



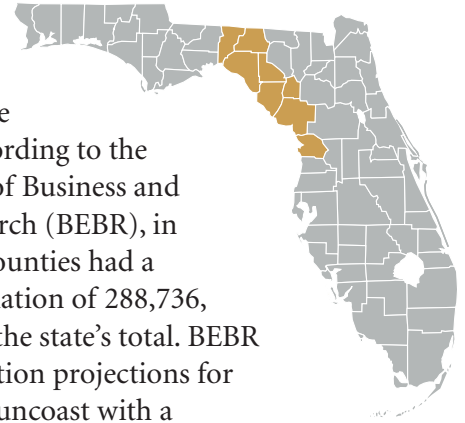
The Suncoast Connector – Jefferson to Citrus County

June 15, 2020

Approved during the 2019 Florida Session, M-CORES legislation (Senate Bill 7068) authorizes the design, funding and construction of M-CORES – Multi-use Corridors of Regional Economic Significance – three tolled road systems extending 340 miles from Jefferson County on the Georgia border south to Collier County in the headwaters of the Everglades.

The northern-most regional proposed road corridor, the Suncoast Connector Corridor, is to extend 150 miles with possible impacts to eight predominantly rural counties: Jefferson, Madison, Taylor, Lafayette, Dixie, Gilchrist, Levy, and Citrus, with Levy and Citrus also in the Northern Turnpike Connector Corridor.

The Suncoast Corridor encompasses about 11% of the state's land. According to the Florida Bureau of Business and Economic Research (BEBR), in 2019 the eight counties had a combined population of 288,736, about 1.47% of the state's total. BEBR medium population projections for 2045 show the Suncoast with a population of 331,900 or about 1.2% of the state's total.



Florida Department of Transportation

To Find Out More About the Suncoast Connector Visit:

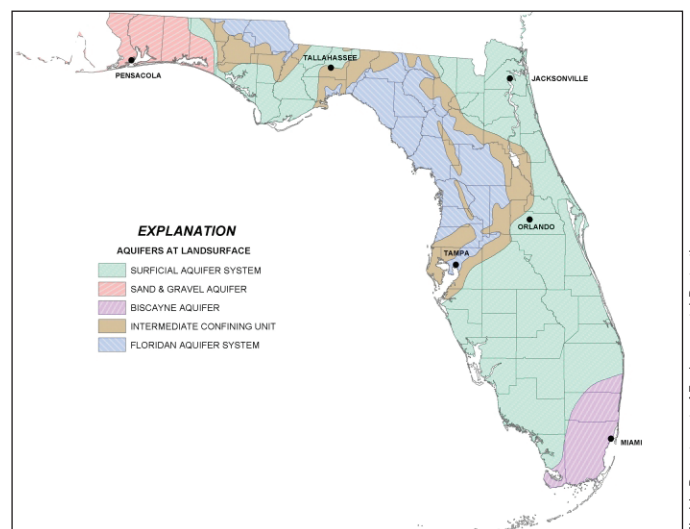
FDOT – floridamcores.com/suncoast-connector-task-force/ • 1000 Friends of Florida – 1000fof.org/mcores/suncoast

Natural Resources

Predominantly rural in nature, the Suncoast Corridor is known for its rich concentration of pristine springs and vast swaths of timber, agricultural and rural lands that nourish and cleanse them.

As shown in blue on the aquifer map at right, the counties in the Suncoast and Northern Turnpike Corridors encompass the heart of the Floridan aquifer, the source of drinking water for millions of Floridians.

In the Panhandle, the expansive pinelands of the Red Hills replenish the Floridan aquifer. Journeying south through the heart of Florida's springs country — and the proposed M-CORES corridor — hundreds of pristine, crystal blue watering holes march through rural counties to the crossroad of Chiefland in Levy County. Wetlands, wildlife management areas and the iconic Suwannee River add to the region's watery mosaic.



Florida Department of Environmental Protection

Most of the proposed Suncoast and Northern Turnpike M-CORES Corridors are in the Floridan Aquifer zone depicted in blue, the source of drinking water for millions of Floridians.

The many springs, surface waterbodies and extensive wetlands are due to the region’s “karst” topography — characterized by an easily eroded limestone layer close to the surface which creates the sinkholes, surface waterbodies, extensive wetlands and submerged caverns so common in the region. This topography also makes the Floridan aquifer extremely vulnerable to contamination from runoff from roads and the development they stimulate.

1000 Friends of Florida commissioned the Center for Landscape Conservation Planning at the University of Florida to prepare a series of maps and related data identifying the significant natural resources in the three corridors. Full documents for the Suncoast Corridor are available at 1000fof.org/mcores/suncoast.

