

South Florida Ecosystem Restoration Task Force

South Florida Ecosystem Restoration

Land Acquisition Strategy

NEW TEXT AND EDITS ARE IN RED

DRAFT

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This strategy document is for planning purposes only, is subject to modification, and is not legally binding on any of the South Florida Ecosystem Restoration Task Force (Task Force) members. Each Task Force member and the interest they represent retain all of their sovereign rights, authorities, and jurisdictions for implementation of the projects contained in this document.

Acceptance of the report by the Task Force does not imply that the Task Force or the individual Task Force members endorse each land acquisition project described in the South Florida Ecosystem Restoration Land Acquisition Strategy.

Land acquisition needs of the South Florida Ecosystem Restoration continue to evolve as project footprints and land acquisition program needs are refined. Moreover, the land cost estimates contained in the body of this report are preliminary planning estimates that are not intended as, and do not reflect, fair market valuations of any individual parcel of land. Acceptance of this report, therefore, does not constitute an endorsement by any Task Force member as to any parcel or land valuation.

*This document is updated on an annual basis. The reporting period for this information is **July 1, 2007 – June 30, 2008** unless otherwise noted.*

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Glossary

2002 Farm Bill: The Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002.

Acceler8: October 2004 commitment by the state of Florida to provide \$1.5 billion to expedite the design and construction of several components identified in the Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan.

Conservation Easement: A legal agreement between a landowner and a government agency or nonprofit organization to protect the natural resources of a property permanently or for some designated period of time. The property still belongs to the landowner, but restrictions are placed both on the current landowner and subsequent landowners.

CERP: A comprehensive plan for the water resources of central and southern Florida authorized in the Water Resources Development Act of 2000. The overarching objective of this Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan is the restoration, preservation, and protection of the South Florida Ecosystem while providing for the other water-related needs of the region.

Conservation and Recreation Lands (CARL): Florida created this land acquisition program in 1979 to acquire lands to conserve and protect unique natural areas, endangered species, unusual geologic features, wetlands, and significant archaeological and historical sites. CARL projects were funded by the CARL Trust Fund and Preservation 2000. The Florida Forever - Board of Trustees program is CARL's successor.

Critical Restoration Projects: Precursors of CERP. During the planning phase of CERP projects, these projects are assumed to be completed. The 1996 Water Resources Development Act authorized these projects.

Fee simple acquisition: The outright purchase of all property rights.

Florida Forever: The 10-year, \$3 billion program established in 2000 by the Florida Legislature to conserve environmentally sensitive land, restore waterways, and preserve important cultural and historical resources. Florida Forever is the successor to Preservation 2000. The 2008 Legislature authorized an additional \$3 billion over the next 10 years.

Goal: Something to be achieved. Goals can be established for outcomes (results) or outputs (efforts).

“Graham Map”: The 1999 Everglades Ecosystem Land Acquisition State-Federal Cost Share Map requested by former Florida Senator Bob Graham. This map was produced by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection for the South Florida Ecosystem Restoration Task Force.

Lake Okeechobee Estuary Recovery: Plan to restore the ecological health of Lake Okeechobee and the St. Lucie and Caloosahatchee Estuaries.

Less-than-fee simple: The acquisition of limited property rights. The right to conserve and protect resources on the property is purchased at a lesser cost to taxpayers, while keeping the land in private ownership and on the tax rolls.

Master Implementation Sequencing Plan: Updates the sequencing and scheduling for the implementation of all CERP projects

Mitigation: An action or series of actions that offset the adverse environmental impact of a permitted activity.

Multi-Species Recovery Plan: Plan developed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service that contains information on the biology, ecology, status, trends, management, and recovery actions for 68 federally listed species found in South Florida, as well as the ecology and restoration needs of 23 natural communities in the region.

Multi-Year Acquisition Agreement: An agreement that allows acquisition costs to be paid out over a number of years.

Northern Everglades: Ecosystem within the SFWMD boundary encompassing the Lake Okeechobee, Caloosahatchee River, and St. Lucie River basins. Key features include Kissimmee area lakes and rivers, Lake Okeechobee, and the Caloosahatchee and St. Lucie rivers and estuaries.

Objective: A goal expressed in specific, directly quantifiable terms.

Payment in Lieu of Taxes: Federal or State payments to local governments that help offset losses in property taxes due to nontaxable government owned lands within their boundaries.

Preservation 2000: A ten year program, initiated by the State of Florida in 1990, that raised \$300 million per year for a total of \$3 billion for environmental land acquisition.

Regional Planning Councils: Florida planning and public policy agencies that work with public and private leadership on regional issues.

Refuge Revenue Sharing Program: A U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service program that authorizes payments to offset the loss of tax revenue in counties in which USFWS lands are located. These payments are funded and administered separately from other Federal revenue sharing measures such as those made under the Payment in Lieu of Taxes Act.

Restudy: Colloquial expression for the Central and Southern Florida Project Comprehensive Review Study, authorized in 1992.

Rural Lands Stewardship Program: Florida's program to direct development in rural lands to preserve agriculture and protect the environment.

Save Our Everglades Trust Fund: A trust fund established in 2000 under provisions of Florida's Everglades Restoration Investment Act to provide a minimum of \$100 million per year to implement CERP. The Act authorized Florida to contribute \$2 billion to CERP over the next 10 years.

Save Our Rivers: This 1981 Florida program created the Water Management Lands Trust Fund. This trust fund enables the water management districts to acquire lands necessary for water management, water supply, and the conservation and protection of water resources. Save Our Rivers projects can be jointly funded through the Water Management Lands Trust Fund and P-2000/Florida Forever.

South Florida Ecosystem: An area consisting of the lands and waters within the boundaries of the South Florida Water Management District and the Multi-Species Recovery Plan, including the Kissimmee Basin, Lake Okeechobee, Everglades, the Florida Keys, and the contiguous nearshore coastal waters.

Southern Everglades: Ecosystem within the SFWMD boundary south of the Lake Okeechobee, Caloosahatchee River, and St. Lucie River basins. Key features include the Water Conservation Areas, Big Cypress National Preserve, Everglades National Park, Florida Bay, and the coastal bays and estuaries south of Lake Okeechobee.

Sustainability: The state of having the needs of the present met without endangering the ability of future generations to be able to meet their own needs.

Vision: An aspiration of future conditions; in this case, the results that the South Florida Ecosystem Restoration Task Force members intend to achieve in terms of ecosystem health and quality of life for South Florida residents and visitors.

Water Resources Development Act: The Federal authorizing legislation for U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' water resource projects.

Abbreviations and Acronyms

ASR Aquifer Storage and Recovery	LOPP Lake Okeechobee Protection Plan
CARL Conservation and Recreation Lands	LWCF Land and Water Conservation Fund
C&SF Project Central and Southern Florida Flood Control Project	MISP Master Implementation Sequencing Plan
CERP Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan	MSRP Multi-Species Recovery Plan
CRP Critical Restoration Projects	NEEPP Northern Everglades and Estuary Protection Program
CREW Corkscrew Regional Ecosystem Watershed	NPS National Park Service
DCA Florida Department of Community Affairs	NRCS Natural Resources Conservation Service
DOF Florida Division of Forestry	NWR National Wildlife Refuge
DSL Florida Division of State Lands	OGT Office of Greenways and Trails
EAA Everglades Agricultural Area	OPE Other Project Element
ECP Everglades Construction Project	P-2000 Preservation 2000
EEL Environmentally Endangered Lands	PIR Project Implementation Report
Farm Bill The Farm Security and Rural Investment Act	PILT Payment in Lieu of Taxes
FDACS Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services	Restudy C&SF Project Comprehensive Review Study
FDEP Florida Department of Environmental Protection	SCG Science Coordination Group
FF Florida Forever	SWMD South Florida Water Management District
FNAI Florida Natural Areas Inventory	SOETF Save Our Everglades Trust Fund
FRESP Farm and Ranchlands Environmental Services Project	SOR Save Our Rivers
FRPP Farm and Ranch Land Protection Program	STA Stormwater Treatment Area
FWC Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission	Task Force South Florida Ecosystem Restoration Task Force
FY Fiscal Year	USACE United States Army Corps of Engineers
GAO Government Accountability Office (formerly the General Accounting Office)	USDA United States Department of Agriculture
IRL Indian River Lagoon	USDOI United States Department of the Interior
LAS Land Acquisition Strategy	USFWS United States Fish and Wildlife Service
LATT Land Acquisition Task Team	WCA Water Conservation Area
	WRAC Water Resources Advisory Commission
	WRDA Water Resources Development Act
	WRP Wetlands Reserve Program

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Executive Summary

Land acquisition is critical to South Florida Ecosystem restoration efforts. Land is needed to preserve habitat for native plants and animals, to act as a buffer to existing natural areas, and to provide opportunities for recreational pursuits. Land is also needed for water quality treatment areas, water storage reservoirs, and aquifer recharge areas that will help restore natural hydrology.

The purpose of the *South Florida Ecosystem Restoration Land Acquisition Strategy* (LAS) is to describe the land acquisition needed for ecosystem restoration projects that are either wholly Federally funded or jointly funded by Federal and non-Federal agencies—and, with its appendices, provide a broad picture of all land acquisition initiatives that contribute to the restoration. This document updates and replaces the LAS accepted by the South Florida Ecosystem Restoration Task Force (Task Force) in September 2007.

The LAS addresses land acquisition needed to achieve the three strategic goals for South Florida Ecosystem restoration as adopted by the Task Force:

Goal 1: Get the water right

Goal 2: Restore, preserve, and protect habitats and species

Goal 3: Foster compatibility of the built and natural systems

The LAS provides an update on how these restoration goals will be accomplished through the use of land acquisition strategies designed to ensure that only those private property rights necessary to accomplish the restoration goals will be acquired. It also measures and reports the acquisition of identified lands. The LAS presents an overall land acquisition picture for those responsible for South Florida Ecosystem restoration activities and funding. It also provides cooperating agencies with a perspective on how their current and potential land acquisition projects relate and contribute to the vision of the Task Force.

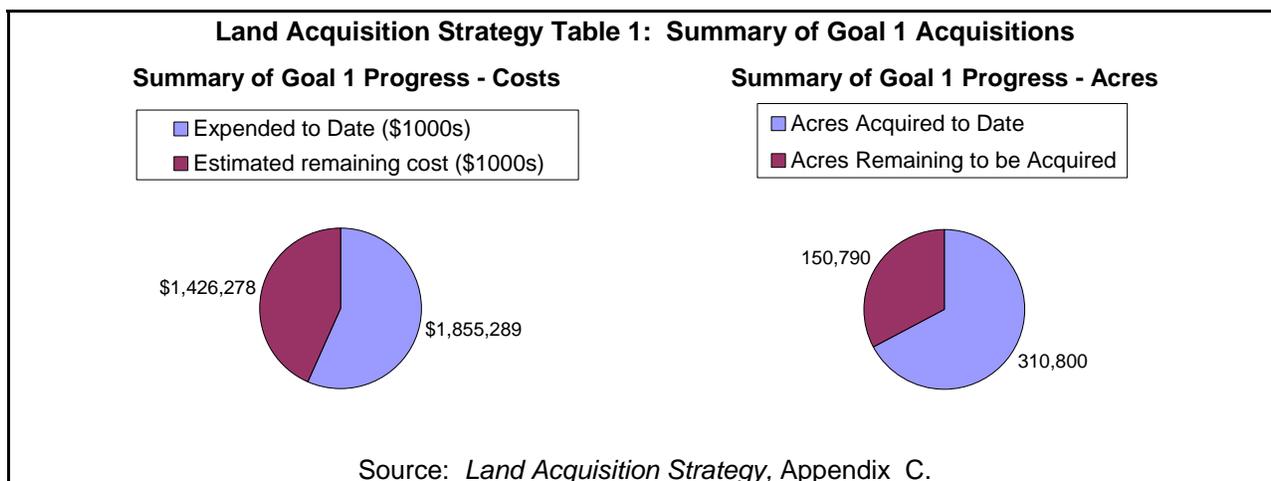
This edition of the LAS reflects data from July 1, 2007 through June 30, 2008. The Task Force's Land Acquisition Task Team (LATT) will update the LAS annually to track land acquisition progress and foster cooperation among member agencies on this important component of South Florida Ecosystem restoration.

Acquisition Status by Strategic Goal

The LAS summarizes projects identified as necessary for accomplishing the Task Force strategic goals. Land acquisition is also summarized for a few key restoration initiatives, including the Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan (CERP). A summary of the estimated lands needed to accomplish the strategic goals and other South Florida Ecosystem restoration initiatives follows.

Goal 1: Get the Water Right

There are 43 projects identified for acquisition to achieve Goal 1. This goal area includes projects needed to restore the quantity, distribution, and timing of water within the ecosystem, as well as projects to improve water quality. Therefore, this goal area includes lands needed for the CERP, other projects modifying the current Central and Southern Florida (C&SF) water distribution system, and water quality improvements. Land acquisition estimates for the Goal 1 projects total 461,590 acres with 310,800 acres (67%) acquired to date. The total estimated cost of these lands is \$3,281,567,000 with an estimated \$1,426,278,000 needed to complete acquisition of these parcels.¹



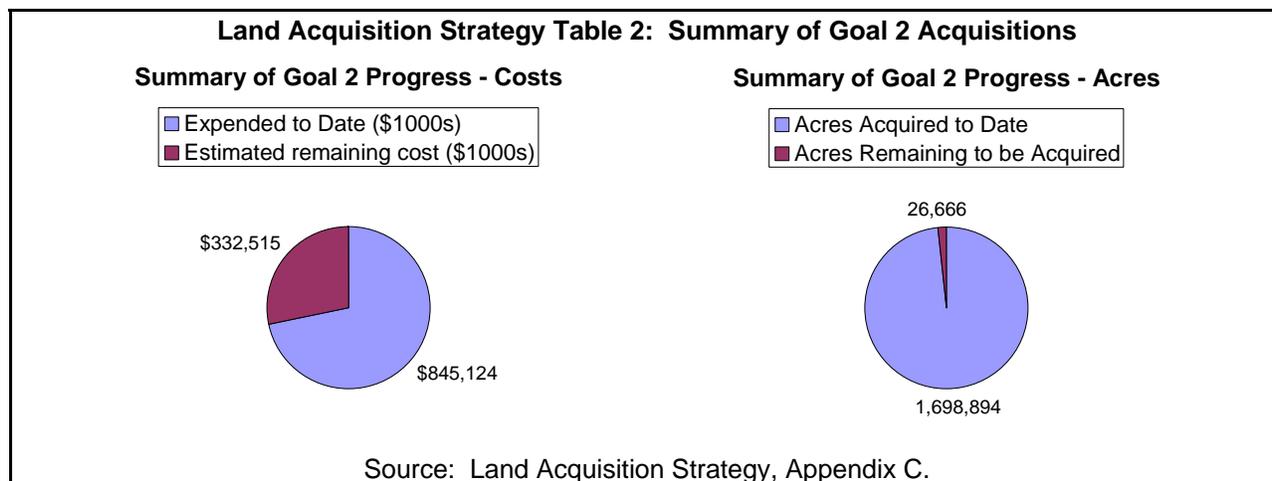
Goal 2: Restore, Preserve, and Protect Natural Habitats and Species

There are 21 projects identified for acquisition to achieve Goal 2. Achievement of this goal includes acquisition of lands needed for CERP and other habitat improvement projects that supplement and complement the existing network of publicly held parks, preserves, and refuges.

To date, 1,725,560 acres are estimated to be needed to achieve the targets established for this goal with 1,698,894 acres acquired (98%). The total estimated cost of these lands is approximately \$1,177,639,000 with an estimated \$332,515,000 needed to complete acquisition of these parcels.²

¹ Cost estimates for remaining acres for the Modified Water Deliveries projects are the estimated fair market value. The Kissimmee River restoration estimates are 2008 estimates to close all contracts and include engineering solutions in lieu of acquisition. For those CERP projects with either a Final Feasibility Study or Project Implementation Report, the Real Estate Plan estimates in those documents have been adjusted to 2008 dollars. For CERP projects that do not have an authorization document, the 1999 Restudy real estates estimates have been adjusted to 2008 dollars.

² Cost estimates for remaining acquisitions for National Wildlife Refuges and National Parks projects are based on estimated fair market value. The FDEP uses tax assessment values to estimate land costs for the Picayune Strand, Indian River Lagoon Blueway, and Henderson Creek/Belle Meade projects. The cost estimate for remaining acres for the Strazzulla Wetlands Water Preserve Area Project is the Real Estate Plan estimate in the October 2001 Water Preserve Area Feasibility Study adjusted to 2008 dollars.



Goal 3: Foster Compatibility of the Built and Natural System

The Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 (2002 Farm Bill) authorized several programs that provide financial incentives to private landowners to restore or enhance wetlands and improve wildlife habitat while protecting working farms or retiring marginal land from agricultural production. Two of the six programs in the 2002 Farm Bill support efforts to achieve Goal 3 land acquisition objectives through permanent conservation easements – the Wetland Reserve Program (WRP) and the Farm and Ranch Land Protection Program (FRPP). Since passage of the 2002 Farm Bill **and with the re-allocation of WRP dollars in April 2008, a total of \$72.4 million** has been obligated to secure WRP easements on **35,363 acres** and **5,497 acres** have been acquired through the FRPP at a cost of **\$5.8 million**.

The Broward County Secondary Canal System CERP project also contributes to this goal.

Acquisition Efforts by Initiative

Key ecosystem restoration initiatives like CERP and *Acceler8* provide significant contributions toward achievement of the Task Force's three strategic goals. Additionally, many local governments within the region have land acquisition programs that significantly contribute to ecosystem restoration. The following is a discussion of these programs and associated land acquisition.

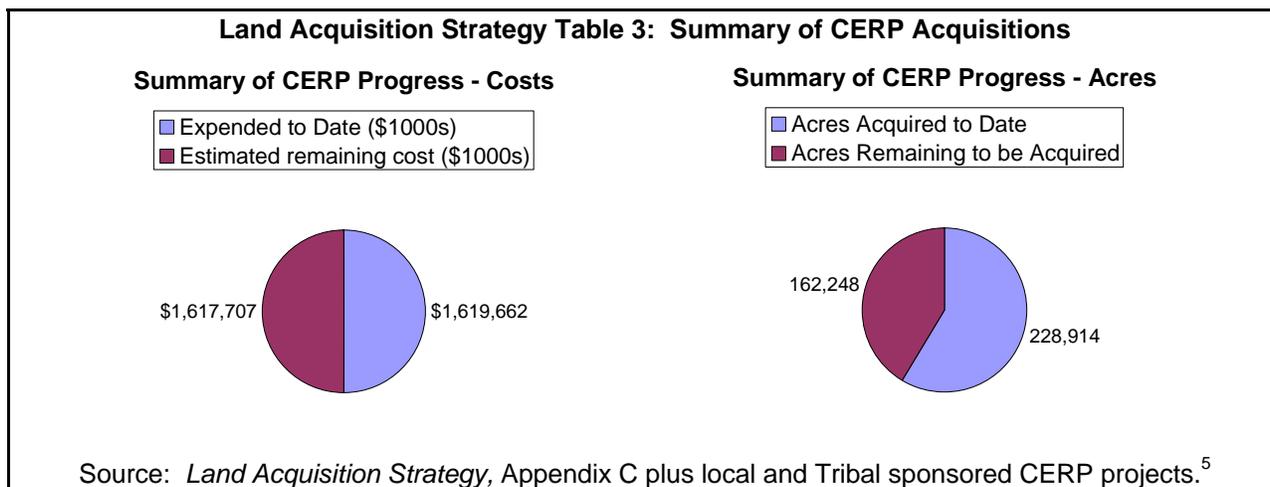
The Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan

The Water Resources Development Act (WRDA) of 2000 authorized the CERP. Implementation of the CERP is one of the highest priorities for the Task Force because of its significant contribution to the restoration of the South Florida Ecosystem.

For those CERP projects with either a Final Feasibility Study or Project Implementation Report, the Real Estate Plan estimates in those documents have been adjusted to 2008 dollars. For CERP projects that do not have an authorization document, the 1999 Restudy real estate estimates have been adjusted to 2008 dollars.

CERP land acquisition is ahead of schedule as compared to the March 2005 Master Implementation Sequencing Plan (MISP) land acquisition strategy. This is a result of the state acquiring acreage at the earliest possible time which has prevented these lands needed for restoration from being developed.

Land acquisition estimates for CERP projects total **391,162** acres.³ Approximately **228,914 (59%)** of the acquisition acres have been acquired to date and **162,248** acres remain to be acquired. The total estimated cost of these lands is **\$3,237,369,000** with an estimated **\$1,617,707,000** needed to complete acquisition for CERP.⁴



Expedited Projects

In October 2004, Florida announced the *Acceler8 initiative* and its commitment to provide \$1.5 billion to accelerate the design and construction of projects selected for the immediate benefits they can provide to the Everglades and the South Florida Ecosystem. The majority of **the expedited** projects are components of CERP projects. Most of the lands for these projects are already in public ownership and were acquired with a combination of Federal and State funds.

Land acquisition estimates for **the expedited** projects total **130,022** acres of which approximately **3,559** acres are publicly-owned lands, including lands owned by utilities.

³ This acreage includes **2,241** acres of Tribal land and **16,792** acres of publicly owned lands, including lands owned by utilities.

