
TROUBLE
in
Paradise
Six Key Issues to Tackle Florida's
Environmental Challenges

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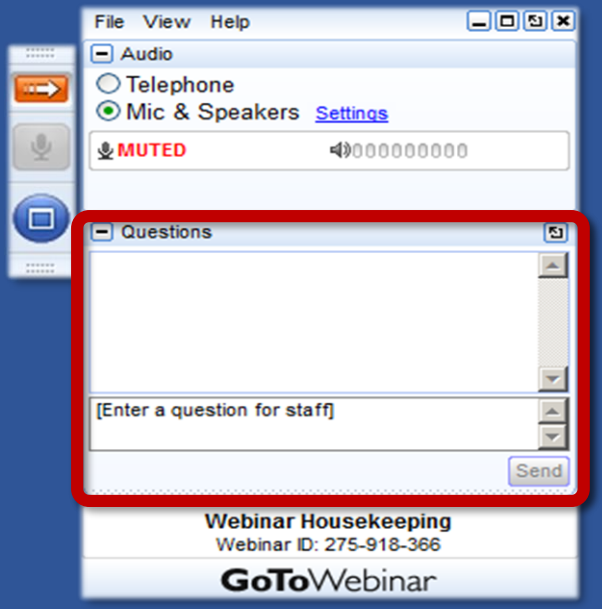

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- 1.5 AICP CM Credits for planners *(#9156678)*
- 2 CLE for Florida attorneys *(#1806387N)*
- .15 CEUs for Florida Environmental Health Professionals

There is a link to a **BRIEF SURVEY** in the follow-up email you will receive. Please take a few minutes to give us feedback!

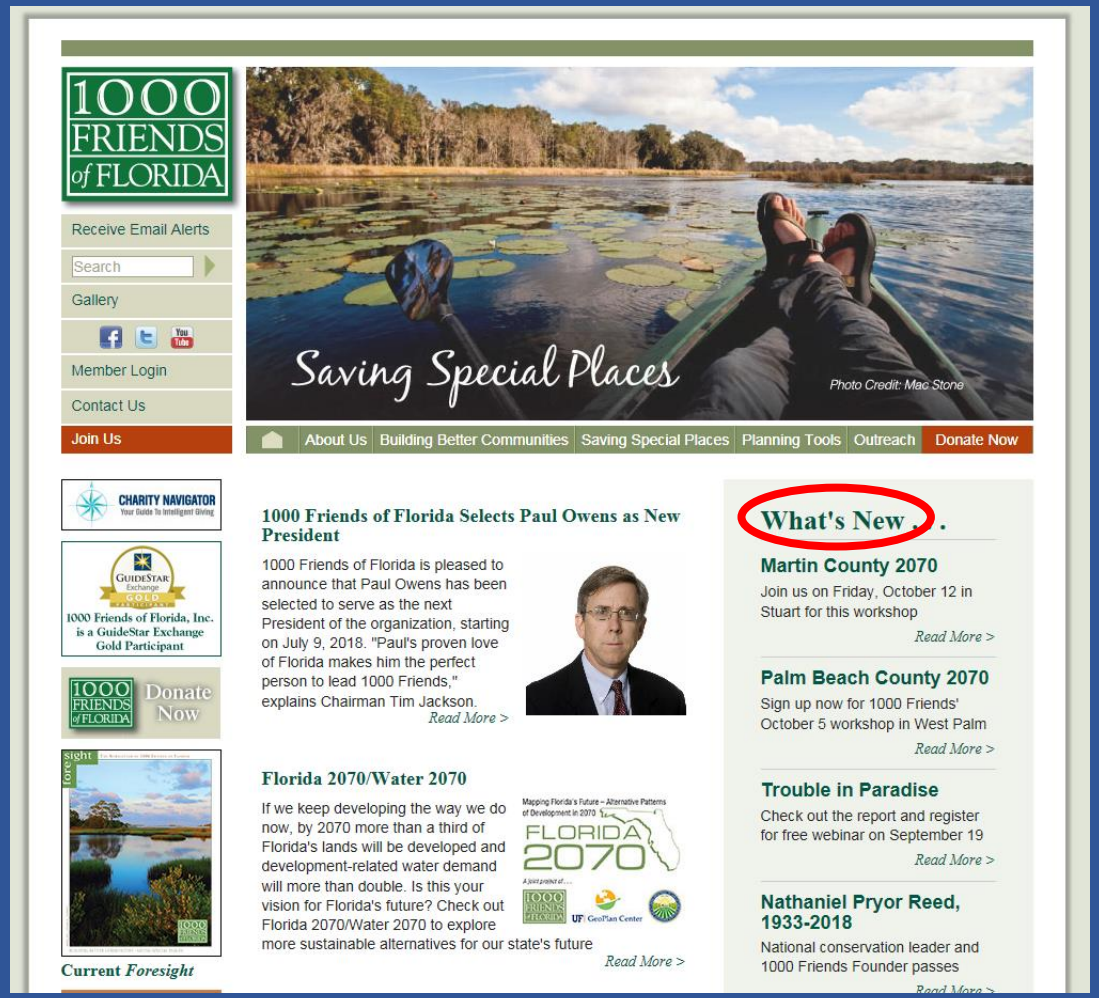
Upcoming Events

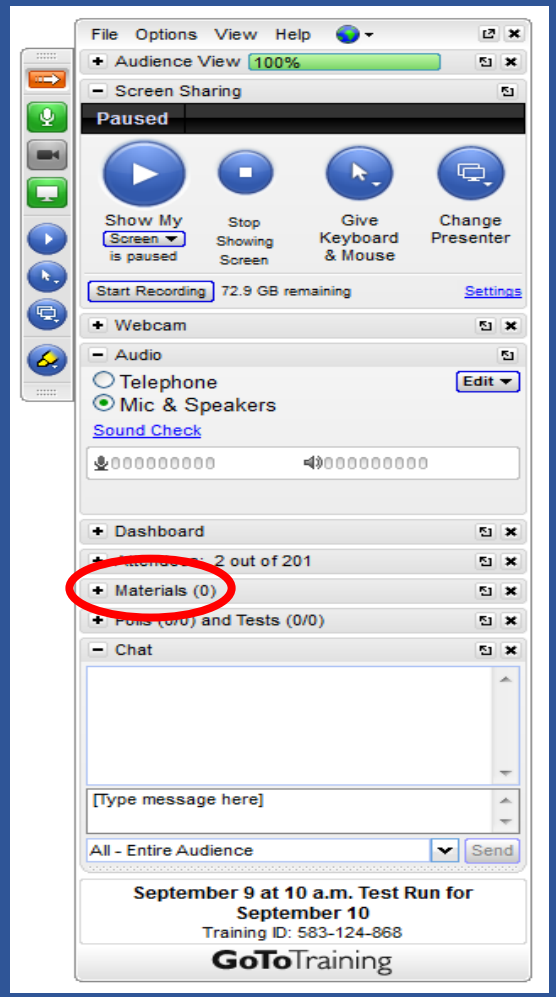
- Palm Beach County 2070 Workshop
  Friday, October 5 from 9 a.m. to 4:45 p.m.
  West Palm Beach, Registration is $20, including lunch
- Martin County 2070 Workshop
  Friday, October 12 from 9:00 a.m. to 4:15 p.m.
  Stuart, Registration is $20, including lunch
- Sustainable Landscaping Principles and Practices Webinar
  Thursday, November 1 from noon to 1:30

1000 Friends has applied for professional certification credits for planners, attorneys, certified floodplain managers, and Florida environmental health professionals but cannot guarantee they will be approved.

