

***South Florida Ecosystem
Restoration Program***

**Fiscal Year
2002
Cross-Cut
Budget**



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Cross-Cut Budget FY 2002

South Florida Ecosystem Restoration Program

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Section 1.0

Overview and Summary Funding Tables



Section 1.0: Overview and Summary Funding Tables

Section 1.1: Overview

The restoration of America's Everglades is a national priority. Specifically, the Water Resources Development Act of 2000 (WRDA 2000) authorized the Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan (CERP) (Section 601 of Public Law 106-541). In addition, on June 4, 2001, during their visit to Everglades National Park, both President George W. Bush and Florida Governor 'Jeb' Bush reaffirmed their commitments to Everglades restoration. The world's largest ecosystem restoration program, the CERP provides a roadmap for a 35-year, \$7.8 billion, suite of interrelated projects. These projects are necessary to restore, preserve and protect the South Florida Ecosystem; provide for the protection of water quality in and the reduction of the loss of fresh water from the Everglades; and provide for water-related needs of the region, including flood control and the enhancement of water supplies. The CERP will accomplish these goals and purposes by "getting the water right" through improvements in the quantity, quality, timing and distribution of water in the South Florida Ecosystem.

WRDA 2000 requires that *'The President, as part of the annual budget of the United States Government, shall display under the heading "Everglades Restoration" all proposed funding for the Plan for all agency programs.'* As a result and to improve its utility, the format of the FY 2002 Cross-Cut Budget has been modified.

The revised FY 2002 Cross-Cut Budget document is comprised of three sections. Section 1.0 provides a summary cost table, which includes budget information for Federal and State agencies/ entities.

Section 2.0 is the Federal Everglades Ecosystem Restoration Program information section of the Cross-Cut Budget and has three sub-sections: Section 2.1 is the Federal CERP projects and funding, Section 2.2 is the Federal Non-CERP Everglades Ecosystem Restoration Projects and Section 2.3 is the Federal Non-CERP Everglades Ecosystem Restoration Program Support Activities. Please note that base program and operational funding for some Federal agencies such as the National Park Service, Fish and Wildlife and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers is not included in the figures provided within this revised version of the FY 2002 Cross-Cut Budget.

Section 3.0 is the State of Florida Everglades Ecosystem Restoration Program information section of the Cross-Cut Budget. It also has 3 sub-sections: Section 3.1 is the State CERP projects and funding, Section 3.2 is the State Non-CERP Everglades Ecosystem Restoration Projects and Section 3.3 is the State Non-CERP Everglades Ecosystem Restoration Program Support Activities.

Section 4.0 provides background information for reference on the South Florida Ecosystem Restoration Program and includes an edited excerpt from the South Florida Ecosystem Restoration Strategic Plan.

Section 1.2 Summary Funding Tables:

The tables provided below, contain a summary of the more detailed funding information provided in Sections 2.0 and 3.0 of this document. The tables include budget information provided by Federal and State agencies/entities for their Everglades Ecosystem Restoration CERP and Non-CERP projects, programs and restoration support activities.

The dollars specified in the summary funding tables are reflective of three different fiscal year periods. The dollars for all Federal agencies and the South Florida Water Management District reflect a fiscal year that begins on October 1 and ends on September 30 of each year. The dollars for State of Florida agencies reflect a fiscal year that starts on July 1 and ends on June 30 of each year.

FEDERAL FUNDING SUMMARY TABLES (ACTUAL \$)

CERP PROJECTS	FY 2001 Enacted	FY 2002 Request
USACE-CERP (Part of Central and Southern Florida) ¹	21,747,000	27,961,000
USDOI-NPS CERP	2,497,000	5,544,000
USDOI-FWS CERP	651,000	3,351,000
TOTAL:	24,895,000	36,856,000

NON-CERP EVERGLADES ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION PROJECTS	FY 2001 Enacted	FY 2002 Request
USACE -Critical Projects	20,485,000	19,876,000
USACE- Kissimmee River Restoration	19,961,000	25,846,000
USACE-Central and Southern Florida (excluding CERP) ²	56,182,000	64,949,000
USACE-Biscayne Bay	0	240,000
USDOI-NPS Modified Water Deliveries	8,980,000	39,199,000 ³
USDOI-NPS Land Acquisition Grants to Florida	11,974,000	15,000,000
USDOI-NPS Critical Ecosystem Studies Initiative	6,194,000	4,000,000
USDOI-South Florida Ecosystem Restoration Task Force	1,316,000	1,325,000
USDOI-FWS Land Acquisition	10,980,000	12,400,000
TOTAL:	136,072,000	182,835,000

NON-CERP EVERGLADES ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION PROGRAM SUPPORT ACTIVITIES	FY 2002 Enacted	FY2003 Request
USDA-NRCS	5,297,000	5,297,000
USDA- ARS	4,193,000	4,793,000
US Department of Commerce-NOAA	21,597,000	26,068,000
USEPA	4,582,000	4,582,000
USDOI-USGS	8,553,000	8,000,000
USDOI- BIA	396,000	396,000
USDOI-FWS	2,554,000	2,554,000
TOTAL:	47,172,000	51,690,000

Footnotes:

¹ USACE CERP activities are funded under the Central and Southern Florida Project (C&SF)

² This figure for C&SF excludes CERP activities

³ Reflects \$19,199,000 for construction and \$20,000,000 for land acquisition

STATE OF FLORIDA FUNDING SUMMARY TABLES (ACTUAL \$)

CERP EVERGLADES ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION PROJECTS	FY 2001-02	FY 2002-03
South Florida Water Management District	338,565,922 ¹	142,904,851 ²
Department of Environmental Protection	89,619,051	90,380,949
Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission	315,000	421,686
TOTAL:		233,696,800

NON-CERP EVERGLADES ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION PROJECTS	FY 2001-02	FY 2002-03
South Florida Water Management District	338,565,922 ¹	267,583,035 ²
Department of Environmental Protection	109,841,413	41,203,867
Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission	3,935,000	5,800,000
TOTAL:		314,586,902

NON-CERP EVERGLADES ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION PROGRAM SUPPORT ACTIVITIES	FY 2001-02	FY2002-03
South Florida Water Management District	338,565,922 ¹	58,630,681 ²
Department of Environmental Protection	25,581,514	31,450,477
Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission	13,336,000	13,881,000
Florida Department of Transportation	16,104,000	4,931,000
Florida Department of Agriculture/ Consumer Services	24,700,000	8,445,000
Department of Community Affairs	31,830,000	9,800,000
TOTAL:		127,138,158

Footnotes:

¹Please note that the funding amount indicated above for FY 2000-01 for the SFWMD is the rollup number as reported in the FY 2001 Crosscut Budget document. The funding information for last year has not been apportioned into the newly established funding categories reported in this edition of the Cross Cut budget

² Please note that these figures are preliminary and subject to Governing Board approval.

Section 2.0

Federal Everglades Ecosystem Restoration Program Funding and Project Information



Section 2.0: Federal Everglades Ecosystem Restoration Program Funding and Project Information

Section 2.1: Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan Projects (CERP) and Funding: (\$36,856,000)

This section of the FY 2002 Cross-Cut Budget includes descriptions for all Federal agency projects and funding for CERP Restoration Projects as follows:

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps): (\$27,961,000)

This effort includes the CERP as authorized in WRDA 2000. The FY 2002 activities include the continuation of activities in the Restoration Coordination and Verification (RECOVER) program, continuation of design of 6 pilot projects; preparation of 14 Project Implementation Reports; detailed design of 6 projects; and, pre-construction engineering and design of 12 projects in the Indian River Lagoon and Water Preserve Areas portions of the plan.

U.S. Department of the Interior: National Park Service (NPS) (\$5,544,000)

In FY 2001, NPS is allocating \$2,497,000 for CERP implementation of which \$1,697,000 was reprogrammed from the Critical Ecosystem Studies Initiative (CESI) funding. The FY 2002 budget request proposes an increase of \$3,047,000 and 39 FTE's to allow the NPS to support implementation of CERP. This request represents full participation by the NPS.

The existing NPS staff participated in the development of the CERP plan. However, the implementation phase represents a doubling of the existing workload. An examination of current staffing and resource allocation indicates that, as existing non-CERP responsibilities are likely to continue through 2005, there would be little ability to direct existing resources to these new CERP projects.

To minimize overlap between the DOI technical efforts related to CERP implementation, key DOI project teams will be composed of joint interdisciplinary FWS, NPS and USGS personnel. The specific DOI teams will have staff composition established in ways that reflect individual bureau expertise, statutory authorities, logistical needs, and DOI site-specific mandates. This funding will enable NPS participation in conducting feasibility studies (e.g., water preserve areas, Florida Bay, Biscayne Bay, comprehensive integrated water quality plan), pilot projects (e.g., seepage management, Lake Belt in-ground reservoir), and project implementation reports. NPS staff will be involved in project management and analysis, rulemaking, recovery coordination, public outreach and technical support. The 39 FTE's requested for the CERP implementation will form the NPS part of a joint DOI team that will provide technical expertise in the interagency project formulation process, support independent assessments of project impacts and effectiveness, and play key roles in conducting and evaluating long-term ecosystem recovery monitoring programs.

**U.S. Department of the Interior: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS)
(\$3,351,000)**

The FY 2002 request for CERP Implementation (\$3,351,000) will enable the FWS to fulfill its Trust Resource responsibilities under the Endangered Species Act, Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act, Migratory Bird Treaty Act, and other statutes as part of comprehensive Everglades restoration. The FWS will be an integral planning partner in designing, assessing and monitoring as many as 68 separate CERP project components during its implementation. The FWS is also responsible for providing environmental expertise to the Corps of Engineers and the South Florida Water Management District to guide Everglades restoration. FWS is requesting an additional \$2,500,000 in transfer funds from the Corps.

**Section 2.2: Non- CERP Everglades Restoration Projects
(\$182,835,000)**

This section of the Cross-Cut Budget includes descriptions for all Federal agency projects and funding for Non-CERP Everglades Ecosystem Restoration Projects as follows:

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers:

• ***Everglades and South Florida Ecosystem Restoration Critical Projects
(\$19,876,000)***

This project involves the implementation of "critical restoration projects" authorized in Section 528 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1996. The legislation authorizes the Corps, in consultation with the Task Force and the non-Federal sponsor, to implement projects that produce independent, immediate and substantial restoration, preservation and protection benefits. The FY 2002 activities will include continuing study efforts on the Keys Carrying Capacity study, engineering and design on 2 projects, and construction on 6 projects.

• ***Kissimmee River Restoration (\$25,846,000)***

This project involves restoring the historic habitat in much of the Kissimmee River floodplain and restoring water-level fluctuations and seasonal discharges from Lakes Kissimmee, Cypress, and Hatchineha in the upper basin. Congress authorized the recommended plan in 1992 and design and construction is underway. The Project Modification Report recommending modifications to the upper basin was approved in FY 1996. The FY 2002 activities will include continuing engineering and design, initiating 2 new construction contracts and completion of 2 ongoing construction contracts.

• ***Central and Southern Florida Project (\$64,949,000)***

NOTE: The number shown does not reflect costs for Upper St. Johns Project (not w/in the SFWMD boundaries/not part of the Cross-Cut) or \$27,961,000 for CERP projects, which are reported in Section 1.

South Dade County, C-111 Project: This project consists of modifications to the C&SF Project to provide more natural hydrologic conditions in Taylor Slough and to minimize damaging flood releases to Barnes Sound/Manatee Bay, while maintaining flood protection for adjacent agricultural lands. The FY 2002 activities will include continued engineering and design of project features and

contracts for the construction of canals, impoundments, and water control structures.

Manatee Pass Gates Project: This project consists of alternative structural modifications to 23 existing water control structures and locks in the C&SF Project to reduce or eliminate manatee fatalities associated with their operation. The project is being implemented in two phases; the first phase report was approved in FY 96 and addresses the addition of pressure sensitive devices at water control structures. These devices will reverse the gate closure if a foreign object is detected. In the second project phase, acoustic sounding and sensing devices will be placed at lock gates. The FY 2002 activities will continue the construction of project features.