⁴ **Source: June 30, 2008 SFWMD CERP Master.** The estimated costs for remaining acres for CERP projects with either a Final Feasibility Study or Project Implementation Report is based on the Real Estate Plan estimates which have been adjusted to **2008** dollars. For CERP projects that do not have an authorization document, the 1999 Restudy real estate estimates have been adjusted to **2008** dollars.

⁵ The Miccosukee Water Management Plan, the Lakes Park Restoration, Seminole Tribe Big Cypress Reservation Water Conservation Plan, West Miami-Dade Reuse, South Miami-Dade Reuse, Winsberg Farms Wetland Restoration, West Miami-Dade Wastewater Reuse Pilot, and South Miami-Dade Wastewater Reuse Pilot projects are local or Tribal sponsored CERP projects.

Approximately 126,222 (97%) of the acquisition acres have been acquired to date with an estimated 1,118 acres remaining to be acquired to complete acquisition for these projects. Expenditures to date total \$781,500,749⁶.

Local Contributions

Local governments also have made significant land acquisition contributions to the South Florida Ecosystem restoration goals:

- Goal 1: Local governments have contributed over \$89 million for CERP land acquisition.
- Goal 2: Local governments have contributed over \$527 million for the natural habitat lands identified in Appendix D.
- Goal 3: Counties hold title to more than 165,000 acres of lands that contribute towards the park, recreation, and open space objective of Goal 3.

Accomplishments

Progress continues on land acquisition in support of South Florida Ecosystem restoration. Perhaps the most encouraging aspect of this progress is the continuation of strong partnerships at the Federal, State, and local levels to achieve restoration goals. As a result of innovative partnerships and creative approaches, several major acquisitions have been accomplished during this reporting period:

Examples of fee simple acquisitions:

- 262 acres acquired for the operation of the Cutler (C-1) Flow Way Expedited Biscayne Bay Coastal Wetlands project
- 1,822 acres acquired for the Lake Okeechobee Watershed Water Quality Treatment Facility, that included an exchange option of District surplus lands totaling 1,182 acres
- 554 acres acquired for the Indian River Lagoon – South, Allapattah Complex Natural Storage Area project
- 763 acres acquired for the EAA Reservoir – Phases 1 & 2 with Boles and Cross Canals Improvement project
- 144 acres acquired by Miami-Dade County for the Biscayne Bay Coastal Wetlands project
- 1,815 acres acquired within the C-23/C-24 Basin of the Indian River Lagoon – South project through a partnership between the SFWMD, USDA-NRCS, and Martin County
- 200 acres in the Florida Keys Ecosystem Florida Forever project

Examples of less-than-fee simple acquisitions:

- 37 acres acquired within the Kissimmee River Restoration project through a combination of fee simple and permanent flowage easements

⁶ Source: June 30, 2008 SFWMD CERP Master.

- 4,737 additional acres were enrolled in WRP due to a re-allocation by USDA of \$32.5 million of WRP funding to Florida

Example of multi-year acquisition agreements:

- 1,659 acres for the Lake Okeechobee Watershed project was acquired in partnership with the Nature Conservancy (TNC) to complete the multi-year Pomcor acquisition
- 1,282 acres acquired for the North Palm Beach County – Part 1 CERP project of which the second of three acquisition of 427 acres was completed; additionally, an initial payout of \$4 million was made to acquire 257 acres under a \$18.5 million multi-year contract for this project
- 1,815 acres acquired for the Indian River Lagoon – South C-23/C-24 Basin Storage Reservoir and Stormwater Treatment Area (STA) projects with two additional yearly payouts scheduled

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Strategy Purpose and Background

Introduction

The South Florida Ecosystem is an 18,000 square mile region that includes all or part of sixteen counties and has more than six million human inhabitants. The watershed stretches from the Kissimmee River Basin-Lake Okeechobee system in the north to the coral reefs in the south. This water-dominated system encompasses a myriad of interconnected rivers, lakes, marshes, prairies, forests, and estuaries and spans the state between the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico.

In 1948, the ongoing efforts to drain the Everglades, protect the region from hurricanes, and make the region habitable culminated in Congressional authorization of the C&SF Project, a flood control project jointly built and managed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) and the South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD). The primary project goal was to provide water and flood control for urban and agricultural lands. Other goals were to improve habitat for fish and wildlife, ensure a water supply for Everglades National Park, and provide for agricultural, industrial, and recreational uses.

The C&SF Project significantly altered the region's hydrology (quantity, timing, and distribution of water). Historically, most rainwater soaked into the region's wetlands. By the 1970s, the constructed C&SF canal system included over 1,800 miles of canals and levees and 200 water control structures. This immense system diverted an average of 1.7 billion gallons of water per day (5,217 acre-feet per day) into the ocean and Gulf of Mexico.

The desirability of South Florida's climate, geographic location, cultural and social setting, and thriving economic opportunities have contributed to significant population growth since the C&SF Project was built. While the historic Everglades has been reduced to about half of its original size, the current population in the region is predicted to double by the year 2050⁷. Consequently, the sustainability of the South Florida Ecosystem is in jeopardy. In response to this situation, the Federal, State, regional, and local governments and two Native American Indian Tribes have committed to support the restoration of the South Florida Ecosystem.

Land acquisition is critical to South Florida Ecosystem restoration efforts. Land is needed to preserve habitat for native plants and animals, act as a buffer to existing natural areas, and provide opportunities for recreational pursuits. Land is also needed for water quality treatment areas, water storage reservoirs, and aquifer recharge areas that will help restore the region's natural hydrology.

⁷U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, *Central and Southern Florida Project Comprehensive Review Study Final Integrated Feasibility Report and Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement*, April 1999.

Purpose

The purpose of the LAS is to describe the land identified jointly by Federal and State agencies for ecosystem restoration and, with its appendices, provide a broad picture of all land acquisition initiatives that contribute to the restoration. The LATT updates the LAS annually for the Task Force. The LATT's Directive is found within Appendix J.

In April 2000, a General Accounting Office (GAO; now the Government Accountability Office) report recommended that the Task Force develop a land acquisition plan to coordinate member agencies' land acquisition activities. In response to this recommendation, the LAS includes:

- An assessment of the lands needed to accomplish each of the goals of restoration
- A description of the purpose for which the lands will be acquired and how they will be managed
- An estimate of the cost of these lands
- An estimate of when the lands will be needed for related restoration projects
- The agencies responsible for acquiring the lands

The LAS does not propose to acquire the amount of land necessary to restore or recreate the historic Everglades—many of those lands are irretrievably lost. The restored Everglades will be smaller and of a different configuration than the original, but will mimic the historic functions of the Everglades.

The South Florida Ecosystem Restoration Task Force

Six Federal departments (twelve Federal agencies), seven Florida State agencies, two American Indian Tribes, sixteen counties, scores of municipal governments, and interested groups and businesses from throughout South Florida participate in the restoration effort. Given the large geographic area, the diverse missions of these agencies, and the need to maximize the resources available for this effort, coordination among these entities is essential to the restoration effort.

WRDA 1996 established the intergovernmental Task Force. It consists of fourteen members from four sovereign entities: seven Federal agency representatives at the Assistant Secretary or equivalent level, five State representatives, and two Native American Indian representatives. Among other duties, WRDA 1996 requires the Task Force to:

- Coordinate the development of consistent strategies, policies, projects, and programs to address the restoration, preservation, and protection of the South Florida Ecosystem
- Exchange information on Everglades restoration efforts
- Coordinate scientific research
- Facilitate the resolution of interagency and intergovernmental disputes
- Facilitate public participation by the public

The role of the Task Force is to facilitate the coordination of conservation and restoration efforts implemented through a combination of Federal, State, local, and Tribal initiatives in south Florida. The Task Force provides a forum for the participating entities to share information about their restoration projects and resolve conflicts, and report on progress. Congress and the public are particularly interested in how each individual member's efforts contribute to the larger framework of total ecosystem restoration. The Task Force *Land Acquisition Strategy* is a critical vehicle for sharing information.

Providing a forum for consensus building and issue engagement is a collaborative role, not one in which the Task Force dictates to its members. Because on-the-ground restoration is accomplished through the efforts of the individual Task Force members, they are the ones that are ultimately responsible for their particular programs, projects, and associated funding. This is an important distinction. Each member is accountable individually to its appropriate authorities and to each other for the success of the restoration. The Task Force has no overriding authority to direct its members. Instead the Task Force role of coordination complements the implementation roles of its members. The Task Force also provides opportunities to improve cohesion among public interest groups on the disparate elements and programs of the South Florida Ecosystem restoration (land acquisition and conservation, water quality improvement, water infrastructure development, and habitat protection).

A Working Group and Science Coordination Group (SCG) have been established to assist the Task Force in accomplishing its duties in general. Advisory groups such as the Water Resources Advisory Commission (WRAC) provide the Task Force with recommendations on specific issues.

The intergovernmental Task Force is the only forum that provides strategic coordination and a system-wide perspective to guide the separate restoration efforts being planned and implemented in south Florida. The Task Force members share a vision of a healthy South Florida Ecosystem that supports diverse and sustainable communities of plants, animals, and people. Three goals have been set to achieve this vision:

Goal 1: Get the water right

Goal 2: Restore, preserve, and protect natural habitats and species

Goal 3: Foster compatibility of the built and natural systems

Land acquisition is an essential part of achieving these ecosystem restoration goals.

South Florida Ecosystem Restoration Land Acquisition Needs

The members of the Task Force have been engaged in the protection and restoration of the South Florida Ecosystem for many years prior to the formation of the Task Force. Acquisition of land to provide water for South Florida's human population and to protect natural resources has been an ongoing priority in ecosystem restoration.

In 1947, the Federal government acquired land to establish Everglades National Park with the substantial contribution of 903,931 acres from the State of Florida. This noteworthy event has been followed and enhanced by numerous programs aimed at protecting and conserving South Florida's natural lands. State and Federal agencies currently manage 4.9 million acres of land important for the protection of natural habitat and species in South Florida (see Appendix D).

By the mid-1980s, a consensus was developing that water management in the region needed to be improved for natural habitats to respond. In 1989 and 1992 respectively, Congress authorized the Modified Water Deliveries to Everglades National Park and the Kissimmee River Restoration projects. These projects added new land acquisition requirements as part of the improved water management system.

In 1992, Congress authorized the C&SF Comprehensive Review Study (Restudy) to take a system-wide look at the water management system and recommend changes to benefit the remaining Everglades while meeting other water related needs of the region. The Restudy is the foundation of the CERP.

WRDA 2000 authorized the CERP, perhaps the most ambitious ecological restoration program ever undertaken. CERP provides a framework for modifications and operational changes that are needed to restore, preserve, and protect the South Florida Ecosystem while providing for other water-related needs of the region, including water supply and flood protection. The authorization of CERP added new land acquisition requirements for the restoration of the South Florida Ecosystem.

On June 28, 2007, Florida's governor signed into law **the Northern Everglades Initiative** which expands the **Northern Everglades Estuary and Protection Program (NEEPP)** to **the entire Northern Everglades system, including** the Lake Okeechobee watershed as well as the Caloosahatchee and St. Lucie rivers and estuaries. As part of the plan to improve the health of the Northern Everglades, Florida will set aside land, construct treatment wetlands, and identify water storage areas needed to improve the quality, timing, and distribution of water in the natural system and will add new ecosystem restoration land acquisition requirements to complement the CERP.

Acquisition Strategy

The strategy for land acquisition within the South Florida Ecosystem is to pursue acquisition of lands identified as necessary for restoration in a coordinated and timely manner. These include lands needed to fulfill Task Force goals and objectives (Appendix A) and implement ecosystem restoration initiatives such as CERP. Local government initiatives also contribute to ecosystem-wide restoration. The following is a discussion of land acquisition efforts by goal and initiative to date. Further discussion regarding existing and potential partnerships and mechanisms for land acquisition may be found in the next section.

Acquisition Efforts by Strategic Goal

The Task Force's guiding document, *Coordinating Success: Strategy for Restoration of the South Florida Ecosystem*, identifies projects needed for ecosystem restoration. Projects with land acquisition requirements are included in the following analysis. Specific project information is located within Appendix C.

Goal 1: Get the Water Right

Land acquisition for Goal 1 includes lands needed for CERP and other authorized modifications to the C&SF System including the Kissimmee River Restoration and Headwaters Revitalization Project, the C-111 Canal Project, the Critical Projects authorized in WRDA 96, and Modified Water Deliveries to Everglades National Park. Other water quality improvement projects, such as the 100% federally funded Stormwater Treatment Area (STA) 1-East component of the SFWMD's Everglades Construction Project, are also needed to fulfill this goal. **A discussion of the state-purchased STAs is in Appendix E.**

There are **43** projects identified for acquisition to achieve Goal 1. Land acquisition estimates for these projects total **461,590** acres with **310,810** acres (**67%**) acquired to date. The total estimated cost of these lands is **\$3,281,567,000** with an estimated **\$1,426,278,000** needed to complete acquisition.⁸

Identification of Lands to be Acquired

The acreage estimated on the project profile sheets in Appendix C reflects the best available information as of June 30, **2008**. Non-CERP project land requirements are identified through General Design Memorandums. The Restudy estimated the total

⁸ Cost estimates for remaining acres for the Modified Water Deliveries projects are the estimated fair market value. The Kissimmee River restoration estimates are **2008** estimates to close all contracts and include engineering solutions in lieu of acquisition. For those CERP projects with either a Final Feasibility Study or Project Implementation Report, the Real Estate Plan estimates in those documents have been adjusted to **2008** dollars. For CERP projects that do not have an authorization document, the 1999 Restudy real estates estimates have been adjusted to **2008** dollars.

lands needed for CERP based on preliminary conceptual project designs. These estimates have been updated for projects with a completed Project Implementation Report (PIR) as required by CERP and an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) as required by the National Environmental Policy Act.

Strategic Acquisitions

Failure to obtain parcels in a timely manner can result in construction delays and reconfiguration not just of one project, but for other related projects as well. Delays in acquiring project lands lessen the possibility that the necessary lands will be acquired and may also increase the cost of land. The MISP construction schedule determines the land acquisition schedule for CERP. In addition, the SFWMD has pursued a strategy of early land acquisition to secure lands for future CERP projects. Appendix H details Fiscal Year (FY) 2008-09 SFWMD priority land acquisitions to meet the MISP schedule. Appendix B identifies all the CERP projects with continued land acquisition needs.

Cost Estimates of Real Estate

Real estate cost estimates for non-CERP projects are based on actual expenditures and the estimated fair market value for remaining land acquisition. For those CERP projects with either a final Feasibility Study or PIR, the Real Estate Plan estimates in those documents have been adjusted to 2008 dollars for those projects that have not been constructed. For CERP projects that do not have an authorization document, the 1999 Restudy real estate estimates have been adjusted to 2008 dollars.

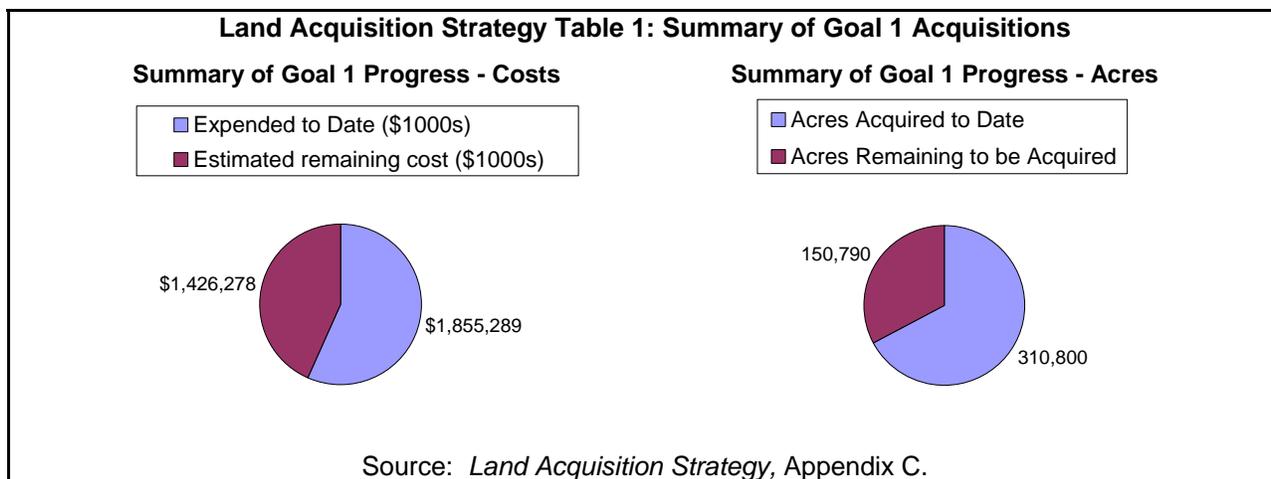
Funding Sources

These funding sources have been used to acquire Goal 1 lands:

- U.S. Department of the Interior (USDOI) Land and Water Conservation Fund
- U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Wetlands Preserve Program
- Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act of 1996 (Farm Bill) Section 390
- Florida Forever – Board of Trustees Program
- State of Florida (Department of Environmental Protection) (FDEP) Save Our Everglades Trust Fund (SOETF)
- Save Our Rivers/Florida Forever (formerly Preservation 2000)
- Broward County Safe Parks and Land Preservation Bond Program
- Conservation Collier
- District Ad Valorem Taxes
- Special State Appropriations
- Lee County Conservation 20/20
- Martin County Lands for Healthy Rivers
- Miami-Dade County Environmentally Endangered Lands Program
- Palm Beach County Land Acquisition Program for Conservation Purposes
- St. Lucie County Environmentally Significant Lands Program
- The Nature Conservancy

The 2000 Everglades Restoration and Investment Act, Section 373.470 F.S., established a full and equal partnership between the State and Federal governments for

the implementation of the CERP. The Act established the Save Our Everglades Trust Fund to fund the State's cost share of implementing the CERP. **The Act was amended in 2003 to fund the Northern Everglades and Estuaries Protection Program (NEEPP).** Florida's **2008-09** budget includes **\$50** million for Everglades restoration.



Goal 2: Restore, Preserve, and Protect Natural Habitats and Species

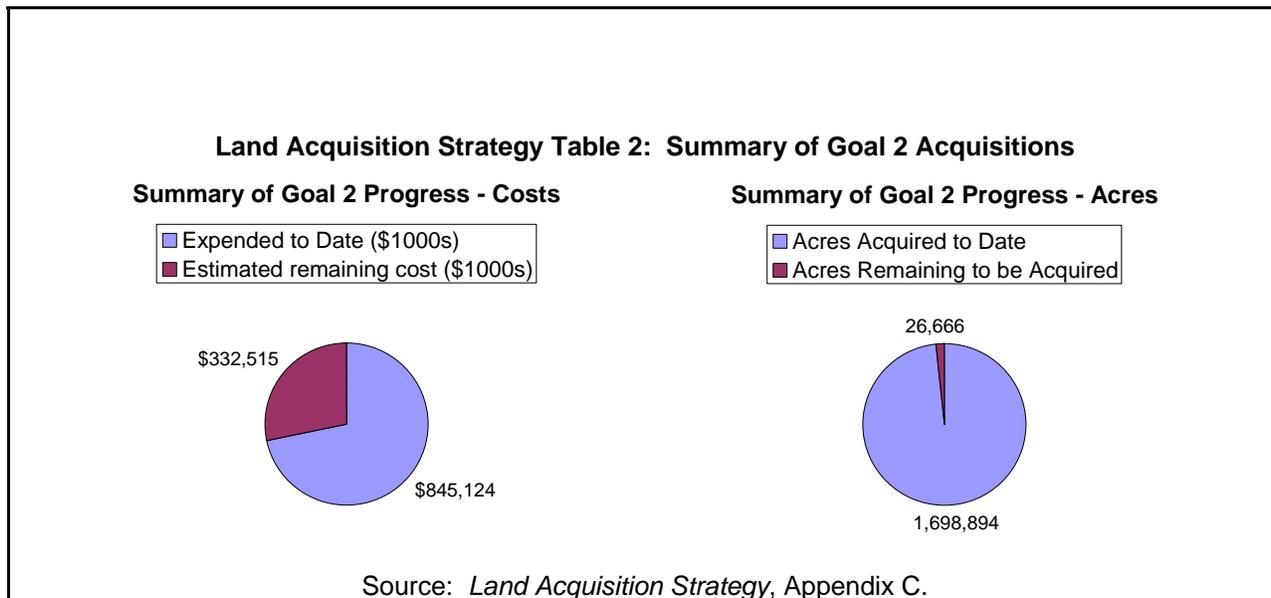
Habitat and species protection goals are met primarily through large public holdings such as parks and wildlife refuges. The LAS tracks the land acquisition needs of the three national parks/preserves, sixteen wildlife refuges, and **nine** CERP wetland restoration projects that contribute to this goal.

