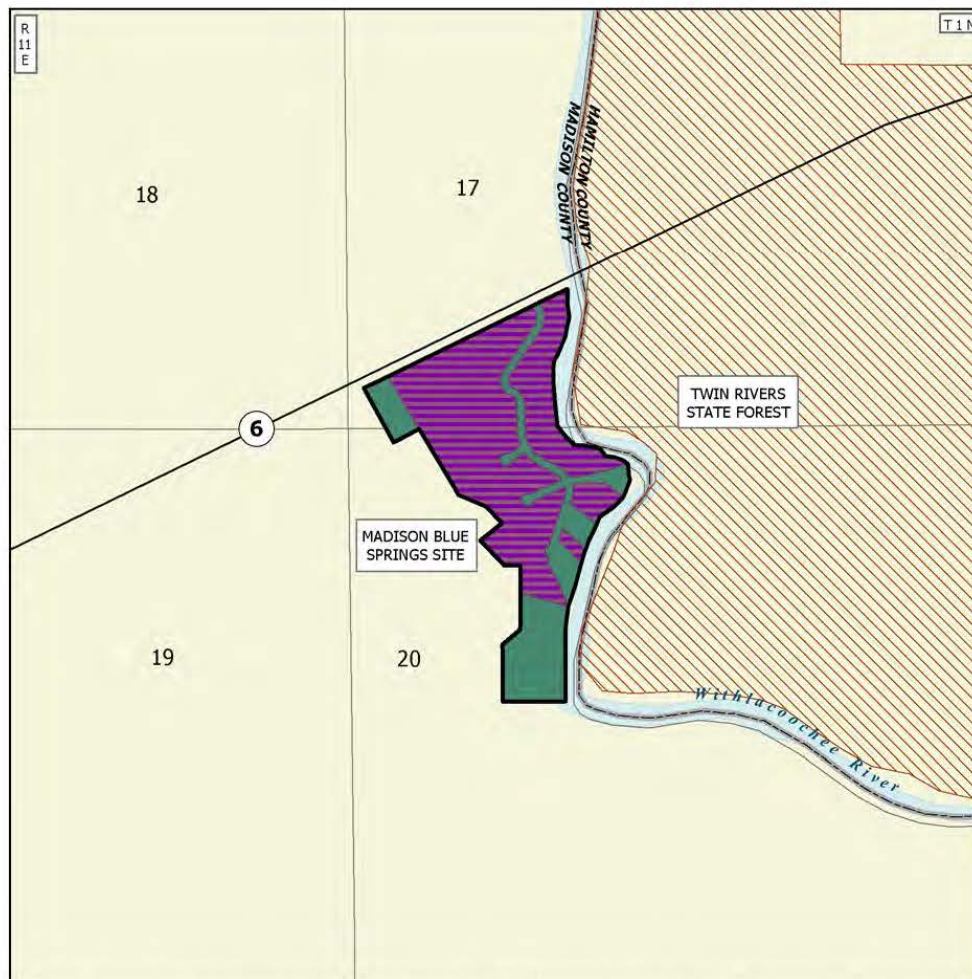
- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Other Florida Forever BOT Projects
- Other Conservation Lands

0 0.75 1.5
Miles



OCTOBER 2006

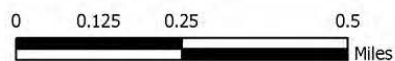
Florida's First Magnitude Springs



FLORIDA'S FIRST MAGNITUDE SPRINGS: MAP 9 OF 15

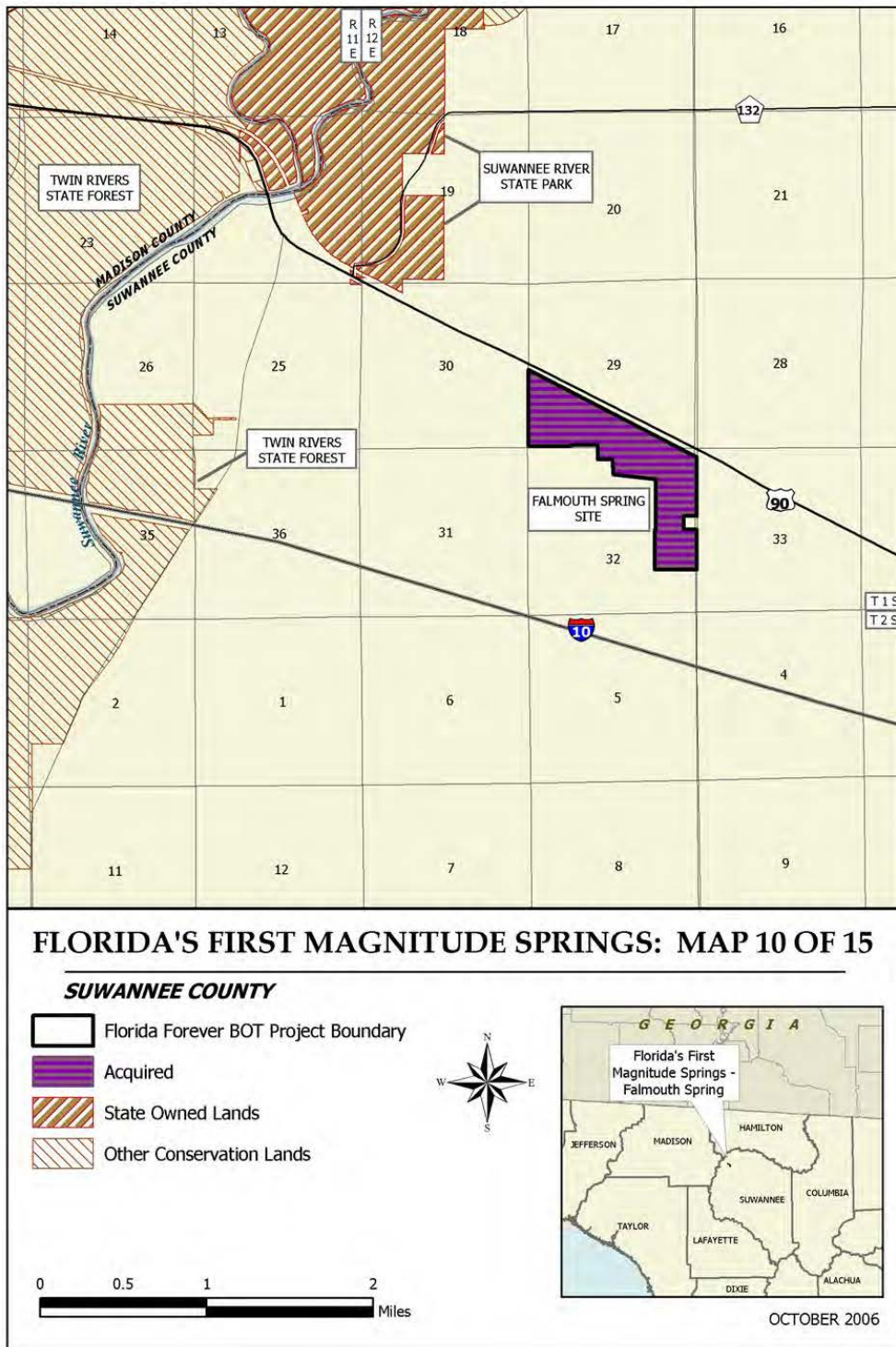
MADISON COUNTY

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



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Florida's First Magnitude Springs



Florida's First Magnitude Springs

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.