

**APPLICATION NO. 4
CONSERVATION, AQUIFER RECHARGE AND DRAINAGE ELEMENT**

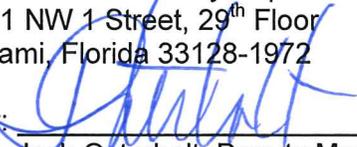
**APPLICATION REQUESTING AMENDMENT TO THE
COMPREHENSIVE DEVELOPMENT MASTER PLAN**

1. APPLICANT

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By:  _____ October 31, 2012
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3. DESCRIPTION OF REQUESTED CHANGES

Revise the Conservation, Aquifer Recharge and Drainage Element on pages IV-1 through IV-24 in the "Adopted Components of the Comprehensive Development Master Plan" dated October 19, 2011, as amended, as follows on the next pages.* This Application proposes amendments to the entire Conservation, Aquifer Recharge and Drainage Element, which consists of an Introduction, a set of Goals, Objectives, and Policies, Monitoring and Data Programs and Appendixes. Additionally, a summary of all proposed changes by reference paragraph is included in Section 4 (Reasons for Changes).

*Underlined words are additions. Words with ~~strikethrough~~ are deletions. All other words exist in the Plan and remain unchanged.

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CONSERVATION, AQUIFER RECHARGE AND DRAINAGE ELEMENT

INTRODUCTION

1. The environmental sensitivity of Miami-Dade County is underscored by the fact that the urban developed area of the County portion lies between two national parks, Everglades and Biscayne National Parks, and the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary. The close relationship of tourism to the preservation of Miami-Dade County's unique native plants, fish, wildlife, beaches and near shore water quality is closely related to the continued success of the County's tourism industry. and as such preservation So, natural resource preservation in Miami-Dade County has been recognized as an economic as well as environmental issue. The close proximity of an expanding urbanized area to national and State resource-based parks, and over 6,000 acres of natural areas within County parks, presents a unique challenge to Miami-Dade County to provide sound management. In addition, many experts suggest that South Florida will be significantly affected by rising sea levels, intensifying droughts, floods, and hurricanes as a result of climate change. As a partner in the four county Southeast Florida Regional Climate Change Compact, Miami-Dade has committed to study the potential negative impacts to the County given climate change projections, and is working to analyze strategies to adapt to these impacts and protect the built environment and natural resources.
2. The County has addressed this is also working to address these challenges by in several ways including working closely with other public and private sector agencies and groups to obtain a goal of sustainability. The close relationship of tourism to the preservation of Miami-Dade County's unique native plants and wildlife has been recognized as an economic as well as environmental issue. The Conservation Element builds upon past and present initiatives such as the East Everglades Resource Management Plan, and planning for the Bird Drive-Everglades, Arch Creek, and C-111 Basins, the Governor's Commission on a Sustainable South Florida, the South Florida Ecosystem Restoration Task Force, the Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan, GreenPrint, the County's plan for sustainability, and over three decades of local planning, monitoring, and evaluating proposed activities in wetlands and uplands. It is the intent of Since 1975, Miami-Dade County has sought to channel growth toward those areas of the County that are most intrinsically suited for development, in conjunction with municipalities and the development community.
3. This Element and the proposed natural resources objectives, policies and maps in the Land Use Element and Coastal Management Element continue the County's efforts to manage growth while that established trend striving to identify, conserve, appropriately use, protect and restore the biological, geological and hydrological resources of Miami-Dade County of the County. This Element is implemented through relevant sections of the County Code and through the development review process. Since the adoption of the Comprehensive Development Master Plan (CDMP) in 1975, Miami-Dade County has been committed to Policies in this Element are designed to protection of protect and manage impacts to environmentally sensitive uplands, wetlands, and aquifer recharge and water storage areas. Within the past decade, protecting and restoring environmentally sensitive uplands has been recognized as important to the County's present and future. Since the establishment of the Miami-Dade County Department Division of Environmental Resources Management (DERM) in 1974, Miami-Dade County has also developed several comprehensive and innovative programs

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such as the Northwest Wellfield Protection Plan to protect the Biscayne Aquifer, the County's sole source of drinking water. ~~Moreover, since the adoption of the CDMP in 1975, Miami-Dade County has been sensitive to the multiple challenges of water resource management.~~ The present County programs also implement stormwater management plans to eliminate pollution to water bodies: freshwater, estuarine, and coastal, and natural areas management, to eliminate the invasion of exotic pest plants that threaten native ecosystems. Through local and regional partnerships, the County will continue to work towards sustainable development patterns, while protecting unique natural resources critical to the South Florida economy.

4. ~~Chapter 163.3177(6)(d), Florida Statutes mandates that this element contain one or more goal statements which address the conservation, use and protection of the following natural resources: air, water, recharge areas, wetlands, water wells, soils, minerals, floodplains, forests, fisheries, wildlife, beaches, shores, estuarine marshes, rivers, lakes, bays, harbors, marine habitats, and other natural resources.~~
5. The Coastal Management Element also includes policies intended to protect important coastal resources including wetlands, estuaries, marine fisheries and habitats, and water quality. Coastal wetlands, beaches and shores, estuarine marshes, rivers, lakes, bays, harbors, marine fisheries, marine habitats, marine wildlife, estuarine water quality and other marine and oceanic resources are discussed in the Coastal Management Element.
6. ~~The 2003 Evaluation and Appraisal Report contains information on air and water quality, wellfield protection, flood protection, aquifer recharge and drainage, wetlands, upland forests and fish and wildlife, and serves as the basis for updates to the Adopted Components of this Element. Two appendices that were included in the 1995 Evaluation and Appraisal Report have been updated herein to be consistent with current State and federal endangered, threatened and species of special concern listings.~~

GOAL

PROVIDE FOR THE CONSERVATION, ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND USE, AND PROTECTION OF ALL AQUATIC AND UPLAND ECOSYSTEMS AND NATURAL RESOURCES, AND PROTECT THE FUNCTIONS OF AQUIFER RECHARGE AREAS AND NATURAL DRAINAGE FEATURES IN MIAMI-DADE COUNTY.

7. Objective CON-1

Improve air quality in the County to meet all National Ambient Air Quality Standards set by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and their respective deadlines; and reduce human exposure to air pollution; and take into consideration climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies.

Policies

8. CON-1A. Miami-Dade County shall maintain the objectives of the County's air permitting and compliance programs in an effort to prevent and control industry emissions of EPA-defined criteria and toxic hazardous air pollutants. The County shall also administer state and federal agreements and work plans, integrating any new rules and

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regulations into existing County programs.

- CON-1B. Significant enhancement of public transit services and implementation of transportation system management (TSM) programs including such measures as ride-share incentives, employer-based transportation management and the use of flex-time shall continue to be implemented in Miami-Dade County to provide feasible and attractive alternatives to use of the private automobile.
- CON-1C. Residential and other high occupancy land uses shall not be located in areas that may be adversely impacted by stationary sources of air pollutant emissions. Additionally, industrial and commercial uses with permitted stationary sources of air pollutant emissions shall not be located in residential and other high occupancy areas.
9. CON-1D. ~~Miami-Dade County Cooperative Extension Service shall monitor inspection and enforcement activities required by the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services to determine whether pesticide application in Miami-Dade County is being conducted according to the label~~ will continue to offer training and certification exams to allow pesticide applicators to be licensed in accordance with Florida Statutes. ~~In an attempt to reduce pesticide use, Miami-Dade County Cooperative Extension Service shall continue to encourage integrated best management practices the use of Integrated Pest Management practices whenever practical available and economically feasible.~~
10. CON-1E. ~~As required by the label, applications of methyl bromide and other volatile fumigants for agricultural pest controls shall only be performed by users who are knowledgeable about the hazards, and trained in the use of the required respirator equipment and detector devices, emergency procedures, and proper use of the fumigant. Once every two years, by the Environmental Protection Agency's Fumigant Management Plan (FMP), Miami-Dade County Cooperative Extension Service should coordinate workshops for the manufacturers to present their training programs to users of volatile fumigants in Miami-Dade County. will continue to host training by manufacturers according to FMP guidelines for that portion of the agricultural industry that uses soil fumigants.~~
- CON-1F. Renovation and demolition projects will be regulated pursuant to the National Emissions Standard for Asbestos to prevent exposure to asbestos, a known human carcinogen.
11. CON-1G. Continue cooperative federal and regional efforts to measure and analyze community impacts of ~~toxic~~ hazardous air pollutants in Miami-Dade County.
- CON-1H. The Class 1 Air Quality Area of Everglades National Park and the Class 2 Air Quality Area of Biscayne National Park and the Big Cypress National Preserve shall be protected.
- CON-1I. The use of ozone depleting compounds such as chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) and hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs) as refrigerants shall be strictly regulated and

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controlled in Miami-Dade County. The sale and purchase of ozone depleting compounds shall be limited to permitted businesses and certified technicians only. All products that utilize or were manufactured using ozone depleting compounds as a propellant or blowing agent are prohibited for sale within Miami-Dade County.

12. CON-1J. Miami-Dade County shall continue to implement its CO₂ Plan recommendations to reduce CO₂ levels and take into consideration the recommendations of the Southeast Florida Regional Climate Change Compact to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in accordance with all applicable regulations.
- CON-1K. Miami-Dade County shall maintain and expand its air monitoring network in order to better evaluate air quality throughout the County.
- CON-1L. Miami-Dade County shall continue to identify and obtain funding sources for air monitoring programs and voluntary efforts to improve air quality.

