Consolidated Annual Report

March 1, 2012

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Suwannee River Water Management District

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(District Water Management Plan)


Water For Nature...Water for People
2012-2021
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SUWANNEE RIVER WATER MANAGEMENT DISTRICT
Suwannee River Water Management District
The Springs Heartland

A MESSAGE FROM CHAIRMAN

Several years ago the District took the initiative to adapt to the changing economic times by refocusing resources solely on our core mission. That effort has served the District and our citizens well.

This year the District revisited its activities and programs to ensure core mission focus and implementation of cost efficiencies. I am please to report that the District stayed the course on its core mission focus.

We will continue to be diligent stewards of taxpayer dollars and are committed to make certain public monies only spent on core mission functions in a prudent and cost efficient manner.

A good example of the District's fiscal accountability is measured in its staffing levels. Even though the District did not increase staffing levels during the economic boom years, the District reduced the number of full time staff this fiscal year. The District was able to accomplish this by outsourcing various activities, contracting for technical functions, hiring consultants for temporary projects, and employing staff that are willing to multi-task.

The District will not compromise its core mission functions. It is important to note that fiscal austerity will not compromise our duty to meet our core missions. The District will continue to fulfill its core mission responsibilities that ensure an adequate water supply, maintain and improve water quality, provide flood protection, and protect our natural systems.

However, it is critical to note that there are challenges in the District's drive to undertake its core mission. Even without the Legislative revenue cap, the District would have fiscal resource constraints due to low taxable values.

This past year the District competed its water supply assessment study. This study pointed out four regions in the northeastern portion of the District that have inadequate groundwater resources over the next 20 years.

Impacts to our groundwater can and are occurring from outside the District's jurisdiction boundaries. White Sulfur Springs and Worthington Springs no longer have sustainable flows. Many other springs throughout the District are exhibiting lower flow and have increasing nitrogen trends.

District models indicate that our efforts alone will not be sufficient to address the resource issues. In conjunction with impacts occurring from outside of our District, there is insufficient funding and alternative water sources.

The District must seek assistance from the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) and the St. Johns River Water Management District (SJRWMD) to make certain that apparent resource impacts and future water supply needs are addressed.

To achieve this the District entered into an agreement with DEP and SJRWMD to revisit the science and to engage the National Research Council's Water and Technology Board to review and provide recommendations.

Additionally, the District has embarked on a joint regional supply plan with SJRWMD that will develop and implement a minimum flow and level prevention and recovery strategy when withdraws in one district contribute to water resource impacts in the other district.

This agreement is a major landmark lifeline in addressing our future water supply needs and for protecting our rivers, lakes, springs and natural systems.

Losing these resources is not an option. There would be unacceptable impacts on agriculture and tourism that will in turn have negative economic impacts to the State.

Another important partnership is with the State of Georgia. Roughly 55% of the Suwannee River Basin is located in Georgia. Therefore, it is essential that this partnership continues to assure that our water supplies and natural systems are protected.

A couple of years ago, the District initiated and implemented a surplus lands program. Our efforts to improve the quality of District-owned lands has been very successful.

As I have stated many times, caring for our resources involves an all-inclusive approach that encompasses the District's core areas of responsibilities for water supply, water quality, natural systems, flood protection, and mission support. We must approach these areas of responsibilities in a comprehensive manner rather than individually to make certain that our resources are protected and preserved for future generations.

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CHARTS, FIGURES AND MAPS

DISTRICT OVERVIEW

A Governing Board of nine members, appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Florida Senate, sets policy and direction for the District. Board members serve four-year terms. The Board holds meetings and workshops monthly, usually at the headquarters in Live Oak.

Under the direction of its Governing Board, the District's organization is structured by the Executive Office, the Mission Support Department and the Water Supply and Resource Management Department.

The District has about 320,000 people, representing roughly 2% of the State's population. According to the 2010 Water Supply Assessment the District's population is projected to grow to over 730,000 by the year 2030.

The District covers approximately 7,640 square miles which is nearly 12% of the State's land area. The District is the smallest of Florida's water management districts and covers all or part of 15 counties in north central Florida.

The region includes the highest concentration of first magnitude freshwater springs in the United States and the highest concentration of freshwater springs in the State. Additionally, some of State's most scenic and least-developed rivers, streams, lakes, and landscapes are located in the District.

The District covers 13 river basins, which include the following major rivers: Suwannee, Santa Fe, Withlacoochee, Aucilla, Alapaha, Ichetucknee, Fenholloway, Steinhatchee, Econfina, Waccasassa, and Wacissa. Over 50% of the Aucilla, Alapaha, Withlacoochee, and Suwannee river basins are located in Georgia.

The District is currently experiencing water supply problems in the Alapaha, Upper Santa Fe and Upper Suwannee river basins. Additionally, in the northeastern portion of the District, there is a declining trend in the Upper Floridan Aquifer.

Water quality problems related to nutrient loading are an additional resource management issue. The District employs voluntary, locally-based, incentive programs like the Suwannee River Partnership and The Ichetucknee Partnership to address these issues.

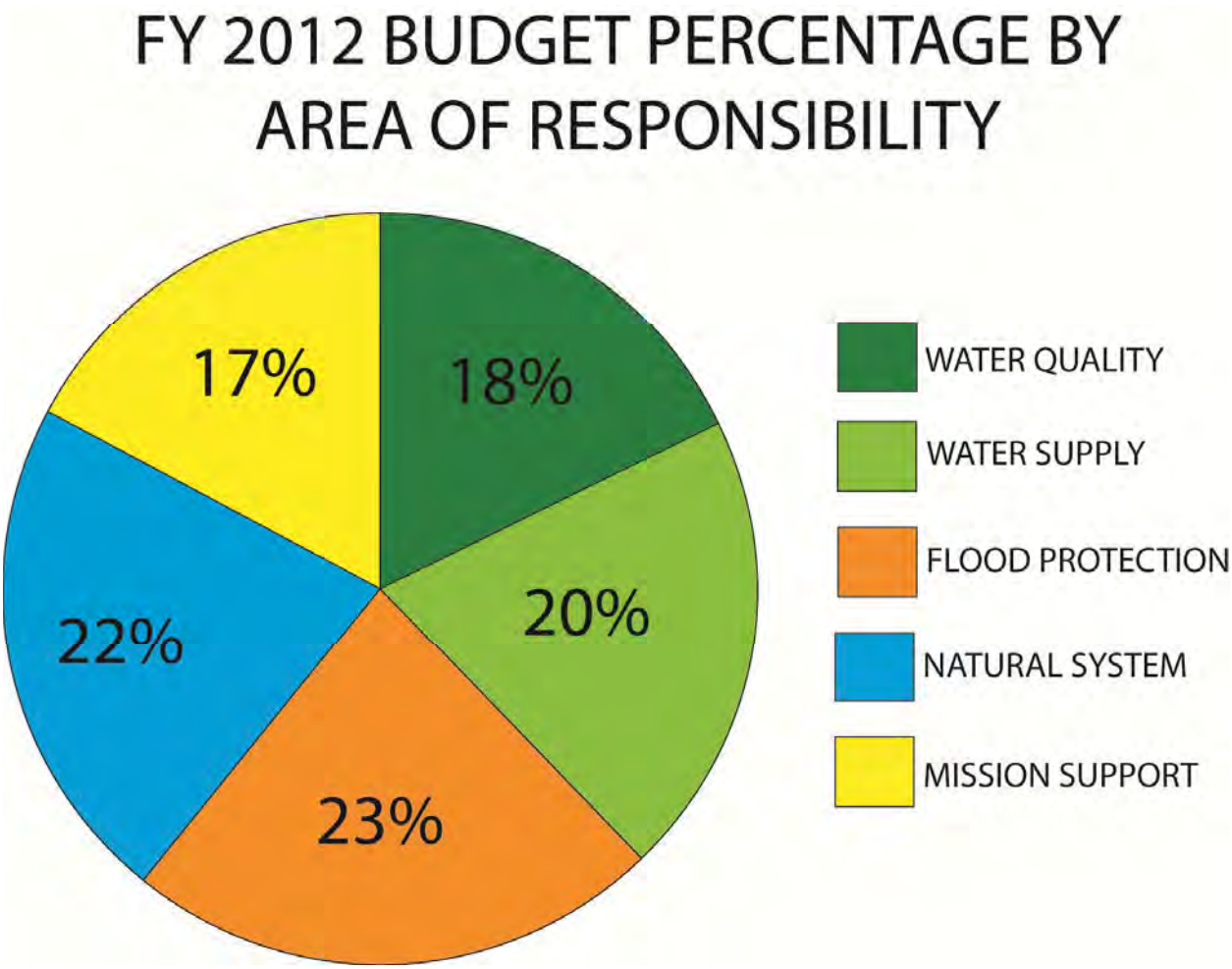
The District's budget is derived from a combination of local property tax revenues, state grants, and federal funds. Locally-generated tax revenues are approximately 11% of the District's total budget—indicative of the lowest tax base of any Florida water management district. Such a low tax base makes it difficult for the District to achieve its statutory requirements without funding from the legislature. Federal, state, and other sources make up 89% of our funding.

The District faces challenges in managing the water and related resources as the region continues to grow and develop. Moreover, the District's water resources are affected by groundwater withdrawals outside of its boundaries, including Georgia. According to the Georgia water plan, groundwater withdrawals from the upper Floridan aquifer system are expected to significantly increase in the future.

The District's responsibilities have grown considerably due to legislative mandates and program delegation during the last two decades. Coupled with the projected regional growth and impacts to the District's water resources from groundwater withdrawals outside of the District, the agency must be strategic and prioritize if the challenges are to be successfully met. These challenges are elevated considering the District's limited financial and staff resources and reliance on state and federal funding.

The District's core mission is to implement the programs described in Chapter 373, Florida Statutes, in order to manage water and related natural resources for the present and future residents of the region and the state. The essential core mission elements are:

- To ensure an adequate water supply to maintain natural systems and meet the needs for all reasonable-beneficial users.
- To implement a land acquisition and management program that will ensure exceptional water resource values are protected and establish public access.
- To implement a flood protection program that encourages nonstructural flood protection management strategies.
- To maintain and improve water quality.
- To be a steward of public funds.



OUR MISSION

The Suwannee River Water Management District works to protect and manage water resources to support natural systems and the needs of the public.

OUR VALUES

Teamwork: Working together to meet the needs of the organization, the public, and the natural resources.
Respect: Dealing fairly, embracing diversity, and considering the opinions of others.
Integrity: Being honest always, maintaining public trust, and being good stewards.
Professionalism: Displaying courtesy, respect, and expertise in all that we do.
Public Service: Providing prompt, courteous, and reliable responses to our customers.

OUR STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

The District Strategic Plan addresses our four areas of responsibility under Chapter 373, Florida Statutes (F.S.): water supply, flood protection, water quality, and natural systems. These responsibilities are implemented through the District's resource management and regulatory programs. Additionally, the District considers Mission Support a vital and integral component to accomplish these four areas of responsibility. Therefore, the Plan also addresses Mission Support as a strategic priority.

District programs cannot be accomplished solely with funding from the District's ad valorem tax base. To achieve the District's priorities, funding from the federal and state governments as well as from partnerships with public and private organizations are needed. Historically, there has been success in receiving funding from the federal and state governments and in developing partnerships with citizen groups, industry, and local, state, and federal agencies. However, with the downturn in the economy over the past several years the District has experienced a significant decline in funding from the state legislature, a situation expected to continue in future years.

The District has identified nine strategic priorities that will guide its activities for 2012 – 2021. The strategic priorities will be implemented through five major program areas.

Water Supply

- **Regional Water Supply Planning**
  Goal: Ensure an adequate and sustainable water supply for all reasonable-beneficial users while protecting springs and natural systems

- **Alternative Water Supplies**
  Goal: Develop and implement alternative water supply projects that offset groundwater demands

- **Conservation**
  Goal: Maximize conservation among all users throughout the District

Water Quality

- **Water Quality Improvement**
  Goal: Develop and implement projects to protect and improve water quality

Natural Systems

- **Minimum Flows and Levels**
  Goal: Ensure District priority water bodies are protected from significant harm for current and future generations

- **Heartland Springs Initiative**
  Goal: Ensure springs throughout the District are protected and preserved

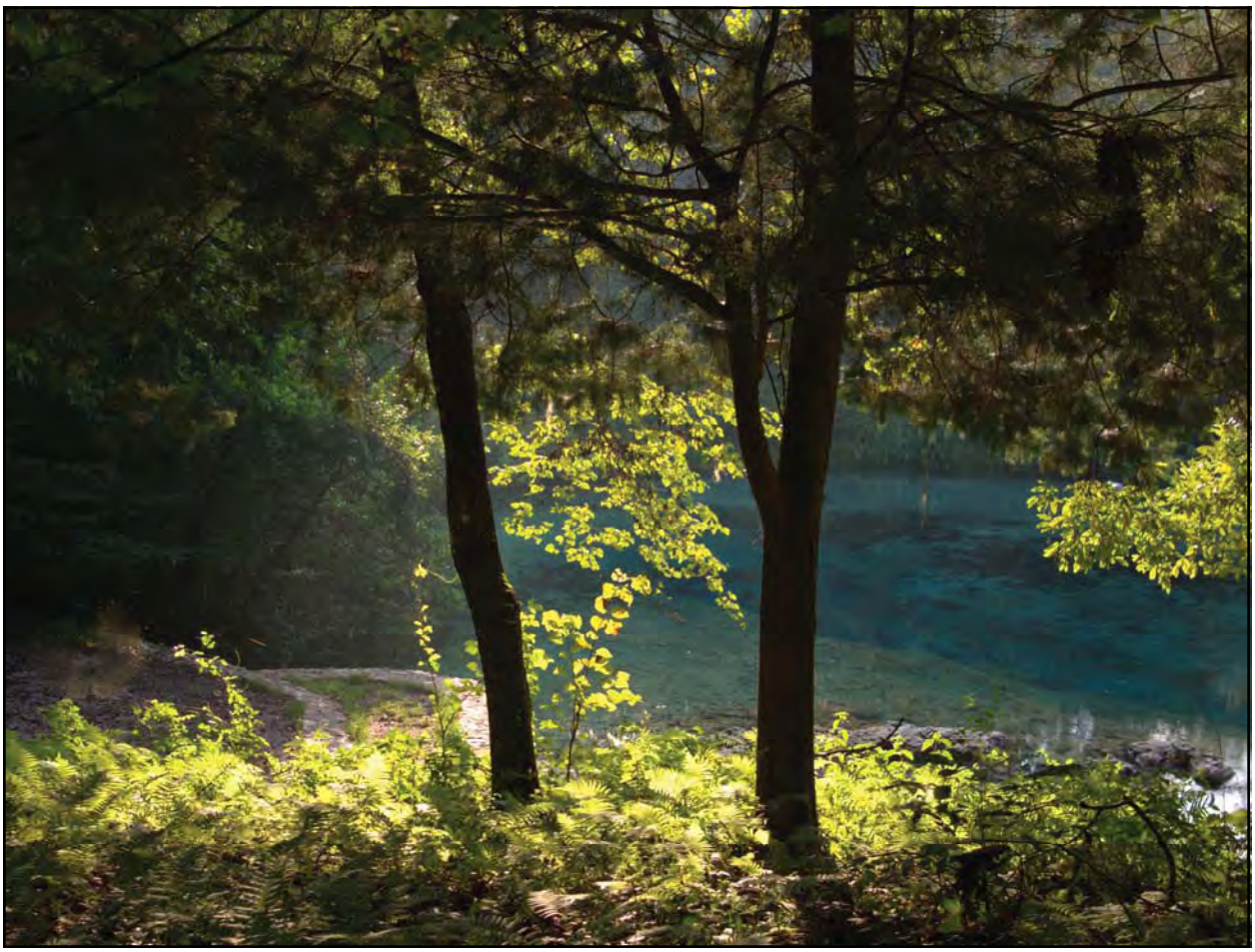
Flood Protection

- **Community-Based Flood Protection**
  Goal: Enhance flood risk information to increase understanding of flood hazards