There are **twenty-one** projects identified for acquisition to achieve Goal 2. To date, **1,725,560** acres are estimated to be needed to achieve the targets established for this goal with **1,698,894 (98%)** acres acquired. The total estimated cost of these lands is approximately **\$1,177,639,000** with an estimated **\$332,515,000** needed to complete acquisition of these parcels.⁹

The habitat and species table in Appendix D lists all the Goal 2 land acquisition projects, regardless of Federal funding involvement. **These projects are on the state's Florida Forever/Save Our Rivers (FF/SOR) project list. FF/SOR projects have been in transition over the last decade. As a precursor to the Critical Restoration Projects (CRP) and the CERP initiatives, several FF/SOR projects included lands to be used for the construction of facilities, such as reservoirs and impoundments. The table in**

⁹ Cost estimates for remaining acquisitions for National Wildlife Refuges and National Parks projects are based on estimated fair market value. The FDEP uses tax assessment values to estimate land costs for the Picayune Strand, Indian River Lagoon Blueway, and Henderson Creek/Belle Meade projects. The cost estimate for remaining acres for the Strazzulla Wetlands Water Preserve Area Project is the Real Estate Plan Estimate in the October 2001 Water Preserve Area Feasibility Study adjusted to **2008** dollars. **For those CERP projects with either a Final Feasibility Study or Project Implementation Report, the Real Estate Plan estimates in those documents have been adjusted to 2008 dollars. For CERP projects that do not have an authorization document, the 1999 Restudy estimates have been adjusted to 2008 dollars.**

Appendix D has been revised to reflect acres of natural lands only, versus those obtained for construction projects.



Identification of Lands to be Acquired

Any major boundary revisions to existing units of the national park system must be established by an act of Congress. Likewise, national wildlife refuge land acquisitions must be consistent with existing Congressional authorization. Land acquisition needs for CERP wetland restoration projects are identified in the Picayune Strand Restoration Project (Southern Golden Gate Estates) PIR, the Water Preserve Area Feasibility Study (Strazzulla Wetlands), and the Henderson Creek/Belle Meade conceptual plan.

Strategic Acquisitions

Land acquisition to complete park and refuge boundaries is a multi-year process and can span decades. The goal is to acquire lands before on-site resources are destroyed.

The Picayune Strand Restoration Project is centrally located among several nature preserves, wildlife refuges, and other wildlife areas in Collier County, one of the fastest growing counties in the nation. The acquisition of lands for this project will protect over 2.3 million contiguous acres of wildlife habitat.

The acquisition of the Strazzulla wetlands, immediately adjacent to the Loxahatchee National Wildlife Refuge, will increase the spatial extent of wetlands and will provide habitat connectivity for species that require large, unfragmented tracts of land for survival. This unique and endangered habitat contains the only remaining cypress habitat in the eastern Everglades and one of the few remaining sawgrass marshes adjacent to the coastal ridge.

Cost Estimates of Real Estate

The National Park Service (NPS) and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) cost estimates for land acquisitions for national parks and national wildlife refuges are based on fair market value and appraisals that meet State and Federal standards. The FDEP, as the acquisition agent for Picayune Strand and Henderson Creek/Belle Meade projects, uses tax assessment values to estimate land costs. The cost estimate for the Strazzulla Wetlands CERP project is based on the 2001 Water Preserve Area Feasibility Study and has been adjusted to 2008 dollars.

Funding Sources

These funding sources have been used to acquire Goal 2 lands:

- USDOJ Land and Water Conservation Fund
- Conservation and Recreation Lands (CARL)
- District Ad Valorem Taxes
- Florida Forever – Board to Trustees Program
- Save Our Rivers/Florida Forever (formerly Preservation 2000)
- City of Sanibel
- Collier County
- Monroe County
- The Conservation Fund
- The Nature Conservancy

Goal 3: Foster Compatibility of the Built and Natural System

The 2002 Farm Bill authorized several USDA administered programs to provide financial incentives to private landowners to restore or enhance wetlands and improve wildlife habitat while protecting working farms or retiring marginal land from agricultural production. The LAS tracks the WRP and FRPP efforts to achieve Goal 3 land acquisition objectives through permanent and 30-year conservation easements. These acquisitions include lands needed for CERP Projects. Other state and local acquisitions that contribute to this goal are discussed in Appendix F.

The WRP is a voluntary program to assist landowners in restoring wetlands that have had wetlands functions reduced or eliminated by agricultural production practices. Priority is given to those lands that will maximize wildlife habitat. Permanent and 30-year conservation easements provide financial incentives for wetlands enhancement in exchange for retiring marginal agricultural lands. NRCS has obligated \$72.4 million dollars has been obligated to secure WRP easement on 35,363 acres since 2002.

The FRPP provides matching funds to help purchase development rights to keep productive farm and rangeland in agricultural uses. The USDA partners with State and local governments, Tribes, and non-governmental organizations to acquire conservation easements from landowners. The USDA provides up to 50 percent of the fair market value of the conservation easement. Since passage of the 2002 Farm Bill, 5,497 acres in south Florida have been acquired through the FRPP at a cost of \$5.8 million.

Identification of Lands to be Acquired

To be eligible for the WRP, land must be restorable and suitable for wildlife benefits. This includes:

- Wetlands farmed under natural conditions
- Farmed wetlands
- Prior converted cropland
- Farmed wetland pasture
- Farmland that has become a wetland as a result of flooding
- Range land, pasture, or production forest land where the hydrology has been significantly degraded and can be restored
- Riparian areas which link protected wetlands
- Lands adjacent to protected wetlands that contribute significantly to wetland functions and values
- Previously restored wetlands that need long-term protection

To qualify for the FRPP, farmland must:

- Be part of a pending offer from a State, Tribe, or local farmland protection program
- Be privately owned
- Have a conservation plan for highly erodible land
- Be large enough to sustain agricultural production
- Be accessible to markets for what the land produces
- Have adequate infrastructure and agricultural support services
- Have surrounding parcels of land that can support long-term agricultural production

Strategic Acquisitions

For the WRP, the USDA's Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) places priority on the enrollment of those lands that will maximize wildlife values, especially related to enhancing habitat for migratory birds. The priority ranking factors for the WRP are:

- Habitat
- Location
- Hydrology
- Wildlife species
- Operation and maintenance
- Likelihood of success

All sites within the South Florida Ecosystem restoration area receive an automatic 25 points in the NRCS priority ranking to encourage enrollment and increase the WRP contribution to the habitat restoration goals of the Task Force.

There are no special south Florida enrollment incentives for the FRPP. The State Conservationist, with advice from the State Technical Committee, establishes a weighted ranking system. Priority is given to easements that protect the nation's most threatened prime, unique, and important farmland or historical and archeological sites on farm and ranch lands. In evaluation of proposals and parcels, at least 50 percent of the weight is based on the national criteria. The remaining weight is based on state criteria contained in the State FRPP plan.

Cost Estimates of Real Estate

The WRP geographic payment cap is based on the University of Florida's Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences' (IFAS) annual *Florida Land Value Study* and the appraised improved pasture land value. The South Florida Geographic Payment Cap is **\$6,889** per acre for a permanent easement and **\$5,167** per acre for a 30-year easement.

The value of a FRPP conservation easement is determined through a professional appraisal. A qualified appraiser assesses the difference between the fair market value of a property, often using comparable sales, and its restricted value under the easement.

Available Funding Sources

The State Conservationist requests funds annually to fund WRP easements. Historically, Florida's WRP funding has ranged from \$8-11 million annually. WRP applications are funded from the priority list until all funds are obligated. It is important to note that funds obligated in one year cannot be used to fund applications in a different year and all unused funds for a fiscal year must be returned to the USDA.

The FRPP is funded through the USDA Commodity Credit Corporation. The FRPP share of the conservation easement cost must not exceed 50 percent of the appraised fair market value of the conservation easement. As part of its share of the cost of purchasing a conservation easement, a State or local government, Tribe, or non-governmental organization may include a charitable donation by the landowner of up to 25 percent of the appraised fair market value of the conservation easement. At a minimum, a cooperating entity must provide, in cash, 25 percent of the appraised fair market value or 50 percent of the purchase price of the conservation easement.

Acquisition Efforts by Initiative

Key ecosystem restoration initiatives like CERP and **the State's expedited projects** provide significant contributions toward achievement of the Task Force's three strategic goals. Additionally, many local governments within the region have land acquisition programs that significantly contribute to ecosystem restoration. The following is a discussion of these programs and associated land acquisition.

CERP

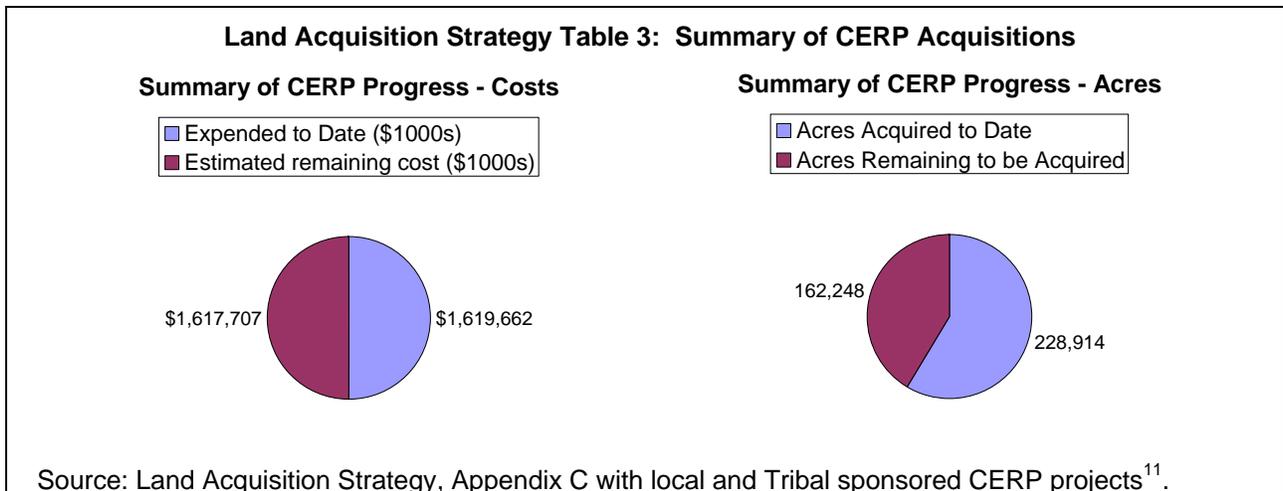
WRDA 2000 authorized the CERP. Implementation of the CERP is one of the highest priorities for the Task Force because of its significant contribution to the restoration of the South Florida Ecosystem.

CERP land acquisition is ahead of schedule as compared to the March 2005 MISP land acquisition strategy. This is a result of the State acquiring acreage at the earliest possible time and has prevented these lands needed for restoration from being developed.

With the 2000 passage of the Everglades Restoration Investment Act and subsequent amendments, the state appropriated funds which are disbursed to the SFWMD for land acquisition, design and construction and technical planning needed to implement CERP and the Northern Everglades and Estuaries Protection Program.

For those projects with either a final Feasibility Study or PIR, the Real Estate Plan estimates in those documents have been adjusted to 2008 dollars. For those projects that do not have an authorization document, the 1999 Restudy real estate estimates have been adjusted to 2008 dollars.

Land acquisition estimates for CERP projects total 391,162 acres with 228,914 acres (59%) acquired to date. The total estimated cost of these lands is \$3,237,369,000 with an estimated \$1,617,707,000 needed to complete acquisition for CERP.¹⁰



¹⁰ Source: June 30, 2008 SFWMD CERP Master. The estimated costs for remaining acres for CERP projects with either a Final Feasibility Study or Project Implementation Report is based on the Real Estate Plan estimates which have been adjusted to 2008 dollars. For CERP projects that do not have an authorization document, the 1999 Restudy real estate estimates have been adjusted to 2008 dollars.

¹¹ The Miccosukee Water Management Plan, the Lakes Parks Restoration, Seminole Tribe Big Cypress Reservation Water Conservation Plan, West Miami-Dade Wastewater Reuse Pilot, and South Miami-Dade Wastewater Reuse Pilot projects are local or Tribal sponsored CERP projects.

Expedited Projects

In October 2004, the State of Florida announced the *Acceler8 initiative* and its commitment to provide \$1.5 billion to accelerate the design and construction of projects selected for the immediate benefits they can provide to the Everglades and the South Florida Ecosystem. The majority of **the expedited** projects are components of CERP projects.

These accelerated projects are to be completed more than 10 years ahead of schedule:

- Biscayne Bay Coastal Wetlands – Phase 1
- C-111 Spreader Canal
- C-43 Reservoir
- C-44 Reservoir/STA
- **Caloosahatchee Water Quality Treatment Facility**
- Everglades Agricultural Area (EAA) Reservoir – Phase 1, with Bolles and Cross Canals Improvements
- EAA STA Expansion (**includes Compartments B & C**)
- **Lakeside Ranch STA**
- Picayune Strand Restoration (the pumps and protection facilities will be constructed by the USACE)
- Water Preserve Areas (includes Site 1 Impoundment (Fran Reich Preserve, C-9 Impoundment & STA, C-11 Impoundment, Acme Basin B Discharge, and Water Conservation Area (WCA) 3A/3B Seepage Management); this project is being transitioned over to the USACE for design and construction

Most of the lands for these projects are already in public ownership and were acquired with both Federal and State funds.

Land acquisition estimates for **the expedited** projects total **130,022** acres of which approximately **3,559** acres are publicly-owned lands, including land owned by utilities. Approximately **126,222** acres (**97%**) have been acquired to date with an estimated **1,118** acres needed to complete acquisition for **these projects**. Expenditures to date total **\$781,500,749**¹².

¹² Source: June 30, 2008 SFWMD CERP Master.

Local Contributions

Local governments have also made significant land acquisition contributions to South Florida Ecosystem restoration goals:

- Goal 1: Local governments have contributed over **\$89** million for CERP land acquisition.
- Goal 2: Local governments have contributed over **\$527** million for the natural habitat lands identified in Appendix D.
- Goal 3: Counties hold title to over **165,000** of lands that contribute towards the park, recreation, and open space objective of Goal 3.

Acquisition Partnerships and Mechanisms

Over 50 funding sources that could potentially be utilized in support of South Florida Ecosystem restoration are identified in Appendix H. These include Federal, State, and local government programs as well as those of non-governmental organizations. Fifteen have been used to date in support of South Florida Ecosystem restoration goals and land acquisition. Many of the programs provide opportunities to match or leverage funding available through other sources for land acquisition, conservation, or restoration. Further discussion of several of these partnerships and mechanisms follows.

Federal/State/Local Acquisition Partnerships

In many ways South Florida Ecosystem restoration began with the Federal/State partnership to establish Everglades National Park. Continued cooperation and coordination between Federal, State, and local partners in Everglades restoration has maximized the resources available for land acquisition.

The State of Florida's strong commitment to funding acquisition of environmental lands is the foundation of these partnerships. Florida is recognized as the national leader in conservation land acquisition. The State's passage of the landmark Preservation 2000 Act established one of the most aggressive conservation and recreation land acquisition programs in the United States. Florida spent \$3 billion during the ten years of Preservation 2000 (P-2000) and renewed that commitment by the passage of Florida Forever legislation in April 2008, with an additional \$3 billion investment from 2008 through 2020. The current distribution of funds was changed by:

- Allocating 3.5 percent to Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (FDACS) for the acquisition of agricultural lands, through perpetual easements and other perpetual less-than-fee techniques.
- Reducing from 35 percent (\$105) to 30 percent (\$90 million) those funds distributed to the water management districts for use in acquiring lands and paying for capital projects related to land preservation and water resource development
- Allocating 2.5 percent to the Department of Community Affairs (DCA) for implementation of the Working Waterfronts Program
- Reducing Florida Communities Trust (FCT) funding from 22 percent to 21 percent

The revised percentage distribution beginning with the FY 2008-09 appropriations is reflected in the following table:

Table 4: Florida Forever Percentage Distribution

Agency	NEW DISTRIBUTION	
	Fla. Forever % Distribution	Fla. Forever Appropriations
State Lands	35.0%	\$105,000,000
Rec. & Parks	1.5%	\$4,500,000
FWCC	1.5%	\$4,500,000
DACS-DOF	1.5%	\$4,500,000
<i>DACS-Agricultural Lands</i>	3.5%	\$10,500,000
OGT-Rails to Trails	1.5%	\$4,500,000
DCA-FCT	21.0%	\$63,000,000
<i>DCA-Waterfronts Program</i>	2.5%	\$7,500,000
FRDAP	2.0%	\$6,000,000
WMD*	30.0%	\$90,000,000
TOTAL	100%	\$300,000,000
*WMD		
NFWWMD	7.5%	\$6,750,000
SRWMD	7.5%	\$6,750,000
SWFWMD	25.0%	\$22,500,000
SJWMD	25.0%	\$22,500,000
**SFWMMD	35.0%	\$31,500,000

****\$25,000,000 of the amount appropriated to the South Florida Water Management District for Bond Series I and II was transferred to the Everglades Trust Fund for Everglades Restoration.**

Florida Forever Program /Federal Partnerships

The FDEP Division of State Lands (DSL) coordinates park and refuge land acquisitions with the Federal government. **Lands purchased under the Florida Forever Program are managed under lease agreements by the appropriate Federal park or wildlife refuge where the parcels contribute to the conservation of priority habitats and associated species. For example,** seventy percent of the acres remaining to be acquired for the National Key Deer Refuge are also on DSL's Florida Forever acquisition list. The DSL is cooperating with the NPS on the Big Cypress National Preserve and Big Cypress National Preserve Addition.

Farm Bill Partnerships

In 1996, the USDOJ, FDEP, and SFWMD participated in a unique land acquisition partnership thanks to a specific congressional action. The Farm Bill of 1996 provided \$200,000,000 to the Secretary of the Interior to fund or conduct restoration activities in the Everglades ecosystem. The 1996 Farm Bill funds, along with State funds, were utilized to purchase lands for CERP projects in the East Coast Buffer/Water Preserve

Area, the EAA/Talisman property, and Picayune Strand Restoration (formerly known as Southern Golden Gate Estates).

The Land and Water Conservation Fund

The SFWMD has received about \$183 million in land acquisition grant funds from the USDOJ's Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) through FY 2008. These funds have been used to acquire lands within the East Coast Buffer/Water Preserve Area, the EAA, STA-1 East, Southern Corkscrew Regional Ecosystem Watershed (CREW), Taylor Creek/Nubbin Slough, C-43 Basin Storage (Berry Groves), the Frog Pond area adjacent to Everglades National Park, and the Modified Water Deliveries/East Everglades.

CERP Partnerships

Restoration partners have acquired 58 percent of the necessary CERP lands at a cost of \$1.6 billion, of which \$319 million was provided by the Federal government (USDOJ and USDA), \$1.3 billion from the State (SFWMD and FDEP), and \$89 million by local governments.

Leveraging Limited Funds

Partners at all levels of government recognize the need to both prioritize strategic acquisitions and create additional funding capacity through more coordinated and efficient use of existing programs, particularly as the cost of land in south Florida continues to rise. Mechanisms, such as less-than-fee acquisitions and innovative partnerships, can help maximize the use of limited fiscal resources. Some examples of these mechanisms are described below.

Conservation Easements

Conservation easements involve purchasing a portion of the rights associated with the land to provide some degree of protection to natural resources on the land. There are several advantages of this approach as the land stays on the tax rolls and the private landowner maintains responsibility for managing the property while still allowing some level of continued use. Although the cost could be as low as 25 percent of the cost of fee simple, the price depends on many factors, such as the number of rights purchased, the degree to which the landowner's use of the land is curtailed, and the development pressure on the land. The SFWMD, NRCS, and FDEP all use this tool to protect lands. Currently, conservation easements are contributing to the protection of 180,490 acres.

Engineering Cost-to-Cure Acquisitions

Engineering solutions can be developed to off-set the need to acquire land in order to implement and operate restoration projects. SFWMD works with private landowners to determine structural solutions that can abate impacts from project construction and minimize the amount of lands needed to execute a project. Cost-to-cure solutions are complicated and require more time than standard land-only acquisitions. For example, the Kissimmee River Restoration project Grape Hammock Fish Camp transaction included a cost-to-cure feature that protected the current residential mobile home operation and avoided the acquisition of 40 tenant sites and 70 rental recreational

vehicle campsites to accommodate the acquisition of fee and permanent flowage easements of approximately 37 acres within the Kissimmee Chain of Lakes.

Florida Ranchlands and Environmental Services Program

The World Wildlife Fund received NRCS and State agency funding to implement the Florida Ranchlands Environmental Services Project (FRESP) a three year pilot project to design and field-test a pay-for-performance program that would pay ranchers in the Northern Everglades for the documented provision of water related environmental services, specifically water and phosphorus retention. Four pilot projects have been constructed and four more are being planned. Eight private landowners, the SFWMD, NRCS, FDEP, and FDACS are partners on this project and technical support is being provided by UF-IFAS and the MacArthur Agro-Ecology Research Center.

Multi-year Payout Agreements

Another alternative to the traditional fee simple purchase contract is the multiyear payout agreement used by the SFWMD. The agreements allow properties to be secured today and taken off the development market. At the same time, these options provide ample due diligence review time for the SFWMD, and allow purchase of property over multiple years. Approximately 14,613 acres have been contracted for acquisition through these agreements.

Mitigation Funds

The SFWMD no longer accepts mitigation funds from developers. However, over \$2 million is available to the District's land acquisition program for use in the CREW and Shingle Creek projects.

In addition, the Lakebelt Mitigation program in Miami-Dade County has raised \$25 million for land acquisition, restoration and long-term management since 2000 for the wetland resources lost to mining activities in this area.