Objective CON-2

Protect ground and surface water resources from degradation, provide for effective surveillance for pollution and clean up polluted areas to meet all applicable federal, state and County ground and surface water quality standards.

Policies

13. CON-2A. The basin stormwater master plans produced by Miami-Dade County pursuant to Objective CON-5 will ~~establish~~ continue to prioritize the listings of stormwater/drainage improvements to correct existing system deficiencies and problems and to provide for future development. At a minimum, these lists shall include:
- Drainage/stormwater sewer systems within wellfield protection areas;
 - Drainage/stormwater sewer systems in industrial and heavy business areas and areas with large concentrations of small hazardous waste generators;
 - Basins and sub-basins that fail to meet the target criteria for the twelve NPDES priority pollutants listed in Policy CON-5A and additional parameters, referenced in CON-5A.
- CON-2B. Miami-Dade County's Stormwater Utility Program shall fund the identification and retrofitting of deteriorated storm sewer systems and positive outfalls and the proper maintenance of stormwater systems.
14. CON-2C. Interim wastewater treatment plants within the Urban Development Boundary shall continue to be phased out as sewer service becomes available, with highest priority given to phasing out of existing industrial wastewater plants in accord with regulations and procedures established by the Board of County Commissioners. The ~~Department~~ Division of Environmental Resources Management shall use its administrative, enforcement, and permitting authority to implement these

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regulations.

- CON-2D. Sewer Improvement Special Taxing Districts shall be established for all industrial and potentially hazardous commercial areas within the Urban Development Boundary.
- CON-2E. Industries and businesses that generate and/or handle more than 50 gallons of hazardous and industrial wastes per year shall be identified and monitored. Coordination among agencies that require reporting of hazardous wastes shall be improved.
- CON-2F. Miami-Dade County shall continue to utilize Best Management Practices established for potential sources of water pollution, that discharge wastewater to the ground, to reduce environmental risk and, where possible, to begin effective water reuse and recycling. Established management practices may be reviewed and modified as new science becomes available. New management practices shall be developed for new potential sources of water pollution as they are identified.
- CON-2G. Best Management Practices for potential sources of water pollution shall include reduction in the use of hazardous materials and, wherever possible, the reuse and recycling of materials on site. Best Management Practices shall also be established to address those wastes that must be removed from site, including reusing and recycling of the waste in other operations. All practical recycling and reuse alternatives shall be investigated before seeking permanent disposal of hazardous wastes.
15. CON-2H. Miami-Dade County Cooperative Extension Service shall continue to evaluate the amount and methods of application for fertilizers and pesticides as necessary to promote efficient plant growth and minimize leaching to the ground water provide educational training for the agricultural producers to promote the use of Best Management Practices whenever available and economically feasible.
16. CON-2I. Continue to collect the data and information from hazardous facilities inspection programs and clean-ups of current and historical hazardous waste spills on a Geographical Information System (GIS). In addition, continue to maintain the results of the wellfield and ambient groundwater monitoring well program in a database. Data and information from hazardous facilities inspection programs and clean-ups of current and historical hazardous waste spills shall be integrated with wellfield monitoring data on a Geographical Information System (GIS) to determine overall water quality in wellfield recharge areas and risk to public drinking water supplies.
17. CON-2J. Miami-Dade County shall ~~implement~~ continue to enforce a 500-foot protection zone for non-community, non-transient water supplies that serve uses such as public or private schools and trailer parks.
18. CON-2K. Miami-Dade County shall use the data generated in its ambient ground and surface water monitoring programs to determine ~~normal background levels of~~ concentrations for the twelve National Pollution Discharge Elimination Systems

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(NPDES) priority pollutants, as well as for the additional recommended NPDES parameters referenced in Policy CON-5A and any other pollutants of interest.

- CON-2L. By 2020, Miami-Dade County shall prepare a management plan for the protection and proper utilization of the Floridan Aquifer. This management plan should identify potential areas of water withdrawals, potential sources of contamination, the impact of potential withdrawals to other legal users, and the development of practices that will maintain this aquifer as a viable water supply source.
19. CON-2M. Through partnerships with municipalities and other agencies, the County will assist in coordinating and distributing information regarding beach water quality.

20. **Objective CON-3**

Regulations within approved wellfield protection areas plans shall be strictly enforced. The recommendations of the NW Wellfield Protection Plan shall continue to be fully implemented, as are recommendations that evolve from the West Wellfield and South Dade Wellfield planning processes. Recommendations from the Lakebelt Planning Process and other ongoing planning activities shall continue to be implemented and enforced.

Policies

- CON-3A. No new facilities that use, handle, generate, transport or dispose of hazardous wastes shall be permitted within wellfield protection areas, and all existing facilities that use, handle, generate, transport or dispose of more than the maximum allowable quantity of hazardous wastes (as specified in Chapter 24-43 of the Code of Miami-Dade County, as may be amended from time to time) within wellfield protection areas shall be required to take substantial measures such as secondary containment and improved operating procedures to ensure environmentally safe operations.
- CON-3B. The water management systems that recharge regional wellfields shall be protected and enhanced.
- CON-3C. County-owned and operated facilities that use hazardous materials or generate hazardous wastes shall be moved to locations that are outside and downgradient of wellfield protection areas whenever such facilities need to be expanded by more than fifty (50) percent.
- CON-3D. Miami-Dade County shall continue to utilize Best Management Practices established for agriculture within wellfield protection areas.
- CON-3E. The area west of the Turnpike, east of the Dade-Broward Levee, north of NW 12th Street and south of Okeechobee Road shall be reserved for limestone mining and approved ancillary uses as provided for in Chapters 24 and 33 of the Miami-Dade County Code and the entire area west of the Turnpike, north of NW 25th Street and south of Okeechobee Road shall remain unurbanized.

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- CON-3F. The ambient groundwater monitoring program, which includes all wellfield protection areas, shall be continued to serve as an "early warning system" for monitoring high- risk land uses and point sources.
- CON-3G. Miami-Dade County shall re-evaluate the extent, and mandate periodic updating, of the protection areas for all public water supply wellfields to adjust the protection areas and programs for those wellfields, as warranted. The County shall ensure that new surface water bodies are adequately set back from wellfields to provide an adequate rock buffer to ensure protection of water quality and maintenance of the groundwater classification of the wellfields.
- CON-3H. Miami-Dade County shall identify facilities that handle, use or generate hazardous wastes in wellfield protection areas and address the feasibility of removing the grandfathering provision for facilities that have been determined to be significant sources of pollution within wellfield protection areas.

Objective CON-4

The aquifer recharge and water storage capacity of the presently undeveloped areas in western and southern Miami-Dade County shall be maintained or increased.

Policies

- 21. CON-4A. The aquifer-recharge values of undeveloped land and the water storage values of wetland areas shall be maintained and, where feasible, enhanced or restored. There shall be no further positive drainage of wetlands to accommodate urban development or agricultural uses.
- CON-4B. All future development and redevelopment shall use retention, infiltration and detention systems to retain to the maximum extent feasible, the full runoff from a one in five year storm and minimize the use of impermeable surfaces. In the event that an emergency overflow is provided, a minimum of the first inch of runoff shall be retained on-site.
- 22. CON-4C. The approved fill encroachment criteria for the Western C-9 Basin as established by the South Florida Water Management District and for all other basins as established by the Miami-Dade County Department Division of Environmental Resource Management (Basin B, North Trail and Bird Drive) shall continue to govern the extent to which land can be filled, and additional fill encroachment criteria shall be developed for all the undeveloped, poorly drained areas in western and southern Miami-Dade County which are determined to have urban development potential. These criteria shall retain the predevelopment net recharge and runoff values for basin areas.
- 23. CON-4D. Water conserving irrigation and other landscape practices such as ~~Xeriscape~~ Florida Friendly landscaping shall be used wherever feasible. Through its site and landscape reviews, Miami-Dade County shall ensure that appropriate native and

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~~xeriscape~~ Florida Friendly landscaping plant materials are used, particularly in the salt-intruded areas of the County where public water is used to water lawns, golf courses and landscaped green spaces.

24. CON-4E. Miami-Dade County shall continue to investigate the feasibility of large-scale water reuse through water reuse demonstration projects and other appropriate means. Investigate the suitability of reused water in wetland hydration.
25. CON-4F. The Miami-Dade County ~~Department~~ Division of Environmental Resources Management (DERM) shall work with the County's Cooperative Extension Department to develop guidelines for improving the efficiency and/or uniformity of irrigation systems for appropriate crops grown in Miami-Dade County.
- CON-4G. In accordance with the goals of the South Florida Water Management District's *Lower East Coast Regional Water Supply Plan* and Objective WS-7, and its related policies, Miami-Dade County shall develop alternative water supply sources to supplement withdrawals from the Biscayne Aquifer. Such sources may include withdrawals from the Floridan Aquifer, implementation of water conservation methods and projects, and development of reclaimed and wastewater reuse strategies and projects.