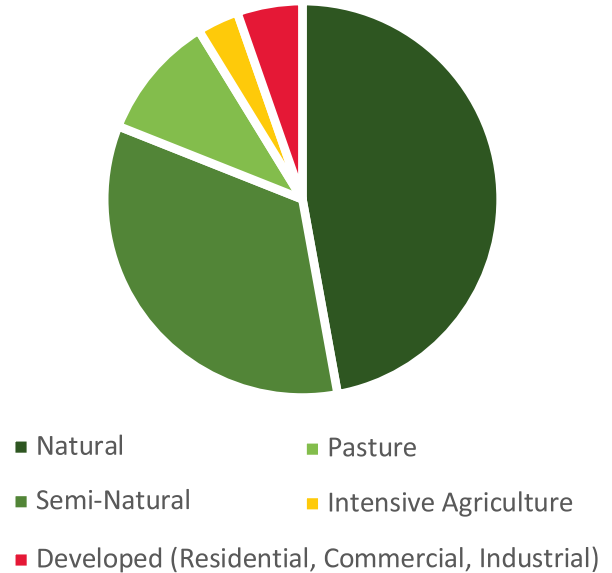
The data analysis commissioned by 1000 Friends is based on the Critical Lands and Waters Identification Project (CLIP), a cooperative project by UF’s Center for Landscape Conservation Planning, the Florida Natural Areas Inventory, and the Florida Fish & Wildlife Conservation Commission, as well as the Cooperative Land Cover Data version 3.3, a collaborative effort between the Florida Fish & Wildlife Conservation Commission and Florida Natural Areas Inventory.

This GIS database identifies and ranks core statewide natural resource priorities which are ranked from P1 to P5 or P6, with P1 to P3 representing the most critical lands and waters for protection. CLIP is used by many different governmental and non-governmental organizations to assist in conservation, land use, and transportation planning.

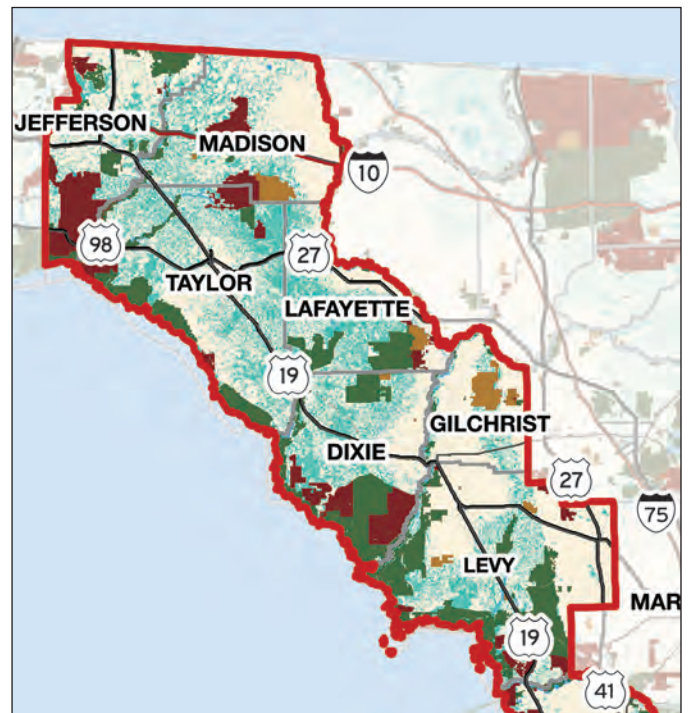
The analysis reveals that the Suncoast Corridor encompasses about 11% of Florida’s total lands. As shown on the pie chart at top, about 90% of the Suncoast lands remain natural, semi-natural, or in pasture, and a little more than 3% in intensive agriculture. Reflecting the area’s rural character, only about 5% of Suncoast lands are developed.

Reflecting the watery nature of this region, CLIP maps reveal that more than a third of the Suncoast lands are wetlands as reflected on the map to the right. About a third of the lands are in the top 3 CLIP 4.0 floodplain priorities, and more than 40% are in the top three surface water priorities. As noted earlier this area this area is essential to the state’s water supply with more

Suncoast Land Use Classes



About 90% of the Suncoast Corridor lands are natural, semi-natural or in pasture, compared to about 75% of Florida. Only about 5% of the Suncoast is developed.



As shown on this map commissioned by 1000 Friends of Florida, the Suncoast Connector Corridor is home to extensive swaths of wetlands that feed the springs and rivers of the region, as well as Florida’s water supply.

than 62% of Suncoast Corridor lands designated aquifer recharge priorities 1, 2 or 3, as shown at right.

Another map by Michael Volk, et al. of the University of Florida Center for Landscape Conservation Planning (shown on below right) reveals that nearly 56% of the study area in a 100- or 500-year floodplain. More than a third of the US 19 roadway corridor is located in a Hurricane Category 5 surge zone, with about 30% of the entire study area in a Hurricane Category 5 surge zone. Projected sea level rise renders much of this corridor inappropriate for expensive infrastructure or major development. And this land, already vulnerable to storm surge, will become increasingly vulnerable with projected sea level rise.