Mitigation Lands

The strategic use of mitigation programs also contributes to the environmental restoration effort in south Florida. If a proposed project will result in negative impacts to wetlands, those impacts must be mitigated by the creation or enhancement of wetlands either on-site or off-site. Mitigation can be required as a condition of a Federal, State, or local permit.

Various options exist for permanent protection of mitigation lands. A private owner can retain fee title ownership of the land, with a permanent conservation easement on the land assigned to a governmental entity or a private, non-profit conservation organization. Another option is for a governmental entity or private non-profit conservation organization to hold fee title to the land, and the land also has a conservation easement on it held by another entity. A third alternative is for the fee simple title to be held by a government entity or private non-profit conservation organization. Mitigation lands can also be protected through Federal, State, or local regulatory instruments with the title held by a private entity. Table 4 provides acreage

for selected migration lands in south Florida falling under these categories. More than **110,000** acres are being protected through various mitigation programs. Appendix I provides a map and additional information on south Florida mitigation lands.

Land Acquisition Strategy Table 5: Selected Mitigation Lands in South Florida	
TYPE/PROJECT NAME	ACRES
Mitigation lands with a conservation easement, with the fee title held by a private entity (excluding private non-profit conservation organizations)	71,514
Mitigation lands with a conservation easement, with the fee title held by government or a private non-profit conservation organization	24,919
Mitigation lands with no conservation easement, with fee simple title held by government or a private non-profit conservation organization	13,037
Mitigation lands protected through Federal, State, or local regulatory instruments with the title held by a private entity	3,712 ¹³
Total acres all categories	113,182

Source: The South Florida Water Management District, Florida Department of Environmental Protection, Florida Natural Areas Inventory, Lee County, Miami-Dade County, and Palm Beach County.

Rural Land Stewardship Program

In 2001, Florida created the Rural Lands Stewardship Program. First designed as a pilot program, legislation in 2004 expanded the program to all counties statewide. Local governments designate stewardship areas through comprehensive plan amendments. The intent is to coordinate development within rural lands in a manner that preserves agriculture and protects the environment. Once designated, credits are allocated to individual parcels based on environmental and other values of the property. The credits are recorded as a covenant or restrictive easement in favor of the county and the FDEP, FDACS, or a statewide land trust. **Florida Department of Community Affairs (DCA) is currently in the rulemaking process for this program.** Properties in Collier, St. Lucie, and Osceola Counties have been proposed through the local government comprehensive planning process **for participation in this program.**

Surplus/Exchange Lands

The SFWMD may sell or exchange surplus lands, including easements and other legal interests in real property not required for present or future use. Surplus lands are determined not necessary for any identified project by a formal SFWMD routing and approval process. As further justification, some of these lands were acquired as remainder parcels, that is, the portions of acquisition parcels falling outside the approved project boundary. Acquisition staff creatively use these surplus lands in lieu

¹³ The figure includes 3,712 acres of lands in private ownership in Miami-Dade County that are protected either by covenants or through local, State, and/or Federal permits that require conservation in perpetuity as mitigation.

of cash and as further incentive for landowners to make a negotiated deal and avoid costly condemnation proceedings.

Examples of surplus/exchange transactions

- C-44 Reservoir surplus and exchange transactions were performed to relocate the drainage and canal system located within the project boundary; completion of these transactions was critical for moving forward with design and construction of the project
- A C-43 Reservoir exchange, an outstanding transaction for several years, was completed in September 2007. This exchange completed the land acquisition requirements consistent with the PIR design of the C-43 West Reservoir
- A 1,357 acres conservation easement and a 2.69 acres access easement was conveyed to the U.S. Department of Agriculture for \$5 million as part of the Indian River Lagoon-South, Allapattah Complex Natural Storage and Water Quality Area project

Water Management Agreements on Public, Private and Tribal Lands

A key component of the Northern Everglades and Estuaries Protection Plan involves water management on public, private and tribal lands land to increase water retention, detention and/or storage in the watershed. The SFWMD, Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (FDACS), and FDEP have executed a memorandum of understanding to encourage the voluntary creation/restoration of wetlands and water retention or detention on lands within the Lake Okeechobee watershed. The memorandum defines the responsibilities of the participating agencies and the long-term responsibilities of participating landowners.

Mitigating the Loss of Tax Revenue

Land acquisition for ecosystem restoration removes lands from the tax rolls. Both the Federal and State governments have programs to offset the loss of tax revenues to counties that contain Federal or State tax-exempt lands.

Division of Forestry Payment to Counties

The state Division of Forestry (DOF) makes annual payments to county school boards for State Forests within their boundaries. For revenue collected during FY 2006-07, DOF paid \$29,637.42 to Collier County for the Okaloacoochee Slough and Picayune Strand State Forests. Hendry County received \$477.26 for the Okaloacoochee Slough State Forest.

Payment in Lieu of Taxes Programs

Florida's Payment in Lieu of Taxes (PILT) program is limited to counties with a population of 150,000 or less with conservation lands removed from the tax rolls through the P-2000 and Florida Forever acquisition programs. Once eligibility has been established, the governmental entity shall receive consecutive annual payments for

each tax loss until the county or local government exceeds the population threshold of 150,000 and no further eligibility determination shall be made during that period.

For FY 2007-08, the FDEP paid \$500,945 to school boards, counties, and other units of government in six counties on 132,222 acres in South Florida. During FY 2008, the SFWMD made the tenth payment of \$6,786.92 to Hendry County for acres purchased for the Okaloacoochee Slough project. Additionally, during the same period, the SFWMD made the third payment of \$57,803.06 to Hendry County for 8,513 acres purchased for STAs 5 and 6. Finally, during FY 2008, the SFWMD made the third payment in PILT of \$2,766.60 to Highlands County for 358.69 acres purchased for the Kissimmee River Restoration project.

In South Florida, the U.S. Federal Government compensates jurisdictions with tax-exempt federal lands administered by the FDEP. In FY 2008, a payment of \$1,891,657 was made to eight counties for acres of federal holdings through its PILT program. The payments are for all federal lands that are eligible, including those managed by USDOJ.

Refuge Revenue Sharing Program

The USFWS makes annual payments to counties or other units of local government through its Refuge Revenue Sharing program. For FY 2007, the USFWS paid \$970,490 on 80,051 acres that the Service administers.

Tools to Identify Strategic Acquisitions

Several Federal and State agencies participating in South Florida Ecosystem restoration have analyzed potential land acquisitions in order to protect habitat for Florida's rarest plant and animal species. Several tools have been developed to assist conservation land acquisition agents in identifying strategic land acquisitions within their area of concern. The following is a discussion of some of those tools.

Critical Lands and Waters Identification Project (CLIP)

The Florida Natural Areas Inventory (FNAI) is collaborating with the University of Florida GeoPlan Center and the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission on a Critical Lands and Waters Identification Project (CLIP) for the state's Century Commission for a Sustainable Florida. CLIP is a scientifically-sound and transparent process to identify Florida's "must save" environmental treasures and critical green structure. The goal of CLIP is to develop the best available planning tool to inform the state's decision-making in envisioning – and insuring – a sustainable future. Further information is available at http://centurycommission.org/current_projects.asp#CLIP.

Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission Conservation Strategy

The Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC) is the lead entity for the development of Florida's Comprehensive Wildlife Conservation Strategy. This strategy uses a habitat-based approach to identify threats and the actions needed to address them. To support this effort, the FWC established Florida's Wildlife Legacy Initiative in 2004.

Major statewide conservation issues identified in the FWC Strategy include:

- Habitat loss and fragmentation
- Degradation of water resources
- Incompatible fire management
- Invasive plants and animals
- Management of the physical environment (i.e., dredging and shoreline hardening activities, etc.)

Several habitat types are recognized for their unique importance within south Florida's natural ecosystem:

- Sandhill
- Scrub
- Submerged aquatic vegetation (seagrass)
- Coral reef

The Initiative's priorities also include the Cooperative Conservation Blueprint, a statewide geographic information and decision support system for long-term land use planning. The Blueprint will identify Florida's critical lands and waters and incorporate broad input from citizens, agencies, landowners, and businesses to create a common 50-100 year vision for Florida's land use. More information can be found at www.myfwc.com/wildlifelegacy/strategy.html.

Florida Natural Areas Inventory Maps

FNAI has developed or compiled statewide natural resource data to inform the Florida Forever conservation land acquisition program. These data are available as Geographic Information Systems (GIS) data files at www.fnai.org/flforever.cfm.

Additional tools are available on the FNAI website (www.fnai.org):

- Searchable rare species tracking list
- Conservation lands map server
- Online field guides to rare species
- Invasive species GIS data
- Biodiversity Matrix Map Server - a screening tool that provides immediate, free access to rare species occurrence information statewide

Natural Lands Report

In 2006, a subgroup of the Task Force's LATT produced the *Natural Lands Report* (NLR) in response to a request from the U.S. House of Representatives' Interior Appropriations Sub-Committee. It identifies and prioritizes the natural attributes of lands necessary to achieve natural system restoration goals for the South Florida Ecosystem for these projects:

- Biscayne Bay Coastal Wetlands
- C-111 Spreader Canal
- Indian River Lagoon – South
- Lake Okeechobee Watershed

The report with project descriptions and natural lands maps was submitted to Congress by the U.S. Department of the Interior in March 2007 and is available at www.sfrestore.org/issueteams/latt/documents/index.html.

Office of Greenways and Trails Recreational Prioritization Maps

The FDEP's Office of Greenways and Trails (OGT) updated the Recreational Trail Prioritization maps in 2004 and the Ecological Greenways Priorities data in 2005. **The updated Recreational Trail Prioritization Maps are scheduled for completion in September 2008. Both the Trails and Ecological Greenways data layers represent the areas that are appropriate for establishment of a statewide greenways and trails system. These are planning areas and do not represent only existing trails and greenways. Rather they provide an overall vision of a comprehensive statewide network of greenways and trails to serve as a guide for local, State, regional, and Federal entities. All Florida Trail and Ecological Greenway data is available at http://www.floridatrailnetwork.com/view_maps.html.**

USFWS South Florida Multi-Species Recovery Plan

The USFWS' **South Florida** Multi-Species Recovery Plan (MSRP) contains information on the biology, ecology, status, trends, management, and recovery actions for 68 federally listed species found in South Florida, as well as the ecology and restoration needs of 23 natural communities in the region. Acquisition-related recovery tasks are included in the MSRP implementation schedule which was published on March 26, 2007. The MSRP and the implementation schedule are available at www.fws.gov/verobeach.

Wildlife Habitat Planning Manual

FWC, in partnership with several other agencies and foundations, funded 1000 Friends of Florida to develop a document addressing "Wildlife Habitat Planning and Best Management Practices for Florida Communities and Landowners." The manual provides a framework and related background information along with descriptions of practical land planning and management actions that can be directed toward habitat and wildlife conservation. It is targeted to community planners, landscape architects, landowners, developers and active citizenry. The manual documents the opportunities that exist to further wildlife habitat conservation, restoration and habitat connectivity through use of local or inter-local planning strategies, design features and best management practices. Presently, the document can be accessed online at: <http://www.floridahabitat.org/Technical%20Committee%20and%20Draft%20Manual>. The printed version is available from 1000 Friends of Florida.

Major Acquisition Accomplishments

As a result of innovative partnerships and creative approaches, several major acquisitions have been accomplished during this reporting period.

Examples of fee simple acquisitions:

- 262 acres acquired for the operation of the Cutler (C-1) Flow Way Expedited Biscayne Bay Coastal Wetlands project
- 1,822 acres acquired for the Lake Okeechobee Watershed Water Quality Treatment Facility, that included an exchange option of District surplus lands totaling 1,182 acres
- 554 acres acquired for the Indian River Lagoon – South, Allapattah Complex Natural Storage Area project
- 763 acres acquired for the EAA Reservoir – Phases 1 & 2 with Boles and Cross Canals Improvement project
- 144 acres acquired by Miami-Dade County for the Biscayne Bay Coastal Wetlands project
- 1,815 acres acquired within the C-23/C-24 Basin of the Indian River Lagoon – South project through a partnership between the SFWMD, USDA-NRCS, and Martin County
- 200 acres in the Florida Keys Ecosystem Florida Forever project

Examples of less-than-fee acquisitions:

- 37 acres acquired within the Kissimmee River Restoration project through a combination of fee simple and permanent flowage easements
- 4,737 additional acres enrolled in WRP due to a re-allocation by USDA of \$32.5 million of WRP funding to Florida

Example of multi-year acquisition agreements:

- 1,659 acres for the Lake Okeechobee Watershed project acquired in partnership with the Nature Conservancy (TNC) to complete the multi-year Pomcor acquisition
- 1,282 acres acquired for the North Palm Beach County – Part 1 CERP project of which the second of three acquisitions of 427 acres was completed; additionally, an initial payout of \$4 million was made to acquire 257 acres under a \$18.5 million multi-year contract for this project
- 1,815 acres acquired for the Indian River Lagoon – South C-23/C-24 Basin Storage Reservoir and Stormwater Treatment Area (STA) projects with two additional yearly payouts scheduled

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Appendices

- Appendix A: Strategic Goals and Objectives of the South Florida Ecosystem Restoration Task Force
- Appendix B: Federal/State/Joint Acquisition Maps and Descriptions
- Appendix C: Project Profiles and Summary Table
- Appendix D: Land Acquisition Update Map and State/Federal Cost Share Table
- Appendix E: Stormwater Treatment Areas
- Appendix F: County Land Acquisitions and Florida's Greenways and Trails Program
- Appendix G: SFWMD FY 2008-09 Land Acquisition Priorities
- Appendix H: Potential Funding Sources in Support of Restoration
- Appendix I: Land Protected through Mitigation Map and Description
- Appendix J: Land Acquisition Task Team Directive

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**Appendix A: Strategic Goals and Objectives of the
South Florida Ecosystem Restoration Task Force**

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Strategic Goals and Objectives of the South Florida Ecosystem Restoration Task Force (2006)

GOAL 1: GET THE WATER RIGHT

Subgoal 1-A: Get the hydrology right

- Objective 1-A.1: Provide 1.8 million acre-feet of surface water storage by 2036
- Objective 1-A.2: Develop aquifer storage and recovery (ASR) systems capable of storing 1.5 billion gallons per day by 2030
- Objective 1-A.3: Modify 345 miles of impediments to flow by 2020

Subgoal 1-B: Get the water quality right

- Objective 1-B.1: Construct 91,345 acres of stormwater treatment areas by 2035
- Objective 1-B.2: Prepare locally-based plans to reduce pollutants as determined necessary by the total maximum daily loads by 2011

GOAL 2: RESTORE, PRESERVE, AND PROTECT NATURAL HABITATS & SPECIES

Subgoal 2-A: Restore, preserve, and protect natural habitats

- Objective 2-A.1: Complete acquisition of 5.8 million acres of land identified for habitat protection by 2020
- Objective 2-A.2: Protect 20 percent of the coral reefs by 2010
- Objective 2-A.3: Improve habitat quality for 2.4 million acres of natural areas in South Florida

Subgoal 2-B: Control invasive exotic plants and animals

- Objective 2-B.1: Achieve maintenance control of Brazilian pepper, melaleuca, Australian pine, and Old World Climbing Fern on South Florida's public conservation lands by 2020
- Objective 2-B.2: Release 2 biological control insects per year for the control of invasive exotic plants
- Objective 2-B.3: Achieve eradication of Gambian pouch rat by 2012

GOAL 3: FOSTER COMPATIBILITY OF THE BUILT AND NATURAL SYSTEMS

Subgoal 3-A: Use and manage land in a manner compatible with ecosystem restoration

- Objective 3-A.1: Prepare a land use analysis for selected restoration project
- Objective 3-A.2: Designate or acquire an additional 10,000 acres of lands needed for parks, recreation, and open space to complement south Florida Ecosystem Restoration through local, state, and federal programs
- Objective 3-A.3: Increase participation by 350,000 acres in the Grassland Reserve Program, Farm and Ranch Land Protection Program, and the Environmental Quality Incentive Program to Promote compatibility between agricultural production and South Florida Ecosystem Restoration by 2014
- Objective 3-A.4: Increase the number of local governments that adopt into their comprehensive plans (goals, objectives, policies, and related strategies) – concepts compatible with South Florida Ecosystem Restoration
- Objective 3-A.5: Increase the use of educational programs and initiatives to further the publics' and local Governments' understanding of the benefits of South Florida Ecosystem Restoration

Subgoal 3-B: Maintain or improve flood protection in a manner compatible with ecosystem restoration

- Objective 3-B.1: Maintain or improve existing levels of flood protection
- Objective 3-B.2: Rehabilitate the Herbert Hoover Dike to provide adequate levels of flood protection to the communities and lands surrounding Lake Okechobee

Subgoal 3-C: Provide sufficient water resources for built and natural systems

- Objective 3-C.1: Plan for regional water supply needs
- Objective 3-C.2: Increase volumes of reuse on a regional basis
- Objective 3-C.3: Increase water made available through the State's Water Protection and Sustainability Program SFWMD Alternative Water Supply Development Program

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Appendix B: Federal/State/Joint Acquisition Maps and Descriptions

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Federal/State/Joint Acquisition Maps and Descriptions

The Federal Projects and Joint Federal/State Projects Map

The Project Profiles in Appendix C are represented on the attached/following map. For this map and for the LAS in general, the term “State” includes the State of Florida, the SFWMD, and participating local governments. Each of the projects on the map is labeled with a circled number or a name. Five types of projects are illustrated: CERP projects, **expedited** projects; USFWS and NPS projects, other Federal acquisition projects, and joint Federal/State acquisition projects.

Existing conservation lands throughout the South Florida Ecosystem (as of June 30, **2008**), regardless of funding source, are shown in light gray to provide context for the Federal and joint Federal/State projects. Some of these lands are less-than-fee simple acquisitions.

Project data layers (CERP, **expedited projects**, USFWS or NPS, Other Federal, and Joint State/Federal Acquisition Projects) depict the full extent of the acquisition project boundaries, including any lands that have already been purchased (acquired lands are colored gray within the project boundaries). Some projects are greater than 90% complete; in many of these cases, the remaining inholdings within the project boundaries are too small to be shown on this map.

The Joint Federal/State Acquisition Projects data layer (pink cross-hatching) is composed of Florida Forever Board of Trustees projects and Save Our Rivers projects that have federal involvement.

The SFWMD provided digital data for CERP, **expedited** and Save Our Rivers projects with the disclaimer that any information, including but not limited to software and data, received from the SFWMD in fulfillment of a request is provided “AS IS” without warranty, including but not limited to merchantability and fitness for a particular purpose. For SFWMD projects, this map is a conceptual tool utilized for project development only. This map is not self-executing or binding on the SFWMD.

The conservation lands data layer was compiled by FNAI using data received from many different sources including Federal, State, and local managing agencies and private conservation organizations.

Map Key to CERP and Expedited Projects

The CERP and **expedited** project boundaries are general boundaries and will be refined after further analysis. The majority of the CERP and **expedited** projects are indicated by a circled number on the map; the rest are labeled by name. The accompanying map key to CERP and **expedited** projects lists all projects by map label, the project component name, the CERP project ID number, and project name.