West Palm Beach Canal, Canal-51/Stormwater Treatment Area 1-East (C-51/STA 1E) Project: This project consists of design and construction of the C-51/STA 1E project to provide flood control for the western C-51 basin, provide water quality enhancement, and to restore a portion of the historic Everglades flows. It is being implemented in conjunction with SFWMD's Everglades Construction Project. The FY 2002 activities will continue engineering and design, complete STA-1E canals contract, continue construction contracts for the west end of C-51, STA-1E culverts required levee work, STA-1E grading, 3 structure contracts, and complete the machinery contract.

Southwest Florida, Comprehensive Water Quality, and Florida Bay/Florida Keys Feasibility Studies: These studies, which are identified in the WRDA 2000 authorized CERP, are required to better address specific issues such as water quality. Studies were initiated in FY 2001 and will be continued in FY 2002.

- **Biscayne Bay (\$240,000)**

This study will propose solutions that would alleviate adverse factors affecting Biscayne Bay and will develop guidelines for future management of the natural resource. The FY 2002 activities will continue Phase II of feasibility.

U.S. Department of the Interior: National Park Service

Modified Water Deliveries Project (MWD)(\$39,199,000)

The FY 2002 request is \$20,000,000 for land acquisition in South Florida and \$19,199,000 from the MWD construction account to continue this important project. This provides a total of \$39,199,000 for the MWD project and is authorized by section 104 of the Everglades National Park Protection and Expansion Act of 1989.

This project involves construction of modifications to the Central and Southern Florida Project (C&SF) water management system and related operational changes to provide improved water deliveries to Everglades National Park. The project includes water control structures to restore more natural hydrologic conditions within Everglades National Park and a flood mitigation system. Planned features will be implemented by the Corps with the concurrence of the National Park Service and the non-Federal sponsor, the South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD). Consistent with the cost-sharing provisions of the Everglades National Park Protection and Expansion Act of 1989 (1989 Act), project construction will be Federally funded, and in accordance with

the Corps's General Design Memorandum for Modified Water Deliveries to Everglades National Park, the Federal Government will provide 75 percent of operating and maintenance costs, with the South Florida Water Management District assuming responsibility for the remaining 25 percent. Additional project coordination is provided by quarterly meetings of the NPS, the Corps, the Fish and Wildlife Service, and the SFWMD. The authorized project consists of structural features with the intended purpose of restoring conveyance between water conservation areas north of Everglades National Park and the Shark River Slough within the park. The original authorization also allowed for the construction of flood mitigation features for the 8.5 Square Mile Area (a residential area adjacent to the park expansion boundary in East Everglades). Based on the recent analysis and additional information, the Modified Water Deliveries Project design is being altered.

The completion of this project is required prior to the construction of certain components of the CERP. In addition, in 1999 the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service released a Final Biological Opinion on the project, requiring the implementation of the MWD project by the end of 2003 to resolve jeopardy issue related to the Cape Sable Seaside Sparrow.

U.S. Department of the Interior: National Park Service
Grants to State of Florida (\$15,000,000)

These funds will provide assistance to the State of Florida to purchase land located within the Everglades Ecosystem, which are outside of the National Park System, as part of a partnership to assist in Everglades restoration efforts. Using Federal and State funds, the State will acquire lands in the East Coast Buffer and Water Preserve Areas. These parcels comprise buffer and transition areas directly east and adjacent to existing Water Conservation Areas and other high priority areas in the ecosystem, including those lands that are needed to implement project features associated with the CERP.

U.S. Department of the Interior: National Park Service
Critical Ecosystem Studies Initiative (CESI) (\$4,000,000)

Established in 1997, the CESI program has provided funding for planning studies and science/research and has served to provide important scientific information for hydrological and ecological simulations of water management changes and impacts on the South Florida Ecosystem. In 2001, two water quality programs were combined, merging the Tribal water quality program into the Water Quality Improvement Technology program. The passage of the CERP and its implementation in FY 2001 has added importance to the role of the CESI effort in providing a sound scientific basis for the next step, converting concepts and plans in water management into projects that result in Everglades restoration. While most of the planning and science objectives and priorities associated with CESI are closely related to those found in the restoration plan and the strategic plan, information needs met by the CESI will also focus on specific critical water management projects and their effect on wetland and coastal natural resources. During the design and evaluation phases of projects in FY 2001 through FY 2004, CESI will support the predictive modeling, evaluation of potential restoration success, and establish ecosystem recovery evaluation programs, required by the adaptive assessment process.

The CESI includes the following program categories: Ecosystem Restoration Planning, Ecosystem Science Planning and Peer Review, Ecological Modeling-Refinement and Applications, Selective High Density Topographic Surveys, Ecological Processes and

Indicator Species, Landscape Patterns, Processes, and Modeling, Hydrologic Modeling for Everglades Restoration, Coastal and Estuarine Ecosystems, Contaminants and Biogeochemical Processes in Inland and Coastal Systems, Water Quality Improvement Technology and Monitoring, Invasive Species Control Strategy, Science Information Synthesis and Dissemination, Water Resources Planning, Impact, and Mitigation Assessment.

U.S. Department of the Interior: South Florida Ecosystem Restoration Task Force (\$1,325,000)

This activity is to support operations of the South Florida Ecosystem Restoration Task Force, which is responsible for coordinating and integrating the activities of the participating Federal, State, Local, and Tribal agencies involved in the Everglades Ecosystem Restoration Program. The Water Resources Development Act of 1996 directs the Task Force and Working Group to implement procedures to facilitate public participation in the advisory process; to maintain records and make the proceedings of meetings available for public inspection; and to submit biennial reports to Congress, summarizing the activities of the Task Force, the policies, strategies, projects, and priorities developed or implemented, and the progress made toward the restoration. In subsequent Congressional guidance, the Task Force was directed to develop an outcome oriented strategic plan, an improved process for resolving conflicts/disputes and a comprehensive land acquisition strategy for Federal projects.

In FY 2002, the Task Force will continue its coordination role and related activities particularly with regard to implementation of the Strategic Plan. This work will include the biannual update of the plan as required by the Congress, including the further development of Goal 3 and the updating and reporting of progress on Goals 1 and 2. The Task Force will also complete its land acquisition strategy, dispute resolution process and update the restoration project sheet information including status, schedule, scope and budget for each project.

**U.S. Department of the Interior: U.S Fish and Wildlife Service
Land Acquisition (\$12,400,000)**

The FY 2002 request for land acquisition is necessary to acquire lands in four National Wildlife Refuge units (Ding Darling, Florida Panther, Florida Keys, and Pelican Island) essential to endangered and threatened species conservation in south Florida. Lands acquired will compliment CERP implementation and will further the overall goals of Everglades restoration. Keystone listed species benefiting from these land acquisition initiatives include: endangered Florida Panther, endangered Key Deer, endangered Wood Stork, endangered American Crocodile, and others.

**Section 2.3: Non-CERP Everglades Ecosystem Restoration
Program Support Activities (\$51,690,000)**

This section of the Cross-Cut Budget includes descriptions for all Federal agency projects and funding (except as noted in Section 1.1 Overview) for Non-CERP Everglades Ecosystem Restoration Program Support Activities as follows:

U.S. Department of Agriculture- Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) (\$5,297,000)

The NRCS provides technical assistance on a voluntary basis to private landowners and operators, Indian Tribes and others for the planning of conservation practices and installation of needed conservation management systems with the goal of achieving natural resource sustainability. This includes the design, layout and consultation services associated with the conservation practice application or management guidance provided. Technical assistance is targeted towards nutrient management, water quality, and water conservation concerns associated with animal feeding, livestock grazing operations and fruit and crop production within the Everglades Ecosystem. Financial assistance is provided through a variety of USDA Farm Bill Programs.

NRCS operates Mobile Irrigation Laboratories in partnership with other governmental agencies to assist urban and agricultural land users in reducing irrigation water use and nutrient loading to receiving waters. Assistance is provided to livestock and dairy producers to apply Best Management Practices, including waste management systems, to reduce off farm nutrient discharges. A special effort in the EAA and C-139 basin is in place to assist the land user to meet requirements outlined in the 1994 Everglades Forever Act to reduce phosphorus loading into the Everglades Protection Area. Other areas of assistance are provided on private and tribal lands to restore wetlands, improve wildlife habitat and control invasive exotic plant species.

U.S. Department of Agriculture - Agricultural Research Service (ARS) (\$4,793,000)

The ARS mission is to develop and transfer solutions to agriculture problems of high national priority; to provide information access and dissemination to ensure high-quality, safe food and other agricultural products; assess the nutritional needs of Americans; sustain a competitive agricultural economy; enhance the natural resource base and the environment; and provide economic opportunities for rural citizens, communities, and society. Related to the Everglades Ecosystem Restoration Program ARS conducts research on sustainable agriculture production systems for sugarcane and other crops, improved water management, reduced crop stress and protection, and biological control of aquatic weeds/ invasive species. Individual projects for FY 2002 are as follows:

•Development of Improved Sugarcane Varieties and Their Use in Sustainable Agricultural Production Systems (\$1,413,000)

The primary mission of the Sugarcane Field Station in Canal Point, Florida is to develop high-yielding, disease-resistant sugarcane varieties. Research objectives of these projects are as follows: (1) quantify and genetically improve sugarcane's tolerance to wetter conditions, (2) determine seasonal flood-drain cycles that improve or maintain yields while controlling soil subsidence, (3) quantify and genetically improve sugarcane's ability to yield well with less phosphorus fertilizer or to yield well and take up more soil phosphorus, and (4) quantify the effects of raised water tables and intermittent flooding on the microbial activity that causes soil oxidation.

•Hydrologic Evaluation and Water Quality Studies Affecting Dade County (\$613,000)

The mission of the Everglades Agro-Hydrology Research Project is to provide hydrologic science and technology needed to sustain agricultural production and a quality environment in regions with minimal drainage and shallow ground water. The

overall goal of this research project is to understand hydrologic processes, including water quality to develop a sustainable agro-ecosystem and maintain environmental quality in South Florida given the current and proposed future of the Everglades restoration.

•Sugarcane Variety Response to Stresses of High Water Table, Soil Type, and Climate Change; Sustainable Agriculture Systems for Controlling Organic Soil Subsidence and Nutrient Runoff (\$453,000)

Two multi-year research projects and one modeling project are being conducted at the Crop Genetics and Environmental Research Unit in Gainesville, Florida to determine the sensitivity of sugarcane varieties to water table level and environmental factors.

•Biological Control and Management of Aquatic Weeds/ Invasive Species in South Florida (\$2,314,000)

ARS has conducted research in the biological control of weeds in South Florida for more than 50 years. Since 1989, the ARS Invasive Plant Research Laboratory in Ft. Lauderdale, Florida (and its satellite lab in Gainesville, FL) has spearheaded, in collaboration with the ARS Australian Biological Control of Weeds Laboratory, a biological control program directed against melaleuca. Research continues under current funding to develop management strategies and biological control agents that are efficient, economical, and environmentally sound. Current funding totals \$1,714,000, and a program increase of \$600,000 is proposed for FY 2002 under the Invasive Species Initiative with emphasis on developing new biological information and species discovery and formulating and delivery of pathogens for biological control of insects and weeds.

The research has been expanded to identify and collect natural enemies for control of Melaleuca quinquenervia and other invasive pest plants; evaluate biological control agents for control of melaleuca and other exotic plant species and obtain approvals of qualified natural enemies; and develop biological-based integrated pest (weed) management strategies that are efficient, economical, and environmentally sound. The release of approved biological control agents will be integrated with other methods of exotic plant species control (chemical, cultural, and physical), determination of optimum re-vegetation methods, and an evaluation of compliance with economic and environmental impact assessments on control measures. A new quarantine facility being constructed in Ft. Lauderdale will increase the capacity of Invasive Plant Research Lab to pursue biological control remedies for invasive plants in the Everglades National Park.