26. **Objective CON-5**

Miami-Dade County shall continue to develop and implement the Stormwater Master Plans comprised of basin plans for each of the ~~twelve~~ sixteen primary hydrologic basins being addressed by the County, and cut and fill criteria as necessary to: provide adequate flood protection; correct system deficiencies in County maintained drainage facilities; coordinate the extension of facilities to meet future demands throughout the unincorporated area; and maintain and improve water quality. Each of the basin's Master Plans is to be updated every five years, with the next update to be completed by 2017. ~~The Stormwater Master Plan is projected to be completed in 2005, and~~ The implementing actions recommended in each basin plan shall continue to commence immediately after the applicable plan is approved. Outside of the Urban Development Boundary the County shall not provide, or approve, additional drainage facilities that would impair flood protection to easterly developed areas of the County, exacerbate urban sprawl or reduce water storage.

Policies

27. CON-5A. The Stormwater Management (~~Drainage~~) Level of Service (~~LOS~~) Standards for Miami-Dade County contain both a Flood Protection (FPLOS) and Water Quality (WQLOS) component. The minimum acceptable Flood Protection Level of Service (FPLOS) standards for Miami-Dade County shall be protection from the degree of flooding that would result for a duration of one day from a ten-year storm, with exceptions in previously developed canal basins as provided below, where additional development to this base standard would pose a risk to existing development. All structures shall be constructed at, or above, the minimum floor elevation specified in the federal Flood Insurance Rate Maps for Miami-Dade

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County, or as specified in Chapter 11-C of the Miami-Dade County Code, whichever is higher.

1. Basin-specific FPLOS standards shall be established through the adoption of a Stormwater Master Plan to be approved by the Miami-Dade County Board of County Commissioners and the South Florida Water Management District. Until the approval of basin-specific FPLOS standards through this coordinated process, the following additional exceptions shall apply:
 - a) Wherever Miami-Dade County has adopted cut and fill criteria pursuant to Chapter 24-48.3(6) of the County Code (November 30, 2004) including fill encroachment limitations necessary to prevent unsafe flood stages in special drainage basins, the minimum applicable FPLOS standard shall be the degree of protection provided by the applicable cut and fill criteria;
 - b) Where cut and fill criteria have not been established north of S.W. 152 Street inside the Urban Development Boundary (UDB), the minimum acceptable FPLOS standard shall be protection from the degree of flooding that would result for a duration of one day from a ten-year storm;
 - c) West of Levee-31 N, there shall be no off-site drainage, all septic tank drainfields shall be elevated above the hundred-year flood elevation, and the extent of land filling shall be minimized as provided in applicable provisions of the Miami-Dade County East Everglades Zoning Overlay Ordinance. The County shall review these criteria when the water management facilities programmed in the N.E. Shark River Slough General Design Memorandum and the C-111 General Reconnaissance Review are fully operational.

2. The Stormwater Management Water Quality Level of Service (WQLOS) component of the standard shall be met when the annual ~~average~~ geometric mean for each of the following twelve priority NPDES pollutants does not exceed the following target criteria for each of those pollutants within a canal basin, or sub-basin, as determined in accordance with procedures established by Miami-Dade County DERM:

<u>Pollutant</u>	<u>Target Criterion</u>
Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD)	9 mg/l
Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	65 mg/l
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	40 mg/l
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	1,000 mg/l
Total <u>Kjeldahl Nitrogen</u> (Ammonia-Nitrogen and Organic Nitrogen)	1.5 mg/l
Total Nitrate (NO _{X-N})	0.68 mg/l
Total Phosphate (TPO ₄)	0.33 mg/l
Dissolved Phosphate (DPO ₄ OPO ₄)	Not Available
Cadmium (Cd)	0.0023 mg/l

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Copper (Cu)	0.0258 mg/l
Lead (Pb)	0.0102 mg/l
Zinc (Zn)	0.231 mg/l

Additionally, recommended NPDES parameters may not exceed established Federal, State or Local Criteria for the water body, as listed in Table 2, "Guidance for Preparing Monitoring Plan as recommended for Phase I Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) Permits," FDEP August 1, 2009.

3. Applicants seeking development orders in canal basins, or sub-basins that do not meet either the FPLOS or the WQLOS shall be required to conform to Best Management Practices (BMPs) as provided by Miami-Dade County Code. Owners of commercial or industrial properties where BMPs are required, shall, at a minimum, demonstrate that their on-site stormwater system is inspected two times per year and maintained and cleaned as required. Private residential developments in areas where BMPs are required shall demonstrate that their on-site stormwater systems are inspected two times per year and maintained and cleaned as required.
- CON-5B. Applicants seeking development orders approving any new use or site alteration outside the Urban Development Boundary where the elevation of any portion of the site will remain below County Flood Criteria shall be advised by the permitting agency that those portions of the land that are not filled to Miami-Dade County Flood Criteria may be subject to periodic flooding.
- CON-5C. Miami-Dade County shall work with the South Florida Water Management District to better identify the developed urban areas within the County that do not have protection from a one in ten year storm. The County shall develop stormwater management criteria and plans for all unincorporated areas identified. Where such areas fall within municipal boundaries, the County will coordinate the stormwater management planning with the appropriate municipality(ies).
- CON-5D. Miami-Dade County shall seek funding for a comprehensive basin-by-basin drainage engineering study which will include: identification of public drainage facilities and private drainage facilities that impact the public facilities, and the entities having operational responsibility for them; establishment of geographic service areas for the drainage facilities; and, a facility capacity analysis by geographic service area for the planning periods 2015 and 2025.
- CON-5E. Miami-Dade County shall establish a priority listing of stormwater drainage and aquifer recharge improvements needed to correct existing system deficiencies and problems, and to provide for future drinking water needs. This shall include:
- Drainage/stormwater sewer system improvements in developed urban areas with persistent drainage problems;
 - Canal and/or stormwater drainage improvements in developed urban areas that have less than one in ten year storm protection and where no roadway drainage

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improvements are planned or proposed, which would remedy the problems;

- Hydrologic modifications that are needed to deliver water to public waterwells or to protect those waterwells from prospective contamination.

This shall be based on such factors as:

- Miles of canals with out-of-bank flow;
- Miles of collector and local streets impassable during a 5 year storm;
- Miles of minor arterial streets impassable during a 10 year storm;
- Miles of principal arterials, including major evacuation routes, that are impassable during a 100 year storm; and
- Number or structures flooded by a 100-year storm.

CON-5F. Miami-Dade County shall implement cut and fill criteria for land in the North Trail, Bird Drive, Basin B, and Western C-9 basins, as defined in Chapter 24 of the County Code, and other areas west of the easterly boundary of Area B identified in the Corps of Engineers Design Memorandum V Supplement 12 dated March 23, 1954, as necessary to protect natural hydrological characteristics of the basins, protect against flooding of developed land in the basins and downstream, and ensure continued proper recharge of groundwater supplies.

28. CON-5G. Miami-Dade County shall ~~actively~~ encourage, based on analysis of water impoundment areas, the creation of need for buffers between water impoundment areas and development in order to increase the level of flood protection ~~that is~~ provided to developed areas.

CON-5H. Miami-Dade County shall periodically evaluate stormwater drainage criteria as outlined in the County Code to ensure proper flood protection is being provided to County residents.

29. CON-5I Miami-Dade County shall consider when building, expanding or planning for new facilities such as water treatment plants, areas that will be impacted by sea level rise.

Objective CON-6

Soils and mineral resources in Miami-Dade County shall be conserved and appropriately utilized in keeping with their intrinsic values.

Policies

30. CON-6A. Areas of highest suitability for mineral extraction in Miami-Dade County shall be reserved for that use and shall be protected from ~~premature~~ encroachment by incompatible uses.
31. CON-6B Rockmining or quarrying uses may be approved in the Rockmining Overlay Zoning Area, the Lake Belt Area as defined by state law, and in those Open Land

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Subareas specified by the CDMP. However, the County shall continue to protect natural resources including surface water and groundwater, agricultural land, and publicly owned wetlands including the Everglades National Park.

32. CON-6BC. Miami-Dade County shall develop guidelines for rock quarries that will provide high potential for the support of native flora and fauna and compatible recreational use in these areas once the quarrying operations have been completed.
33. CON-6CD. Areas in Miami-Dade County having soils with good potential for agricultural use without additional drainage of wetlands shall be protected from premature urban encroachment.
34. ~~CON-6D.~~ ~~All sites having soils which cannot properly support proposed structures shall have their soils excavated and replaced with suitable fill material or they shall be otherwise stabilized as necessary to ensure the structural integrity of the proposed development for the expected life of the development and structures under normal use.~~
35. CON-6E. Areas in Miami-Dade County having soils with good potential for agricultural use without additional drainage of wetlands shall be protected from urban encroachment.
36. CON-6F. Miami-Dade County shall continue to pursue programs and mechanisms to support the local agriculture industry, and the preservation of land suitable for agriculture.
37. CON-6G. Miami-Dade County shall coordinate with cities to develop a long-term vision for agricultural and other undeveloped lands outside of the UDB to ensure these lands continue to support urban communities and protect native plant and animal species from climate related impacts. Long-term land planning outside the UDB should also consider water storage opportunities.

Objective CON-7

Miami-Dade County shall protect and preserve the biological and hydrological functions of the Future Wetlands identified in the Land Use Element. Future impacts to the biological functions of publicly and privately owned wetlands shall be mitigated. All privately owned wetlands identified by the South Florida Regional Planning Council as Natural Resources of Regional Significance and wetlands on Federal, State, or County land acquisition lists shall be supported as a high priority for public acquisition. Publicly acquired wetlands shall be restored and managed for their natural resource, habitat and hydrologic values.