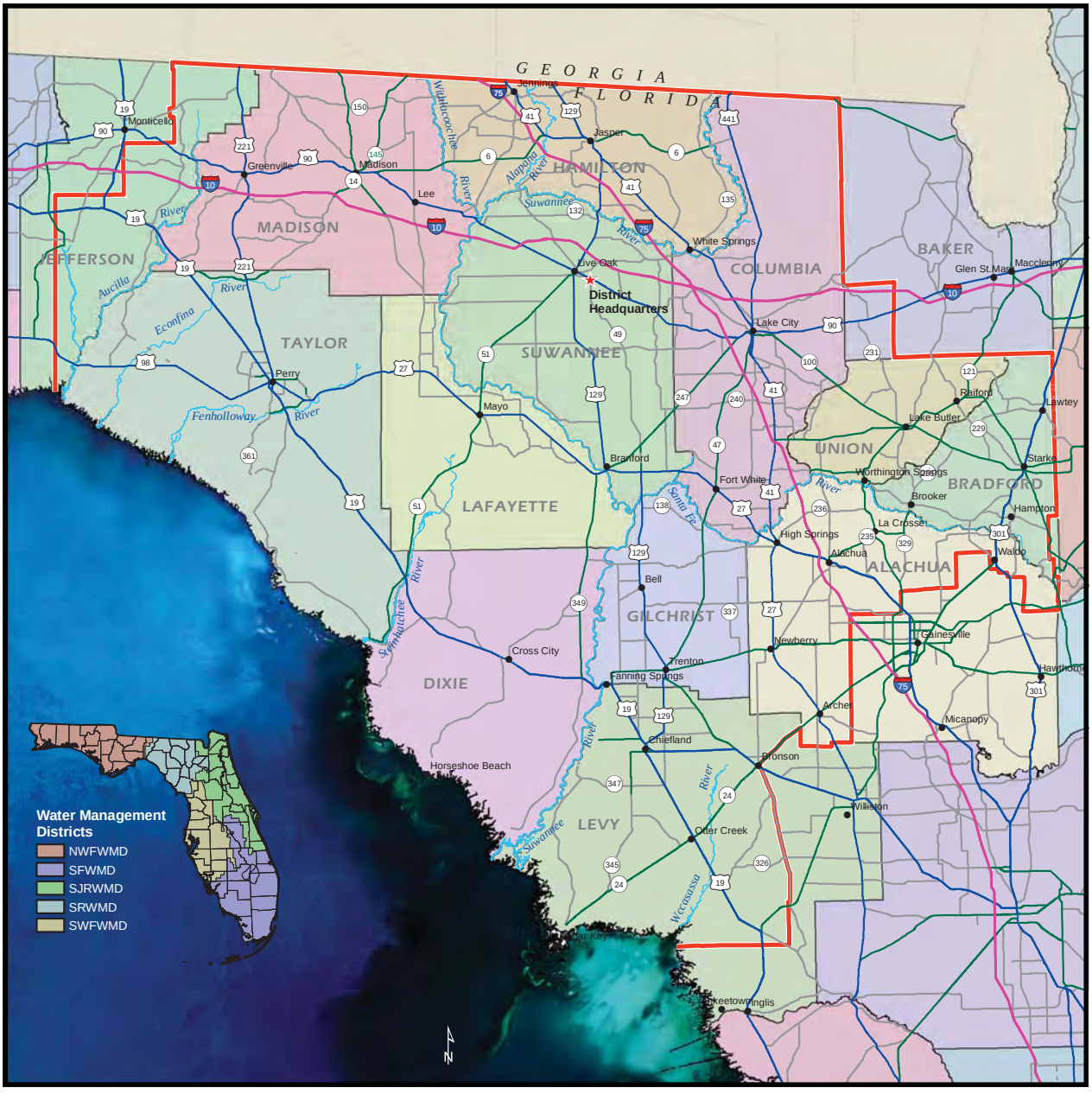
Mission Support

- **Data Management, Monitoring And Analysis**
  Goal: Institute an integrated data management system for efficient and effective analysis and accessibility

- **Stewardship of Public Funds**
  Goal: Maximize cost-effective measures that ensure staffing efficiencies, maintain effective outsourcing practices and implement only core mission functions



DISTRICT MAP



WATER SUPPLY

STRATEGIC PRIORITY

REGIONAL WATER SUPPLY PLANNING

Goal: Ensure an adequate and sustainable water supply for all reasonable-beneficial users while protecting springs and natural systems.

Not too long ago the Suwannee River Water Management District was presumed to have abundant water supplies that would be around forever. The District's 2010 Water Supply Assessment along with the science developed through the District's minimum flows and levels (MFLs) program demonstrate that this long held perception is no longer valid.

Like other areas in the State, the District is faced with water supply constraints. This realization required the District to re-evaluate its short and long-term priorities to meet the challenge of ensuring an adequate water supply for all reasonable-beneficial users while protecting existing legal users, our springs and natural systems.

The District collaborates with adjacent water management districts, State of Florida, local governments, State of Georgia, and other partners to help meet the our water needs. With increases in population growth, water demands, and impacts occurring outside of the District, these relationships are more important than ever. Regular and frequent coordination has been instituted to understand existing and potential future impacts.

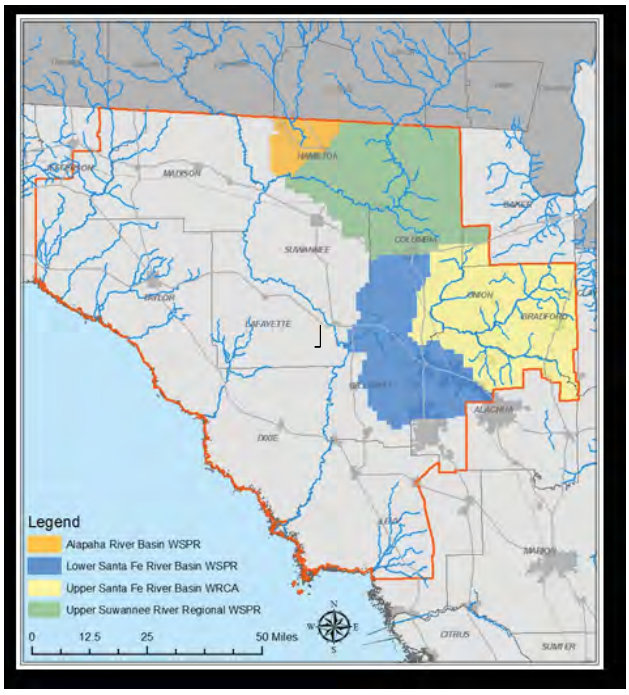
District boundaries are based on surface drainage areas called watersheds or water basins. However, groundwater aquifers, the primary source of most water used in north Florida, do not necessarily follow those boundaries.

The decline in groundwater levels in the northeastern District is suspected to have impacted a number of rivers and springs to the degree that they are not meeting their established MFL or interim flow constraints, or they are predicted to fall below them over the next 20 years.

The District's 2010 Water Supply Assessment has revealed that resources in the northeastern portion of the District are under severe stress. The Assessment identifies two areas that currently have resource constraints and two areas that are projected to have inadequate resources to meet future demands within the 20 -year planning horizon.

Figure 1 shows the four areas of concern that are in need of water supply planning. These four areas are the Upper Santa Fe River Basin (USFRB), the Upper Suwannee River Basin (USRB), the Lower Santa Fe Basin (LSFRB), and the Alapaha River Basin (ARB).

Figure 1
Water Supply Planning Regions



The Water Supply Planning Region designation requires the development of regional water supply plans (RWSPs) that will identify strategies to use alternative sources and

conservation rather than groundwater to meet projected demands. In addition, the RWSPs must contain a recovery strategy for water resources that currently do not meet their established MFLs. Within one year of designating these areas as water supply planning regions, they must be designated as Water Resource Caution Areas. Water Resource Caution Area are where existing sources of water will not be adequate to satisfy future water demands and sustain water resources.

It has been determined by the District that there will not be sufficient water to meet future needs in the four water supply planning regions.

The groundwater basin divide in the northeastern District has migrated southwestward more than 35 miles in 70 years as a result of the potentiometric surface decline that occurred from pre-development through 2005 (see Figure 2). As a consequence of this migration, the size of the groundwater contributing area to the eastern District has decreased by more than 20 percent or 1,900

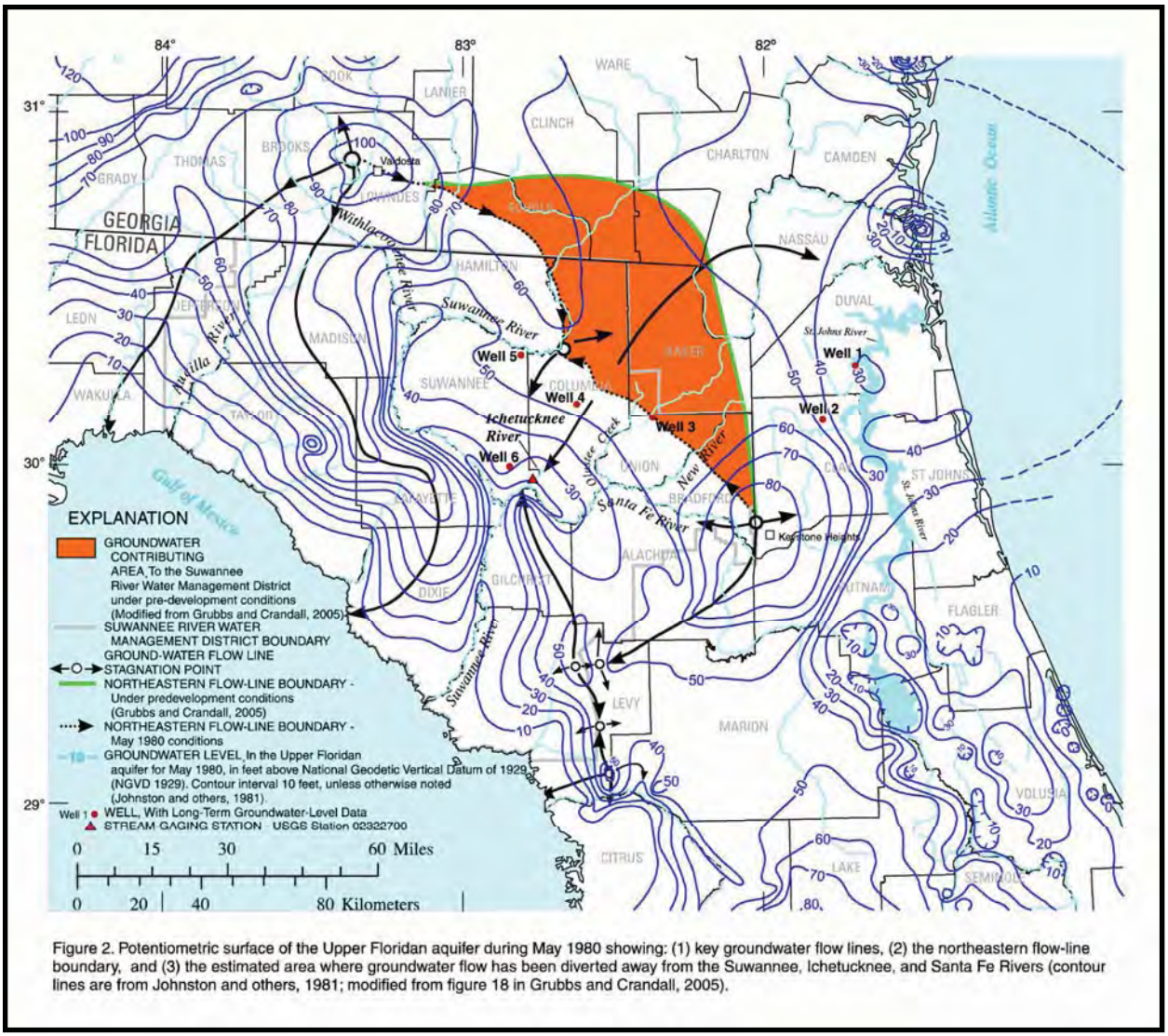


Figure 2. Potentiometric surface of the Upper Floridan aquifer during May 1980 showing: (1) key groundwater flow lines, (2) the northeastern flow-line boundary, and (3) the estimated area where groundwater flow has been diverted away from the Suwannee, Ichetucknee, and Santa Fe Rivers (contour lines are from Johnston and others, 1981; modified from figure 18 in Grubbs and Crandall, 2005).

Grubbs, Jack W., 2011. Analysis of Long-Term Trends in Flow from a Large Spring Complex in Northern Florida. In: U.S. Geological Survey Karst Interest Group Proceedings, Fayetteville, Arkansas, April 26-29, 2011; pp. 160-

square miles. The decrease is apparently a result of groundwater withdrawals originating within the District, the St. Johns River Water Management District (SJRWMD), and the State of Georgia. The decline in the potentiometric surface in the northeastern District is suspected to have impacted a number of rivers, lakes, and springs to the degree that they are not currently meeting their established minimum flows and levels or interim flow constraints or they will not meet them at some point during the 20-year planning period.

Regional groundwater use patterns in the District and the SJRWMD will influence the water supply plan for the USFRB. For this reason the two districts are closely coordinating in the development of their respective water supply plans. This will ensure that the plans reflect the regional nature of groundwater levels and withdrawals. Additionally, groundwater withdrawals in the State of Georgia also influence the District's water resources.

The District has executed an Interlocal Agreement with SJRWMD and the Florida Department of Environmental Protection to collaborate on the scientific approach for addressing the groundwater decline in the region.

Groundwater demand throughout the District, portions of three adjacent water management districts, and southern Georgia, is projected to increase by up to 24 percent during the next 20 years. The magnitude of groundwater withdrawals that are projected to occur by 2030 in the SJRWMD's northern-most nine counties will be significantly larger than the withdrawals in the our District.

MFLs for our major rivers and springs have revealed that our water supplies are limited. Thus, management efforts must be adaptive and focus on protecting existing legal users, springs and natural systems.

Developing alternative water supplies that offset groundwater withdrawals, and encouraging water conservation and regional water supply development are critical components to ensure adequate water supply. This must be accomplished by balancing the water needs of our communities and natural systems.