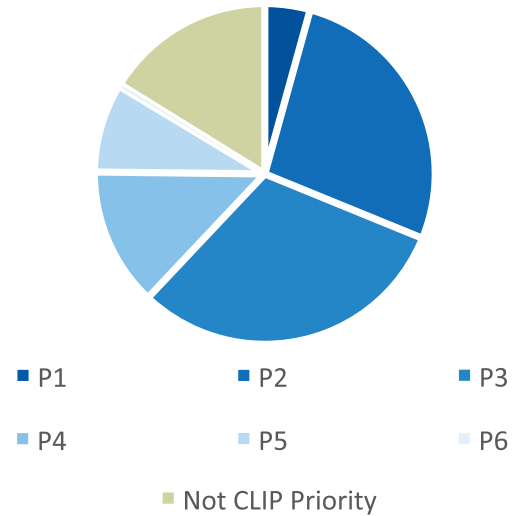
Unsurprisingly, these lands are also very valuable from a biodiversity perspective. More than 60% of the Suncoast lands are in the top 3 CLIP biodiversity priorities. More than half of the lands are in the top two tiers of the Florida Ecological Greenways Network, which are known as the Florida Wildlife Corridor.

Close to two-thirds of the lands in the Suncoast Corridor are in the top three priorities for panther habitat. Panther Habitat Conservation Priorities 1-3 represent areas of potential panther habitat with very high to moderately high significance for panther conservation. Priorities 4-5 represent supporting areas protecting additional large, rural landscapes that can provide buffers, corridors, and potential areas of range expansion.

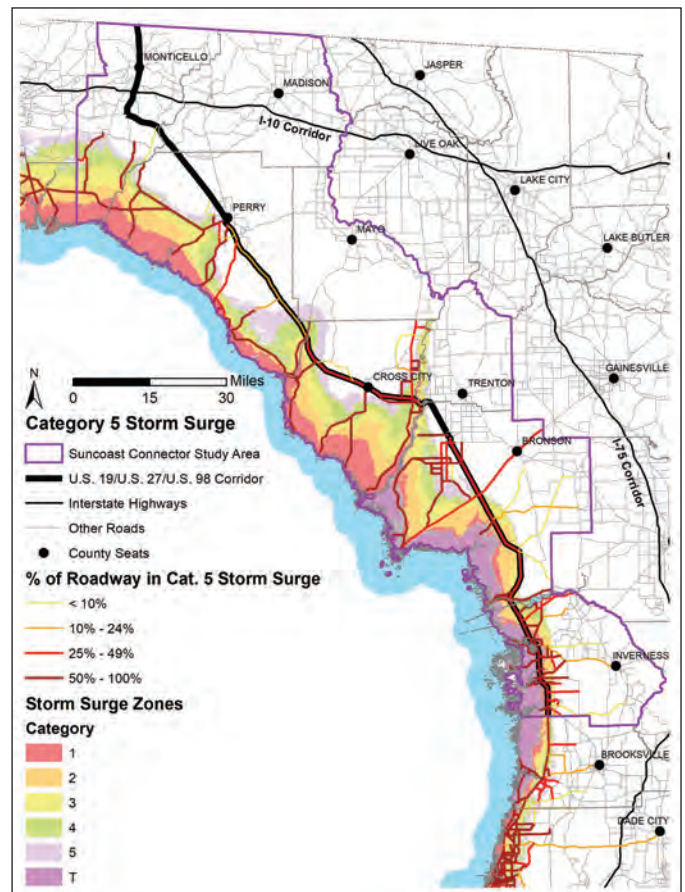
This region's vulnerable wetland and aquifer recharge areas that cleanse and replenish Florida's drinking water supply are a high priority for conservation, as are sensitive uplands that drain to these lands. Currently, about 28% of the Suncoast lands are under conservation, with another 13% slated for future conservation through the Florida Forever and Rural and Family Lands programs.

Almost \$270 million in taxpayer money has been invested in conserving Florida Forever and P2000 lands in these eight counties, with privately donated conservation easements only adding to the value.

Suncoast CLIP 4.0 Aquifer Recharge Priorities



The Suncoast Corridor is essential to Florida's water supply with more than 62% of its lands designated aquifer recharge priorities 1, 2 or 3.



More than a third of the US 19 roadway corridor is in a Hurricane Category 5 surge zone, with about 30% of the entire study area in a Hurricane Category 5 surge zone.

Historic and Cultural Resources

Equally important are the small historic towns that dot the region and the agricultural lands, some in the same families for generations. For many, this is one of the last remnants of rural Florida. However, the region faces economic challenges that must be addressed, including lower incomes and higher unemployment compared to other parts of the state. Promoting improved broadband service and other modern amenities — not contingent upon the building of new roads — should be an integral economic development strategy for the region.

