NORTH AMERICAN WETLANDS CONSERVATION ACT PROPOSAL

PROJECT OFFICER'S PAGE

What is the proposal title?
North Florida Wetland Connector Conservation Project Phase III

What is the date you are submitting the proposal?
July 8, 2022

What are the geographical landmarks for the proposal?
1. State: Florida
2. Counties: Alachua and Marion
3. Congressional District: FL-3
4. JV: Atlantic Coast Joint Venture
5. BCR: 31

Project Officer Information:
1. Name: Tom Kay
2. Title: Executive Director
3. Organization: Alachua Conservation Trust, Inc.
4. Applicant Organization Address: 7204 SE County Road 234, Gainesville, FL, 32641
5. Project Officer Address: 7204 SE County Road 234, Gainesville, FL, 32641
6. Telephone number: 352-373-1078
7. E-mail address: tkay@alachuaconservationtrust.org
8. Additional Contacts: Grace Howell, grace@alachuaconservationtrust.org, 352-373-1078
9. Unique Entity ID Number: VLJJV1KBAR56

Please answer the following questions:
2010 Gulf of Mexico Deepwater Horizon Macondo Oil Spill
Are you requesting that this proposal be considered for funding using BP Gulf Spill funds? *No*

Is an Optional Matching Contributions Plan (MCP) submitted with the proposal? *No* **Or**
Does the proposal contain match associated with a previously submitted MCP? *Yes*

Are you requesting that this proposal be considered as a continuation of a previous grant agreement (a Programmatic Project Proposal)? *Yes*
The North Florida Wetlands Conservation Connector Project (#7343) was approved by the Migratory Bird Conservation Commission on September 22, 2021. The North Florida Wetlands Conservation Connector Project Phase II was approved by the Migratory Bird Conservation Commission on April 27, 2022.

Do you expect this project to be the first phase of a Programmatic Project? *No*

How many more proposals are planned for the same proposal area? 5

Will any of the NAWCA funds requested as part of this proposal be received or spent by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service or another Federal agency? *No*
Does this proposal include acquisition activities that will add to the National Wildlife Refuge System (NWRS)? *No*

Are carbon sequestration credits involved in your proposal? *No*

Will any portion of any tract or activities associated with any tract be used to satisfy wetland or habitat mitigation requirements under Clean Water Act, Rivers and Harbors Act, Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act, Water Resources Development Act, ecological service credits or other related statutes now or in the future? *No*

Have you confirmed that all partners, key personnel, and contractors are eligible to participate in Federal grants? *Yes*

Briefly describe qualifications and experience of key personnel (1-2 sentences per individual) who will be providing project implementation assistance (e.g., financial officer, project officer, key field staff, etc.):

Tom Kay, ACT Executive Director, Project Officer- Tom Kay has been the Executive Director of Alachua Conservation Trust (ACT) since 2013. He holds a bachelor's of science degree in Environmental Policy & Behavior from the University of Michigan's School of Natural Resources and Environment and a Juris Doctor from Florida State University's College of Law. He works closely with and on the boards of many local, regional, and national conservation organizations.

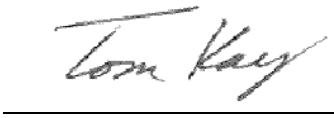
Lesa Holder, Office Manager, Financial Officer- Lesa Holder has been the Office & Finance Manager for ACT since 2007. Her background in administration encompasses work in both the public and private sectors, including program development and delivery at an eco-tourist facility and organic/biodynamic demonstration farm, executive staff support posts in state and local government, and as Assistant Editor with the State of Florida's official administrative law reporter, for whom she still contracts as an associate editor.

Byron Flagg, Conservation Land Negotiator- Byron Flagg serves as lead negotiator for the Alachua County Forever program under a contract between ACT and Alachua County. Byron has been a licensed Florida attorney since 2005. He also works closely with the University of Florida's Conservation Clinic and has worked on grant projects addressing coastal resiliency planning and environmental permitting related to natural shoreline preservation.

Grace Howell, Conservation Projects Coordinator- Grace Howell has worked for ACT since 2017 coordinating conservation easement documentation, environmental assessments, grants, and land management plans. She also works with land management staff to plan and carry out restoration and natural resource management goals on ACT's conservation properties.

Andi Christman, Program Manager, Alachua County Office of Land Conservation and Management
Andi Christman has worked for Alachua County since 2018, as both a Senior Land Manager and Program Manager, and has worked in management of public conservation lands in Florida since 1995. The county Office of Land Conservation and Management partners with ACT in joint land conservation and preservation efforts.

To ensure that the proposal complies with available guidelines and that partners are aware of their responsibilities, the Project Officer certifies to the following statement: I have read the 2023-2 U.S. Standard Grant proposal instructions, eligibility information, and applicable U.S. grant administration policies and informed partners or partners have read the material themselves. To the best of my knowledge, this proposal is eligible and complies with all NAWCA, North American Wetlands Conservation Council, and Federal grant guidelines and the information submitted herein is true and correct. The work in this proposal consists of allowable and eligible work and costs associated with long-term wetlands and migratory bird habitat conservation.



July 8, 2022
Sign & date

Audit reports. If the applicant organization expended more than $750,000 of federal funds during the last calendar year, please include a copy of your most recent of SF-FAC that was submitted to the Federal Audit Clearinghouse. If your organization did not expend more than $750,000 of federal funds last year, please certify that the Single Audit (formerly A-133) was not required.

A Single Audit (formerly A-133) is required of entities that expend $750,000 or more a year in federal awards. The most recent year for which Alachua Conservation Trust was required to have a Single Audit was in 2018 for fiscal year 2017. This audit was related to a Florida Communities Trust Grant through the State of Florida's Department of Environmental Protection. This audit was for the acquisition of Santa Fe River Preserve in Alachua County Florida.
Since NAWCA requires that financial documents be no more than one fiscal year old, and Alachua Conservation Trust has not met the threshold to necessitate a Single Audit, no audit is currently being submitted. ACT, through its Projects Officer, Tom Kay, hereby certifies that a Single Audit was not required last fiscal year. */S/ Tom Kay*

Required Overlap/Duplication Statement: Applicants must provide a statement that address whether there is any overlap between the proposed project and any other active anticipated projects in terms of activities, costs, or time commitment of key personnel. If any overlap exists, applicants must provide a description of the overlap in their application. Applicants must also state if the proposal submitted for consideration under the program is/is not in any way duplicative of any proposal that was/will be submitted for funding consideration to any other potential funding source (Federal or non-Federal). If such a circumstance exists, applicants must detail when the other duplicative proposal(s) were submitted, to whom (entity name and program), and when funding decisions are expected to be announced. If at any time a proposal is awarded funds that would be duplicative of the funding requested from the Service, applicants must notify the Service point of contact for this funding opportunity immediately.

Currently, there is no active or anticipated overlap between the proposed project, North Florida Wetland Connector Conservation Connector Project, and any other active anticipated projects in terms of activities, costs, or time commitment of key personnel. Additionally, the proposal submitted for consideration under the NAWCA program does not in any way duplicate any proposal that has been or will be submitted for funding consideration to any other potential funding source (Federal or non-Federal). */S/ Tom Kay*

Do you have any comments about, or suggestions for, the NAWCA program? *No*

NORTH AMERICAN WETLANDS CONSERVATION ACT PROPOSAL SUMMARY
North Florida Wetlands Conservation Connector Project Phase III

COUNTIES, STATE, CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: Alachua and Marion Counties, Florida, FL-3.

GRANT AMOUNT		$1,000,000
Allocation: ACT	$610,000	
Alachua County	$390,000	
MATCHING PARTNERS		$2,123,064.57
Grantee/Partner: Alachua County	$1,550,008.32	
Alachua County	$141,056.25	
ACT	$32,000	
Alachua County (MCP)	$400,000.00	
GRANT AND MATCH - ACTIVITIES, COSTS AND ACRES		$3,123,064.57/1,025acres
Fee Acquired	$3,123,064.57/1,025acres	

PROPOSAL PURPOSE AND DESCRIPTION:
The North Florida Wetlands Connector Conservation Project Phase III is the third phase of a multi-phase effort to protect critical habitat for migratory birds and other wetland-dependent species in North Central Florida through fee-simple and less-than fee purchases. This third phase of the proposal will preserve 1,025 acres of wetlands and adjacent uplands in eastern Alachua County via fee simple acquisition, with the ultimate goal of preserving and connecting numerous small yet important wetlands throughout the region. As one of the nation's fastest growing states, Florida's rapid conversion of natural areas to agricultural, urban, and other land uses has caused the loss and degradation of critical habitat for breeding, wintering, and migrating birds including waterfowl, waterbirds, and neo- tropical migrants. Human encroachment and disturbance also threaten to adversely impact birds' ability to successfully breed, forage, and rest in what areas remain.

This project comprises several key purchases broken down into four tracts: Brown Lochloosa Creek, Dinh Lake Alto, Sawallis Orange Lake, and Gibson Tuscawilla Lake Tracts. The Brown Lochloosa Creek Tract consists of multiple parcels owned by the Brown family, totaling 609 acres. These parcels will be purchased fee simple and will be owned and managed by Alachua County as an addition to the adjacent Phifer Flatwoods Preserve, a public nature preserve open for passive recreation. The Dinh Lake Alto Tract is 322 acres consisting of several parcels on the west edge of Lake Alto which will be held fee simple by Alachua County and Alachua Conservation Trust (ACT) and managed by Alachua County's Office of Land Conservation as part of the Lake Alto Preserve. The Sawallis Orange Lake Tract consists of one 85-acre parcel. This fee simple purchase will be owned and managed by ACT as an addition to the adjacent Orange Lake Overlake Preserve, which was purchased with NAWCA funding in Phase I of the North Florida Wetland Conservation Connector Project. The Gibson Tuscawilla Lake Tract is for fee simple acquisition of one 9-acre parcel on Tuscawilla Lake, which will be managed as an adjacent addition to ACT's Tuscawilla Preserve, which was funded by a previous multiphase NAWCA project called the North Florida Wetlands Conservation Project between 2008 and 2010.

The project site is within the Partners in Flight (PIF) Bird Conservation Area (BCR 31) in peninsular Florida and lies within the Atlantic Coast Joint Venture's (ACJV) Peninsular Florida Bird Conservation Region (BCR 31) Orange Creek/Ocklawaha Basin Waterfowl Focus Area. Florida ranks fourth in the

United States for listed species, behind only Hawaii, Alabama and California. Florida's 118 endangered or threatened plants and animals, many unique to the peninsula, are struggling with habitat loss, fragmentation, and degradation as well as invasive non-native pests. Conservation of high-quality habitat is of the utmost importance in recovering listed species and in keeping common species common. The purchase and conservation of the North Florida Wetlands Connector Conservation Project Phase II parcels will assure that these species continue to have wintering grounds, important staging areas, and permanent foraging and nesting habitat.

The project site is a key component of a connected and diverse part of Florida's landscape, linking the Santa Fe River headwaters, Paynes Prairie Preserve State Park, Tuscawilla Lake, Orange Lake, the Ocklawaha River basin and the Ocala National Forest. The majority of the project site falls within the Florida Ecological Greenways Network (FEGN). The FEGN, developed by the University of Florida and the Florida. Department of Environmental Protection, is a decision support model used to help identify the best opportunities to protect ecological connectivity statewide. At the local level, Alachua County identifies the project area as "Paynes Prairie-Goethe" which is one of three highest priority acquisition projects in the county. The majority of the site also falls within the Florida Natural Areas Inventory's (FNAI) Habitat Conservation Priorities, which prioritizes places that harbor both the greatest number of rare species and those species with the greatest conservation need. In addition, the majority of the project site was ranked within the top ten projects by the Alachua County Ecological Inventory (the "KBN Study"). The purpose of the KBN Study, performed in 1996 by the KBN/Golder consulting firm, was to identify, inventory, map, describe, and evaluate the most significant natural biological communities, both upland and wetland, that remain in private ownership in Alachua County.

Given Florida's increasing population, urbanization, and water usage the protection of the project site will be a key factor in meeting the current and future needs of Florida's people and the critical and common wildlife and migratory species that winter, breed, or forage in this part of Florida far from other climates. Ensuring the permanent protection of these wetlands will give resident and migrant bird populations a reliable, permanent destination or resting and foraging stop along their migratory routes.

HABITAT TYPES AND WILDLIFE BENEFITTING: The North Florida Wetlands Connector Conservation Project Phase III creates the perpetual preservation of 1,025 acres of imperiled wetland habitat and related upland habitat, which will all be protected through fee simple acquisition.
The Brown Lochloosa Creek Tract features 609 acres of natural lands connecting the Lochloosa Wildlife Conservation Area and the Phifer Flatwoods Preserve. Nearly two riverine miles of Lochloosa Creek flow through high quality palustrine forested wetlands embedded in a variety of upland habitat types, including mesic and wet flatwoods, ephemeral streams, basin swamp and ponds. Gopher tortoises are common throughout the uplands and wood storks and wood ducks winter in the floodplain swamp.

The Dinh Lake Alto Tract protects 322 acres comprised of palustrine forested wetlands and a portion of Lake Alto which they buffer, along with mesic and wet flatwoods and a basin swamp. This tract, a key acquisition in the regional Lochloosa Wildlife Corridor, will significantly expand protected natural lands around Lake Alto, increasing protected habitat for many types of birds and wildlife and allow large scale movement of ranging animals like bears and panthers.

The Sawallis Orange Lake tract will preserve a single 85-acre parcel abutting the marshy wetland shore of Orange Lake on its eastern boundary and more than doubling the amount of habitat protected by Orange Lake Overlook Preserve. Uplands dominate the landscape and host numerous gopher tortoises which will benefit from enhancement of the sandhill meadow that grades towards Orange Lake to the east and is an important foraging site for Florida Sandhill Cranes. An ephemerally wet emergent marsh at the edge of

Orange Lake provides potential habitat for the Black Rail along with many other migratory and waterbirds.