There are limited alternative water sources in the District that would have sufficient qualities to address the future water supply needs. Presently, the District is investigating the feasibility of using a portion of the high flows from the Suwannee River to recharge the aquifer.

Establishing and maintaining cooperative partnerships allows the District to facilitate effective approaches to eliminate or reduce existing resource impacts and prevent future adverse impacts.

Regional Water Supply Authorities are an important partnership component for sustaining our limited water supplies. Partnerships such as the Nature Coast Regional Water Authority (Authority) are critical link to ensure an adequate water supply. The Authority is a prime example of community partnerships that collaborative to address regional water supply issues. The District has worked with the Authority to acquire wellfield protection areas to ensure a high quality water supply source remains viable for existing citizens and for future generations.

The District also collaborates with the Natural Resources Conservation Service, Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services and Florida Department of Environmental Protection to improve agricultural water use efficiency. Irrigation

REGIONAL WATER SUPPLY PLANNING

systems are assessed for water use efficiency and retrofitted with water-saving equipment through cost-sharing agreements with farmers. The District also partners with farmers to collect irrigation water use data.

Public supply conservation coordination with local governments has also been successful in reducing groundwater withdrawals.

Prior to the passage of the Water Protection and Sustainability Trust Fund (WPSTF), public access reuse water to offset existing ground water withdrawals was unavailable in the District. With the advent of the WPSTF, the District formed collaborative partnerships with the cities of Live Oak, Lake City, Monticello, and Cedar Key to establish reclaimed water programs.

Although limited in scope, alternative sources are an important component for ensuring adequate water supplies. Alternative water supplies are essential to ensure adequate water supplies for all reasonable-beneficial users and to protect our ecology. Alternative water supplies offset dependency on groundwater, expand available sources to assist in maintaining sustainable resources, and help make water sources resistant to drought.

The District's water use permitting program helps ensure that adverse impacts to our water supplies and natural systems do not occur and existing legal users are protected.

Performance Measures

Update Water Supply Assessment every five years.

Completed December 2010

Finalize Regional Water Supply Plans for areas of critical concern.

Draft September 2011

Number of resource development feasibility studies identified in the regional water supply plans completed.

Regional Water Supply Plan currently draft

Number of resource development projects identified in the regional water supply plans completed.

Regional Water Supply Plan currently draft

Percent of resolved compliance cases with Water Well and Water Use Permitting Programs.

98%

Number of sentinel monitored wells that have statistically significant increasing trends in water levels.

None

Number of sentinel monitored wells that have statistically significant decreasing trends in water levels.

11

REGIONAL WATER SUPPLY PLANNING

Percent completion of each task within the Interagency Agreement with SJRWMD and FDEP.

Agreement executed September 2011

Percent completion of Regional Water Supply Plan.

85%

Program Funding

Funding sources include the Water Protection and Sustainability Trust Fund (WPSTF), Water Management Lands Trust Fund (WMLTF), state legislative appropriations, federal appropriations, permit fees, and ad valorem taxes. There was authorization for an allocation in the WMLTF. There was no WPSTF, state or federal funding for FY 2011-2012.

WATER SUPPLY

STRATEGIC PRIORITY

ALTERNATIVE WATER SUPPLIES

Goal: Develop and implement alternative water supply projects that offset groundwater demands.

Development of alternative water supplies is vital to ensure that the District has adequate water supplies to meet future demands and protect the region's ecology. Alternative water supplies offset dependency on groundwater and expand available sources to assist in maintaining sustainable resources.

Alternative water supplies are an effective source to expand available sources to meet demands. Alternative water sources also help in reducing impacts associated with drought. Potential alternative water supply development in the District includes reclaimed waste water, surface water, brackish groundwater, and stormwater reuse.

With the advent of the Water Protection and Sustainability Trust Fund, the District formed collaborative reclaimed water partnerships with the cities of Live Oak, Lake City, Monticello, and Cedar Key. Approximately 3.5 million gallons per day of reuse water has been made available to offset existing groundwater withdrawals within the District.

In November 2011, the District approved a reclaimed water agreement with the City of Fanning Springs. This project will take reclaimed water to a nearby agricultural operation to offset approximately 400,000 gallon per day of existing groundwater withdrawals.

Other alternative water supply projects have been identified that have the potential to offset an estimated additional 4.5 million gallons per day. However, the Water Protection and Sustainability Trust Fund (WPSTF) must continue to be funded if the groundwater offset potential and resource sustainability will be realized.

The District has recently initiated an aquifer recharge feasibility study. This feasibility study will determine the viability of taking a portion of the Upper Suwannee River high flows and recharging the Floridan Aquifer. The study is anticipated to be completed during Fiscal Year 2013-2014.

Performance Measures

Annual and cumulative groundwater offsets resulting from alternative sources projects.

574,498 / 574,498

Number of resource development feasibility studies identified in the regional water supply plans completed.

Regional Water Supply Plan currently draft

Program Funding

The District's water supply and management programs are funded by ad valorem taxes, state grants, state and federal legislative appropriations, interagency revenues, permit fees, license fees, and the WPSTF. There is neither funding for the WPSTF nor state or federal appropriations for FY 2011-2012.

WATER SUPPLY

STRATEGIC PRIORITY

CONSERVATION

Goal: Maximize conservation among all users throughout the District.

The District continues to increase its water conservation efforts among all users. Significant progress has been achieved with a number of public supply systems, agricultural users, and industrial/commercial facilities in the implementation of conservation practices. Conservation measures will be encouraged through management incentives and regulatory mechanisms.

In 2011, the District initiated a water conservation retrofit program. This program is based on the success achieved by the Cedar Key retrofit pilot project. The District partnered with the City of Cedar Key to install no-flow and highly efficient restroom fixtures at an elementary school, city hall, and a city park. Significant demand reductions were realized at each retrofit location.

The Suwannee River Partnership (SRP) has been instrumental in implementing conservation partnerships with the agriculture community in the Suwannee River Basin. Conservation partnerships with agriculture have improved over 325 irrigation systems. To date, it is estimated that one billion gallons annually have been saved through the implementation of Best Management Practices (BMPs).

Public supply conservation coordination with local governments has also been successful in reducing groundwater withdrawals. Many public supply systems are implementing the Conserve Florida program.

The Ichetucknee Partnership (TIP) is based on the development of a locally led effort to protect the Ichetucknee River and its springs. Additionally, TIP has achieved widespread implementation of urban conservation practices such Florida-Friendly Landscaping™. Also, TIP has provided assistance to farmers in establishing agricultural BMPs throughout the Ichetucknee River Basin.

Conservation is an efficient and effective means to reduce demands on our water supplies. It is estimated that roughly over half of residential water use is for lawn and landscape irrigation. Installation of Florida-Friendly Landscaping™. will account for significant savings to our water sources.

Mandatory lawn and landscaping watering rules are in effect throughout the District. The rules apply to residential landscaping, public or commercial recreation areas, and public and commercial businesses that are not regulated by a District water use permit.

As increasing demands are placed upon our water resources, we all must make conservation a way of life. We all play a role in conservation and in being a good steward of our most precious resource.

Performance Measures

Annual and cumulative groundwater offsets resulting from conservation.

87,250 / 174,500

Percent of public supply permittees using Conserve Florida.

23%

Program Funding

Funding sources include the Water Protection and Sustainability Trust Fund (WPSTF), legislative appropriations, and ad valorem taxes. There was neither funding to the WPSTF nor legislative appropriations funding for FY 2011-2012.

WATER QUALITY

STRATEGIC PRIORITY

WATER QUALITY IMPROVEMENT

Goal: Develop and implement projects to protect and improve water quality.

Water quality projects are developed and implemented through collaborative efforts with our communities. These efforts focus on retrofitting and creating water quality systems in areas that preceded current regulatory requirements.

Water quality problems related to excess nutrient loading from agricultural, residential, and urban land uses are increasing and are presently a significant resource management issue. The District is using voluntary, locally-based, incentive programs like the Suwannee River Partnership (SRP) and The Ichetucknee Partnership (TIP) to address these issues.

District programs such as SRP and TIP are central components to help protect the quality of our water resources. SRP and TIP are community based partnership programs that among many things develop and implement water quality projects based on best management practices.

TIP has been successful in developing and implementing education and outreach tools. These tools form the structural foundation elements in protecting and improving water quality.

The SRP is another example of a successful springshed private-public partnership management program. SRP brings landowners and agencies together to implement best management practices to reduce nutrient contamination and implement water conservation measures. SRP has 63 member agencies and organizations. SRP farmer participation is significant.

District environmental resource permitting, water use permitting, and water well construction regulations are also instrumental in protecting water quality.

Performance Measures

Number of acres under conservation easement that provide water quality protection.

162,860 acres

Number of farms and farm acres using BMPs implemented through SRP.

327 / 175,000 acres

Percent of dairy, poultry, and row crop farms using SRP BMPs.

90% dairies
100% poultry operations
75% row crop farms

Pounds of fertilizer reduced using SRP BMP Tools.

8,750,000 lbs (4,375 tons)

Percent ERP as-built compliance.

97%

Program Funding

The District's water quality improvement program is funded by ad valorem taxes, the Florida Forever Program and legislative appropriations. Only funding available is from ad valorem taxes for FY 2011-2012.

NATURAL SYSTEMS

STRATEGIC PRIORITY

MINIMUM FLOWS AND LEVELS

Goal: Ensure District priority water bodies are protected for current and future generations.

Through establishing minimum flows and levels (MFLs), the District is working to protect our water resources. Establishing MFLs help ensure that future demands for water will not cause significant harm to our water resources and related natural systems.

Establishment of MFLs is a key and critical mechanism to ensure protection of our springs, rivers, lakes, and groundwater. MFLs are necessary to help determine sustainable flows for the various water bodies and their associated ecologies.

MFLs determine the amount of water needed to sustain the benefits and functions of natural systems from water withdrawals, diversions, or other alterations. MFLs are the minimum water levels and/or flows adopted by the District Governing Board as necessary to prevent significant harm to the water resources or ecology of an area.

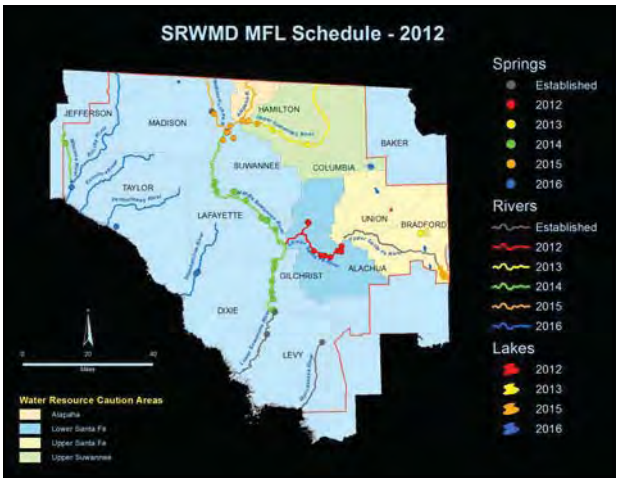
Development of MFLs is required by Chapter 373.042, Florida Statutes (F.S.).

The District's MFLs Program is a science-based process from which MFLs are established by the Governing Board of the District. This process uses the best information available to determine the recommended MFLs.

Before adoption by the board in the District rules Chapter 40B-8, Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.) the science supporting MFLs is subject to a peer review process initiated by the District.

To-date, the District has developed and implemented MFLs for the Lower Suwannee River, Upper Santa Fe River, and Waccasassa River. MFLs have also been developed for the following springs: Little Fanning Spring, Fanning Spring, Madison Blue Spring, Manatee Spring, and Levy Blue Spring.

Annually, the District publishes a priority list of MFL water bodies with an anticipated completion schedule. This list is reviewed annually and submitted to the Florida Department of Environmental Protection for review and approval. A map of the current MFL water bodies is shown below.



The MFLs program provides technical support for water supply planning and permitting criteria for the consumptive use permitting program (Chapter 40B-2, F.A.C.) and the environmental resource permitting (ERP) program (Chapter 40B-400, F.A.C.).

MFLs identify a range of water levels and/or flows above which water may be permitted for consumptive use. In addition, MFLs protect nonconsumptive uses of water.

Nonconsumptive uses include the water necessary for navigation and recreation, for fish and wildlife habitat and other natural resources (Chapter 62-40, F.A.C.).

Florida law states that the District's Governing Board shall calculate MFLs using the best information available. MFLs are developed using available meteorological, hydrological, and ecological data. These data typically include an historical range of drought and flood conditions.

MFLs take into account the ability of water resource-dependent communities to adjust to changes in hydrologic conditions. MFLs allow for an acceptable level of change to occur.

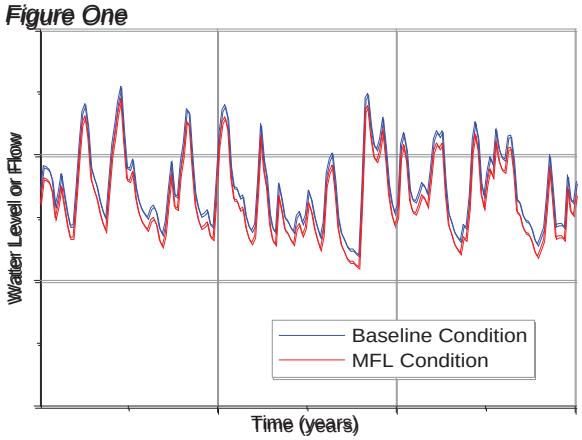
When use of water resources shifts the hydrologic conditions below levels defined by MFLs, significant harm can occur.

Adoption is a four- to six-month process that involves public workshops, review by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection, and publication in the Florida Administrative Weekly. MFLs are to be reviewed periodically and revised as necessary under Subsection 373.0421(3), F.S.

Figure One represents two hydrographs depicting the fluctuation of water levels or flows in a typical stream or lake over a long time period.

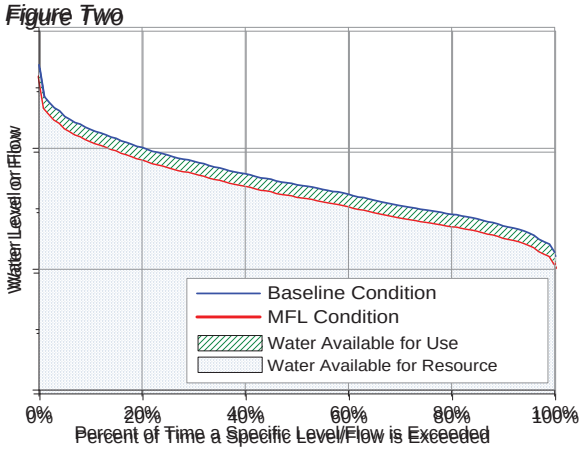
The upper line represents the existing hydrologic conditions (baseline) and the lower line represents the hydrologic conditions defined by the MFLs. The hydrologic conditions defined by the MFLs are similar to, but are usually lower than, the existing hydrologic conditions.

Figure One



The two curves in Figure Two show the percentage of time each water level or flow is equaled or exceeded; this is called a water level or flow duration curve.

