Steering Committee/Partner Meetings: November 18-19, 2015
USGS Southeast Ecological Science Center, Gainesville, FL

Participants: Tim Breault (PFLCC), Steve Traxler (PFLCC/USFWS), Beth Stys (PFLCC/FWC), Dave Hankla (PFLCC), Andrew Townsend (PFLCC/FWC), Lisa Thompson (PFLCC/FWC), Brian Branciforte (FWC), Scott Sanders (FWC), Catherine Phillips (USFWS), Jessica Graham (SARP), Michael Bush (USDA’s Natural Resources Conservation Service), Bill Uihlein (USFWS), Michael Volk (UF/IFAS), Gregg Galpin (Plum Creek), Patrick Iler (Family Lands Remembered), Laura Brandt (USFWS), Doria Gordon (TNC), Tom Hoctor (UF/IFAS), Allison Benscooter (USGS), Bill Miller (USFWS, National Wildlife Refuge System), Todd Davison (NOAA), Charles Pederson (FFS), Larame Ferry (FFS), Logan Benedict (FWC), Julie Morris (National Wildlife Refuge Association), Rolf Olson (USFWS, NWRS), George Wilson (The Land Trust), Will Van Gelder (Southwest FL Water management District), Stephanie Romanach (USGS); Nicole Adimey (USFWS)

Meeting purpose: Biannual in-person meeting to convene PFLCC steering committee members and interested partners.

Action items:

- Beth requested group to send in information on what their respective organizations are working on for any gaps in the Simpleviewer: Beth.Stys@MyFWC.com.
- Any information regarding errors or improvements to the Cooperative Land Cover Map, send to: landcovermap@myfwc.com. The CLC v. 3.1 can be found at: http://myfwc.com/research/gis/applications/articles/Cooperative-Land-Cover.
- Comments on the process for selecting conservation targets can be sent to Laura Brandt (laura_brandt@fws.gov), Tim (timothy_breault@fws.gov), Beth and/or Steve (steve_traxler@fws.gov).
- Comments/feedback/questions on SWAP, contact Brian Branciforte: Brian Branciforte@MyFWC.com.
November 18 Agenda

- Update on Process for Selecting Conservation Targets - Laura Brandt

- The LCC’s role is to do above and beyond what individual groups are doing.
- Linkages and integration is important.
- This is an iterative process – we need input from the steering committee and their organizations. The goal is to get the steering committee comfortable with these common shared objectives, opening up opportunities for coordination and action. You should see the work that you have done in this process – a goal is to use targets that already have measurable benefits.
- The next steps are to refine conservation targets with subject matter experts. The final report was submitted on November 30, 2015 and can be viewed at: http://peninsularfloridalcc.org/page/conservation-targets.
- Comments/questions/suggestions: contact Laura, Tim, Beth and/or Steve.
PURPOSE OF CONSERVATION TARGETS

• To assist in biological planning and conservation design to attain a shared planning framework for PFLCC partners

• To collaboratively monitor environmental trends to assess and guide conservation and management actions

FUTURE DIRECTIONS FOR THE PFLCC

• Refine conservation targets with subject-matter experts
• Steering committee review of conservation targets
• Incorporate conservation targets into conservation design
• Identify and implement management strategies
• Monitor conservation targets for status and trends
• Evaluate conservation targets
Mission and Vision

VALUES
- PFLCC partner mission synthesis
- PFLCC vision for the Florida landscape

PFLCC Technical Team
- Aided in process development
- Defined 12 priority resources
- Defined conservation targets criteria and scoring system
- Drafted preliminary conservation targets
- Provided names and resources to refine conservation targets

PURPOSE OF CONSERVATION TARGETS

METRICS

ACTIONS

Steering Committee

Evaluate Conservation Targets

Define Framework, Terminology, Purpose, Values

Steering Committee, Technical Team

Monitor Conservation Targets

Define Conservation Targets: Draft, Refine, Approve

Technical Team, Expert Input, Steering Committee

Describe Background, Geography, Process

Identify and Implement Management Strategies

Land managers, Researchers
An Update on the Air Force Pilot Project:

Developing the *Florida Strategic Plan for Sustaining Military Readiness through Conservation Partnerships*

- The conservation targets tie in here and help the Air Force understand where to put efforts.
- This is the first time the Air force has worked at the local landscape level.
Background

- First pilot project meeting: Avon Park Air Force Range, September 2014.
  - Result: Developed concept and goals

- First project team meeting: Panama City, March 2015.
  - Result: Confirmed content and deliverables

- Site visits: 8 installations, June 2015.
  - Result: Gathered data for Florida Strategic Plan

Goals

- **Overall goal:** To establish a regional approach to natural resources management that minimizes multiple encroachment threats and alleviates on-installation constraints to provide a landscape to support military mission.
Partners in Plan Development

• Core Team includes:
  - Air Force
  - University of Florida
  - U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
  - Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission
  - Florida Natural Areas Inventory
  - The Nature Conservancy
  - National Wildlife Refuge Association

Prepared in Partnership with:

Where Are We Now?

