

**APPENDIX E**  
**AGENCY/PUBLIC COORDINATION**

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## **APPENDIX E AGENCY/PUBLIC COORDINATION**

### **E.1 PUBLIC OUTREACH PLAN**

Due to the intense public, political, and media interest in restoration of the south Florida ecosystem, public involvement is critical to this study. The Public Outreach Plan will guide the conduct of the public outreach – information and involvement – effort for this project. Outreach work will be conducted with the input and involvement of the CORPS and SFWMD Outreach Project Design Team members as well as SFWMD service center staff.

In addition to relying upon standard methods of communication and involvement such as large public meetings and a basic publication, the outreach activities for the Site 1 Project will include activities aimed at informing and engaging minorities and other traditionally under-represented communities as well as socially and economically disadvantaged persons, including those with a limited ability to communicate in English. This plan consists of the following task groups:

- Task Group 1: Public Information;
- Task Group 2: Public, Stakeholder and Agency Involvement;
- Task Group 3: Outreach to Minority and Socially and Economically Disadvantaged Communities; and
- Task Group 4: Internal Management and Communication.

#### **E.1.1 Task Group 1 - Public Information**

Raising awareness in the general public of this project's activities, goals and issues, and informing and educating people is at the heart of a successful outreach program. In addition, federal legislation requires that the public be actively engaged in the decision-making process while the project is in the planning phases. Public information materials are an essential element of communication in any outreach program. They consist of print, electronic, display, slide show, and other materials of widespread use or availability. Effective public information materials are designed for the appropriate target audience, and are visually attractive, usually non-technical and brief. When developing public information materials, the project manager will work with appropriate outreach staff to ensure the materials and activities are customized to different groups.

The outreach team has assessed the public information needs, which include the following:

- Identify stakeholders, critically affected groups and minority communities that may be affected by the implementation of the project and provide them with education on the project by way of community meeting venues, small group meetings, etc;
- Determine demographics of communities within the project area and engage the appropriate groups immediately;
- Develop partnerships and foster relationships with community groups that are providing services to the population in the project area;

- Continue fostering relationships with stakeholders, environmental groups and agencies working to ensure a vital ecosystem; and
- Takes the lead in educating the project managers, consultants and PDT members of the sensitive issues and concerns of stakeholders and the general public.

### *Task 1.1 Public Workshops*

Periodic public workshops will be included as an important component of the project-level public outreach activities. These workshops, aimed at engaging the general public, will be held at key junctures during the study process. These workshops are intended to actively engage a broader audience than is traditionally defined by stakeholders and interest groups.

The outreach team will work with the consultants and project managers to prepare and review presentation materials and handouts for clarity and visual appeal. They shall make note of issues that arise during public comment periods and make every effort to address those issues via a fact sheet or small group meetings. The team will work with the project manager to supply follow up responses to the meeting attendees and stakeholders via email and mail.

The following cities/towns will be targeted:

- City of Boca Raton;
- City of Delray Beach; and
- City of Boynton Beach.

In order to involve the public in the reconnaissance phase of the Comprehensive Review Study, three rounds of public participation meetings were held from December 1993 to June 1994. The information developed through these workshops and meetings was used extensively in the reconnaissance study.

The three rounds of public workshops and meetings generated a large amount of correspondence from the public. During the 18 months of the reconnaissance study, thousands of letters concerning restoration and the Comprehensive Review Study were received from all over the country. The Central and South Florida (C&SF) Project Comprehensive Review Study Reconnaissance Report dated November 1994 contains a more detailed discussion of the public involvement activities conducted during the reconnaissance phase. No meetings specific to the Water Preserve Area issues or project were held during the reconnaissance phase.