Figure Two



The area below the MFLs curve (the light blue shaded area in Figure Two) represents the water available for protection of fish and wildlife or public health and safety. If use of water resources shifts the water flows and/or levels below that defined by the MFLs, significant harm is expected to occur.

The distance between the baseline condition and the MFL condition (the blue hatched area in Figure 2) represents the water available for "reasonable-beneficial uses" that will not result in significant harm to the water resources.

MINIMUM FLOWS AND LEVELS

State law defines reasonable-beneficial use as the use of water in such quantity as is necessary for economic and efficient use for a purpose and manner which is both reasonable and consistent with the public interest.

MFLs apply to decisions affecting permit applications, declarations of water shortages and assessments of water supply sources.

Computer simulation models for surface and ground waters are used to evaluate the effects of existing and/or proposed consumptive uses and the likelihood they might cause significant harm.

The District's Governing Board is required to develop recovery or prevention strategies in those cases where a water body currently does not or will not meet an established MFL. Water uses cannot be permitted that cause any MFL to be violated.

The science established through setting MFLs has determined that water resources in the north and northeastern regions of the District are being adversely impacted. White Sulfur Springs no longer flows; flow from Worthington Springs only occurs during periods of extreme rainfall events; Upper Santa Fe River is at or near its MFL limit; and the groundwater basin divide in the northeastern District has migrated more than 35 miles in the past 70 years.

Rivers that will not meet their established minimum flows or interim flow constraints during the next 20 years include 1) the Alapaha at Jennings, 2) the Upper Santa Fe at Worthington Springs, 3) the Lower Santa Fe at Ft. White, 4) the Upper Suwannee at White Springs, 5) the Aucilla at Lamont, and 6) the Waccasassa at Gulf Hammock.

Currently, the District is in the process of developing MFLs for White Sulfur Spring, the Upper Suwannee River and associated springs, the Middle Suwannee River and associated springs, and the Lower Santa Fe River and associated springs. It is the intent of the District to continue developing MFLs for the remaining priority rivers, springs, and lakes.

The Lower Santa Fe River Basin, Ichetucknee Springs, and White Sulfur Spring are schedule for MFL initiated in FY 2011.

The District is committed to continue to develop and establish MFLs for the remaining priority rivers, springs, and lakes. These efforts will mandate extraordinary measures by the District.

MFLs also enable the District to help ensure that there are adequate water supplies for all beneficial users. Understanding the scientific limits of water sources will assist the region in developing alternative resources at the right time to prevent significant harm.

Scientific data established through development of MFLs has illuminated the precarious and fragile nature of our resources.

Data and modeling also indicate that groundwater withdrawals from outside the District's boundaries are causing adverse impacts to the Upper Santa Fe River Basin MFL. Discussions with the St. Johns River Water Management District (SJRWMD) and with the State of Georgia have been initiated to address this issue.

The head waters of the Suwannee, Alapaha, Withlacoochee, and Aucilla rivers are located in Georgia. Also, groundwater expands across state and water management district boundaries.

Therefore, established MFLs are influenced by areas outside of the District's jurisdiction. Groundwater withdrawals from northeast Florida and southeast and south-central Georgia affect the District's springs, groundwater, and surface-water resources.

Thus, developing and implementing MFLs requires close coordination with Georgia and adjoining water management districts.

The District has made noteworthy strides in cultivating collaborative relationships with the SJRWMD and Georgia. These efforts must continue for the District to be successful in protecting our resources from significant harm.

MINIMUM FLOWS AND LEVELS

The Water Protection and Sustainability Trust Fund established by the Legislature provided the necessary fiscal resources for establishing MFLs, protecting springs and natural systems, and developing alternative water supplies.

State funding for the program was significantly reduced in FY 2009 and eliminated in FY 2010 and FY 2011. It is essential for funding levels to be restored to ensure a long-term adequate and reliable water supply and to protect our natural systems.

Elimination of state funding for the District's MFLs program requires the District to take difficult steps to fund its MFLs program.

Performance Measures

Number of priority water bodies with MFLs established.

9

Number of priority water bodies with MFLs adopted.

8

Percent of MFLs adopted pursuant to schedule.

10%

Percent of adopted MFLs in recovery.

0%

Program Funding

Funding sources include the Water Protection and Sustainability Trust Fund (WPSTF), Water Management Lands Trust Fund (WMLTF), legislative appropriations, and ad valorem taxes. There was limited funding to the WMLTF, no funding to the WPSTF, and no legislative funding for FY 2011-2012.

NATURAL SYSTEMS

STRATEGIC PRIORITY

HEARTLAND SPRINGS INITIATIVE

Goal: Ensure springs throughout the District are protected and preserved.

Springs are among the most visible and prized natural and recreational resources of the District.

The District has the highest concentration of first magnitude springs in the United States. Additionally, the highest concentration of springs in the State is within the District.

There are 309 known springs within the District. During low flow periods the Suwannee River, Santa Fe River, and Withlacoochee River essentially become a spring run.

Other rivers such as the Ichetucknee and Wacissa are primarily spring-fed.

This unique environmental condition truly makes the District the springs heartland of the State. The Heartland Springs Initiative was implemented by the District in 2009. It is a comprehensive, multi-faceted approach involving every aspect of the District's resource management and regulatory programs.

The highly interactive character of ground and surface water in the District makes springs much like the proverbial "canary in the coal mine". If our springs flow freely and are of good quality, we know that our aquifers and rivers are also healthy.

Therefore, preserving the flows and water quality of our springs will best reflect our ultimate success in protecting the water resources of the region and the State.

Setting and achieving a high standard for protecting and managing our publicly-owned springs requires monitoring of our natural systems, establishing of minimum flows and levels, implementing alternative water sources, maintaining and improving water quality, and cooperating and coordinating with stakeholders, partners and permittees.

Only through a concerted focus of technical, political, and economic resources can North Florida's springs be preserved for future generations.

Springs provide a vast array of recreational opportunities. These recreational opportunities in turn are important economic drivers and create jobs for the region.

Effective springshed management depends on comprehensive partnerships for managing water quality and quantity. Landowners, citizens, and local, state, and federal agencies must share the responsibility to preserve our springs for future generations. Springshed management is achieved through research, technical assistance, cost-share funding, interagency coordination, regulation, and education programs.

A model for springshed management is establishing partnerships. Within the District there are two successful partnership examples.

One such example is The Ichetucknee Partnership (TIP). TIP is based on the development of a locally-led effort to protect the Ichetucknee River and its springs. Participating groups include the City of Lake City, Columbia County, the Chamber of Commerce, Rotary, the Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences (IFAS), the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (FDACS), the District, and others. TIP has been successful in developing and implementing education and outreach tools. Additionally, TIP has achieved widespread implementation of urban and agricultural best management practices.

HEARTLAND SPRINGS INITIATIVE

The Suwannee River Partnership (SRP) is another example of a successful springshed private-public partnership management program. SRP brings landowners and agencies together to implement BMPs to reduce nutrient inputs and implement water conservation measures. SRP has 64 member agencies and organizations. SRP farmer participation is significant and involves 90% of dairy, 99% of poultry, and 75% of crop farmers throughout the District. Estimated nitrogen reduction is 3,250 tons per year. Estimated water saving is 1 billion of gallons of water per year.
The District supports TIP and SRP by planning, funding, and implementing BMPs; providing water quality data; and administering outreach and educational programs.

Monitoring is a fundamental element of the District's Heartland Springs Initiative. Resource monitoring of water resources linked to springs provides the only assessment tools available to gage the health of springs throughout the District.

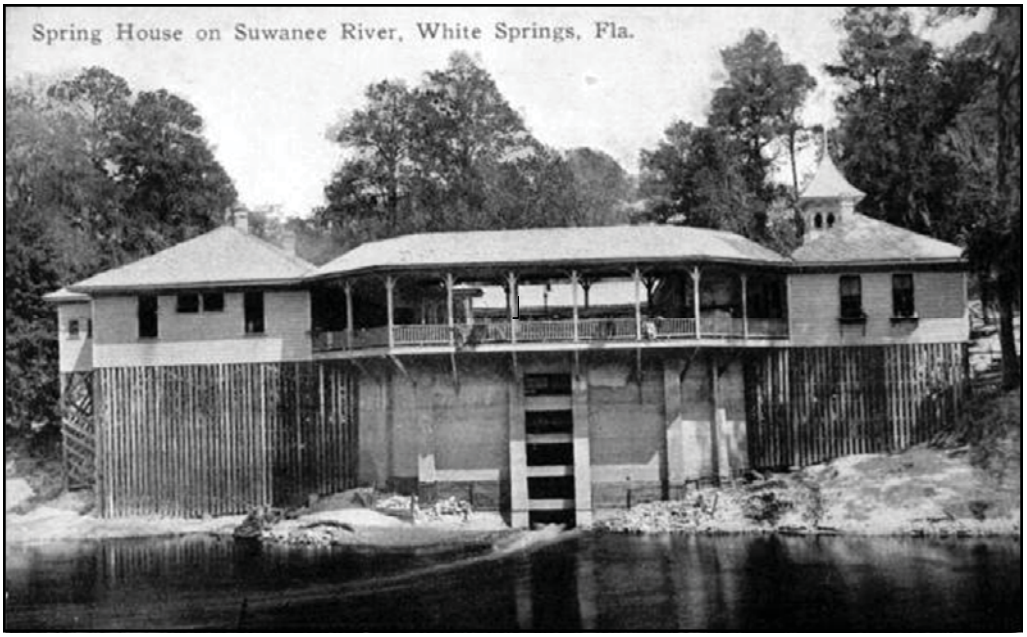
Data is used to identify long-term trends and identify management challenges. The District monitors 37 springs to assess the quality and quantity of conditions of the priority springs.

Another facet of the District's springs protection initiative involves water quantity and water quality restoration projects. Stormwater, water quality restoration, and reuse projects have been developed and implemented in priority springshed basins to reduce groundwater, protect or improve water quality, and offset existing groundwater withdrawals.

Land acquisition is another method that the District uses to protect and preserve our springs. Benefits to springs associated with land acquisition include protection of water quality, water supply, recharge areas within springsheds, and the ecology.

One of the District's key criteria in fee and less-than-fee acquisitions is springs protection. Altogether, the District has acquired 13,300 acres within primary spring buffers to protect springs.

Establishing minimum flows and levels (MFLs) for priority springs is imperative to ensure long-term protection. To-date, the District has developed and implemented MFLs for the following springs: Little Fanning Spring, Fanning Spring, Madison Blue Spring, Manatee Spring, and Levy Blue Spring.



HEARTLAND SPRINGS INITIATIVE

White Sulfur Springs, springs of the Lower Santa Fe River Basin, and springs of the Ichetucknee River Basin are scheduled for MFL development during 2011.

The District's resource regulatory programs also assist in ensuring that development activities do not cause adverse impacts to spring flow and quality. Evaluation of proposed activities requiring permits helps to make sure that regulatory criteria are met.

Performance Measures

Number of sentinel monitored wells that have statistically significant increasing trends in water levels

None

Number of sentinel monitored wells that have statistically significant decreasing trends in water levels.

11

Number of established MFLs for all first magnitude springs.

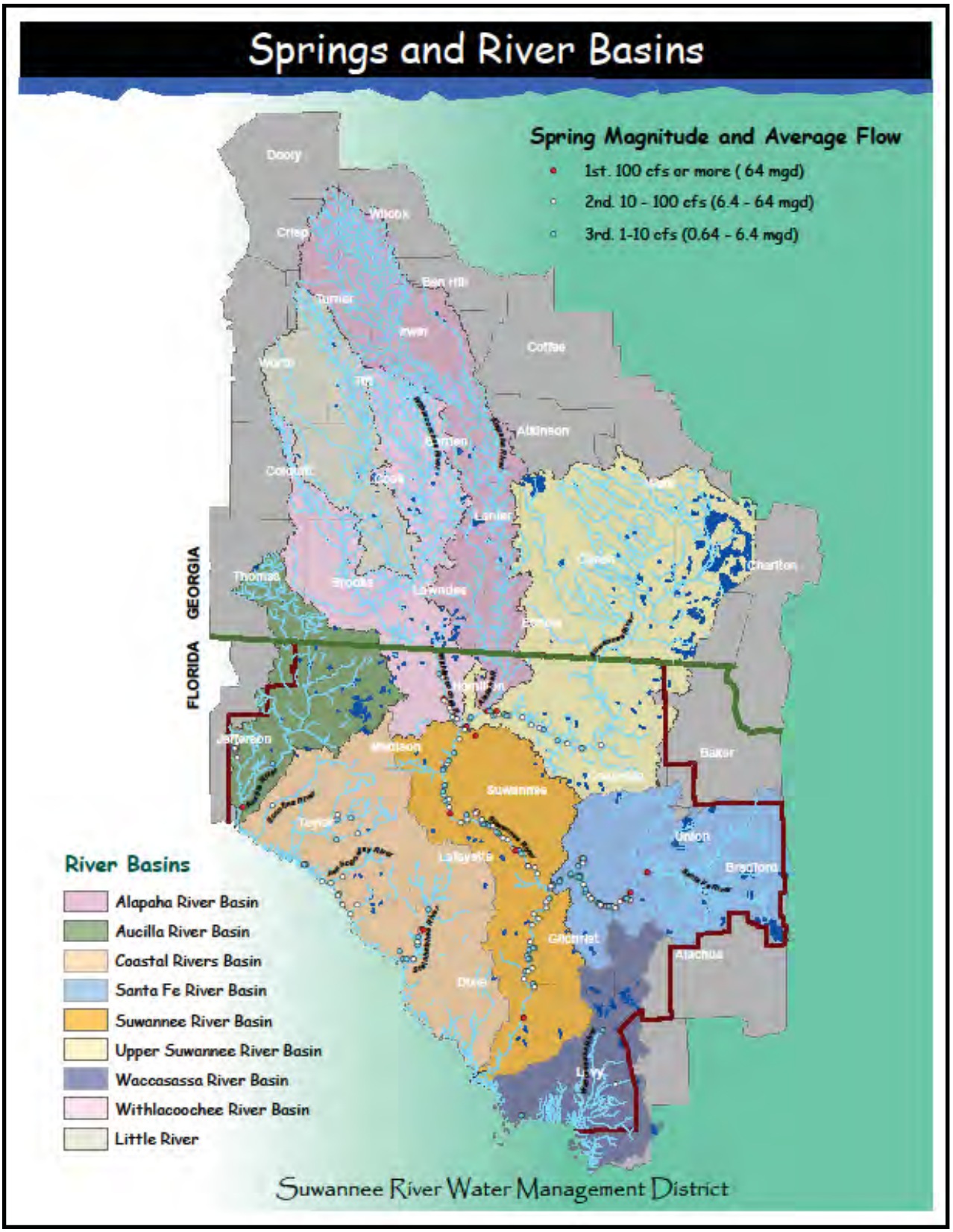
3

Number of established MFLs for all second magnitude springs on publically owned land.

0

Program Funding

Funding sources include the Water Protection and Sustainability Trust Fund (WPSTF), legislative appropriations, federal appropriations, and ad valorem taxes. There was neither WPSTF nor state or federal funding for FY 2011-2012.


