



**NATHANIEL PRYOR REED
A LIFE OF PUBLIC SERVICE
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The Early Years: Mr. Reed was born in New York and raised in Connecticut. He spent much of his childhood wintering in Hobe Sound, Florida, once noting that he'd "waded every inch of the Indian River." He graduated with his B.A. from Trinity College in 1955, going on to serve as an officer in the U.S. Air Force military intelligence system in Europe, North Africa and the Middle East until 1959. He returned to his beloved Hobe Sound in 1960, serving as Vice President and then President of the Hobe Sound Company until 1971. Thanks to his parents' vision, hundreds of acres of Jupiter Island wilderness were preserved as this community was developed. Mr. Reed was actively involved in securing the range of land donations and sales that created the Nature Conservancy's Blowing Rocks Preserve and the Hobe Sound National Wildlife Refuge, both on Jupiter Island.

Public Service in Florida Government

Protecting Historical and Archeological Resources: Mr. Reed began his active public service career in Florida in 1962. During this period, policies regarding the issuance of salvage and treasure leases in Florida's territorial waters were coming under increased scrutiny as private salvagers commandeered treasures from Spanish galleons sunken off the coast of Florida.

In November of 1961, Key West Representative Bernie C. Papy and concerned citizens requested that the Governor and Cabinet sitting as the Florida Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund cease issuing such leases to private treasure hunters. In 1962, Democratic Governor Farris Bryant appointed Mr. Reed Chairman of the Florida Board of Antiquities, a precursor to today's Bureau of Archives, History and Records Management in the Florida Department of State. During his two years of service, Mr. Reed began the process of evaluating the state's existing leases to develop a more equitable process. In 1965, the legislature passed legislation to address some of the identified problems, followed by more sweeping reform legislation in 1967.

Fighting Dredging and Filling of Florida Waters: In 1967, Republican Gov. Claude R. Kirk, Jr. appointed Mr. Reed as the state's first Governor's Environmental Counsel (and the nation's first environmental advisor to a governor), a position he would hold until 1971. For his considerable work, he accepted compensation in the amount of \$1 per year. According to Michael Grunwald, *Washington Post* reporter and author of *The Swamp*, "Kirk rarely started out on the green side of an issue, but thanks to Reed and the new politics of the environment, he usually ended up there."

As governor-elect, Kirk initially supported a plan to create a new city, "Islandia," out of dredge-and-fill islands in Biscayne Bay. Mr. Reed arranged for the incoming new governor to take his fiancée on a sailing trip in the Florida Keys, accompanied by a Marine Patrol officer who had been briefed to convince the Governor of the uniqueness of Biscayne Bay. Upon his return, Gov. Kirk came out against Islandia, and the project was never completed. Also thanks to Mr. Reed's urging, Gov. Kirk supported the 1967 Rendell Act, which for the first time required that the environmental impacts of dredge-and-fill projects be taken into account. Mr. Reed also convinced Gov. Kirk to deny applications for numerous dredge-and-fill permits on state-owned wetlands, resulting in a 90 percent drop by the end of his administration.

Protecting Air and Water Quality: When Gov. Kirk took office, untreated sewage was being dumped into the Gulf and Atlantic at a rate of 100 million gallons a day. At Mr. Reed's urging, Gov. Kirk quickly championed the 1967 Florida Air and Water Pollution Control Act, creating a board and permitting process to address air and water pollution discharges. The following year he appointed Mr. Reed to the Florida Board of Pollution Control.

In response to a drought in 1967, Mr. Reed convinced Gov. Kirk to open the floodgates to allow water to flow through the Everglades ecosystem. While largely a symbolic act (there wasn't sufficient water to really make a difference), this helped establish the concept that the needs of the environment should be considered as well residential and agricultural interests.

In 1969, Gov. Kirk named Mr. Reed Chair of the new Department of Air and Water Pollution Control, which evolved into today's Department of Environmental Protection. During his two-year tenure, Mr. Reed chaired extensive hearings across the state to set water quality standards and create air quality regions in the state. Mr. Reed soon began ordering industrial and municipal polluters to treat their waste, urging communities to raise taxes to fund the sewage treatment projects. He drafted the state's water quality standards, outlawing discharges that would change the flora or fauna of a receiving body of water.