The 9-acre Gibson Tuscawilla Lake Tract will preserve emergent wetland marsh, a key part of the Tuscawilla Preserve which protects the majority of the Tuscawilla Lake. The emergent wetlands surrounding the lake basin have hosted Whooping Cranes in addition to numerous migratory and non-migratory Sandhill Cranes and many other wading birds and waterfowl. The surrounding uplands provide an important buffer for the preserve's wildlife along US Highway 441.

These project sites host migratory and resident Sandhill Cranes, Wood Storks and several other state listed species. The project area also hosts numerous migratory and resident waterfowl species, including priority species such as Northern Pintail, Mottled Duck, Lesser Scaup, and Mallard. Herons, Egrets, Ibis and other waterbirds and wading birds utilize these wetlands year-round. These tracts also host neo-tropical migrants. Raptors congregate and forage within the area, notably Swallow-tailed Kite, Northern Harrier, Bald Eagle, Red- shouldered Hawk, Coopers Hawk, Osprey, and American Kestrel. These lands provide essential habitat for some of the rarest plants, animals, native communities and migratory birds, to sustain populations into the future.

PUBLIC BENEFITS/PUBLIC ACCESS:
The Brown Lochloosa Creek Tract will be owned and managed by Alachua County as an addition to Phifer Flatwoods Preserve and will offer hiking trails and passive public recreation opportunities like birdwatching.

The Dinh tracts will be owned by Alachua County and ACT and will be managed by Alachua County as an addition to 1,272- acre Lake Alto Preserve which provides extensive hiking trails and an existing boat ramp on the east side of the lake. The City of Waldo operates a public boat ramp for recreational access to the west side of the lake on the north side of the Dinh parcel.

The Sawallis Tract will be managed by ACT as part of the Orange Lake Overlook Preserve, which will have an environmental education community center, a wildlife observation platform, a picnic pavilion, hiking trails and benches. The addition tract will allow for expanded public recreational opportunities like launch access to Orange Lake, enhanced birdwatching opportunities, expanded trails for hiking and biking, and fishing.

The Gibson Tuscawilla Tract will be managed as part of Tuscawilla Preserve by ACT. Additional protected lands will enhance habitat quality for passive wildlife observation along the preserve's trails and from its planned observation platform.

In general, the public at large will benefit if wetland-dependent species, such as Sandhill Cranes and migratory birds, continue to visit this region, which is critical for the species' survival and also a component of the tourism economy as the region is well known to birders as a hotspot for viewing these species. In addition, the water quality benefits for the region's drinking water supply is worth noting as these properties have important linkages to the Floridan Aquifer. Permanent protection of these properties will prevent outright development or land use intensification that would prove detrimental for the water quality of the region.

NEW PARTNERS: Alachua Conservation Trust and Alachua County have been partners for three decades on conservation projects together.

RELATIONSHIP TO PREVIOUSLY FUNDED NAWCA PROPOSALS: Alachua Conservation Trust along with Alachua County, The Conservation Fund, and Conservation Trust for Florida was previously awarded a six-phase NAWCA project called the North Florida Wetlands Conservation Project. This project ran from 2007 through 2013. Over 1100 acres of wetlands and surrounding uplands were purchased fee simple with NAWCA funding for perpetual conservation management.

The current proposal project area builds from the success of that project as well as on the first two phases of the North Florida Wetland Connector Conservation Project, which were funded over two cycles in 2022 and have already conserved a total of 6259 acres of wetlands and associated uplands surrounding Lochloosa Slough and Orange Lake.

THREATS AND SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCES:
By 2070, Florida will face many challenges to ensure adequate land and water to meet the demands of the environment and people. The "Florida 2070" report was a joint effort by the 1000 Friends of Florida, the University of Florida GeoPlan Center, and the Florida Department of Agriculture & Consumer Services to address the statewide increased demand on land and water use and asses the vulnerability of the state and its regions to adapt accordingly. The study anticipates that Florida will grow to approximately 33.7 million residents by 2070, almost 15 million more than in 2010. The authors note that if development continues along its current pattern upwards of a third of Florida's lands will be converted and developed. As a path forward the Florida 2070 report recommends protecting natural lands identified within the Florida Ecological Greenways Network (FEGN) ranked as a Priority 1 and 2 to ensure more compact development patterns and an increase of protected lands important for connectivity at a landscape scale. The FEGN identifies ecological corridors that are large enough to maintain populations of wide-ranging or fragmentation-sensitive species and areas that support ecosystem services.

In the next 30 to 50 years Alachua County and ACT in partnership with other state, federal, and local agencies will continue to work together to permanently secure key connectors of the wildlife corridor in which the North Florida Wetlands Conservation Connector Project (NFWCCP) is located. Known regionally as the Lochloosa Wildlife Corridor, the landscape is a critical north to south connector in North Central Florida and provides important habitat linkages and ecosystem services for the watersheds between the Osceola and Ocala National Forests. The FEGN identifies this corridor as a Priority 2, meaning the protection of this landscape is in line with the recommendation of Florida 2070 to successfully adapt to the state's vulnerability of climate issues and future needs of people and ecosystems.

This region of North Central Florida is particularly vulnerable as coastal residents flee rising sea levels and flood events and move inland to higher elevations while still being able to enjoy the Florida climate, lack of state income tax and relatively low property and corporate tax rates. Additionally, roughly 1,000 new net residents a day move or retire to Florida placing ever greater demands on Florida's natural resources and wildlife. Florida's Department of Economic Opportunity released a report in November 2020 stating that between April 1, 2020 and April 1, 2025, population growth is expected to average 303,264 net new residents per year (831 per day), representing a compound growth rate of 1.37% over this five-year time horizon. These increases are analogous to adding a city slightly larger than Orlando every year. Of particular note, Marion County's population is expected to grow by nearly 45% by 2030 and Alachua County's population is expected to grow by 20% by 2030.

The pandemic did not slow down this pace nor have skyrocketing land and home prices. If the droughts in the western half of the United States continues to rage on, we anticipate an even greater increase in new residents to Florida. Of particular note is that 7 new homes have been built around Tuscawilla Preserve where the Gibson tract is located over the last 2 and half years. Several critical tracts near the Dinh tract were

acquired since 2020 and are now slated for development. In all cases, there has been subdividing of larger tracts to increase single family residential units on septic tanks, which negatively impact local water quality and wildlife.

FINANCIAL TABLE AND WORK PLAN

PROPOSAL FINANCIAL TABLE

ACTIVITIES	GRANT $	MATCHING PARTNERS ABBREVIATED PARTNER NAME	OLD MATCH $	NEW MATCH $	TOTAL GRANT + MATCH $	TRACT ID	NON-MATCH $
Land Costs: Fee Acquired		AC	$	$1,550,008.32	**$1,550,0008.32**	1	$
	$323,000	AC			**$323,000**	2	
	$505,000	ACT			**$505,000**	3	
	$64,000	ACT			**$64,000**	4	
Appraisals & Other Acquisition Costs	$25,000	AC	$	$141,056.25	**$166,056.25**	1	$
	$42,000	AC			**$42,000**	2	
	$16,500	ACT		$32,000	**$48,500**	3	
	$24,500	ACT			**$24,500**	4	
A. TOTAL FEE AQUIRED	**$1,000,000**		**$**	**$**	**$**		**$**
G. TOTAL ACQUIRED (Sum of A,B,C,D,E,F)	**$1,000,000**		**$**	**$**	**$**		**$**
L. PREVIOUSLY APPROVED MCP		**AC**	**$400,000**	**$**	**$400,000**	**1**	
M. GRAND TOTAL DIRECT (Sum of G and H,I,J,K,L)	**$1,000,000**		**$400,000**	**$1,723,064.57**	**$3,123,064.57**	**1,2,3,4**	**$**

PARTNER INFORMATION	GRANT $	MATCHING PARTNERS ABBREVIATED PARTNER NAME	OLD MATCH $	NEW MATCH $	TOTAL GRANT + MATCH $	TRACT ID	NON-MATCH $
Partner 1 Alachua County	$25,000	AC		$1,691,064.57	$1,716,064.57	1	
Partner 1 Alachua County	$365,000	AC			$365,000	2	
Partner 1 Alachua County - MCP		AC	$400,000		$400,000		
Partner 2 Alachua Conservation Trust	$521,500	ACT		$32,000	$553,500	3	
Partner 2 Alachua Conservation Trust	$88,5000	ACT	$		$88,500	4	
GRAND TOTAL	**$1,000,000**		**$400,000**	**$1,723,064.57**	**$3,123,064.57**	**1,2,3,4**	

ACT – Alachua Conservation Trust AC – Alachua County

If any match was previously approved by the Council via an Optional Matching Contributions Plan, did you include a copy of the letter or email approving the Matching Contributions Plan and give the following information: tracts affected, how much of each partner's match has been used in previous proposals, how much is being used in this proposal, and how much will remain after the current proposal is funded?

There is match from a previously approved MCP and a copy of email approving it is attached. The original MCP amount was $4,895,300. $1,000,000 was used in Phase I of this project. $400,000.00 is being used in

Phase III. There will be $3,495,300 of MCP left after Phase III. The MCP will affect Tract 1.

WORK PLAN

TRACT 1- Brown Lochloosa Creek
OVERALL ACRES AFFECTED: 609
CENTRAL LOCATION: 82.149°W, 29.581°N
STATE/FEDERAL AGENCIES HOLDING INTERESTS: N/A

Acreage Summary of Grant/Match Activities on the Tract:
Acquisition 609 Restoration 0 Enhancement 0 Establishment 0

Describe all grant/match activities occurring on the tract here:
Fee title acquisition of the Brown Lochloosa Creek Tract protects 609 acres of natural lands connecting the Lochloosa Wildlife Conservation Area and the Phifer Flatwoods Preserve. Nearly two riverine miles of Lochloosa Creek flows through high quality palustrine forested wetlands embedded in a variety of upland habitat types, including mesic and wet flatwoods, ephemeral streams, basin swamp and ponds. Gopher tortoises are common throughout the uplands and wood storks and wood ducks winter in the floodplain swamp. This tract contains critical habitat for Black Rail, Snail Kite, Wood Stork, Eastern Indigo Snake, and the Frosted Flatwoods Salamander among many other important species. The site will offer public recreational opportunities including hiking and birdwatching, and potentially bicycling and horseback riding.

The tract will be owned and managed by Alachua County's Office of Land Conservation as an addition to Phifer Flatwoods Preserve and will offer hiking trails and passive public recreation opportunities like birdwatching and potentially future connection to the nearby Gainesville- Hawthorne State Trail for biking and equestrian use.

Tract 1- Brown Lochloosa Creek: Acquisition Financial Plan Justification - $1,716,064.57 & 609 acres
Grant - $25,000 Match - $1,691,064.57 Completion: Aug. 2022

LAND ACQUISITION DISCLOSURE

Type of acquisition: Fee Title
Holder of NAWCA conservation interest: Alachua County
Grantor/Seller of conservation interest: Brown Family
Tenure of conservation interest: Perpetuity
All funding sources for acquisition: Grant Funding and Alachua County
Are mineral rights severed or included? If severed, explain. Mineral Rights are included.
Are water rights severed or included? If severed, explain. Water Rights are included.

Item & Work	Units	$/unit	Total $	Schedule (month, year)	Funding Source (Grant or Partner name)
LAND COSTS					
Land Acquisition	**609**	**$2,545.29**	**$1,550,008.32**	**Aug. 2022**	**Alachua County**
Subtotal Land Costs			$1,550,008.32		
APPRAISALS and OTHER ACQUISITION COSTS					

Appraisals			**$25,000**	**Aug 2022**	**Grant**
Boundary survey, appraisals, title work, Environmental Site Assessment Phase I, Attorney fees, Closing costs, recording and filing fees.			**$141,056.25**	**Aug. 2022**	**Alachua County**
Subtotal Appraisals and Other Acquisition Costs					$166,056.25
TOTAL ACQUISITION DIRECT COSTS					$1,716,064.57

TRACT 2- Dinh Lake Alto
OVERALL ACRES AFFECTED: 322
CENTRAL LOCATION: 82.155°W, 29.784°N
STATE/FEDERAL AGENCIES HOLDING INTERESTS: N/A

Acreage Summary of Grant/Match Activities on the Tract:
Acquisition 322 Restoration 0 Enhancement 0 Establishment 0

Describe all grant/match activities occurring on the tract here:
Fee Title Acquisition of the Dinh Lake Alto tract will protect 322 acres comprised of high quality palustrine forested wetlands and a western portion of Lake Alto which they buffer, along with mesic and wet flatwoods and a basin swamp in the surrounding uplands. This tract will significantly expand protected natural lands around Lake Alto, increasing protected habitat for many types of birds and wildlife. This land is critical habitat for Snail Kite, Wood Stork, Eastern Indigo Snake, and the Frosted Flatwoods Salamander among many other important species. The site will offer numerous recreational opportunities including hiking, birdwatching, and fishing.
This tract will be owned by Alachua County and will be managed by Alachua County's Office of Land Conservation as an addition to the 1,272- acre Lake Alto Preserve which has extensive hiking trails and an existing boat ramp on the east side of the lake. The City of Waldo operates a public boat ramp for recreational access to the west side of the lake on the north side of the Dinh parcel.

Tract 2- Dinh Lake Alto: Acquisition Financial Plan Justification - $365,000 and 322 acres
Grant - $365,000 Match - $_____0____ Completion: Dec. 2022

LAND ACQUISITION DISCLOSURE

Type of acquisition: Fee Title
Holder of NAWCA conservation interest: Alachua County and Alachua Conservation Trust (ACT)
Grantor/Seller of conservation interest: Dinh Family
Tenure of conservation interest: Perpetuity
All funding sources for acquisition: Grant Funding, Alachua County and ACT
Are mineral rights severed or included? If severed, explain. The Dinh tract is comprised of 5 tax parcels – 2 large parcels and 3 small parcels along the road that total less than 10 acres. On these 10 acres, 4 unrelated parties have partial interest in the Oil, Gas, and Mineral (OGM) rights on those tracts. Given the small size, proximity to the road, the general lack of any true potential OGM beneath this land, & the strong political opposition to such exploration in Alachua County, these rights pose no threat to the property.
Are water rights severed or included? Water Rights are included.