• Preliminary Draft Florida Strategic Plan: Delivered to Air Force and USFWS in October (under review)

• Focal species lists: Adding species at risk and other species of interest to installations and USFWS

• Refining study areas for each installation to include important landscape features and species habitat as well as areas for reducing encroachment

• Geospatial data gathering: Continuing to collect Air Force installation information
Plan Content

- Background
  - Identifying a Need
  - The Purpose of the Plan
  - The Role of the Landscape Conservation Cooperative
  - The Role of Geospatial Planning
  - Integration with Other Planning Efforts
  - The Air Force in Florida (Lands, Mission, Organization)

- Mutual Constraints and the Impacts of Encroachment
  - What is a Constraint?
  - Effects of Encroachment, Habitat Loss, and Climate Change
  - Focal Species

- Finding Solutions
  - Collaborative Efforts and Partnerships
  - Pooling Resources
  - Conservation and Wetland Mitigation Banking
  - Recent Air Force Successes

- Air Force Landscape-Level Conservation Priorities

- Strategic Opportunities Across Florida

Strategic Focus Areas

- Under each focus area, the Plan identifies Strategies with groups of Objectives/Actions to help achieve the Plan goals

- Objectives/Actions may be implemented by Air Force and/or partner staff

- Strengthening Partnerships
- Buffering Programs
- Incentive Programs
- Regulatory Processes
Technical Analysis: Focal Species

- Started with AF priority species based on June meetings and list of T/E species maintained by the AF for Florida installations.
- Assessment by FNAI to add other potentially relevant federally listed, candidate, petitioned, or other tracked species for each AF installation.
- Potential focal species lists currently being reviewed by AF personnel.

Draft Study Area Selection Process

- Not standardized, each base is unique
- Factors considered so far include:
  - Potential focal species habitat
  - Important wildlife corridors/intact landscapes
  - Natural community/management priorities for specific bases
  - Watersheds
- Factors not included yet: Potential mission priorities
- Draft study areas currently being reviewed by AF personnel.
Draft Study Areas for all Air Force Installations

Technical Team Work: Next Steps

- Finalize the Study Area boundary for each installation.
- Finalize the lists of focal species for each installation.
- Select the best available habitat data for each focal species.
- Determine whether there are any data gaps in focal species occurrence data on or near installations.
- Identify habitat conservation priorities for selected focal species based on criteria including: condition, size, proximity, protecting viable/connected populations.
- Identify any additional habitat or landscape connectivity priorities.
- Compare conservation priorities to mission-related priorities to determine overlap.
- Consider comparing implementation priorities to potential future impacts including projected development/future land use and sea level rise.
- Consider identifying specific priority parcels if considered appropriate.
- Develop habitat conservation priorities recommendations including for each focal species and protecting ecological connectivity.
- Consider basic management recommendations for any focal species that may not be a current management priority for installations but may be recommended to be.
Mutual Benefits

- Expected benefits to Air Force
  - Exposure to new partners and conservation opportunities through PFLCC
  - Continued military mission flexibility by alleviating constraints on installations
  - Creation of new data and analyses which can be used to identify buffering, connectivity, and natural resource impact mitigation opportunities
  - Potential for making Florida Air Force installations more competitive for REPI funds

- Expected benefits to PFLCC
  - Better understanding of Air Force conservation programs and resources
  - Common language/foundation of priorities with Air Force for decision-making
  - More opportunities and potential funding to protect strategic areas

What’s Next?