U.S. Department of Commerce: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) (\$26,068,000)

The FY 2002 budget for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) includes \$26,068,000 in support of the South Florida Ecosystem Restoration Program. NOAA supports the only portion of the ecosystem restoration effort exclusively devoted to protecting and restoring the coastal and marine areas of the South Florida Ecosystem. NOAA will provide information critical to completion of inland restoration projects and evaluation of the downstream impacts of restoration activities on coastal resources through programs sponsored by NOAA's National Ocean Service, National Marine

Fisheries Service, Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research, and National Weather Service.

In addition to NOAA's ongoing programs in support of the South Florida Ecosystem Restoration Program, NOAA's National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) requests an increase of \$600,000 to help restore South Florida's living marine resources. The NMFS program provides research data and information on the impacts of inland restoration efforts on marine fisheries and protected species. In addition, a funding increase is requested for the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary (FKNMS) to support facilities and infrastructure needs including three offices, a network of mooring buoys, vessels for conducting program operations (e.g., enforcement, monitoring, research, and education). The facilities for the FKNMS will provide essential support for studies to improve understanding and restoration of the ecosystem, as well as educational opportunities for visitors and residents.

As the Corps begins to implement major construction and re-routing of water flow through the South Florida Ecosystem, downstream coastal resources will be affected. NOAA's efforts are designed to address the research, monitoring, and management needs of the affected coastal resources. NOAA's programs support an integrated effort among Federal, tribal, State and nongovernmental partners to halt the degradation of the South Florida Ecosystem.

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) (\$4,582,000)

EPA funds are devoted to a number of key ecosystem restoration issues including, natural resources management, water quality and habitat protection, information management and assessment, science and research, and infrastructure investment. For example, EPA and the Corps are implementing wetlands conservation, permitting, and mitigation strategies that include interagency mechanisms to coordinate the permitting planning and mitigation planning needed to implement the existing regulatory programs with the greatest efficiency in the face of intense development pressure.

In addition, EPA is funding a number of water quality research and protection programs including mercury contamination studies, implementation of a water quality protection plan for the Florida Keys, and development of a water quality protection program for the entire South Florida Ecosystem.

U.S. Department of the Interior: U.S. Geological Survey (\$8,000,000)

The USGS is capable of and has tapped into its nationally available expertise in biology, geology, mapping and water resources to conduct disciplinary, multi-disciplinary and interdisciplinary research relevant to restoration of the greater Everglades and adjacent coastal ecosystems of South Florida. Over the past five years this funding has supported USGS ecosystem studies focused on program planning, data collection, process studies and development of modeling tools. The initial studies focused in areas of the greater Everglades and coastal systems that were expected to realize the earliest changes resulting from CERP implementation. Many of these projects are contributing information towards development of a whole-system linked ecological/hydrological model of the Everglades Park Shark River Slough and southwest Everglades coastal system. An important aspect of the work will be analyzing and integrating the scientific data to provide decision making information to DOI resource managers and those within DOI dealing with policy issues (specifically NPS

and FWS). Specific products include surface and subsurface models linking the output of the SFWMD's Surface Water Management Model product at Tamiami Trail to flows through Everglades Park to Florida Bay and the southwest Everglades coast. New research recently initiated will link the higher quality resolution hydrological models to the Across Trophic Level System Simulation (ATLSS) predictive ecological models.

The cornerstone of the ecological modeling effort is ATLSS, a series of linked models that permit prediction of the effects of various restoration scenarios on biological resources of concern. ATLSS relies on landscape and hydrological models, and links these to ecological models for producer and consumer organisms, and populations of special emphasis. New USGS work will focus on developing a GIS-based and web-accessible data viewing system similar to the personal computer based system – called the ATLSS Data Viewing System - currently in early release. These GIS-based data viewing systems and decision support systems will greatly enhance the ability of resource managers and policy makers in assessing and evaluating CERP projects, as they are being planned and implemented.

Full utilization of the information from these studies depends on the extent to which the information can be made available to the managers and decision-makers in a timely manner. For this reason future efforts will include ensuring information dissemination through such means as journal publications, data reports, reports to cooperators, presentations at scientific meetings, seminars and workshops and use of the Internet. In addition, the South Florida Information Access (SOFIA) web site will be the main Internet portal containing readily available data, metadata and reports on all USGS-generated greater Everglades information.

The USGS ecosystem studies will contribute to CERP's Adaptive Management process through the wealth of data and experience gained in the initial phases of restoration. Over 40 USGS scientists are actively participating in CERP-related planning meetings to ensure that USGS scientists are aware of critical science needs and to ensure that the wealth of USGS science is readily available to all the CERP partners participating in CERP planning. A critical emerging theme of research necessary to ensure success of CERP relates to Aquifer Storage and Recovery technology. USGS's geological and hydrogeological research has contributed to developing a better understanding of critical information needs necessary to adequately address implementation of this newly emerging technology.

U.S. Department of the Interior- Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) – (\$396,000)

Funds are included for the continuing efforts to restore the South Florida Ecosystem in the Tribal Priority Allocations base funding for the Seminole and Miccosukee Tribes. This funding (\$198,000 each) enables the Tribes to complete the design and cost estimates of stormwater treatment areas on the Seminole and Big Cypress reservations, conduct research and studies on water quality and distribution systems, ecosystem development and management, and planning for compliance with the Endangered Species Act. The stormwater treatment areas will be treated to reduce the concentration of phosphorous and other nutrients in water essential to the protection and restoration of the Everglades ecosystem.

U.S. Department of the Interior: Fish and Wildlife Service Ecological Services (\$2,554,000)

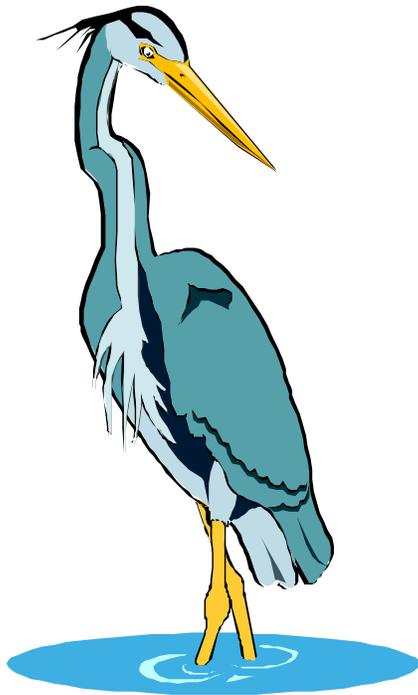
These funds will allow the FWS to continue coordination and partnering with NPS, USGS, Tribal governments, state agencies and private organizations involved in the restoration of the South Florida Ecosystem. These funds for FY 2002 will also enable the FWS to continue implementing the multi-species recovery plan. Which provides a blueprint for protecting, conserving, and managing the threatened and endangered fish and wildlife resources.

The FWS will continue its activities consulting with the Corps, NPS and other Federal agencies relative to those agency activities that potentially affect federally listed species. In 2002, the FWS will continue consultation with the Corps on the Central and South Florida Restudy, in addition to other ongoing or new federal projects and permits number in the thousands annually. Additionally, the FWS will evaluate the potential need to list additional species pursuant to the ESA, and develop cooperative agreements with landowners for the protection and conservation of listed species through Candidate Conservation Agreements, Safe Harbor Agreements, and Habitat Conservation Plans.

Also included in this program category the South Florida Coastal Habitat Restoration Program actively forms partnerships with other federal and state agencies, local governments, non-governmental entities, and private property owners to implement “on-the-ground” restoration projects as well as to conduct research, monitoring and public outreach activities. The Coastal Program complements the larger, more comprehensive South Florida Ecosystem Restoration Initiative by implementing immediate “on-the-ground” actions designed to protect, conserve, and restore coastal living resources. For the past several years, the importance of “on-the-ground” restorative actions has been reflected by the distribution of half of the Coastal Program’s budget toward actual habitat restoration.

Section 3.0

State of Florida Everglades Ecosystem Restoration Program Funding and Project



Section 3.0: State of Florida Everglades Ecosystem Restoration Program Funding and Project Information

Section 3.1: Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan Projects and Funding (\$233,696,800)

This section of the Cross-Cut Budget includes descriptions for all State agency projects and funding for CERP Restoration Projects as follows:

South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD) (\$142,904,851)* Implementation of CERP:

The South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD) is the local sponsor for 56 of the CERP project components. These features have been reorganized into 31 projects, and six pilot projects in partnership with the Federal sponsor, the Corps.

** This figure is preliminary and subject to Governing board approval.*

Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) (\$90,380,949)

The implementation of the Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan (CERP) in partnership with the South Florida Water Management District, Tribes, and other State, Federal, local agencies and environmental groups is a high priority for the Department. The Department is represented on the South Florida Ecosystem Task Force and Working Group, Project Delivery, Design Coordination and RECOVER Teams associated with implementation of the CERP.

The State of Florida is a full partner in CERP implementation having adopted the Everglades Restoration Investment Act in 2000 providing \$100,000,000 per year for 10 years. This amount will be matched with local sponsor funds and credits for a total of \$200,000,000 per year for 10 years.

The Department administers the Save Our Everglades Trust Fund. Funds have been encumbered for CERP land acquisition for FY 2000-2001 as follows.

Water Preserve Areas - Water Preserve Area (Cell 11)- \$51,600,000 has been encumbered in FY 2000-2001 to acquire land within Cell -11 of the Water Preserve Area.

Berry Groves- approximately 9,000 acres have been acquired to implement the C-43 Basin Storage Reservoir CERP component in the Caloosahatchee River region. \$38,019,051 has been encumbered in FY 2000-2001 to reimburse the SFWMD for land previously acquired.

Southern Golden Gate Estates - approximately 7,500 acres remain to be acquired from a project size of 55,200 acres for the purpose of implementing a hydrological restoration for SGGE. Approximately, \$25,000,000 of CARL funds will be spent in FY 2001-2002

Approximately \$65,380,949 is projected to be encumbered from the Save Our Everglades Trust Fund (SOETF) in FY 2001-2002 for CERP related land acquisition.

Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC) (\$411,000)

For the most part, the FWC contributes to CERP projects by participating on interagency planning teams to ensure that CERP is consistent with its responsibilities and mission.

The Office of Environmental Services actively participates on RECOVER; and the Office of Environmental Services, Division of Freshwater Fisheries, and the Florida Marine Research Institute participate on the Project Design Teams that have the greatest potential to affect resources for which the FWC has primary responsibilities for the State.

Section 3.2: Non-CERP Everglades Ecosystem Restoration Projects (\$314,586,902)

This section of the Cross-Cut Budget includes descriptions for all State agency projects and funding for Non-CERP Everglades Ecosystem Restoration Projects as follows:

South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD) (\$267,583,035)*

The SFWMD is also constructing and implementing the Everglades Construction Project (ECP) and, additionally, works closely with the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) and other State, Federal, and tribal governments on other non-CERP programs to restore and protect the South Florida Ecosystem.

The SFWMD's priority Non-CERP Everglades Ecosystem Restoration and protection projects include:

(1) Implementation of the ECP mandated by the Everglades Forever Act through land acquisition, construction of stormwater treatment areas (STAs) and hydropattern restoration projects and also implementation of the Everglades Program control of exotic plants, research and monitoring, and regulation;

(2) Restoration of the Kissimmee River and floodplain (in cooperation with the Corps) through land acquisition, construction (backfilling 22 miles of canal and opening 9 miles of remnant river channel) and a comprehensive ecological evaluation program.

(3) Protection of Lake Okeechobee by reducing nutrient loading and controlling the spread of nuisance and exotic plants;

(4) Restoration of the southern Everglades and Florida Bay (in cooperation with the Corps and Everglades National Park (ENP)) through the C-111 and Modified Water Deliveries Projects, land acquisition, and operational changes to restore natural water flows to ENP and Florida Bay;

(5) Development and implementation of regional water management plans;

(6) Acquisition of lands needed for ongoing and future non-CERP restoration projects and for conservation and protection of critical habitat; and

(7) Implementation of seven Critical Restoration Projects (included with CERP on chart below) in cooperation with the Corps.

** This figure is preliminary and subject to Governing board approval.*

Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) (\$41,203,867)

The Department's Non-CERP Everglades Ecosystem Restoration Project priorities include implementation of the Everglades Forever Act (in cooperation with the South Florida Water Management District), and land acquisition for conservation purposes.