Opposing the Florida Jetport: During Gov. Kirk's administration, Mr. Reed played a key role as liaison between state and federal authorities on several nationally significant projects with serious environmental ramifications. In 1968,

construction began on the massive Florida Jetport, 50 miles west of downtown Miami in Big Cypress Swamp. The plans were for the largest airport in the world—encompassing 39 square miles of marshland, with a takeoff or landing every 30 seconds--to be sited adjacent to Everglades National Park. The proposal also included a high speed rail link to Miami and foresaw the development of a new community of 150,000 residents. State permits and federal funds were soon secured for the project, and construction commenced.

Outraged at the damage being wrought to the Everglades ecosystem, environmentalists began a grassroots campaign to halt the project. Gov. Kirk initially supported the Jetport as an economic development strategy, but after a flyover of the construction site in 1969, Mr. Reed played a key role in convincing Gov. Kirk to temporarily halt construction on the project and reevaluate his position. By the fall of 1969, Florida environmentalists launched an educational campaign to convince the public in Florida and across the nation of the threats of the proposed jetport.

Meanwhile, Mr. Reed worked to persuade federal officials to permanently halt the project. Even though the U.S. Department of Transportation and Federal Aviation Administration supported the Jetport, Mr. Reed convinced Department of Interior officials of the environmental damage the project would cause. In his New Year's Day message, President Nixon's declared 1970 the year of the environment. Later that month, Gov. Kirk and Mr. Reed met with President Nixon and other top administration officials, where the President announced he was withdrawing funding for the project and signed the Florida Jetport Pact. The remote jetport site is now used to train airline pilots on takeoffs and landings.

The Cross-Florida Barge Canal: Mr. Reed strongly supported Marjorie Carr's efforts to halt the Cross-Florida Canal Project, a decades-old proposal to slice through the aquifer to link the Atlantic Ocean with the Gulf of Mexico. Concerned about the impacts of the project on the water quality of the Ocklawaha River Valley and its unique ecosystem, Mr. Reed used his state and federal connections to assist with these efforts. In the first major defeat of an Army Corps of Engineers project, in 1971, President Richard Nixon signed an executive order suspending further work on the Barge Canal. When halted, approximately \$74 million had been spent on acquiring the land and construction, and the project was one-third complete.

Protecting Biscayne Bay and Other Environmental Initiatives: When Florida Power and Light (FP & L) began planning for the Turkey Point Nuclear Power Plant near Biscayne Bay National Park, Mr. Reed advised Gov. Kirk to ask for federal intervention on the never-before addressed issue of thermal pollution. In response the Interior Department convened a state-federal water pollution conference on the issue, bringing in leading scientists. When FP & L refused to modify its plans the Department brought suit, ultimately reaching a settlement

whereby FP & L built cooling systems to eliminate damaging discharge from its nuclear power plants.

In addition to these major projects, Mr. Reed was also involved in other efforts to protect the environment. In honor of the first Earth Day in 1970, Mr. Reed chartered a plane so he could speak at University rallies in Tallahassee, Jacksonville, Gainesville, Tampa and Miami. Mr. Reed also played a role in the purchase of 22 new state parks and wilderness areas, including Baggs State Park (and the Cape Florida Light House) and helping to lay the foundation for state acquisition of Fakahatchee Strand State Park. Just before he left office, Gov. Kirk presented Mr. Reed, along with Marjorie Carr, Art Marshall and others, with the first Governor's Conservation Awards.

When Reubin Askew became Governor in 1971, lifelong Republican Nathaniel Reed thought he would be asked to step down as environmental advisor. Gov. Askew instead asked Mr. Reed to stay on for at least two more years. One of Mr. Reed's first actions was to find a paper mill in Gov. Askew's hometown of Pensacola in violation of the state's new pollution regulations.

Public Service in Washington, D.C.

Protecting Wildlife – The Endangered Species Act: In 1971, Mr. Reed accepted President Richard Nixon's invitation to serve at the national level. Mr. Reed became Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Fish, Wildlife and National Parks, a position he would continue to serve under President Gerald Ford until 1977. In that capacity, Mr. Reed played an instrumental role in banning the use of DDT, before it created a "silent spring."