Policies

38. CON-7A. The degradation or destruction of wetlands shall be limited to activities that 1) are necessary to prevent or eliminate a threat to public health, safety or welfare; or 2) are water dependent, clearly in the public interest and no other reasonable alternative exists; or 3) are carried out in accordance with an approved basin

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management plan; or 4) are in areas that have been highly disturbed or degraded and where restoration of a wetland with an equal or greater value in accordance with federal, State and local regulations is feasible. Habitats critical to endangered or threatened species shall not be degraded or destroyed.

- CON-7B. Off-road vehicles shall not be allowed in the future publicly owned and managed wetlands identified in the adopted Land Use Element unless there are permitted facilities or areas specified for their use.
- CON-7C. Miami-Dade County shall continue to promote the restoration and maintenance of the natural, surface water flow regimes into, and through wetland systems such as the Shark River Slough, Everglades National Park and the saline wetlands of southeastern Miami-Dade County.
39. CON-7D. Management plans shall be developed to govern all development activity within all natural communities on County-owned lands to protect natural and historic resources. The ~~Department~~ Division of Environmental Resources Management (DERM) and the Office of Historic and Archeological Resources Preservation shall assist the appropriate County agencies in the development of these plans, which shall be subject to public review and comment as they are prepared and implemented.
40. CON-7E. All wetlands on the State Save Our Rivers, Florida Forever or Miami-Dade County Environmentally Endangered Lands acquisition lists shall be given very high priority for public acquisition as are all lands within the Environmental Protection category on the Land Use Plan (LUP) map.
41. CON-7F. Wetland mitigation areas shall be preferentially located ~~adjacent to canals or in biologically degraded wetlands that are adjacent to, or that could~~ and serve as corridors between, Resources of Regional Significance.
42. CON-7G. Miami-Dade County shall continue to work with the appropriate federal, State, regional and local agencies to develop wetland basin management plans for all the planned future wetlands areas in Miami-Dade County. ~~These plans shall identify biological and wildlife habitat values, recharge and runoff detention values, and key management issues, including fill encroachment criteria. They shall also describe a coordinated approach to be followed by~~ Miami-Dade County shall continue to coordinate with all levels of government in their respective permitting functions in order to retain the long term, net wetland values of these areas. Priority for plan development shall be given to the wetlands in South Miami-Dade County that are slated for purchase under the Save Our Rivers, Florida Forever and Miami-Dade County Environmentally Endangered Lands programs.
43. CON-7H. Miami-Dade County shall provide new dedicated funding sources that are in addition to current sources and expiring revenue streams for the long-term management and maintenance of Environmentally Endangered Lands and publicly owned Natural Forest Communities by 2020 2015. This shall be funded from ad valorem tax revenues unless other revenue streams sufficient for this purpose are

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identified and implemented prior to 2020.

- CON-7I. Miami-Dade County shall coordinate with the South Florida Water Management District in order to implement strategies to streamline the wetland permitting process, which may include but not be limited to the delegation of additional permitting functions to the County.
44. CON-7J. In evaluating applications that will result in alterations or adverse impacts to wetlands Miami-Dade County shall consider the applications' consistency with Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Program (CERP) objectives. Applications that are found to be inconsistent with CERP objectives, projects or features shall ~~may~~ be denied.

Objective CON-8

Upland forests included on Miami-Dade County's Natural Forest Inventory shall be maintained and protected.

Policies

- CON-8A. Specimen trees and Natural Forest Communities in Miami-Dade County shall be protected through the maintenance and enforcement of the County's Tree and Forest Protection and Landscape Code, as may be amended from time to time. The County's Natural Forest Inventory shall be revised periodically to reflect current Natural Forest Community conditions. A Natural Forest Community shall not be removed from the inventory unless its quality and resource values have been degraded to the point where it cannot be restored.
45. CON-8B. The environmentally sensitive hardwood hammocks and the pinelands on the ~~State Conservation and Recreation Lands (CARL)~~ Florida Forever and Miami-Dade County Environmentally Endangered Lands Acquisition lists shall be given very high priority for public acquisition as are lands within the Environmental Protection category on the Land Use Plan (LUP) map.
- CON-8C. Development in the forested portions of publicly owned Natural Forest Communities designated by the Board of County Commissioners pursuant to Resolution No. R-1764-84, as may be amended from time to time, shall be permitted only if it is clearly in the public interest, there is no feasible alternative, and such development does not adversely impact other remaining natural forest resources on-site.
46. CON-8D. Where hammocks or pinelands are contained within prospective development sites, they shall be given priority for designation as landscape and open space areas and left intact. The extent of hammock and pineland area destroyed shall be minimized by the use of native plant buffers, clustering, large lot zoning, and/or reduced roadway widths. Care shall be exercised when developing adjacent land to minimize root damage and filling. Disturbance to the forest canopy and understory shall be minimized and confined to the least viable areas. Preservation areas shall

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be located and configured to protect rare, threatened and endangered species and to allow for prescribed burning, where applicable. In the protected forest areas, understory vegetation and associated geologic features shall be protected and maintained in perpetuity.

- CON-8E. The destruction of environmentally sensitive Natural Forest Communities shall be kept to a minimum; a long-term mitigation and management plan shall be developed to assure the continued maintenance of the remaining forest lands and the restoration or creation of at least an equal amount of forest lands to those destroyed.
- CON-8F. Miami-Dade County shall continue to seek natural areas land management funds to conduct prescribed burns, and other appropriate techniques to establish the appropriate fire regime for natural areas, while minimizing deleterious off-target effects to native plant and animal species and negative impacts to the public health, safety and welfare. The County shall also seek funds to control and remove exotic plant species from public rights-of-way and other County-owned land outside of parks and natural areas.
- CON-8G. The Natural Forest Communities that are owned by the Miami-Dade County School District shall be preserved and maintained and used as natural outdoor laboratories. Tracts of land that are to be developed as future school sites should be landscaped with appropriate xeriscape and/or native plant material. Wherever feasible, upland or wetland revegetation projects should be incorporated into the school's landscape design, and teaching curriculum.
47. CON-8H. Miami-Dade County's tree preservation and landscape requirements shall be coordinated. Tree preservation programs should focus primarily on Natural Forest Communities and specimen tree protection, maintenance, and restoration. The County shall adopt and enforce a comprehensive landscape code and promote xeriscape principles and the planting and protection of trees with an emphasis upon the provision and preservation of canopy and understory for aesthetics, physical comfort, energy savings, economic benefits, and wildlife habitat.
48. CON-8I. The following exotic pest plants and nuisance species listed in Chapter 24-49.4 of the County Code, shall not be sold, propagated, or planted within Miami-Dade County. If existing on a development site, they shall be removed prior to development or redevelopment and developed parcels shall be maintained to prevent the growth or accumulation of prohibited species. The County shall update the list from time to time as new scientific information becomes available and the updates shall include category 1 and category 2 species listed by the Florida Exotic Pest Plant Council if the species have been documented to invade natural areas in south Florida. In addition, any category 1 or category 2 species that are added to the prohibited list shall also be made exempt from requirements to obtain a tree removal permit provided that the removal of such trees in upland areas within the UDB shall require the same amount of canopy mitigation as is currently required. Therefore the exemption shall be conditioned on meeting this requirement including through a donation to the tree trust fund if applicable.

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Species – Latin Name	Species Common Name
<i>Abrus precatorius</i>	Rosary pea
<i>Acacia auriculiformis</i>	Earleaf acacia
<i>Adenanthera pavonina</i>	Red beadtrees, red sandalwood, coralwood, redwood, circassian bean tree, peacock flower fence, coral pea, Barbados pride
<i>Albizia lebbek</i>	Woman's tongue, lebbek tree, siris tree
<i>Antigonon leptopus</i>	Coral vine, queen's jewels
<i>Ardisia crenata</i>	Scratchthroat, coral ardisia
<i>Bischofia javanica</i>	Javanese bishopwood, bishopwood, bischofia, toog
<i>Casuarina spp.</i>	Australian pine, sheoak, beefwood
<i>Costrum diurnum</i>	Dayflowering jessamine, day blooming jasmine, day blooming jasmine, day jessamine
<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	Camphortree, camphor tree
<i>Colubrina asiatica</i>	Asian nakedwood, leatherleaf, latherleaf
<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i>	Carrotwood
<i>Dalbergia sissoo</i>	Indian Rosewood, sissoo
<i>Dioscorea alata</i>	White yam, winged yam
<i>Dioscorea bulbifera</i>	Air potato, bitter yam, potato vine
<i>Eichhornia crassipes</i>	Common water hyacinth, water hyacinth
<i>Ficus altissima</i>	Council tree, lofty fig, banyan tree, false banyan
<i>Ficus benghalensis</i>	Banyan tree, banyan fig, Indian banyan, East Indian fig tree, bengal fig
<i>Ficus microcarpa</i> [†]	Indian laurel, laurel fig, Malay banyan, Chinese banyan, glossy leaf banyan
<i>Flacourtia indica</i>	Governor's plum, Madagascar plum, batoko plum, ramonchi
<i>Hydrilla verticillata</i>	Waterthyme, hydrilla
<i>Hygrophila polysperma</i>	Indian swampweed, green hygro
<i>Hymenachne amplexicaulis</i>	Tropetilla, West Indian marsh grass
<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>	Cogongrass
<i>Ipomea aquatica</i>	Water spinach
<i>Jasminum dichotomum</i>	Gold Coast jasmine
<i>Jasminum fluminense</i>	Brazilian jasmine, jazmin de trape
<i>Leucaena leucocephala</i>	White leadtree, lead tree, jumbie bean, tantan
<i>Ludwigia peruviana</i>	Peruvian primrosewillow
<i>Lygodium spp. Except L.</i>	Climbing fern, e.g. Old World climbing fern

[†] *Ficus microcarpa* may be propagated for export outside of the State of Florida.