To find out more please visit
www.1000friendsofflorida.org/webinar/

The PowerPoint is available at www.1000friendsofflorida.org





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- Marty Sullivan, Director Natural Resources

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- Georgia Ackerman, Riverkeeper & Executive Director

Florida Wildlife Federation

- Manley K. Fuller, President

Florida Springs Institute

- Robert L. Knight, Ph.D., Director

Dedicated to Nathaniel Pryor Reed
1933 – 2018

Trouble in Paradise is dedicated to the memory of Nathaniel Pryor Reed, a visionary conservationist who consistently reached across party lines and advocated tirelessly to protect Florida's quality of life and economy for the benefit of us all. Co-founder of 1000 Friends of Florida, Nathaniel spearheaded this paper and asked 1000 Friends to work with conservation partners to help draft, edit and produce it. He was working on *Trouble in Paradise* until his final days, sadly passing away before it was completed. Nathaniel Reed was a true statesman whose legacy will be felt for generations to come.

Photo by Mac Stone

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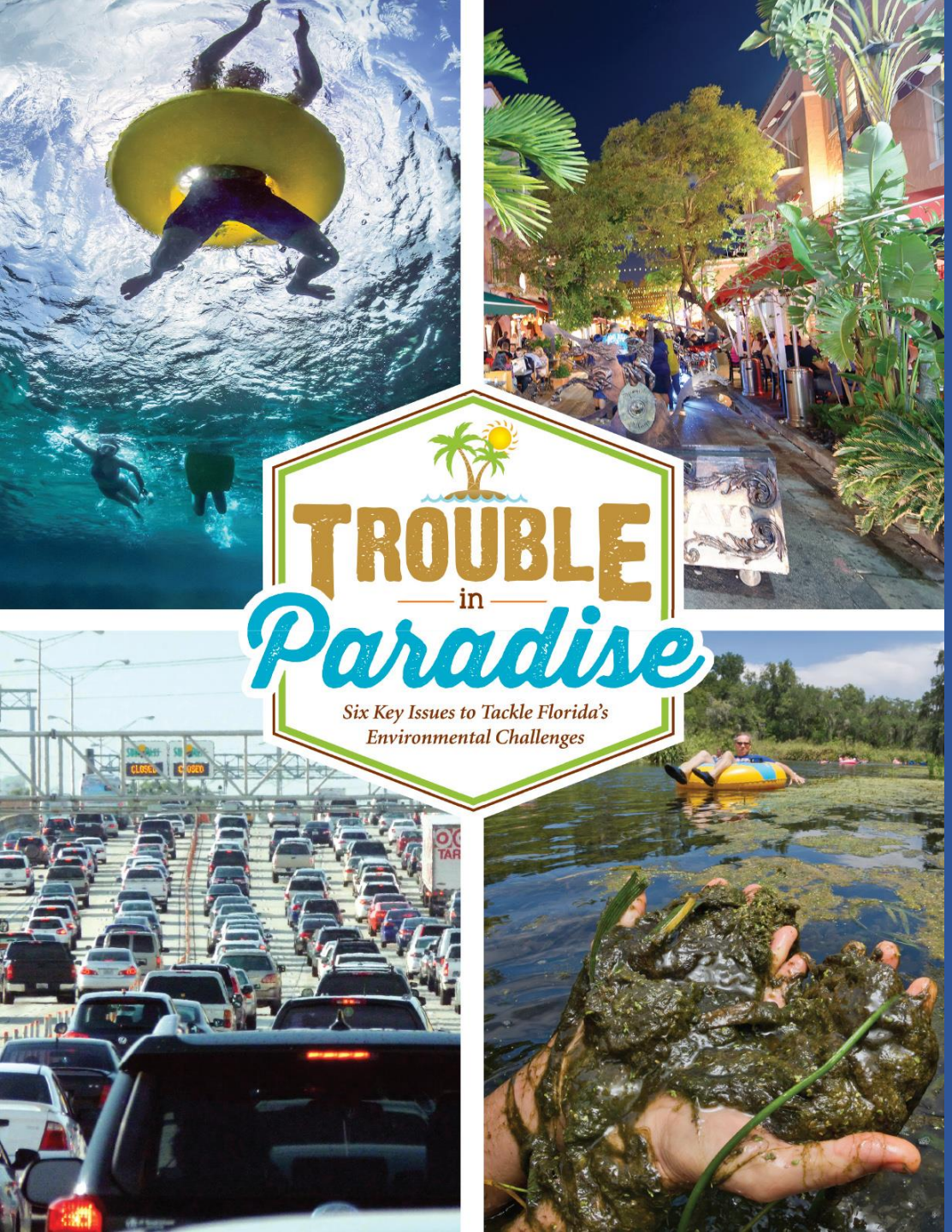

The report is available at
www.troubleinparadiseflorida.org

This report is the work product of deeply concerned members of the Florida environmental community who wish to spotlight six major environmental issues impacting Florida's natural resources and our residents' quality of life. Every elected official and candidate for statewide office, the Legislature, and Congress should be aware of these major environmental issues and be willing to respond with decisive action.

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Statewide Priorities

1. Conserving Natural Lands
2. Managing Water Supply
3. Promoting Water Conservation
4. Protecting & Restoring Water Quality
5. Managing Florida's Growth
6. Addressing Climate Change & Community Resilience

Overarching Recommendations

- Appoint strong and effective leaders to head appropriate agencies
- Fully enforce environmental policies, laws, and rules already in place
- Pass legislation to restore and improve workable programs and address current and future challenges
- Provide sufficient funding for the agencies to accomplish their mandates


#1
Conserving
NATURAL
LANDS

- For close to 50 years, Florida was a national leader in state funding for land conservation
- Florida's land conservation programs have a high level of accountability, with an outstanding record of spending funds wisely
- Conservation lands protect our drinking water, provide flood control, conserve wildlife habitat, protect Florida's economic health, and support public health
- But only minimal funds have been appropriated for state conservation land acquisition from 2008 to 2017 and as development intensifies we are losing critical resources on every day

Photo by Carlton Ward Photography

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Recommendation

- Implement the intent of the 2014 Water and Land Conservation Amendment (Article 10, Section 28). Statutorily fully fund annually the Land Acquisition Trust Fund for the acquisition, and where appropriate, management and restoration of conservation lands

#2 Managing WATER SUPPLY

- Florida’s earliest water management entities were launched in the 1940s to address flood control, followed by the 1972 Florida Water Resources Act which established five Regional Water Management Districts
- Problems include that there is no uniform definition for what constitutes “consistent with the public interest” and no cost to withdraw water with the exception of application fees and pumping costs
- Since 2011, each District has faced a dramatic reduction in budget and workforces, severely curtailing their ability to operate effectively

Photo by John Moran Photography

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Recommendations

- **Appoint Diverse Governing Board Members.** Appointed members to the Water Management Districts should reflect a broad diversity in values, background and expertise, including representatives from agriculture, conservation organizations, local elected officials, public water suppliers, and those with expertise in relevant fields. The appointment process should be updated to include greater input from stakeholders including the Agriculture Commissioner, Secretary of the Florida Department of Environmental Protection, local governments, the environmental community, and regional planning councils.
- **Restore Policy and Fiscal Autonomy to the Districts.** It is incumbent on the new Governor and legislators to depoliticize District budget and policy decisions by returning more authority to the governing boards. Further, governing board members should be encouraged to set ad valorem tax rates at levels which meet the needs of the resources today and prepare for the challenges of the future.

Recommendations

- **For consumptive use permitting decisions, change the standard from "consistent with the public interest" to "clearly in the public interest."** The definition should include the factors to be considered when evaluating a consumptive water use, including public health, the extent of water and energy conservation, the long-term protection and sustainability of water resources, and the environment.
- **Appoint a new commission to develop recommendations on incorporating market principles into water allocations.** This group can suggest ways to implement the findings of the 1989 Water Resource Commission and explore other alternatives.