Map Key to CERP and Expedited Projects

MAP LABEL	PROJECT COMPONENT NAME	CERP ID NO.	PROJECT NAME
1B	Taylor Creek/Nubbin Slough	01B	LAKE OKEECHOBEE WATERSHED
3	Lake Okeechobee ASR (no boundary)	03	LAKE OKEECHOBEE ASR
4	C-43 Basin Storage Reservoir Part 1 & C-43 Basin ASR Part 2	04	C-43 BASIN STORAGE RESERVOIR
4A	C-43 Basin Storage Reservoir Part 1 & C-43 Basin ASR Part 2- expedited	04A	C-43 RESERVOIR WEST
7A1	IRL – C-44 Reservoir	07A01	INDIAN RIVER LAGOON – SOUTH
7A1	IRL – C-44 Reservoir – expedited	07A01	C-44 RESERVOIR & STA
7A2	IRL – C-44 West STA	07A02	INDIAN RIVER LAGOON – SOUTH
7A2	IRL – C-44 West STA – expedited	07A02	C-44 RESERVOIR & STA
7A3	IRL – C-44 East STA	07A03	INDIAN RIVER LAGOON – SOUTH
7A3	IRL – C-44 East STA – expedited	07A03	C-44 RESERVOIR & STA
7A4	IRL – PALMAR Complex Natural Storage and Water Quality	07A04	INDIAN RIVER LAGOON – SOUTH
7B5	IRL – C23/24 North Reservoir	07B05	INDIAN RIVER LAGOON – SOUTH
7B6	IRL – C23/24 South Reservoir	07B06	INDIAN RIVER LAGOON – SOUTH
7B7	IRL – C23/24 STA	07B07	INDIAN RIVER LAGOON – SOUTH
7B9	IRL – Allapattah Complex and Water Quality Area	07B09	INDIAN RIVER LAGOON – SOUTH
7B10	IRL – Cypress Creek/Trail Ridge Complex Natural Storage and Water Quality Area	07B10	INDIAN RIVER LAGOON – SOUTH
7B13	IRL – Southfork Natural Storage & Water Quality	07B13	INDIAN RIVER LAGOON – SOUTH
7C12	IRL – C-25 Reservoir and STA	07C12	INDIAN RIVER LAGOON – SOUTH
7C14	IRL – Northfork Floodplain Restoration	07C14	INDIAN RIVER LAGOON – SOUTH
8	Everglades Agricultural Area Storage Reservoir – Phase 1 & 2	08	EVERGLADES AGRICULTURAL AREA STORAGE RESERVOIR – PHASE 1&2
8A	Everglades Agricultural Area Storage Reservoir – Phase 1 – expedited	08	EVERGLADES AGRICULTURAL AREA STORAGE RESERVOIR – PHASE 1&2
8A1	EAA Reservoir – L-16 Cross Canal	08	EVERGLADES AGRICULTURAL AREA STORAGE RESERVOIR – PHASE 1&2
8A1	EAA Reservoir – L-16 Cross Canal- expedited	08	EVERGLADES AGRICULTURAL AREA STORAGE RESERVOIR – PHASE 1&2
8A2	EAA Reservoir – L-21 Bolles Canal	08	EVERGLADES AGRICULTURAL AREA STORAGE RESERVOIR – PHASE 1&2
8A2	EAA Reservoir – L-21 Bolles Canal – expedited	08	EVERGLADES AGRICULTURAL AREA STORAGE RESERVOIR – PHASE 1&2
8B	EAA Compartment B – expedited	08	EVERGLADES AGRICULTURAL AREA STORMWATER TREATMENT AREA EXPANSION
8C	EAA Compartment C – expedited	08	EVERGLADES AGRICULTURAL AREA STORMWATER TREATMENT AREA EXPANSION
11B	Flow to NW & Central WCA 3	11B	FLOW TO NW & CENTRAL WCA 3
12	WCA 3 Decompartmentalization & Sheetflow Enhancement – Part 1 & Part 2	12	WCA DECOMP & SHEETFLOW ENHANCEMENT – PART 1 & PART 2
14	Loxahatchee National Wildlife Refuge Internal Canal Structures	14	LOXAHATCHEE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE INTERNAL CANAL

MAP LABEL	PROJECT COMPONENT NAME	CERP ID NO.	PROJECT NAME
			STRUCTURES
15	Modify Holey Land Wildlife Management Area Hydropattern Restoration	15	MODIFY HOLEY LAND WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AREA OPERATION PLAN
16	Modify Rotenberger Wildlife Management Area Operation Plan	16	MODIFY ROTENBERGER WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AREA OPERATION
17A	Pal-Mar and J.W. Corbett Wildlife Management Area Hydropattern Restoration	17	NORTH PALM BEACH COUNTY – PART 1
17C	L-8 Reservoir & ASR (C-51 & L-8 Reservoir)	17	NORTH PALM BEACH COUNTY – PART 1
17D	Lake Worth Lagoon Restoration (no boundary)	17	NORTH PALM BEACH COUNTY – PART 1
17E	C-17 Backfilling and Treatment	17	NORTH PALM BEACH COUNTY – PART 1
17F	C-51 Backpumping and Treatment	17	NORTH PALM BEACH COUNTY – PART 1
18A	C-51 Regional Groundwater ASR (no boundary)	18	NORTH PALM BEACH COUNTY – PART 2
20	PBC Agricultural Reserve Reservoir & ASR	20	PBC AGRICULTURAL RESERVE RESERVOIR – PART 1
22	Fran Reich Preserve (Site 1 Impoundment) & Hillsboro ASR Pilot	22	HILLSBORO SITE 1 IMPOUNDMENT & ASR
22	Fran Reich Preserve (Site 1 Impoundment) – expedited	22	WATER PRESERVE AREAS
24	Broward County Secondary Canal System	24	BROWARD COUNTY SECONDARY CANAL SYSTEM
25A	Lakebelt Inground Reservoir Technology Pilot	25A	LAKEBELT INGROUND RESERVOIR TECHNOLOGY PILOT
25B	North Lakebelt Storage Area Ph 1 & 2	25B	NORTH LAKEBELT STORAGE AREA
26A	Central Lakebelt Storage Area Ph 1 & 2	26A	CENTRAL LAKEBELT STORAGE
27B	S-356 Structures	27B	EVERGLADES NATIONAL PARK SEEPAGE MANAGEMENT
28	Biscayne Bay Coastal Wetlands	28	BISCAYNE BAY COASTAL WETLANDS
28A	Biscayne Bay Coastal Wetlands- expedited	28A	BISCAYNE BAY COASTAL WETLANDS
29	C-111 Spreader Canal	29	C-111 SPREADER CANAL
29A	C-111 Spreader Canal – expedited	29A	C-111 SPREADER CANAL
30	Southern Golden Gate Estates/Picayune Strand Restoration Project	30	SOUTHERN GOLDEN GATE ESTATES/ PICAYUNE STRAND RESTORATION PROJECT
30	Southern Golden Gate Estates/ Picayune Strand Restoration Project- expedited	30	SOUTHERN GOLDEN GATE ESTATES/ PICAYUNE STRAND RESTORATION PROJECT
31	Florida Keys Tidal Restoration (no boundary)	31	FLORIDA KEYS TIDAL RESTORATION
33	Caloosahatchee (C-43) River ASR Pilot	33	CALOOSAHATCHEE (C-43) RIVER ASR PILOT
36	L31N Seepage Management Pilot	36	EVERGLADES NATIONAL PARK SEEPAGE MANAGEMENT
38	Acme Basin B Discharge	38	ACME BASIN B DISCHARGE
38	Acme Basin B Discharge – expedited	38	WATER PRESERVE AREAS

MAP LABEL	PROJECT COMPONENT NAME	CERP ID NO.	PROJECT NAME
39	Strazzulla Wetlands	39	STRAZZULLA WETLANDS
43	Bird Drive Recharge Area	43	EVERGLADES NATIONAL PARK SEEPAGE MANAGEMENT
45A	3A/3B Seepage Management	45A	BROWARD COUNTY WPA
45A	3A/3B Seepage Management – expedited	45A	WATER PRESERVE AREAS
45B	C-11 Impoundment	45B	BROWARD COUNTY WPA
45B	C-11 Impoundment – expedited	45B	WATER PRESERVE AREAS
45C	C-9 Impoundment	45C	BROWARD COUNTY WPA
45C	C-9 Impoundment – expedited	45C	WATER PRESERVE AREAS
48A	WCA 2B Flows to Central Lakebelt Storage Area	48A	WCA 2B FLOWS TO EVERGLADES NATIONAL PARK (ENP)
48B	L-30 Canal Upgrade	48B	WCA 2B FLOWS TO ENP
49	Dade-Broward Levee & Canal	49	WPA CONVEYANCE
90	Miccosukee Water Management Plan	90	MICCOSUKEE WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN
91	Winsberg Farm Wetland Restoration	91	WINSBERG FARM WETLAND RESTORATION
92	Restoration of Pineland & Hardwood Hammocks in the C-111 Basin	92	RESTORATION OF PINELAND & HARDWOOD HAMMOCKS IN THE C-111 BASIN
93	Henderson Creek/Belle Meade Restoration	93	HENDERSON CREEK/BELLE MEADE RESTORATION
94	Lakes Park Restoration	94	LAKES PARK RESTORATION
96	Seminole Tribe Big Cypress Reservation Water Conservation Plan	96	SEMINOLE TRIBE BIG CYPRESS RESERVATION WATER CONSERVATION PLAN
97	West Miami-Dade Reuse	97	WEST MIAMI-DADE REUSE
98	South Miami-Dade Reuse & Wastewater Reuse Technology Pilot	98	SOUTH MIAMI-DADE REUSE

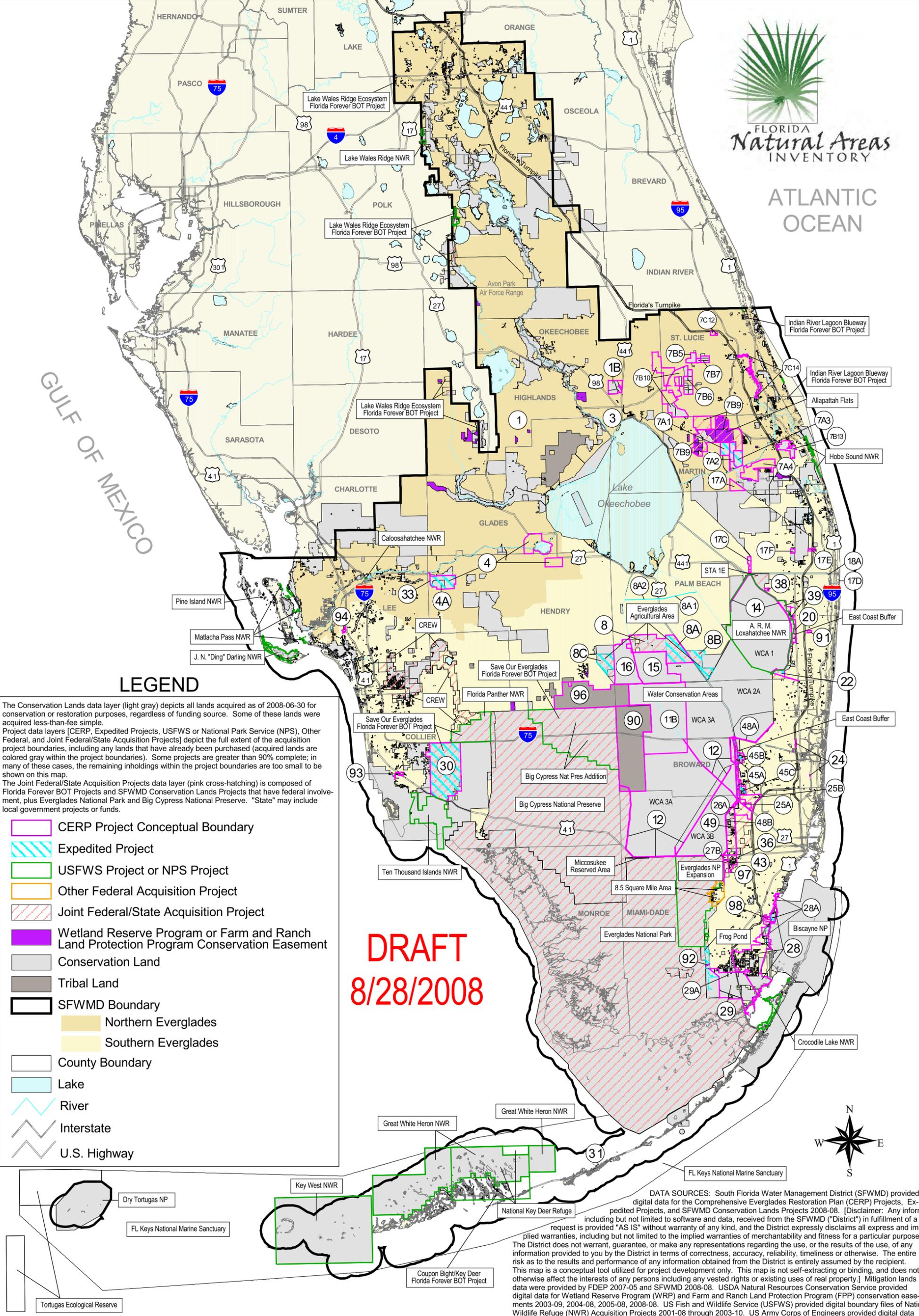
South Florida Ecosystem Restoration Land Acquisition Strategy

Federal Projects & Joint Federal/State Projects as of 30 June 2008



ATLANTIC OCEAN

GULF OF MEXICO

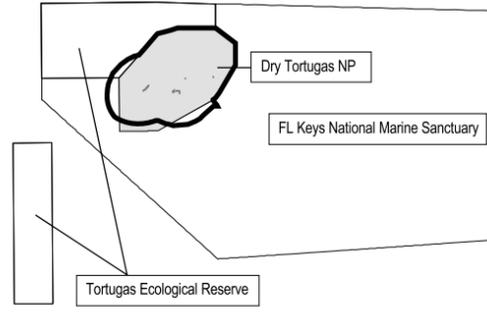


LEGEND

The Conservation Lands data layer (light gray) depicts all lands acquired as of 2008-06-30 for conservation or restoration purposes, regardless of funding source. Some of these lands were acquired less-than-fee simple.
 Project data layers [CERP, Expedited Projects, USFWS or National Park Service (NPS), Other Federal, and Joint Federal/State Acquisition Projects] depict the full extent of the acquisition project boundaries, including any lands that have already been purchased (acquired lands are colored gray within the project boundaries). Some projects are greater than 90% complete; in many of these cases, the remaining inholdings within the project boundaries are too small to be shown on this map.
 The Joint Federal/State Acquisition Projects data layer (pink cross-hatching) is composed of Florida Forever BOT Projects and SFWMD Conservation Lands Projects that have federal involvement, plus Everglades National Park and Big Cypress National Preserve. "State" may include local government projects or funds.

- CERP Project Conceptual Boundary
- Expedited Project
- USFWS Project or NPS Project
- Other Federal Acquisition Project
- Joint Federal/State Acquisition Project
- Wetland Reserve Program or Farm and Ranch Land Protection Program Conservation Easement
- Conservation Land
- Tribal Land
- SFWMD Boundary
- Northern Everglades
- Southern Everglades
- County Boundary
- Lake
- River
- Interstate
- U.S. Highway

DRAFT
8/28/2008



DATA SOURCES: South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD) provided digital data for the Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan (CERP) Projects, Expedited Projects, and SFWMD Conservation Lands Projects 2008-08. [Disclaimer: Any information provided is provided "AS IS" without warranty of any kind, and the District expressly disclaims all express and implied warranties, including but not limited to the implied warranties of merchantability and fitness for a particular purpose. The District does not warrant, guarantee, or make any representations regarding the use, or the results of the use, of any information provided to you by the District in terms of correctness, accuracy, reliability, timeliness or otherwise. The entire risk as to the results and performance of any information obtained from the District is entirely assumed by the recipient. This map is a conceptual tool utilized for project development only. This map is not self-extracting or binding, and does not otherwise affect the interests of any persons including any vested rights or existing uses of real property.] Mitigation lands data were provided by FDEP 2007-05 and SFWMD 2008-08. USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service provided digital data for Wetland Reserve Program (WRP) and Farm and Ranch Land Protection Program (FPP) conservation easements 2003-09, 2004-08, 2005-08, 2008-08. US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) provided digital boundary files of National Wildlife Refuge (NWR) Acquisition Projects 2001-08 through 2003-10. US Army Corps of Engineers provided digital data for Other Federal Acquisition Projects (i.e., 8.5 Square Mile Area) 2008-07. The Conservation Lands data layer was compiled by the Florida Natural Areas Inventory (FNAI) using data received from many different sources including federal, state and local managing agencies, water management districts, and private conservation organizations. The Florida Forever Board of Trustees (BOT) Projects data layer represents projects on the Florida Forever BOT Acquisition List as of 2008-06-30; it was compiled by FNAI based on information provided by FDEP Office of Environmental Services.

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Appendix C: Project Profiles and Summary Table

South Florida Ecosystem Restoration Land Acquisition Strategy Project Profiles

The project profile sheets list the following information for the projects on the map located in Appendix C:

- Project Name
- Project Name Synonym: Additional name(s) for a project used by other programs or initiatives.
- Project ID (Map Label): CERP and **expedited** project numbers are on the Map Key in Appendix B.
- Overlapping Project: Name of project (if any) that has an overlapping land acquisition boundary with this project. A geographic area's land cost, funding, and acreage are counted only once within the LAS. For each project, this field also indicates if the project is in the Northern Everglades or the Southern Everglades.
- Primary SFER-related Objective: The goals and objectives of the South Florida Ecosystem Restoration (SFER) are listed in Appendix A.
- Project Synopsis
- Project Sponsorship
- Land Acquisition Funding Type
- Land Acquisition Funding Source
- Agency Responsible for Acquiring the Land
- Land Acquisition Program
- Land Managing Agency
- Funding Partners (if applicable)
- Land Acquisition Schedule: includes the date acquisition was/will be initiated, the date acquisition will be concluded, and the date the project is needed for restoration.
- Project Acreage/Progress: includes the total size of the project, the acres acquired in the previous year, the acres acquired all years, and the acres remaining to be acquired. Acres acquired are those lands to which the agency has title as of June 30, **2008** and not those encumbered under contract through a multi-year option agreement.
- Estimated Project Requirements: includes the estimated cost of the land acquisition project, the cost of land closed through June 30, **2008**, the estimated cost of the remaining acres, and the cost of real estate and associated costs. Any multi-year payout agreement payments are listed as future year costs (when applicable). Construction or restoration project requirements are not included in the estimate.
- Land Cost Estimation Method
- Degree of Ownership Desired
- Comments
- Hyperlink: Website of source for further information.
- Contact
- Update: Date of project profile sheet update; name and agency of person providing the updated information.