Springs and River Basins
Spring Magnitude and Average Flow
1st. 100 cfs or more (64 mgd)
2nd. 10 - 100 cfs (6.4 - 64 mgd)
3rd. 1-10 cfs (0.64 - 6.4 mgd)
GEORGIA
FLORIDA
River Basins
Alapaha River Basin
Aucilla River Basin
Coastal Rivers Basin
Santa Fe River Basin
Suwannee River Basin
Upper Suwannee River Basin
Waccasassa River Basin
Withlacoochee River Basin
Little River
Suwannee River Water Management District

FLOOD PROTECTION

STRATEGIC PRIORITY

COMMUNITY-BASED FLOOD PROTECTION

Goal: Enhance flood risk information and increase public awareness of flooding potential.

Flooding is a natural and common occurrence in many areas throughout the District. The District uses a non-structural approach to address flood issues.

The District's non-structural approaches consist of educating the public, assisting communities with the best available data, making data electronically available, acquiring floodplains, and regulating development in floodplains.

The District is continuing its partnership with the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to improve flood risk assessment and enhance public access to flood risk information.

The District is in the final stages of working with FEMA and our communities on the Map Modernization Program. The goal of the program is to digitize the Flood Rate Maps (FIRMs) and Flood Insurance Studies (FIS) to make them readily accessible to the public.

Additionally, in many instances federal funding was also available to conduct detailed flood studies.

The FIRM maps and FIS provide data for local development regulations and help communities avoid flood hazards from new development. Also, these maps provide useful information in the regulatory process and in the District's land acquisition criteria assessments.

The District intends on continuing its partnership with FEMA and our communities to develop accessible and accurate floodplain data.

FEMA has recently initiated a multi-year Risk Map Program that involves mapping, assessment and planning. The purpose of the Risk Map Program is to provide reliable data by watershed areas that increases public awareness to reduce the loss of life and property.

Another component of the District's environmental resource permitting program (ERP) is to help ensure that development does not increase flooding. Permit reviews are performed to ensure that there is no net loss of the 100-year floodplain and no increase in flood levels. Also, permit evaluations consider specific storm design conditions and any associated impacts to upstream and downstream properties.

Groundwater and surfacewater levels and rainfall data are collected at numerous sites around the District. River levels and rainfall data are provided to the National Weather Service for use in flood forecasting. During flood events, the District is the primary source of flooding information for other agencies and the public. The public also uses the District's real-time river level webpage as a source of information.

Land acquisition within the 100-year floodplain also helps protect against the destructive effects of flooding. One of the District's land acquisition criteria is to protect areas that have flood storage and conveyance systems.

Performance Measures

Percent of resolved compliance cases with the Works of the District and ERP Programs.

73%

Number of new Base Flood Elevations established.

27 since 2005

Percent of communities with adopted Digital Flood Insurance Rate Maps.

71%

COMMUNITY-BASED FLOOD PROTECTION

Number of flood information web page visits for Fiscal Year 2010-2011.

4,178

Percent of unmet needs in FEMA Mapping Activity Statements completed.

44%

Total acreage of wetland loss or gain.

5.58 acres loss in 2010

Total acreage of 100-year floodplain permanently protected through the acquisition of fee title and conservation easements. For Fiscal Year 2010-2011.

799 acres
Santa Fe River - 30 acres fee ownership
Santa Fe River - 167 acres conservation easement
Coastal - 632 acres fee ownership

Percent of ERP as-built compliance.

90%

Program Funding

The District's flood protection program is funded by general revenue, surplus lands, permit fees, and federal grants.

MISSION SUPPORT

STRATEGIC PRIORITY

DATA MANAGEMENT, MONITORING AND ANALYSIS

Goal: Institute an integrated data management system for efficient and effective analysis and accessibility.

Data is the foundation of the District. Effective water management requires accurate information on the status of water and related natural resources. Collecting and analyzing data from monitoring networks allows the District to understand how natural resources change over time and how to protect their ecological integrity.

Monitoring and data collection by the District is also used in water supply planning, water supply development, water conservation management, water use permitting, and environmental protection and restoration projects.

Effective analysis depends on accurate and quality data collection. Effective resource management relies upon data and the ability to easily access the data in both tabular and spatial formats.

Data is used to identify long-term trends and management challenges. The District monitors 37 springs to assess the quality and quantity of conditions of the priority springs.

Monitoring of rainfall, groundwater, rivers, springs, and lakes provides the only assessment tools available to gage the health of our water resources throughout the District. The District summarizes this data monthly in its hydrologic conditions report.

The groundwater quality network is made up of 90 groundwater sampling points which are sampled quarterly. Surfacewater quality is measured at 68 river, spring, and lake sites throughout the District. Aquatic biology is also collected at 19 river, spring, and lake sites. These networks enable the determination of water quality trends. Rainfall is monitored at 39 real-time gage sites throughout the District.

The District is stepping up its efforts to automate monitoring locations. Automation will improve data collection efficiencies and reduce monitoring operational costs. Staff is also analyzing existing agricultural water use monitoring efforts to ensure cost efficiencies.

The procurement of laboratory analysis services, quality assurance, and quality control; database management; and development of data reports and interpretation are also associated with data collection efforts.

For years, the District has had various tabular databases for individual programs. Geographic Information Systems (GIS) has greatly improved the ability to analyze and display data. Integrating these databases will vastly enhance the District's ability to effectively analyze data.

Recent technological advances enable the District to refine the tabular systems to improve quality control for spatial data entry. This will allow tools such as spatially-aware databases, GIS web services, and quality assurance auditing to help improve the accuracy of the data. By improving the quality of spatial data, the District will enhance its ability to protect our resources.

The District is in its fourth year of integrating database systems to improve data analysis and reporting. Data management that integrates the District's inventory databases with the District's GIS will enhance staff's ability to analyze and display data.

MISSION SUPPORT

STRATEGIC PRIORITY

DATA MANAGEMENT, MONITORING AND ANALYSIS

The District's GIS database was developed to support the District's planning, environmental, resource management, natural systems, flood protection, and regulatory activities. This database includes a considerable amount of information that is potentially of value to federal, state, regional, and local governmental agencies, as well as to private businesses and citizens.

Wise use of web-based information will continue to be practiced. Providing data that is easily accessible, such as hydrological data and digital floodplain maps, gives the public the tools to help make knowledgeable resource decisions.

Performance Measures

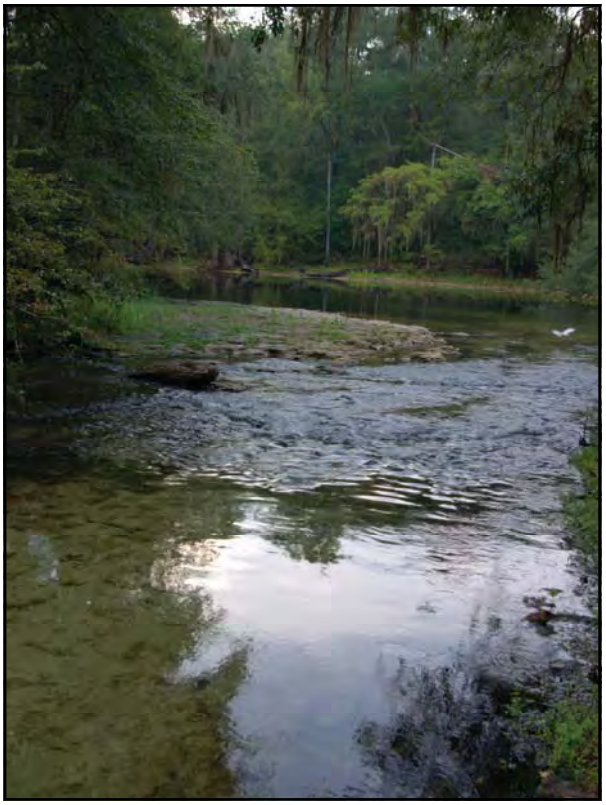
Number of monthly web page hits for Fiscal Year 2010-2011.
18,551

Percent resource monitoring data that is quality controlled.
100%

Percent completion of hydrologic data network modernization.
20%

Program Funding

Data Management, Monitoring and Analysis is funded by general revenue, the Water Protection and Sustainability Trust Fund, and state legislative appropriations. For FY 2011-2012 the only funding available was from general revenue.



MISSION SUPPORT

STRATEGIC PRIORITY

STEWARDSHIP OF PUBLIC FUNDS

Goal: Maximize cost-effective measures that ensure staffing efficiencies, maintain effective outsourcing practices and implement only core mission functions.

Stewardship of public funds runs through the underlying fabric of the District. All staff must remain mindful that they are entrusted with the public faith to act ethically and diligently in fulfilling the District's core mission.

The District successfully operates with a small, well-trained workforce that has the tools and knowledge to get the job done. Based on ongoing surveys conducted by the District, the staff typically exceeds external and internal customer expectations. This is an outcome of our commitment to the values of the District and of providing staff with the training and technology needed to operate in an increasingly complex and demanding service environment.

The Governing Board's application of process improvement changes since 2000 has yielded numerous benefits in program and project planning, tracking, and reporting. A structured, team-based program planning and management process provides accountability and process efficiency. All projects are required to have a Project Execution Plan that shows, task by task, how a project will be done. Each project team also uses an action register database to keep programs, projects, and activities on schedule and consistent with District priorities.

Successful implementation of the District's strategic priorities requires effective management leadership. It is incumbent upon District staff to diligently pursue efficient and cost-effective approaches to accomplish all District programs and projects.

Diligent oversight of public funds is essential in executing all initiatives. The District approves only the fiscal and staffing resources that are absolutely necessary. Additionally, the District remains committed to a pay-as-you-go approach in implementing our mission.

Over the past couple of years the District has implemented a surplus lands program. The object of this program is to surplus those lands that do not meet the acquisition resource value criteria established by the District.

Proceeds from surplus land sales will be used to protect higher resource value lands.

Lands acquired by the District are managed for many uses including water resource benefits, fish and wildlife habitat, public use and recreation, and timber production.

Protecting public investments through land stewardship is also important. The Excellence in Land Management (ELM) Program encompasses a wide range of responsibilities—water management and nonstructural flood protection, public access and use, habitat management, and hydrologic restoration.

STEWARDSHIP OF PUBLIC FUNDS

The ELM Program objectives fall in four categories:

1) Resource Protection - Protect, enhance, and/or restore natural and cultural resources
2) Public Use - Provide opportunities for high quality, compatible recreation
2) Communications - Coordinate with public and private stakeholders
4) Fiscal Responsibility - Manage District lands in an efficient manner

The District also evaluates ongoing programs and seeks to outsource activities that can be performed more cost effectively by the private sector.

In addition to specific program deliverables and milestones, there are many recurring support activities. These include:

Performance Measures

Percent of total budget allocated for outsourcing.
29%

Annual revenue spent on core mission.
100%

Number of reportable conditions identified in the District's annual audit.
0

Acquisition costs as a percentage of appraised value.
96%

Land management costs per acre.
$4.56

Management costs offset by revenues from leases and timber sales.
20%

Number of acres and percent of District-owned lands managed under interagency agreements.
18,094 / 11%

Percent of financial and budget documents on website.
100%

Number of complaints received related to conduct by District employees.
0

Percent completion of permit application reviews within 21 days.
100%

Percent of permits issued within 90 days of application completeness.
100%

Program Funding

Employees and training are funded by general revenue, federal grants, and state grants.

Lands are acquired with funds from the Florida Forever Trust Fund, funds from the sale of surplus lands, and revenues generated from activities on District lands (e.g., timber sales). There was no funding available from the Florida Forever Trust Fund in FY 2011-2012.

Land management funds are from the Water Management Lands Trust Fund, revenues generated from timber sales, and other fees from District lands. This Trust Fund received limited funding for FY 2011-2012.

2011 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Water Supply:

- Initiated City of Fanning Springs Reclaimed Water Project to offset existing groundwater withdrawals
- Initiated Aquifer Recharge Feasibility Study for the Upper Suwannee River Basin
- Completed 2010 Water Supply Assessment Update
- Drafted Upper Santa Fe River Basin Regional Water Supply Plan
- Initiated water resource coordination with the State of Georgia
- Revised North Florida Groundwater Model
- Implemented Project Planet and Water Conservation Hotel and Motel Program (CHAMP)
- Executed Interagency Agreement between the District, St. Johns River Water Management District, and Department of Environmental Protection

Water Quality:

- Expanded assistance to farmers in applying crop management tools for reducing fertilizer use and water consumption in springsheds
- Provided funding for the Florida Yards and Neighborhoods program in Columbia and Suwannee counties
- Completed Algal Turf Scrubber Pilot Project

Natural Systems:

- Initiated minimum flows and levels program for White Sulfur Springs and Upper Suwannee River Basin
- Completed 1,140 acres of timber sales
- Acquired conservation easements for over 167 acres
- Acquired the Andrews Tract consisting of 662 acres to protect regionally exceptional natural systems
- Conducted prescribed burning on 10,291 acres
- Initiated MFL development for the Lower Santa Fe River, Ichetucknee River, and Upper Suwannee River and associated springs

Flood Protection:

- Continued outreach program for District regulated floodways
- Completed 1,982 square miles of Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR)
- Continued FEMA Risk Map Program for Gilchrist, Lafayette, and Suwannee counties

Mission Support:

- Developed Water Use Permit Data Base
- Implemented data collection efficiencies
- Conveyed 556 acres to local governments
- Sold 1,161 acres of surplus lands
- Implemented RiverFronts Newsletter

MILESTONES AND DELIVERABLES

STRATEGIC PRIORITY	PERFORMANCE MEASURE	MILESTONE	DELIVERABLE
Regional Water Supply Planning	Accept Regional Water Supply Plans for Areas of Critical Concern	Regional Water Supply Plans	2014 / Complete
Heartland Springs Initiative	Number of Established MFLs for all First Magnitude Springs	White Sulfur Spring Blue Hole Ichetucknee July and Devil's Ear	2013 / Complete 2012 / Complete 2012 / Complete 2012 / Complete
Alternative Water Supplies	Offset Groundwater Supplies Aquifer Recharge	City of Fanning Springs Feasibility Study	2014 / Complete 2013 / Complete
Conservation	Quantity Water Saved Percent Participation	Retrofit Program Public Supply Permittees Using Conserve Florida	2020 / 12 Projects 2020 / 95%
Water Quality Improvement	Percent of Farms Using BMPs	Suwannee River Partnership and The Ichetucknee Partnership	2020 / 98%
Minimum Flows and Levels	Percent of Established MFL Priority List	Upper Suwannee Middle Suwannee Lower Santa Fe Withlacoochee River Alapaha River Wacissa Lake Butler	2013 / Complete 2014 / Complete 2012 / Complete 2015 / Complete 2015 / Complete 2014 / Complete 2012 / Complete
Community-Based Flood Protection	Percent of Communities with Updated Flood Hazard Maps	Bradford County Baker County Jefferson County Levy County	2012 / Complete 2014 / Complete 2012 / Complete 2012 / Complete
Data Management, Monitoring and Analysis	Percent of data quality controlled Percent of network modernized	Quality Data Hydrological Monitoring Sites	100% 2015 / 100%
Stewardship of Public Funds	Percent of Annual Revenue Spent on Core Mission	Annual Revenue Spent on Core Mission	100%

STRATEGIC PLAN PRIORITY SUMMARY

Programs	Responsibilities
Regional Water Supply Planning	Adequate water supply, resource development, natural system protection, regulatory compliance, water quality protection, local assistance, and monitoring and analysis
Heartland Springs Initiative	Protect and preserve spring flows, restore water quality, recharge protection, springshed protection, and monitoring and analysis
Alternative Water Supplies	Develop and implement projects and offset existing groundwater use
Conservation	Implement retrofit water conservation program, regulatory strategies, agriculture conservation, residential conservation, and assist communities
Water Quality Improvement	Monitoring and analysis, implement restoration projects, and regulatory compliance
Minimum Flows and Levels	Establish and adopt MFLs on priority list and protect water resources from significant harm
Community-Based Flood Protection	Monitoring and analysis, regulatory compliance, flood hazard mapping, and data accessibility
Data Management, Monitoring And Analysis	Water supply, water quality, flood protection, and natural systems
Stewardship of Public Funds	Effective and efficient District operations, public use, surplus lands program, land management, resource protection, timber management, and resource development


February 14, 2012
Public Hearing Draft

Section B

Minimum Flows and Levels

Minimum Flows and Levels

Pursuant to Section 373.042, Florida Statutes, the District is required to identify priority water bodies for the establishment of minimum flows and levels (MFLs).