As part of the C&SF Project Feasibility Study process, the Comprehensive Review Study team conducted focus group meetings throughout south Florida. The meetings were held between January 1997 and December 1997. The purpose of these workshops was to provide information to the public about the overall study, gather input for the initial “problem definition” phase, and solicit input from each subregion on their local issues. An exchange of information between the agencies and the public on both the larger C&SF Comprehensive Review Study, as well as issues specific to the WPA Feasibility Study, took place. The following is a list of focus group workshops held in the WPA study area:

- February 12, 1997 - Miami-Dade County staff;
- February 13, 1997 - Florida City /Homestead Chamber of Commerce;
- February 18, 1997 - Palm Beach County environmental interests;
- February 20, 1997 - Palm Beach County Water Control Districts;
- February 20, 1997 - Palm Beach County municipal utilities and county administrator;
- February 21, 1997 - Environmental Coalition of Broward County;
- February 24, 1997 - Broward County staff;
- February 24, 1997 - Broward County regulated and community interests;
- September 15, 1997 - Broward County area;
- September 16, 1997 - Miami-Dade County area;
- September 23, 1997 - Palm Beach County area; and
- December 9, 1997 - south Miami-Dade agricultural interests.

### *Task 1.2 Publications and Presentation Materials*

Print, electronic and other materials will be an important part of the public outreach efforts. These materials will be used by the SFWMD and the CORPS, by other groups engaged in outreach activities, and will be posted on the Internet.

#### Public Information Products:

- Brochures. Two brochures will be prepared for the project. Information in the first brochure defined the project and explained the study process. The first project overview brochure was prepared in November, 2002. The second brochure will be prepared at the end of the study.
- Fact Sheets. Fact sheets defining project goals, objectives, significant issues and progress will be prepared and distributed through a variety of venues. Fact sheets will be a particularly important tool for issue management activities and will be useful through out the life of the project. It is anticipated that a minimum of four fact sheets will be needed in the Plan Formulation Alternatives and draft PIR stages others will be prepared as issues arise.
- Other Print Documents. Other printed documents (e.g., issue papers, frequently asked questions, and status reports) maybe produced and distributed as needs are identified.
- Mailing Lists. A computerized mailing list of all individuals and groups interested in being informed on the progress of the project will be prepared. This list will consist of individuals; stakeholders, elected officials and representatives; local, state and federal government agencies; citizen groups; community organizations; and others. Existing stakeholder (Table 1) lists available from organizations and government agencies (e.g. SFWMD and the CORPS) will be used as a starting point and then modified as needed for the project. The list of stakeholders will be extensive and will include groups both within and adjacent to the study area. The list will be updated as needed.

- Electronic Materials. Videos, video news releases, CDs, and other electronic media materials may also be used to inform the public on an as-needed basis.
- Displays. A small tabletop or large free-standing display may be produced for use at public workshops, should that format be useful.
- Evergladesplan.org web site. Many people have come to rely on the Internet as a means of gathering information. This is particularly true of those interested in the progress of Everglades restoration. All printed public information materials will be posted on the Evergladesplan.org web site.

### *Task 1.3 Coordinate Media Activities*

Many people rely on print and electronic media for information about events, plans or projects that affect them as their primary source of information. The media are an important resource for people who have little time to attend meetings or to participate in public involvement activities. The print and electronic media will provide a primary mechanism through which the general public will obtain information regarding the pilot project. Providing and disseminated information to the public will be done through a variety of venues. The tasks listed in the following paragraphs will be utilized.

#### Media Activities and Products:

- Identify Key News Outlets. The following key news outlets will be used to disseminate information:
  - Newsletters: Water Matters, Chambers of Commerce;
  - Newspapers: Palm Beach Post, Sun Sentinel, Miami Herald, El Nuevo Herald;
  - Radio stations: Need further analysis based on demographics; and
  - Television stations: Channels 4, 6, 7 and 10.
- Identify Issues and Develop Messages. The print and electronic media will provide important opportunities for the SFWMD and CORPS to disseminate information on key issues. This will allow project managers to provide the latest information regarding the project, address misinformation and ensure consistency project information.

#### Topics of interest may include the following:

- Project purpose, goals and objective;
- Project impacts/benefits;
- Project background;
- Emerging and controversial issues;
- Project progress;
- Project results;
- Project schedule; and
- Related projects/program information.

- Issue News Releases and Meeting Notices. News releases will be utilized to inform the media about story ideas, meetings, workshops, accomplishments etc. Meeting notices will be placed in regional and local newspapers, as appropriate. All news releases and meeting notices will be coordinated with project- and program-level outreach staff.
- Brief Reporters and Editorial Boards. At critical milestones in the project, reporters and editorial boards may be briefed. In addition, throughout the course of the project, guest editorial commentary for local newspapers and radio may be prepared. All media contacts and requests will be documented. All media activities will be coordinated with program-level outreach staff and with the each agency public affairs and communications offices.