In addition to natural lands, this corridor includes iconic county seats and Main Street crossroads — Monticello, Madison, Perry, Mayo, Cross City, Trenton, Chiefland, Bronson, Inglis, Cedar Key, Yankeetown, Crystal River, Inverness, Homosassa — to name a few. While not all of these communities and the rural lands that encircle them

would be directly impacted by the roads, most would feel the ramifications of any sprawl-inducing development spawned by them. As M-CORES is planned, effort should focus on protecting the economies of the small towns, and the financial viability of small locally owned businesses that add to the region's quality of life.

Outdoor recreation opportunities abound, contributing significantly to the region's quality of life and economy. And just as the springs in the region remain a draw for many, the region's rich archaeological heritage attests that this was the case for millennia. Better promoting heritage tourism and ecotourism is another essential economic development tool that builds upon — and does not detract — from the region's rural character and charm, as is ensuring a viable future for traditional agriculture in the region.

Suncoast Connector Task Force

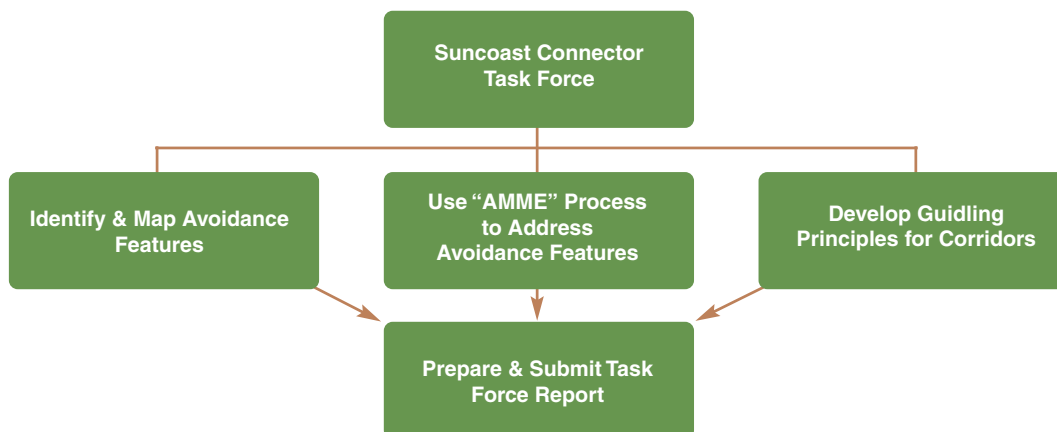
As part of the M-CORES process, a separate task force has been established for each of the three corridors. The Suncoast Corridor Task Force has participated in a series of meetings, with more to come.

In addition to representatives of state agencies, this 41-member task force includes representatives of the impacted counties; impacted Water Management Districts (Northwest Florida, Suwannee River and Southwest Florida WMDs); Metropolitan Planning Organizations (Hernando/Citrus MPO, Capital Region TPA); Regional Planning Councils (Apalachee, North Central Florida, and Tampa Bay RPCs); statewide economic development groups; and four statewide

conservation organizations (1000 Friends of Florida, Audubon Florida, Defenders of Wildlife and The Nature Conservancy).

As with the other task forces, at its meetings this group has been identifying “**Avoidance Features**” defined as “places with environmental, community, or economic resources where direct impacts from enhanced or new corridors should be avoided.”

They also are undertaking the “**AMME**” process to identify which resources need to be **Avoided**, those resources on which impacts need to be **Minimized** or **Mitigated**, and those to be **Enhanced**.



In an assignment added in May, the task forces are also now identifying “**Attraction Areas**” within their corridors. These are defined as “places where a connection to or service by an enhanced or new corridor is desired to accomplish economic, community, environmental, or other goals such as areas targeted in local plans for economic development.”

The Suncoast Corridor Task Force has begun drafting “**Guiding Principles**” to shape corridor planning and development. These will be incorporated into its final report, due to the Governor and Legislature by November 15, 2020.

The legislation establishing M-CORES specifies that, in addition to evaluating the need for and impacts of the road system on the economy, environment, hurricane evacuation and land use, the Suncoast Task Force shall also:

...evaluate design features and the need for acquisition of state conservation lands that mitigate the impacts of project construction within the respective corridors on: the water quality and quantity of springs, rivers, and aquifer recharge areas; agricultural land uses; and wildlife habitat.

Suncoast Corridor Avoidance and Attractions Areas

As noted, the Suncoast Corridor Task Force has been involved in identifying “avoidance features” which have been mapped at right.