Item & Work	Units	$/unit	Total $	Schedule (month, year)	Funding Source (Grant or Partner name)

LAND COSTS					
Land Acquisition	**322**	**$1,003.10**	**$323,000**	**Dec. 2022**	**Grant**
Subtotal Land Costs					$323,000
APPRAISALS and OTHER ACQUISITION COSTS					
Appraisals, boundary survey, title work, Environmental Site Assessment Phase I, attorney work, closing costs, recording and filing fees			**$42,000**	**Dec. 2022**	**Grant**
Subtotal Appraisals and Other Acquisition Costs					$42,000
TOTAL ACQUISITION DIRECT COSTS					$365,000

TRACT 3- Sawallis Orange Lake
OVERALL ACRES AFFECTED: 85
CENTRAL LOCATION: 82.218°W, 29.442°N
STATE/FEDERAL AGENCIES HOLDING INTERESTS: N/A

Acreage Summary of Grant/Match Activities on the Tract:
Acquisition 85 Restoration 0 Enhancement 0 Establishment 0

Describe all grant/match activities occurring on the tract here:
Fee title acquisition of the Sawallis Orange Lake tract will preserve a single 85-acre parcel abutting the marshy wetland shore of Orange Lake on its eastern boundary. To the south is the adjacent Orange Lake Overlook Preserve, which was acquired by ACT with NAWCA funding assistance in Phase I of the NFWCCP. The municipal boundary of the Town of McIntosh is adjacent to its north boundary and it is flanked to the west by US Hwy 441. This juxtaposition illustrates the importance of this tract in a rapidly developing area of Florida where waterfront property is at a premium for development and is also increasingly critical for bird habitat. Nearly 5 acres of the eastern edge of the property is in the FEMA 100-year flood zone and has been increasingly wet in recent years, signaling likely transition to freshwater emergent marsh which is critical habitat for the Black Rail. The adjacent uplands on the property will be restored in concert with the Orange Lake Overlook Preserve management plan which will transition grazed pasture lands into native sandhill meadow and shrub land currently used for foraging, refuge and nesting for Florida Sandhill Cranes and numerous other waterbirds and migrating birds. The Preserve will have an environmental education community center, a wildlife observation platform, a picnic pavilion, hiking trails and benches. The addition of this tract will allow for expanded public recreational opportunities like launch access to Orange Lake, enhanced birdwatching opportunities, expanded trails for hiking and biking, and fishing.

Tract 3- Sawallis Orange Lake: Acquisition Financial Plan Justification - $553,500 and 85 acres
Grant - $521,500 Match - $32,000 Completion: December 2022

LAND ACQUISITION DISCLOSURE

Type of acquisition: Fee Title
Holder of NAWCA conservation interest: Alachua Conservation Trust (ACT)

Grantor/Seller of conservation interest: Sawallis Family
Tenure of conservation interest: Perpetuity
All funding sources for acquisition: Grant Funding and ACT
Are mineral rights severed or included? Mineral Rights are included.
Are water rights severed or included? Water Rights are included.

Item & Work	Units	$/unit	Total $	Schedule (month, year)	Funding Source (Grant or Partner name)
LAND COSTS					
Land Acquisition	**85**	**$5,941.17**	**$505,000**	**Dec. 2022**	**Grant**
Subtotal Land Costs					$505,000
APPRAISALS and OTHER ACQUISITION COSTS					
Boundary survey, title work, closing costs			**$16,500**		**Grant**
Appraisals, Environmental Site Assessment Phase I, attorney fees, closing costs, recording & filing fees			**$32,000**		**ACT**
Subtotal Appraisals and Other Acquisition Costs					$48,500
TOTAL ACQUISITION DIRECT COSTS					$553,500

TRACT 4- Gibson Tuscawilla
OVERALL ACRES AFFECTED: 9
CENTRAL LOCATION: 82.263°W, 29.499°N
STATE/FEDERAL AGENCIES HOLDING INTERESTS: N/A

Acreage Summary of Grant/Match Activities on the Tract:
Acquisition 9 Restoration 0 Enhancement 0 Establishment 0

Describe all grant/match activities occurring on the tract here:
Fee Title Acquisition: Gibson Tuscawilla is a 9 acre addition to ACT's 600 acre Tuscawilla Preserve which protects much of Tuscawilla Lake and its surrounding emergent marshlands which provide nesting forage and habitat to numerous waterfowl and waterbirds. The parcel offers an additional 5 acres of palustrine emergent wetlands and the surrounding upland buffer which offers additional refuge for wildlife. This land is critical habitat for Black Rail, Snail Kite, Wood Stork and Eastern Indigo Snake among many other important species. Whooping Cranes have wintered on the lake basin along with numerous migratory and resident Sandhill Cranes. The site will offer passive recreational opportunities including birdwatching, paddling, and fishing.

Tract 4- Gibson Tuscawilla: Acquisition Financial Plan Justification - $____88,500____ and 9 acres
Grant - $88,500 Match - $____0_____ Completion: April 2023

LAND ACQUISITION DISCLOSURE
Type of acquisition: Fee Title
Holder of NAWCA conservation interest: Alachua Conservation Trust
Grantor/Seller of conservation interest: Gibson Family

Tenure of conservation interest: Perpetuity
All funding sources for acquisition: Grant Funding
Are mineral rights severed or included? If severed, explain. Mineral rights are included.
Are water rights severed or included? If severed, explain. Water rights are included.

Item & Work	Units	$/unit	Total $	Schedule (month, year)	Funding Source (Grant or Partner name)
LAND COSTS					
Land acquisition	**9**	**$7,111.11**	**$64,000**	**April 2023**	**Grant**
Subtotal Land Costs			$64,000		
APPRAISALS and OTHER ACQUISITION COSTS					
Appraisals, boundary survey, Environmental Site Assessment Phase I, attorney fees, closing costs, recording and filing fees			**$24,500**	**April 2023**	**Grant**
Subtotal Appraisals and Other Acquisition Costs			$24,500		
TOTAL ACQUISITION DIRECT COSTS			$88,500		

OTHER DIRECT GRANT/MATCH ACTIVITIES FINANCIAL TABLE
JUSTIFICATION – $400,000
Grant - $_____ Match - $400,000 Non-Match - $_____

Describe in detail other activities associated with implementing the grant that cannot be assigned to one or more tracts. Include continuing Matching Contribution Plan information (if applicable). Costs under this section may be disallowed if such costs appear to be unnecessary, unreasonable, duplicative, or allocable to a particular tract.

Item & Work	Units	$/unit	Total $	Schedule (month, year)	Funding Source (Grant or Partner name)
Matching Contribution Plan			**400,000**		**MCP – AC**
TOTAL OTHER ACTIVITIES DIRECT COSTS			**$400,000**		

AC – Alachua County

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TECHNICAL ASSESSMENT QUESTION #1

How does the proposal contribute to the conservation of waterfowl habitat?

A. High priority species: Northern Pintail, Mottled Duck, Mallard, Lesser Scaup, Greater Scaup.

B. Other priority species: Wood Duck, Redhead, Canvasback, Ring-necked Duck, American Wigeon.

C. Other waterfowl: Blue-winged Teal, Black-bellied Whistling-Duck, Northern Shoveler, Green-winged Teal, Ruddy Duck, Gadwall, Hooded Merganser, Red-breasted Merganser, Bufflehead.

D. Narrative

1. Describe how the proposal activities will aid in meeting objectives of waterfowl conservation plans. Collectively, the network of protected wetlands that make up the North Florida Wetland Conservation Connector Project (NFWCCP) Phase III provide important nesting, stopover, and wintering habitat to a significant number and diversity of waterfowl. Waterfowl use this complex of wetlands at broad spatial scales, moving regularly between different lakes, ponds, and prairies throughout the region encompassing the NFWCCP. The Atlantic Coast Joint Venture's Waterfowl Implementation Plan, the regional implementation of the North American Waterfowl Management Plan (NAWMP), produced a Focus Area Report that delineates areas where wetland protection will have the greatest impact on high priority species, and the NFWCCP falls within one of the five focus areas outlined for Florida, the Orange Creek/Ocklawaha Basin.

These tracts will all be owned fee simple and managed in perpetuity for conservation purposes. NAWCA funding for Phase III will increase the spatial extent of conservation lands in the project area. They will fill significant gaps in the important wetland corridors connecting and surrounding Lake Lochloosa, Orange Lake, Tuscawilla Lake and Lake Alto to other regional conservation lands, attracting and supporting larger and more diverse waterfowl populations, wetland birds, and migratory species.

This third phase of the NFWCCP will contribute ~248 significant wetland acres towards the ACJV Waterfowl Implementation Plan's goal to protect 2,835 acres of habitat in the Orange Creek/Ocklawaha Basin. Furthermore, the proposal tracts protect ~455 acres of upland habitat which buffers the wetlands and the existing conservation lands surrounding Lake Alto, Orange Lake, Tuscawilla Lake, and Lochloosa Creek and thereby meets a recommendation identified for this focus area- the need to conserve associated uplands through fee-title acquisition or conservation easement. Most importantly, this project will protect important wetlands and surrounding uplands which are essential connectors between conservation lands in the Greater Lochloosa Wildlife Corridor, including Lochloosa Creek, Orange Lake, Lake Alto and Tuscawilla Lake, providing high quality freshwater ponds, emergent wetlands and forested shrub wetlands.

This project provides excellent habitat for a large suite of migratory waterfowl. In accordance with the Waterfowl Implementation Plan, management activities for the project area include controlling exotic vegetation and restoring fire regimes which can positively affect habitat around wetland edges. By increasing the area of managed wetlands and protecting the associated uplands, the second phase of NFWCCP will provide quality breeding, stopover, and wintering habitat for various species of waterfowl, and help meet the long-term objectives of the NAWMP.

The project area provides breeding, wintering, and stopover habitat for Mottled Duck, Wood Duck, and Black-bellied Whistling-Duck, and wintering and stopover habitat for various North American Waterfowl particularly Blue-winged Teal, Green-winged Teal, American Wigeon, Northern Pintail, Mallard, Northern Shoveler, Gadwall, Canvasback, Redhead, Lesser Scaup, Ring-necked Duck, Ruddy Duck, and Hooded Merganser.

2. For the species listed above, and using the table format below (see TAQ # 1 example), describe how many individuals/pairs will use the <u>grant and match tracts</u> after the proposal is completed and for what life cycle stage(s). Parcel-specific breeding and wintering bird surveys have not been completed.

However, the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC) has some Mid-Winter survey data specific to waterfowl use of Orange and Lochloosa lakes, and Alachua Audubon Society members have collected bird occurrence data for over a decade during North American Breeding Bird Surveys (BBS), North American Spring/Fall Migration Counts (NAMC), Christmas Bird Counts (CBC), and eBird counts on properties similar to and in the vicinity of the proposed tracts.

Species	Numbers affected and life cycle stage (Breeding, Migration, Wintering)	Tract Importance *(highlight importance of specific tracts when unique differences exist)*
High Priority		
Northern Pintail	- Migration and Wintering 20-30 - Uncommon winter visitor (Nov-Feb) in small numbers (20-30).	Tracts 1 and 4 provide freshwater emergent shallow marsh for foraging and refuge.
Mottled Duck	- Breeding and Wintering (Resident) - Common (75-100) year-round resident, nesting (30 pairs) in marshes - Orange Creek Restoration Area: 30 mottled ducks documented using the area in March	Tracts 1 and 4 provide freshwater emergent shallow marsh for foraging and refuge. Tracts 1 and 2 provide high quality buffered floodplain swamp for foraging and nesting.
Lesser Scaup	- Migration and Wintering - Common winter visitor (Nov-Mar)	Tracts 1 and 4 provide freshwater emergent shallow marsh for foraging and refuge.
Mallard	- Migration and Wintering - Rare (5-10) winter visitor (Nov-Feb)	Tracts 1 and 4 provide freshwater emergent shallow marsh for foraging and refuge. Tracts 1 and 2 provide high quality buffered floodplain swamp for foraging and nesting.
Greater Scaup	- Migration and Wintering - Common winter visitor	Tracts 1 and 4 provide freshwater emergent shallow marsh for foraging and refuge.
Other Priority		
Wood Duck	- Breeding, Migration and Wintering (Resident). - Year round resident, nesting in adjoining swamps (50 pairs), more common in winter (500 individuals).	Tracts 1 and 4 provide freshwater emergent shallow marsh for foraging and refuge. Tracts 1 and 2 provide high quality buffered floodplain swamp for foraging and nesting.
Canvasback	- Migration and Wintering. - Uncommon (5-10) winter visitor (Nov- Feb)	Tracts 1 and 4 provide freshwater emergent shallow marsh for foraging and refuge.
Redhead	- Migration and Wintering. - Uncommon (10-40) winter visitor (Nov-Feb)	Tracts 1 and 4 provide freshwater emergent shallow marsh for foraging and refuge.
Ring-necked Duck	- Migration and Wintering - Common (500) winter visitor (Nov-Mar)	Tracts 1 and 4 provide freshwater emergent shallow marsh for foraging and refuge.