**South Florida Ecosystem Restoration
Land Acquisition Strategy
Federal and Joint Federal-State Projects Summary Table**

Project Name	Project Name Synonyms	Overlapping Projects	Acquisition Agency	Start date	End Date	Total Estimated Cost (1000s)	Estimated Cost remaining cost (\$1000s)	Total Acres	Acres Acquired	Primary Objective	Map Label	Page Number
GOAL 1: GET THE WATER RIGHT												
Subgoal 1.A: GET THE HYDROLOGY RIGHT (Quantity, Timing & Distribution)												
Objective 1.A.1: Surface Water Storage Reservoir Projects in Acre-Feet												
C&SF: CERP C-23/C-24 Storage Reservoirs and STA (UU-Part 1)	Indian River Lagoon - South (IRL-S) Project, C-23/24 Basin Components	Northern Everglades Ecosystem	SFWMD	2003	2007	\$178,887	\$44,643	11,203	9,674	1-A-1	07B-05, 06, 07	
C&SF: CERP C-25 Storage Reservoir and Stormwater Treatment Area (STA), Muck Remediation and Artificial Habitat and North Fork Flood Plain Restoration. (UU)	Indian River Lagoon - South Project, C-25 and Northfork and Southfork Basin Components.	North Fork of the St. Lucie River (3,714); Northern Everglades Ecosystem	SFWMD	2014	2014	\$39,998	\$36,653	4,633	482	1-A-1	07C-12, 14	
C&SF: CERP C-43 (Caloosahatchee River) Basin Storage Reservoir - Part 1 (DP1) & C-43 Basin ASR - Part 2 (DP2)		CERP C-43 ASR; Northern Everglades Ecosystem, Caloosahatchee River (C-43) West Basin Storage Reservoir Part 1 Phase I, C-43 Basin for Storage and Recovery Part 2, Caloosahatchee Backpumping with Stormwater Treatment	SFWMD	2002	2005	\$86,394	\$71,288	9,493	1,931	1-A-1	4, 5	
C&SF: CERP C-51 and Southern L-8 Reservoir (GGG)	North Palm Beach County Part 1	Southern Everglades Ecosystem	SFWMD	2007	2011	\$37,432	-\$180,150	1,800	1,263	1-A-1	17C	
C&SF: CERP Everglades Agricultural Area Storage Reservoirs Phase 1 & 2 (G P1 & P2)	EAA Reservoirs	Southern Everglades Ecosystem	SFWMD	2006	2009	\$169,136	\$124,753	32,578	16,689	1-A-1	8	
C&SF: CERP Everglades National Park Seepage Management (U)	C&SF: CERP Bird Drive Recharge Area (U)	East Coast Buffer - Natural Lands (49,643 acres); Southern Everglades Ecosystem	SFWMD	2010	2013	\$88,024	\$70,239	3,996	1,399	1-A-1	43	
C&SF: CERP (Expedited Project) Acme Basin B Discharge (OPE)		Northern Everglades Ecosystem	SFWMD	2004	2006	\$11,633	\$7,513	369	369	1-A-1	38	
C&SF: CERP (Expedited Project) C-9 Impoundment (R)	Broward County Water Preserve Area	Southern Everglades Ecosystem	SFWMD	2006	2007	\$33,048	\$2,446	2,188	2,188	1-A-1	45C	
C&SF: CERP (Expedited Project) C-11 Impoundment (O)	Broward County Water Preserve Area	Southern Everglades Ecosystem	SFWMD	2006	2007	\$198,325	\$44,902	1,746	1,746	1-A-1	45B	
C&SF: CERP (Expedited Project) C-43 (Caloosahatchee River) West Reservoir		CERP C-43 ASR; CERP C-43 Basin Storage Reservoir - Part 1 (DPI), Northern Everglades	SFWMD	2002	2005	\$80,420	\$6,530	10,507	10,507	1-A-1	4A	
C&SF: CERP (Expedited Project) Everglades Agricultural Area Storage Reservoir	Compartment A-1	Southern Everglades Ecosystem	SFWMD	2006	2009	\$41,729	\$0	16,414	16,414	1-A-1	8A	
C&SF: CERP (Expedited Project) Fran Reich Preserve (Site 1 Impoundment)	Site 1 Impoundment (M P1), Hillsboro Impoundment, Water Preserve Areas Project	Southern Everglades Ecosystem	SFWMD	2006	2006	\$10,610	\$2,310	1,658	1,658	1-A-1	38	
C&SF: CERP Natural Storage Areas (UU, B)	Indian River Lagoon - South Project, Palmar Complex) the St. Lucie River (205 acres), Cypress Creek/Trail Ridge (31,999), Pal Mar (35,760); Complex, Natural Storage and Water Quality Areas	Atlantic Ridge Ecosystem (12,645 acres), Allapattah Flats (40,363 acres), South Fork of the St. Lucie River (205 acres), Cypress Creek/Trail Ridge (31,999), Pal Mar (35,760); Northern Everglades Ecosystem	SFWMD	2014	2019	\$451,510	\$331,172	92,130	28,135	1-A-1	07B09, 07B10, 07B13	
C&SF: CERP North Lake Belt Storage Area Project - Phases I and II (XX)	Dade-Broward Water Preserve Area	Southern Everglades Ecosystem	SFWMD	2019	2021	\$211,948	\$202,861	5,861	523	1-A-1	25A, 35	
C&SF: CERP North of Lake Okeechobee Storage Reservoir (A)	Lake Okeechobee Watershed	Northern Everglades Ecosystem	SFWMD	2005	2008	\$259,645	\$222,628	20,000	3,043	1-A-1	01A	
C&SF: CERP Palm Beach County Agricultural Reserve Reservoir Project - Part 1 (VV Part 1 & 2) & ASR	Palm Beach County Agricultural Reserve ASR- Part 2 (VV P2), Southern Everglades Ecosystem	Palm Beach County Agricultural Reserve ASR- Part 2 (VV P2), Southern Everglades Ecosystem	SFWMD	2008	2012	\$78,908	\$47,917	1,660	994	1-A-1	20/21	
C&SF: CERP Taylor Creek/Nubbin Slough Storage and Treatment Area (W)	Lake Okeechobee Watershed	Northern Everglades Ecosystem	SFWMD	2007	2008	\$40,647	\$30,272	10,000	4,785	1-A-1	1B	
C&SF: CERP Water Preserve Area (WPA) Conveyance (BB, XX P1, T)	Dade-Broward Levee and Canal and North Lake Belt Storage Area (Turnpike Deliveries); C-4 Eastern Structure	Southern Everglades Ecosystem	SFWMD	2010	2012	\$16,669	\$16,669	990	0	1-A-1	49/46	
C&SF: Critical Restoration Project Ten Mile Creek	Critical Restoration Projects	Ten Mile Creek - Natural Lands (240 acres); Northern Everglades Ecosystem	SFWMD	1998	2000	\$5,332	\$0	913	913	1-A-1		
Objective 1.A.2: Aquifer Storage and Recovery ASR Projects in Billion Gallons per Day												
C&SF: CERP C-51 Regional Groundwater Aquifer Storage and Recovery (LL)	North Palm Beach County - Part II	Northern Everglades Ecosystem	SFWMD	2012	2015	\$13,610	\$13,610	34	0	1-A-2	18A	
C&SF: CERP Lake Okeechobee Aquifer Storage and Recovery (GG P1, P2, P3)		Northern Everglades Ecosystem	SFWMD	2013	2017	\$10,285	\$10,285	300	0	1-A-2	3	
Objective 1.A.3: Projects Removing Barriers to Sheetflow in Miles												
C&SF: C-111 Canal Project	Frog Pond - Natural Lands (2,538 acres); Southern Everglades Ecosystem	Southern Everglades Ecosystem	SFWMD	1995	2006	\$112,855	-\$781	20,708	20,708	1-A-3		
C&SF: CERP Florida Keys Tidal Restoration Project (OPE, FK)	Florida Keys Ecosystem (FEP) (7,611 acres) (2.A.1), Southern Everglades Ecosystem	Florida Keys Ecosystem (FEP) (7,611 acres) (2.A.1), Southern Everglades Ecosystem	SFWMD	2006	2008	\$70	\$70	5	0	1-A-3	31	
C&SF: CERP L-8 Basin Modifications (K - P1)	North Palm Beach County - Part 1	C&SF: CERP North Palm Beach County, Part 2, L-8 Basin Aquifer Storage & Recovery; Southern Everglades Ecosystem	SFWMD	2007	2010	\$5,871	\$5,871	380	0	1-A-3	17B	
C&SF: CERP WCA 3 Decompartmentalization and Sheetflow Enhancement - Part 1 (QQP1, SSP1)	CERP North New River Improvements; and Eastern Tamiami Trail; additional S-345 structures; WCA 3 Decompartmentalization and Sheetflow Enhancement Phase 2	East Coast Buffer - Natural Lands 49,643; Southern Everglades Ecosystem	SFWMD	2006/2010	2008/2011	\$24,834	\$24,834	945	0	1-A-3	12	
C&SF: CERP WCA 3 Decompartmentalization and Sheetflow Enhancement - Part 2 (QQ P2)		Southern Everglades Ecosystem	SFWMD	2010	2012	\$328	\$328	28	0	1-A-3		
C&SF: Kissimmee River Restoration	Kissimmee River (SOR); Kissimmee Chain of Lakes (SOR); and Chandler Slough	Acquisition (SFWMD 75,671 acres); Kissimmee River (Upper Basin) Land Acquisition (SFWMD 38,273 acres); Northern Everglades Ecosystem	SFWMD	1992	2006	\$300,000	\$26,760	105,095	102,261	1-A-3		
C&SF: Modified Water Deliveries to Everglades National Park	Modified Water Deliveries to Everglades National Park Project, 8.5 SMA		USACE	1990	2001	\$11,181	\$0	1,724	1,724	1-A-3		
			USACE	2001	2007	\$78,441	\$2,000	2,270	2,270	1-A-3		

Project Name	Project Name Synonyms	Overlapping Projects	Acquisition Agency	Start date	End Date	Total Estimated Cost remaining cost (\$1000s)	Total Acres	Acquired Date	Primary Objective Label	Map Number	Page
Objective 1.A.4: Other Related Hydrology Projects											
C&SF: CERP Biscayne Bay Coastal Wetlands (FFF/OPE)		Biscayne Bay Coastal Wetlands (2,026 acres); Model Lands (54,458); Southern Everglades Ecosystem	SFWMD, Dade County	2006	2011	\$220,840	10,946	8,679	1-A.4	28	
C&SF: CERP C-111 Spreader Canal (WW) (Operations)		Model Lands (54,458 acres); Southern Everglades Ecosystem	SFWMD	2008	2011	\$30,214	33,000	24,415	1-A.4	29	
C&SF: CERP (Expedited Project) Biscayne Bay Coastal Wetlands Project, Phase I		Natural Lands (34,093 acres); Southern Everglades Ecosystem	SFWMD	2006	2007	\$60,613	637	637	1-A.4	28A	
Subgoal 1.B: GET THE WATER QUALITY RIGHT											
Objective 1.B.1: Stormwater Treatment Area (STA) Projects in Acres											
C&SF: CERP Big Cypress/L-28 Interceptor Modifications Project (CCC)		Southern Everglades Ecosystem	SFWMD	2012	2016	\$9,169	1,900	0	1-B.1	10	
C&SF: CERP C-17 Backpumping and Treatment (X)	North Palm Beach County Part 1	Southern Everglades Ecosystem	SFWMD	2007	2010	\$14,187	550	0	1-B.1	17E	
C&SF: CERP C-51 Backpumping and Treatment (Y)	North Palm Beach County - Part 1	Regional Groundwater ASR (LL); Northern Everglades Ecosystem	SFWMD	2007	2010	\$18,441	710	0	1-B.1	17F	
C&SF: CERP Caloosahatchee Backpumping with Stormwater Treatment (DDD)		Northern Everglades Ecosystem	SFWMD	2011	2014	\$18,036	5,000	0	1-B.1	6	
C&SF: CERP (Expedited Project) C-44 Storage Reservoir and Stormwater Treatment Areas (STA)	Indian River Lagoon - South Project C-44 Basin Components; Expedited C-44 Reservoir/STA Project	Northern Everglades Ecosystem	SFWMD	2004	2006	\$147,261	-34,721	12,037	1-B.1	07A-01, 02, 03	
C&SF: CERP (Expedited Project) C-111 Spreader Canal, Construction		Frog Pond; Southern Everglades Ecosystem	SFWMD	2009	2009	\$32,421	4,008	4,008	1-B.1	29A	
C&SF: CERP Lake Okeechobee Watershed Water Quality Treatment Facilities (OPE, LOW/OTF)	Lake Okeechobee Watershed	LOER; Lemkin Creek Water Storage and Treatment Facility; Northern Everglades Ecosystem	SFWMD	2005	2008	\$19,773	-344,876	7,875	1-B.1	01C	
C&SF: (Expedited Project) EAA Stormwater Treatment Areas (STAs) Expansion	Compartment B and C	Southern Everglades Ecosystem	SFWMD, USACE	2006	2006	\$52,207	\$0	18,477	1-B.1	8B/8C	
C&SF: Stormwater Treatment Area 1-East / Canal-51 West	STA 1-E/C-51; West Palm Beach Canal (C-51/STA 1E)			1997	2003	\$48,991	\$0	6,503	1-B.1	STA 1E	
Objective 1.B.3: Other Related Water Quality Projects											
C&SF: CERP Lake Okeechobee Tributary Sediment Dredging (OPE, LOTSD)	Lake Okeechobee Watershed Project	Northern Everglades Ecosystem	SFWMD	2005	2008	\$1,234	320	0	1-B.3	1	
C&SF: CERP Lake Worth Lagoon Restoration (OPE, LWL)	North Palm Beach County - Part 1	Southern Everglades Ecosystem	SFWMD	2007	2009	\$411	\$411 TBD	0	1-B.3	17D	
TOTALS GOAL 1						\$3,281,567	\$1,426,278	461,590		310,800	
GOAL 2: RESTORE, PRESERVE & PROTECT NATURAL HABITATS & SPECIES											
Subgoal 2.A: RESTORE, PRESERVE AND PROTECT NATURAL HABITATS											
Objective 2.A.1: Acres of Land Acquired for Habitat Protection											
A.R.M. Loxahatchee National Wildlife Refuge			USFWS	1951	open	\$30,119	145,567	143,874	2-A.1		
Big Cypress National Preserve Addition			NPS	1989	open	\$76,170	146,117	143,612	2-A.1		
Big Cypress National Preserve Private Inholdings	FF/ARC Save Our Everglades		NPS	1974	open	\$243,982	574,449	573,614	2-A.1		
Biscayne National Park			NPS	1968	2010	\$33,699	172,924	172,590	2-A.1		
C&SF: CERP (Expedited Project) Southern Golden Gate Estates/Picayune Strand Restoration	Save Our Everglades	Picayune Strand Restoration (CERP)	FDEP	1984	2008	\$125,647	\$0	55,247	2-A.1		
C&SF: CERP Henderson Creek/Belle Meade		Southern Everglades Ecosystem	FDEP	1993	1998	\$3,891	\$0	125	2-A.1		
C&SF: CERP Pal-Mar and J.W. Corbett Wildlife Management Area	North Palm Beach County Part 1	Southern Everglades Ecosystem	SFWMD	2007	2010	\$10,949	-893,227	3,000	2-A.1	17A	
Hydroplaten Restoration (OPE)			USFWS	1979	open	\$14,319	\$1,226	7,100	6,706	2-A.1	
Crocodile Lake National Wildlife Refuge			NPS	1990	2007	\$109,892	\$12,223	109,504	108,797	2-A.1	
East Everglades Addition to Everglades National Park	East Everglades CARL project; East Everglades Florida Forever/ARC project	East Everglades CARL project	NPS	1960	open	\$35,407	\$3,654	415,433	410,000	2-A.1	
Florida Keys NWR (including Naitl Key Deer, Great White Heron, and Key West Refuges)			USFWS	1989	open	\$10,692	\$10	61,573	61,563	2-A.1	
Florida Panther National Wildlife Refuge (including Cape Romano/Ten Thousand Islands NWR)			USFWS	1989	open	\$5,818	\$5,800	1,130	1,034	2-A.1	
Hobe Sound National Wildlife Refuge			FDEP								
Indian River Lagoon Blueway			SFWMD, St. Lucie County	1997	open	\$23,572	\$5,726	1,435	750	2-A.1	
J.N. "Ding" Darling National Wildlife Refuge (also Caloosahatchee, Matlacha Pass, Pine Islands NWRs)			USFWS	1945	open	\$12,885	\$3,100	10,275	8,783	2-A.1	
Objective 2.A.3: Improve Habitat Quality											
				Phase 1 - 2019, Phase 2 - 2021, Phase 2 - 2028							
C&SF: CERP Central Lake Belt Storage Project (S), Phases 1 and 2		Southern Everglades Ecosystem	SFWMD	2010	2013	\$137,348	\$135,306	5,770	138	2-A.3	26 A
C&SF: CERP Everglades National Park Seepage Management (V, FF)	L-31N Seepage Management - Pilot Project; Southern Everglades Ecosystem	Southern Everglades Ecosystem	SFWMD	2010	2013	\$129,609	\$127,484	3,947	391	2-A.3	27B, 36
C&SF: CERP (Expedited Project) WCA 3A/WCA 3B Levee Seepage Management (O)			SFWMD	2006	2007	\$89,902	\$22,699	3,296	2,995	2-A.3	45A
C&SF: CERP Loxahatchee National Wildlife Refuge Internal Canal Structures (KK)	Broward County Water Preserve Area	Southern Everglades Ecosystem	SFWMD	2013	2014	\$472	\$472	5	0	2-A.3	14
C&SF: CERP Strazzuella Wetlands (OPE)	Protect and Enhance Existing Wetlands Systems along the Arthur R. Marshall Loxahatchee National Wildlife Refuge including the Strazzuella Tract	East Coast Buffer - Natural Lands (49,643 acres); Southern Everglades Ecosystem	SFWMD	2005	2006	\$15,470	\$10,101	3,384	2,796	2-A.3	39, 48A
C&SF: CERP WCA - 2B Flows to Everglades National Park (YY, SP)	Broward County Water Preserve Area; WCA 2B Flow	Southern Everglades Ecosystem	SFWMD	2016	2019	\$24,919	\$24,919	1,164	0	2-A.3	48B

Project Name	Project Name Synonyms	Overlapping Projects	Acquisition Agency	Start date	End Date	Total Estimated Cost remaining cost (1000s)	Estimated Cost remaining cost (\$1000s)	Total Acres	Acquired to Date	Primary Objective Label	Map Label	Page Number
C&SF- Critical Restoration Projects Southern CREW Project Addition	Critical CREW	Corkscrew Regional Ecosystem Watershed (CREW) (FDEP/SFWMD) (1-A.4, 2-A.1) Ecosystem (63,063 acres), Southern Everglades Ecosystem	SFWMD	1998	2008	\$42,877	\$16,790	4,116	3,684	2-A.3		
TOTALS GOAL 2						\$1,177,639	\$332,515	1,725,561	1,698,894			
GOAL 3: FOSTER COMPATIBILITY OF THE BUILT AND NATURAL SYSTEMS												
Subgoal 3.A: USE AND MANAGE LAND IN A MANNER THAT IS COMPATIBLE WITH ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION												
Objective 3.A.2: Increase participation in the Voluntary Farm Bill conservation program												
Project Names: Wetlands Reserve Program and Farm and Ranch Lands Protection Program												
SUBGOAL 3-C: PROVIDE SUFFICIENT WATER RESOURCES FOR BUILT AND NATURAL SYSTEMS												
Objective 3-C.3: Increase water made available through the State's Water Protection and Sustainability Program and the SFWMD Alternative Water Supply Development Program			USDA NRCS	2002	2008	\$78,183	\$0 TBD		35,363	3-A.2		
Project Names: 2002 Farm Bill Programs												
C&SF- CERP Broward County Secondary Canal System Project (CC P1)		Southern Everglades Ecosystem	SFWMD	2010	2012	\$2,628	\$2,628	245	0	3-C.3	24	
TOTALS GOAL 3						\$80,811	\$2,628 TBD		35,363			
GRAND TOTALS GOALS 1, 2 and 3						\$4,540,016	\$1,761,420	2,187,151	2,045,057			
<p>Note: Negative numbers in "Estimated remaining cost" indicate that land acquisition expenditures for that project exceeded the original budgeted amount.</p> <p>[Draft of 1 September 2008 based on data through 30 June 2008. Produced by Muller and Associates, Inc.]</p>												

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**Appendix D: Land Acquisition Update Map and
State/Federal Cost Share Table**

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Land Acquisition Update Map and State/Federal Cost Share Table

The Land Acquisition Update Map

The Land Acquisition Update Map illustrates all planned and accomplished land acquisitions identified for ecosystem restoration regardless of funding source.

The DSL and FNAI collaborated to update the 1999 Everglades Ecosystem Land Acquisition State-Federal Cost Share Map, known as the “Graham Map,” to produce the South Florida Ecosystem Restoration Land Acquisition Update Map.

Data layers depicting acquired conservation lands were compiled by FNAI using data received from many different sources including Federal, State, and local managing agencies and private conservation organizations. Lands acquired through June 30, 2008 are depicted on the map. Symbols represent funding splits; in some cases, interest acquired is less-than-fee simple.

Planned acquisitions are also indicated on the map. Project boundaries indicate areas that are desired for acquisition (includes intended less-than-fee acquisitions). Some areas within these boundaries have been acquired; these acquired areas are denoted with the various “Acquired” shadings (see map legend).

The Florida Forever Board of Trustees project data layer represents projects on their acquisition list as of June 30, 2008. Boundaries were digitized by FNAI staff using paper maps provided by the FDEP Office of Environmental Services.

The SFWMD provided digital data for CERP and Save Our Rivers projects with the disclaimer that any information, including but not limited to software and data, received from the SFWMD in fulfillment of a request is provided “AS IS” without warranty, including but not limited to merchantability and fitness for a particular purpose. For the SFWMD projects, this map is a conceptual tool utilized for project development only. This map is not self-executing or binding on the SFWMD.

Lands labeled “Acquired – 100% State” and “Acquired – Predominately State” include all lands purchased by either the State of Florida or the SFWMD. For the purpose of this map, the term “predominately” means greater than 50%. Some local funds may have been used as well. County land acquisitions are reflected on this map; however, due to the map scale, many county project boundaries are too small to be shown on the map. For information on local projects, see Appendix F.

The State/Federal Cost Share Table

The DSL produces the companion table listing all the projects that contribute to natural habitat and species protection and the Federal/State/local cost share of the projects illustrated on the map. **These projects are on the state's Florida Forever/Save Our Rivers (FF/SOR) project list. FF/SOR projects have been in transition over the last decade. The table in Appendix D has been revised to reflect acres of natural lands only, versus those obtained for construction projects.**

South Florida Ecosystem Restoration Land Acquisition Update as of 30 June 2008



ATLANTIC OCEAN

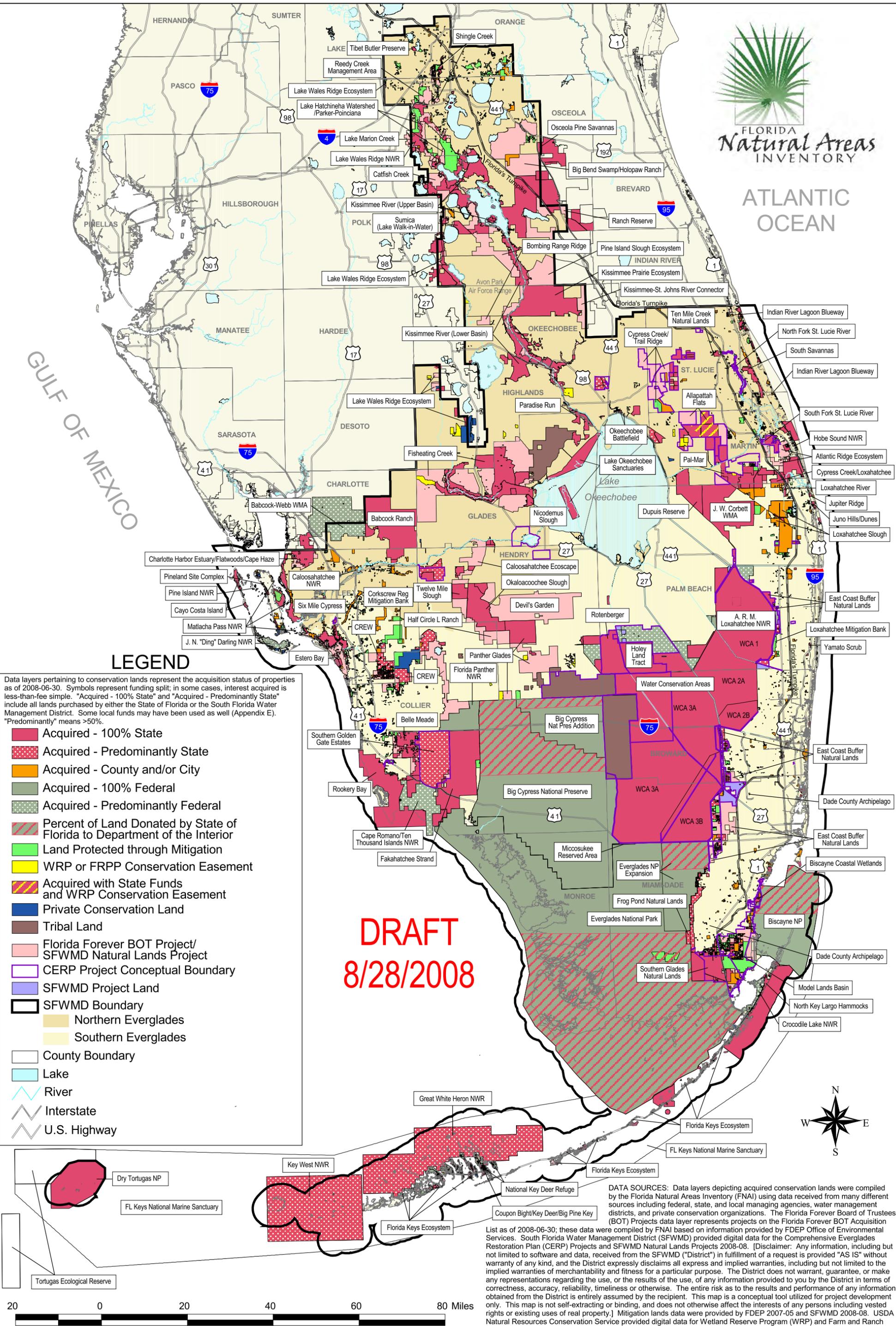
GULF OF MEXICO

LEGEND

Data layers pertaining to conservation lands represent the acquisition status of properties as of 2008-06-30. Symbols represent funding split; in some cases, interest acquired is less-than-fee simple. "Acquired - 100% State" and "Acquired - Predominantly State" include all lands purchased by either the State of Florida or the South Florida Water Management District. Some local funds may have been used as well (Appendix E). "Predominantly" means >50%.