A notice of Intent to prepare a Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement for the WPA Feasibility Study was published in the Federal Register, Volume 65, No. 133, on July 11, 2000. The Notice of Intent outlined in summary form the project purpose and objective; described the study area, project features and scope; and laid out the scoping process utilized to involve Federal, state and local agencies, affected Native American Tribes, and interested private organizations and parties.

A scoping letter, dated June 23, 2000, was sent out by the USCOE to over 500 recipients, including Federal state, and local agencies; Native American Tribes; and private organizations and parties soliciting their views, comments, and information about resources, study objectives, alternatives, and important features within the study area. The record was held open for a 60-day comment period. Over 30 written responses were received within the comment period, representing numerous issues. These issues were compiled and made part of the plan formulation process over the next one and one-half years.

A sampling of issues resulting from the scoping process includes:

- A proper identification and selection of alternative evaluation tools/models;
- The need to restore more natural timing, volume, and flow patterns of water (i.e., hydroperiods and hydroperiods);
- Increasing spatial extent and restoration of landscape heterogeneity and biodiversity;
- Maintenance of flood protection and water supply functions of the Central and South Florida Project;
- The need to ensure economic and environmental sustainability;
- A process directed at total ecosystem restoration, rather than strictly a species specific approach to recovery; and
- The importance of identifying clear restoration goals and objectives.

#### *Task 1.4 Coordinate Guest Speakers/Lecturers*

It is anticipated that project managers and other agency representatives will be asked to speak to the public on the pilot project. Every effort will be made to respond to these requests. As a

means of furthering public awareness of the project, the project managers may seek opportunities to speak to interest groups, community-based organizations, and others that may be interested in or potentially affected by the project. Slide shows or PowerPoint presentations may be developed for individual projects for these presentations. A log of these speaking and other related engagements will be maintained.

### **E.1.2 Task Group 2 – Public, Stakeholder and Agency Involvement**

The outreach components above largely focus on raising awareness, informing and educating people. Other major aspects of outreach endeavors include seeking input; and involving and coordinating with the public, agencies, and interest and stakeholder groups. The overall objective of this task group is to ensure that potentially affected and interested parties are provided opportunities to be engaged in the project. A list of these groups is attached (Table 1).

#### *Task 2.1 Identify Target Audiences*

Some members of the public have a far greater interest in the Site 1 Project than does the public at large. These are the members of the public who want to have an actual voice in the process. These individuals are often associated with “interest” or “stakeholder” groups.” To determine target audiences, the following factors will be used:

- Self identification (those who have made their interest known);
- Proximity (those who live near a proposed feature);
- Mandate (agencies that have some authority or groups that have related missions);
- Use (people who may gain or lose some use); and
- Economics (those who gain or lose something in the process).

One key mechanism for identifying new interested parties and groups is to conduct interviews with key community leaders and activists. These people can also be asked to provide input on the most effective means of engaging traditionally underrepresented groups.

#### *Task 2.2 Hold Workshops and Community Meetings*

Throughout the duration of the study, ample opportunities will be developed for the interested public to get information outside of formal public meetings. These meetings will allow the attendees to gather more detailed information and to provide input into the planning and implementation processes. A minimum of 2 community meetings will be held per year at six-month intervals.

#### *Task 2.3 Hold Stakeholder Group Activities*

Stakeholder group meetings, small group briefings, focus groups, technical workshops, and local government briefings may be held throughout the study, as needed.

Four review conferences were conducted during the Comprehensive Review Study to review work and decide courses of action related to specific policy and technical issues. A description of each conference follows:

Special Resolution Conference: December 5-6, 1996 – Jacksonville, Florida. Attendees included representatives of the SFWMD, Office of the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Florida Department of Environmental Protection, Natural Resources Conservation Service, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, and the Corps. Representatives met to discuss procedural and policy issues related to implementing the provisions of *Section 528 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1996* as it pertains to the Comprehensive Review Study.