#3
Promoting
WATER
CONSERVATION

- According to the 2016 study, *Water 2070*, if Florida's current patterns of development remain the same, by 2070 development-related water demand will more than double.
- The study shows the single most effective strategy to lessen water demand is for individuals to significantly reduce the amount of water used, particularly for landscape irrigation.
- Graduated fee structure, or increasing block rate fees, have helped public water suppliers conserve water.
- Significant water conservation is possible through a combination of expanded public sector measures and individual action.

Photo by John Moran Photography

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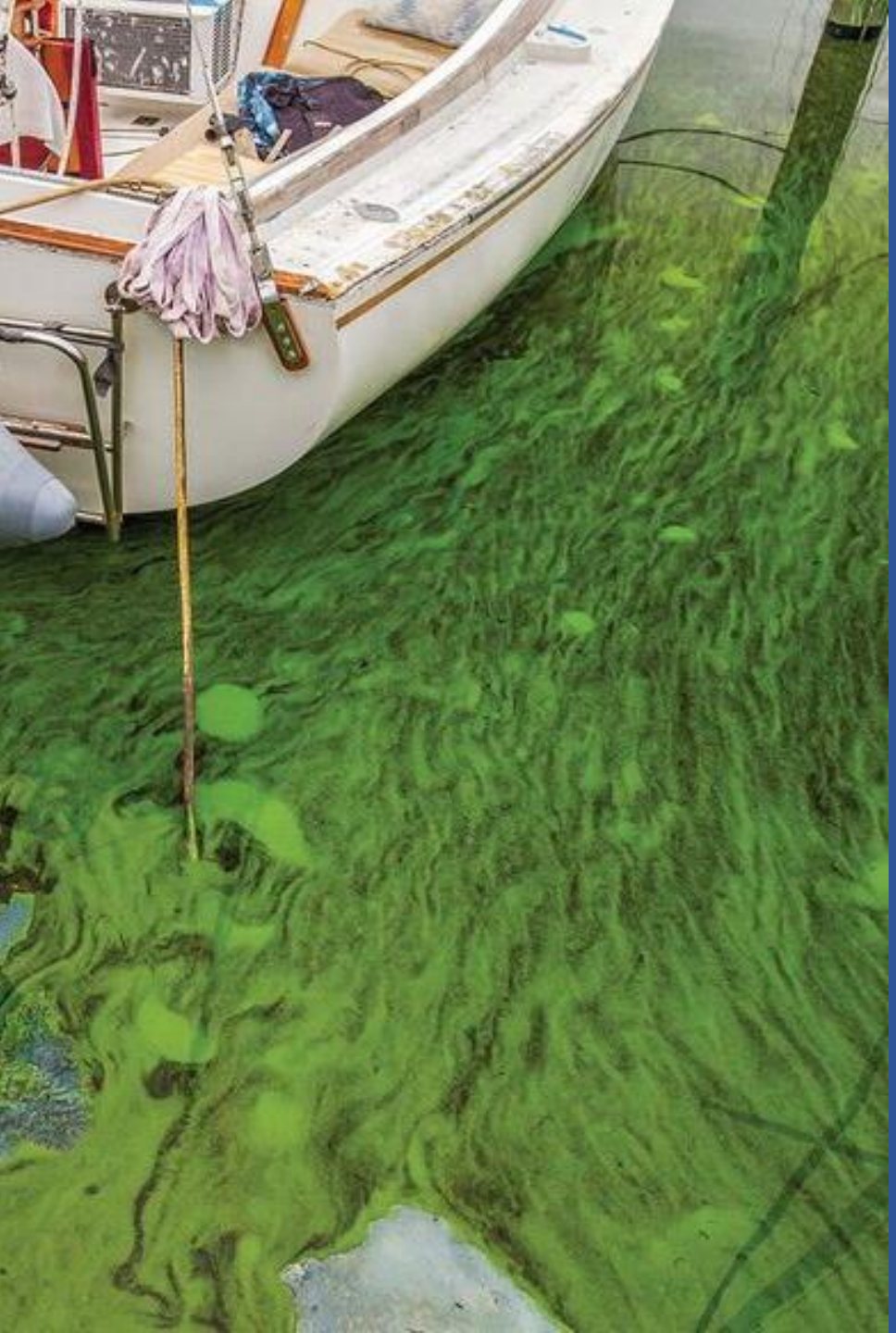
Recommendations

- **Develop a comprehensive public-sector approach to water conservation that combines baseline standards with incentives.** Measures include adequately funding Florida Friendly Landscaping and Water Star programs and establishing requirements and incentives so that new development and major remodeling better conserve water; updating the Florida Building Code to incorporate indoor and outdoor water efficiency standards for new construction and major remodeling; requiring appropriate training and licensing for irrigation installers; incentivizing lower levels of water consumption; and supporting the construction and incentivizing of reclaimed water facilities. Additionally, permitted water users, including agricultural users, and major developers should submit, implement and monitor goal-based water conservation plans.
- **Encourage and support private sector water conservation.** The above public sector recommendations should be used to create a comprehensive effort to educate the public on the need for water conservation and incentives and requirements to support reaching that goal.


#4
Protecting
& RESTORING
WATER QUALITY



- Water quality is in the headlines, from cyanobacteria in algae blooms in Lake Okeechobee streaming into estuaries, to red tide outbreaks in southwest Florida, to seepage from septic tanks flowing into springs
- Polluting nutrients are introduced into lakes, rivers, and groundwater by fertilizer from agriculture and landscaping, urban stormwater, and from approximately 1.6 million septic tanks.
- Not only do these of nutrients threaten our drinking water, but also results in fish kills, death of wildlife, human respiratory problems and other harmful impacts.
- In addition, this pollution has devastating economic ramifications for a state with an economy highly dependent on tourism and recreation.
- The critical tools to fix the pollution are the Basin Management Action Plans for 40 impaired watersheds across the State. Funding for these programs has been inadequate and is paramount. The BMAPs require monitoring, research, and evaluation to succeed.

Photo by John Moran Photography

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Recommendations

- **Establish regulatory steps to achieve water quality standards.** Require DEP and the Department of Agriculture to develop regulatory steps to insure compliance by responsible parties to achieve water quality standards on an expedited schedule following BMAP completion. Interim voluntary programs should be considered when allocating responsibility.
- **Increase funding and cost-sharing for water quality.** At the state level, the Legislature should enlarge funding and cost-sharing to assist communities in meeting their obligations to construct or upgrade sewage treatment plants and to incentivize the connection of households to central sewer systems where these contribute to significant nutrient problems identified in the BMAPs. As funding allows, cost-sharing to assist the private sector in meeting their pollution abatement obligations, such as agricultural BMPs, should be allocated based on the proposed treatments' effect towards meeting water quality standards. Crop conversions or forest restoration projects could be considered for cost-sharing as well if more efficient.


#5
Managing
FLORIDA'S
GROWTH

- Florida has now returned to its historic growth rate of a thousand new residents a day – or another City of Tampa each year
- *Florida 2070* reveals that if current patterns of development continue, by 2070 more than a third of Florida's lands will be developed and development-related water demand will more than double
- With more compact patterns of development and increased protected natural lands, more than 1.8 million acres of natural lands could be protected from development, with an additional 5.8 million acres of natural and agricultural lands conserved
- Florida first began planning for growth in the 1970s, with the 1985 Florida Growth Management Act building on these early efforts
- But in 2011, Florida's growth management process was eviscerated