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<i>Palmatum</i>	<i>Japanese climbing fern</i>
<i>Macfadyena unguis-cati</i>	<i>Catclawvine</i>
<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	<i>Punk tree, melaleuca, cajeput, paperbark tree, tea tree, swamp tea tree</i>
<i>Melia azedarach</i>	<i>Chinaberrytree, Chinaberry</i>
<i>Merremia tuberosa</i>	<i>Spanish arborvine, yellow morning glory, woodrose, Hawaiian woodrose, ceylon morning glory, Spanish wood vine</i>
<i>Mimosa pigra</i>	<i>Black mimosa, Catclaw mimosa</i>
<i>Neyraudia reynaudiana</i>	<i>Burmareed, silkreed</i>
<i>Paederia spp.</i>	<i>Sewervine, skunkvine, onion vine</i>
<i>Panicum repens</i>	<i>Torpedograss</i>
<i>Pennisetum purpureum</i>	<i>Elephantgrass, Napiergrass</i>
<i>Pistia stratiotes</i>	<i>Water lettuce</i>
<i>Pueraria montana var.</i>	<i>Kudzu lobata</i>
<i>Rhodomyrtus tomentosa</i>	<i>Rose myrtle, Downy rose myrtle</i>
<i>Rhynchelytrum repens</i>	<i>Rose natalgrass, Natal grass</i>
<i>Ricinus communis</i>	<i>Castorbean, castor oil plant, palma christi, wonder tree</i>
<i>Sapium sebiferum</i>	<i>Popcorn tree, Chinese tallowtree</i>
<i>Scaevola taccada</i>	<i>Beach naupaka, scaevola, half flower</i>
<i>Schefflera actinophylla</i>	<i>Australian umbrella tree, umbrella tree, rubber tree, starleaf</i>
<i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i>	<i>Brazilian pepper, Christmas berry tree, Florida holly</i>
<i>Senna pendula var.</i>	<i>Valamuerto, Climbing cassia, Christmas</i>
<i>Glabrata</i>	<i>Cassia, Christmas senna</i>
<i>Solanum tampicense</i>	<i>Aquatic soda apple, wetland nightshade</i>
<i>Solanum viarum</i>	<i>Tropical soda apple</i>
<i>Talipariti tiliaceum</i>	<i>Mahoe, sea hibiscus, yellow mahoe</i>
<i>Tectaria incisa</i>	<i>Incised halberd fern</i>
<i>Thespesia populnea</i>	<i>Portia tree, seaside mahoe, cork tree, false rosewood</i>
<i>Tribulus cistoides</i>	<i>Puncture wine, burrnut, Jamaican feverplant, billy goat weed, large yellow caltrop</i>
<i>Urochloa mutica</i>	<i>Paragrass</i>

The following exotic plant species listed in the County's adopted Landscape Manual as amended may not be planted within 500 feet of native plant communities. These plant species have been documented by the Florida Exotic Pest Plant Council, the Miami-Dade County Parks, and Recreation and Open Spaces Department's Natural Area's Management Program, and the Miami-Dade County Department Division of Environmental Resources Management to be invasive pests in natural areas of Miami-Dade County.

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Reference
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Species Latin Name	Species Common Name
<i>Bauhinia variegata</i>	Orchid tree
<i>Bauhinia purperata</i>	Orchid tree
<i>Calophyllum calaba</i>	Mastwood
<i>Catharanthus roseus</i>	Madagascar periwinkle
<i>Derris Indica</i>	Pongam
<i>Eugenia uniflora</i>	Surinam cherry
<i>Epipremnum pinnatum</i> vc. <i>Aureum</i>	Pothos
<i>Kalanchoe pinnata</i>	Life plant
<i>Lantana camera</i>	Lantana
<i>Murraya paniculata</i> (orange jessamine)	Orange jessamine
<i>Pittosporum tobira</i> (pittosporum)	Japanese pittosporum
<i>Pouteria campechiana</i>	Canistel
<i>Psidium guyava</i>	Guava
<i>Psidium littorale</i>	Gattley guava
<i>Rhoeo spathacea</i>	Oyster plant
<i>Sansevieria hyacinthoides</i> (= <i>S. trifasciata</i>)	Bowstring hemp
<i>Syngonium podophyllum</i>	Arrowhead
<i>Syzygium cumini</i>	Jambolan; Java plum
<i>Syzygium jambos</i>	Rose apple
<i>Terminalia catappa</i>	Tropical almond
<i>Washingtonia spp.</i>	Washington Palm
<i>Wedelia trilobata</i>	Wedelia
<i>Zebrina pendula</i>	Wandering zebra

49. CON-8J. Efforts should be made to propagate and reestablish where practical, endangered, threatened, and potentially endangered native plants and animals in Miami-Dade County. (See Appendix A). The current list of state and federally listed plants in Miami-Dade County should be reevaluated and additional species should be proposed for listing and listed animal species should be included, if appropriate. Through its land acquisition and regulatory processes, Miami-Dade County shall continue to protect federally and State-listed plant and animal species to the maximum extent possible.
- CON-8K. All new plantings on lands owned and managed by Miami-Dade County shall include federally or State listed plants, if appropriate, and other native plant and/or xeriscape plant material, wherever feasible.
- CON-8L. The 24,560 acres of native habitat at the Training and Transition Airport outside of the security fence shall be managed by the same standards applied to the Big Cypress National Preserve.
50. CON-8M. Miami-Dade County shall seek to increase the percentage of tree canopy from the present level of 10% to the national average of 30% by 2020 through the implementation and/or enforcement of: Adopt-A-Tree and other programs; landscape and tree protection ordinances changes to further increase canopy; and, other mechanisms as feasible and appropriate.

Paragraph
Reference
Number

51. CON-8N. Miami-Dade County shall evaluate the feasibility of creating new or enhanced ~~and implementing~~ programs to provide technical assistance to private Environmentally Endangered Lands and Natural Forest Communities covenant holders.

52. **Objective CON-9**

Freshwater fish, ~~and wildlife~~ and plants shall be conserved and used in an environmentally sound manner and ~~the net amount of undeveloped~~ undeveloped habitat critical to federal, state or County designated endangered, threatened, or rare species or species of special concern shall be preserved.

Policies

- CON-9A. All activities that adversely affect habitat that is critical to federal or State designated, endangered or threatened species shall be prohibited unless such activity(ies) are a public necessity and there are no possible alternative sites where the activity(ies) can occur. (See Appendix B)
53. CON-9B. All nesting, roosting and feeding habitats used by federal or State designated endangered or threatened species, shall be protected and buffered from surrounding development or activities and further degradation or destruction of such habitat shall not be authorized, where necessary.
- CON-9C. Rookeries and nesting sites used by federal or State designated endangered or threatened species shall not be moved or destroyed.
54. CON-9D. The County should work with the US Fish and Wildlife Service, the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission and other appropriate entities to describe and map wildlife populations, and by ~~2005~~20, to determine the wildlife habitat values for all remaining freshwater wetlands and environmentally sensitive natural forest communities.
- CON-9E. Conservation of upland wildlife habitats shall be taken into consideration during development evaluation and permitting processes.
- CON-9F. The County's planning for the future development of open space and wetland mitigation areas shall include the protection, conservation and/or restoration of wildlife habitats.

Monitoring and Data Programs

The following list updates and replaces in its entirety the list found in Appendix A of the Conservation, Aquifer Recharge and Drainage Element Support Component. The appendix is included herein as part of the Conservation Element Adopted Component.

Objective CON-1. Air Quality

Paragraph
Reference
Number

This objective will be measured by the number of exceedances of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) or exceedances of any future additional standards promulgated by the US Environmental Protection Agency during the period covered by the EAR. A second monitoring measure will include the number of permit violations.

55. Objective CON-2. Ground and Surface Water Quality

This objective will be met in any of the primary drainage basins, or individual sub-basins within a primary basin, when the ambient five year average geometric mean value for each of the twelve NPDES priority pollutants in that basin or sub-basin does not exceed the target criteria. A second monitoring measure will be the number of groundwater exceedances based on the groundwater and wellfield monitoring programs.

Objective CON-3. Wellfield Protection

This objective will be measured by the number of exceedances of any applicable water quality standard within wellfield protection areas, and the number of times that pumpage has to be curtailed due to pollution incidents that threaten water resources within any defined wellfield protection area.

Objective CON-4. Aquifer Recharge and Water Storage

This objective will be measured by the number of cut and fill permits issued in the various basin areas, the amount of French drain installed and the number of permitted developments with insufficient land storage retention areas.