Expenditures of \$1,203,867 are anticipated for FY 2001-2002 for our Everglades Technical Review Section and Advanced Treatment Technologies Research associated with implementation of the Everglades Construction Project.

The Department also will spend approximately \$40,000,000 during 2001-2002 to acquire Non-CERP conservation lands in South Florida.

Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC) (\$5,800,000)

The FWC participates on Federal and State restoration projects and has also initiated a number of its own lake restoration projects within the South Florida Ecosystem. In addition, the FWC has a land acquisition program that targets inholdings and additions to existing lands managed by the Commission.

The Office of Environmental Services contributes to the Federal non-CERP restoration projects by participating in multi-agency planning teams, and through land acquisition. In FY 2000 – 2001, lands acquired included Paradise Island in Lake Tohopekaliga, several tracts along the edge of Lake Istokpoga, and an inholding in Three Lake Wildlife Management Area in the Kissimmee River basin. In FY 2001 – 2002 no lands are slated for acquisition within the South Florida Ecosystem; however, planning activities to support acquisitions in the future will continue.

The Division of Freshwater Fisheries has an on-going lake restoration program. In State FY 2000 – 2001, lakes funded for restoration include lakes Istokpoga, Okeechobee, Kissimmee, Tiger, Walk-in Water, Cypress, and Tohopekaliga. In State FY 2001 – 2002, various restoration activities are planned for lakes Trafford (a funded Critical Project), Kissimmee, Tohopekaliga, Cypress, and Hatcheneha.

Section 3.3: Non-CERP Everglades Ecosystem Restoration Program Support Activities (\$127,138,158)

This section of the Cross-Cut Budget includes descriptions for all State agency funding for Non-CERP Everglades Ecosystem Restoration Support Activities as follows:

South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD) (\$58,630,681)*

The Florida legislature also requires the SFWMD to manage water and related land resources; promote conservation, development and use of surface and groundwater for reasonable beneficial uses; manage dams, impoundments, and other "Works of the District" to provide water storage; prevent flood and soil erosion damage; maintain navigable rivers and harbors; and promote outdoor recreation on publicly owned lands.

** This figure is preliminary and subject to Governing board approval.*

Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP)(\$31,450,477)

The Department of Environmental Protection is Florida's principal environmental protection agency. The Department protects and monitors air and water quality,

acquires and manages land important to ecosystem protection. It regulates air emissions, dredging and filling activities, mining and oil and gas production, development and exploration, prevents pollution and implements recycling programs, regulates solid and hazardous waste, operates and manages the State Park System; and protects and manages coastal marine, and estuarine resources.

In addition, the Department supports water quality improvement programs for Section 303d, Clean Water Act, listed water bodies, ecosystem restoration project management, regulatory, watershed planning and coordination activities, research and monitoring, aquatic plant control, and land acquisition and management. The Department's budget for FY-2001-2002 has expenditures of approximately \$31,450,477 for these activities in South Florida:

- Aquatic and Upland Exotic/Invasive Plant Control (\$9,500,000)
- State Park Operations and Management (\$11,987,091)
- Office of Ecosystem Projects (\$253,058)
- Mercury Research and Monitoring (\$1,090,000)
- Southeast Florida District Office (\$906,410)
- South Florida District Office (\$302,000)
- Central Florida District Office (\$15,000)
- Coastal and Aquatic Managed Areas (\$6,763,918)
- TMDL Program (\$633,000)

Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC)– (\$13,881,000)

The FWC conducts a number of programs aimed at habitat maintenance, research on specific species, and GIS-based gap analyses. The Division of Wildlife manages a number of wildlife management areas/wildlife and environmental areas, receiving much of its funding through the Pittman-Robertson Act (a Federal act that allows the Department of the Interior to transfer funding to the State for these activities). It also conducts research and telemetry studies on species of special interest, such as the Florida black bear (State-listed as threatened) and the Federally endangered Florida panther; and it oversees the reintroduction of the whooping crane to Florida. The Florida Marine Research Institute conducts a number of studies on the endangered West Indian manatee, endangered or threatened sea turtles, Florida lobsters, queen conchs, queen angelfish, and red tide. In addition, the FWC has developed a metadatabase for science-based activities occurring in the Big Cypress basin. The Office of Environmental Services supplies GIS-based vegetation mapping and various gap analyses for upland and freshwater systems, and coordinates closely with those done by the Florida Marine Research Institute. Finally, the Division of Law Enforcement ensures that laws protecting fish, wildlife, and their habitats are enforced in upland, freshwater, and marine areas.

Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) – (\$4,931,000)

The Florida Department of Transportation (DOT) provides a safe transportation system that ensures the mobility of people and goods, enhances economic prosperity and preserves the quality of our environment and communities. The Department assists local and regional government agencies with funding, planning, design, mapping, transportation research and technical assistance. DOT also plans and implements programs for energy efficient transit, public transit, transportation programs for the disadvantaged and handicapped and assists agencies in planning safe bicycle routes.

The DOT is a leader among transportation agencies in the nation for protecting wildlife and redesigning roadways to restore natural water flow to over drained areas. DOT is also a leader in providing funding and technical assistance to plan and implement greenways and trails. Many of these bellwether programs have been implemented in South Florida, particularly the Big Cypress Swamp (Interstate 75/Alligator Alley), Tamiami Trail and U.S.1 to the Florida Keys.

The Department's expenditures for South Florida Ecosystem Restoration related programs in fiscal year 2000/2001 are:

- U.S. 1 Key Deer Crossing and Intersection Improvements (\$125,000)
- Mitigation (wetland enhancement, public access) (\$401,000)
- Habitat Improvements (\$600,000)
- Construction (drainage improvements) (\$1,000,000)
- Tamiami Trail/Mod Waters Projects (\$5,000)
- Removal of Exotic Vegetation (\$2,800,000)

Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (FDACS) (\$8,445,000)

The Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, through its Office of Agriculture Water Policy, addresses water issues relating to agriculture and ecosystem restoration. The Department is responsible for agriculture nonpoint source water pollution and for implementing and addressing Total Maximum Daily Load in water bodies and segments statewide. Lake Okeechobee is the first recipient of a TMDL in Florida and the Department has implemented a program in the Lake's basin to deal with agriculture nonpoint sources. The Department also plays an important role in the management of public lands, through its Division of Forestry. The Division is the lead managing agency on Picayune State Forest (Southern Golden Gate Estates and Belle Meade) and is the State agency responsible for wildfire suppression, prevention and forest protection in South Florida.

Department of Community Affairs (DCA) (\$9,800,000)

The Florida Communities Trust provides grants to local governments to acquire conservation, recreation and green space lands in the 16 counties within the boundaries of the South Florida Water Management District. The DCA also participates on the South Florida Ecosystem Restoration Working Group and its committees, providing expertise on comprehensive land use planning, growth management, affordable housing, disaster relief and hazard mitigation.

Section 4.0

Background Information for Reference on Everglades Ecosystem Restoration Strategic Plan



Section 4.0: Background Information for Reference on Everglades Ecosystem Restoration Strategic Plan

Introduction: The South Florida Ecosystem is an 18,000- square-mile region of subtropical uplands, wetlands, and coral reefs that extends from the Chain of Lakes south of Orlando through the reefs southwest of the Florida Keys. This Ecosystem not only supports the economy and the quality of life of the Floridians and the Native American Indians who live there, but also enriches the legacy of all Americans. It encompasses many nationally significant conservation areas, including Everglades and Biscayne National Parks, Big Cypress National Preserve, the Arthur R. Marshall Loxahatchee National Wildlife Refuge, and the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary. This Ecosystem is sustained by water, and it has been seriously degraded by disruptions to the natural hydrology. Engineered flood control and water distribution systems for agriculture and urban development have dewatered large areas and greatly altered the quantity, timing, and distribution of water flows in other locations. Agricultural runoff and urban stormwater have introduced phosphorus and other contaminants into the water systems, polluting lakes, rivers, and wetlands. Discharges of stormwater into estuaries and coastal waters have severely degraded aquatic habitats. Groundwater is threatened by saltwater intrusion and other pollutants. These impacts have stressed the natural system, as evidenced by:

- Fifty percent reduction in the original extent of the Everglades
- Ninety percent reduction in wading bird populations
- Sixty-nine species on the Federal endangered or threatened list
- Declines in commercial fisheries in Biscayne and Florida Bays
- Nineteen percent decline in living corals in the last decade

Who Is Involved

Six Federal departments (twelve agencies), seven Florida State agencies or commissions, two American Indian tribes, sixteen counties, scores of municipal governments, and interested groups and businesses from throughout South Florida are participating in the restoration effort. Four sovereign entities (Federal, State, and two tribes) are represented. The task force sought extensive involvement from local agencies, citizen groups, nonprofit organizations, and other interested parties as part of its assessment for this strategy. The task force was created in 1993 as a Federal interagency partnership, with informal participation by the State of Florida, the Seminole Tribe of Florida, and the Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida. The Water Resources Development Act of 1996 authorized the operation of the task force and provided for specific membership and duties. Pursuant to its statutory duties, a Task Force working group of agency and tribal representatives (the working group) works to resolve conflicts among participants, coordinate research, assist participants, prepare an integrated financial plan, and report to Congress. The Task Force does not have any oversight or project authority, and participating agencies are responsible for meeting their own targeted accomplishments. The task force's role as a forum in which ideas are shared and consensus is sought enhances the productivity of each member government or agency effort.

Vision and Goals

The participants in the Task Force share the vision of a healthy South Florida Ecosystem that supports diverse and sustainable communities of plants, animals, and people. To

this end, hundreds of different entities have been working for over a decade to restore and preserve more natural hydrology in the ecosystem, to protect the spatial extent and quality of remaining habitat, to promote the return of abundant populations of native plants and animals, and to foster human development compatible with sustaining a healthy ecosystem. The past, current, and future efforts of governmental entities in South Florida involve more than 200 projects related to three primary work goals. Sub goals and objectives have been established for the first two work goals and will be reported for the third goal in the future.

Goal 1: Get the Water Right

Sub goal 1-A: Get the Hydrology Right

Sub goal 1-B: Get the Water Quality Right

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

Sub goal 2-A: Restore, preserve and protect natural habitats

Sub goal 2-B: Control invasive exotic plants

Goal 3: Foster compatibility of the built and natural systems

The task force members believe that by accomplishing these objectives they will achieve the restoration of the ecosystem. The region's rich and varied habitats will become healthy and productive. Imperiled species will recover, and the large nesting rookeries of wading birds will return.

The appropriate agencies will track progress toward restoring the ecosystem through approximately 200 performance measures developed as part of the *CERP*, plus additional measures through efforts such as the *South Florida Multi-Species Recovery Plan*. These measures, which range from the number of acres of periphyton in Everglades marshes to the frequency of water supply restrictions in urban and agricultural areas, represent the myriad physical, biological, and human elements that interrelate as parts of the ecosystem and are important to ecosystem health. The agencies will provide data to the task force, which will update this document for transmittal to Congress, the State legislature, and the councils of the tribes. The following measures are a representative subset of a broader list of indicators for tracking success. Many of these represent end results that may take up to fifty years to realize. Interim targets, which focus on earlier indications of successional change, will allow assessment of incremental progress.