- Acquired - 100% State
- Acquired - Predominantly State
- Acquired - County and/or City
- Acquired - 100% Federal
- Acquired - Predominantly Federal
- Percent of Land Donated by State of Florida to Department of the Interior
- Land Protected through Mitigation
- WRP or FRPP Conservation Easement
- Acquired with State Funds and WRP Conservation Easement
- Private Conservation Land
- Tribal Land
- Florida Forever BOT Project/SFWMD Natural Lands Project
- CERP Project Conceptual Boundary
- SFWMD Project Land
- SFWMD Boundary
- Northern Everglades
- Southern Everglades
- County Boundary
- Lake
- River
- Interstate
- U.S. Highway

DRAFT
8/28/2008



DATA SOURCES: Data layers depicting acquired conservation lands were compiled by the Florida Natural Areas Inventory (FNAI) using data received from many different sources including federal, state, and local managing agencies, water management districts, and private conservation organizations. The Florida Forever Board of Trustees (BOT) Projects data layer represents projects on the Florida Forever BOT Acquisition List as of 2008-06-30; these data were compiled by FNAI based on information provided by FDEP Office of Everglades Services. South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD) provided digital data for the Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan (CERP) Projects and SFWMD Natural Lands Projects 2008-08. [Disclaimer: Any information, including but not limited to software and data, received from the SFWMD ("District") in fulfillment of a request is provided "AS IS" without warranty of any kind, and the District expressly disclaims all express and implied warranties, including but not limited to the implied warranties of merchantability and fitness for a particular purpose. The District does not warrant, guarantee, or make any representations regarding the use, or the results of the use, of any information provided to you by the District in terms of correctness, accuracy, reliability, timeliness or otherwise. The entire risk as to the results and performance of any information obtained from the District is entirely assumed by the recipient. This map is a conceptual tool utilized for project development only. This map is not self-extracting or binding, and does not otherwise affect the interests of any persons including vested rights or existing uses of real property.] Mitigation lands data were provided by FDEP 2007-05 and SFWMD 2008-08. USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service provided digital data for Wetland Reserve Program (WRP) and Farm and Ranch Land Protection Program (FRPP) conservation easements 2003-09, 2004-08, 2005-08 and 2008-08.

Natural Habitat and Species Land Acquisition Update
State/Federal/Local Cost-Share
(Based on Data through June 30, 2008)

State/SFWMD Projects	Project Size (Acres)	Acres Acquired			Acres Remaining To Be Acquired	Expenditures				
		State/SFWMD/Local	Federal	Total		State/SFWMD (1)	Local	Federal	Total	
Allapattah Flats		40,363	21,709	0	21,709	18,654	\$ 43,374,920	\$ 15,323,384	\$ 4,332,974	\$ 63,031,278
Atlantic Ridge Ecosystem	(14)	16,002	5,910	0	5,910	10,092	\$ 35,394,095	\$ 6,503,229	\$ -	\$ 41,897,324
Belle Meade		28,506	18,238	0	18,238	10,268	\$ 39,412,158	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 39,412,158
Big Bend Swamp/Holopaw Ranch	(2)	59,656	4,151	0	4,151	55,505	\$ 6,829,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 6,829,000
Biscayne Coastal Wetlands		2,026	1,190	0	1,190	836	\$ 5,460,500	\$ 1,778,214	\$ -	\$ 7,238,714
Bombing Range Ridge		44,439	6,357	0	6,357	38,082	\$ 15,003,388	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 15,003,388
Caloosahatchee Ecoscape		18,497	3,180	0	3,180	15,317	\$ 1,948,038	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,948,038
Cattfish Creek		19,029	10,184	0	10,184	8,845	\$ 47,444,266	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 47,444,266
Charlotte Harbor Estuary/Flatwoods/Cape Haze	(2)	14,990	10,631	0	10,631	4,359	\$ 17,174,089	\$ 607,415	\$ -	\$ 17,781,504
Corkscrew Reg. Ecosystem Watershed (CREW)		69,500	27,460	0	27,460	42,040	\$ 39,374,329	\$ 527,500	\$ 5,410,884	\$ 45,312,713
Coupon Bight/Key Deer/Big Pine Key		4,014	1,558	0	1,558	2,456	\$ 30,650,827	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 30,650,827
Cypress Creek/Loxahatchee		4,374	4,180	0	4,180	194	\$ 35,407,660	\$ 41,584,398	\$ -	\$ 76,992,058
Cypress Creek/Trail Ridge		31,999	3,285	0	3,285	28,714	\$ 22,040,546	\$ 1,720,313	\$ -	\$ 23,760,859
Dade County Archipelago		884	505	0	505	379	\$ 11,524,235	\$ 12,000,000	\$ -	\$ 23,524,235
Devil's Garden		82,508	0	0	0	82,508	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
East Coast Buffer - Natural Lands	(15)	49,643	14,737	0	14,737	34,906	\$ 123,064,458	\$ 4,863,995	\$ 14,532,437	\$ 142,460,890
Estero Bay		14,378	9,149	0	9,149	5,229	\$ 51,970,290	\$ 7,250,000	\$ -	\$ 59,220,290
Fakahatchee Strand		80,332	61,054	0	61,054	19,278	\$ 24,894,138	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 24,894,138
Fisheating Creek	(4)	176,876	59,910	0	59,910	116,966	\$ 101,928,563	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 101,928,563
Florida Keys Ecosystem		15,336	2,760	0	2,760	12,576	\$ 94,623,804	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 94,623,804
Half Circle L Ranch		11,269	0	0	0	11,269	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Indian River Lagoon Blueway	(2)	1,385	750	0	750	635	\$ 11,615,272	\$ 2,898,236	\$ 3,333,022	\$ 17,846,530
Juno Hills/Dunes		590	576	0	576	14	\$ 15,023,556	\$ 26,869,162	\$ -	\$ 41,892,718
Jupiter Ridge		287	271	0	271	16	\$ 11,047,600	\$ 12,052,350	\$ -	\$ 23,099,950
Kissimmee River (Lower Basin)		75,617	71,642	0	71,642	3,975	\$ 181,530,258	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 181,530,258
Kissimmee River (Upper Basin)		38,273	35,831	0	35,831	2,442	\$ 100,011,311	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 100,011,311
Kissimmee-St. Johns River Connector	(2)	9,463	0	0	0	9,463	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Lake Hatchineha Watershed/Parker-Ponciana		6,437	0	0	0	6,437	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Lake Marion Creek and Reedy Creek Management Area		39,323	12,915	0	12,915	26,408	\$ 11,507,908	\$ 836,049	\$ -	\$ 12,343,957
Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem	(2)(3)	16,455	9,782	0	9,782	6,673	\$ 24,809,827	\$ -	\$ 6,928,000	\$ 31,737,827
Loxahatchee Slough		13,099	12,395	0	12,395	704	\$ 6,756,675	\$ 29,164,118	\$ -	\$ 35,920,793
Model Lands Basin		54,458	14,228	0	14,228	40,230	\$ 9,126,079	\$ 19,624,902	\$ -	\$ 28,750,981
North Fork of the St. Lucie River		3,714	1,232	0	1,232	2,482	\$ 3,004,292	\$ 2,105,328	\$ -	\$ 5,109,620
North Key Largo Hammocks		5,048	3,544	0	3,544	1,504	\$ 76,542,140	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 76,542,140
Okaloacoochee Slough		35,201	34,982	0	34,982	219	\$ 20,570,673	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 20,570,673
Okeechobee Battlefield		211	145	0	145	66	\$ 3,217,250	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,217,250
Osceola Pine Savannas	(2)	6,357	1,333	0	1,333	5,024	\$ 310,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 310,000
Pal-Mar		35,760	27,878	0	27,878	7,882	\$ 88,756,215	\$ 13,295,242	\$ -	\$ 102,051,457
Panther Glades		57,604	21,724	0	21,724	35,880	\$ 75,049,836	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 75,049,836
Paradise Run		3,841	3,308	0	3,308	533	\$ 4,908,582	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,908,582
Pine Island Slough Ecosystem	(2)	21,583	0	0	0	21,583	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Pineland Site Complex		206	57	0	57	149	\$ 1,355,000	\$ 396,874	\$ -	\$ 1,751,874
Ranch Reserve	(2)	2,217	67	0	67	2,150	\$ 39,286	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 39,286
Rookery Bay		18,721	18,636	0	18,636	85	\$ 45,500,833	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 45,500,833
Rotenberger/Holey Land Tract		79,170	70,833	0	70,833	8,337	\$ 20,114,395	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 20,114,395
Shingle Creek		7,673	2,623	0	2,623	5,050	\$ 4,372,344	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,372,344
Six Mile Cypress		2,083	843	0	843	1,240	\$ 1,770,323	\$ 1,685,151	\$ -	\$ 3,455,474
South Savannas		6,046	5,182	0	5,182	864	\$ 19,902,290	\$ 1,000,000	\$ -	\$ 20,902,290
Southern Glades - Natural Lands		37,620	33,692	0	33,692	3,928	\$ 12,902,651	\$ 2,460,608	\$ -	\$ 15,363,259
Southern Golden Gate Estates (Save Our Everglades) Picayune Strand		55,247	54,442	0	54,442	805	\$ 92,753,485	\$ -	\$ 38,084,965	\$ 130,838,450
Ten Mile Creek - Natural Lands		240	113	0	113	127	\$ 338,644	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 338,644
Twelve Mile Slough		15,653	7,486	0	7,486	8,167	\$ 11,000,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 11,000,000
Water Conservation Areas - 2 and 3	(5)	721,433	670,844	0	670,844	50,589	\$ 10,572,395	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 10,572,395
Subtotal: State/SFWMD		2,155,636	1,383,501	-	1,383,501	772,135	\$ 1,611,928,424	\$ 204,546,468	\$ 72,622,282	\$ 1,889,097,174
State/SFWMD COMPLETED PROJECTS										
Babcock Ranch		73,542	73,542	0	73,542	0	\$ 308,461,380	\$ 41,538,620	\$ -	\$ 350,000,000
Cayo Costa Island		1,955	1,955	0	1,955	0	\$ 28,807,346	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 28,807,346
DuPuis Reserve		21,875	21,875	0	21,875	0	\$ 23,016,601	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 23,016,601
Frog Pond - Natural Lands		2,484	2,484	0	2,484	0	\$ 19,199,448	\$ -	\$ 797,590	\$ 19,997,038
Kissimmee Prairie Ecosystem		38,284	38,284	0	38,284	0	\$ 21,953,790	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 21,953,790
Loxahatchee River		1,912	1,912	0	1,912	0	\$ 11,927,120	\$ 1,147,583	\$ -	\$ 13,074,703
Nicodemus Slough		2,231	2,231	0	2,231	0	\$ 1,894,501	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,894,501
South Fork of the St. Lucie River		184	184	0	184	0	\$ 2,480,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,480,000
Sumica (previously Lake Walk-In-Water)		4,009	4,009	0	4,009	0	\$ 1,975,000	\$ 1,975,000	\$ -	\$ 3,950,000
Tibet Butler Preserve		439	439	0	439	0	\$ 3,601,900	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,601,900
Yamato Scrub		207	207	0	207	0	\$ 17,500,000	\$ 8,432,850	\$ -	\$ 25,932,850
Subtotal: State/SFWMD COMPLETED PROJECT		147,122	147,121	-	147,121	0	\$ 440,817,086	\$ 53,094,053	\$ 797,590	\$ 494,708,729
FCT, State Parks, & WMA's										
State Florida Communities Trust Lands	(6)	26,138	26,138	0	26,138	0	\$ 261,999,792	\$ 269,355,164	\$ -	\$ 531,354,956
State Park Lands		101,438	88,600	0	88,600	12,838	\$ 17,244,317	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 17,244,317
State Wildlife Management Areas	(7)	128,279	128,279	0	128,279	0	\$ 59,051,960	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 59,051,960
Subtotal: FCT, Parks, & WMA's		255,855	243,018	-	243,018	12,838	\$ 338,296,069	\$ 269,355,164	\$ -	\$ 607,651,233
Federal Conservation Lands										
A.R.M. Loxahatchee NWR	(8)	145,567	0	143,874	143,874	1,693	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 119,000	\$ 119,000
Big Cypress National Preserve	(9)	574,449	186,558	387,056	573,614	835	\$ 41,533,000	\$ -	\$ 180,572,000	\$ 222,105,000
Big Cypress National Preserve Addition	(9)	146,117	32,557	111,055	143,612	2,505	\$ 23,386,737	\$ -	\$ 50,276,000	\$ 73,662,737
Biscayne National Park	(9)	172,924	74,139	98,451	172,590	334	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 31,850,735	\$ 31,850,735
Crocodile Lake NWR		7,100	0	6,706	6,706	394	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 13,093,000	\$ 13,093,000
Dry Tortugas National Park	(10)	64,701	0	0	64,701	0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Everglades National Park	(9)	1,399,078	908,931	489,686	1,398,617	461	\$ 2,000,000	\$ -	\$ 29,791,250	\$ 31,791,250
Everglades National Park Expansion	(9)	109,504	24,817	83,980	108,797	707	\$ 16,272,000	\$ -	\$ 81,397,000	\$ 97,669,000
Florida Panther NWR	(11)	61,573	0	61,563	61,563	10	\$ 449,000	\$ -	\$ 10,233,000	\$ 10,682,000
Hobe Sound NWR		1,130	0	1,034	1,034	96	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 18,000	\$ 18,000
J. N. "Ding" Darling NWR	(12)	10,275	0	8,783	8,783	1,492	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 9,785,000	\$ 9,785,000
Lower Florida Keys NWR Complex	(13)	415,433	0	410,000	410,000	5,433	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 31,753,000	\$ 31,753,000
Subtotal: Federal Lands		3,107,851	1,227,002	1,802,188	3,093,891	13,960	\$ 83,640,737	\$ -	\$ 438,887,985	\$ 522,528,722
Grand Totals		5,666,464	3,000,641	1,802,188	4,867,530	798,933	\$ 2,474,682,316	\$ 526,995,685	\$ 512,307,857	\$ 3,513,985,858

Footnotes:

- (1) State expenditures may include local government contributions on CARL, Florida Forever, FCT, and SOR Projects.
- (2) This project is not entirely within SFWMD; the numbers here are that portion of the project within the SFWMD. Expenditures are pro-rated for that portion of the project.
- (3) The SFWMD Henscratch Ranch project falls within the boundary of the Lake Wales Ridge project. Acres acquired and dollars spent are included in the reported Lake Wales Ridge numbers.
- (4) Breakdown of Fisheating Creek total acres acquired is 59,910.07 - 9,879.80 fee, 50,030.27 conservation easement.
- (5) The total project size of the WCA's is 867,000 acres, which encompasses WCA's 1, 2 and 3. WCA 1 is reported as the State/SFWMD acquired acres under the ARM Loxahatchee National Wildlife Refuge entry.
- (6) Project size, expenditures and acreages reflect acquired lands only and do not include additional active projects. Some FCT funds were used to acquire State/SFWMD projects; those contributions are included under the specific
- (7) Includes acreage of Corbett WMA and portions of Three Lakes and Babcock Webb WMA's within SFWMD; complete state and federal expenditures not available at this time. Corbett and Babcock Webb acquired primarily with
- (8) The total size of the ARM Loxahatchee NWR is 145,567. 141,324 of these acres are state owned and leased to the USFWS for management. The State owned acres are Water Conservation Area 1.
- (9) State acres are Florida's donation to Federal Government.
- (10) Ownership of acreage in the Dry Tortugas National Park is unresolved.
- (11) Acres and expenditures reported for the Florida Panther NWR also includes parcels acquired in the Cape Romano/Ten Thousand Islands NWR.
- (12) Acres and expenditures reported for the J. N. "Ding" Darling NWR also includes parcels acquired in the Caloosahatchee NWR, Matlacha Pass NWR and Pine Island NWR. Ownership of lands in the Caloosahatchee NWR and Matlacha Pass NWR have never been under private ownership. They have been transferred between federal agencies.
- (13) Acres and expenditures reported for the Lower Florida Keys NWR Complex include islands and upland parcels acquired within the administrative boundaries of the National Key Deer Refuge, Great White Heron NWR and Key West NWR. Submerged lands and waters within these boundaries remain under State ownership. The right to manage certain State submerged lands and waters within Great White Heron NWR and Key West NWR for refuge purposes has been granted to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service under a State/Federal Management Agreement.
- (14) 247.34 acres plus 100 acres of the Atlantic Ridge Ecosystem and South Fork of the St. Lucie projects respectively, are currently being managed as part of Halpatokee Park (Martin County).
- (15) This project is no longer on the Florida Forever-BOT list (formerly 66,809 acres). The total federal grant for the East Coast Buffer/Water Preserve Area was \$72,614,143.

Acres acquired include fee simple and less than fee simple acquisitions.

Lands acquired by the State or SFWMD with funds provided in whole or part by the federal government often have conservation easements or restrictive covenants held by the federal government. Federal dollars reported are the total grant amount. All other dollars reported are land costs only.



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Appendix E: Stormwater Treatment Areas

Stormwater Treatment Areas

A primary component of the Everglades Construction Project is the six “Stormwater Treatment Areas”, referred to as STAs. Lands for STA 1 - West, STA 2, STA 3/4, STA 5, and STA 6 were acquired by the SFWMD. These STAs are large constructed wetlands that receive nearly 1.4 million acre-feet per year of stormwater runoff from the Everglades Agricultural Area, adjacent watersheds and regulatory releases from Lake Okeechobee. (One acre-foot of water is 325,828 gallons.) The STAs treat incoming water through naturally occurring biological and physical processes to remove various pollutants and excess nutrients, with a primary emphasis on phosphorus. The STAs comprise a total area of 47,250 acres. Treated waters from the STAs will be directed to the Everglades Protection Area to improve water flow, timing, quantity, and quality. Treated water will be directed to the Refuge, Water Conservation Area 2-A and 3-A, the Big Cypress Seminole Indian Reservation, and to the Rotenberger Wildlife Management Area, which is an Everglades remnant.

The USACE-owned STA 1-East will be operated in parallel with STA 1-West to reduce the total phosphorus in runoff from both the C-51 and S-5A basins prior to discharge to Water Conservation Area 1, the Loxahatchee National Wildlife Refuge.

STAs use vegetation to naturally cleanse excess nutrients from water to improve Everglades water quality. These vast wetlands are not only important for improving water quality, they also provide habitat for wildlife, particularly for birds and alligators. STA 1-West and STA 5 are on the Great Florida Birding Trail. The submerged aquatic vegetation attracts waterfowl and has made the STAs a destination for sportsmen throughout Florida and the nation.

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**Appendix F: County Land Acquisitions and
Florida's Greenways and Trails Program**

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County Land Acquisitions and Florida's Greenways and Trails Program

This appendix provides information regarding progress made toward two of the strategic objectives for South Florida Ecosystem restoration.

Objective 3-A.1: Designate an additional 480,000 acres as part of the Florida Greenways and Trails System by 2009.

The FDEP OGT is working to establish a statewide system of greenways and trails, a "green infrastructure" that connects Florida's communities with the nature that surrounds them. To meet this goal, OGT administers the annual \$4.5 million Florida Greenways and Trails Land Acquisition Program under the Florida Forever Act. OGT also provides technical assistance and grants for the development of both motorized and non-motorized recreational trail projects through the federally funded Recreational Trail Program.

Currently, over 4,000 miles of trails on Florida's public lands provide a variety of recreation opportunities, including hiking, biking, inline skating, horseback riding, paddling, and wildlife viewing. Some trails meander through state and local parks and conservation areas, while others provide convenient access to playgrounds and urban shopping areas. In addition to providing fitness and recreation opportunities, greenways provide a glimpse into natural Florida.

Local counties partner with the State for designation and funding for greenways and trails. The FDEP reports that 298,826 acres plus an additional 147 linear miles of greenways and trails lands in the sixteen-county area are part of the State's system.

Objective 3-A.3: Acquire an additional 2,500 acres of park, recreation, and open space by 2007.