56. Objective CON-5. Basin Management

This objective will be measured by number of stormwater master plans that have been completed and implemented, and the number of stormwater system improvements that have been made, and the number of permits issued for drainage facilities outside the UDB.

Objective CON-6. Soil and Mineral Resources

This objective will be measured by the number of acres that have been retained in agriculture and the acreage of open land areas where rockmining is an allowable use that are being actively rockmined.

57. Objective CON-7. Wetland Protection and Restoration

This objective will be measured by the acreage of wetlands that have been acquired and managed through the South Florida Water Management District Save Our Rivers Program, Florida Forever, the Miami-Dade County Environmentally Endangered Lands Program or other public land acquisition and management program to preserve their wetland values.

Objective CON-8. Upland Protection and Restoration

This objective will be measured by the acreage of hammocks and pinelands retained in public

Paragraph
Reference
Number

ownership or acquired by public land acquisition programs. Additional measures will include the number of sites where management plans have been, or are being implemented, the number of Endangered Lands Covenants and the number of sites and acreage retained in Natural Forest Communities.

Objective CON-9. Freshwater Fishes and Wildlife Protection

This objective will be measured by the net changes in the number of listed plant and animal species and the net changes in numbers of species in individual categories.

**Federal and State Designated Endangered, Threatened and Potentially Endangered
Flora in Miami-Dade County**

Scientific Name	Common Name	Designated	Status	
			State	Federal
<i>Amorpha crenulata</i>	Crenulate (=Miami) lead plant	E	E	E
<i>Anemia wrightii</i>	Parsley Fern	E		NL
<i>Asimina tetramera</i>	Four-pedal paw paw	E		NL
<i>Bouyeria cassinifolia</i>	Little strongback	E		NL
<i>Brassia 23enicul</i>	Long-tailed spider orchid	T		NL
<i>Brickellia eupatorioides</i> var. <i>floridana</i> (=B <i>mosieri</i>)	Florida brickell-brush; Florida boneset	E		C2
<i>Calyptanthes zuzygium</i>	Myrtle-of-the-river	E		NL
<i>Campanula robinsiae</i>	Brooksville bellflower	E		NL
<i>Campyloneurum angustifolium</i>	Marrow strap fern	E		NL
<i>Canella winterana</i>	Wild cinnamon bark	E		NL
<i>Cassia keysensis</i> (=Chamaecrista)	Big Pine partridge pea;	T		NL
<i>Catopsis berteroniana</i>	Powdery catopsis	E		NL
<i>Centrogenium setaceum</i>	Spurred neottia	E		NL
<i>Cereus eriophorus</i> var. <i>fragrans</i>	Fragrant prickly apple	E		NL
<i>Cereus robinii</i>	Key tree cactus	E		NL
<i>Chamaesyce deltoidea deltoidea</i>	Deltoid Spurge	E		E
<i>Chamaesyce garberi</i>	Garber's spurge	E		T
<i>Chionanthus pygmaeus</i>	Pygmy fringe-tree	E		NL
<i>Chrysopsis floridana</i>	Florida golden aster	E		NL
<i>Cladonia eniculat</i>	Florida perforate cladonia	E		NL
<i>Clitoria fragrans</i>	Pigeon wings	T		NL
<i>Conradina brevifolia</i>	Short-leaved rosemary	E		C2
<i>Conradina etonia</i>	Etonia rosemary	E		NL
<i>Conradina glabra</i>	Apalachicola rosemary	E		NL
<i>Crotalaria avonensis</i>	Avon park harebells	E		NL
<i>Cucurbita okeechobeensis</i>	Okeechobee gourd	E		E
<i>Deeringothamnus pulchellus</i>	Beautiful paw paw	E		NL
<i>Deeringothamnus rugelii</i>	Rugel's paw paw	E		NL
<i>Dicerandra christmanii</i>	Garett's mint	E		NL
<i>Dicerandra cornutissima</i>	Longspurred mint	E		NL
<i>Dicerandra frutescens</i>	Scrub mint	E		NL
<i>Dicerandra immaculata</i>	Lakela's Mint	E		NL
<i>Erigonum gnaphalifolium</i>	<i>longifolium</i> Scrub buckwheat	T		NL
<i>Eryngium cuneifolium</i>	Snakeroot	E		NL
<i>Euphorbia telephioides</i>	Telephus spurge	T		NL
<i>Galactia smallii</i>	Small's milkpea	E		E
<i>Halophila johnsonii</i>	Johnson's seagrass	T		NL
<i>Harperocallis flava</i>	Harper's beauty	E		NL
<i>Hypericum cumulicola</i>	Highlands scrub hypericum	E		NL
<i>Jacquemontia reclinata</i>	Beach Jacquemontia	E		E
<i>Justicia cooleyi</i>	Cooley's water-willow	E		NL

<i>Lindera melissifolia</i>	Pondberry	E	NL
<i>Lupinus aridorum</i>	Scrub lupine	E	NL
<i>Macbridea alba</i>	White birds-in-a-nest	T	NL
<i>Nolina brittoniana</i>	Britton's Beargrass	E	NL
<i>Paronychia chartacea</i>	Papery whitlow-wort	T	NL
<i>Pilosocereus robinii</i>	Key Tree Cactus	E	NL
<i>Pinguicula ionantha</i>	Godfrey's butterwort	T	NL
<i>Polygala lewtonii</i>	Lewton's polygala	E	NL
<i>Polygonella basiramia</i>	Wireweed	E	NL
<i>Polygonella myriophylla</i>	Sandlace	E	NL
<i>Polygala smallii</i>	Tiny Polygala	E	E
<i>Prunus eniculate</i>	Scrub plant	E	NL
<i>Rhododendron chapmanii</i>	Chapman rhododendron	E	NL
<i>Ribes echinellum</i>	Miccosukee Gooseberry	T	NL
<i>Schwalbea Americana</i>	American chaffseed	E	NL
<i>Scutellaria floridana</i>	Florida Skullcap	T	NL
<i>Silene polypetala</i>	Fringed campion	E	NL
<i>Spigelia gentianoides</i>	Pinkroot gentian	E	NL
<i>Thalictrum cooleyi</i>	Cooley's meadowrue	E	NL
<i>Torreya taxifolia</i>	Florida Torreya	E	NL
<i>Warea wide-leaf</i>	Warea amplexifolia	E	NL
<i>Warea carteri</i>	Carter's mustard	E	E
<i>Ziziphus celata</i>	Florida ziziphus	E	NL

Key:

NL = Not Listed

Federal Listings:

E = Listed as Endangered Species in the List of Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants under the provisions of the Endangered Species Act. Defined as any species which is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range.

T = Listed as Threatened Species. Defined as any species which is likely to become an endangered species within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range.

C1 = Candidate Species for addition to the List of Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants, Category 1. Taxa for which the US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) currently has substantial information on hand to support the biological appropriateness of proposing to list the species as endangered or threatened.

C2 = Candidate Species, Category 2. Taxa for which information now in possession of the USFWS indicates that proposing to list the species as endangered or threatened is possibly appropriate, but for which conclusive data on biological vulnerability and threat(s) are not currently available to support proposed rules at this time.

2) State Listings:

- E = Listed as Endangered Plants in the Preservation of Native Flora of Florida Act. Defined as species of plants native to the State that are in imminent danger of extinction within the State, the survival of which is unlikely if the causes of a decline in the number of plants continue, and includes all species determined to be endangered or threatened pursuant to the Federal Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended.
- T = Listed as Threatened Plants in the Preservation of Native Flora of Florida Act. Defined as species native to the State that are in rapid decline in the number of plants within the State, but which have not so decreased in such number as to cause them to be endangered.
- CE= Listed as a Commercially Exploited Plant in the Preservation of Native Flora of Florida Act. Defined as species native to the State, which are subject to being removed in significant numbers from native habitats in the State and sold or transported for sale.