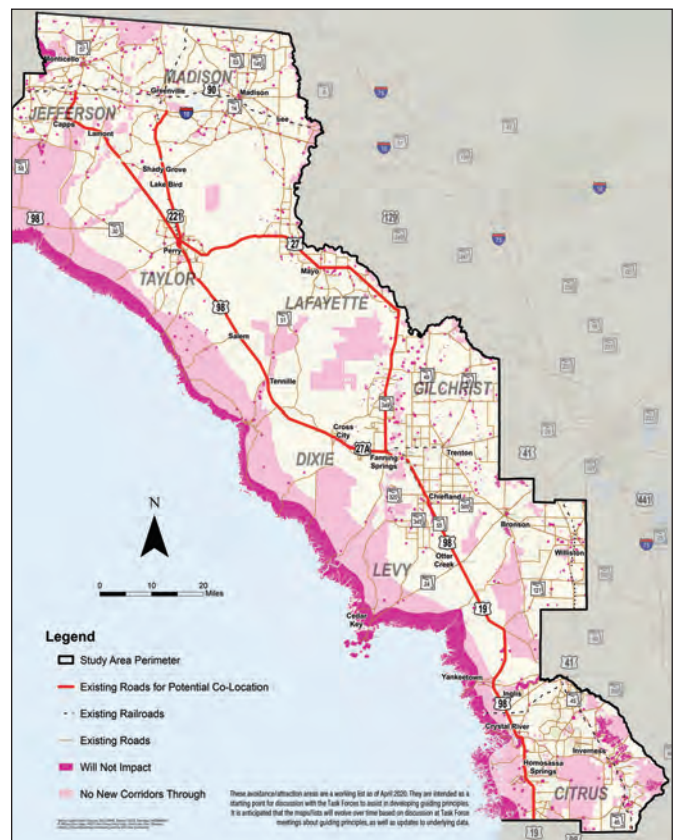
The deep pink shows “will not impact” layers, including springheads, tribal lands, cultural sites (identified as archaeological sites and sites that have, or have the potential to have, human remains), cemeteries, listed sites on the National Register of Historic Places, high-risk coastal areas and lakes.

The light pink highlights “no new corridor through” features which include aquatic preserves, coastal areas, Florida Forever owned properties, managed areas, mitigation banks, state forests, state parks (although they preserve the ability to traverse the Cross Florida Greenway with potential enhancement opportunities), certified power plants, hospitals, prisons, public water supply plants, wastewater facilities, airports, and schools.

However, the “no new corridor through” features could be impacted by the expansion or realignment of existing transportation corridors as part of the M-CORES process.

While the avoidance map identifies specific sites to circumvent, for the most part it does not take a look at the bigger picture. At present the avoidance features map does not include springsheds, wetlands, aquifer recharge areas, or surface water priorities. Many of these features are shown on the maps at 1000fof.org/mcores/maps which were commissioned by 1000 Friends of Florida. The Defenders of Wildlife also have interactive maps at <https://arcg.is/ezfLz>

Suncoast Corridor



Florida Department of Transportation

FDOT's Suncoast M-CORES Avoidance and Attractions Areas Map shows areas deemed inappropriate and appropriate for road construction as of May 29, 2020

Also not taken into account is the millions spent by the state and donated by private landowners to protect significant lands in the region, with the intent that they

be protected from development and encroachment. This extensive public and private investment in conserving these lands is a compelling argument for assigning them to the will not impact category in the avoidance map.

The avoidance map also only includes the coastal high-risk areas in the “will not impact” map. As noted earlier, much of this study area is vulnerable to the impacts of tropical weather and therefore not suitable for public investment in infrastructure or the development it will stimulate. The “will not impact” layer should therefore be expanded to include surge zones for category 1-3 hurricanes.

The avoidance map also does not incorporate Levy County’s Springs Protection Zone, adopted into the county’s Future Land Use Map to protect this area from inappropriate intrusion. It should be included on the

avoidance map to heed the direction of local leaders. Also, with severe water shortages in many areas of Florida, protecting from development the rural lands that cleanse and protect Florida’s water supply should be a top state priority reflected in the avoidance map.

Likewise, lands identified in the avoidance map do not appear to include proposed conservation lands, CLIP biodiversity priorities, or the Florida Ecological Greenways Network. An analysis of all the local comprehensive plans within the region is also in order to determine other locally designated land and water resource areas meriting protection.

In May 2020, task force members were asked to also identify areas suitable as development magnets to create an attractions map. Only preliminary information has been identified thus far.