In much of the Suwannee River Water Management District, the springs, rivers, lakes and aquifer are highly interconnected. Due to this connection, groundwater, via springs, provides a significant portion of river flow. In all but a few cases, the setting of a spring MFL is linked to setting the MFL for the “receiving” body of water – usually a river.

The District intends to develop MFLs for most rivers and springs and the following schedule reflects this objective. Additionally, the District is revising the groundwater modeling tool that enables implementation of established MFLs in the water use permitting program.

Suwannee River Water Management District
Minimum Flows and Levels (MFL) Priority Listing for 2012

Magnitude	Basin	River Reach	Schedule
n/a	Santa Fe	Lower Santa Fe River	2012
n/a	Santa Fe	Ichetucknee	2012
n/a	Suwannee	Middle Suwannee River	2014
n/a	Suwannee	Upper Suwannee River	2013
n/a	Suwannee	Withlacoochee River	2015
n/a	Suwannee	Alapaha River	2015
n/a	Aucilla	Aucilla River	2016
n/a	Aucilla	Wacissa	2014
n/a	Coastal	Steinhatchee River	2016
n/a	Coastal	Econfina River	2016
n/a	Coastal	Fenholloway	2016
n/a	Santa Fe	Upper Santa Fe River	Established
n/a	Suwannee	Lower Suwannee River	Established
n/a	Waccasassa	Waccasassa River	Established
Magnitude	**Basin**	**Spring System**	**Schedule**
1	Santa Fe	Blue Hole	2012
1	Santa Fe	GIL1012973 (Siphon Creek Rise)	2012
1	Santa Fe	Ichetucknee group	2012
1	Santa Fe	July	2012
1	Santa Fe	Devil's Ear (Ginnie group)	2012
2	Santa Fe	Rum Island	2012
2	Santa Fe	COL101974 - Unnamed	2012
2	Santa Fe	Poe	2012
1	Santa Fe	Columbia	2012
1	Santa Fe	ALA112971 (Treehouse)	2012
1	Santa Fe	Hornsby	2012
1	Santa Fe	Santa Fe Rise	2012
2	Suwannee	White	2013
3	Suwannee	Bell	2014
2	Suwannee	Otter	2014
2	Suwannee	Hart	2014
2	Suwannee	Rock Sink	2014
2	Suwannee	Guaranto	2014
2	Suwannee	Pothole	2014
2	Suwannee	Branford	2014
2	Suwannee	Little River	2014
2	Suwannee	Ruth/Little Sulfur	2014
1	Suwannee	Troy	2014
3	Suwannee	Royal	2014
2	Suwannee	Peacock	2014
2	Suwannee	Bonnet	2014

Magnitude	Basin	Spring System	Schedule
1	Suwannee	Lafayette Blue	2014
2	Suwannee	Allen Mill Pond	2014
2	Suwannee	Charles	2014
2	Suwannee	Anderson	2015
1	Suwannee	Falmouth	2015
1	Suwannee	Lime Run Sink	2015
2	Suwannee	Lime	2015
2	Suwannee	SUW923973 (Stevenson)	2015
1	Suwannee	Alapaha Rise	2015
1	Suwannee	Holton Creek Rise	2015
2	Suwannee	SUW1017972 - Unnamed	2015
2	Suwannee	Suwannee	2013
2	Withlacoochee	Suwanacoochee	2015
2	Withlacoochee	Pot	2015
1	Aucilla	Nutall Rise	2016
1	Aucilla	Wacissa group	2014
2	Coastal	Big	2016
1	Coastal	Steinhatchee Rise	2016
2	Coastal	TAY76992 - Unnamed	2016
1	Suwannee	Fanning	Established
1	Suwannee	Manatee	Established
3	Waccasassa	Bronson Blue	Established
1	Withlacoochee	Madison Blue	Established
Magnitude	**Basin**	**Lakes**	**Schedule**
n/a	Santa Fe	Altho	2016
n/a	Santa Fe	Butler	2012
n/a	Santa Fe	Ocean Pond	2016
n/a	Santa Fe	Crosby	2013
n/a	Santa Fe	Hampton	2016
n/a	Santa Fe	Palestine	2016
n/a	Santa Fe	Sampson	2013
n/a	Santa Fe	Santa Fe	2015
n/a	Withlacoochee	Cherry	2016
n/a	Santa Fe	Rowell	2013

Notes: Changes being proposed to the MFLs list are based on the following:

County	Water Body	Action & Discussion
Bradford	Lake Rowell	**ADDED -** Lake Rowell is part of the listed Lake Sampson watershed – it is included for completeness; it is located in a Water Supply Planning Region.
Columbia	Alligator Lake	**REMOVED -** Lake is highly interconnected with the Floridan aquifer and ephemeral; water levels will only be affected by recovery of underlying GW levels.
Dixie	Governor Hill Lake	**REMOVED -** Not located in a Water Supply Planning Region.
Jefferson	Snead's Smokehouse Lake	**REMOVED -** Not located in a Water Supply Planning Region.
Suwannee	Low Lake	**REMOVED -** Not located in a Water Supply Planning Region.
Taylor	Andrews Lake	**REMOVED -** Not located in a Water Supply Planning Region.

Section C

Five-Year Capital Improvements Plan

FIVE-YEAR CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS PLAN

As required by Section 373.536(6)(a)3, Florida Statutes

I. INTRODUCTION

The Five-Year Capital Improvements Plan (CIP) is submitted in compliance with the reporting requirements of Section 373.536(6)(a)3, Florida Statutes. The format for this report has been developed jointly by the Executive Office of the Governor, the Department of Environmental Protection, and the water management districts (WMDs). As specified in statute, this report is being distributed to the Governor, President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House, chairs of all legislative committees and subcommittees with substantive or fiscal jurisdiction over districts (as determined by the President or Speaker as applicable), the secretary of the department, and the governing body of each county in which the district has jurisdiction or derives any funds for the operations of the district.

The five-year capital improvements plan (CIP) includes projected revenues and expenditures for capital improvements from fiscal years 2011-2012 through 2015-2016. As directed by Section 373.536(6)(a)3, Florida Statutes, the CIP has been prepared in a manner comparable to the fixed capital outlay format set forth in Section 216.043, Florida Statutes. The format for this plan is drawn from the standard budget reporting format prescribed by the Executive Office of the Governor. Capital improvement projects may be budgeted in two of the six standard program categories. Those two programs and their activities and sub-activities are:

2.0 Acquisition, Restoration and Public Works

- 2.1 Land Acquisition
- 2.2 Water Source Development
  - 2.2.1 Water Resource Development Projects
  - 2.2.2 Water Supply Development Assistance
  - 2.2.3 Other Water Source Development Activities
- 2.3 Surface Water Projects
- 2.4 Other Cooperative Projects
- 2.5 Facilities Construction & Major Renovations
- 2.6 Other Acquisition and Restoration Activities

3.0 Operation and Maintenance of Lands and Works

- 3.1 Land Management
- 3.2 Works
- 3.3 Facilities
- 3.4 Invasive Plant Control
- 3.5 Other Operation and Maintenance Activities

The only activities and sub-activities under program 2.0 Acquisition, Restoration and Public Works that may include capital improvement projects are:

- 2.1 Land Acquisition,
- 2.2.1 Water Resource Development Projects,
- 2.2.3 Other Water Source Development Activities,
- 2.3 Surface Water Projects, and
- 2.5 Facilities Construction and Major Renovations.

The only activities under program 3.0 Operation and Maintenance of Lands and Works that may include capital improvement projects are:

- 3.1 Land Management, and
- 3.2 Works.

The CIP includes expenditures for basic construction costs (permits, inspections, site development, etc.) and other project costs (land, survey, existing facility acquisition, professional services, etc.).

A district's CIP contains only those projects that will be owned and capitalized as fixed assets by the district.

II. FIVE-YEAR CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS PLAN

The Suwannee River Water Management District's capital improvements consist of the District headquarters facility and lands acquired for water management purposes. District Governing Board policy has historically been to use nonstructural water management means. This policy recognizes both the environmental benefits of a nonstructural approach and the fiscal reality of the District's limited funding ability.

The implementation of this policy, along with the cumulative efforts under the Save Our Rivers, Preservation 2000, and Florida Forever programs, have resulted in the protection of over 300,000 acres of water resource lands and 324 miles of river frontage along the Suwannee and other rivers of the District. Over 160,000 acres of river floodplains, freshwater springs, headwater wetlands, pristine bottomland hardwood and buffering upland forests are protected in full fee ownership. Conservation easements and less-than fee purchases have protected an additional 120,000 acres of water resource lands. These lands are managed primarily for nonstructural flood protection including floodwater conveyance, storage, and attenuating floodwaters. Ancillary benefits include water quality and habitat protection, and passive public recreation areas.

This report describes anticipated revenues and expenditures for capital improvements needed to implement District programs to fulfill the requirements of Chapter 373, Florida Statutes. Related documents provide additional detail and information as follows:

- The District's Florida Forever Work Plan describes the District's Land Acquisition and Management efforts.
- The annual Tentative Budget Report prepared for the Executive Office of the Governor August 1 of each year provides the proposed revenues and expenditures for each fiscal year.
- The Annual Work Plan and Budget adopted by the Governing Board in September of each year provides the strategies and budgets of each District program.
- The District Water Management Plan included in Section 1 provides the long range water resource management issues and strategies for water quality, water supply, flood protection, and natural systems management.

FIVE-YEAR CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS PLAN
FISCAL YEARS 2012-2016

SUWANNEE RIVER WATER MANAGEMENT DISTRICT

2.0 ACQUISITION, RESTORATION AND PUBLIC WORKS

2.1 LAND ACQUISITION

REVENUES	FY 2011-2012	FY 2012-2013	FY 2013-2014	FY 2014-2015	FY 2015-2016
Florida Forever	-	-	-	-	-
Preservation 2000 Funds	6,500,000	-	-	-	-
Sale of Surplus Lands	500,000			-	-
TOTAL	7,000,000	-	-	-	-

EXPENDITURES	FY 2011-2012	FY 2012-2013	FY 2013-2014	FY 2014-2015	FY 2015-2016
Land Acquisition	7,000,000			-	-
TOTAL	7,000,000	-	-	-	-

2.3 SURFACE WATER PROJECTS

REVENUES	FY 2011-2012	FY 2012-2013	FY 2013-2014	FY 2014-2015	FY 2015-2016
Wetlands Grant	100,000	-	-	-	-
General Funds	250,000				
TOTAL	350,000	-	-	-	-

EXPENDITURES	FY 2011-2012	FY 2012-2013	FY 2013-2014	FY 2014-2015	FY 2015-2016
Edwards Bottomlands Restoration	250,000	-	-	-	-
Lake Sampson Control Structure	100,000				
TOTAL	350,000	-	-	-	-

3.0 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF LANDS AND WORKS

3.1 LAND MANAGEMENT

REVENUES	FY 2011-2012	FY 2012-2013	FY 2013-2014	FY 2014-2015	FY 2015-2016
Water Management Lands Trust Fund	500,000	-	-	-	-
Timber Sales	235,000	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	735,000	-	-	-	-

EXPENDITURES	FY 2011-2012	FY 2012-2013	FY 2013-2014	FY 2014-2015	FY 2015-2016
Facility Upgrades	20,000	-	-	-	-
Otter Springs	100,000	-	-	-	-
Blue Sink Repair	15,000	-	-	-	-
R. O. Ranch Improvements	100,000				
Road Improvements	200,000	-	-	-	-
Recreational Facilities Maintenance	300,000				
TOTAL	735,000	-	-	-	-

TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURES	8,085,000	-	-	-	-

Note:
* Due to the uncertainty of state funding each year, capital improvements are only planned for the current budget year.
* Land Acquisition expenditures vary from year to year based on approved land transactions.

III. PROJECT DESCRIPTIONS

PROGRAM: 2.0 ACQUISITION, RESTORATION, AND PUBLIC WORKS

ACTIVITY: 2.1 Land Acquisition

Project Title: Water Management Lands Acquisition

Type: Fee title purchase of lands within the Land Acquisition and Management Plan and/or the SRWMD Florida Forever Work Plan.

Physical Location: Activities are conducted at District headquarters near Live Oak. Acquisitions are located within the District boundaries as identified in the SRWMD Florida Forever Work Plan.

Square Footage/Physical Description: N/A

Expected Completion Date: Ongoing.

Historical Background/Need for Project: Ongoing program since inception in 1981; implements provisions of Chapter 373.139, Florida Statutes.

Plan Linkages: SRWMD Florida Forever Work Plan 2012, SRWMD Strategic Plan 2012-2021, FY 2012 District Work Plan and Budget

Area(s) of Responsibility: All

Alternative(s): Planned acquisitions could be deferred to future year(s).

Basic Construction Costs (includes permits, inspections, communications requirements, utilities outside building, site development, other): $500 for permits.

Other Project Costs (includes land, survey, existing facility acquisition, professional services, other): Pre-acquisition costs are estimated for FY2012 to be $156,800 and include legal services, surveying, appraisals, environmental audits, title insurance, and baseline surveys. A total of $7,000,000 is available for land acquisition for Fiscal Year 2012.

Anticipated Additional Operating Costs/Initial (includes salaries, benefits, equipment, furniture, expenses): Approximately $374,034 for FY2012.

Anticipated Additional Operating Costs/Continuing: None.

PROGRAM: 2.0 ACQUISITION, RESTORATION, AND PUBLIC WORKS

ACTIVITY: 2.3 Surfacewater Projects

Project Title: Restoration – Streambank

Type: Restoration on public lands to preserve the natural resources, streambanks, and river banks.