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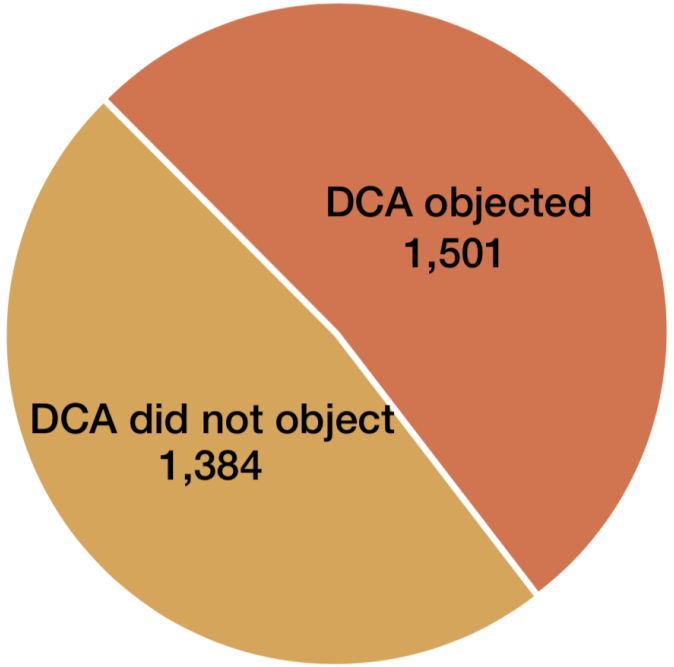
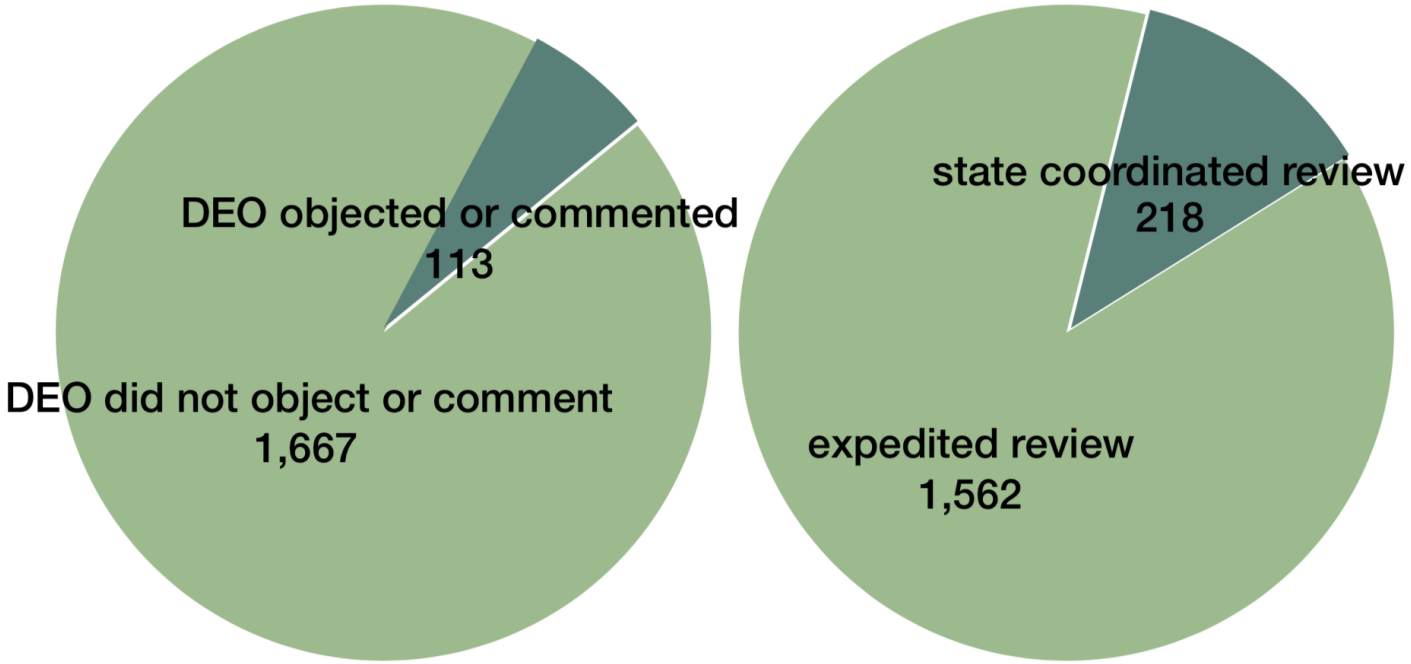
#5 Managing FLORIDA'S GROWTH

DCA review of comprehensive plan amendments from 2006 to 2011



DEO review of comprehensive plan amendments from 2012 to 2016



Recommendations

- **Elevate the state land planning agency to a separate, stand-alone department.** Within the department also establish a division responsible for addressing the challenges of climate change and sea level rise as discussed in the next section of this report.
- **Amend the Community Planning Act**. Require that the Division of Administrative Hearings reviews challenges to local government comprehensive plans using the preponderance of the evidence standard. Clarify that the consistency challenge is always available to enforce local government land use decisions being consistent with applicable law. Require state coordinated review for a greater proportion of comprehensive plan amendments. Ensure the provision of technical support to local governments so that their comprehensive plans comply with these statutory standards.

#5 Managing FLORIDA'S GROWTH

Recommendations

- **Adopt a state economic plan to guide the investment of state funds for infrastructure and conservation.** This plan should be drafted by the state land planning agency in collaboration with the Department of Transportation, Department of Environmental Protection, Water Management Districts, local governments and advocacy groups, and will: identify lands on which urban development and redevelopment are appropriate and cost effective for Florida over the next 50 years; identify lands that must be protected from urban development to support our future population and Florida's economic base and quality of life; and, focus the appropriation of state funds on infrastructure investments only within urban areas to support economic growth and conservation investments to protect land permanently for agricultural use, water quality protection, and wildlife diversity.

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#5 Managing FLORIDA'S GROWTH

Recommendations

- **Increase state support for walkable development by supporting transportation systems that provide alternatives to the automobile.** Promote and fund high-quality regional transit systems and an intracity passenger rail network. Give local governments greater ability to locally fund infrastructure improvements such as walkable streets and transit through strategies like higher local-option gas taxes, taxes on parking, or municipal sales surtaxes for transportation.

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#6
Addressing
CLIMATE
CHANGE

- With approximately 75 percent of this state's population in counties lining the coast, Florida must prepare for the increasingly severe weather and sea-level rise caused by climate change
- Using NOAA research, the online real estate database company Zillow projects that a six-foot rise in sea-level by 2100 would cost Florida $413 billion in property losses
- It is essential that Florida establish policies that reduce the state's vulnerability and increase its resilience and adaptability
- It is also imperative that Florida do its part to address the causes of climate change

Photo from Wikimedia Commons

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Recommendations

- **Make Florida's communities more resilient.** *Prevent damage*: Require, as a condition of doing business, the hardening of stormwater treatment plants, power plants, and other potential sources of pollution against damage from sea-level rise and natural disaster. Move development away from areas vulnerable to the impacts of severe weather, and conserve and protect buffering wetlands with strict permitting standards and enforcement. *Equity and Inclusion*: Ensure low-income communities have the resources and help to implement resilience strategies. *Invest*: Fund unbiased research on future impacts on the state's agriculture, water cycle, aquifers, flora and fauna, to provide a foundation for future planning.

Recommendations

- **Use planning strategies to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.** *Transportation*: Make growth management and land use choices that reduce automobile dependency and incentivize compact transit-oriented development. Co-locate mass transit in existing transportation corridors to foster urban density. Protect wildlife habitat from fragmentation by roads and provide corridors for wildlife migration. Limit paving to preserve aquifer recharge areas. *Development*: Incentivize walkable communities and green building practices for residence, business, and industry.
- **Use economic strategies to reduce greenhouse gas emissions**. Require the Public Service Commission to prioritize and improve supply-side and demand-side energy efficiency. Institute a Renewable Portfolio Standard that specifies a minimum required percentage of renewable energy, and advocate for expanded investments in solar and wind energy to achieve it. Facilitate distributed generation and other innovations in the electrical grid. Require the social cost of carbon to be included in energy policy decisions. Decouple power company profits from sales and link them to improved service, reduced emissions and better water use. Define future investment in fossil fuel infrastructure as im[illegible] Put the energy office back in the Department of Environmental Protection; reg[illegible] reduce carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gas emissions and purchase mine[illegible] from current owners of properties extracting fossil fuels.