In-Progress Review: December 17, 1997 – Jacksonville, Florida. Representatives of the Comprehensive Review Study Team and Corps higher authority met to discuss the on-going plan formulation and evaluation activities.

Alternative Formulation Briefing: August 18-19, 1998 – West Palm Beach, Florida. Attendees included representatives of the SFWMD, Office of the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, National Park Service, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Natural Resources Conservation Service, Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, Florida Department of Environmental Protection, and the Corps. Representatives met to discuss the development of the Initial Draft Plan and the preparation of the draft *Integrated Feasibility Report and Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement*.

In-Progress Review: January 12, 1999 – Atlanta, Georgia. Representatives of the Corps Jacksonville District, SFWMD, Corps higher authority, and the Office of the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works met to discuss remaining issues associated with completing the final *Integrated Feasibility Report and Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement*.

In-Progress Review: June 6, 2001 – West Palm Beach, Florida. Attendees included representatives of the SFWMD, US. Fish and Wildlife Service, Florida Department of Environmental Protection, and the Corps. Representatives met to discuss the development of the tentative selected plan and the preparation of the draft *Integrated Feasibility Report and Supplemental Impact Statement*.

#### *Task 2.4 Identify and Manage New and Emerging Issues*

Much of the outreach work that is conducted for interest groups, stakeholders and public entities, revolves around “issue identification and management.” The program managers and PDT members will work with agency outreach staff to proactively identify public issues of concern. They will engage regularly in the following process:

- 1) Identify and analyze new issues.
- 2) Set goals and priorities for addressing the issues.
- 3) Develop strategy for addressing the issue.

- 4) Implement a program of action and communication.
- 5) Evaluate effectiveness of actions.

### **E.1.3 Task Group 3 – Outreach to Minority and Economically and Socially Disadvantaged Communities**

Outreach to minority and low-income communities can be viewed as examples of outreach to two specific stakeholder groups. Many of the activities utilized for other stakeholders are the same that are used for outreach to minority and low-income communities. On the other hand, minority and low-income communities should never be considered as one and the same. Special consideration must be given to unique barriers to involvement experienced either jointly or separately by these communities. For example, some members of minority and low-income communities may have limited time to expend on involvement in community meetings. They may also have limited ability to travel to meetings, making agency decisions about meeting times and locations very important. This is particularly true of low-income communities, whether its members are minorities or not. Finally, minority community members may have language difficulties that affect the program managers' decisions regarding how information is made available and presented.

In all activities relating to outreach to minority and low-income communities, care will be taken to consider meeting times, locations and the language needs of the target audience. Meetings conducted in communities encompassing languages other than English, will either be conducted or translated in a language necessary to be understood by the stakeholder in attendance.

The need for project-level outreach to minority and socially and economically disadvantaged communities may be greater if there is either agency or community concern regarding environmental justice, i.e., that the project may have negative impacts on these communities. In this case, additional community engagement will be needed immediately. More community meetings, workshops, small group briefings, and other types of meetings may be required. Furthermore, as part of the process of identifying and considering avoidance and mitigation options, participatory public outreach activities will be utilized. The public outreach staff will work to identify the demographics and "make-up" of communities affected within the project area. To adequately conduct outreach that will best meet and address the needs of the stakeholders, the outreach staff will work with the project manager to identify specific information regarding communities within the project area as well as communities that may experience adverse impacts because of the project. Additionally, staff must identify community based organizations and grassroots agencies that provide support to the different populations within the affected area.

#### *Task 3.1 Identify Target Audiences*

The program managers will work with the public outreach and service center staff to determine both the minority and low-income populations interested in or potentially affected by the project. The public outreach staff must be aware of the community's population, ethnicity make-up, education attainment, and income levels within the community as presentations must be catered

to effectively communicate with the stakeholders in a fashion that is comfortable to them as well as understandable by them.

### *Task 3.2 Engage Key Community Leaders, Activists, and Opinion Leaders*

The outreach staff will work with the project manager to identify key community members who should be engaged at the earliest possible point of study. These community leaders will be informed of the project. Their input regarding potential impacts, community views and interest, mechanisms for engaging the community and message development will be solicited. The outreach team will compile a list of officials in all affected/involved communities, organizations and stakeholder groups. The outreach specialists will engage these groups monthly as part of community dialogues meetings that cover all projects in this region.