- Schedule/Milestones
  - Core team is reviewing Preliminary Draft and comments will be addressed; data gathering and analysis continue
  - Mid to late-January, a Draft version of the plan will be distributed to the Air Force installation environmental and planning staff for their review.
  - Early April, a Final Draft version will be distributed to the full project team and the PFLCC Steering Committee for additional contributions.
  - May 2016, the Final version will be published and made widely available.
Florida Forest Service Restoration Highlights – Charles Pederson, Larame Ferry

Goethe/Etoniah Creek State Forest Restoration

Florida Department of Agriculture & Consumer Services

Adam H. Putnam, Commissioner
Jim Karels, Director
Snapshot in Time…2 Forests

- Progression to Uneven Aged Longleaf Pine
- How Long Does It Take to Grow a 300 Year Old Tree?
- Fire

FFS Mission Statement

- The mission of the Florida Forest Service is to protect Florida and its people from the dangers of wildland fire and manage the forest resources through a stewardship ethic to assure they are available for future generations.
Restoration & Multiple Use

Prescribed Fire #1 Restoration Tool
1 – 5 – 15 Year Old Longleaf Plantings

Monitoring Rare Species - Validate Land Management Strategies

• Goethe
  – Red Cockaded Woodpeckers
  – Rich Literature/Detailed Recovery Plan
  – Umbrella<>Keystone<>Indicator Species
  – Elaborate Habitat & Single Species Manipulations

• Etoniah Creek
  – Etonia Rosemary
  – No Literature/Not Sure What it Indicates
  – Only Occurs in 1 Place….Etoniah
Red Cockaded Woodpeckers on Goethe

• 2 Sub-Populations Have Diverging Fates
• Northern Birds Population Growth Has Stalled
• Southern Birds Have Hit Recovery Goal

Goethe State Forest

2015 Breeding Season

55 PBGs
42 Nesting Clusters
37 Fledges

19,769 Acres burned (37% of Total)
- SARP covers the entire southeast region.
- Nine different LCCs intersect in this region.
- Each LCC is very different.
Southeast Aquatic Connectivity Program

Barrier and Inventory and Prioritization in US Forest Service Region 8

Native Black Bass Initiative

Redeye Bass

Guadalupe Bass

Shoal Bass
Habitat Restoration in the Pedernales and Chipola Rivers

Pedernales River

Chipola River

NBBI Next Steps

- Guadalupe Bass
  - Continued Habitat Restoration
  - Stocking in select areas
  - Continued studies on genetics and flow
  - Native Fish Conservation Areas

- Shoal Bass
  - Continued Habitat Restoration
  - Genetic Monitoring
  - Hiring of Restoration Coordinator
  - Population Assessments

- Redeye Bass
  - Genetic analyses and monitoring
  - Population Assessments
  - Habitat preference evaluations
  - Extension of threats assessment into portions of the Savannah
Watershed-based Conservation Planning to Inform a Network of Native Fish Conservation Areas in the Great Plains

Framework to inform actions

Advisory Council

Conservation Opportunities
**Desired Outcomes**

- Diverse workgroup members
- Increased engagement
- Transparent direction
- Increased local and regional impact
**PFLCC Staff Updates**

- **Beth:** “Climate Smart Conservation” training, offered by the USFWS National Conservation Training Center, will be held February 23-25 in Live Oak, FL. The Peninsular Florida Landscape Conservation Cooperative (PFLCC) is hosting this training – so the registration fee is waived for participants. Participants are responsible for covering their travel related costs. The training will be held February 23-25, 2016 in Live Oak, Florida. The course is designed to demystify climate adaptation for application to on-the-ground conservation. It will provide guidance in how to carry out adaptation with intentionality, how to manage for change and not just persistence, how to craft climate informed conservation goals, and how to integrate adaptation into on-going work. The link to the registration site is included on the attached flyer. Registration only adds you to a wait list and does not guarantee you a spot. We will work to finalize the class roster as quickly as we can to give as much advance notice as possible. If you have any questions regarding this course, feel free to contact me. Course announcement: [CSC_CourseAnnouncement.LiveOak.Feb2016.pdf](CSC_CourseAnnouncement.LiveOak.Feb2016.pdf).

- **Steve:**
  - Ecosystem Services – we are looking at a project in SW Florida.
  - The next Conference on Ecosystem Services national meeting will be in Jacksonville, December 6-9, 2016.
  - The next National Conference on Ecosystem Restoration will be April 18-22, 2016 in Coral Springs, Florida. The SE LCCs have put together a session.
  - Impact assessments are almost complete for SW Florida and will be delivered to Kevin Godsea shortly after the New Year.