American Wigeon	- Migration and Wintering	Tracts 1 and 4 provide freshwater emergent shallow marsh for foraging and refuge. Tracts 1 and 2 provide high quality buffered floodplain swamp for foraging and nesting.
Other		
Green-winged Teal	- Migration and Wintering 250 - Orange Creek Restoration Area: 300 green-winged teal documented using the area in March	Tracts 1 and 4 provide provides freshwater emergent shallow marsh for foraging and refuge. Tracts 1 and 2 provide high quality buffered floodplain swamp for foraging and nesting.
Blue-winged Teal	- Migration and Wintering 500 - Orange Creek Restoration Area: 800 blue- winged teal documented using the area in March	Tracts 1 and 4 provide freshwater emergent shallow marsh for foraging and refuge for both fall and spring migration.
Black-bellied Whistling Duck	- Breeding Migration and Wintering 20 up to hundreds; numbers can vary dramatically throughout a year	Tracts 1 and 4 provide freshwater emergent shallow marsh for foraging and refuge. Tracts 1 and 2 provide high quality buffered floodplain swamp for foraging and roosting.
Northern Shoveler	- Migration and Wintering 30 - Orange Creek Restoration Area: 150 - shovelers have been documented using the area in March	Tracts 1 and 4 provide freshwater emergent shallow marsh for foraging and refuge.
Ruddy Duck	- Migration and Wintering 50 - FWC surveys have counted up to 1500 ruddy ducks using Orange and Lochloosa lakes in January.	Tracts 1 and 4 provide freshwater emergent shallow marsh for foraging and refuge.
Gadwall	- Migration and Wintering - Documented but uncommon (up to 25) winter visitor	Tracts 1 and 4 provide freshwater emergent shallow marsh for foraging and refuge.
Bufflehead	- Migration - Uncommon winter visitor, mostly as a stopover site to coastal areas	Tracts 1 and 4 provide freshwater emergent shallow marsh for foraging and refuge.
Hooded Merganser	- Migration and Wintering	Tracts 1 and 4 provide freshwater emergent shallow marsh for foraging and refuge. Tracts 1 and 2 provide high quality buffered floodplain swamp for foraging and refuge.
Red-breasted Merganser	- Migration and Wintering - Uncommon visitor	Tracts 1 and 4 provide freshwater emergent shallow marsh for foraging and refuge.

3. Describe how the proposal will benefit species listed and/or improve habitat quality.

This phase of the NFWCCP will protect a total of 7 acres of emergent wetland, 8 acres of ponds, 73 acres of lake, 457 acres of forested/shrub wetlands and a nearly 2-mile section of flowing water along Lochloosa Creek. Fire suppression and silviculture have impacted some of the surrounding uplands which are

predominantly sandhill or flatwoods, both fire-dependent communities. Areas with planted pine will eventually be thinned and restored to longleaf pine sandhill or flatwoods where appropriate. Regular prescribed fire and reduced pine stand density will help increase recharge (runoff and seepage) to nearby marshes and swamps. Upland management will help maintain water levels in these embedded wetlands, and thereby provide a more reliable source of wetland habitat for waterfowl.

4. If tracts are not yet identified, briefly explain what procedure will be used to ensure that high quality habitat is targeted. All tracts for the third phase of NFWCCP have been specifically identified in this proposal.

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TECHNICAL ASSESSMENT QUESTION #2

How does the proposal contribute to the conservation of other wetland-associated migratory birds?
A. Priority bird species:

Species/Plan	Numbers Affected	Benefits of Project	Tract Importance
Henslow's Sparrow (NAWCA, BCR 31, ACJV SAMBI Highest Priority, BCPSACP Priority Species)	-Migrant, Winter Resident -100 birds during migration -15 wintering birds -Florida Status: *Rare*	Benefit from restoration, expansion and enhancement of wet prairie and grasslands along wetland margins. Benefit from restoration and management of shrub bogs. Benefit from restoration and management of wet flatwoods and neighboring uplands.	Tract 1: Provides 2 acres of palustrine emergent wetland with 366 acres of surrounding upland including wet flatwoods. Tract 2: Provides 217 acres of palustrine forested/ shrub wetland including basin marsh and 6 acres of freshwater pond. Tract 3: Provides 9 acres of seasonally flooded prairie wetland along the edge of Orange Lake and 85 acres of upland grasslands. Tract 4: Provides 5 acres of palustrine emergent wetland.
Lesser Yellowlegs (NAWCA,BCR 31, ACJV SAMBI High Priority, BCPSACP Priority Species)	-Migrant, Winter Resident -100 birds during migration -20 wintering birds -Florida Status: *Common*	Benefit from restoration and expansion of emergent wetland. Benefit from management of pond wetland.	Tract 1: Provides 2 acres of palustrine emergent wetland and 1 acre of freshwater pond wetland. Tract 2: 6 acres of freshwater pond wetlands. Tract 3: Provides 9 acres of seasonally flooded prairie wetland along the edge of Orange Lake. Tract 4: Provides 5 acres of palustrine emergent wetland.
Swallow-tailed Kite (NAWCA BCR 31, ACJV SAMBI High Priority, BCPSACP Priority Species)	-Breeder, Migrant -2 breeding pairs -50 birds during migration -Florida Status: *Uncommon*	Benefit from protection of larger stands of basin marsh. Benefit from conversion and restoration of pine plantation to native habitat.	Tract 1: Provides 366 acres of uplands including wet and mesic flatwoods and pine plantations to be restored. Tract 2: Provides 217 acres of palustrine forested/ shrub wetland including basin marsh.
American Woodcock (NAWCA BCR 31, ACJV SAMBI Highest Priority, BCPSACP Priority Species, ACJV BCR 31 High Priority)	-Migrant, Winter Resident -100 birds during migration -20 wintering birds -Florida Status: *Uncommon*	Benefit from restoration, expansion, and enhancement of wet prairie and grasslands along wetland margins. Benefit from restoration and expansion of emergent wetland.	Tract 1: Provides 2 acres of palustrine emergent wetland, 1 acre of freshwater pond wetlands, and 239 acres of palustrine forested/ shrub wetland. Tract 2: Provides 217 acres of palustrine forested/ shrub wetland including basin marsh and 6 acres of freshwater pond. Tract 3: Provides 9 acres of seasonally

		Benefit from restoration and management of shrub bogs.	flooded prairie wetland along the edge of Orange Lake. Tract 4: Provides 5 acres of palustrine emergent wetland.
King Rail (NAWCA, BCR 31, ACJV SAMBI High Priority, SEWCP Immediate Management, ACJV BCR 31 Highest Priority)	-Resident, Migrant, Winter Resident -10 breeding pairs -200 birds during migration -20 wintering birds -Florida Status: *Uncommon*	Benefit from restoration, expansion, and enhancement of wet prairie and grasslands along wetland margins. Benefit from restoration and expansion of emergent wetland.	Tract 1: Provides 2 acres of palustrine emergent wetland and 1 acre of freshwater pond wetlands. Tract 2: Provides 6 acres of freshwater pond wetlands. Tract 3: Provides 9 acres of seasonally flooded prairie wetland along the edge of Orange Lake. Tract 4: Provides 5 acres of palustrine emergent wetland.
Bald Eagle (NAWCA, BCR 31, ACJV SAMBI High Priority)	-Resident -2 pairs -Florida Status: *Common*	Benefit from the protection of historic nesting trees. Benefit from restoration and management of pond wetland.	Tract 1: Provides 1 acre of freshwater pond, 2 acres of palustrine emergent wetland and 239 acres of palustrine forested/ shrub wetlands, with 366 acres of surrounding uplands. Tract 2: Provides 217 acres of palustrine forested/ shrub wetland including basin marsh and 6 acres of freshwater pond wetlands, with 25 acres of surrounding uplands.
Limpkin (NAWCA BCR 31, ACJV SAMBI Highest Priority, SEWCP Management Attention, ACJV BCR 31 Moderate Priority)	-Resident -5 pairs -Florida Status: *Rare*	Benefit from restoration and expansion of emergent wetland.	Tract 1: Provides 2 acres of palustrine emergent wetland. Tract 3: Provides 9 acres of seasonally flooded prairie wetland along the edge of Orange Lake. Tract 4: Provides 5 acres of palustrine emergent wetland.
Least Bittern (NAWCA BCR 31, ACJV SAMBI High Priority, ACJV BCR 31 High Priority)	-Breeder, Migrant - 10 breeding pairs -200 birds during Migration -Florida Status: *Uncommon*	Benefit from restoration and expansion of emergent wetland.	Tract 1: Provides 2 acres of palustrine emergent wetland. Tract 3: Provides 9 acres of seasonally flooded prairie wetland along the edge of Orange Lake. Tract 4: Provides 5 acres of palustrine emergent wetland.
Least Bittern (NAWCA BCR 31, ACJV SAMBI High Priority, ACJV BCR 31 High Priority)	-Breeder, Migrant - 10 breeding pairs -200 birds during Migration -Florida Status: *Uncommon*	Benefit from restoration and expansion of emergent wetland.	Tract 1: Provides 2 acres of palustrine emergent wetland. Tract 3: Provides 9 acres of seasonally flooded prairie wetland along the edge of Orange Lake. Tract 4: Provides 5 acres of palustrine emergent wetland.
American Bittern (NAWCA BCR 31, ACJV SAMBI High Priority, SEWCP Management Attention, ACJV BCR	-Migrant, Winter Resident -100 birds during migration -10 wintering birds -Florida Status:	Benefit from restoration, expansion, and enhancement of wet prairie and grasslands along wetland margins. Benefit from restoration	Tract 1: Provides 2 acres of palustrine emergent wetland and 1 acre of freshwater pond. Tract 2: Provides 6 acres of freshwater pond. Tract 3: Provides 9 acres of seasonally flooded prairie wetland along the edge of

31 High Priority)	*Uncommon*	and expansion of emergent wetland.	Orange Lake. Tract 4: Provides 5 acres of palustrine emergent wetland.
Prothonotary Warbler (NAWCA BCR 31, ACJV SAMBI High Priority, ACJV BCR 31 High Priority)	-Breeder, Migrant -10 breeding pairs -200 birds during migration -Florida Status: *Uncommon*	Benefit from protection of larger stands of basin marsh.	Tract 1: Provides 2 acres of palustrine emergent wetland and 239 acres of palustrine forested/ shrub wetland. Tract 2: Provides 217 acres of palustrine forested/ shrub wetland including basin marsh and 6 acres of freshwater pond. Tract 4: Provides 5 acres of palustrine emergent wetland.

B. Other wetland-associated bird species:

Species/Plan	Numbers Affected	Benefits of Project	Tract Importance
Leconte's Sparrow (ACJV SAMBI High Priority)	-Migrant, Winter Resident -100 birds during migration -15 wintering birds -Florida Status: *Rare*	Benefit from restoration, expansion, and enhancement of wet prairie and grasslands along wetland margins. Benefit from restoration and management of grassy fields and neighboring uplands.	Tract 1: Provides 372 acres of palustrine emergent wetland and 32 acres of freshwater pond wetlands with 2443 acres of surrounding uplands including flatwoods and sandhill savannahs. Tract 2: Provides 6 acres of freshwater pond wetlands, with 25 acres of surrounding uplands. Tract 3: Provides 9 acres of seasonally flooded prairie wetland along the edge of Orange Lake and 85 acres of upland grasslands. Tract 4: Provides 5 acres of palustrine emergent wetland.
Greater Yellowlegs (ACJV BCR 31 Moderate Priority, Atlantic Flyway Shorebird Initiative)	-Migrant, Winter Resident -200 birds during migration -20 wintering birds -Florida Status: *Common*	Benefit from restoration and expansion of emergent wetland. Benefit from management of pond wetland.	Tract 1: Provides 372 acres of palustrine emergent wetland and 32 acres of freshwater pond wetlands. Tract 2: Provides 6 acres of freshwater pond wetlands. Tract 3: Provides 9 acres of seasonally flooded prairie wetland along the edge of Orange Lake. Tract 4: Provides 5 acres of palustrine emergent wetland.
Short-tailed Hawk (ACJV BCR 31 Highest Priority)	-Breeder, Migrant -2 breeding pairs -10 birds during migration -Florida Status: *Rare*	Benefit from protection of larger stands of forested wetlands. Benefit from conversion and restoration of pine plantation to native habitat.	Tract 1: Provides 1083 acres of palustrine forested/ shrub wetland including basin marsh and 2443 acres of surrounding uplands including pine plantations which will eventually be restored to native habitat. Tract 2: Provides 217 acres of palustrine forested/ shrub wetland.

Wilson's Snipe (ACJV SAMBI High Priority)	-Migrant, Winter Resident -500 birds during migration -30 wintering birds -Florida Status: *Common*	Benefit from restoration, expansion, and enhancement of wet prairie and grasslands along wetland margins. Benefit from restoration and expansion of emergent wetland. Benefit from restoration and management of shrub bogs.	Tract 1: Provides 372 acres of palustrine emergent wetland, 32 acres of freshwater pond wetlands, and 1083 acres of palustrine forested/ shrub wetlands. Tract 2: Provides 217 acres of palustrine forested/ shrub wetland including basin marsh and 6 acres of freshwater pond wetlands. Tract 3: Provides 9 acres of seasonally flooded prairie wetland along the edge of Orange Lake. Tract 4: Provides 5 acres of palustrine emergent wetland.
Florida Sandhill Crane (ACJV SAMBI Highest Priority, BCPSACP Priority Species, ACJV BCR 31 Highest Priority)	-Resident -4 pairs -Florida Status: *Threatened*	Benefit from restoration, expansion, and enhancement of wet prairie and grasslands along wetland margins. Benefit from restoration and expansion of emergent wetland.	Tract 1: Provides 372 acres of palustrine emergent wetlands and 32 acres of freshwater pond wetlands. Tract 2: Provides 6 acres of freshwater pond wetlands. Tract 3: Provides 9 acres of seasonally flooded prairie wetland along the edge of Orange Lake. Tract 4: Provides 5 acres of palustrine emergent wetland.
Little Blue Heron (ACJV SAMBI High Priority, SEWCP Immediate Action, ACJV BCR 31 Highest Priority)	-Resident -20 birds in region -Florida Status: *Threatened*	Benefit from restoration, expansion, and enhancement of wet prairie and grasslands along wetland margins. Benefit from restoration and expansion of emergent wetland. Benefit from protection of larger stands of basin marsh.	Tract 1: Provides 372 acres of palustrine emergent wetland, 32 acres of freshwater pond wetlands, and 1086 acres of palustrine forested/ shrub wetlands. Tract 2: Provides 217 acres of palustrine forested/ shrub wetland including basin marsh and 6 acres of freshwater pond wetlands. Tract 3: Provides 9 acres of seasonally flooded prairie wetland along the edge of Orange Lake. Tract 4: Provides 5 acres of palustrine emergent wetland.
Rusty Blackbird (ACJV SAMBI High Priority, BCPSACP Priority Species, ACJV BCR 31 Moderate Priority)	-Migrant, Winter Resident -200 birds during migration -30 wintering birds -Florida Status: *Rare*	Benefit from protection of larger stands of basin marsh.	Tract 1: Provides 1083 acres of palustrine forested/ shrub wetland including basin marsh. Tract 2: Provides 217 acres of palustrine forested/ shrub wetland including basin marsh.
Least Sandpiper (ACJV SAMBI High Priority, ACJV BCR 31 Moderate Priority)	-Migrant, Winter Resident -400 birds during migration -20 wintering birds -Florida Status: *Common*	Benefit from restoration, expansion, and enhancement of wet prairie and grasslands along wetland margins.	Tract 1: Provides 372 acres of palustrine emergent wetlands. Tract 2: Provides 6 acres of freshwater pond wetlands. Tract 3: Provides 9 acres of seasonally flooded prairie wetland along the edge of Orange Lake. Tract 4: Provides 5 acres of palustrine emergent wetland.