Levy County Springs Protection Element

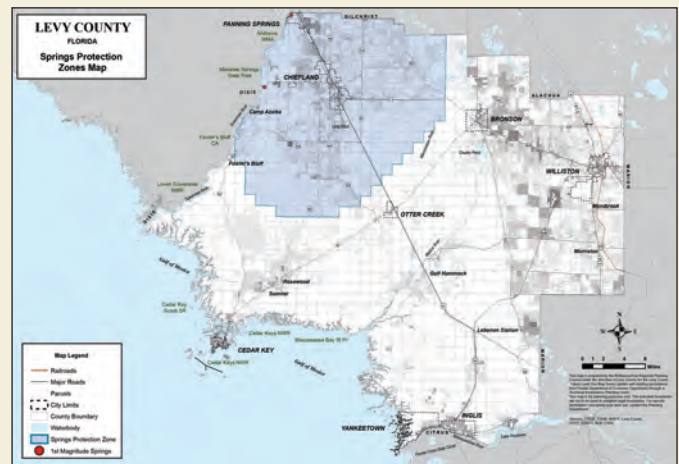
The state legislation establishing M-CORES specifically notes that the project shall include:

Protection or enhancement of primary springs protection zones and farmland preservation areas designated within local comprehensive plans adopted under chapter 163.

As noted in Citizen Primer 3, under Chapter 163, F.S., Levy County has opted to include a Springs Protection Element in its local comprehensive plan with the goal of protecting “1st and 2nd magnitude springs and springshaded areas as fragile resources necessary for sustaining the community’s quality of life.”

Among other things, the Springs Protection Element calls for limiting “those land use activities that pose a significant threat to the springs,” and when avoidance is not feasible minimize the impacts through design, buffering and other design standards. Particularly important for M-CORES, the Springs Protection Element also requires that amendments to the FLUM will:

- Demonstrate that the proposed land use category is the least intensive category that will meet the demonstrated need of the use; and



Much of northern Levy County has been designated in the county’s Comprehensive Plan as a Springs Protection Zone, as shown in blue, above.

- Demonstrate that the proposed land use category will be developed consistent with conservation and clustering design techniques.

Located in the northern part of the county, the associated Springs Protection Zone is adopted in the Levy County Future Land Use Map.

Draft Guiding Principles

The task force has begun drafting general guiding principles, included on pages 8-9. As can be seen these fall into four general categories: Natural Resources (N) pertaining to conservation, wildlife and agriculture; Cultural Resources (C) related to historic architecture and archaeology; Social Resources (S) focusing on community assets; and Physical Resources (P), including

existing transportation and utility networks. At present these are very general and could likely be applied to vast swaths of the state. It will be important to bore down and develop region-specific and more quantifiable principles. There are also Potential Implementation Strategies for the principles.

Next Steps

Time is of the essence in sharing your input. To do this you may:

- Work with others in your community to identify local avoidance features, attraction areas, appropriate guiding principles and implementation strategies to protect significant resources.
- Share this information in writing to FDOT and the Task Force Chair, at the public participation segment of upcoming Suncoast Connector task force meetings, at the open houses when scheduled, and via email at FDOT.Listens@dot.state.fl.us
- Advocate for changes to your county and (where appropriate) municipal comprehensive plan to better protect significant resources.
- Prepare a “My View” column for the local newspaper and share the information widely on social media.

- Contact state, regional and local elected leaders and government officials to share your information and express your concerns.

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Suncoast Connector FDOT Draft Guiding Principles

May 29, 2020

The Suncoast Connector Task Force is creating these principles to be included in the report submitted to Governor DeSantis and the Legislature and guide the Florida Department of Transportation as it continues planning the corridors.

Draft Guiding Principles Summary

Natural (N)

(Conservation, Wildlife, and Agriculture)

1. Protect, restore, and enhance the integrity and connectivity of federal, state, local, and regionally significant natural resources. Prioritize impacts to these resources; where avoidance is not feasible, minimize and mitigate impacts to them. Resources identified include:
 - Florida Forever Lands ** (including prospective and targeted lands identified)
 - Florida Ecological Greenway and Trails Network (Priority 1 and 2)
 - Florida Department of Environmental Protection lands including former Conservation and
 - Recreation Lands and Preservation 2000 properties
 - State Parks and Recreation lands **
 - Mitigation Banks **
 - Water Management District lands
 - Springheads, * springsheds, and groundwater recharge areas
 - Conservation land and easements (federal, state, local, private/land trusts)
 - East/West greenway corridors (some are on Florida Forever list)
 - Florida Communities Trust properties
 - Natural Resources of Regional Significance in Strategic Regional Policy Plans
 - Resources identified in in Conservation Elements of Local Comprehensive Plans
2. Minimize and mitigate impacts to threatened and endangered species (wildlife and plants), their habitats,

and wildlife refuges. ** Enhance these habitats and provide wildlife corridor connectivity and protection. Resources identified include:

- FWS Endangered, Threatened, an At-Risk Species
- Native/Endemic Species
- USGS Species Habitat Suitability Layers
- CLIP Species Data
- Biodiversity layers reviewed for overlap

3. Prioritize identified agricultural and silviculture lands for protection and preserve transportation connectivity for these lands while avoiding/minimizing fragmentation of large, contiguous properties.