- *Improved status for fourteen Federally listed threatened or endangered species, and no declines in status for those additional species listed by the State, by 2020*
- *A 90 percent recovery of the acreage and number of tree islands existing in 1940, and a health index of 0.90 (where 0 = death is imminent, 1 = completely stress free) (Interim target: A 20 percent improvement in the general health index of the tree islands, and no further loss in the total number of tree islands by 2020)*
- *Healthy oyster beds in the major estuaries, such as the St. Lucie Estuary and those in Biscayne Bay*
- *Four thousand nesting pairs of wood storks in the Everglades and Big Cypress basins (Interim target: Fifteen hundred nesting pairs by 2010)*
- *Water quality within the Everglades Ecosystem that meets Federal, State, and tribal water quality standards*

- A lakewide average phosphorus concentration of 40 parts per billion (ppb) total in the open-water regions of Lake Okeechobee
- Water provided to all users during droughts up to the level of certainty of a one-in-ten-year frequency of occurrence
- Nesting roseate spoonbills in the coastal zone of the southwestern Gulf Coast between Lostman's River and the Caloosahatchee River; and 1,000 nesting pairs in Florida Bay, including 250 nesting pairs in northeast Florida Bay
- A 65-75 percent coverage of Florida Bay with high-quality seagrass beds
- A long-term commercial harvest of pink shrimp on the Dry Tortugas fishing grounds that equals or exceeds the rate that occurred during the years 1961-1962 to 1982-1983; and an amount of large shrimp in the long-term average catch exceeding 500 pounds per vessel-day
- An average annual loading to the St. Lucie Estuary of no more than 400 pounds of phosphorus per 1,000 acre-feet of discharge
- The capture and storage of most of the excess freshwater currently lost to the ocean and the gulf, and delivery of the water when and where it is needed

Restoration Strategy

The Task Force provides a forum for consensus building and issue engagement among the entities involved in restoring the South Florida Ecosystem. This is a collaborative role, not one in which the Task Force can dictate to its members. Because on-the-ground restoration is accomplished through the efforts of the individual Task Force member agencies and their partners, they are the ones that are ultimately responsible for their particular programs, projects, and associated funding. This is an important distinction. The Task Force has no overriding authority to direct its members. Instead, the members are accountable individually to their appropriate authorities and to each other for the success of the restoration.

The Task Force and its members coordinate and track the restoration effort as follows:

Focus On Goals

The document entitled "Coordinating Success: Strategy for Restoration of the South Florida Ecosystem" establishes specific goals and measures that define the scope of the restoration initiative and answer these fundamental questions: What will the restoration partners accomplish? When will the restoration effort be done? What key indicators will signal progress and success?

Coordinate Projects

To be effective, individual projects should contribute to the vision and goals, be timely, and support rather than duplicate other efforts. This document includes a master list of restoration projects and includes information about goals and objectives, start and finish dates, lead agencies, and funding.

Track And Assess Progress

The Task Force will facilitate the implementation of the individual entities' *adaptive assessment* processes to track and assess progress. Adaptive assessment involves constantly monitoring project contributions and indicators of success to determine the actual versus expected results of various actions. This process acknowledges that not all the data needed to restore the South Florida Ecosystem are available now. As project managers track incremental progress in achieving objectives they may raise "red flags"

alerting the task force members that a project (1) is not on schedule or (2) is not producing the projected outputs or anticipated results. The ability to anticipate problems early helps to minimize their effect on the total restoration effort. Management responses may involve revising the project design, evaluating changing resource needs, or working collaboratively on projects that fall behind. Projects that are not proving effective may be replaced with new projects. Because each participating agency is responsible for its particular programs, projects, and funding, such decisions are made by the entities involved.

Facilitate The Resolution Of Issues And Conflicts

Disagreements and conflict are to be expected given the scope, complexity, and large number of sponsors and interests involved in ecosystem restoration. In particular, the ability to resolve existing conflicts is complicated by (1) the large number of governmental entities involved at the Federal, State, tribal, and local levels; (2) the differing, and sometimes conflicting, legal mandates and agency missions among the entities involved; and (3) the diverse stakeholder interests represented by the member agencies, which include environmental, agricultural, Native American, urban, and commercial values.

The Task Force will facilitate the prevention and resolution of conflict to the extent possible by clarifying the issue(s), identifying stakeholder concerns, obtaining and analyzing relevant information, and identifying solutions. The working group will regularly track issues in dispute and report to the task force when there are unresolved issues. Although these efforts are intended to facilitate conflict resolution, opportunities will always exist for parties to resolve issues through other means and to pursue litigation, although litigation is time consuming, costly, and uncertain. Further, litigation diverts resources from restoration efforts. Unfortunately, judicial resolution of legal claims does not always resolve the underlying conflict to the satisfaction of every party.

The Task Force will meet regularly to report on progress, coordinate consensus, and identify opportunities for improvement.

NOTE: *The information provided above in Section 4.0 and contained in the Projects Summary Table in Appendix A are edited excerpts from the document entitled "Coordinating Success: Strategy for Restoration of the South Florida Ecosystem." This document was prepared by the South Florida Ecosystem Restoration Task Force and submitted to the Congress on July 31, 2000. This document is currently being updated for submittal to the Congress in Summer 2002.*

Appendix A

South Florida Ecosystem Restoration Program Projects Summary Table



SOUTH FLORIDA ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION TASK FORCE

TABLE 5

PROJECT SUMMARY TABLE

Goals	Project Name	Org.	Start	End	Financial Requirement	Appropriated to Date	Measures & Targets	Primary Objective	Secondary Objectives
Goal 1.	GET THE WATER RIGHT								
Sub-Goal 1.A.	GET THE HYDROLOGY RIGHT (Quantity, Timing & Distribution)								
1.A.1.	SURFACE WATER STORAGE RESERVOIR PROJECTS IN ACRE-FEET						ACRE-FT.		
	C&SF: CERP- C-23/C-24/C-25/Northfork and Southfork Storage Reservoirs	USACE/SFWMD	1999	2010	\$710,223,000	\$3,348,000	349,400	1.A.1	
	C&SF: CERP- North Lake Belt Storage Area (Phase I & II)	USACE/SFWMD	2012	2036	\$500,346,000	\$0	90,000	1.A.1	
	C&SF:CERP Central Lake Belt Storage Area	USACE/SFWMD	2012	2036	\$466,725,000	\$0	187,200	1.A.1	1.B.1
	C&SF:CERP-C-43 Basin Storage Reservoir and ASR	USACE/SFWMD	2000	2012	\$440,195,000	\$3,078,000	160,000	1.A.1	1.A.2
	C&SF: CERP- Water Preserve Areas/L-8 Basin	USACE/SFWMD	2004	2014	\$399,372,000	\$0	48,000	1.A.1	1.A.2
	C&SF:CERP-North of Lake Okeechobee Storage Reservoir	USACE/SFWMD	2005	2015	\$284,854,000	\$0	200,000	1.A.1	1.B.1
	C&SF: CERP- Everglades Agricultural Storage Reservoir Phase II	USACE/SFWMD	2006	2015	\$203,240,000	\$0		1.A.1	
	C&SF: CERP- Everglades Agricultural Storage Reservoir Phase I	USACE/SFWMD	1999	2009	\$233,408,000	\$2,673,000	360,000	1.A.1	
	C&SF: CERP- Site 1 Impoundment and Aquifer Storage and Recovery	USACE/SFWMD	2001	2014	\$131,379,000	\$0	15,000	1.A.1	1.A.2
	C&SF:CERP- Bird Drive Recharge Area (U)	USACE/SFWMD	2004	2013	\$124,083,000	\$0	11,500	1.A.1	
	C&SF: CERP- Palm Beach County Agricultural Reserve Reservoir and ASR	USACE/SFWMD	2005	2013	\$121,359,000	\$0	19,920	1.A.1	1.A.2
	C&SF: CERP- C-44 Basin Storage Reservoir	USACE/SFWMD	1999	2007	\$112,562,000	\$602,000	40,000	1.A.1	
	C&SF: CERP - Taylor Creek/Nubbin Slough Reservoir and STA	USACE/SFWMD	2000	2009	\$104,026,000	\$1,021,000	50,000	1.A.1	1.A.4/1.B.1
	Allapattah Flats/Ranch	FDEP/SFWMD	1997	2001	\$75,594,990	\$0		1.A.1	2.A.1
	Seminole Tribe Water Conservation Project for Big Cypress Reservation	Seminoles	2002	2012	\$22,452,000	\$0	7,569	1.A.1	1.B.3
	C&SF: CERP- Acme Basin B Discharge	USACE	2001	2006	\$20,100,000	\$0	4,960	1.A.1	
	Seminole Tribe Comprehensive Surface Water Management System for the Brighton Reservation	Seminoles	1999	2010	\$15,818,000	\$170,000	10,000	1.A.1	1.B.3
	Wetland Reserve Program	NRCS	1997	2008	\$2,135,000	\$465,000		1.A.1	1.B.3
	Critical Projects - Seminole Big Cypress Reservation Water Conservation Plan	Seminoles & USACE	1997	2004	\$47,608,000	\$10,686,000	3,389	1.A.1	
1.A.2.	ASR PROJECTS IN BILLION GALLONS PER DAY (BGD)						BGD		
	C&SF: CERP- Lake Okeechobee ASR	USACE/SFWMD	2004	2020	\$1,097,312,000	\$0	1	1.A.2	
	C&SF: CERP- C-51 Regional Groundwater Aquifer Storage and Recovery	USACE/SFWMD	2004	2013	\$127,291,000	\$0	0.17	1.A.2	
	C&SF:CERP-C-43 Basin Storage Reservoir and ASR	USACE/SFWMD	2000	2012	*	*	0.22	1.A.2	1.A.1
	C&SF: CERP- Water Preserve Areas/L-8 Basin	USACE/SFWMD	2004	2014	*	*	0.05	1.A.2	1.A.1
	C&SF: CERP- Palm Beach County Agricultural Reserve Reservoir and ASR	USACE/SFWMD	2005	2013	*	*	0.075	1.A.2	1.A.1
	C&SF: CERP- Site 1 Impoundment and Aquifer Storage and Recovery	USACE/SFWMD	2001	2014	*	*	0.15	1.A.2	1.A.1
1.A.3.	PROJECTS REMOVING BARRIERS TO SHEETFLOW IN MILES						MILES MODIFIED		
	Modified Water Deliveries to Everglades National Park	NPS	1990	2003	\$135,363,000	\$62,037,000		1.A.3	2.A.3
	C&SF: CERP- WCA -3 Decompartmentalization and sheetflow Enhancement	USACE/SFWMD	2002	2019	\$85,059,000	\$0	240	1.A.3	1.A.4
	Critical Projects - Southern CREW	USACE	1997	2001	\$12,021,000	\$8,968,000		1.A.3	

* = This is a multiple obj. project funding is listed in other obj.

** = Consistent with authorizing Big Cypress legislation

*** See Kissimmee River Restoration Project Data Sheet pg. 90

July 21, 2000

SOUTH FLORIDA ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION TASK FORCE