- **Tim:**
  - More to come on federal budget – will keep the group updated.
  - Introducing group to Nicole Adimey and new effort:

- **Nicole:**
  - Recently pulled all agency-reviewed restoration in Florida – is there a more strategic approach? Can we improve collaboration? What has been done and what needs to be done in restoration?
  - Created standing regional teams to look at restoration as a whole – some are still forming; coordinators for each one exists now; getting watershed, coastal, upland people all talking; goal is for a clearinghouse for this information.
  - There has been an agreement to provide funding financial support for this from several agencies.
    - **Tim:** The LCC can be the one to coordinate this effort and help set up regional meetings. This is exciting and is the way to do conservation –
through collaboration. We are working out the financial support details now. This is a work in progress – will keep the steering committee updated as this unfolds further. This should be perceived as a partner project, not state or federal. If you have further ideas or questions until the next update, please email Nicole or Kent Smith: nicole_adimey@fws.gov; Kent.Smith@MyFWC.com.

November 19 Agenda

- Update on State Wildlife Action Plan Revision – Brian Branciforte

  - Overview of SWAP and why it is relevant to the PFLCC. The mission and values are the same for the SWAP and the LCC.
  - Starting a new revision cycle now. The guidance is to revise every 10 years; FWC is aiming to do this every 5 years. The next revision will be completed in 2017.
  - Partnerships are how it all comes together – more partnerships means more successes.
  - Revision themes – summed into bigger buckets. Currently there are 45 habitat categories; habitat classification revision will result in 45 classes going down to 12.
Partnerships - Knowledge and Resources

Since 2003...

- 135 partners
- 235 projects

$31 M State Wildlife Grants
+ $25 M match
= $56 M on the ground

Florida’s Wildlife Legacy Initiative

State Wildlife Action Plan

Partnerships

Implementation Goals

State Wildlife Grants

Revise Goals and Action Plan (Every 5 years)

Projects
Action Plan Recap

- Plan was originally approved in 2005
- Federally required to update Action Plan every 10 years
  - FWC self-imposed 5 year revision cycle
- First revision was approved in 2012
- Next revision complete by 2017

The 8 Required Elements of a State Wildlife Action Plan

1. Distribution and abundance of wildlife (SGCN list)
2. Locations and condition of key habitats
3. Problems and research/survey needs (Threats)
4. Conservation actions proposed
5. Plans for monitoring species & habitats
6. Procedures to revise the strategy
7. Coordination of development, implementation, review and revision
8. Public input
Why are we revising the Action Plan?

- It’s time!
  - Next revision due 2017
- To update with best science and data available
- To make more useful and user friendly
  - Gain partner support (internal and external)
- To help direct the next set of goals
- To create a document that lives up to its name and serves as an Action Plan for conserving wildlife statewide
Habitat Classification Revision

- Aligning Action Plan habitat classification with new Cooperative Land Cover (CLC) schema and data
  - CLC was a previous SWG project
- Team has rolled up original 45 habitat classifications into 12 higher level CLC classifications
- Using new system will align with other efforts and simplify approach

From 45 classes to 12

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Terrestrial Cave</th>
<th>Freshwater Marsh, Non-Forested</th>
<th>Estuarine-Intertidal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CLC: not included</td>
<td>CLC: 2100</td>
<td>CLC: 5200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hardwood Forest</td>
<td>Freshwater Swamp, Forested</td>
<td>Coral &amp; Hard Bottom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLC: 1100, 1400</td>
<td>CLC: 2200</td>
<td>CLC: not included</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coastal Uplands</td>
<td>Lakes</td>
<td>Name TBD “Soft Bottom”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLC: 1600</td>
<td>CLC: 3100</td>
<td>CLC: not included</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pine Flatwoods &amp; Dry Prairie</td>
<td>Streams</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLC: 1300</td>
<td>CLC: 4100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Highlighted as non-natural but important habitats for wildlife:

- Disturbed/Transitional
- Wildlife Use of Urban Areas
- Wildlife Use of Working Lands
Table 7. The Peninsular Florida Landscape Conservation Cooperative (PFCLCC) Conservation Targets Technical Team drafted conservation targets for each priority resource (measurable attribute and metric). Subject-matter experts will refine this list using the conservation targets selection criteria, including setting target values (measurable endpoints).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Priority Resource</th>
<th>Conservation Target</th>
<th>Measurable attribute</th>
<th>Metric</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>High Pine and Scrub</td>
<td>Amount of regularly burned habitat patches</td>
<td>Number of patches, Hectares of burned patches</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Gopher tortoise population status</td>
<td>Density - number of tortoises per hectare of habitat, Fitness - annual recruitment</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Area of burned pyric communities</td>
<td>Acres burned at desired return interval</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bird habitat suitability</td>
<td>Index of habitat suitability for 3 bird species</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Area of high-quality amphibian habitat</td>
<td>Hectares of Priority Amphibian and Reptile Conservation Areas</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Area of quality habitat</td>
<td>Hectares</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Density - number of tortoises per hectare of habitat, Fitness - annual recruitment</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Area of restored dry prairie</td>
<td>Hectares</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bird habitat suitability</td>
<td>Index of habitat suitability for 3 bird species</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Area of pine habitat</td>
<td>Hectares of desired pine habitat</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Pine Flatwoods and Dry Prairie</td>
<td>Population status of invasive plants/animals</td>
<td>Number of established populations, Population sizes, Distribution extent</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Forest wetland bird population health</td>
<td>Index of population health</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freshwater Forested Wetlands</td>
<td>Forest wetland extent</td>
<td>Hectares</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Forest wetland bird habitat suitability</td>
<td>Index of habitat suitability for 6 forested wetland bird species</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**High Pine and Scrub**

Description: High pine and scrub communities consist of upland habitat of high pine, a species with needle or needle-like leaves, or shrublands. Species, if present, are typical of pine or as a mixture of pine and deciduous hardwoods. Sandhill and Scrub are the dominant habitat types in this landcover association and are highlighted on the next page due to their ecological importance to wildlife in Florida and the Southeast United States. Upland Pine is very similar to Sandhill and generally occurs nearby. However, there is a more open canopy, the understory is more diverse, and there are more water bodies. Scrub habitats are found in wet or dry locations and return mostly in the annual periodate and extreme north central portions.

**Cooperative Land Cover Map**

- Sandhill:
- Scrub:

**Current Condition**

- Total coverage: 1,652,986
- Private land
- Conservation or managed land
- Florida Forever
- 20-year planted land
- Monitoring Plan?

**Cooperative Land Cover Map**

- Sandhill:
- Scrub:

**Chapter 7: Habitat, High Pine and Scrub**

**Sandhill**

- Growing only in central Florida in areas with dry sand substrates, a sandhill community consists of upland vegetation of white and slash pines and hardwoods. Scrub is a mixture of pines and deciduous hardwoods. Sandhill and Scrub are the dominant habitat types in this landcover association and are highlighted on the next page due to their ecological importance to wildlife in Florida and the Southeast United States. Upland Pine is very similar to Sandhill and generally occurs nearby. However, there is a more open canopy, the understory is more diverse, and there are more water bodies. Scrub habitats are found in wet or dry locations and return mostly in the annual periodate and extreme north central portions.

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**Cooperative Land Cover Map**

- Sandhill:
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**Chapter 7: Habitat, High Pine and Scrub**

**Scrub**

- Growing only in central Florida in areas with dry sand substrates, a sandhill community consists of upland vegetation of white and slash pines and hardwoods. Scrub is a mixture of pines and deciduous hardwoods. Sandhill and Scrub are the dominant habitat types in this landcover association and are highlighted on the next page due to their ecological importance to wildlife in Florida and the Southeast United States. Upland Pine is very similar to Sandhill and generally occurs nearby. However, there is a more open canopy, the understory is more diverse, and there are more water bodies. Scrub habitats are found in wet or dry locations and return mostly in the annual periodate and extreme north central portions.

**Current Condition**

- Total coverage: 1,652,986
- Private land
- Conservation or managed land
- Florida Forever
- 20-year planted land
- Monitoring Plan?
- Group discussion:
  - with collective of LCC, we can present that there is broad agreement on threats and then present to county planners;
  - climate change will be incorporated throughout the plan, rather than in one separate section;
  - past use of these kinds of tools by planners is a concern for private landowners – Tim: we will need to work with private landowners to make sure they understand the process and there are no surprises;
  - the common set of foundational qualities across the board is important – CLIP gives us a good foundation for priorities – getting that set of priorities out to all so that all have the same moving forward is important;
  - when biological data goes to planner, they may interpret maps somewhat incorrectly – Andrew’s webinar on the Conservation Planning Atlas can help address this;
  - Brian: the consolidation of SGCN (species of greatest conservation need) may be the most controversial to people.
  - Beth: FWC is working with FNAI to update the cooperative land cover map – will do updates every 6 months to a year.
A Scenario-based Approach For Implementing Climate Adaptation On Public Conservation Lands

Logan Benedict
Climate Adaptation Biologist
Terry Doonan, Beth Stys, Steve Traxler, Bob Glazer

Why is This Pilot Project Needed?

