

Nathaniel Reed
EVG 2

Mr. Reed begins by describing the lobbying efforts of the environmentalists and the sugar industry over the acquisition of the Talisman Sugar Plantation (page 1-2). He describes the complexity of the Everglades restoration, saying success will require multi-year programs and support from multiple government agencies (page 2-3). Cleaning up pollution in Lake Okeechobee should be a priority (page 3-4). He discusses how the sugar industry defeated the penny-a-pound tax with advertising and public relations (page 4-5, 7-8). He specifically addresses phosphate pollution (page 5-7). He explains that the sugar industry is dominated by the Fanjul brothers and Flo-Sun and attests to their political power (page 8-10).

The aquifer storage and recovery aspect of the restoration is examined, and Mr. Reed declares it will pose legal challenges and should be studied carefully (page 10). He critiques the South Florida Water Management District's (SFWMD) role in restoration and sees reverse osmosis as a necessary solution (page 11-12). He talks about morale and financial problems at the Water Management Districts and notes that without a change in the sugar bill, opposing interests will continue to fight (page 12-13). He sees the potential in two to five years for a tax that would supplant land acquisition that is now funded through state land-transfer tax. (page 13). Mr. Reed then clarifies the purpose of an adaptive-assessment team as dealing with unforeseen changes in the Everglades (page 13-14). He describes counting sparrows in the Everglades and relates that to the necessity of peer review in biology (page 15-16). He discusses the decision-making organizations of the project, the role of Jeb Bush, and related congressional debates (page 16-17). He contrasts Governor Lawton Chiles' Commission on Conservation with Governor Jeb Bush's and expresses regret that the present commission is skewed toward big business (page 18).

Mr. Reed comments on the establishment of a coordinating council between federal and state agencies, the South Florida Restoration Task Force (page 18-19). He further states that its organization, based on three subgroups, is logical and helps coordination (page 19-20). He believes that the Everglades Forever Act was pro-agriculture (page 20-21). He agrees that Dexter Lehtinen was the force behind the lawsuit against the state, and he weighs the positive and negative aspects of the lawsuit and Everglades Forever (page 21-22). He emphasizes Bob Graham's commitment to restoration and considers him the most important factor in getting the Everglades Restoration Act signed (page 22-23). He also talks about the great support of the newspapers in publicizing the issue, especially the writings of Carl Hiaasen (page 24).

Mr. Reed talks about the establishment of 1000 Friends of Florida and their victory in a Martin County land-use decision (page 25-26). He also covers the issues addressed by the magazine *Foresight* (page 26). He talks about the important women of the environmental movement, Preservation 2000, and the Audubon Society of Florida (page 27-28). He comments on their lobbying efforts, that the environmentalists are outnumbered by Big Sugar (page 29). He mentions lobbyist Wade Hopping as an example (page 39-30). He addresses mercury levels, the algae bloom, pesticides, and the death of panther and deer in the Everglades (page 31-33). He ends by discussing the role of the National Academy of Science, the National Park Service, and the Seminole and Miccosukee Indian tribes in restoring the Everglades (page 34-35).