#6 Addressing CLIMATE CHANGE

Recommendations

- **Undertake administrative changes to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.** Promote higher energy efficiency standards in the Building Code and other rules. Reduce use of fossil fuels and other sources of greenhouse gases (e.g., use anaerobic digestion for biodegradable solid waste to generate methane to be used for energy). Encourage the development and expansion of EV charging infrastructure and the use of EVs by cities, counties, and businesses – particularly those that run regular routes or in territories where overnight charging is easily available. Expand tax incentives and rebates for electric vehicles, improve local government parking policies, and ensure EV owners can responsibly install and use charging equipment, HOA and condo rules notwithstanding. Facilitate EV charging investments at multi-family properties. Oppose hydraulic fracturing, acid fracturing, and acid matrix stimulation for natural gas and oil in Florida and oppose new extraction of fossil fuels in the state and off-shore.

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Special Resource Areas

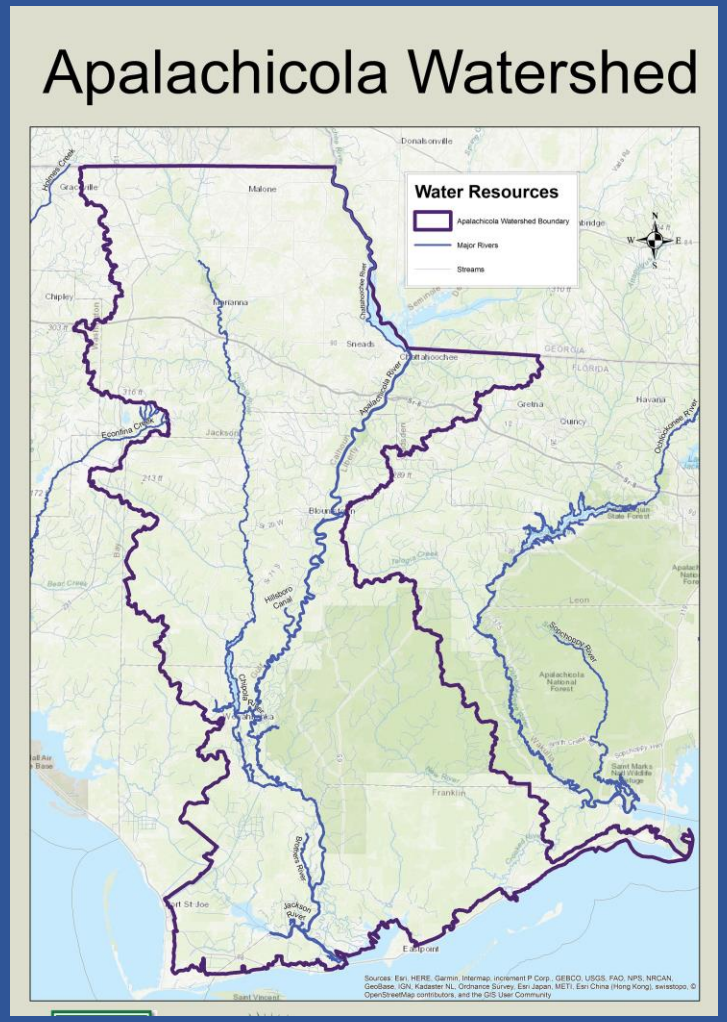
This section includes information on four of Florida's many special resource areas. All of these areas, and many others across the state, are shaped by the confluence of land and water, and are increasingly impacted by human interaction.

Addressing the state's six policy priority areas – discussed in the previous section – will go a long way to addressing each of these areas' problems. But recognizing that "one size does not fit all" this section includes issues specific to each of these areas.

The resources highlighted here are but a few of many that merit attention.

Apalachicola River and Bay

Map by Florida Natural Areas Inventory



- The Apalachicola ecosystem encompasses the Apalachicola River, its surrounding floodplain, Apalachicola Bay, and Gulf waters over 250 miles offshore
- It supports recreational and commercial fisheries worth over $8 billion and 80,000 jobs to west Florida
- Entire communities depend on the system for their livelihoods with the River recognized internationally as an extraordinarily productive resource both biologically and economically, supporting diverse fisheries (both freshwater and saltwater) as well as industries such as Tupelo Honey production and commercial timber harvesting
- The ecosystem is in imminent peril because of insufficient flow in the River, compounded by management actions of the US Army Corps of Engineers that alter the natural timing of flow, disconnect and dry out the floodplain swamps, and starve the Bay of nutrients

Photo by John Spohrer

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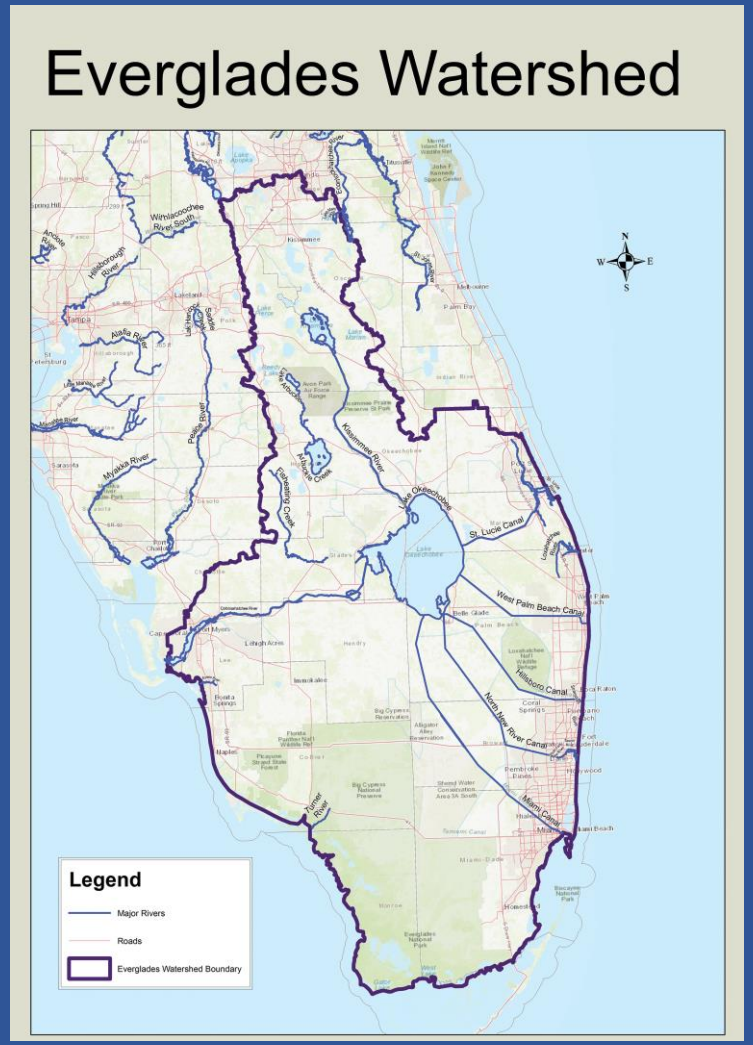
Recommendations

- **Pursue regional cooperation.** Bring effective political pressure to bear on the Army Corps of Engineers and Congressional delegations (Georgia and other states). Establish a Transboundary Watershed Management Entity to foster collaborative action between the States and Federal government to manage the waters of the ACF Basin. Develop a Basin-wide Apalachicola Watershed Management Plan in cooperation with local governments and stakeholders along the River and Bay. Pursue appropriate legal intervention where necessary.
- **Implement resource-specific environmental solutions.** Implement management actions to restore the hydrology and water quality in the River and floodplain swamps. Continue the effort to restore productive oyster habitat in Apalachicola Bay that rebuild oyster beds, improve productivity and provide employment for oyster workers. Continue the state's effective effort to preserve the ecological integrity of the system by acquiring conservation easements and lands in fee-simple in the watershed using Florida Forever funding.