Bobolink (ACJV SAMBI Moderate Priority, ACJV BCR 31 High Priority)	-Migrant, Winter Resident	Benefit from protection of larger stands of basin marsh.	Tract 1: Provides 1083 acres of palustrine forested/ shrub wetland including basin marsh. Tract 2: Provides 217 acres of palustrine forested/ shrub wetland including basin marsh.
Tricolored Heron (ACJV SAMBI High Priority, SEWCP Planning and Responsibility, ACJV BCR 31 Highest Priority)	-Resident -Florida Status: *Threatened*	Benefit from restoration, expansion, and enhancement of wet prairie and grasslands along wetland margins. Benefit from restoration and expansion of emergent wetland. Benefit from protection of larger stands of basin marsh.	Tract 1: Provides 372 acres of palustrine emergent wetland, 32 acres of freshwater pond wetlands, and 1083 acres of palustrine forested/ shrub wetlands. Tract 2: Provides 217 acres of palustrine forested/ shrub wetland including basin marsh and 6 acres of freshwater pond wetlands. Tract 3: Provides 9 acres of seasonally flooded prairie wetland along the edge of Orange Lake and 85 acres of upland grasslands. Tract 4: Provides 5 acres of palustrine emergent wetland.

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TECHNICAL ASSESSMENT QUESTION #3

How does the proposal location relate to the geographic wetland priorities described by the North American Waterfowl Management Plan, Partners In Flight, the U.S. Shorebird Conservation Plan, and/or the North American Waterbird Conservation Plan, along with regional priorities?

A. National wetland conservation priorities:

National Bird Plan Priority Areas	In	Partially In	Out
NAWMP			X (all tracts)
PIF	X (tracts 1 and 4)		X (tracts 2 and 3)
Wading Birds	X (all tracts)		
Shorebirds			X (all tracts)

All proposal sites are within identified National geographic priority areas for the Partners in Flight Bird Conservation Plan and/or the North American Waterbird Conservation Plan priority areas.

This project will assist in achieving numerous plan goals and objectives from these initiatives by protecting and enhancing nesting, foraging, and wintering habitats on 545 acres of wetlands as well as 480 acres of associated upland habitats on four tracts, which are all key additions to areas within significant environmentally-sensitive publicly managed lands in north Florida.

Partners in Flight North American Landbird Conservation Plan- The ACJV is a geographic priority wetland area under this plan and has cooperated with Southeastern Partners in Flight to develop and stimulate conservation partnerships to achieve the goals and objectives of PIF within this geographic priority area. All tracts of the NFWCCP Phase III are located within the ACJV boundary Tracts 1 and 4 fall within the *PIF North American Landbird Conservation Plan* area of continental importance, and several of the priority habitat-species suites in the Bird Conservation Plan are represented, including 1) Managed and Palustrine Emergent Wetlands, 2) Forested Wetlands, 3) Flatwoods, and 4) Southern Pine. Several of the plan's priority species have been recorded regularly in and around the project area.
Management recommendations for several priority species align with the objectives in this proposal, namely protecting and restoring emergent wetlands, conserving forested wetlands, and properly managing (e.g. using prescribed fire) the surrounding uplands. Conservation of the grant and match tracts (1025 acres) will protect important connections in a corridor of wetlands types and associated uplands that will support a wide range of migratory and resident species of birds.

North American Waterbird Conservation Plan (NAWCP) Plan- The ACJV is a geographic priority wetland area under this plan. The ACJV has cooperated in the development of the *Southeast United States Regional Waterbird Conservation Plan (SUSRWCP)* to develop and stimulate conservation partnerships to achieve the goals and objectives of the plan within this geographic priority area. All acquisition tracts are within the ACJV boundary and fall within the NAWCP geographical priority area.
The grant tract is located within Peninsular Florida (BCR 31), a focal region that has experienced substantial loss or degradation of emergent wetlands according to the NAWCP. The plan subdivided BCR 31, and recommended increasing or restoring the acreage of emergent wetlands in Central Florida by 40,000 acres (largest target of any sub-BCR in the Southeastern United States). The NFWCCP Phase II project area includes 372 acres of emergent wetlands. The existing emergent vegetation is in fairly good condition and meets the NAWCP's specifications (i.e. structure and composition) for habitat that supports a diverse assemblage of waterbirds. Also protected are 1083 acres of forested wetlands, which were also recognized as potential habitat for waterbirds, particularly for colonial nesting wading birds in the NAWCP.

B. Regional wetland conservation priorities:

Peninsular Florida Bird Conservation Region (BCR 31) Plan- The BCR 31 Plan aims to coordinate proposal tracts protect high quality contiguous habitat for many of the BCR 31's highest priority species (e.g. Wood Stork, Florida Sandhill Crane, Little Blue Heron, Bachman's Sparrow, and Snail Kite).

South Atlantic Migratory Bird Initiative (SAMBI)- All tracts fall within the SAMBI region. The proposal tracts offers excellent stopover and wintering habitat for many priority species of migratory birds including forested and emergent wetlands, flatwoods, planted pine, pasture, and lakeshore.

Atlantic Coast Joint Venture- The NFWCCP Phase II falls within the Orange Creek/Oklawaha Basin Focus Area (see map 1). This focus area includes portions of Alachua, Marion, Lake, and Orange Counties. A broad corridor of wetlands extends south of Gainesville from Paynes Prairie, south along the floodplain of the Ocklawaha River, including the Ocklawaha chain-of-lakes, and ends at Lake Apopka and its surrounding basin. The total area comprises approximately 788,937 acres, including 114,741 283,531 acres of wetlands whose headwaters are the wetlands found in the NFWCCP project area.

Black Rail Conservation Plan- The proposal tracts are located in the Atlantic Coast Joint Venture's Black Rail Conservation area. Tracts 1 and 4 each provide grassy emergent wetlands and tract 4 has a expanse of open marsh at the lake shore. As sea levels rise, these inland wetlands will become essential habitat for Black Rail, which have been observed in the area.

Florida State Wildlife Action Plan 2019- This comprehensive plan outlines the state's Species of Greatest Conservation Need (SCGN) and the habitats on which they depend. The plan contains 690 species considered imperiled or at risk and many of these species and their respective habitats are found in all tracts in this proposal. This proposal addresses threats and actions required to alleviate threats regarding restoration of habitats, especially through hydrologic enhancements which benefit species and water quality. This proposal and its four tracts focuses on benefits to many SCGN utilizing palustrine forested and non-forested wetlands including waterfowl, various wading birds, shorebirds, and secretive marsh birds.

Other Regional Plans- The project area has been identified as an important part of the Florida Ecological Greenways Network. Alachua County's multi-year land conservation program, Alachua County Forever, has identified this as an important area for conservation. In addition, the St. Johns River Water Management District is actively involved in conservation, restoration and enhancement efforts in the region.

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TECHNICAL ASSESSMENT QUESTION #4

How does the proposal relate to the national status and trends of wetlands types?

ACTIVITY AND TRACTS IN THE PROPOSAL	STATUS, TYPES, AND ACRES OF WETLANDS Note: Types subsidiary to types listed below have the same status.								UPLANDS	TOTAL
	DECREASING			STABLE			INCREASING	NO TREND DATA		
	PEM	PFO	E2Veg	E1	L	R	M2, PSS, PUB, E2US	PML, PRB, E2AB		
SECTION A										
Fee	7	378	-	-	73	-	87	-	480	1025
ACQUIRED TOTAL	7	378	-	-	73	-	87	-	480	1025
TYPE TOTALS	7	378	-	-	73	-	87	-	480	1025
STATUS TOTALS	385			73			87	-	480	1025
GRAND TOTALS	545								480	1025
SECTION B										
Tract 1: (G, NM, OM)	2	239	-	-	-	<1	2	-	366	609
Tract 2: (G, NM)	-	139	-	-	73	-	85	-	25	322
Tract 3: (G, NM)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	85	85
Tract 4: (G)	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	9

The proposed grant tracts, Brown Lochloosa Creek, Dinh Lake Alto, Sawallis Orange Lake and Gibson Tuscawilla Lake, all protect high quality mesic and wet flatwoods, some with interspersed sandhill, pine plantation, which buffer the forested wetlands, emergent marshes and ponds surrounding important lakes and creeks throughout the project area. Connecting these key wetland parcels is essential for wildlife habitat continuity and the conservation of the surrounding uplands protects the wetlands and provides habitat diversity for nesting, foraging and refuge.

Provide a brief narrative to describe upland habitats (e.g., cropland, grassland, forest) and the relationship to wetlands and migratory bird conservation (i.e., reason for including in proposal).

The 2443 acres of upland located within the project tracts are largely forested, with an assortment of pine flatwoods, planted slash pine, and mixed woodland (hardwoods in areas once dominated by pine). Additionally, swaths of open sandhill and flatwoods savannahs support diverse forbs and grasses and a full suite of associated pollinators. These upland habitats provide important functions which include: 1) buffering sensitive wetlands to impacts associated with other land uses nearby (e.g. dairies, agriculture), 2) providing habitat to wildlife, and 3) providing natural recharge areas for the basin.

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TECHNICAL ASSESSMENT QUESTION #5

How does the proposal contribute to long-term conservation of wetlands and associated uplands?

ACTIVITY	ACRES BY LONGEVITY OF BENEFITS * Includes water control structures made of material other than wood. ** Includes wood water control structures and pumps.				TOTAL ACRES
	PERPETUITY	*26-99	**10-25	< 10	
SECTION A					
Fee	1025				1025
TOTAL ACQUIRED	1025				1025
TOTAL	1025				1025
SECTION B					
Tract 1: (G, NM, OM)	609				609

Tract 2: (G, NM)	322				322
Tract 3: (G, NM)	85				85
Tract 4: (G)	9				9

The proposed grant, new match and old match tracts protects the forested wetland connector between conservation lands in eastern Alachua County surrounding Lochloosa Creek, Orange Lake, Lake Alto and Tuscawilla Lake through full fee acquisition and conservation management in perpetuity. These key components connect and contribute to a broad complex of conservation lands in the area including numerous small and large freshwater lakes, ponds, marshes, forested wetlands and the surrounding upland habitats. Significant long-term conservation will be achieved because fee ownership allows active, long-term management (e.g. regular prescribed fire and recreational management).

Climate change coupled with population growth in Florida is expected to adversely affect fresh water quality and availability in the future. Protected wetlands in the NFWCCP will help mitigate some of these affects by continuing to function as seepages and drainages that recharge the Florida aquifer naturally.

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TECHNICAL ASSESSMENT QUESTION #6

A. Federally Threatened, Endangered, or Proposed candidate species:

How many individuals/pairs will use the proposal area and for what life cycle stage and whether this is an improvement in population numbers over the current situation: *See below.*

How proposal will improve habitat quality (describe the before - and after - proposal environment):
See below.

Whether proposed actions and proposal area are identified in a recovery plan or other species plan: *Yes. See below.*

Whether the completed proposal will contribute towards relieving the need for any special protective status for the species: *No, but conservation of habitat is a step towards this goal.*

Importance of each tract or logical groupings of tracts in the proposal to the species (if tracts are not yet identified, explain what procedure will be used to ensure that high quality habitat is targeted): *See below. Permanent protection for these ecosystems will be accompanied by an ecosystem approach to management which will improve habitat quality, including eventual restoration of flatwoods and sandhills and reintroduction of prescribed fire will improve upland and wetland habitat quality for aquatic and terrestrial species.*

Additional Information: *not applicable.*

The following eight species are listed as endangered, threatened or as proposed candidate species by the USFWS. Grant and match tracts provide potential or known habitat for these species:

Black Rail- Federally Threatened: Black Rails, an ACJV high priority species, face habitat loss where their preferred saltmarsh habitat is disappearing due to rising sea levels. Inland freshwater marshes are important to the future survival of the species. The project protects grassy shorelines of Orange Lake and basin marshes embedded in the uplands around Lochloosa Creek and Lake Alto, which could provide excellent habitat for the secretive birds, which have been observed in the project area.

Snail Kite- Federally Endangered: Snail Kites have historically occurred throughout the state, but loss of adequate habitat over the last century has reduced their range to the Everglades and other large wetlands in South Florida. More recently, exotic apple snail populations have allowed the restoration of historic ranges and in the past decade, Snail Kites have established viable populations on Paynes Prairie and surrounding wetlands including Orange Lake. Freshwater emergent wetlands in the project area could support the expansion of a growing resident population.

Wood Stork- Federally Threatened: Wood Storks are year-round residents on various wetlands throughout NFWCCP Phase III tracts 1, 2 and 4. Mature forested hardwood swamps and freshwater emergent wetlands will provide additional forage and roosting habitat.

Eastern Indigo Snake- Federally Threatened: Suitable habitat exists within the proposal area for Eastern Indigo Snake. However, no surveys have been conducted yet to confirm their presence. These species are patchily distributed in Florida and declining as a result of habitat loss and degradation. Upland restoration, particularly a reversion to natural pine forest with seasonal prescribed fires, and wetland management within the project area and neighboring conservation lands will greatly benefit remaining populations of these species, or alternatively, prepare the project area as a potential recipient site for reintroduction programs if such measures become necessary in the future.