Physical Location: Activities are conducted at District headquarters near Live Oak. Acquisitions are located within the District boundaries.

Square Footage/Physical Description: N/A

Expected Completion Date: Ongoing.

Historical Background/Need for Project: Implements District water resource project assistance provisions of Chapter 373, F.S.

Plan Linkages: SRWMD Strategic Plan 2012-2021, FY 2012 District Work Plan and Budget

Area(s) of Responsibility: Flood Protection, Water Quality, Natural Systems

Alternative(s): N/A

Basic Construction Costs (includes permits, inspections, communications requirements, utilities outside building, site development, other): None. Project will be predominantly handled through contractual services.

Other Project Costs (includes land, survey, existing facility acquisition, professional services, other): None.

Anticipated Additional Operating Costs/Initial (includes salaries, benefits, equipment, furniture, expenses): None.

Anticipated Additional Operating Costs/Continuing: None.

PROGRAM: 3.0 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF LANDS AND WORKS

ACTIVITY: 3.1 Land Management

Project Title: Land Management

Type: Construction, reconstruction, or development of capital improvements and/or facilities necessary for managing water resource lands.

Physical Location: Various locations on District-owned lands.

Square Footage/Physical Description: N/A

Expected Completion Date: Ongoing.

Historical Background/Need for Project: Lands acquired for water resource management purposes often require capital improvements associated with hydrologic or other restoration to eliminate or reduce adverse water resource impacts, allow for public use, and for ongoing District land management activities.

Plan Linkages: SRWMD Florida Forever Work Plan 2012, SRWMD Strategic Plan 2012-2021, FY 2012 District Work Plan and Budget.

Area(s) of Responsibility: All

Alternative(s): Land management capital improvements could be deferred to future year(s) or foregone, but would result in increased future costs and/or adverse water resource impacts resulting from decreased land management capabilities.

Basic Construction Costs (includes permits, inspections, communications requirements, utilities, outside building, site development, other): $735,000 for construction costs.

Other Project Costs (includes land, survey, existing facility acquisition, professional services, other): None. Such costs are incorporated into the District's Land Acquisition program.

Anticipated Additional Operating Costs/Initial (includes salaries, benefits, equipment, furniture, expenses): None. Operating costs are incorporated into the District's Land Management program.

Anticipated Additional Operating Costs/Continuing: None. Operating costs are incorporated into the District's Land Management program.

APPENDIX

WATER MANAGEMENT DISTRICT STANDARD FORMAT PROGRAM DEFINITIONS FOR PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES FOUND IN THE SUWANNEE RIVER WATER MANAGEMENT DISTRICT'S CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS PLAN

2.0 Acquisition, Restoration and Public Works

This program includes the development and construction of all capital projects (except for those contained in Program 3.0), including water resource development projects/water supply development assistance, water control projects, and support and administrative facilities construction; cooperative projects; land acquisition (Florida Forever) and the restoration of lands and water bodies.

2.1 Land Acquisition

The acquisition of land and facilities for the protection and management of water resources. This activity category does not include land acquisition components of "water resource development projects," "surface water projects," or "other cooperative projects."

2.3 Surface Water Projects

Those projects that restore or protect surface water quality, flood protection, or surface-water related resources through the acquisition and improvement of land, construction of public works, and other activities.

3.0 Operation and Maintenance of Lands and Works

This program includes all operation and maintenance of facilities, flood control and water supply structures, lands, and other works authorized by Chapter 373, Florida Statutes.

3.1 Land Management (Water Management Lands Trust Fund and Florida Forever)

Maintenance, custodial, public use improvements, and restoration efforts for lands acquired through Florida Forever or other land acquisition programs.

Section D

Alternative Water Supply Report

2011

Introduction:

The Suwannee River Water Management District (District) continues to assess the alternative water supply needs and opportunities throughout the District and its communities.

Past funding for the District's alternative water supply program was provided from the Water Protection and Sustainability Trust Fund (WPSTF). Conservation projects (which have been added to this report) were also authorized to be funded from the WPSTF. Although funding from the WPSTF during the past two years has not been available, the District has strived to continue alternative water supply and conservation efforts.

Alternative Water Supply Development:

The District is committed to developing alternative water supply programs with both public and private partners. Project development focus will balance the needs of our communities and natural systems. Alternative water supply funding is directed to partnerships that foster collaborative efforts in addressing resource issues.

Cost-share funding is made available to communities and other water users that have identified needs and have provided appropriate assurances the project will be implemented where fiscally practicable.

Description and funding information for water supply projects completed during 2011 are as follows:

Monticello Reclaimed Water Program Phase II:
The City of Monticello operates a 1.0 million gallons per day (mgd) wastewater treatment facility. The goal of this project was to develop a reclaimed water system to initially offset approximately 0.5 mgd of existing groundwater withdrawals at the Simpson Nursery. Project construction costs involved distribution and storage facilities.

Lake City Reclaimed Water Program Phase II:
The City of Lake City operates a 3 mgd wastewater treatment facility that uses a restricted public access spray field for disposal. The goal was to implement an agricultural reuse project to offset existing groundwater withdrawals with the ability to expand in the future. Project construction activities involved pumping facilities, transmission mains, distribution lines, and reclaimed water storage.

Cedar Key Water & Sewer District Reuse Project:
This reuse project improved the efficiency of the Cedar Key Water and Sewer District's existing reuse program. Project funding was applied to construction costs relating to storage and transmission distribution lines.

Cedar Key Plumbing Retrofit Pilot:
The City of Cedar Key installed water saving plumbing fixtures for facilities in City Hall, the City Community Center, and their Elementary School. The water saving fixtures consisted of ultra low flow toilets, waterless urinals, and ultra low flow lavatory faucets. This water conservation pilot project was to assess the effectiveness of the fixtures. Based upon the results the District will be implementing a water conservation cost share program.

ALTERNATIVE WATER SUPPLY AND CONSERVATION PROJECTS

Project	Total Project Cost	District Match	Local Match
Monticello Agricultural Reclaimed Water Program	$1,155,200	$705,200	$450,000
Lake City Reclaimed Water Program Phase II	$1,119,700	$419,435	$700,265
Cedar Key Water & Sewer District Reuse Project	$33,340	$25,000	$8,340
Cedar Key Plumbing Retrofit Pilot	$18,225	$15,580	$3,645

Future Conservation Projects:
The District has allocated $100,000 as cost share to be offered to local governments and schools for retrofit projects similar to the Cedar Key Plumbing and Retrofit Pilot project listed above.

Section E

Five Year Water Resource Development Work Program

Five-Year
Water Resource Development
Work Program

Pursuant to Section 373.536(6)(a)4, Florida Statutes, the Water Management Districts are required to submit the following:

"*A 5-year water resource development work program to be furnished within 30 days after the adoption of the final budget. The program must describe the district's implementation strategy for the water resource development component of each approved regional water supply plan developed or revised under s. 373.709."*

The Suwannee River Water Management District (District) currently does not have an approved regional water supply plan.

In 2010, the District completed a District-wide water supply assessment to evaluate the availability of water supplies over the next 20 years. Members of the District's Governing Board accepted the 2010 Water Supply Assessment report at the District's December 2010 Governing Board meeting.

Regional water supply plans are being developed for areas where the assessment determined supplies will not be sufficient within the 20-year planning period (2010 to 2030). The 2010 Water Supply Assessment identified four regions within the District where groundwater supplies will not be adequate to meet projected demands. These proposed water supply planning regions include the:

- Upper Santa Fe River Basin,
- Lower Santa Fe River Basin,
- Upper Suwannee River Basin, and
- Alapaha River Basin.

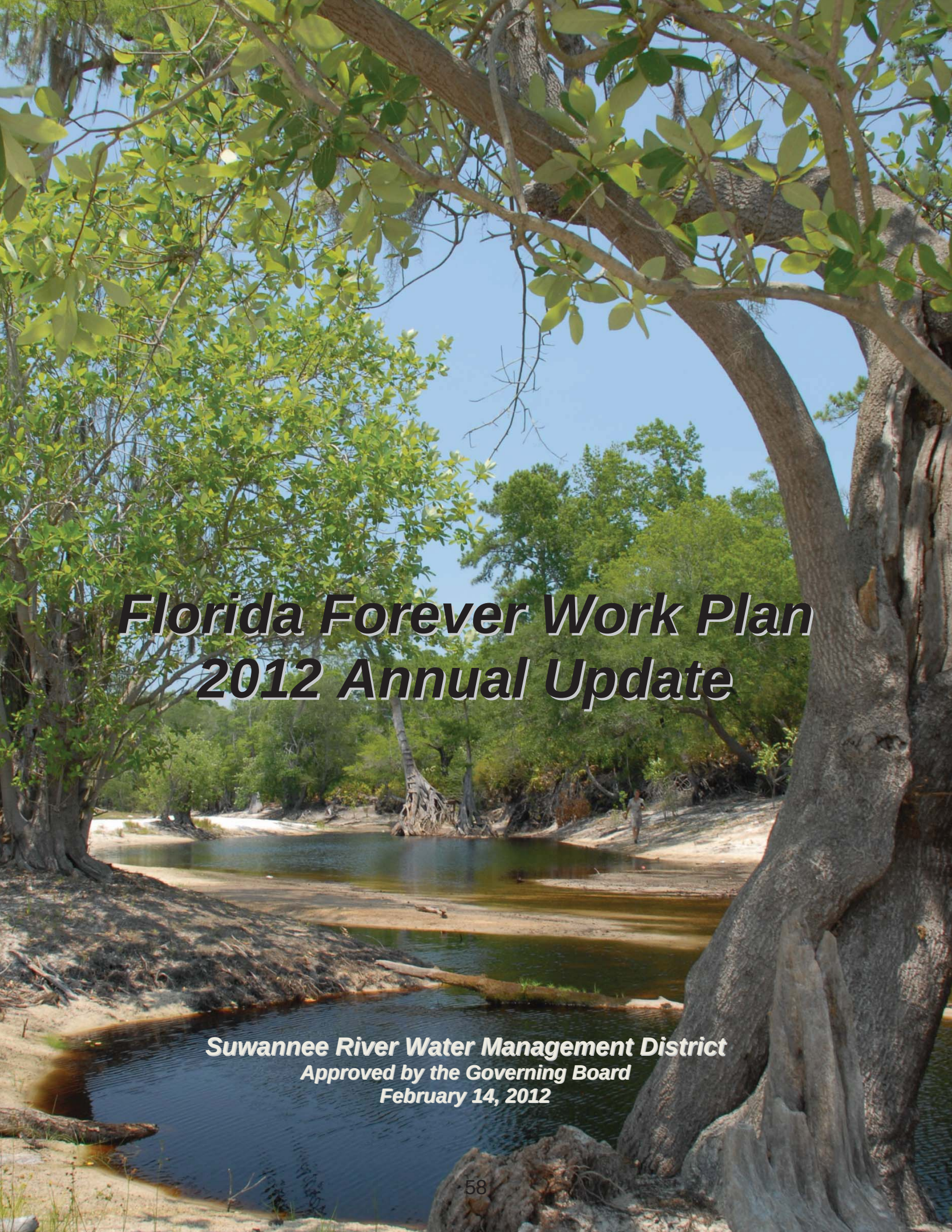
Water supply plans identify programs and projects to meet future water needs, such as water conservation strategies and alternative water supply projects. All five of Florida's water management districts are statutorily

required to complete water supply plans for areas where water supplies aren't sufficient to meet future demands without causing unacceptable impacts to the water resources and related natural systems.

Currently, the District is developing a joint regional water supply plan with the St. Johns River Water Management District for the water supply planning regions identified above. Once completed, the District-wide water supply assessment and subsequent water supply plans will be re-evaluated every five years or sooner if needed.

Section F

Florida Forever Water Management District Work Plan



Florida Forever Work Plan
2012 Annual Update

Suwannee River Water Management District
Approved by the Governing Board
February 14, 2012

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Chiefland, Florida

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Cedar Key, Florida

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O’Brien, Florida

Guy Williams
Lake City, Florida

David Still
Executive Director

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Florida Forever Water Management District Annual Update

This report is the annual update of the original 2001 Florida Forever Work Plan as required by Section 373.199 (7), Florida Statutes (F.S.). The purpose of the annual update is to present projects eligible for funding under the Florida Forever Act Section 259.105, Florida Statutes (F.S.) and to report on progress and changes since the original 2001 submittal.

This update marks ten years of land preservation at the Suwannee River Water Management District (SRWMD or District) using Florida Forever funding. This has culminated in the fee purchase of 43,781 preservation acres and 24,771 acres of protected conservation easements. Florida Forever funding has also been used for completion of two water resource development projects and four restoration projects.

This report summarizes funding and completed projects during the planning period and presents modifications and additions to the original work plan. This update is organized into two sections; (1) Land Acquisition, and (2) Restoration and Water Resource Development. Summaries of surplus land and land management activities and the progress of funding and staffing are included as well as budget and expenditure information for Florida Forever and Water Management Lands Trust funds on District lands.

The District projects the use of up to $1 million of Florida Forever funding for various restoration projects during FY 2012. Since inception of Florida Forever, the District has expended $67.5 million for land acquisition and $.52 million for restoration and $.42 million for water resource development. During FY 2012, the District is projected to use its remaining appropriated balance of Florida Forever funding for restoration projects.

INTRODUCTION

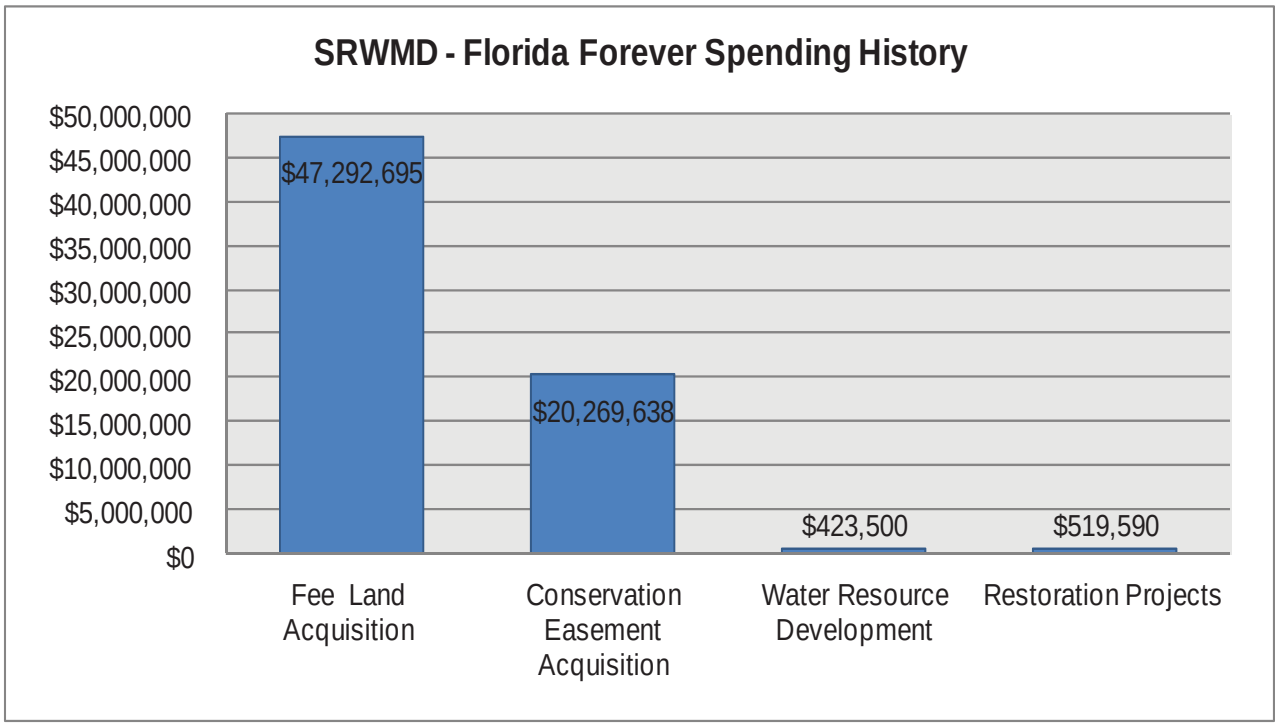
In order to further the goals of the Florida Forever Act Section 373.199, F.S. the District initially developed a work plan to protect the most pressing water resource needs in this region. As required by Section 373.199 (7) The Suwannee River Water Management District has completed its tenth annual update of the 2001 Florida Forever Work Plan. This update presents projects eligible for funding under the Florida Forever Act and reports on progress and changes made since the initial plan. New legislation Section 373.036 (7), F.S. now requires this annual update be presented as a separate chapter in the Consolidated Annual Report.