The Everglades

Map by Florida Natural Areas Inventory



- The Greater Everglades stretches 18,000 square miles from the Orlando area to Florida Bay with rain that fell near today's Disney World finding its way into the Kissimmee River which meandered for 103 miles to Lake Okeechobee
- During high rainfall periods, water from the Lake would overflow into the swamps and vast sawgrass marsh to its south and slowly make its way to the Atlantic Ocean, Florida Bay, Biscayne Bay and the Gulf of Mexico
- More than 150 years of active efforts to "reclaim" the Everglades for development – including channelizing the Kissimmee and Caloosahatchee rivers, extensive drainage of land, and the construction of the Hoover Dike – has had devastating results for the entire ecosystem
- Highly polluted waters from farms and development flow into the liquid heart of the Everglades – Lake Okeechobee – and then during high water periods are discharged through the St. Lucie and Caloosahatchee Rivers
- With Lake Okeechobee experiencing another massive algae bloom in the summer of 2018, the estuaries are once again experiencing devastating results

Photo by Carlton Ward Photography

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Recommendations

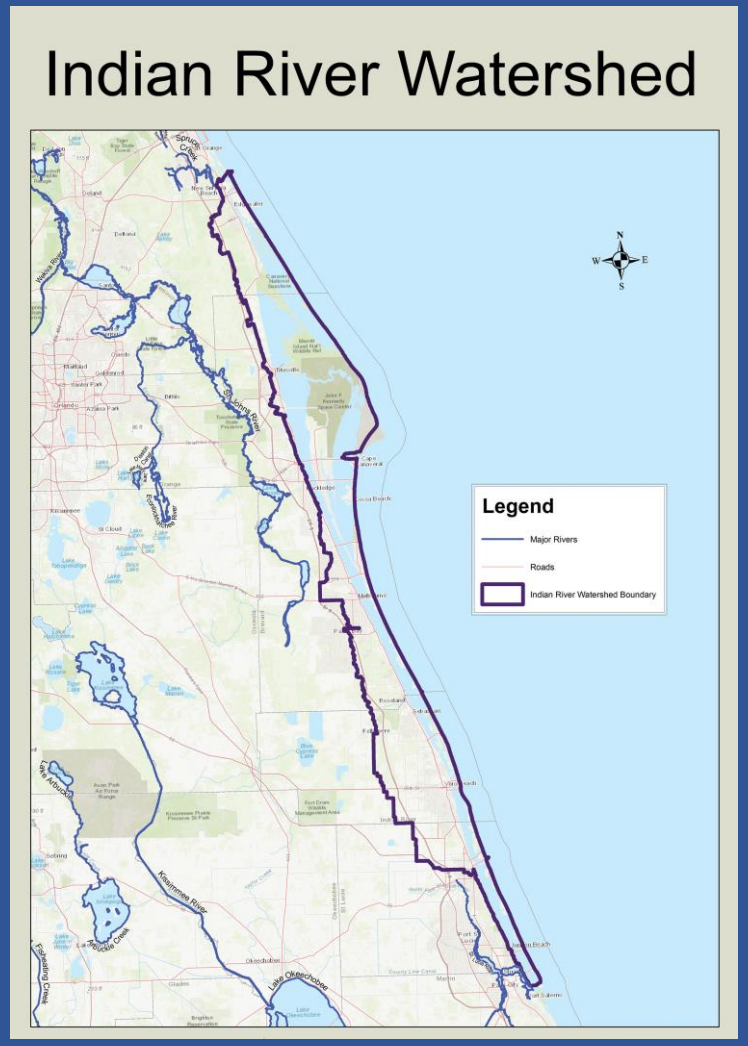
- **Advocate for federal action.** Urge the president and Congress to adequately fund the Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan (CERP) in a consistent and timely manner with emphasis on water retention and cleansing projects in the EAA and areas north of Lake Okeechobee, completion of the C-44 and C-43 projects, and the expeditious acquisition of the Everglades Headwaters National Wildlife Refuge.
- **Provide strong state and district leadership and necessary funding.** Appoint a DEP secretary and SFWMD governing board members who are committed to restoring the Everglades. Encourage the SFWMD (as well as the other 4 districts) to levy sufficient ad valorem taxes, as provided by the law, that will enable it to adequately carry out its mission without relying on state general revenue and Water and Land Conservation Amendment (Amendment 1) funds. Develop an enforceable regulatory program to protect water quality in the entire Everglades.

Recommendations

- **Complete ongoing projects and initiate new ones.** Ensure that the South Florida Water Management District, with the cooperation of the Corps, completes the reservoir in the EAA on schedule. Urge expeditious completion of current bridging and additional hydrologic improvements to Tamami Trail to allow more water to flow into Everglades National Park. Particularly north of the Lake, develop a water retention system of sufficient capacity to help alleviate discharges from Lake Okeechobee to the estuaries, and to allow more flow through the Everglades when the water conservation areas are not over schedule. State and federal government own significant acreage in the greater Everglades and through purchases and swaps, a better system can be developed.

Indian River Lagoon

Map by Florida Natural Areas Inventory



- The Indian River Lagoon (IRL) is one of the major recipients of polluted waters from Lake Okeechobee
- A shallow, narrow “Estuary of National Significance,” it extends 156 miles along Florida’s east central coast, is home to more than 1.7 million residents, and welcomed more than 7.4 million tourists in 2015
- Because it is in a transition zone between temperate and tropical regions, it is the most biologically diverse estuary within North America, containing over 4,300 species of plants and animals
- It supports a coastal industry-based economy valued at $7.6 billion annually in 2016, and the region’s appeal and extraordinary quality of life
- Due to its hydrology, water remains in the basin for long periods of time and, coupled with widespread land-use changes and population growth, has increased the problems of nutrient pollution and eutrophication in the IRL