Frosted Flatwoods Salamander- Federally Threatened: Suitable habitat exists within the proposal area for Frosted Flatwoods Salamander. However, no surveys have been conducted yet, to confirm their presence. These species are patchily distributed in Florida and declining as a result of habitat loss and degradation. Upland restoration, particularly a reversion to natural pine forest with seasonal prescribed fires, and wetland management within the project area and neighboring conservation lands will greatly benefit remaining populations of these species.

Striped Newt: Suitable habitat exists within the proposal area for Striped Newt. However, no surveys have been conducted yet to confirm their presence. These species are patchily distributed in Florida and declining as a result of habitat loss and degradation. Upland restoration, particularly a reversion to natural pine forest with seasonal prescribed fires, and wetland

management within the project area and neighboring conservation lands will greatly benefit remaining populations of these species.
Gopher Tortoise: Gopher Tortoise has been recorded within the project area. These important uplands provide excellent sandy habitat for tortoises to forage and burrow.
Eastern Diamondback Rattlesnake: The Eastern Diamondback is under review for federal listing. Uplands in the proposal area provide excellent habitat. Although they have not been recorded, conditions, habitat and presence of commensal species suggests their presence.

B. Wetland-dependent species of greatest conservation need (SGCN) from the appropriate State Wildlife Action Plan (SWAP):
How many individuals/pairs will use the proposal area and for what life cycle stage and whether this is an improvement in population numbers over the current situation: *See below.*
How does the species rely on wetland habitats and how does the proposal improve key habitat and community types essential to the conservation of those SGCN (describe the before- and after-proposal environment): *See below.*
Do the proposed activities and/or proposal area identify factors that may assist in the restoration and improved conservation of the SGCN: *See below.*
Whether the completed proposal will contribute toward reducing or eliminating the Conservation Need status for the species: *No.*
Importance of each tract or logical groupings of tracts in the proposal to the species (if tracts are not yet identified, explain what procedure will be used to ensure that high quality habitat is targeted): *See below.*
Additional information: *Not applicable.*

White Ibis: Listed as an SGCN in the Florida SWAP and a Priority Species in the BCR 31 Plan. Tracts 1-4 will provide forage and roosting habitat for this species.
Great Blue Heron: Listed as an SGCN in the Florida SWAP and a Priority Species in the BCR 31 Plan. Tracts 1-4 will provide habitat for this species.
Great Egret: Listed as an SGCN in the Florida SWAP and a Priority Species in the BCR 31 Plan. Tracts 1-4 will provide habitat for this species.
Black-Crowned Night-Heron: Listed as an SGCN in the Florida SWAP and a Priority Species in the BCR 31 Plan. Tracts 1-4 will provide habitat for this species.
Green Heron: Listed as an SGCN in the Florida SWAP and a Priority Species in the BCR 31 Plan. Tracts 1-4 will provide habitat for this species.
Snowy Egret: Listed as an SGCN in the Florida SWAP and a Priority Species in the BCR 31 Plan. Tracts 1-4 will provide habitat for this species
Glossy Ibis: Listed as an SGCN in the Florida SWAP. Tracts 1-4 will provide habitat for this species. **Limpkin:** Listed as an SGCN in the Florida SWAP and a Priority Species in the BCR 31 Plan. Tracts 1-4 will provide habitat for this species.
Spotted Turtle: Listed as an SGCN in the Florida SWAP. This species has been documented within the Lochloosa Corridor and Tracts 1-4 will provide excellent habitat and aid in the recovery of this species.
River Otter: Listed as an SGCN in the Florida SWAP. Tracts 1-4 will provide excellent wetland habitat for this species.

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TECHNICAL ASSESSMENT QUESTION #7
How does the proposal satisfy the partnership purpose of the North American Wetlands Conservation Act?

A. Ratio of the Non-Federal Match to the Grant Request:2.1:1

B. 10% Matching Partners: Alachua County, Alachua Conservation Trust (ACT)

C. Partner Categories
State agencies:
Non-governmental conservation organizations: Alachua Conservation Trust
Local governments, counties or municipalities: Alachua County
Private landowners:
Profit-making corporations:
Native American governments or associations:
Federal agencies:
Other partner groups:

D. Important Partnership Aspects (new grant recipient, significant new partners, unique partners, large numbers of partners under any category in C above, non-financial contributions):
This project has immense support from a diverse group of organizations including the Florida Native Plant Society-Paynes Prairie Chapter, Alachua Audubon Society, Santa Fe Lake Dwellers Association, Felburn Foundation, Jelks Family Foundation, the National Wildlife Turkey Federation, Putnam Land Conservancy, Town of McIntosh, McIntosh Seedling Club, Marion Audubon Society, and many others.

E. Public Access:
All tracts in the proposal will be fully accessible to the public for passive recreation.
Tract 1, Brown Lochloosa Creek, will offer an additional 609 acres of accessible public land to the Phifer Flatwoods Preserve. Hiking trails will offer wildlife observation and other passive recreation with the potential for future connection to the Gainesville-Hawthorne State Trail for biking and equestrian access.
Tract 2, Dinh Lake Alto, will be managed as an addition to the Lake Alto Preserve which currently provides access to the east side of the lake through a public boat ramp and offers trails through the uplands surrounding the lake. In addition to expanding the trail system through 25 acres of uplands on the west side of the lake, the County plans to collaborate with the City of Waldo to create a covered pavilion for fishing and wildlife observation at the city's public boat ramp on the west shore, which is surrounded by Lake Alto Preserve and the Dinh parcel. The Dinh parcel will provide 73 additional acres of lake for public recreation and protect 218 acres of palustrine forested wetland for wildlife habitat.
Tract 3, Sawallis Orange Lake, will be managed by ACT as part of the Orange Lake Overlook Preserve purchased with NAWCA funds in the first phase of NFWCCP. The preserve offers miles of hiking and biking trails with benches and an historic and iconic view of Orange Lake, which will be enhanced by a wildlife observation platform, a picnic pavilion and a newly constructed environmental education community center. The Sawallis tract will offer an additional 85 acres of public access conservation lands with recreational trails and benches. Marion County owns 9 acres of wetlands along the eastern boundary of the Sawallis parcel which were once intended to become a County park. Once ACT has acquired the Sawallis tract, the County has stated that it is amenable to entering into a management agreement with ACT to manage these 9 acres as part of the larger conservation area that includes the Sawallis tract and Orange Lake Overlook Preserve. This would allow for launch access, fishing and enhanced wildlife observation activities at the lake shore.
Tract 4, Gibson Tuscawilla Lake, will be open to the public but won't be easily accessible by land. The tract's primary recreational feature will be its 9 acres of additional protected habitat for wildlife observation from the neighboring "Thrasher Park" trailhead at Tuscawilla Preserve, where a wildlife observation tower is currently under construction.

ATTACHMENTS

Tract Table:

Tract ID	Activity Type	Wetland Acres	Upland Acres	Riparian Miles	Public Access	Funding Category	Funding Source	County and State	Central Tract Location in Decimal Degrees	Final Title Holder
Tract 1 Brown	Fee Acquired	243	366	2	609 Open Acres	NM, OM	Alachua County	Alachua, FL	-82.149°W, 29.581°N	Alachua County
Tract 2 Dinh	Fee Acquired	297	25		322 Open Acres	G	NAWCA	Alachua, FL	-82.155°W, 29.784°N	Alachua County
Tract 3 Sawallis	Fee Acquired	0	85		85 Open Acres	G, NM	NAWCA, ACT	Marion, FL	-82. 218°W, 29. 442°N	ACT
Tract 4 Gibson	Fee Acquired	5	4		9 Open Acres	G	NAWCA	Alachua, FL	-82.263°W, 29.499°N	ACT
Total Acres		**Total 545 Wetland Acres**	**Total 480 Upland Acres**		**Total 1025 Open Acres**					

Alachua Conservation Trust=ACT

FINAL TITLEHOLDER SUMMARY:

Alachua County will hold fee title and be responsible for the management and restoration, if any, of Brown Lochloosa Creek, Tract 1.

Alachua County will hold fee title for individual parcels and Alachua County will be responsible for the management and restoration, if any, of the entirety of Dinh Lake Alto, Tract 2.

Alachua Conservation Trust will hold fee title and be responsible for the management and restoration, if any, of Sawallis Orange Lake, Tract 3.

Alachua Conservation Trust will hold fee title and be responsible for the management and restoration, if any, of Gibson Tuscawilla Lake, Tract 4.

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NORTH AMERICAN WETLANDS CONSERVATION ACT PROPOSAL
PARTNER CONTRIBUTION STATEMENT

What is the title of the proposal that you are contributing to? North Florida Wetland Connector Conservation Project Phase III

What is the name of your organization (private landowners/individuals indicate "Private")?
Alachua Conservation Trust, Inc. (ACT)

When will you make the contribution? December 2022 through December 2023

What is the value of your contribution and how did you determine the value? Does the contribution have a non-Federal origin? If this is based on a fund-raising event or other future action, if that future action fails, will you still provide the contribution amount? $32,000. This is a portion of the purchase price for the Sawallis tract. The funding will come from private individual and foundation philanthropy. This funding does have a non-Federal origin and ACT will be able to contribute this amount.

What long-term migratory bird and wetlands conservation work will the contribution cover? Fee simple acquisitions by Alachua County and ACT.

Does the proposal correctly describe your contribution, especially the amount? Yes.

If applicable to the proposal, is your organization competent to hold title to, and manage, land acquired with grant funds and are you willing to apply a Notice of Grant Agreement or other recordable document to the property? Yes.

Please confirm that your contribution has not been used to meet any other federal programs match or cost share requirements. There is no overlap in project financial match for this NAWCA proposal.

Will the project benefit tribal hunting and fishing treaty rights and if so, how? No
Do you have any additional comments? No

Signature:

Name (printed), Title, and Affiliation:
Tom Kay, Executive Director, Alachua Conservation Trust, Inc.
Date Signed: 7/8/2022

Alachua County
Board of County Commissioners

Marihelen Wheeler, *Chair*
Anna Prizzia, *Vice Chair*
Charles S. Chestnut, IV
Ken Cornell
Raemi Eagle-Glenn

Administration
Michele L. Lieberman
County Manager

NORTH AMERICAN WETLANDS CONSERVATION ACT PROPOSAL
PARTNER CONTRIBUTION STATEMENT

What is the title of the proposal that you are contributing to? North Florida Wetland Connector Conservation Project

What is the name of your organization (private landowners/individuals indicate "Private")? Alachua County (Alachua County Forever program)

When will you make the contribution? 2022/2023

What is the value of your contribution and how did you determine the value? Does the contribution have a non-Federal origin? If this is based on a fund-raising event or other future action, if that future action fails, will you still provide the contribution amount? Total Amount: $1,691,064.57. $1,550,008.32 is the fee simple purchase. Alachua County is also providing $141,056.25 towards Appraisals & Other Acquisition costs as an additional match. $1,691,064.57 is the total amount paid for the contributing match and grant tract, Lochloosa Creek Flatwwoods - Brown. This contribution comes from a non-Federal origin. The funding for Alachua County Forever is solely from a county-wide half-cent sales tax initiative approved by county voters in November 2016 and is guaranteed through 2024.

What long-term migratory bird and wetlands conservation work will the contribution cover? Fee simple and less-than-fee conservation acquisitions by Alachua County and ACT.

Does the proposal correctly describe your contribution, especially the amount? Yes

If applicable to the proposal, is your organization competent to hold title to, and manage, land acquired with grant funds and are you willing to apply a Notice of Grant Agreement or other recordable document to the property? Yes

Please confirm that your contribution has not been used to meet any other federal programs match or cost-share requirements. Alachua County Forever's acquisition expenditures exceed the match requirement for the NAWCA application. Furthermore, there is no overlap in project financial match for the NAWCA proposal.

Will the project benefit tribal hunting and fishing treaty rights and if so, how? No

Do you have any additional comments? Since 2000, Alachua County Forever has represented a strong local commitment to the protection of water resources and wildlife habitat. We look forward to furthering these objectives through our partnership with Alachua Conservation Trust and funding support from the North American Wetlands Conservation Act.

Signature:

Marihelen Wheeler

Marihelen Wheeler, Chair
Alachua County Commission

Date Signed: 7/1/22

cc: Board of County Commissioners
Michele L. Lieberman, County Manager
Sylvia Torres, County Attorney

Alachua County
Board of County Commissioners

Marihelen Wheeler, *Chair*
Anna Prizzia, *Vice Chair*
Charles S. Chestnut, IV
Ken Cornell
Raemi Eagle-Glenn

Administration
Michele L. Lieberman
County Manager

NORTH AMERICAN WETLANDS CONSERVATION ACT PROPOSAL
PARTNER CONTRIBUTION STATEMENT

What is the title of the proposal that you are contributing to? North Florida Wetland Connector Conservation Project Phase III

What is the name of your organization (private landowners/individuals indicate "Private")?

Alachua County

When will you make the contribution? The fee simple land acquisition of the 1,861-acre Lochloosa Slough tract occurred on December 12, 2019. Our contribution is part of an approved Matching Contribution Plan (MCP) from ACT's proposal titled North Florida Wetland Connector Conservation Project (7343).

What is the value of your contribution and how did you determine the value? Does the contribution have a non-Federal origin? If this is based on a fund-raising event or other future action, if that future action fails, will you still provide the contribution amount? Our contribution represents partial value of the 1,861-acre Lochloosa Slough acquisition in Alachua County, Florida and is part of an approved $4,895,300 Matching Contribution Plan in which $1,000,000 was previously used as match in Phase I. This tract was valued in an appraisal by a qualified, licensed appraiser in conformance with the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice. For this proposal, $400,000 in the Matching Contribution Plan is offered as match toward the North Florida Wetland Connector Conservation Project Phase III.