### *Task 3.3 Hold Small Group Briefings*

Based on the input of community leaders, it may be determined that meetings with small groups of community members may be in order. These meetings will provide an opportunity for staff to inform community members in a more personal and interactive setting than provided through public meetings. It is hoped that the small group meetings will also facilitate development of trust and long-term relationships with the community. The outreach specialists will arrange small group meetings with various cities, villages and towns in the project area. The goal is to meet with a least one small group per month. These meeting may result in development of a fact sheet.

### *Task 3.4 Hold Community Workshops and Meetings*

Larger meetings may be required at certain times during the study. These may be held during the scoping phase of the project. These meetings may also be held at the 3, 6, and 9-year intervals. Finally, the need to hold larger meetings may arise if one or more issues of concern arise and require a broad information dissemination effort. A minimum of 4 community meetings per year will be held in an attempt to ensure that all stakeholders are equally informed about the project.

### *Task 3.5 Identify and Manage New and Emerging Issues*

Much of the outreach work involving minority and low-income communities will require “issue management.” Throughout the duration of study, care will be taken to proactively identify issues of concern and develop and implement strategies for addressing these issues. The outreach team will meet quarterly, if not more often, with the project manager to stay proactive in regard to emerging issues. The outreach specialists will present outreach issues to the PDT when they arise.

### *Task 3.6 Prepare Public Information Materials*

Public information materials, whether written or electronic, are critical to effective outreach programs. For both the minority and low-income communities, care must be taken to ensure the message is properly developed and delivered. Utilization of appropriate distribution methods is critical also. For example, radio is a primary means of communication within communities

where English is not the language of choice. Local community papers also serve a key role in dissemination of information. The Project managers will work with the outreach and service center staff to fully consider appropriate venues for delivery of information. Community leaders will also be asked to provide input regarding this issue. Meeting-specific materials will be prepared to accompany general project materials for distribution. The outreach team will review all materials. The team also will manage distribution of the materials. The outreach team as needed will develop these materials. A display and overview were developed already and may require updates throughout the duration of the project. Additionally, a minimum of 3 fact sheets may be required to ensure all aspects of the project are fully informed to all stakeholders within the project area.

#### **E.1.4 Task Group 4 – Internal Management and Communication**

Effective management and internal communication between the SFWMD, the CORPS, other agency team members, and program level outreach staff is essential to the success of the project. The overall objective of this task group is to enhance staff communication and coordination efforts. The outreach team will make items available to each other through the use of the NPBC web site. All outreach efforts must be communicated to the outreach team and project manager.

##### *Task 4.1 Coordinate with Program-Level Outreach Staff*

The public outreach effort for the project will be coordinated with program-level outreach staff, to ensure project-level outreach efforts are consistent with those of other projects and organizations involved. The outreach team will meet weekly.

##### *Task 4.2 Manage Project Materials*

All print, electronic, and graphic materials created for the project will be documented. Copies of the materials will be presented for inclusion in the permanent library of permanent materials. The outreach team will retain hard and electronic files of all materials produced.

##### *Task 4.3 Inventory Existing Resources and Activities*

Many other groups and organizations are either involved in community outreach activities or would like to be involved. An inventory of current activities and potential partnering opportunities will be developed. Special efforts will be made to coordinate and consolidate outreach activities where appropriate. The outreach team will coordinate activities with Palm Beach Community College, a partner with the South Florida Water Management District through the Environmental Studies and Community Outreach program. The outreach team will provide quarterly reports of meetings, efforts, events and activities that have occurred or will occur within the next reporting period.

In addition to the scoping required by the *National Environmental Policy Act*, coordination required by other Federal laws and regulations has been conducted as follows:

Two Planning Aid Reports, dated November 22, 1999, and February 15, 2001, were received from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service as part of the process for developing alternative plans. The information received was incorporated into the plan formulation process. The draft *Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act Report* was received on June 13, 2001 and has been included in Annex A. The conclusion and recommendation in the final *Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act Report* for the Comprehensive Review Study was as follows:

Alternative D-13R, if fully implemented, would do much toward restoring ecological function and structure in south Florida, particularly in the central and southern Everglades.