Counties with conservation land acquisition programs provided a summary of their programs. Broward, Charlotte, Collier, Highlands, Lee, Martin, Miami-Dade, Monroe, Orange, Osceola, Palm Beach, Polk, and St. Lucie counties provided this information. The smaller rural counties of Hendry, Glades, and Okeechobee do not have conservation land acquisition programs. Conservation lands in these counties are acquired through the State or the SFWMD. For this edition of the LAS, the LATT collected county-wide information, although parts of Orange, Osceola, Highlands, Polk, and Charlotte counties are outside the boundary of the SFWMD.

The counties were asked to list only those land acquisitions that are titled to the county on a summary table and provide a map illustrating those properties. It is important to note that county conservation land acquisitions can contribute to more than one ecosystem restoration objective. The counties determined which objective a particular land acquisition project addressed and reflected that information on the summary table. For this document, all county land acquisitions were credited towards meeting this objective. Currently, counties hold title to over **165,000** acres of lands that contribute towards the park, recreation, and open space objective.

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Appendix G: SFWMD FY 2008-09 Land Acquisition Priorities

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SOUTH FLORIDA WATER MANAGEMENT DISTRICT
SFWMD FY 2008-2009 Land Acquisition Priorities¹⁴

Project	CERP or Master Project Name	Acres	County	Original Fund Source
Shingle Creek	N/A	TBD	Orange Osceola	Mitigation
CREW	N/A	TBD	Lee Collier	Mitigation
Total		TBD		

¹⁴ Subject to available funds. On June 30, 2008, the South Florida Water Management District entered into a non-binding "Statement of Principles" with the U.S. Sugar Corporation regarding acquisition of the company's assets for the purpose of Everglades restoration. These priorities may change pending the results of those negotiations.

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Appendix H: Potential Funding Sources in Support of Restoration

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Potential Funding Sources in Support of the Restoration of the South Florida Ecosystem

Program	Purpose
FEDERAL	
DOI	
Federal land acquisition programs	
Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) – Federal Land Acquisition	Acquisition for various federal agencies (FWS, NPS, BLM, and USDA Forest Service).
Migratory Bird Conservation Fund (FWS)	Receipts in this account allow FWS to acquire important migratory breeding areas, migration resting places, and wintering areas. Areas acquired become part of the refuge system.
Grant programs strictly for land acquisition by non-Federal entities	
Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund Act Program (FWS)	To provide grants to States for Recovery Land Acquisition. (There is additional funding for Habitat Conservation Fund Land Acquisition Grants.)
Grant programs that may be used for land acquisition and other purposes by non-Federal agencies	
State and Tribal Wildlife Grants (FWS)	To help States and Tribes to implement comprehensive wildlife conservation plans and activities.
LWCF State Grant Program (NPS)	To provide matching grants to States and local governments for the acquisition and development of public outdoor recreation areas and facilities.
Sport Fish Restoration – Grants to States (FWS)	To provide funding for fisheries recreation and conservation efforts in the United States. Non-competitive apportionment based program.
Federal Aid and Wildlife Restoration – Grants to States	This program apportions funds to States and territories for use in restoring and protecting wildlife.
Grant programs that may be used for land acquisition and other purposes by Federal and non-Federal agencies	
North American Wetlands Conservation Act (FWS)	May fund the acquisition of habitat for waterfowl and migrating birds in support of the North American Waterfowl Management Plan.
Sport Fish Restoration –Coastal Wetlands Grants (FWS)	To acquire, restore and enhance wetlands in coastal states (DEP/TNC used this program for a project in Hendry Creek to buffer Estero Bay).
Federal Aid Wetlands Conservation (FWS)	May fund the acquisition of habitat for waterfowl and migrating birds in support of the North American Waterfowl Management Plan.
Other partnership programs supporting non-land acquisition conservation activities	
Private Stewardship Grants Program (FWS)	To provide grants for on-the-ground conservation projects on private lands benefiting federally listed, threatened, endangered species or other at-risk species.
Landowner Incentive Program (FWS)	Establish or supplement existing landowner incentive programs that provide technical or financial assistance, including habitat protection and restoration, to private landowners to benefit species at risk.
Partners for Fish and Wildlife Program (FWS)	To provide assistance to landowners to voluntarily restore wetlands, streams, grasslands, woodlands, and other important habitat that support fish and wildlife.

Programs that have been used to acquire lands for CERP are shaded in yellow.

Program	Purpose
Coastal Program	To work with coastal communities and other partners to focus and leverage resources on high-priority coastal habitat issues by providing important technical and financial support to our existing and new partners, including the Everglades/South Florida Ecosystem.
NPS Challenge Cost Share	To increase the participation of neighboring communities and qualified partners in preserving and improving the cultural, natural, and recreational resources for which the Service is responsible.
FWS Challenge Cost Share	Foster innovative and creative cooperative efforts to restore natural resources and establish or expand wildlife habitat, with an emphasis on Federal lands and resources.
BLM Challenge Cost Share	To leverage federal dollars with private and state funding for conservation efforts, benefiting resources on BLM administered public lands. The program solicits partnerships and partnership funding through a variety of resource management programs, including fisheries, wildlife, threatened and endangered species, cultural resources and recreation.
DOT	
National Scenic Byways Program	To provide grants in support of eligible projects, including protection of natural resources in an area adjacent to a scenic byway.
Federal Lands Highway Program	To provide funds for eligible projects to include acquisition of necessary scenic easements and scenic or historic sites.
High Priority Projects	To support member priority projects.
Transportation Enhancements	To provide reimbursement for 12 eligible activities that enhance the transportation experience, including acquisition of scenic easements and sites.
USDA	
Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP)	To remove marginal agricultural lands from production and establish conservation practices to improve water quality and create wildlife habitat.
Forest Legacy Program	To help states acquire fee or easements for perpetual forest preservation.
Wetlands Reserve Program (WRP)	To assist landowners in restoring wetlands and wetland functions.
Farm and Ranch Lands Protection Program (FRPP)	To purchase easements on farm and ranch lands that will remain in agricultural production.
Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program (WHIP)	To encourage the creation of high quality wildlife habitats that support wildlife populations on wetland, riparian, upland and aquatic habitat on Ag Lands.
Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act of 1996 (Farm Bill) Section 390	To provide \$200 million to the Secretary of the Interior to conduct restoration activities in the Everglades ecosystem in South Florida, including the acquisition of real property.
NOAA	
Coastal and Estuarine Land Conservation Program (CELCP)	To provide matching funds to states to acquire land or easements to protect or restore coastal areas that have considerable conservation, recreation, ecological, or economic value and are threatened by conversion from their natural state to other uses or could be managed or restored to effectively conserve, enhance or restore ecological function.

Programs that have been used to acquire lands for CERP are shaded in yellow.

Program	Purpose
STATE	
Florida Forever Program/Board of Trustees (FDEP)	To fund the acquisition and restoration of environmentally sensitive lands, lands to protect water resource development and supply, to increase public access, public lands management and maintenance, and increase protection of land by acquisition of conservation easements. Florida Forever is the umbrella funding source for the state programs listed below.
Florida Forever Program Water Management Districts (FDEP)	To fund the acquisition of lands and capital project expenditures necessary to implement the water management districts' priority lists; \$25 million of the annual Florida Forever allocation to the SFWMD is to be used exclusively for the acquisition of land needed to implement the CERP.
Florida Communities Trust (FCT) (DCA)	To fund the state's land acquisition grant program for local governments and non-profits to acquire lands that promote outdoor recreation and natural resource protection needs identified in local government comprehensive plans.
Florida Forever Program Inholdings and Additions Programs (FDEP)	To acquire inholdings and additions to existing conservation lands.
Rural and Family Lands Protection Act	To acquire agricultural lands, through perpetual easements and other perpetual less-than-fee techniques.
Working Waterfronts	To acquire property to preserve working waterfronts used for commercial harvest of marine organisms or for promotion or education of the public about Florida's traditional working waterfronts.
Florida Greenways and Trails (FDEP)	To fund the statewide initiative to create a system of greenways and trails connecting communities and conservation areas.
FL Recreation Development Assistance Program (FRDAP) (FDEP)	To fund the acquisition or development of land for public outdoor recreation and the acquisition of inholdings and additions for state parks.
Save Our Everglades Trust Fund (FDEP)	To implement the Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan (CERP) and the Northern Everglades Estuaries Protection Program.
COUNTIES	
Broward Safe Parks and Land Preservation Bond Program	To protect the remaining natural lands in Broward County not currently managed for preservation.
Conservation Charlotte	To purchase and conserve environmentally sensitive lands.
Conservation Collier	To acquire, preserve, restore and manage environmentally significant lands.
Lee County Conservation Lands Program (Conservation 20/20)	To acquire, restore and manage lands important to wildlife, water supply, flooding, water quality, and resource oriented public uses.
Martin County Lands for Healthy Rivers and Natural Resource Protection (Healthy Rivers) and Lands for You	Healthy Rivers: to acquire lands for river restoration, provide matching funds for state and federal land acquisition programs for conservation and protection of natural resources and provide for municipal infrastructure. Lands for You: to preserve and protect environmental resources and cultural history while providing expanded outdoor recreational opportunities.
Miami-Dade County Environmentally Endangered Lands	To acquire, preserve, enhance, restore, conserve, and maintain environmentally endangered lands for the benefit of the present and future generations.
Monroe County Land Authority	To acquire land for recreation, affordable housing, environmental protection, and the protection of private property rights.
Orange County Green PLACE	To preserve conservation and water resource lands.

Programs that have been used to acquire lands for CERP are shaded in yellow.

Program	Purpose
COUNTIES CONTINUED	
Osceola County S.A.V.E Osceola	To acquire lands to protect open space and water quality, preserve natural areas, protect endangered or threatened animals or plants and provide passive recreation such as trails.
Palm Beach County Land Acquisition Program for Conservation Purposes	To acquire additional environmentally sensitive lands for perpetual preservation and to acquire agricultural lands to preserve agriculture in the County's Ag Reserve.
Polk County Environmental Lands Program	To acquire, preserve, manage and restore endangered and environmentally sensitive lands, water resources and important wildlife habit.
St. Lucie County Environmentally Significant Lands Program	To preserve native ecosystems and meet County Comprehensive Plan open space requirements.
NON GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS	
Conservancy of Southwest Florida	For the preservation and stewardship of the land and water resources in and around the 60,000-acres Corkscrew Regional Ecosystem Watershed (CREW).
CREW Trust	For the preservation and stewardship of the land and water resources in and around the 60,000 acre Corkscrew Regional Ecosystem Watershed.
Florida Keys Land and Sea Trust	For the preservation, conservation and the restoration of rare and endangered areas of the Florida Keys.
Green Horizon Land Trust, Inc.	To preserve environmentally valuable or sensitive lands and open space areas in and around the Central Florida Ridge for the benefit of the general public, and to educate the public as to the importance of such lands and their preservation.
Martin County Regional Land Trust	To preserve land on Florida's highly developed east coast.
National Fish and Wildlife Foundation	To award challenge grants that address priority actions promoting fish and wildlife conservation and the habitats on which they depend; work proactively to involve other conservation and community interests; leverage available funding; and evaluate project outcomes.
National Park Foundation	The South Florida National Parks Trust seeks to create a new tradition of philanthropy in support of Biscayne, Dry Tortugas and Everglades National Parks.
The Conservation Fund	To forge partnerships to preserve our nation's outdoor heritage, American's legacy of wildlife habitat, working landscapes and community open space.
The Nature Conservancy (TNC)	To preserve plants, animals and natural communities that represent the diversity of life on Earth. TNC works to increase public funding at the local, state and federal level and works with landowners to craft innovative land protection projects.
Trust for Public Lands (TPL)	To help agencies and communities create a vision for conservation, raise funds for conservation and complete conservation real estate transactions. TPL raises public as well as private funds and packages projects to funders and agencies.

Programs that have been used to acquire lands for CERP are shaded in yellow.

Appendix I: Land Protected through Mitigation Map and Description

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Selected Mitigation Lands in South Florida

TYPE/PROJECT NAME	ACRES
Mitigation lands with a conservation easement, with the fee title held by a private entity (excluding private non-profit conservation organizations)	
Big Cypress Mitigation Bank	1,101
Bluefield Ranch Mitigation Bank	2,693
Everglades Mitigation Bank	13,512
Florida Mitigation Bank	1,585
Lee County	1,032
Panther Island Mitigation Bank	2,821
R.G. Reserve Mitigation Bank	658
Reedy Creek Mitigation Bank	4,100
Other SFWMD Mitigation Projects	44,011
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>71,514</i>
Mitigation lands with a conservation easement, with the fee title held by government or a private non-profit conservation organization	
Bear Point Mitigation Bank	327
Corkscrew Regional Mitigation Bank	633
Disney Wilderness Preserve	11,518
Imperial Marsh/Flint Pen System	8,220
Loxahatchee Mitigation Bank	1,256
Palm Beach County	2,283
Palm Beach County-area SFWMD mitigation projects	339
Pembroke Pines/WetlandsBank Mitigation Bank	343
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>24,919</i>
Mitigation lands with fee simple title held by government or a private non-profit conservation organization	
CREW	756
East Coast Buffer - cell 15 mitigation lands	32
East Coast Buffer - cells 17, 18 DOT I-75 mitigation lands	384
Hole in the Donut Mitigation Bank	6,032
Lakes by the Bay Park - Miami-Dade Co.	51
Little Pine Island Mitigation Bank	1,728
Pennsocco Wetlands - East Coast Buffer	2,042
Platt's Creek Mitigation Bank	100
Shingle Creek	861
Split Oak Forest Mitigation Bank	1,050
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>13,037</i>

**Mitigation lands protected through federal, state or local
regulatory instruments with the title held by a private
entity**

Mitigation for Card Sound Quarry-Lake D	1191
Mitigation for Cutler Cay project	79
Mitigation for Florida City Rock Mine	341
Mitigation for Homestead Speedway	465
Other mitigation projects	1,636
<i>Subtotal</i>	3,712
<i>Total acres all categories</i>	113,182

* As reported by Miami-Dade County. The acreage reflects current lands in private ownership in Miami-Dade County that are protected either by covenants or through local, State, and/or Federal permits that require conservation in perpetuity as mitigation.

Source: The South Florida Water Management District, Florida Department of Environmental Protection, Florida Natural Areas Inventory, Lee County, Miami-Dade County and Palm Beach County.

South Florida Ecosystem Restoration Land Acquisition Strategy

Land Protected through Mitigation as of 30 June 2008



ATLANTIC OCEAN

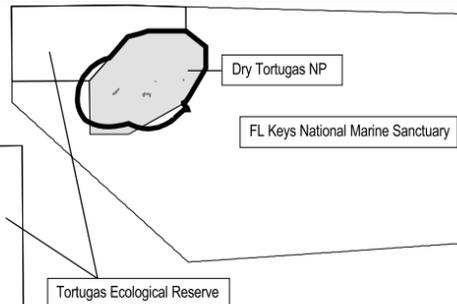
GULF OF MEXICO

LEGEND

Land Protected through Mitigation

- Mitigation land with a conservation easement, with fee title held by a private entity (excluding private non-profit conservation organizations)
- Mitigation land with a conservation easement, with fee title held by a government or a private non-profit conservation organization
- Mitigation land with no conservation easement, with fee simple title held by a government or a private non-profit conservation organization
- Mitigation land protected through federal, state or local regulatory instruments, with fee title held by a private entity
- Other Conservation Land
- Tribal Land
- CERP Project Conceptual Boundary
- Expedited Project
- SFWMD Boundary
- Northern Everglades
- Southern Everglades
- County Boundary
- Lake
- River
- Interstate
- U.S. Highway

DRAFT
8/28/2008



DATA SOURCES: Digital data on mitigation lands were provided by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection 2007-05, South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD) 2008-08, Miami-Dade County 2007-07 and 2008-07, Lee County 2008-08, Palm Beach County 2008-07, and The Nature Conservancy 2007-08. SFWMD provided digital data for the Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan (CERP) Projects and Expedited Projects 2008-08. [Disclaimer: Any information, including but not limited to software and data, received from the SFWMD ("District") in fulfillment of a request is provided "AS IS" without warranty of any kind, and the District expressly disclaims all express and implied warranties, including but not limited to the implied warranties of merchantability and fitness for a particular purpose. The District does not warrant, guarantee, or make any representations regarding the use, or the results of the use, of any information provided to you by the District in terms of correctness, accuracy, reliability, timeliness or otherwise. The entire risk as to the results and performance of any information obtained from the District is entirely assumed by the recipient. This map is a conceptual tool utilized for project development only. This map is not self-extracting or binding, and does not otherwise affect the interests of any persons including any vested rights or existing uses of real property.] The Conservation Lands data layer was compiled by the Florida Natural Areas Inventory (FNAI) using data received from many different sources including federal, state and local managing agencies, water management districts, and private conservation organizations.

**Appendix J: Land Acquisition Task Team
Directive**

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Land Acquisition Strategy Task Team Directive

BACKGROUND: Land acquisition is critical to South Florida ecosystem restoration efforts. Land is needed to preserve habitat for native plants and animals and to act as a buffer to existing natural areas. Land is also needed for water quality treatment areas, water storage reservoirs, and aquifer recharge areas that will help restore natural hydrology. Land acquisition efforts are often complemented by less-than-fee acquisition and other conservation programs that provide permanent and long-term easements such as provided in USDA's Wetland Reserve Program and the Conservation Reserve Program.

Several planning efforts related to land acquisition have recently been accomplished. In December 1999, an ecosystem-wide acquisition map (the "Graham Map") was developed. In April 2000, The U.S. General Accounting Office (GAO) issued a report entitled, "South Florida Ecosystem Restoration: A Land Acquisition Plan Would Help Identify Lands That Need to Be Acquired." Subsequently, the Task Force strategy document, "Coordinating Success: Strategy for Restoration of the South Florida Ecosystem," was delivered to Congress. This strategy document provided information on numerous land acquisition projects undertaken for ecosystem restoration. In February 2003, the Task Force accepted the South Florida Ecosystem Land Acquisition Strategy prepared by the Land Acquisition Task Team. This Strategy built on the information in "Coordinating Success" and the "Graham Map," updating and adding information as necessary. The Task Force decided to produce an annual update.

PURPOSE: The purpose of the Task Team is to develop the annual updates to the land acquisition strategy originally accepted by the Task Force in March 2003. It describes the lands identified jointly by federal and state agencies for ecosystem restoration, and with its appendices, provides a broad picture of all land acquisition initiatives that contribute to the restoration. The annual updates will report land acquisition data from July 1 through June 30 each year.

MEMBERS:

Marsha Bansee (OED)	Wayne O'Neal (Hendry County)
Don Burgess (Broward County)	John Outland (FDEP) – Co-Chair
Wanda Caffie-Simpson (SFWMD)	Mark Rosch (Monroe County)
Gary Cochran (FWC)	Gaye Sharpe (Polk County)
Brian Coleman (NPS)	Jim Sherman (Martin County)
Darrell Enfinger (Okeechobee County)	Andy Stevens (Charlotte County)
Grant Gelhardt (DCA)	Alexandra Sulecki (Collier County)
Cynthia Guerra (Miami-Dade County)	Lynda Thompson (Lee County)
Larry Hilton (Glades County)	Susan Trokey (Ding Darling NWR)
Beth Jackson (Orange County)	Diana Waite (St. Lucie County)
Randy Mathews (Osceola County)	Rich Walesky (Palm Beach County)
Janice McCarthy (Highlands County)	Edward Wright (USDA)
Anne Morkill (Florida Keys NWR) – Co-Chair	Theresa Woody (OED)

Revised May 2008

GUIDANCE:

1. The strategy will focus on acquisition efforts for lands where there is a federal or joint interest, including:
 - a) an assessment of the lands with both joint state and federal interest needed to accomplish each of the goals of the restoration,
 - b) a description of the purpose for which the lands will be acquired and how they will be managed,
 - c) an estimate of the cost of these lands,
 - d) an estimate of when the lands will be needed for related restoration projects, and
 - e) the agencies responsible for acquiring the lands.
2. The strategy will focus on those federal or joint requirements supportive of the three goals of the Task Force: Goal 1 (Get the Water Right), Goal 2 (Restore, Preserve, and Protect Natural Habitats and Species), Goal 3 (Foster Compatibility of the Built and Natural Systems).
3. The strategy will be limited to those lands that will be acquired with federal funds or as part of a federally cost shared project.
4. The strategy will be updated to reflect changes and additions to the restoration initiative's land acquisition needs.
5. The strategy will not infringe on existing missions, authorities or jurisdictions of the participating agencies.
6. The strategy should include other related state, district, local government, or non-governmental organization land acquisition projects in an appendix as appropriate.

DELIVERABLES:

The team shall produce the following interim and final deliverables for review and approval of the Working Group:

1. First draft for Working Group, Task Force, and interested parties (includes a subset of WRAC) review and comment (July/August)
2. Public Workshop (August)
3. WRAC briefing (September)
4. Revised draft for Working Group, Task Force, and interested parties (September)
5. Task Force approval of Land Acquisition Strategy (September)

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS:

1. All team meetings will be open to the public, and if appropriate, time will be included in the agenda for public comment. Meetings will be advertised in accordance with the Pilot Public Affairs Procedures developed by the Working Group.
2. The representative from the OED will serve as the Public Affairs representative for the team and will be responsible for providing public notice of meetings, facilitating public comment, and providing a brief meeting summary for each meeting that is suitable for publication on the Task Force Web Site.
3. The OED will provide contract staff support, as needed, to assist the team in drafting and producing its proposed plan.

Revised May 2008