Mr. Reed was involved in drafting and passage of one of the nation's most broad-reaching environmental laws, the Endangered Species Act of 1973. He served as the administration's main witness before multiple congressional committees. He also played a leading role in the protection of Bald and Golden eagles, and laid the foundation for the Alaska Land Act which ultimately would preserve over 100 million acres of national parks, wildlife refuges, and additions to the national forests.

On the international front, he negotiated with the Danish Government for the first substantial reduction in the Greenland Atlantic salmon catch. He also played a key role in securing American passage of the 1973 Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), which he called the "'Magna Carta' for wildlife."

Creating the Big Cypress National Preserve: While Assistant Secretary, Mr. Reed's commitment to the interests of Florida remained strong. He retained a fulltime aide to address Florida environmental issues, including the Cross Florida Barge Canal and Big Cypress Preserve. Mr. Reed strongly supported creation of

the Big Cypress National Preserve, an area the size of the state of Delaware that had been slated to house the ill-fated Florida Jetport. In 1972, Mr. Reed helped convince President Nixon to declare federal protection for the Big Cypress Swamp.

Governor Askew secured passage of Florida's Big Cypress Conservation Act in 1973, authorizing \$40 million of state bonds toward purchase of Big Cypress. With his position at the U.S. Department of the Interior, Mr. Reed helped leverage this to secure \$150 million in federal funds to complete the purchase in 1974, creating the Big Cypress National Preserve. Tensions ran high over this project, with a local developer putting up posters along the Tamiami Trail saying that "God would reward any man who accidentally shot (conservationist) Joe Browder, Nathaniel Reed, or Bob Graham."

Creation of the Preserve helped ensure more protection for the greater Everglades ecosystem. With a growing recognition of the impacts of poorly planned development on Big Cypress Swamp and the Everglades, Mr. Reed began calling for regional planning, including "enforceable land use programs that protect the environment while allowing the private owner use of his land."

Public Service as a Private Citizen

Protecting the Everglades: Mr. Reed's environmentalism is rooted in the Everglades. The Central and South Florida Flood Control Project (C&SF) was established in 1947 to construct flood control systems in the Everglades. Between the 1950s and 1971, the C&SF built 1,400 miles of canals and levees throughout South Florida. Increasingly concerned about the Army Corps of Engineers and state drainage projects, Mr. Reed became an articulate and outspoken critic of impacts of these projects on the greater Everglades ecosystem, launching his lifelong passion for protecting and restoring that iconic landscape.

Upon returning to Florida after serving the as Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Presidents Nixon and Ford, Mr. Reed continued his longstanding tradition of public service. In 1978, Democratic Governor Bob Graham appointed Mr. Reed to serve on the Governing Board of the South Florida Water Management District, a highly controversial move as the board at that time was dominated by sugar and development interests. Gov. Graham would later note, "Nat Reed was the acknowledged leader of a new wave of Floridians who fundamentally transformed the environmental culture, values and public policies of the state from 1967 to the mid 1970s." At the urging of Mr. Reed, Gov. Graham went on to systematically replace Governing Board members with individuals more supportive of Everglades' restoration efforts. Mr. Reed was reappointed by Republican Governor Bob Martinez and Democratic Governor Lawton Chiles.

Mr. Reed served on the Board for 14 years, passionately advocating for Everglades protection and restoration. He continually emphasized the need to end outdated drainage practices and mismanagement of water. During his tenure, the board faced issues related to the vast interconnected ecosystem including Biscayne Bay, the Everglades, Lake Okeechobee, the Kissimmee River, and the St. Lucie and Caloosahatchee Rivers.

While on the Board, Mr. Reed worked closely with Gov. Graham on the 1983 "Save Our Everglades" campaign, which had the ambitious goal that by 2000, the Everglades would be restored as closely as possible to its pre-drainage state. Projects included dechannelization of portions of the Kissimmee River, restoring sheet flow through key tracts in the Everglades Agricultural Area (EAA) and flow ways under Tamiami Trail.

After he stepped down from the board in 1992, Mr. Reed continued to serve as a trusted advisor on key Everglades issues. In 1994, Governor Lawton Chiles secured passage of the Everglades Forever Act to restore water quality and quantity in the Everglades and Everglades Agricultural Area.