TABLE 5

PROJECT SUMMARY TABLE

Goals	Project Name	Org.	Start	End	Financial Requirement	Appropriated to Date	Measures & Targets	Primary Objective	Secondary Objectives
	Kissimmee Prairie	FDEP/SFWMD	1996	1997	\$22,120,000	\$22,120,000	39.3	1.A.3	2.A.3
	C&SF: Canal 111	USACE/SFWMD	1994	2003	TBD	\$136,281,000		1.A.3	
1.A.4.	OTHER RELATED HYDROLOGY PROJECTS						TBD		
	C&SF: CERP- Flow to Northwest and Central WCA -3A	USACE/SFWMD	2000	2009	\$30,877,000	\$0		1.A.4	
	C&SF: CERP- WCA -3 Decompartmentalization and sheetflow Enhancement	USACE/SFWMD	2002	2019	*	*		1.A.4	1.A.3
	West WCA-3A Hydropattern Restoration	SFWMD	1994	2006	\$17,250,097	\$7,223,376		1.A.4	
	East WCA-3A Hydropattern Restoration	SFWMD	1994	2003	\$14,667,884	\$289,374		1.A.4	
	WCA-2A Hydropattern Restoration	SFWMD	1994	1999	\$5,010,296	\$4,158,513		1.A.4	
	C&SF:CERP Diverting WCA-2 and WCA-3 Flows to Central Lake Belt Storage Area	USACE/SFWMD	2012	2018	\$76,921,000	\$0		1.A.4	
	Additional Water Conveyance Structures Under Tamiami Trail	FDOT	1998	2002	\$8,431,885	\$1,333,000		1.A.4	
	East Coast Buffer/Water Preserve Areas	FDEP/SFWMD	1994	TBD	\$165,100,000	\$86,500,000		1.A.4	2.A.3
	C&SF: CERP- Broward County Secondary Canal System	USACE/SFWMD	2001	2009	\$12,898,000	\$0		1.A.4	
	C&SF: CERP C-4 Control Structures	USACE/SFWMD	2000	2005	\$2,330,000	\$25,000		1.A.4	
	C&SF:CERP Lake Belt (In-Ground Reservoir) Technology - Pilot Project	USACE/SFWMD	1999	2011	\$23,000,000	\$2,000,000		1.A.4	
	C&SF:CERP L-31 N Seepage Management Pilot Project	USACE/SFWMD	2000	2003	\$10,000,000	\$0		1.A.4	
	C&SF:CERP L-31 N Improvements for Seepage Management and S-356 Structures	USACE/SFWMD	2002	2010	\$184,845,000	\$0		1.A.4	
	Frog Pond/L-31 N	FDEP/SFWMD	1994	TBD	TBD	\$79,890,107	10,450	1.A.4	
	C&SF: CERP- C-111N Spreader Canal	USACE/SFWMD	2000	2008	\$94,035,000	\$553,000		1.A.4	
	C&SF:CERP Operational Modification to Southern Portion of L-31N and C-111	USACE/SFWMD	TBD	TBD	TBD	\$0		1.A.4	
	C&SF:CERP-West Miami-Dade County Reuse	USACE/M-DADE	2011	2020	\$437,237,000	\$0		1.A.4	
	Biscayne Bay Feasibility Study	USACE/M-DADE	1996	2001	\$6,370,000	\$2,674,000		1.A.4	
	C&SF:CERP-Biscayne Bay Coastal Wetlands	USACE/SFWMD	1999	2018	\$299,583,000	\$538,000		1.A.4	
	Model Lands	SFWMD/M-DADE	1994	2007	TBD	\$6,437,703		1.A.4	
	C&SF:CERP-South Miami-Dade County Reuse	USACE/M-DADE	2011	2020	\$363,024,000	\$0		1.A.4	
	Biscayne Coastal Wetlands	SFWMD/M-DADE	1998	TBD	TBD	\$566,097		1.A.4	
	C&SF:CERP-Florida Keys Tidal Restoration	USACE/SFWMD	2000	2005	\$1,251,000	\$21,000		1.A.4	
	C&SF: CERP - Taylor Creek/Nubbin Slough Reservoir and STA	USACE/SFWMD	2000	2009	*	*		1.A.4	1.A.1/1.B.1
	C&SF:CERP Lake Okeechobee Aquifer Storage and Recovery Pilot Project	USACE/SFWMD	1999	2004	\$19,000,000	\$9,600		1.A.4	
	C&SF:CERP Lake Okeechobee Regulation Schedule	USACE/SFWMD	TBD	TBD	TBD	\$0		1.A.4	
	Rotenberger/Holey Land Tract	FDEP	1984	TBD	\$18,100,000	\$16,100,000		1.A.4	2.A.1
	C&SF:CERP Modified Holeyland Wildlife Management Area Operation Plan	USACE/SFWMD	TBD	TBD	TBD	\$0		1.A.4	
	Rotenberger Restoration	SFWMD	1994	2000	\$4,159,214	\$3,232,465		1.A.4	
	C&SF:CERP Modified Rotenberger Wildlife Management Area Operation Plan	USACE/SFWMD	TBD	TBD	TBD	\$0		1.A.4	
	Northern L-8 Basin Improvements	SFWMD	1994	2006	\$16,638,892	\$25,197		1.A.4	

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SOUTH FLORIDA ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION TASK FORCE

TABLE 5

PROJECT SUMMARY TABLE

Goals	Project Name	Org.	Start	End	Financial Requirement	Appropriated to Date	Measures & Targets	Primary Objective	Secondary Objectives
	S-5A Basin Runoff Diversion Works	SFWMD	1994	2006	\$19,017,404	\$12,149,871		1.A.4	
	C&SF:CERP Caloosahatchee R. (C-43) Basin ASR Pilot Project	USACE/SFWMD	2000	2005	\$6,000,000	\$0		1.A.4	
	C&SF:CERP Site 1 Impoundment and Aquifer Storage and Recovery Pilot Project	USACE/SFWMD	1999	2002	\$9,000,000	\$900,000		1.A.4	
	C&SF:CERP Wastewater Reuse Technology Pilot Project	USACE/SFWMD	1999	2007	\$30,000,000	\$753,000		1.A.4	
	C&SF: CERP- Loxahatchee National Wildlife Refuge Internal Canal Structures	USACE/SFWMD	2000	2003	\$7,669,000	\$168,000		1.A.4	
	Loxahatchee Slough Land Acquisition	SFWMD	1996	2002	\$21,000,000	\$18,875,000		1.A.4	2.A.1
	C&SF: CERP- Pal-Mar and J.W. Corbett Wildlife Management Area Hydropattern Restoration	USACE/SFWMD	2001	2006	\$10,500,000	\$0		1.A.4	
	Indian River Lagoon	FDEP/SFWMD	1998	TBD	\$147,200,000	\$11,400,000		1.A.4	2.A.1
	Shingle Creek	SFWMD	1987	TBD	TBD	\$1,344,400		1.A.4	
	Kissimmee River (Lower Basin)	SFWMD	1985	2007	***	***		1.A.4	
	Kissimmee River (Upper Basin)	SFWMD	1990	2007	***	***		1.A.4	
	Paradise Run	SFWMD	1998	2001	\$12,281,656	\$8,623,598		1.A.4	2.A.1
	C&SF: CERP- Lake Istokpoga Regulation Schedule	USACE/SFWMD	2000	2001	\$50,000	\$25,000		1.A.4	
	C&SF: CERP- Winsburg Farms Wetland Restoration	USACE	2000	2005	\$14,140,000	\$172,000		1.A.4	
	C&SF: CERP- Seminole Tribe Big Cypress Water Conservation Plan	USACE & Seminoles	2001	2008	\$75,288,000	\$0		1.A.4	1.B.3
	C&SF:CERP Lake Park Restoration	USACE/Lee Co.	1999	2004	\$5,166,000	\$228,000		1.A.4	
	C&SF:CERP Southern Golden Gates Estates Restoration	USACE/SFWMD	1999	2005	\$45,654,000	\$534,000		1.A.4	
	C&SF:CERP-Henderson Creek/Belle Meade Restoration	USACE	2000	2005	\$4,806,000	\$65,000		1.A.4	
	Southern Glades	SFWMD/M-DADE	1964	TBD	TBD	\$13,301,517		1.A.4	
	Corkscrew Regional Mitigation Bank	SFWMD	1995	1999	\$1,159,040	\$1,159,040		1.A.4	2.A.1
	Belle Meade	FDEP	1993	TBD	\$47,700,000	\$32,800,000		1.A.4	2.A.1
	Corkscrew Regional Ecosystem Watershed	FDEP/SFWMD	1991	TBD	\$45,800,000	\$17,300,000		1.A.4	2.A.1
	Fakahatchee Strand	FDEP	1980	TBD	\$24,800,000	\$20,200,000		1.A.4	2.A.1
	Southern Golden Gate Estates	FDEP	1984	TBD	\$148,000,000	\$40,900,000		1.A.4	2.A.1
	McDaniel Ranch Land Acquisition	SFWMD	2000	TBD	TBD	TBD		1.A.4	2.A.3
	Soil Survey for Everglades National Park, Big Cypress, National Preserve & Water Conservation Areas	NRCS	2001	2006	\$5,340,000	\$0		1.A.4	
	Monitoring of Organic Soils in the Everglades	NRCS	1998	2010	\$1,136,000	\$36,000		1.A.4	
	Soil Survey Update for the Everglades Agricultural Area	NRCS	2002	2005	\$1,500,000	\$0		1.A.4	
	C&SF:CERP Everglades Rain Driven Operations	USACE/SFWMD	TBD	TBD	TBD	\$0		1.A.4	
	C&SF: CERP- Big Cypress/L-28 Interceptor Modifications	USACE/SFWMD	2006	2016	\$42,751,000	\$0		1.A.4	1.B.1
	C&SF: CERP - Dade-Broward Levee/Pensucco Wetlands (BB)	USACE/SFWMD	2001	2008	\$18,778,000	\$0		1.A.4	
	Florida Bay and The Florida Keys Feasibility Study	USACE	1999	2004	TBD	TBD		1.A.4	
	Southwest Florida Feasibility Study	USACE	1999	2004	\$6,790,000	\$210,000		1.A.4	1.B.3
	Herbert Hoover Dike Stabilization	USACE/SFWMD	1995	2006	\$248,121,000	\$2,565,000		1.A.4	
	Kissimmee River Restoration Project	USACE/SFWMD	1994	2009	\$518,000,000	\$234,906,000		1.A.4	2.A.3
	Indian River Lagoon Restoration Feasibility Study	USACE/SFWMD	1996	2001	\$6,356,000	\$5,188,000		1.A.4	1.B.3
	Critical Ecosystems Restoration Projects - Ten Mile Creek	USACE/SFWMD	1997	2003	\$30,458,000	\$8,890,000		1.A.4	1.B.3
	North Fork of the New River Restoration	Broward Co.	1997	2003	\$2,336,000	\$1,126,000		1.A.4	2.A.3

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SOUTH FLORIDA ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION TASK FORCE

TABLE 5

PROJECT SUMMARY TABLE

Goals	Project Name	Org.	Start	End	Financial Requirement	Appropriated to Date	Measures & Targets	Primary Objective	Secondary Objectives
	L-8 Canal Water Catchment Area - Loxahatchee Slough Infrastructure Improvements	COWPB	1997	2002	\$32,000,000	\$19,837,000		1.A.4	
	Loxahatchee Slough Ecosystem Restoration	USACE/SFWMD/PBCo.	1997	2000	\$6,850,000	\$6,850,000		1.A.4	2.A.3/2.B.4
	Micosukee Water Resources Management	Micosukee	TBD	TBD	25,200,000	2,100,000		1.A.4	1.B.3
Sub-Goal 1.B	GET THE WATER QUALITY RIGHT								
1.B.1.	STORMWATER TREATMENT AREAS (STA) PROJECTS IN ACRES						ACRES		
	C&SF: CERP - Taylor Creek/Nubbin Slough Reservoir and STA	USACE/SFWMD	2000	2009	*	*	5,000	1.B.1	1.A.1/1.A.4
	C&SF:CERP-Lake Okeechobee Watershed Water Quality Treatment Facilities	USACE/SFWMD	2001	2010	\$62,247,000	\$0	4,375	1.B.1	
	C&SF:CERP-North of Lake Okeechobee Storage Reservoir	USACE/SFWMD	2005	2015	*	*	2,500	1.B.1	1.A.1
	C&SF:CERP Caloosahatchee Backpumping with Stormwater Treatment	USACE/SFWMD	2005	2015	\$82,895,000	\$0	20,000	1.B.1	
	C&SF: CERP- Big Cypress/L-28 Interceptor Modifications	USACE/SFWMD	2006	2016	*	*	1,900	1.B.1	1.A.4
	Everglades Agricultural Area (EAA) / Talisman	SFWM/DOI	1997	1999	\$138,087,114	\$138,087,114	50,719	1.B.1	
	STA-3/4 Works	SFWM	1994	2004	\$195,423,150	\$56,553,028		1.B.1	
	STA-1 West Works and Outflow Pump Station (G-310)	USACE/SFWMD	1994	2000	\$95,042,875	\$73,182,832	6700	1.B.1	
	STA-2 Works and Outflow Pump Station (G-335)	SFWM	1994	2000	\$113,573,117	\$92,089,635	6430	1.B.1	
	STA-5 Works	SFWM	1994	2003	\$53,109,899	\$33,677,773	4118	1.B.1	
	STA-6 (includes sections 1 and 2)	SFWM	1994	2004	\$20,584,401	\$10,188,850	2222	1.B.1	
	C&SF: CERP- C-17 Backpumping and Treatment	USACE/SFWMD	2002	2008	\$20,190,000	\$0	550	1.B.1	
	C&SF: CERP- C-51 Backpumping and Treatment	USACE/SFWMD	2002	2008	\$32,632,000	\$0	600	1.B.1	
	Micosukee Tribe Water Management Area	Micosukee	TBD	TBD	\$42,113,000	\$0		1.B.1	
	C&SF: CERP-C-9 STA and Impoundment	USACE/SFWMD	2001	2007	\$89,146,000	\$0	2500	1.B.1	
	C&SF: CERP- Western C-11 Diversion Impoundment & WCA-3A&B Levee Seepage Management	USACE/SFWMD	2001	2008	\$224,544,000	\$0	1,600	1.B.1	
	C&SF:CERP Central Lake Belt Storage Area	USACE	2012	2036	*	*	640	1.B.1	1.A.1
	C&SF: CERP-Micosukee Tribe Water Management Plan	USACE & Micosukee	2000	2008	\$24,459,000	\$312,000	900	1.B.1	
	C&SF: West Palm Beach Canal (C-51) and STA-1E	USACE/SFWMD	1997	2002	\$240,418,000	\$76,532,000	6,500	1.B.1	
1.B.2.	DEVELOPMENT OF TOTAL MAXIMUM DAILY LOAD (TMDL) PLANS								
	Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) for South Florida	FDEP	2000	TBD	\$3,400,000	\$1,000,000		1.B.2	
1.B.3.	OTHER RELATED WATER QUALITY PROJECTS								
	Lake Okeechobee Sediment Removal Feasibility Study and Pilot Project	SFWM	2000	2003	TBD	\$0		1.B.3	
	Lake Okeechobee Tributary Sediment Removal Pilot Project	SFWM	2000	2002	\$420,000	\$156,100		1.B.3	
	Development of Best Management Practices Related to the Land Application of Residuals and Chicken Manure in the Lake Okeechobee Watershed	SFWM	2000	2003	TBD	TBD		1.B.3	
	C&SF: CERP- Lake Okeechobee Tributary Sediment Dredging	USACE/SFWMD	2001	2005	\$4,700,000	\$0		1.B.3	
	Lake Okeechobee Water Retention/ Phosphorus Removal	USACE/SFWMD	1997	2002	\$16,360,000	\$8,286,000		1.B.3	