**List of Federal and State Designated Endangered, Threatened and Potentially
Endangered Fauna in Miami-Dade County**

Scientific Name	Common Name	Designated State	Status Federal
FISH			
<i>Acipenser oxyrinchus</i>	Atlantic Sturgeon	SSC	T
<i>Acipenser brevirostrum</i>	Shortnose Sturgeon	E	E
<i>Cyprinodon variegatus hubbsi</i>	Lake Eustis pupfish	SSC	NL
<i>Etheostoma histrio</i>	Harlequin darter	SSC	NL
<i>Etheostoma maculatiiceps</i>	<i>olmstedii</i> Southern tessellated darter	SSC	NL
<i>Fundulus jenkinsi</i>	Saltmarsh topminnow	SSC	NL
<i>Menidia conchorum</i>	Key silverside	T	NL
<i>Micropterus notius</i>	Suwannee bass	SSC	NL
<i>Notropis melanostomus</i>	Blackmouth shiner	E	NL
<i>Pteronotropis welaka</i>	Bluenose shiner	SSC	NL
<i>Rivulus marmoratus</i>	Mangrove rivulus	SSC	NL
<i>Starksia starcki</i>	Key blenny	SSC	NL
AMPHIBIANS AND REPTILES			
<i>Ambystoma cingulatum</i>	Flatwoods salamander	SSC	T
<i>Alligator mississippiensis</i>	American alligator	SSC	T
<i>Crocodylus acutus</i>	American crocodile	E	E
<i>Drymarchon corais couperi</i>	Eastern indigo snake	T	T
<i>Elaphe guttata</i>	Red rat snake	T	T
<i>Eumeces egregius lividus</i>	Bluetail mole skink	T	T
<i>Eumeces egregius egregious s</i>	Florida key mole sink	SSC	NL
<i>Gopherus polyphemus</i>	Gopher Tortoise	SSC	C2
<i>Graptemys barbouri</i>	Barbour's map turtle	SSC	NL
<i>Haideotriton wallacei</i>	Georgia blind salamander	SSC	NL
<i>Hyla andersonii</i>	Pine barrens treefrog	SSC	NL
<i>Rana okaloosae</i>	Florida bogfrog	SSC	NL
<i>Rana capito</i>	Gopher frog	SSC	NL
<i>Kinosternon bauri</i>	Striped mud turtle	E	NL
<i>Lepidochelys Kempii</i>	Atlantic ridley turtle	E	E
<i>Macroclmys temminckii</i>	Alligator snapping turtle	SSC	NL
<i>Nerodia clarkii taeniata</i>	Atlantic salt marsh water snake	T	T
<i>Neoseps reynoldsi</i>	Sand skink	T	T
<i>Pituophis melanoleucus mugitus</i>	Florida pine snake	SSC	C2
<i>Pseudobranchus lustricolus</i>	<i>striatus</i> Gulf hammock dwarf siren	NL	C2
<i>Pseudemys suwanniensis</i>	<i>concinna</i> Suwannee cooter	SSC	NL
<i>Sitlosoma extenuatum</i>	Short-tailed snake	T	NL
<i>Storeria dekayi victa</i>	Florida brown snake	T	NL
<i>Tantilla oolitica</i>	Rim Rock Crowned Snake	T	C2
<i>Thamnophis sauritus sackeni</i>	Florida Ribbon Snake	T	NL

BIRDS

<i>Ammodramus mirabilis</i>	<i>maritimus</i>	Cape sable seaside sparrow	E	E
<i>Ammodramus floridanus</i>	<i>savannarum</i>	Florida grasshopper sparrow	E	E
<i>Ammodramus pennisulae</i>	<i>maritimes</i>	Scott's seaside sparrow	SSC	NL
<i>Ammodramus juncicolus</i>	<i>maritimus</i>	Wakulla seaside sparrow	SSC	NL
<i>Aphelocoma coerulescens</i>	<i>coerulescens</i>	Florida scrub jay	T	T
<i>Aramus guarauna</i>		Limpkin	SSC	NL
<i>Athene cunicularia</i>		Florida burrowing owl	SSC	NL
<i>Campephilus principalis</i>		Ivory-billed woodpecker	E	E
<i>Caracara cheriway</i>		Crested caracara	T	T
<i>Charadrius melodus</i>		Piping plover	T	T
<i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i>		Cuban snowy plover	T	NL
<i>Cistothorus palustris marianae</i>		Marian's marsh wren	SSC	NL
<i>Cistothorus palustris griseus</i>		Worthington's marsh wren	SSC	NL
<i>Dendroica Kirtlandii</i>		Kirtland's warbler	E	NL
<i>Egretta caerulea</i>		Little blue heron	SSC	NL
<i>Egretta rufescens</i>		Reddish egret	SSC	C2
<i>Egretta thula</i>		Snowy egret	SSC	NL
<i>Egretta tricolor</i>		Tricolored heron	SSC	NL
<i>Eudocimus albus</i>		White ibis	SSC	NL
<i>Falco peregrinus</i>		Peregrine falcon	E	NL
<i>Falco sparverius paulus</i>		Southeastern American kestrel	T	C2
<i>Grus Canadensis pratensis</i>		Florida sandhill crane	T	NL
<i>Grus Americana</i>		Whooping crane	SSC	NL
<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>		Bald eagle	T	E
<i>Mycteria amaericana</i>		Wood stork	E	E
<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>		Osprey	SSC	NL
<i>Platalea ajaja</i>		Roseate spoonbill	SSC	NL
<i>Picoides borealis</i>		Red-cockaded woodpecker	SSC	E
<i>Rostrhamus sociabilis</i>		Snail kite	E	E
<i>Rynchops niger</i>		Black skimmer	SSC	NL
<i>Sterna antillarum</i>		Least tern	T	NL
<i>Sterna dougalli</i>		Roseate tern	T	T
<i>Vermivora bachmanii</i>		Bachman's warbler	E	E

MAMMALS

<i>Balaenoptera borealis</i>		Sei whale	E	NL
<i>Balaenoptera physalus</i>		Finback whale	E	E
<i>Blarina carolinensis shermani</i>		Sherman's short-tailed shrew	SSC	C2
<i>Eumops glaucinus floridanus</i>		Florida mastiff bat	E	C1
<i>Eubalaena glacialis</i>		North Atlantic right whale	E	NL
<i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i>		Humpback whale	E	E
<i>Monachus tropicalis</i>		Caribbean monk seal	NL	NL
<i>Neotoma floridana smalli</i>		Key Largo woodrat	E	E

<i>Odocoileus virginianus clavium</i>	Key deer		E	E
<i>Peromyscus polionotus niveiventris</i>	Southeastern beach mouse		T	T
<i>Peromyscus gossypinus allapaticola</i>	Key Largo Cotton Mouse		E	E
<i>Peromyscus polionotus allophrys</i>	Choctawhatchee beach mouse		E	E
<i>Peromyscus polionotus trissyllepsis</i>	Perdido Key mouse		E	E
<i>Peromyscus polionotus phasma</i>	Anastasia Island Beach mouse		E	E
<i>Physeter catodon</i>	Sperm whale		E	E
<i>Physter macrocephalus</i>	Sperm whale		E	NL
<i>Podomys floridanus</i>	Florida mouse		SSC	C2
<i>Sciurus niger avicennia</i>	Big Cypress fox squirrel		SSC	C2
<i>Sciurus niger shermani</i>	Sherman's fox squirrel		SSC	C2
<i>Trichechus manatus latirostris</i>	Florida manatee		E	E

INVERTEBRATES

CRUSTACEANS

<i>Palaemonetes cummingi</i>	Squirrel chimney cave shrimp		NL	T
<i>Procambarus econfinae</i>	Panama city crayfish		SSC	NL
<i>Procambarus erythrops</i>	Sims sink crayfish		SSC	NL
<i>Procambarus Pictus</i>	Black creek crayfish		SSC	NL

INSECTS

<i>Cyclargus thomasi</i>	Miami blue butterfly		E	NL
<i>Cyclargus bethunebakeri</i>				
<i>Heraclides aristodemus ponceanus</i>	Schaus swallowtail butterfly		E	E

MOLLUSCS

<i>Amblema neislerii</i>	Fat three-ridge		NL	T
<i>Elliptio chipolaensis</i>	Chipola slabshell		NL	T
<i>Elliptoideus sloarianus</i>	Purple bankclimber		NL	T
<i>Lampsilis subangulata</i>	Shinyrayed Pocketbook		NL	T
<i>Medionidus penicillatus</i>	Gulf moccasinshell		NL	E
<i>Medionidus simpsonianus</i>	Ochlockonee moccasinshell		NL	E
<i>Pleurobema pyriforme</i>	Oval pigtoe		NL	E

Key:

NL = Not Listed

1) Federal Listings:

E = Listed as Endangered Species in the List of Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants under the provisions of the Endangered Species Act. Defined as any species that is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its

range.

T = Listed as Threatened Species. Defined as any species that is likely to become an endangered species within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range.

C1 = Candidate Species for addition to the List of Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants, Category 1. Taxa for which the US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) currently has substantial information on hand to support the biological appropriateness of proposing to list the species as endangered or threatened.

C2 = Candidate Species, Category 2. Taxa for which information now in possession of the USFWS indicates that proposing to list the species as endangered or threatened is possibly appropriate, but for which conclusive data on biological vulnerability and threat(s) are not currently available to support proposed rules at this time.

2) State Listings:

E = Listed as Endangered Species by the Florida Game and Freshwater Fish Commission (FGFWFC). Defined as a species, subspecies, or isolated population which is so rare or depleted in number or so restricted in range of habitat due to any man-made or natural factors that it is in immediate danger of extinction or extirpation from the State, or which may attain such a status within the immediate future.

T = Listed as Threatened Species by the FGFWFC. Defined as a species, subspecies, or isolated population which is acutely vulnerable to environmental alteration, declining in number at a rapid rate, or whose range or habitat is declining in area at a rapid rate and as a consequence is destined or very likely to become an endangered species within the foreseeable future.

SSC=Listed as Species of Special Concern by the FGFWFC. Defined as a species, subspecies, or isolated population which warrants special protection, recognition, or consideration because it has an inherent significant vulnerability to habitat modification, environmental alteration, human disturbance, or substantial human exploitation which, in the foreseeable future, may result in its becoming a threatened species.