A draft *Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act Report* dated April 10, 2001, from the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission was received and is included in Annex A.

Coordination has been ongoing with the State Historic Preservation Officer in accordance with the procedure of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.

Subsequent to gathering input for the initial plan formulation process, a Comprehensive Review Study Strategic Communications and Public Outreach Plan was developed in January 1998. The Comprehensive Review Study Strategic Communications and Public Outreach Plan was comprised of four components: 1) stakeholder involvement, 2) media program, 3) a public information/awareness program, and 4) public meetings on the Comprehensive Review Study's *Draft Integrated Feasibility Report and Integrated Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement*.

Meetings designed to include a more intensive region-specific effort of engaging the public were held subsequent to development of the Comprehensive Review Study Strategic Communications and Public Outreach Plan. Throughout the duration of the study and project, ample opportunities have been and will continue to be provided for the public to obtain information outside of formal workshops. Civic associations, neighborhood associations, colleges, environmental groups, local government briefings, staff briefings, technical workshops, and other focus groups located in areas that may be impacted by the study have and will continue to provide avenues for the WPA Feasibility Study Team to disseminate information to the public.

As part of the Comprehensive Review Study, numerous meetings were held with representatives of stakeholder groups including chambers of commerce, environmental interests, economic development groups, and agricultural interests.

Throughout the alternative plan development process, informal meetings were held to maintain dialogue, clarify issues, and identify concerns. Meetings were held with groups such as Florida Power and Light and the Florida Department of Transportation, Districts IV and VI.

Formal presentations to local governments have been made periodically and will continue throughout the life of the study and project. During the WPA Feasibility Study, presentations were made to the City of Weston, and a Commissioner of Weston.

Briefings of managerial, technical, and outreach staff of the SFWMD and the Corps were made throughout the process to provide updates on plan development activities and to discuss stakeholder concerns and possible remedies.

## **E.2 ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE**

Executive Order 12898, Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations, requires the Federal government to achieve environmental justice by identifying and addressing disproportionately high adverse effects of its activities on minority and low-income populations. It requires the analysis of information such as the race, national origin, and income level for areas expected to be impacted by environmental actions. It also requires Federal agencies to identify the need to ensure the protection of populations relying on subsistence consumption of fish and wildlife, through analysis of information on such consumption patterns and communication to the public of associated risk. For the purpose of this section on public involvement and coordination, the following discussion will focus solely on incorporation of minority and low income stakeholder viewpoints through the initial screening and scoping and subsequent public participation activities of project planning.

Initial screening and scoping seeks to identify potential issues and estimate the geographic scope of the project areas in relation to minority, low income and tribal populations that may be affected. This element overlapped with public participation in practice, as the identification of residents and people who frequent the study area was accomplished through public outreach efforts.

Public participation is intended to reach low income, minority and tribal populations to identify issues of true concern and allow relevant issues to be in the early analyses portions of the process. This involved activities beyond the standard advertising and public outreach practices in which linguistic, cultural, institutional, geographic and other barriers to meaningful participation were overcome. Meetings were held in adequate facilities at hours appropriate for those attending. Public participation was and will continue to be active throughout the entire project to educate, encourage input, answer questions, listen to concerns, and inform the public on how we intend to deal with the concerns.

The WPA Feasibility Study Team is a multidisciplinary, multi-agency group of local, state, and Federal agency representatives. The study team is comprised of approximately 80 members, with approximately 40 individuals typically attending each of the full team meetings. These meetings were open to the public and occasionally would attract stakeholders or individuals from the general public. The Federal, state, and local agencies involved in the execution of the WPA Feasibility Study and report were: Natural Resources Conservation Service, National Marine Fisheries Service, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Geological Survey, Everglades National Park, Biscayne National Park, South Florida Regional Planning Council, Florida Department of Environmental Protection, Florida Department of Transportation, Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, Palm Beach County, Broward County, Miami-Dade County, City of Miramar, City of Pembroke Pines, Village of Wellington, Lake Worth Drainage District, Acme Improvement District and the Miccosukee