- Climate and other conditions are expected to change in the future.
- Scope and intensity uncertain.
- Insure the long-term success.
- Implementing reasonable adaptation actions now could reduce potential negative impacts in the future.
Climate Adaptation Project

Select 2 focal areas
Identify greatest future uncertainty
Create future scenarios
Develop partnerships
Develop management plans at a landscape scale

Where Will This Project be Conducted?

Focus on 2 FWC Wildlife Management Areas (WMA)
- Chassahowitzka
- Big Bend
Regions
If the Focus is on “Regions,” Then Who Else Will be Involved?

- Working closely with U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, through the Peninsular Florida Landscape Conservation Cooperative (PFLCC)
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service NWRs, Florida Park Service, Florida Forest Service and Water Management Districts.

What is Included in this Project?

- Review existing information  
  - Goals  
  - Data
- Multiple workshops  
  - Create future scenarios  
  - Evaluate management goals
- Develop adaptation strategies  
  - realistic strategies
How will the Results be Used?

• Give all of us the tools now
• Better adapted to future

• Determine trigger points
• Develop monitoring program

When will the Project be Completed?

Currently under way

Workshops through August 2016

Results by December 2016.
Beth: This is being well-coordinated with the SALCC due to the shared geography between the two LCCs (this is a shared focus area – a transition zone).

Tim: SECAS ensuring that coordination is happening regionally.
Steve: This is an example of using a small amount of money and taking what the LCC has already done with partners and bringing this on the ground to see if managers are able to use.

This links to the climate smart class that Beth has coordinated.

The LCC’s role can be to integrate all partners so all know what each is doing.

Group discussion: suggest bringing USGS into this; UF is doing work on community-focused planning – may want to be aware of what has been done already; ecosystems values important to include.

• **PFLCC Coordinated Conservation Delivery Workshop –**

  **Patrick Iler, Group**

  Notes from workshop: PFLCC - Coordinated Conservation Delivery Plan Work - (DRAFT) revised notes from workshop.docx

• **Meeting wrap-up and adjournment:**

  Round-robin of what the group liked or wanted more of out of these meetings:
  - In-person meetings valuable.
  - Great to see how things are integrating.
  - Exciting to see overlap between state and LCC and building on this more in the future.
  - Appreciated dialogue and navigation.
  - Great to see bigger picture of what partners are doing and shared visions of FL landscape, opportunities for synergistic relationships.
  - Appreciates amount of participation and overall mood.
  - Value in sharing collaborative conservation.
  - Enjoys hearing what others are doing.
  - Appreciates talent and time all are putting in. Still an under-representation of private sector in the LCC; need to look at that – to achieve conservation, need to get other players involved.
  - New ideas from each meeting; looking at intersections.
  - Private landowners are key to being here – moving in the right direction.
  - Thought we would have a list of what programs we have in FL by now – what are the rankings, is there an online program we can create with contacts to give to private landowners as what is available and how to qualify?
  - Discussion today underscores importance of the Conservation Planning Atlas – this will alleviate some of these issues.
  - Pleased with topics being worked on collaboratively.
Exciting that the Air Force is coming to the plate. Having the military here is a big step – moving to other branches of DOD may be possible. Can see value of map that shows what land trusts are working where, where is the overlap.

Great that Will from the Water Management Districts is here – would be great to get all players that should be here to attend. CCB/LCC work was presented at the last ARC meeting – they seemed interested in how this works.

Tim: There are also other venues to interact with these needed parties – National Planning Council is one. We do have SARP, Florida Forest Service here. Please send us other ideas for presentations to other entities – also, any ideas for calls, webinars, input on in-person meetings. Appreciates all attending these meetings!

Links related to the meeting:

- Links to full power point presentations from the November 18-19 meeting can be found at: [http://peninsularfloridalcc.org/page/steering-committee](http://peninsularfloridalcc.org/page/steering-committee).
- Peninsular Florida LCC’s Conservation Planning Atlas: learn more, view Andrew’s power point presentation; CPA website ([http://pflcc.databasin.org/](http://pflcc.databasin.org/)).
- Defining Conservation Targets for the Peninsular Florida LCC, link to final report: [http://peninsularfloridalcc.org/page/conservation-targets](http://peninsularfloridalcc.org/page/conservation-targets).