4. REASONS FOR CHANGES

CONSERVATION, AQUIFER RECHARGE AND DRAINAGE ELEMENT SUMMARY OF MAJOR ADDITIONS, RENUMBERINGS AND DELETIONS OF EXISTING CDMP TEXT, OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES			
Paragraph Reference Number	EXISTING TEXT, GOAL, OBJECTIVE OR POLICY	MAJOR ADDITIONS, RENUMBERING AND DELETIONS	REASONS
1	Introduction	Deletion and Addition	Revise to acknowledge issue of climate change and the County's participation in climate change activities.
2	Introduction text	Deletion and Addition	Delete reference to old plans and add in newer plans such as Greenprint.
3	Introduction text	Deletion and Addition	Delete old CDMP references and replace with language referring to the region's unique natural resources.
4	Introduction text	Deletion	Delete redundant reference to state statutes.
5	Introduction text	Deletion and Addition	Revise reference to the Coastal Management Element.
6	Introduction text	Deletion	Delete old reference to 2003 EAR.
7	Objective CON-1 *	Addition	Add in reference to climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies, in accordance with the EAR Climate Change/Sea Level Rise recommendation number four.
8	Policy CON-1A. *	Deletion and Addition	Reword to indicate the County's air compliance facilities and correct wording regarding air pollutants.
9	Policy CON-1D. *	Deletion and Addition	Reword to indicate the activities of the County's Cooperative Extension Service.
10	Policy CON-1E. *	Deletion and Addition	Reword to acknowledge training hosted by the County's Cooperative Service and remove specific reference to methyl bromide.
11	Policy CON-1G. *	Deletion and Addition	Correct wording regarding air pollutants.
12	Policy CON-1J. *	Addition	Reword to indicate

CONSERVATION, AQUIFER RECHARGE AND DRAINAGE ELEMENT SUMMARY OF MAJOR ADDITIONS, RENUMBERINGS AND DELETIONS OF EXISTING CDMP TEXT, OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES			
Paragraph Reference Number	EXISTING TEXT, GOAL, OBJECTIVE OR POLICY	MAJOR ADDITIONS, RENUMBERING AND DELETIONS	REASONS
			recommendations of the Southeast Florida Regional Climate Change Compact to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
13	Policy CON-2A. *	Deletion and Addition	Update policy to state that the stormwater master plans will continue to prioritize the listings of stormwater/drainage improvements.
14	Policy CON-2C.	Deletion and Addition	Correct department name.
15	Policy CON-2H.*	Deletion and Addition	Revise policy to better reflect the role of the County's Cooperative Extension in providing educational training for agricultural producers.
16	Policy CON-2I.*	Deletion and Addition	Rewrite to state information from hazardous facilities inspection programs and waste spills will continue to be integrated in GIS, and continue to maintain database of wellfield and ambient groundwater monitoring well program.
17	Policy CON-2J.	Deletion and Addition	Revise policy to make the enforcement of the 500-foot protection zone for certain water supplies an ongoing activity.
18	Policy CON-2K.*	Deletion and Addition	Revise policy to determine levels of concentrations for NPDES priority pollutants.
19	Policy CON-2M.	Addition	Add new policy that County will assist in distributing information regarding beach water quality.
20	Objective CON-3*	Deletion and Addition	Revise reference to specific plans and broaden policy regarding wellfield protection areas to acknowledge recommendations of other

CONSERVATION, AQUIFER RECHARGE AND DRAINAGE ELEMENT SUMMARY OF MAJOR ADDITIONS, RENUMBERINGS AND DELETIONS OF EXISTING CDMP TEXT, OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES			
Paragraph Reference Number	EXISTING TEXT, GOAL, OBJECTIVE OR POLICY	MAJOR ADDITIONS, RENUMBERING AND DELETIONS	REASONS
			planning activities.
21	Policy CON-4A.*	Addition	Add new language to include undeveloped land and water storage values.
22	Policy CON-4C.	Deletion and Addition	Update department name.
23	Policy CON-4D.*	Deletion and Addition	Delete xeriscape term to replace with newer term of "Florida Friendly landscaping."
24	Policy CON-4E.*	Addition	Add language to investigate the suitability of reused water in wetland hydration.
25	Policy CON-4F.	Deletion and Addition	Update department name.
26	Objective CON-5*	Deletion and Addition	Delete reference to specific date in order to make updates to stormwater master plans an ongoing objective.
27	Policy CON-5A.*	Deletion and Addition	Correct the number of primary hydrologic basins and rewrite to have the Water Quality Level of Service measured by the geometric mean rather than the average, and include reference to additional parameters.
28	Policy CON-5G.*	Deletion and Addition	Analyze need for buffers between water impoundment areas and development based on analysis of water impoundment areas.
29	Policy CON-5I.*	Addition	In accordance with the EAR recommendation for Policy CON-3C, add new policy that the County should consider sea level rise when considering new county facilities.
30	Policy CON-6A.*	Deletion	Delete language of premature and retain current wording for encroachment.
31	Policy CON-6B.*	Addition	In accordance with the EAR recommendation for Objective CON-6 (Page 2.4-18), add new policy for planning

**CONSERVATION, AQUIFER RECHARGE AND DRAINAGE ELEMENT
SUMMARY OF MAJOR ADDITIONS, RENUMBERINGS AND
DELETIONS OF EXISTING CDMP TEXT, OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES**

Paragraph Reference Number	EXISTING TEXT, GOAL, OBJECTIVE OR POLICY	MAJOR ADDITIONS, RENUMBERING AND DELETIONS	REASONS
			considerations related to minerals/rockmining and soils/agriculture.
32	Policy CON-6C.	Deletion and Addition	Renumber policy.
33	Policy CON-6D.*	Deletion and Addition	Delete language of premature and retain current wording for encroachment.
34	Policy CON-6D.*	Deletion	Delete redundant policy as it is addressed in the Florida Building Code.
35	Policy CON-6E.	Addition	This new Policy and Policies CON-6F, CON-6G restate the County's goal to protect agricultural land and support the agricultural industry.
36	Policy CON-6F.	Addition	See above reason for Policy CON-6E.
37	Policy CON-6G.	Addition	See reason for Policy CON-6E, and in accordance with the EAR Recommendation number 4 regarding Climate Change/Sea Level Rise, consider climate change impacts.
38	Policy CON-7A.*	Deletion and Addition	Add the term degraded in reference to wetlands.
39	Policy CON-7D.	Deletion and Addition	Correct department names.
40	Policy CON-7E.*	Addition	Add Florida Forever to the list of acquisition programs.
41	Policy CON-7F.*	Deletion and Addition	Broaden policy to allow flexibility in selection of mitigation areas.
42	Policy CON-7G.*	Deletion and Addition	Revise policy to acknowledge coordination regarding basin management plans and add Florida Forever to the list of acquisition programs.
43	Policy CON-7H.*	Deletion and Addition	Update reference to specific date and add reference to long-term funding.
44	Policy CON-7J.*	Deletion and Addition	Strengthen policy to avoid approval of proposed

**CONSERVATION, AQUIFER RECHARGE AND DRAINAGE ELEMENT
SUMMARY OF MAJOR ADDITIONS, RENUMBERINGS AND
DELETIONS OF EXISTING CDMP TEXT, OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES**

Paragraph Reference Number	EXISTING TEXT, GOAL, OBJECTIVE OR POLICY	MAJOR ADDITIONS, RENUMBERING AND DELETIONS	REASONS
			applications and development that are inconsistent with CERP projects.
45	Policy CON-8B.*	Deletion and Addition	Add Florida Forever to the list of acquisition programs.
46	Policy CON-8D.*	Addition	Add language of understory to the forest canopy to avoid disturbance to hammocks and pinelands.
47	Policy CON-8H.*	Addition	Add language of understory to the forest canopy to avoid disturbance to hammocks and pinelands.
48	Policy CON-8I.*	Deletion and Addition	Delete listings of prohibited pest plants and nuisance species as it is being added to the County Code and add in reference to the County's Landscape Manual for the second listing of controlled exotic plant species prohibited from planted with 500 feet of native plant communities.
49	Policy CON-8J.*	Addition	Add reference to listed animal species.
50	Policy CON-8M.*	Addition	Add reference year for goal and references to tree ordinance changes to further increase canopy.
51	Policy CON-8N.*	Addition	Add reference to acknowledge County's existing program regarding EEL and NFC status and include reference to the possible creation of new programs.
52	Objective CON-9*	Deletion and Addition	Add reference to plants and change reference to undeveloped habitat.
53	Policy CON-9B.*	Deletion and Addition	Delete language stating where necessary and add language preventing degradation or destruction of habitat to

CONSERVATION, AQUIFER RECHARGE AND DRAINAGE ELEMENT SUMMARY OF MAJOR ADDITIONS, RENUMBERINGS AND DELETIONS OF EXISTING CDMP TEXT, OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES			
Paragraph Reference Number	EXISTING TEXT, GOAL, OBJECTIVE OR POLICY	MAJOR ADDITIONS, RENUMBERING AND DELETIONS	REASONS
			strengthen policy.
54	Policy CON-9D.*	Deletion and Addition	Revise reference to specific date.
55	Monitoring Measure for CON-2.*	Deletion and Addition	Delete monitoring measure reference to average and replace with reference to geometric mean.
56	Monitoring Measure for CON-5.*	Addition*	Add in monitoring measure to track drainage facilities outside the UDB.
57	Monitoring Measure for CON-7.*	Addition	Add monitoring measure to track wetlands acquired through the Florida Forever program.
58	Appendix A*	Deletion and Addition	Update to reflect latest listings.
59	Appendix B*	Deletion and Addition	Update to reflect latest listings.

*Note: Text, goal, objective and/or policy complies with the proposed recommendation in the adopted 2010 Evaluation and Appraisal Report.