Cultural (C)

Historic Architecture and Archaeology

4. Avoid lands owned by Native American Tribes. *
5. Enhance and seek to avoid negative impacts to cultural resources, historic structures, and archeologically significant areas. Avoid cultural sites with human remains, cemeteries, and historic resources listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). *

Social (S)

Community and Economic

6. Maintain and enhance the existing character and quality of life in communities and ensure the corridor provides for the future vitality of these areas consistent with local, regional, and state plans and visions.

7. Consider additional community infrastructure needs and comprehensive plan updates associated with anticipated changes that could come with the new corridor.

8. Ensure consistency with local and regional economic plans and initiatives and maximize opportunities to enhance local economic development, job creation, and community development, with emphasis on rural areas.

9. Avoid and minimize negative economic, social, and quality of life impacts to individual communities and resources including schools, ** parks, places of worship, and hospitals. **

Physical (P)

10. Follow, where feasible, existing transportation rights of way and utility corridors or easements, and other existing disturbed areas to avoid new impacts, including potential for co-location of roadways.

11. Enhance transportation connectivity by improving links to existing communities, resources (farms, businesses), and existing or planned roadways, railway networks, trails, transit systems, airports, and ports.

12. Plan and design a corridor that considers the context of its unique surroundings and impacts to the natural and human environment.

13. Provide for multiple modes of transportation (bike, pedestrian, transit, rail) in the design.

14. Provide opportunity for improving infrastructure (broadband, utilities, sewer/water) and examining potential for co-location.

15. Enhance emergency response and evacuation access, plans, and routes.

16. Minimize impacts through design and technology (TBD with technology panel discussion).

Potential Implementation Strategies

A. Consult with local city and county government, Regional Planning Councils (RPCs), Metropolitan Planning Organizations (MPOs), Native American Tribes, and communities to ensure consistency with plans and understand community preferences.

B. Assist with updates and revisions to regional and local plans or policies where needed to accommodate the corridor.

C. Work with private and public conservation organizations to develop a land protection program for acquisition of identified conservation and agricultural lands.

D. Work with owners of agricultural and silviculture lands to understand their needs and plans and avoid/minimize impacts to their properties.

E. Consult with private and public wildlife organizations to understand priority species protection and needed wildlife crossings and/or corridors.

F. Ensure corridor design minimizes impacts and bridges areas identified for protection if avoidance is not feasible.

G. Ensure stormwater Best Management Practices (BMPs) are utilized and that they maintain, restore, and enhance water quality and watershed integrity.

H. Examine funding opportunities for local and other infrastructure needed to accommodate growth associated with the corridor (roads, rail, utilities, sewer and water) and create measurable goals to ensure this is achieved.

I. Work with private sector on opportunities for technology and enhancements along the corridor (broadband, renewable energy, etc.)

J. Outreach to businesses early to understand their needs and ensure that the corridor enhances the local and regional economy.

K. Ensure local input and feedback is incorporated in corridor planning and project development.

**Will Not Impact **No New Corridor*

M-CORES Suncoast Study Region Resource Overview

Resource Category	Acres in Suncoast	Percent of Suncoast	Acres in Florida	Percent of Florida Resource in Suncoast	Percent Florida Acres in Suncoast
Total Acres	3,830,923	100%	36,337,297	N/A	10.50%
Existing conservation lands	1,052,125	27.50%	10,614,140	9.90%	2.90%
Florida Forever Projects	425,124	11.10%	2,242,042	19.00%	1.17%
Rural and Family Land Program Projects (RFLPP) Tier 1	11,570	0.30%	237,758	4.90%	0.03%
Rural and Family Land Program Projects (RFLPP) ALL	57,754	1.50%	373,311	15.50%	0.16%
All Wetlands (including in existing and proposed conservation lands)	1,342,603	35.00%	11,410,303	11.80%	3.69%
Wetlands not in existing or proposed conservation areas	785,877	21.60%	4,190,614	18.70%	2.16%
100 Year Floodplain not in existing or proposed conservation lands or wetland	454,980	12.50%	3,279,482	13.90%	1.25%
CLC v3.3 Land Use Classes					
Natural (excluding open water)	1,696,711	46.60%	16,072,819	10.60%	4.67%
Semi-natural	1,218,771	33.40%	6,833,717	17.80%	3.35%
Pasture	367,788	10.10%	4,632,501	7.90%	1.01%
Intensive Agriculture	123,069	3.40%	2,785,746	4.40%	0.34%
Residential, Commercial, Industrial Development	192,323	5.30%	4,237,303	4.50%	0.53%
CLIP 4.0 Aggregated Priorities	3,760,209	98.20%	37,449,416*	10%	10.35%
P1	1,464,964	38.20%	19,571,080	7.50%	4.03%
P2	746,063	19.50%	5,461,015	13.70%	2.05%
P3	848,991	22.20%	5,258,741	16.10%	2.34%
P4	530,233	13.80%	6,106,599	8.70%	1.46%
P5	169,958	4.40%	1,051,981	16.20%	0.47%

CLIP: Critical Lands and Waters Identification Project. GIS database and analyses that identify and rank core statewide natural resource priorities (P). Ranked from P1 to P6, with P1 representing the most critical lands and waters for protection.