In 1995, the Governor's Commission for a Sustainable South Florida submitted a report to Gov. Chiles noted the economic and environmental consequences of failing to protect the Everglades in the face of South Florida's massive population growth. In 1996, Mr. Reed backed efforts to give Florida voters the opportunity to place a "penny a pound" tax on Florida sugar to offset the environmental impacts, but the constitutional amendment failed to pass.

At the federal level, Mr. Reed became a close and trusted advisor to Bruce Babbitt, who served as U.S. Secretary of the Interior from 1993 to 2001. During this period, significant steps were made on Everglades Restoration efforts. In 1993 Congress authorized the "Restudy" to evaluate the effectiveness of the Central and Southern Florida Flood Control Project. Released in 1999, the Restudy found a 50 percent reduction in the size of the Everglades, lessened water storage, inappropriate water releases and significant decreases in wading bird populations. The Restudy included numerous recommendations that would be incorporated into the Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan (CERP), signed into law by President Bill Clinton in 2000. However, leading environmentalists, including Mr. Reed, are now dismayed at the lack of funding and action to implement CERP.

Nathaniel Reed was a founding member of the Everglades Foundation, an influential not-for-profit organization created in 1993 and "dedicated to advancing an understanding of the Greater Everglades Ecosystem and its irreplaceable environmental and economic value." He currently serves as its Vice Chair. Mr. Reed serves with a distinguished Board whose sole objective is to promote Everglades Restoration, provide funds for research and support other organizations in their efforts to restore the Everglades and repair the harm done by man over many years.

When in 2008 Governor Charlie Crist announced plans to purchase 180,000 acres of U.S. Sugar Corporation lands, Mr. Reed sent him a congratulatory letter. "Marjory is looking down on you with a smile on her face." Mr. Reed continues to be consulted to this day. He advocated forcefully for the successful "relocation" of the inland port out of the EAA, and recently commented on the state Supreme Court hearing on the proposed U.S. Sugar Corporation land purchase.

While not all the Everglades goals he set out to achieve have been met, as of 2010 restoration of 22 miles of the Kissimmee River is complete, work to elevate the Tamiami Trail has begun, and in 2007 some federal funding was finally authorized for other aspects of Everglades restoration.

Supporting Growth Management: While much of his efforts focused on the Everglades, Mr. Reed continued to be a leading voice on other issues facing Florida. Recognizing the impacts of poorly sited development on the environment and quality of life, Mr. Reed was a longstanding supporter of growth management. In 1982, Gov. Graham appointed him to serve on the Environmental Land Management Study Committee (ELMS II), which resulted in the 1984 State and Regional Planning Act of 1984. This led to the creation of Florida's state comprehensive plan and a greater role for regional planning. Mr. Reed also supported adoption of Florida's 1985 Growth Management Act. In 1985 and 1986 he was very involved in the development of Rule 9J-5 which, among other things, included provisions to limit sprawl.

Along with John M. DeGrove, Florida's "father of growth management," in 1986, Mr. Reed helped found 1000 Friends of Florida. This statewide, bipartisan, nonprofit growth management "watchdog" was established to oversee implementation of Florida's fledgling growth management act. Mr. Reed traveled the state, giving numerous presentations on the importance of Florida's growth management process and the need for a "watchdog."

When Florida's growth management act came under serious attack in 1988, Mr. Reed testified before the House, calling the act "Florida's last great hope to plan a future." He has played a similar role over the years, defending Florida's growth management system from numerous efforts to weaken it. Mr. Reed served as chairman of 1000 Friends from its founding until 2000, and continues to serve as Chairman Emeritus to this day.

Under Mr. Reed's leadership, 1000 Friends has championed over five dozen major administrative, appellate and Florida Supreme Court growth management legal cases with statewide significance, lobbied the Florida legislature each year in support of sound planning, played a leading role in the successful relocation of the Scripps Biomedical Research Institute campus from a remote site in rural Palm Beach County to a more appropriate urban infill site close to existing infrastructure.

Further reflecting his belief in the importance of planning, in 2006 Mr. Reed and St. Joe Company CEO Peter Rummell co-chaired the Urban Land Institute's Florida Committee for Regional Cooperation. Their final report noted that Florida suffers from a lack of shared regional identities, visions, and goals, and stated, "Strong state leadership, starting with the governor and a demonstrated statewide commitment to regional cooperation are essential." The report included recommendations for state funding to promote regional cooperation.