Tribe of Indians. A list of the WPA Feasibility Study Team members is found in Section 13. In order to facilitate communication among WPA Feasibility Study Team members and to provide the public with information about the WPA Feasibility Study and the formulation and evaluation of alternative plans, a web site for CERP was established (<http://www.evergladesplan.org>). Information available on the web site includes: description of the planning objectives; assumptions for the with- and without-plan conditions; description of the alternative plans evaluated; descriptions and applications of the hydrologic, ecologic, and water quality models used to evaluate the alternative plans; summaries of technical workshops in the form of “Frequently Asked Questions”; hydrologic model output for each alternative in the form of performance measures; summaries of the evaluations of each of the alternatives; and CERP documents such as this report.

The draft Integrated Feasibility Report and Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement is being sent to numerous local, state and Federal agencies and private interest groups for review and comment in accordance with the Council on Environmental Quality’s National Environmental Policy Act regulations and related Corps guidance. Comments received during the review will be considered in preparing the final study documents, and will be considered by subsequent reviewers and decision-makers in the Washington-level Federal review process.

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**Table E-1: Listing of Stakeholders**

1,000 Friends of Florida  
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation  
Audubon Society of the Everglades  
Biodiversity Legal Foundation  
Broward County Commission  
Bureau of Indian Affairs  
Central Florida Regional Planning Council  
City of Boca Raton  
City of Pompano Beach  
Coast Guard  
Congress of the United State, House of Representatives  
Council on Environmental Quality  
Dairy Farmers, Inc.  
Defenders of Wildlife  
Environmental Action Committee  
Environmental and Land Use Law Center  
Environmental Coalition of Broward County  
Environmental Defense Fund  
Environmental Resources Management Department  
Everglades Coordinating Council  
Everglades Foundation  
Federal Emergency Management Agency  
Federal Highway Administration  
Fish and Wildlife Service  
Florida Audubon Society  
Florida Biodiversity Project  
Florida Center of Environmental Studies  
Florida Defenders of the Environment  
Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services  
Florida Department of Community Affairs  
Florida Department of Environmental Protection  
Florida Department of Transportation  
Florida Division of Historical Resources - SHPO  
Florida Game and Freshwater Fish Commission (Now the  
Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission)  
Florida House of Representatives  
Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary  
Florida League of Anglers, Inc.

Florida Power and Light Company  
Florida Sportsman Conservation Association  
Florida State Clearinghouse - Office of the Governor  
Florida Wetlands  
Florida Wildlife Federation  
Forestry Service  
Friends of the Everglades  
Friends of the Loxahatchee  
Friends of Whales and Panther Action Coalition  
Geological Survey  
Lake Worth Drainage District  
League of Women Voters  
Loxahatchee Groves Water Control District  
Loxahatchee River Coalition  
Loxahatchee River Coordinating Council  
Loxahatchee River Environmental Control District  
MyFlorida.com  
Miami-Dade County  
Miami-Dade County Farm Bureau  
Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida  
National Audubon Society  
National Marine Fisheries Service  
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration  
National Park Service  
National Park Trust  
National Parks and Conservation Association  
National Resources Defense Council  
National Wildlife Federation  
Natural Resources Conservation Service  
North Improvement District Control  
Office of Environmental Policy and Compliance  
Palm Beach County Commission  
Palm Beach County Environmental Coalition  
Planning, Zoning & Building Department  
Save the Manatee Club  
Seminole Tribe of Florida  
Sierra Club, Florida Chapter  
South Florida Agricultural Council  
South Florida Regional Planning Council  
South Florida Water Management District

The Nature Conservancy  
The School Board of Palm Beach County  
The Wilderness Society  
Treasure Coast Regional Planning Council  
Tropical Audubon Society  
Trust for Public Lands  
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers – Jacksonville District  
U.S. Department of Agriculture  
U.S. Department of Commerce  
U.S. Department of Energy  
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development  
U.S. Department of Justice  
U.S. Department of the Interior  
U.S. Department of Transportation  
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency  
U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service - Loxahatchee National  
Wildlife Refuge  
U.S. Public Health Service  
Water Utilities Department  
World Wildlife Fund

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