CLC: Cooperative Land Cover

*CLIP 4.0 Aggregated Priorities has more total acres than the state because the CLIP Aggregated Priorities includes state coastal waters that are NOT included in the total state acres in these statistics. The state acres include only land and freshwater ecosystems and no coastal waters.

M-CORES Suncoast Study Region Water Resources

Resource Category	Acres in Suncoast	Percent of Suncoast	Acres in Florida	Percent of Florida Resource in Suncoast	Percent Florida Acres in Suncoast
Wetlands	1,342,603	35.00%	11,410,303	11.80%	3.69%
CLIP 4.0 Floodplain Priorities	1,866,408	48.70%	14,983,276	12.50%	5.14%
P1	299,740	7.80%	4,733,894	6.30%	0.82%
P2	343,170	9.00%	2,400,303	14.30%	0.94%
P3	588,775	15.50%	2,734,910	21.50%	1.62%
P4	611,121	16.00%	2,779,588	22.00%	1.68%
P5	19,677	0.50%	877,139	2.20%	0.05%
P6	3,925	0.10%	1,457,442	0.30%	0.01%
CLIP 4.0 Aquifer Recharge Priorities	3,211,018	83.80%	33,126,224	9.70%	8.84%
P1	164,568	4.30%	1,108,062	14.90%	0.45%
P2	1,029,567	26.90%	3,265,920	31.50%	2.83%
P3	1,182,371	30.90%	6,075,478	19.50%	3.25%
P4	503,614	13.10%	7,508,557	6.70%	1.39%
P5	323,834	8.50%	6,632,648	4.90%	0.89%
P6	7,064	0.18%	8,535,559	0.10%	0.02%
CLIP 4.0 Surface Water Priorities	3,620,017	94.50%	30,702,938	11.80%	9.96%
P1	601,899	15.70%	6,661,334	9.00%	1.66%
P2	405,193	10.60%	4,187,284	9.70%	1.12%
P3	624,876	16.30%	3,470,770	18.00%	1.72%
P4	1,042,776	27.20%	11,855,298	8.80%	2.87%
P5	945,273	24.70%	4,528,252	20.90%	2.60%

M-CORES Suncoast Study Region Biodiversity/Wildlife Resources

Resource Category	Acres in Suncoast	Percent of Suncoast	Acres in Florida	Percent of Florida Resource in Suncoast	Percent Florida Acres in Suncoast
CLIP 4.0 Biodiversity Priorities	3,353,492	87.50%	27,426,584	12.20%	9.23%
P1	229,868	6.00%	5,485,918	4.20%	0.63%
P2	1,104,164	28.80%	9,389,110	11.80%	3.04%
P3	994,599	26.00%	5,389,000	18.50%	2.74%
P4	839,396	21.90%	5,983,991	14.00%	2.31%
P5	185,465	4.80%	1,178,565	15.70%	0.51%
Florida Ecological Greenways Network	2,632,288	68.70%	23,083,737	11.40%	7.24%
P1*	1,089,102	28.40%	11,629,918	9.40%	3.00%
P2*	776,913	20.30%	5,102,507	15.20%	2.14%
P3	117,536	3.10%	1,239,939	9.50%	0.32%
P4	142,564	3.70%	1,526,260	9.30%	0.39%
P5	506,173	13.20%	3,585,113	14.10%	1.39%
Panther Conservation Priorities	3,466,111	90.50%	29,648,204	11.70%	9.54%
P1	6,804	0.20%	1,789,122	0.40%	0.02%
P2	1,220,449	31.90%	8,253,396	14.80%	3.36%
P3	1,225,927	32.00%	7,850,833	15.60%	3.37%
P4	633,600	16.50%	6,548,652	9.70%	1.74%
P5	379,331	9.90%	5,206,201	7.30%	1.04%
Gopher Tortoise Habitat Priorities	711,826	18.60%	8,097,017	8.80%	1.96%
P1	230,558	6.00%	3,546,130	6.50%	0.63%
P2	296,023	7.70%	2,241,990	13.20%	0.81%
P3	185,245	4.80%	2,308,897	8.00%	0.51%

* Florida Wildlife Corridor = P1-P2 of Florida Ecological Greenways Network

Acres: 1,866,015

Percent: 48.7%

Acres in Florida: 16,732,425

Percent Total in Study Region: 11.2%