Produced under his guidance, the eye-opening *Florida 2060*, revealed that if current development patterns continue, by 2060 roughly seven million acres of additional land will be converted from rural to urban uses in Florida.

In response to *Florida 2060*, in 2007 Mr. Reed convened a group of the state's leading landowners, agricultural leaders, conservationists, planners, state agency heads, and others to address the dramatic loss of rural lands in Florida. As an outcome, he authored the report, *Working to Sustain Florida's Rural and Natural Lands: A Call to Action*, which includes a series of recommendations relating to visioning, economic and planning strategies, and citizen involvement.

Launching Preservation 2000: Mr. Reed went on to build on and complement his advocacy for growth management by leading an effort for state acquisition of environmentally sensitive lands. In 1989, Republican Governor Bob Martinez appointed Mr. Reed to chair the Commission on the Future of Florida's Environment. This body was charged with preparing "a prioritized set of recommendations to protect and to manage Florida's environmental and natural resources, while considering available resources." The Commission's report, issued in April of 1990, included 24 recommendations, with the first being that "The 1990 Legislature enact law to significantly enhance the funding of the state's environmental land acquisition and restoration programs by authorizing a bonding program to raise \$300 million a year for ten years." Gov. Bob Martinez signed the legislation into law at the end of the 1990 session. The most ambitious state land acquisition program in the nation, to date Preservation 2000 and its successor, Florida Forever, have preserved more than 2.4 million acres of Florida lands.

Launching Florida Greenways: In 1993, Governor Chiles created the Florida Greenways Commission, co-chaired by Lieutenant Governor Buddy McKay and Mr. Reed. This body was charged with making recommendations for a statewide system of greenways "that would link natural areas and open spaces, conserving native landscapes and ecosystems, and offering recreational opportunities across the state." This work built on Mr. Reed's previous commission work as well as 1000 Friends of Florida and The Conservation Fund's Greenways Project which helped to identify potential greenways throughout the state.

As a result of the Florida Greenways Commission's work, in 1995 the legislature passed and Governor Chiles signed into law Senate Bill 1010 which created the Florida Greenways Coordinating Council. It also established the Office of Greenways and Trails in the Department of Environmental Protection. With funding from the Florida Department of Transportation, the Council prepared the Florida Greenways Plan, which established the Marjorie Harris Carr Cross Florida Greenway, bringing final resolution to Mr. Reed's earlier accomplishment of halting the Cross Florida Barge Canal. The Plan also identified greenways and trails throughout the state, and was used to help prioritize state acquisition of land under Preservation 2000 and later Forever Florida.

Appointments and Recognitions

Since his return to Florida in 1977, Mr. Reed has served on the Hobe Sound Town Council, State of Florida's Constitutional Revision Commission, Reclaimed Lands Committee, Environmental Land Management Study Committee II, Treasure Coast Regional Planning Council, South Florida Water Management District, Florida Greenways Commission and chaired the Coastal Zone Committee and Crystal River Manatee Sanctuary Committee.

Mr. Reed has also served on numerous national boards, including serving as vice chairman of the National Audubon and The Nature Conservancy Boards, chaired the Natural Resources Defense Council, and served on the boards of the National Geographic Society, and Hope Rural School. He also served as a member of the Speaker of the House of Representatives Task Force on Water Issues.

Mr. Reed has received numerous awards for his half century of public service, including a 1972 Doctor of Public Service from the University of Florida, 1972 Cornelius Amory Pugsley National Medal Award, 1000 Friends of Florida 2003 Bill Sadowski Award, 2004 Aldo Starker Leopold Wild Trout Award, 2005 Distinguished Friend of the Florida Defenders of the Environment, 2006 Community Foundation for Palm Beach and Martin Counties Award, University of Florida 2007 Distinguished Leader in Fish and Wildlife Conservation Award, and 2008 Atlantic Salmon Federation Hall of Fame. He is also a member of the Everglades Coalition Hall of Fame.

Noted historian Michael Gannon has recognized Mr. Reed as an early conservation leader, alongside such luminaries as Marjory Stoneman Douglas and Marjorie Harris Carr.