What long-term migratory bird and wetlands conservation work will the contribution cover? Fee simple and less-than-fee conservation acquisitions by Alachua County and ACT

Does the proposal correctly describe your contribution, especially the amount? Yes

If applicable to the proposal, is your organization competent to hold title to, and manage, land acquired with grant funds and are you willing to apply a Notice of Grant Agreement or other recordable document to the property? Yes

Please confirm that your contribution has not been used to meet any other federal programs match or cost share requirements. Our match has not been utilized as match for any other federal programs match or cost share requirement.

Will the project benefit tribal hunting and fishing treaty rights and if so, how? No

Do you have any additional comments? Since 2000, Alachua County Forever has represented a strong local commitment to the protection of water resources and wildlife habitat. We look forward to furthering these objectives through our partnership with Alachua Conservation Trust and funding support through the North American Wetlands Conservation Act.

Signature:

Marihelen Wheeler, Chair Alachua County Commission

Date Signed: 7/28/22

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OPTIONAL PROGRAMMATIC PROJECT PROPOSAL REQUEST

- The existing grant agreement number and title (must be no more than 24 months old).
- The number of proposals previously added to the existing grant agreement, if any (a maximum of 3 awards can be combined into a programmatic project).
- The relationship between the existing and proposed project boundaries.
- How the new proposal is part of a long-term strategic planning and programmatic effort.
- How the additional project is related to warrant consideration as a continuation of the existing grant agreement.
- The evidenced progress that has been made on the original grant agreement.
- How the grantee organization and Project Officer have performed on prior and current NAWCA grants.
- The planned termination date of the revised grant agreement.

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SF-424 APPLICATION, ASSURANCES, AND PROJECT ABSTRACT SUMMARY

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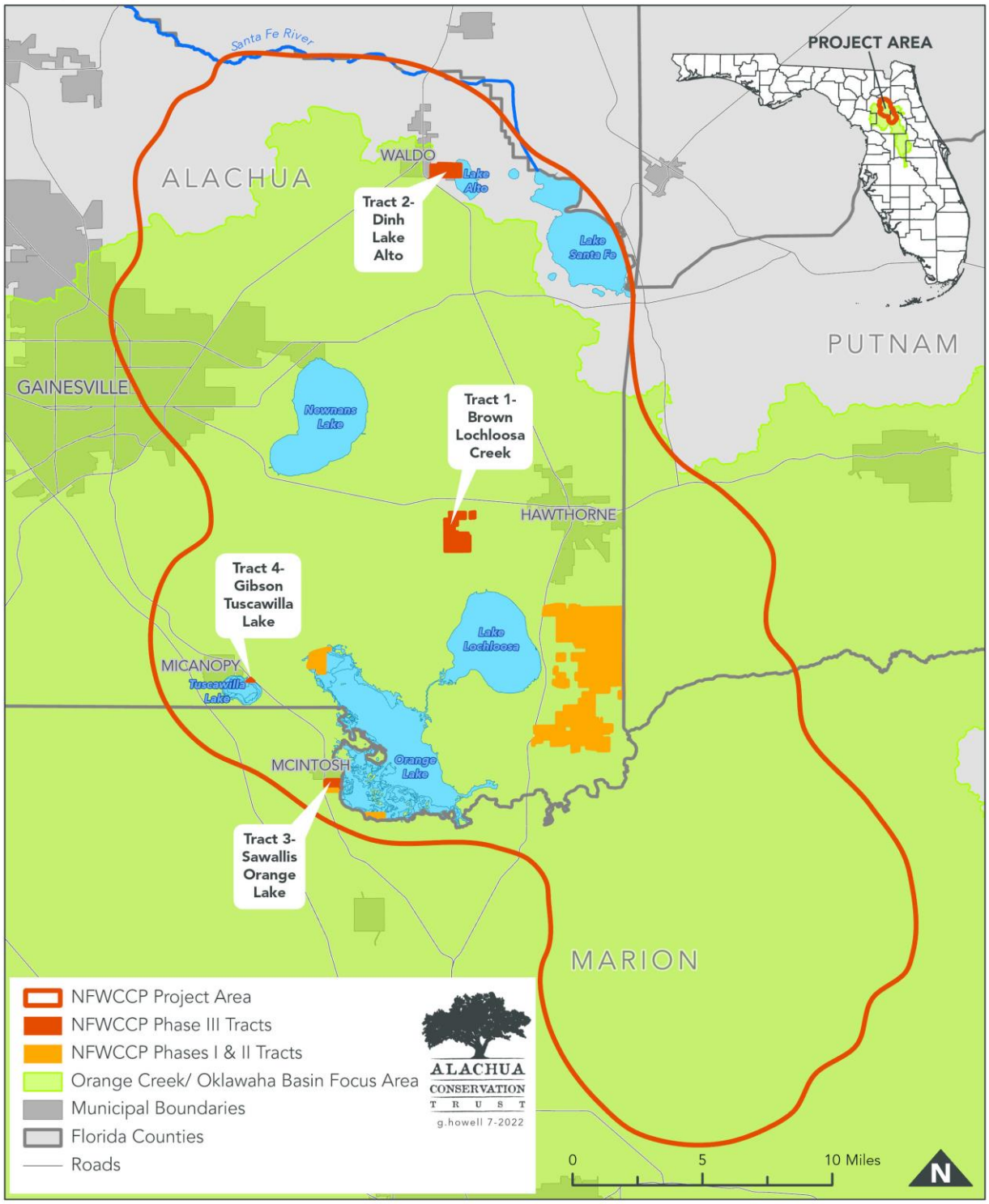
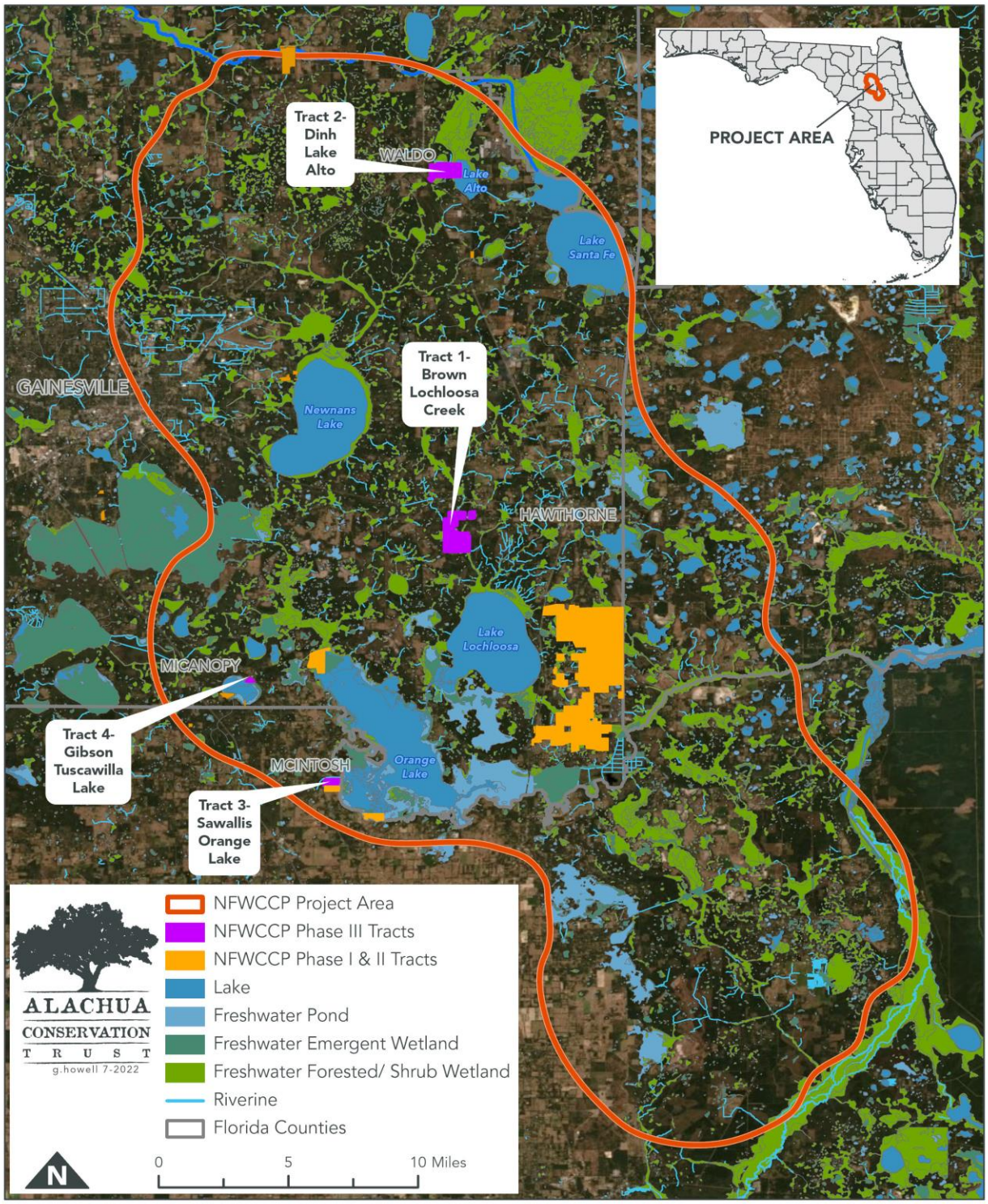
MAPS

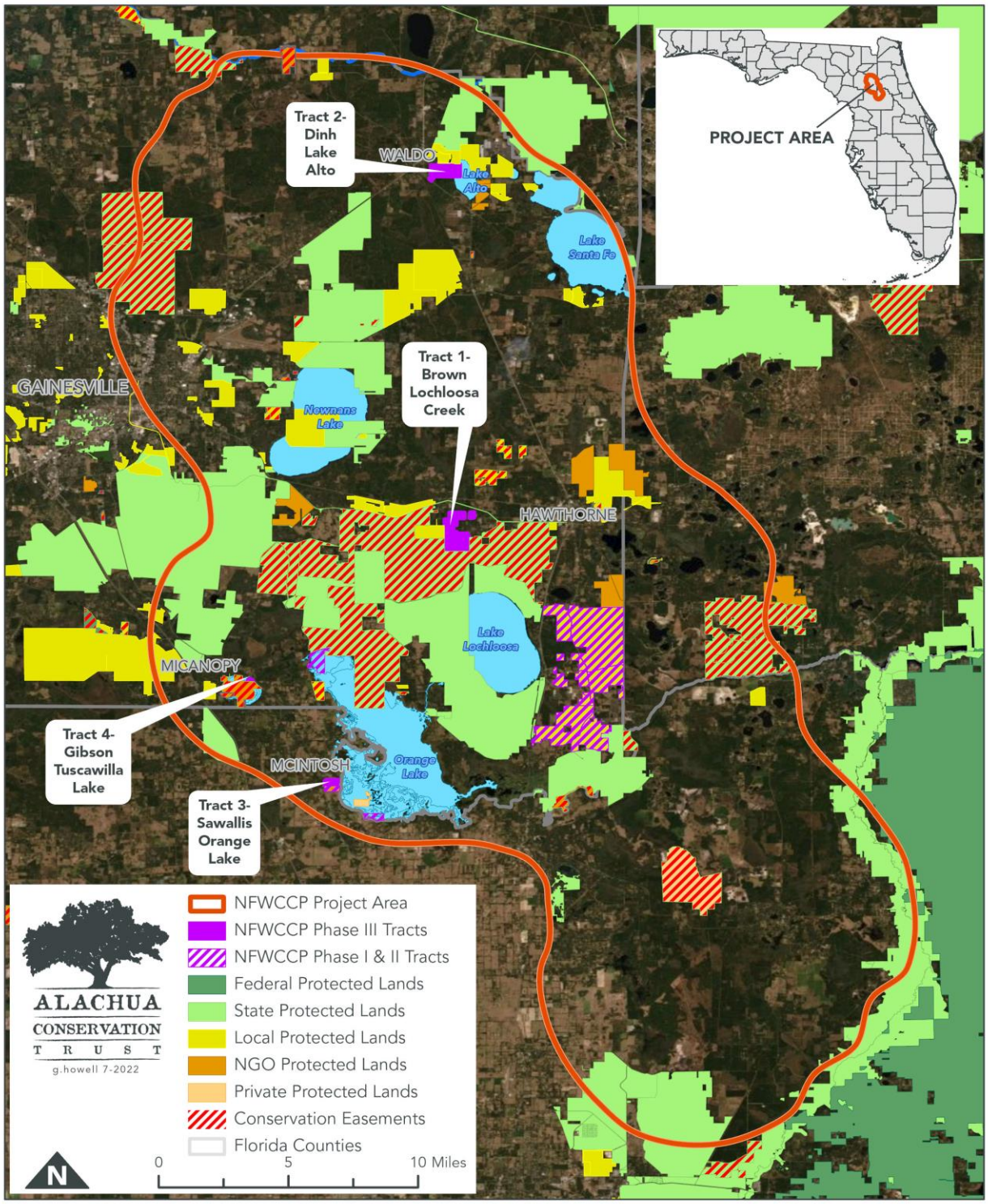
NORTH FLORIDA WETLANDS CONSERVATION CONNECTOR
Project Area