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SOUTH FLORIDA ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION TASK FORCE

TABLE 5

PROJECT SUMMARY TABLE

Goals	Project Name	Org.	Start	End	Financial Requirement	Appropriated to Date	Measures & Targets	Primary Objective	Secondary Objectives
	Technical Assistance to Seminole and Miccosukee Indian Reservations	NRCS	1998	2009	\$3,850,000	\$150,000		1.B.3	
	Seminole Tribe Best Management Practices for the Brighton Reservation	Seminoles	1998	2004	\$338,000	\$144,000		1.B.3	
	Seminole Tribe Best Management Practices for the Big Cypress Reservation	Seminoles	1996	2004	\$4,779,000	\$1,911,600		1.B.3	
	Seminole Tribe Comprehensive Surface Water Management System for the Brighton Reservation	Seminoles	1999	2010	*	*		1.B.3	1.A.1
	C&SF: CERP- Seminole Tribe Big Cypress Water Conservation Plan	USACE & Seminoles	2001	2008	*	*		1.B.3	1.A.4
	Seminole Tribe Water Conservation Project for Big Cypress Reservation	Seminoles	2002	2012	*	*		1.B.3	1.A.1
	Everglades Stormwater Program	SFWMD	1998	2006	TBD	\$7,650,000		1.B.3	
	Chapter 298 Districts/Lease 3420 Improvements	SFWMD	1994	2004	\$13,635,079	\$12,020,220		1.B.3	
	STA-1 Inflow and Distribution Works	SFWMD	1994	2002	\$11,662,799	\$9,291,894		1.B.3	
	Indian River Lagoon Restoration Feasibility Study	USACE	1996	2001	*	*		1.B.3	1.A.4
	C&SF: CERP- Lake Worth Lagoon Restoration	USACE/SFWMD	2005	2011	\$2,300,000	\$0		1.B.3	
	Wetland Reserve Program	NRCS	1997	2008	*	*		1.B.3	1.A.1
	BMPs for Agriculture	NRCS	1997	2011	\$65,245,000	\$12,000,000		1.B.3	
	Pollution Prevention	NRCS/FDACS	2001	2005	\$890,000	\$0		1.B.3	
	Urban Mobile Irrigation Lab	NRCS	1998	2011	\$2,860,000	\$360,000		1.B.3	
	Agriculture Land Stewardship	NRCS/FDACS	2001	2012	\$10,920,000	\$0		1.B.3	
	South Florida Water Quality Protection Program	FDEP	1999	TBD	\$564,652	\$454,652		1.B.3	
	New Palm Dairy Land Acquisition	SFWMD	2000	TBD	TBD	TBD		1.B.3	
	Floridan Aquifer Restoration	NRCS	1998	2002	\$1,200,000	\$200,000		1.B.3	
	Outfall (Military) Canal Remediation	AFBCA	1999	2002	TBD	\$1,900,000		1.B.3	
	Critical Projects - Lake Trafford	USACE	1997	2003	\$17,540,000	\$3,672,000		1.B.3	2.A.3
	Critical Projects - Western C-11 Water Quality Treatment	USACE	1997	2002	\$8,957,000	\$1,400,000		1.B.3	
	Southwest Florida Feasibility Study	USACE	1999	2004	*	*		1.B.3	1.A.4
	Comprehensive Integrated Water Quality Plan	USACE	1999	2006	TBD	TBD		1.B.3	
	Everglades National Park Water & Wastewater	NPS	1997	TBD	\$38,491,000	\$5,954,000		1.B.3	
	Critical Ecosystems Restoration Projects - Ten Mile Creek	USACE/SFWMD	1997	2003	*	*		1.B.3	1.A.4
	Miccosukee Water Resources Management	Miccosukee	1997	TBD	*	*		1.B.3	1.A.4
Goal 2.	RESTORE, PRESERVE AND PROTECT NATURAL HABITATS AND SPECIES								
Sub-Goal 2.A.	RESTORE, PRESERVE AND PROTECT NATURAL HABITATS								
2.A.1.	HABITAT PROTECTION LAND ACQUISITION PROJECTS								
	Water Conservation Areas 1,2, and 3	SFWMD	1948	2010	\$18,050,000	\$10,250,000	862,800	2.A.1	
	East Everglades Addition to Everglades National Park	NPS	1990	2000	\$113,149,000	\$113,149,000	109,504	2.A.1	
	Complete Land Acquisition for Biscayne National Park	NPS	1998	2002	\$2,900,000	\$430,000	2,002	2.A.1	
	Miami-Dade County Archipelago	FDEP	1994	TBD	\$9,900,000	\$8,200,000	856	2.A.1	

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	Florida Keys Ecosystem	FDEP	1992	TBD	\$71,000,000	\$31,100,000	7,611	2.A.1	
	Coupon Bight/ Key Deer Big Pine Key	USFWS	1985	TBD	\$44,900,000	\$11,800,000	3,452	2.A.1	
	North Key Largo Hammocks	FDEP	1983	TBD	\$7,900,000	\$4,800,000	4,508	2.A.1	
	Fisheating Creek	SFWMD/FDEP	1999	TBD	\$163,200,000	\$46,300,000	168,360	2.A.1	
	Atlantic Ridge Ecosystem	FDEP/SFWMD	1995	TBD	\$78,000,000	\$31,900,000	12,514	2.A.1	
	Indian River Lagoon	FDEP	1998	TBD	*	*	5,136	2.A.1	1.A.4
	Juno Hills	FDEP	1994	TBD	\$19,400,000	\$15,000,000	440	2.A.1	
	Loxahatchee River Land Acquisition	SFWMD	1984	2001	\$11,927,120	\$11,927,120	1,936	2.A.1	
	Loxahatchee Slough Land Acquisition	SFWMD	1996	2002	*	*	15,200	2.A.1	1.A.4
	North Fork St Lucie River	FDEP/SFWMD	1988	TBD	\$27,900,000	\$3,400,000	3,800	2.A.1	
	North Savannas	SFWMD	1997	2002	\$5,000,000	\$1,100,000	930	2.A.1	
	Pal-Mar	FDEP/SFWMD	1992	TBD	\$19,900,000	\$10,100,000	35,435	2.A.1	
	South Fork St. Lucie River Land Acquisition	SFWMD	1995	1996	\$2,480,000	\$2,480,000	184	2.A.1	
	Allapattah Flats/Ranch	FDEP	1997	TBD	*	*	34,221	2.A.1	1.A.1
	Rotenberger/Holey Land Tract	FDEP	1984	TBD	*	*	79,170	2.A.1	1.A.4
	Cayo Costa	FDEP	1980	TBD	\$26,800,000	\$23,600,000	1,932	2.A.1	
	Charlotte Harbor Flatwoods	FDEP	1986	TBD	\$50,500,000	\$34,900,000	44,755	2.A.1	
	Caloosahatchee Ecoscape	FDEP	1998	TBD	\$18,100,000	\$0	15,391	2.A.1	
	Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem	FDEP	1992	TBD	\$25,200,000	\$19,100,000	12,770	2.A.1	
	Upper Lakes Basin Watershed	SFWMD	1995	2002	\$38,100,000	\$19,650,000	43,500	2.A.1	
	Kissimmee Prairie	FDEP	1996	1997	*	*	38,282	2.A.1	1.A.3
	Catfish Creek	FDEP	1990	TBD	\$22,200,000	\$9,070,000	10,609	2.A.1	
	Parker-Poinciana	SFWMD	1996	TBD	TBD	TBD	1,970	2.A.1	
	Pineland Site Complex	FDEP	1996	TBD	\$2,000,000	\$280,000	250	2.A.1	3
	Osceola Pine Savannas	FDEP	1995	TBD	\$30,100,000	\$0	42,291	2.A.1	
	Barfield Farms	SFWMD	1998	TBD	TBD	TBD	1,367	2.A.1	
	Cypress Creek/Trail Ridge	SFWMD	1997	TBD	TBD	TBD	13,788	2.A.1	
	Corkscrew Regional Mitigation Bank	SFWMD	1995	1999	*	*	661	2.A.1	1.A.4
	Dupuis Reserve	SFWMD	1985	1986	\$23,016,601	\$23,016,601	21,875	2.A.1	
	Lake Walk-In-Water	SFWMD	1995	TBD	TBD	\$3,950,000	4,615	2.A.1	
	Nicodemus Slough	SFWMD	1981	1988	\$1,744,500	\$1,744,500	2,219	2.A.1	
	Six Mile Cypress	SFWMD	1987	TBD	TBD	\$1,975,321	1,741	2.A.1	
	South Savannas	FDEP/SFWMD	1981	TBD	TBD	\$16,522,480	6,046	2.A.1	
	Tibet-Butler Preserve	SFWMD	1998	1999	\$3,601,900	\$3,601,900	439	2.A.1	
	Belle Meade	FDEP	1993	TBD	*	*	27,200	2.A.1	1.A.4
	Big Cypress National Preserve Addition	NPS	1997	2004	\$49,560,000	\$49,560,000	6,113	2.A.1	
	Big Cypress National Preserve Private Inholdings**	NPS	1998	2010	\$207,061,269	\$184,961,000	878	2.A.1	
	Corkscrew Regional Ecosystem Watershed	FDEP	1991	TBD	*	*	59,008	2.A.1	1.A.4
	Fakahatchee Strand	FDEP	1980	TBD	*	*	80,231	2.A.1	1.A.4
	Southern Golden Gate Estates	FDEP	1984	TBD	*	*	57,200	2.A.1	1.A.4
	Dade County Training Jetport	NPS	2000	2003	\$0	\$0	24,000	2.A.1	
	Twelve Mile Slough	SFWMD	1998	2001	\$3,300,000	\$3,300,000	3,300	2.A.1	
	Rookery Bay	FDEP	1980	TBD	\$46,240,000	\$46,200,000	18,532	2.A.1	

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*** See Kissimmee River Restoration Project Data Sheet pg. 90

July 21, 2000

SOUTH FLORIDA ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION TASK FORCE