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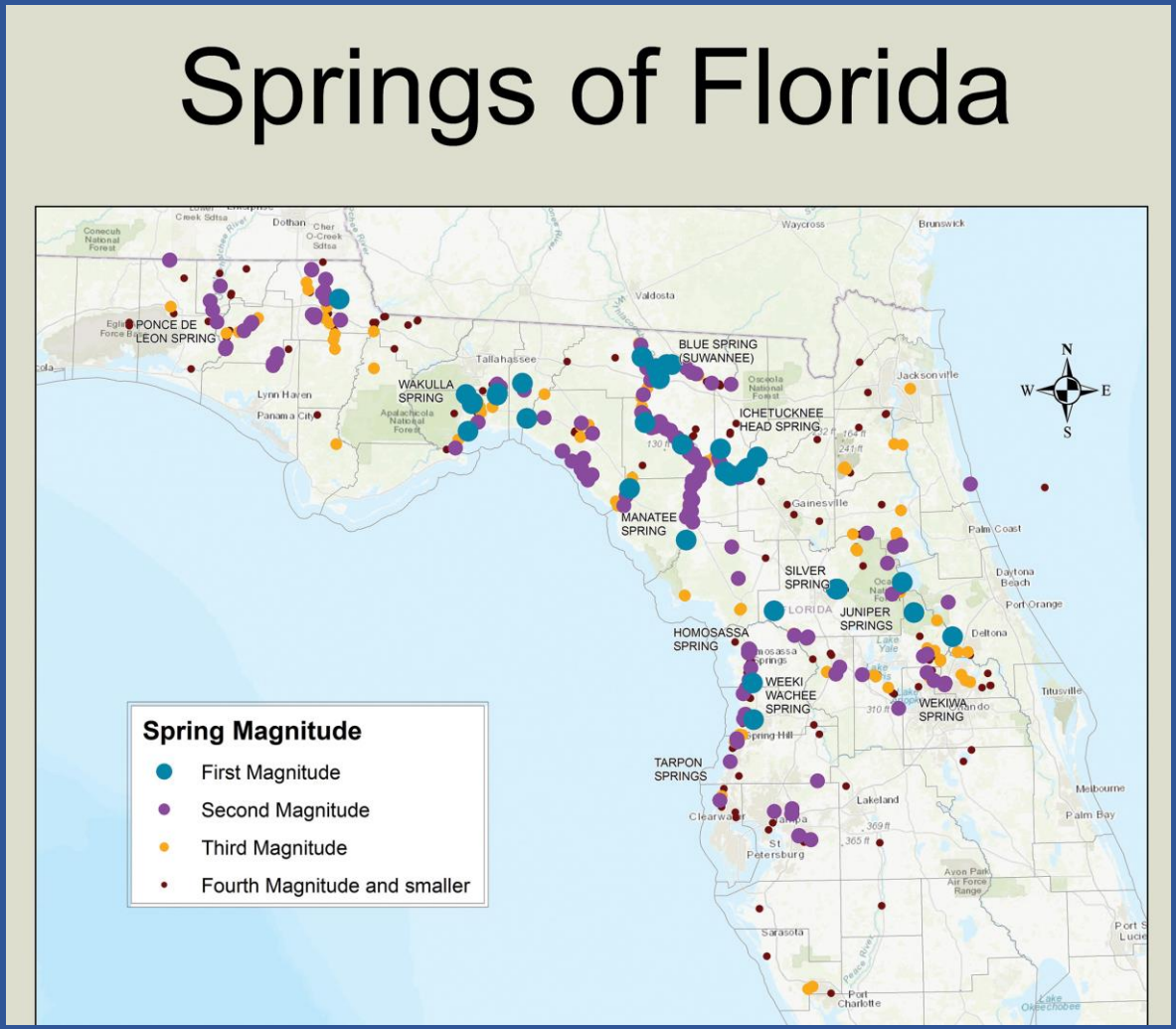
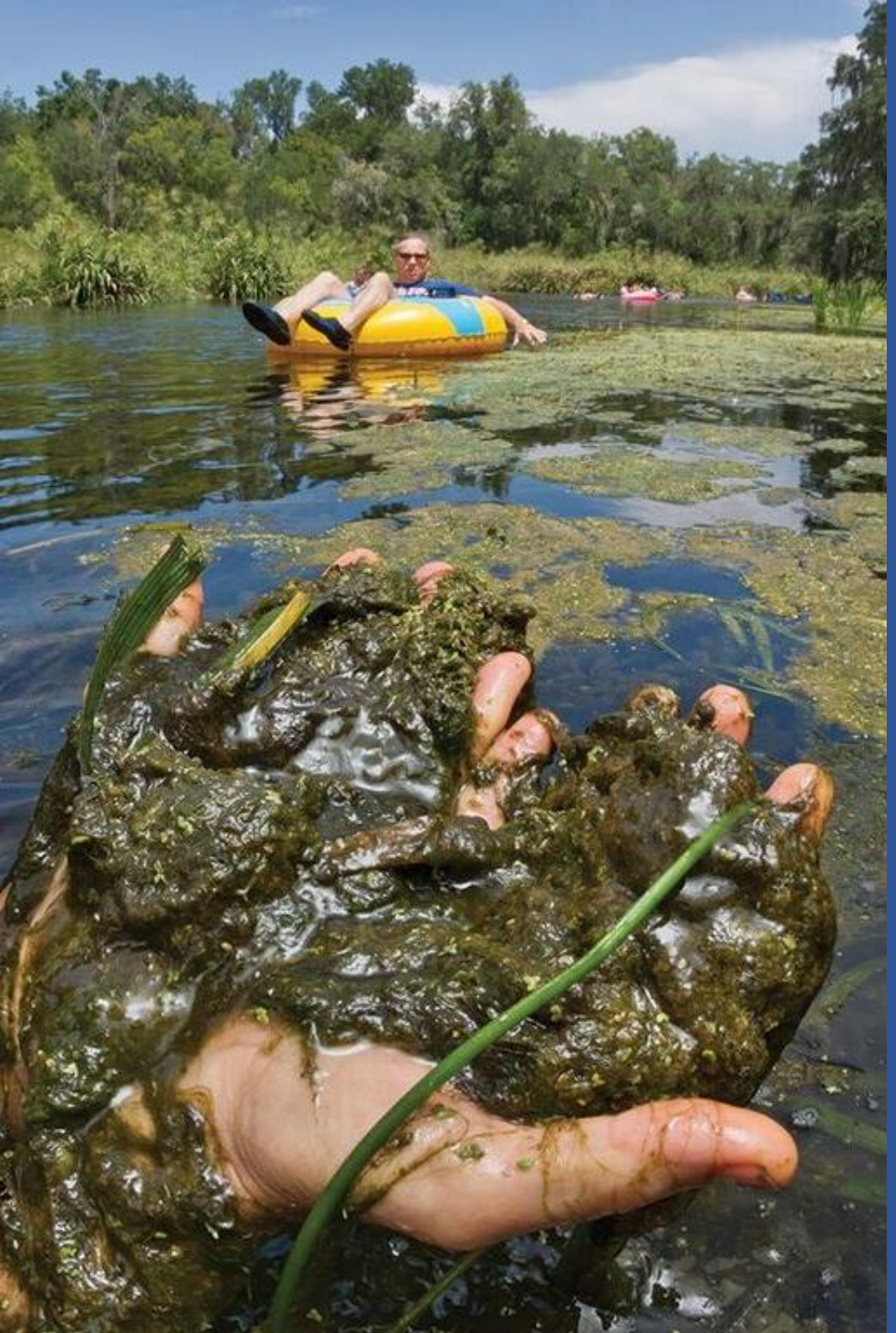
Recommendations

- **Address wastewater.** Develop a master wastewater plan for the counties in the IRL watersheds that identifies "hot spots" and includes new sewage collection technologies and advanced waste treatment to reduce effluent concentrations. Urge the Governor and Legislature to secure long-term matching funds needed to upgrade wastewater infrastructure on IRL watersheds like the recent wastewater upgrade in the Florida Keys. Urge the Governor to implement a moratorium on new septic tank installations on IRL watersheds unless appropriate standards are met. Develop pump-out facilities at marinas and establish a "No Discharge Zone" throughout the IRL.
- **Reduce freshwater discharges from major canals (C-44, C-54) into the IRL.** This will require increased water storage and treatment north of Lake Okeechobee and extending up to the rapidly growing Orlando area.

Springs and Springsheds

Map by Florida Natural Areas Inventory





- Florida has more than a thousand springs, with 33 first-magnitude springs – the greatest concentration of large springs in the world
- These springs, a barometer that reflects the health of the state's underground water supply, are suffering an overall long-term decline in flow volume and an overall increase in pollution
- Groundwater pollution primarily takes the form of nitrate nitrogen introduced into groundwater due to animal and human waste and the application of fertilizers
- The long-term reduction in the flow of springs is caused by excessive groundwater use for agriculture and urban development
- Many springs have suffered alarming declines in flow and equally alarming increases in nitrogen pollution

Photo by John Moran Photography

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Recommendations

- **Re-establish the Florida Springs Initiative**. Include enforceable standards, requirements for routine monitoring and springs health assessments, strict enforcement of existing laws, and adequate funding for full springs restoration.
- **Acquire critical conservation lands in the springsheds**. Springs are the end of the pipeline and their direct purchase alone cannot protect them from harm. Use Amendment 1 funding to acquire and protect the most vulnerable and significant conservation lands in springsheds.
- **Engage in aggressive water conservation.** Reduce the amount of groundwater extractions permitted throughout north and central Florida to maintain healthy spring flows. As outlined in the Water Conservation section of this report, establish strategies to require new development and major remodeling to follow standards established under Florida Friendly Landscaping and Water Star. Provide incentives to replace existing landscaping with drought tolerant plants that do not need irrigation.