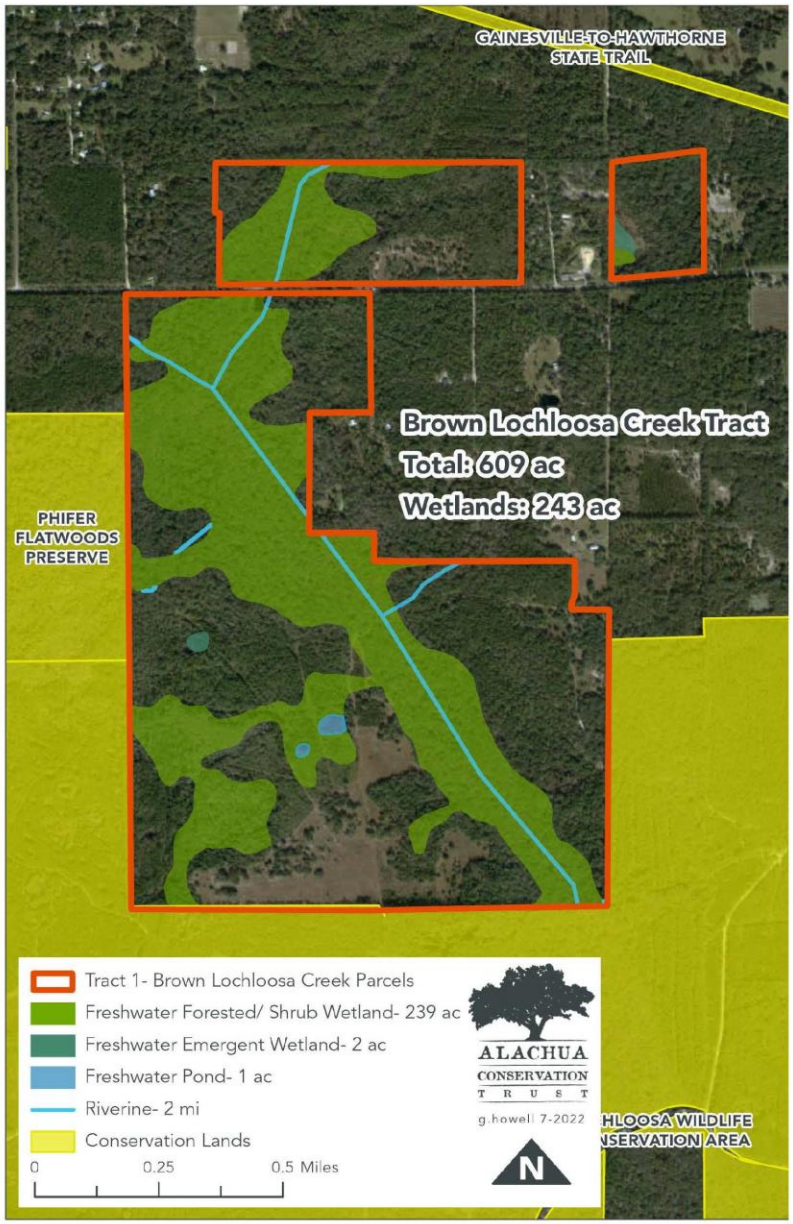


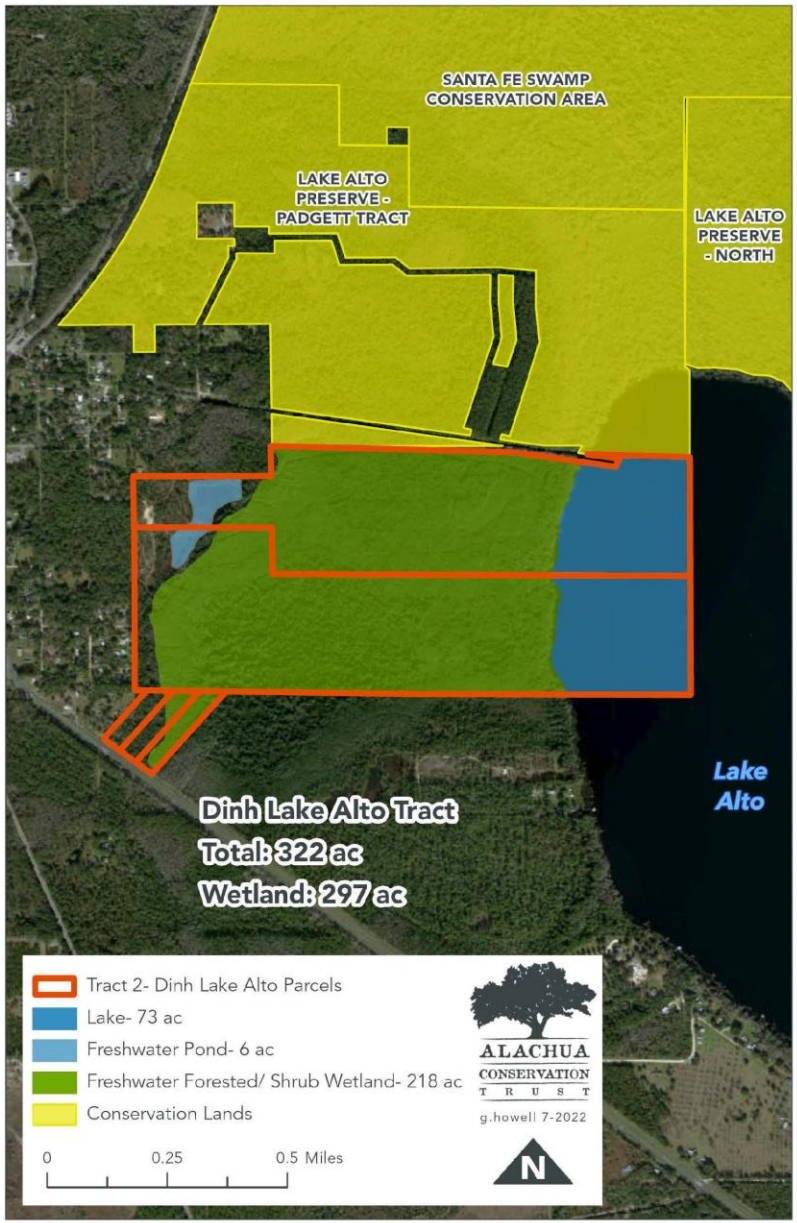
NORTH FLORIDA WETLANDS CONSERVATION CONNECTOR PHASE III- Regional Wetlands

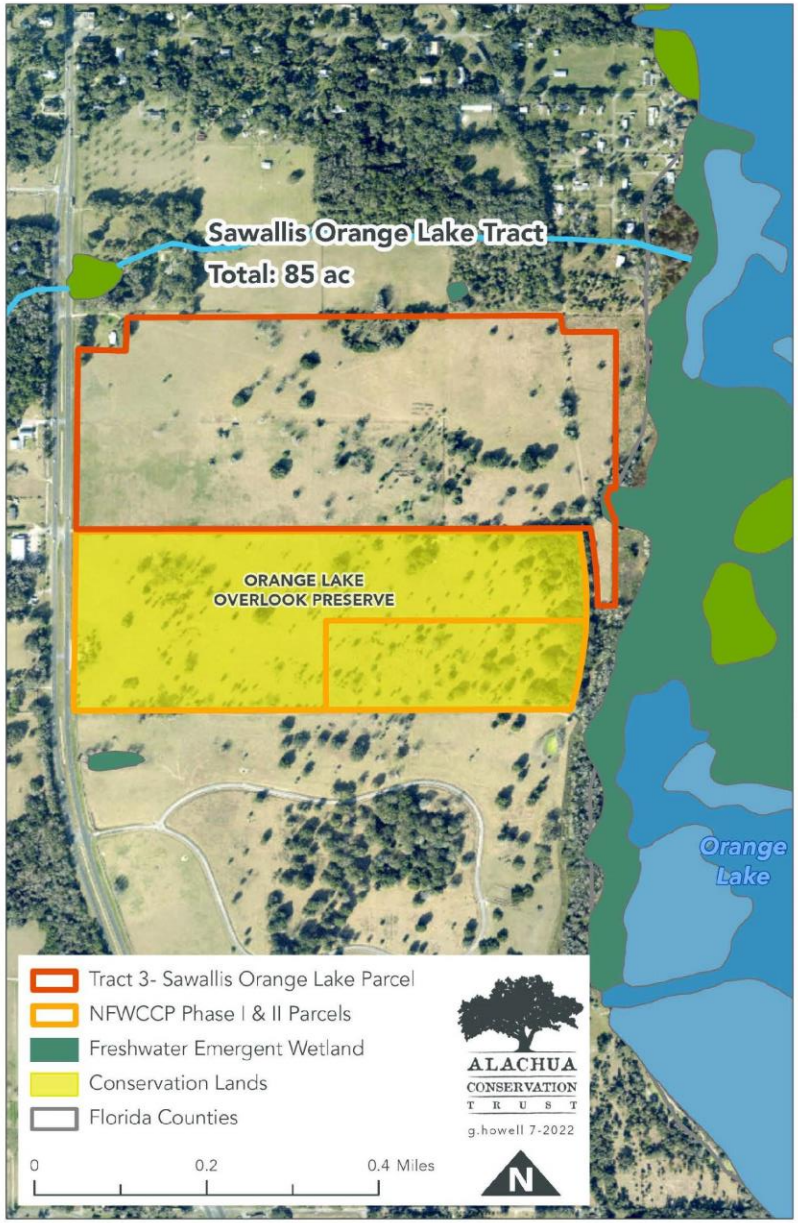


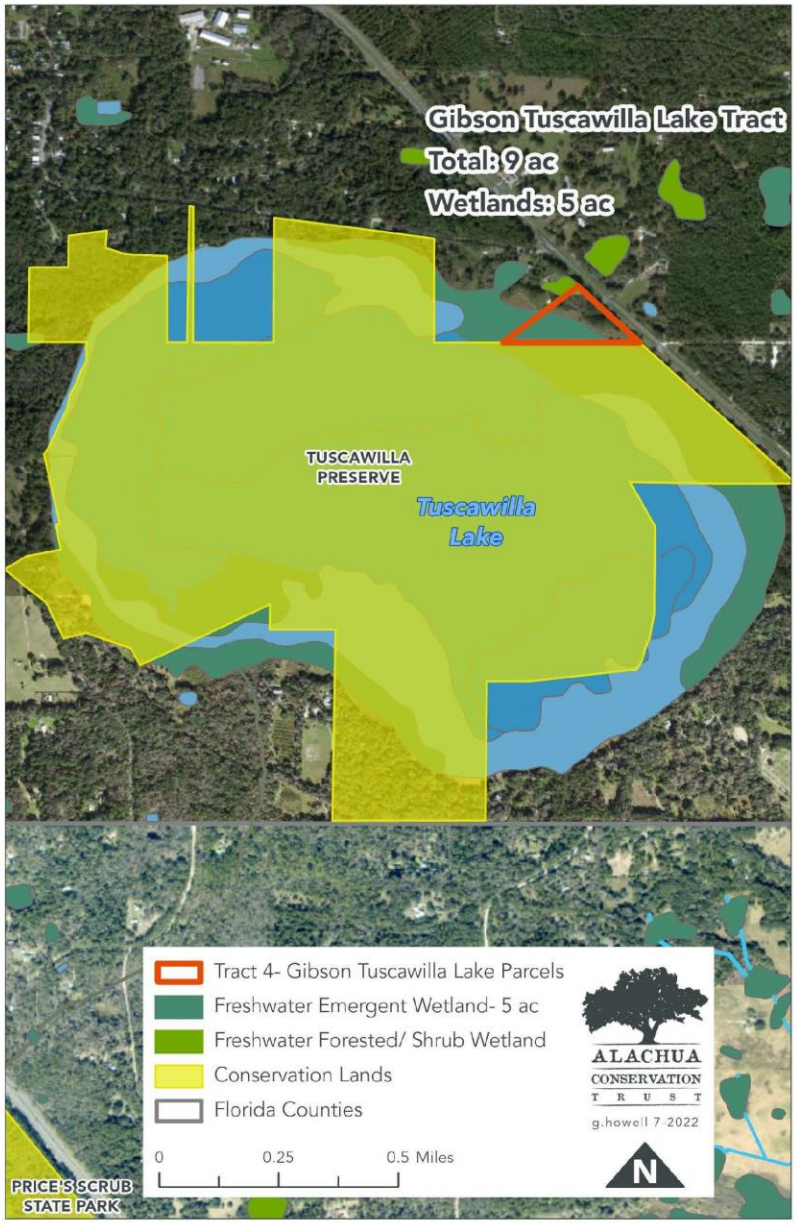
NORTH FLORIDA WETLANDS CONSERVATION CONNECTOR PHASE III- Regional Conservation Lands




GAINESVILLE-TO-HAWTHORNE STATE TRAIL
Brown Lochloosa Creek Tract
Total: 609 ac
Wetlands: 243 ac
PHIFER FLATWOODS PRESERVE
Tract 1- Brown Lochloosa Creek Parcels
Freshwater Forested/ Shrub Wetland- 239 ac
Freshwater Emergent Wetland- 2 ac
Freshwater Pond- 1 ac
Riverine- 2 mi
Conservation Lands
0
0.25
0.5 Miles
ALACHUA CONSERVATION TRUST
g.howell 7-2022
N


SANTA FE SWAMP CONSERVATION AREA
LAKE ALTO PRESERVE - PADGETT TRACT
LAKE ALTO PRESERVE - NORTH
Lake Alto
Dinh Lake Alto Tract
Total: 322 ac
Wetland: 297 ac
Tract 2- Dinh Lake Alto Parcels
Lake- 73 ac
Freshwater Pond- 6 ac
Freshwater Forested/ Shrub Wetland- 218 ac
Conservation Lands
0
0.25
0.5 Miles
ALACHUA CONSERVATION TRUST
g.howell 7-2022
N


Sawallis Orange Lake Tract
Total: 85 ac
ORANGE LAKE
OVERLOOK PRESERVE
Orange
Lake
Tract 3- Sawallis Orange Lake Parcel
NFWCCP Phase I & II Parcels
Freshwater Emergent Wetland
Conservation Lands
Florida Counties
ALACHUA
CONSERVATION
TRUST
g.howell 7-2022
0
0.2
0.4 Miles
N


Gibson Tuscawilla Lake Tract
Total: 9 ac
Wetlands: 5 ac
TUSCAWILLA
PRESERVE
Tuscawilla
Lake
Tract 4- Gibson Tuscawilla Lake Parcels
Freshwater Emergent Wetland- 5 ac
Freshwater Forested/ Shrub Wetland
Conservation Lands
Florida Counties
ALACHUA
CONSERVATION
TRUST
g.howell 7-2022
0
0.25
0.5 Miles
N
PRICE'S SCRUB
STATE PARK

==========

PROPOSAL EASEMENT, LEASES, AND INDIRECT COST RATE AGREEMENT

Have you included the following? N/A

- **Copies of easements and leases**

1. C**urrent approved negotiated indirect cost rate agreement/**