TABLE 5

PROJECT SUMMARY TABLE

Goals	Project Name	Org.	Start	End	Financial Requirement	Appropriated to Date	Measures & Targets	Primary Objective	Secondary Objectives
	Estero Bay	FDEP	1985	TBD	TBD	\$40,100,000	16,740	2.A.1	
	Okaloacoochee Slough	FDEP/SFWMD	1996	TBD	\$21,300,000	\$20,000,000	37,210	2.A.1	
	South Florida Multi-Species Recovery Plan	USFWS	1994	2010	\$329,950,000	\$118,410,000		2.A.1	2.B.4
	Paradise Run	SFWMD	1998	2001	*	*	4,265	2.A.1	1.A.4
2.A.2.	CORAL REEF PROTECTION PROJECTS								
	Planning and Implementation of the Tortugas Ecological Reserve	NOAA	1998	2004	TBD	\$0		2.A.2	
2.A.3.	OTHER NATURAL HABITAT PROJECTS								
	Modified Water Deliveries to Everglades National Park	NPS	1990	2003	*	*		2.A.3	1.A.3
	C&SF: CERP- Protect and Enhance Existing Wetland Systems along LNWR (Strazzulla Tract)	USACE/SFWMD	2001	2007	\$52,772,000	\$0		2.A.3	
	C&SF:CERP Environmental Water Supply Deliveries to the Caloosahatchee Estuary	USACE/SFWMD	TBD	TBD	TBD	\$0		2.A.3	
	C&SF:CERP Environmental Water Supply Deliveries to the St. Lucie Estuary	USACE/SFWMD	TBD	TBD	TBD	\$0		2.A.3	
	Kissimmee River Restoration Project	USACE/SFWMD	1994	2009	*	*		2.A.3	1.A.4
	East Coast Buffer/Water Preserve Areas	FDEP	1994	TBD	*	*		2.A.3	1.A.4
	New River Forest Restoration Project	Broward	1997	TBD	*	*		2.A.3	2.B.4
	Big Cypress National Preserve Mineral Rights	NPS	2000	2003	TBD	\$0		2.A.3	
	Critical Projects - Lake Trafford	USACE	1997	2003	*	*		2.A.3	1.B.3
	McDaniel Ranch Land Acquisition	SFWMD	2000	TBD	*	*		2.A.3	1.A.4
	WCA-2A Regulation Schedule Review	USACE	1998	2001	\$500,000	\$300,000		2.A.3	
	Miami-Dade County Environmentally Endangered Lands Program	Dade	1991	TBD	\$56,074,406	\$25,749,000		2.A.3	
	C&SF:CERP Restoration of pineland and hardwood hammocks in C-111 Basin	USACE	2000	2006	\$600,000	\$0		2.A.3	
	North Fork of the New River Restoration	Broward	1997	2003	*	*		2.A.3	1.A.4
	West Palm Beach Wetland Reclamation Project	COWPB	1996	2001	\$24,600,000	\$21,100,000		2.A.3	3
	Loxahatchee Slough Ecosystem Restoration	PBCo.	1997	2000	*	*		2.A.3	1.A.4/2.B.4
Sub-Goal 2.B.	CONTROL INVASIVE PLANTS								
2.B.1.	INVASIVE EXOTIC PLANT MANAGEMENT PLAN DEVELOPMENT								
	Prepare management plans for top 20 south Florida exotic pest plants	NEWTT	2001	2011	\$600,000	\$0		2.B.1	
2.B.2.	EXOTIC SPECIES MAINTENANCE CONTROL PROJECTS								
	Achieve "Maintenance Control" status for Brazilian Pepper, Melaleuca, Australian pine and Old world climbing fern in all natural areas statewide by 2020	NEWTT	2002	2020	\$100,000,000	\$0		2.B.2	
	Integration of Federal, State, and Local Agency Invasive Exotic Control Programs into Florida-wide Strategy	FDEP	2000	2005	TBD	\$76,418,000		2.B.2	
2.B.3.	INVASIVE EXOTIC PLANTS PREVENTION PLAN DEVELOPMENT								
	Complete an Invasive Exotics Plant Prevention, Early Detection and Eradication Plan by 2005	NEWTT	2001	2004	\$5,000,000	\$0		2.B.3	

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SOUTH FLORIDA ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION TASK FORCE

TABLE 5

PROJECT SUMMARY TABLE

Goals	Project Name	Org.	Start	End	Financial Requirement	Appropriated to Date	Measures & Targets	Primary Objective	Secondary Objectives
2.B.4	OTHER RELATED EXOTIC SPECIES PROJECTS								
	Hole-in-the-Donut	NPS	1994	2017	\$75,000,000	\$11,582,000	6,000	2.B.4	
	Melaleuca Control (Critical) Big Cypress National Preserve	NPS	1998	2005	\$1,400,000	\$1,050,000	150 sq. miles	2.B.4	
	Everglades National Park Exotic Control Program	NPS	2001	TBD	TBD	\$0	650,000	2.B.4	
	Estero Bay Aquatic Preserve and Buffer Reserve Enhancement and Exotic Removal Project	FDEP	1998	2004	\$1,350,000	\$1,020,000	732	2.B.4	
	South Florida Multi-Species Recovery Plan	USFWS	1994	2010	*	*		2.B.4	2.A.1
	New River Forest Restoration Project	Broward	1997	TBD	\$2,220,000	\$520,000	30	2.B.4	2.A.3
	Exotic Species Removal	Seminoles	1998	2010	\$988,000	\$228,000	80	2.B.4	
	Exotic Pest Plant Controls in South Florida Ecosystems	ARS	1998	2006	\$10,317,000	\$1,190,000		2.B.4	
	C&SF:CERP- Melaleuca Eradication Project and other Exotic Plants	USACE	2006	2011	\$5,772,000	\$0		2.B.4	
	Melaleuca Quarantine Facility	USDA/ARS	1997	2003	\$5,000,000	\$1,000,000		2.B.4	
	Loxahatchee Slough Ecosystem Restoration	PBCo.	1997	2000	*	*		2.B.4	1.A.4/2.A.3
GOAL 3.	FOSTER COMPATIBILITY								
SAMPLE	PROJECTS								
	Regional Water Supply Plans	SFWMD	1999	TBD	TBD	TBD		3	
	South Biscayne Bay Watershed Management Plan	Miami-Dade	1999	2002	\$6,400,000	\$4,900,000		3	
	Agriculture and Rural Area Study	Miami-Dade	2000	2001	\$1,100,000	\$400,000		3	
	Critical Projects - Florida Keys Carrying Capacity	USACE/DCA	1997	2001	\$5,500,000	\$3,739,000		3	
	C&SF:CERP Change Coastal Wellfield Operations	USACE/SFWMD	TBD	TBD	TBD	\$0		3	
	C&SF:CERP Lower East Coast Utility Water Conservation	USACE/SFWMD	1999	2036	TBD	\$0		3	
	Miami River Dredging Project	USACE	TBD	TBD	TBD	\$0		3	
	Pineland Site Complex	FDEP	1996	TBD	*	*		3	2.A.1
	Eastward HO! Brownfields Partnership	SFRPC	1998	2010	TBD	\$13,200,000		3	
	Palm Beach County Freshwater Chain-of-Lakes Project	PBCo.	1998	2003	\$6,813,000	\$1,820,000		3	
	West Palm Beach Wetland Reclamation Project	COWPB	1996	2001	*	*		3	2.A.3
OTHER	RESTORATION PROJECTS								
	Enhance the NPS South Florida Ecosystem Restoration Implementation Program	NPS	1999	TBD	TBD	TBD			
	C&SF: CERP- Lake Okeechobee and Hillsboro Site1 ASR Pilot	USACE			\$27,000,000	\$0			
	C&SF: CERP- Miami-Dade County Water Supply	USACE			\$76,668,000	\$0			
	Kissimmee Chain of lakes Drawdown/Restoration Project	FWC	1999	2010	\$23,000,000	\$0			
	Lake Tohopekaliga Wetland Acquisition	FWC	1998	2000	\$10,000,000	\$0			
	Economic Analysis of Agricultural Land and Water Management	USDA	1997	2002	\$1,845,000	\$0			
	Lake Istokpoga Ecosystem Restoration and Management	FWC	1998	2002	\$17,325,000	\$5,155,000			
	Winsberg Wetlands Water Reclamation Project	PBCo.	1999	2003	\$14,500,000	\$3,000,000			
	Extension/Public Information to Support Ecosystem Restoration in C-111 Basin	UF/IFAS	1998	2004	\$250,000	\$81,000			

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SOUTH FLORIDA ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION TASK FORCE

TABLE 5

PROJECT SUMMARY TABLE

Goals	Project Name	Org.	Start	End	Financial Requirement	Appropriated to Date	Measures & Targets	Primary Objective	Secondary Objectives
	Eastward Ho! Corridor Rival Development Trends Fiscal Impact Analysis (DCA)	FDCA	1997	1998	\$150,000	\$150,000			
	South Florida Community-Urban Resources Partnership Ecosystem Restoration Project	USDA	1998	2000	\$2,000,000	\$1,020,000			
	South Miami-Dade Stormwater Treatment and Distribution Area Demonstration Project	Dade	1996	2001	\$2,136,000	\$2,136,000			
	Big Pine and No Name Keys Multi-Species Habitat Conservation Plan	FDCA	1999	2000	\$300,000	\$200,000			

LEGEND

Project ID #

- CE = Central Everglades**
- CERP = Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan**
- ECP = Everglades Construction Project**
- FK = Florida Keys**
- GL = Greater Lake Okeechobee**
- KV = Kissimmee Valley**
- SE = Southeast Coast**
- SW = Southwest Coast and Big Cypress**
- TS = Total System**

Goals, Sub-Goals & Objectives

- GOAL 1 = GET THE WATER RIGHT**
 - Sub-Goal 1.A = GET THE HYDROLOGY RIGHT (Quantity, Timing & Distribution)**
 - 1.A.1 = Surface Water Storage Reservoir Projects in Acre-Feet**
 - 1.A.2 = Aquifer Storage and Recovery (ASR) Projects in Billion Gallons per Day (BGD)**
 - 1.A.3 = Projects Removing Barriers to Sheetflow in Miles**
 - 1.A.4 = Other Related Hydrology Projects**
 - Sub-Goal 1.B = GET THE WATER QUALITY RIGHT**
 - 1.B.1 = Stormwater Treatment Area (STA) Projects in Acres**
 - 1.B.2 = Development of Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) Plans**
 - 1.B.3 = Other Related Water Quality Projects**
- GOAL 2 = RESTORE, PRESERVE & PROTECT NATURAL HABITATS & SPECIES**
 - Sub-Goal 2.A = RESTORE, PRESERVE AND PROTECT NATURAL HABITATS**
 - 2.A.1 = Acres of Land Acquired for Habitat Protection**
 - 2.A.2 = Coral Reef Protection Projects**
 - 2.A.3 = Other Related Natural Habitat Restoration, Preservation and Protection Projects**
 - Sub-Goal 2.B = CONTROL INVASIVE PLANTS**
 - 2.B.1 = Invasive Exotic Plant Species Management Plan Development**
 - 2.B.2 = Exotic Species Maintenance Control Projects**
 - 2.B.3 = Invasive Exotic Plant Prevention Plan Development**
- Goal 3 = FOSTER COMPATIBILITY**
 - Sample Projects**

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Appendix B

South Florida Ecosystem Restoration Working Group



Fiscal Year 2002 Cross-Cut Budget- Working Group Roster

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Fiscal Year 2002 Cross-Cut Budget- Working Group Roster

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Fiscal Year 2002 Cross-Cut Budget- Working Group Roster

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Cross-Cut Budget FY 2002

South Florida Ecosystem Restoration Program

Acknowledgements

Governmental Agencies and Entities of the South Florida Ecosystem Restoration Task Force and Working Group who have provided budget information for inclusion in this edition of the Cross-Cut Budget are listed below:

Federal:

- United States Department of Agriculture
- United States Department of Army
- United States Environmental Protection Agency
- United States Department of Commerce
- United States Department of the Interior

State:

- Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services
- Florida Department of Community Affairs
- Florida Department of Environmental Protection
- Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission
- Florida Department of Transportation
- South Florida Water Management District
- Executive Office of the Governor of Florida

Cross-Cut Budget FY 2002

South Florida Ecosystem Restoration Program

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