Recommendations

- **Dramatically reduce the amount of nitrogen introduced into the springsheds.** Reduce or eliminate the use of nitrogen-based fertilizers that contaminate groundwater in springsheds. Prohibit the installation of any new septic tanks on parcels less than five acres. Replace all septic tanks on smaller properties with nitrogen-removing central sewer systems. Where septic tanks are too scattered to be replaced by regular gravity sewer systems, build smaller "pressure sewer systems." Limit densities of livestock as needed to meet the spring nitrate standard of 0.35 mg/L in the underlying groundwater. Improve practices for treating municipal, agricultural and commercial wastewater reuse and disposal in springsheds.
- **Manage recreation impacts on springs.** Develop science-based management plans that insure compatibility between appropriate recreational activities and sustainable ecological communities.

A Clarion Call for Leadership

It is our collective hope that *Trouble in Paradise* will help guide Florida's leaders on the path to a cleaner, healthier environment. If Florida is to continue to prosper for generations to come, we need to protect natural lands to cleanse our drinking water and the air that we breathe. We must ensure a sufficient and clean supply of water to meet the needs of humans, the environment and agriculture through better management and conservation strategies.

As Florida grows to a projected 33.7 million residents by 2070 – almost 15 million more people than in 2010 – we must build vibrant and livable communities to accommodate new residents and visitors, and conserve natural areas to shelter wildlife and nurture our souls. And Florida must position itself to address the many challenges looming ahead, including sea level rise and climate change.

Photo by Mac Stone

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This paper outlines but a few of the many major environmental issues that demand attention --and resource areas meriting protection -- in our beloved Florida. It comes through loud and clear in this report that, in many cases, effective programs exist that have evolved with decades of bipartisan involvement and refinement. But these programs must be sufficiently funded, appropriately led, and fully implemented. In other cases, innovative new approaches, additional sources of funding, committed agency heads, and the resolve to ensure and require implementation are essential to better protect Florida's lands and waters.

Now more than ever, Florida needs strong, bold, and decisive leaders. Leaders with vision and dedication. Leaders with the best interests of Florida at heart.

Our quality of life and Florida's very economy depend on it.

Distribution

- Mailed to all primary candidates for the Florida Senate and House, Governor and Cabinet, and Federal Offices
- Emailed to all of the above candidates for whom we had email addresses
- Posted at troubleinparadiseflorida.org
- Coverage to date has included:
  - Sarasota Herald-Tribune: Report outlines Florida's major environmental concerns
  - Orlando Sentinel: 6 priorities for fixing Florida's environmental problems
  - Sun-Sentinel: Here's what to do about Florida's top environmental problems
  - Daytona Beach News-Journal: Water, waterways key Florida campaign issues in 2018
  - Gainesville Sun: Rising Seas: Political waves over sea level rise
  - Palm Beach Post: Environmental report tribute to Reed's legacy

Getting the Word Out

- Social media – Prepare and share a series of succinct overviews of key issues in your community. Encourage your followers to ask candidates what specific steps they would take to address these issues if elected. Let your followers know how critical it is to vote in the November election. Consider including the link to *Trouble in Paradise* for those wanting to find out more.
- Letters to the editor – Pick a topic in the report and prepare and send your local newspaper a letter to the editor on how important it is for candidates to specify how they will resolve this issue. (Find out in advance what the word limit is for letters.) Include how important it is to vote this November.
- Op eds – Many papers accept "opinion editorials" from citizens and organization representatives and post them on-line. These usually have longer word limits (with 500-750 words being the average range) and allow you to go into more depth. Illustrate how one of the issues in *Trouble in Paradise* is impacting your community and what candidates need to do to address that issue. Share the op ed widely through social media.

Getting the Word Out

- Campaign appearances – Attend campaign events where candidates interact with the public and use the opportunity to ask them specific questions about how they plan to respond to environmental challenges outlined in the report.
- Candidate forums – Help organize - or work with organizers on - a candidate forum for local, state and/or federal candidates. Prepare specific questions to identify how the candidates would address key environmental issues facing your community, region or Florida. Include follow up questions if the responses are not specific enough.
- Get out the vote – Help local partners increase voter turnout for the November election. Help with voter registration campaigns and assist with getting voters to the polls.

See also FCC's "2018 Candidate Briefing" at
www.wearefcc.org/2018-candidate-briefing
for a brief overview of talking points.

This webinar has been approved for:

- 1.5 AICP CM Credits for planners *(#9156678)*
- 2 CLE for Florida attorneys *(#1806387N)*
- .15 CEUs for Florida Environmental Health Professionals

There is a link to a **BRIEF SURVEY** in the follow-up email you will receive. Please take a few minutes to give us feedback!

Upcoming Events

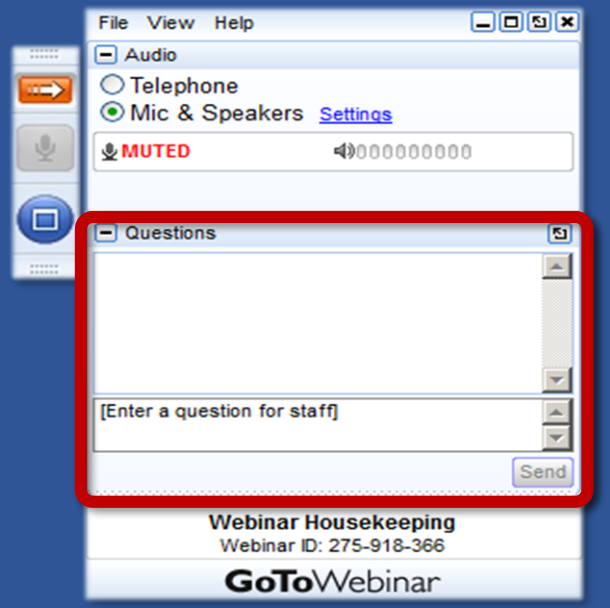
- Palm Beach County 2070 Workshop
  Friday, October 5 from 9 a.m. to 4:45 p.m.
  West Palm Beach, Registration is $20, including lunch
- Martin County 2070 Workshop
  Friday, October 12 from 9:00 a.m. to 4:15 p.m.
  Stuart, Registration is $20, including lunch
- Sustainable Landscaping Principles and Practices Webinar
  Thursday, November 1 from noon to 1:30

1000 Friends has applied for professional certification credits for planners, attorneys, certified floodplain managers, and Florida environmental health professionals but cannot guarantee they will be approved.

To find out more please visit
www.1000friendsofflorida.org/webinar/

Questions

Click on “+” next to Questions to maximize and type in your questions



Presenters

1000 Friends of Florida

- Paul Owens, President
- Vivian Young, AICP, Communications Director
- Thomas Hawkins, JD, AICP, Policy & Planning Director

Defenders of Wildlife

- Kent Wimmer, AICP, Senior Representative

League of Women Voters of Florida

- Marty Sullivan, Director Natural Resources

Florida Defenders of the Environment

- Jim Gross, PB, CPG, Executive Director

Apalachicola Riverkeeper

- Georgia Ackerman, Riverkeeper & Executive Director

Florida Wildlife Federation

- Manley K. Fuller, President

Florida Springs Institute

- Robert L. Knight, Ph.D., Director

TROUBLE in Paradise

Six Key Issues to Tackle Florida's Environmental Challenges

The report is available at www.troubleinparadiseflorida.org

1000 FRIENDS of FLORIDA

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DEFENDERS OF WILDLIFE

FLORIDA DEFENDERS OF THE ENVIRONMENT

FLORIDA SPRINGS COUNCIL

Howard T. Odum FLORIDA SPRINGS INSTITUTE

FLORIDA WILDLIFE CORRIDOR
Connecting to Keep Florida Wild

Florida Wildlife Federation

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