RESTORE Act Implementation Stakeholders Meeting December 15, 2012 E.O. Wilson Center Participants Worksheets

Watershed Perdido and Pensacola Bay Watershed	 Kinds Of Projects Land acquisition Stormwater runoff and treatment; Waste Treatment Sea grasses Water quality monitoring Habitat assessment and river/stream quality Brownfield redevelopment 	 Multi-County /Regional Ecological Restoration Projects Erosion control, Native plant replanting, Shoreline stabilization Watershed BMP's removal of septic tanks Oyster reef restoration create walkable communities that reduce energy use/ help avoid sprawl
1	 Stormwater runoff and treatment; Waste Treatment Sea grasses Water quality monitoring Habitat assessment and river/stream quality 	 Native plant replanting, Shoreline stabilization Watershed BMP's removal of septic tanks Oyster reef restoration create walkable communities that reduce

Watershed	Kinds Of Projects	Multi-County /Regional Ecological Restoration Projects
Santa Rosa/Blackwater	 Land acquisition Stormwater runoff and treatment Waste Treatment Sea grasses Erosion Control/Riparian zone restoration Invasive species monitoring and control Public access control and management along rivers, creeks, bays Local education centers (like EO Wilson) 	 Land protection in key watersheds, such as Wolfe Creek Forest Along major river corridors. military base buffering component. projects that have other matches Yellow River Ravines (managed by Florida Forest Service) in Santa Rosa and Okaloosa Counties). PSA's on how to be a good steward to wetlands, rivers, creeks, and the gulf

Watershed

Choctawhatchee

Kinds Of Projects

- Land acquisition
- Projects that directly benefit listed species and rare species
- Stormwater runoff and treatment:
- Waste Treatment
- Sea grasses
- Coastal lake preservation
- Land acquisition for west Bay to Apalachicola National Forest
- Saving the entire Choctawhatchee drainage system
- Enhancement of recreational access
- Treatment of unstable gullies and unpaved roads especially stream crossing to reduce sediment loads
- Increase cost-share \$ available to get livestock out of and away from waterways to reduce nutrients.
- Upgrading of WWT facilities to reduce nutrient loading to river system and Bay.
- Long-term support for protection/ restoration depends upon people connecting with the resource – water access is poor in upper watershed – improvement needed.
- Knight Trust Choct. River and Bay Watershed
- Removal/ remediation of illegal sea walls and/ or exposed structures forward of CCC Line
- Protection for fisheries Destin Harbor
- Purchase of land to provide buffer zones for FL Black Bear
- Connect the protected lands with Eglin AFB with wildlife connector's (ex. Nokusee)
- A middle school program to teach young adolescents about programs like the South Walton Conservation and Development Plan

Multi-County /Regional Ecological Restoration Projects

- Bay restoration and land acquisition to connect with West Bay and Apalachicola National Forest.
- Choctawhatchee-West Bay Conservation Area (~85,000 acres) would protect both Choctawhatchee Bay and West Bay/ St. Andrews Bay watersheds and estuaries (a West Bay NWR);
- West Bay to Apalachicola River/ Estuary
 large conservation area (~200,000 acres); and
- Flint Rock Tract 22,000 acres Wakulla/ Jefferson Counties/ St. Marks NWR Addition
- Septic tank conversion to sewer in waterfront communities/ properties
- Restoration of native fish population
- Preservation of bird nesting areas
- Create an environmental forensics lab for local environmental non-profits to utilize (to include equipment, lab techs, water soil and air sampling units, and consultation services).
- Restoration begins with education, so this should be first priority, then water quality, land and wildlife conservation, sustainable building
- Active monitoring of the health of the coastal lakes and measures to retain their good health.
- Discourage or prohibit seawalls go to more living shorelines
- Heavy metals analysis formulate solution (e.g. mercury)
- Shoreline restoration upland buffers
- ferry system to connect coastal communities to a jitney system to run along beach roads and to ferry landings could reduce congestion and carbon foot
- Research Institute, particularly in biology and in ecosystem protection and restoration.

Watershed	Kinds Of Projects	Multi-County /Regional Ecological
St. Andrews Bay	 Land acquisition/ beach access Stormwater runoff and treatment Waste Treatment/ replace septic tanks with sewer Sea grasses/ oysters/ scallops/ sea turtles – species specific projects Water Quality monitoring Shoreline restoration Air Quality – replace coal with natural gas Education – k-16, outreach, state and county parks Ecosystem monitoring and restoration – fisheries, SAV, shoreline restoration, etc. Trails – build pedestrian and bike trails – FL trails, along bays and rivers, in state/ county parks Watershed species counts on populations monitoring and reporting systems Public school education programs on importance of watershed and Gulf systems (incorporating trial systems and 	 Multi-County /Regional Ecological Restoration Projects Land acquisition in West Bay Sector Land acquisition in East Bay Sector Seagrass Restoration and monitoring Stormwater Plan development and implementation removal of septic tanks Living shoreline/ oyster restoration Erosion control oysters/ scallops/ sea turtles – species specific projects Regional WQ monitoring council that guides communication and analyzes samples and data and writes reports. Regional trail system the links Escambia County to Wakulla County and creates corridors along bays and river and inland waters for conservation. Convert coal power plants to natural gas from Pensacola to Tallahassee. Counties put \$ into trust fund to fund long term ecological monitoring – this would be regional citizen – science institutes in each county.
	watershed and Gulf systems	

Watershed	Kinds Of Projects	Multi-County /Regional Ecological
		Restoration Projects
St. Marks and Wakulla	 Land acquisition Stormwater runoff and treatment Waste Treatment Sea grass restoration Plug drainage ditches and reestablish wetlands Reduce strormwater discharge to watershed More freshwater discharge in Bay and Estuaries from Apalachicola River. Conduct more studies of low flow effect and funding lawsuits Effects of low flows in river on fish, shrimp, oysters, grass, etc. Tallahassee/ Leon/ Wakulla comprehensive waste water treatment management in Wakulla Springs watershed. Beach Restoration in Franklin County particularly Alligator Point and Bald Pt. 	 Land acquisition Expansion of St. Marks's National Wildlife Refuge with willing sellers St. Marks NWR 16,000+ acres. Boundary Expansion Plan, Unit Management Plan, (already approved). Only need money Acquisition would include Longleaf Pine Forest Restoration Convert outdated inefficient septic systems to modern state of the art municipal/ county waste water treatment systems. Stormwater runoff and treatment Waste Treatment Sea grass restoration Dixie Co.: 46,500 Acres-WMD-State-Fed Ranked project- this is CE/ working forest project developed with Dixie Co BOCC Shorebird and turtle nest habitat / nest protection – Cleaning old dock, boats, buildings from coast line area, old storm damaged properties are still not cleaned up. Develop a coastal conservation management plan that becomes an adopted part of the coastal element under CH 163 (would give legal authority to their plan). Adopt a public participation plan for input on the selected projects recommended by the state.