The District intends to use up to $1 million of prior years' unspent appropriated balance during the FY 2012 planning period. Over 98.6% of Florida Forever funding has been spent to date on acquisition of conservation lands, and 1.4% has been expended for water resource development and restoration. The emphasis of Florida Forever during the upcoming year will be on water resource restoration projects. Table 1 illustrates past and projected Florida Forever expenditures. Figure 1 depicts the distribution of all Florida Forever expenditures to date.

Table 1 Actual and Projected Florida Forever Expenditures

	Fiscal Year	Fee Acquisition Expenditures	Fee Acres Acquired	Conservation Easement Expenditures	Conservation Easement Acres Acquired	Water Resource Development	Restoration
	2000-2001	$ -	0	$ -	0		0
Actual	2001-2002	$ 4,117,869	30,477	$ 5,643,127	12,960		$ -
10	2002-2003	$ 1,158,661	564	$ 3,382,632	5,026		$ -
Years	2003-2004	$ 3,565,225	1,761	$ 1,517,048	2,023		$ -
	2004-2005	$ 3,792,645	2,661	$ -	-		$ -
	2005-2006	$ 648,440	123	$ -	-		$ -
	2006-2007	$ 13,082,288	4,246	$ -			$ -
	2007-2008	$ 4,041,930	493	$ 6,379,514	3,294		$ 210,510
	2008-2009	$ 10,965,200	2,171				
	2009-2010	$ 494,000	84	$ 1,789,725	786	$ 23,500	$ 309,080
	2010-2011	$ 5,426,437	1,201	$ 1,557,593	682	$ 400,000	
TOTAL		**$ 47,292,695**	**43,781**	**$ 20,269,638**	**24,771**	**$ 423,500**	**$ 519,590**
Projected Expenditures 2011-2012							**$1,000,000**

Figure 1 Distribution of Florida Forever Past Expenditures



LAND ACQUISITION

GOALS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES SUMMARY

The Florida Forever program provided funding to address land acquisition projects that accomplished priority needs for water management. Florida Forever purchases completed during the 10/11 reporting period are examples of natural resource projects that individually satisfy Florida Forever Goals & Measures found in F.S. 259.105 (4).

Table 2 Completed Acquisitions - Florida Forever Goals and Measures

Seller	Tract	Conservation Area	County	Acres	Price	Date
Andrews, Dennis & Roberta Florida Forever Performance Measure C 6-8	Cedar Key Addition	Lower Waccasassa	Levy	242	$1,208,650	6/16/2011
Andrews, Dennis E., Kelby E., Miles D.) Florida Forever Performance Measure C 6-8	Cedar Key Addition	Lower Waccasassa	Levy	390	$1,949,738	9/1/2011

POTENTIAL FLORIDA FOREVER ACQUISITION PROJECT AREAS

Project Design and Selection Criteria

Due to the limited availability of Florida Forever Funding and curtailment of land acquisition activities, the District does not intend to use Florida Forever funds during the upcoming year for land acquisition.

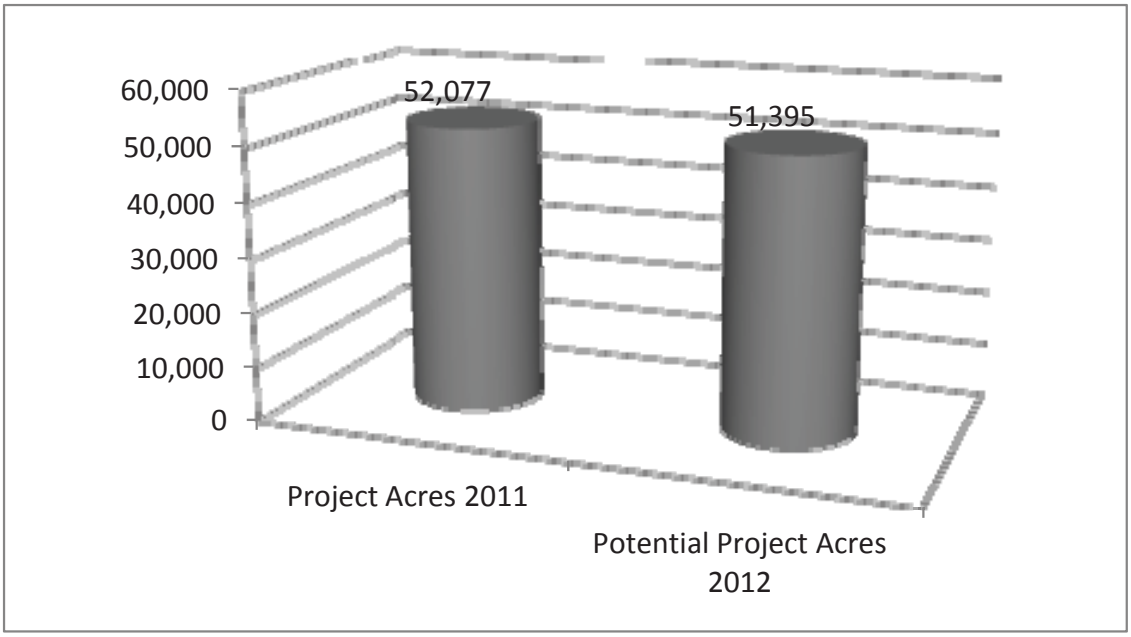
The Save Our Rivers, Preservation 2000 and Florida Forever programs have set apart a wealth of riverine and water resources in the springs' heartland. In all, over 300,000 acres and 385 miles of river corridor lands anchor and maintain a sheltered resource base for the region's river systems and public water supply. Potential acquisition project areas shown in this plan were developed with Geographic Information System (GIS) modeling to complement the region's base of protected natural resources. Available geographic databases were correlated as to their relative importance to these water resource protection benefits. Resulting lands with area within two or more themes are classified as highest acquisition candidates. The model essentially predicts parcels with high water resource, groundwater protection and surface water protection features.

Four major water resource themes were developed in the water resources protection model:

Water Resource Objectives	Criteria
Floodplain Protection	FEMA 100-year Flood Zone
Recharge Protection	Areas of High Recharge
Surface Water Protection	Rivers, Creeks, Lakes and Wetlands
Spring Protection	Magnitude 1 - 3 Springs - Buffered

Selection by resource criteria resulted in 51,000 acres of potential fee or less than fee purchases in ten watersheds.

Figure 2 Florida Forever Potential Acquisition Project Areas



The location of potential acquisition projects areas is illustrated in Appendix D, 2012 Florida Forever Work Plan Projects Map. The District does not propose any changes to the potential acquisition projects area map for FY 2012.

District-wide water resources were evaluated to complete a project design for ten river basin planning areas. Discrete acquisition projects were developed by filtering high-scoring candidate lands identified by the model with data on property ownership, management considerations and connection to public lands.

Land Acquisition has played a key role in conserving natural resources and implementing the District's non structural flood protection program. In the event that Florida Forever funding is reinstated for land acquisition, selected corridors of water resource lands represent 51,000 acres of land primarily within the floodplain of the District's major rivers. **These lands will benefit core mission responsibilities to ensure water supply, flood protection, water quality and natural systems protection.** Table 3 illustrates potential project areas by basin planning area. This is compiled with all acquisition activity to date under the Save Our Rivers (SOR), Preservation 2000 (P2000) and Florida Forever programs to portray the SRWMD's protected resource base.

Table 3 Protected Lands and Potential Acquisition Project Areas

Planning Area	Fee Acres Acquired	Fee River Mileage Acquired	Less than Fee Acres Acquired	Less than Fee River Mileage Acquired	Total Miles of Frontage	Total River Mileage Acquired	**Potential Acquisition Project Areas**
Alapaha	2,989	15	1,503	4	46	19	2,889
Aucilla	14,985	47	10,914	13	118	60	6,506
Coastal Creeks	1,282	0	32,134	0	0	0	-
Econfina	8,490	40	0	0	70	40	2,153
Fenholloway	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
Lower Suwannee[(1)]	19,451	31	24,935	0	114	31	4,088
Middle Suwannee	17,514	31		1	200	32	7,918
Santa Fe	13,254	27	4,990	6	162	32	10,714
Steinhatchee [(2)]	59,331	38	46,852	0	56	38	152
Upper Suwannee	34,582	73	19,128	12	112	85	4,510
Waccasassa	5,340	9	22,404	0	58	9	3,904
Wacissa	1,082	2	0	0	24	2	-
Withlacoochee	7,264	20	0	0	48	20	8,562
Floodplain Lots [(3)]	889	14	0	0	0	14	-
Total	186,453	347	162,860	36	1,008	383	51,395

LAND ACQUISITION PROGRAM STRATEGIES

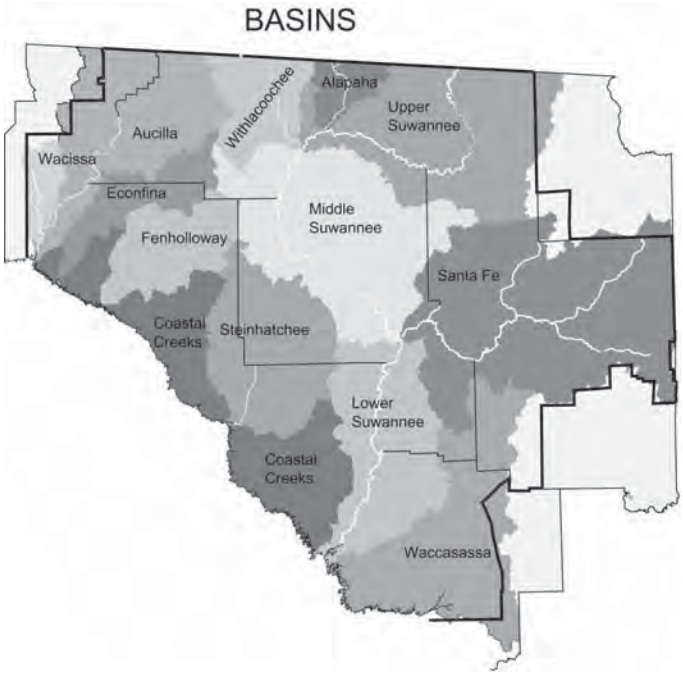
Any future land acquisition is dependent on renewal of Florida Forever funding and approval by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP). Should funding be made available to acquire water resource lands, the District will make use of the following strategies:

- Protect the 100-year floodplain, headwater wetlands, and freshwater spring systems of the District's major river systems in this region.
- Assist local governments in the acquisition of lands for regional wellhead protection.
- Continue to use a resource-based selection process to target the most important and sensitive remaining lands available.
- Emphasize the use of voluntary sale by willing sellers of large ownerships of reasonably-priced resource lands.
- Encourage the use of alternative acquisition techniques such as conservation easements as a cost-effective means of protection.

Watershed Planning

The geographical area of the Suwannee River Water Management District has been divided into 13 planning areas that correspond with major surfacewater drainage basins. The District owns or proposes to acquire land in 12 of these planning areas. To most effectively protect these water resources and natural systems, the District considers the entire watershed and immediate factors that influence it when selecting and prioritizing lands for acquisition.

Figure 3 SRWMD Basin Planning Areas



The plan is subject to review and possible modification at least annually. A review may result in the addition or deletion of areas targeted for acquisition. As mandated by law, a public hearing will be conducted prior to any amendment to the plan. An annual report of acquisition activity, together with modifications or additions to the plan, is presented as part of the District's Consolidated Annual Report.

This update identifies sufficient lands to allow for a flexible implementation strategy over a five-year period conditional on Florida Forever Funding being renewed for land acquisition purposes. The timing of any given acquisition will be related to such considerations as:

- Governing Board policy,
- Threats to the resource,
- Availability of willing sellers,
- Tract size,
- General market conditions,
- Approval by DEP, and
- Availability of funds.

LAND ACQUISITION PRIORITY PROJECTS

No acquisition priority projects are proposed at this time.

ALTERNATIVES TO FEE SIMPLE ACQUISITION – CONSERVATION EASEMENTS

Under the amended statute 259.101 (9) "alternatives to fee simple acquisition include but are not limited to: purchase of development rights; conservation

easements; flowage easements; purchase of timber rights, mineral rights or hunting rights; purchase of agricultural or silvicultural interests; land-protection agreements; fee simple acquisitions with reservations and other techniques....”

All project areas identified in this update are suited for less than fee purchase, and District staff will pursue this option with willing landowners.

Using alternatives to fee simple acquisition provides a cost-effective method to protect water resources. The District has made a commitment to use less than fee techniques and to discuss their application with landowners during each new purchase opportunity.

SURPLUS LANDS

In May 2009 the District Governing Board adopted Program Directive 2009-01 to identify surplus lands. Surplus lands are defined as those District-owned parcels that do not contribute significantly to the achievement of a project's acquisition objectives. These objectives include not only the protection or enhancement of water resource benefits, but also effective and efficient land management.

In May 2011 the District Governing Board adopted Program Directive 2011-03 to provide updated guidelines and procedures for consistency in identification and disposition of surplus lands. District-owned lands were analyzed to determine areas outside of the 100-year floodplain that did not have significant water resource values and would not negatively impact land management strategies if sold. The following parcels have been designated as surplus by the District Governing Board.

Table 4 Surplus Lands

Tract Name	Acres	County	Acquired Date	Funding Source	Surplus Date
Bay Creek North	24	Columbia	2/1988	WMLTF	7/14/2009
Bay Creek South	46	Columbia	9/1990	WMLTF	7/14/2009
Blue Sink	79	Suwannee	12/1988	WMLTF	7/14/2009
Levings	69	Columbia	2/1988	WMLTF	7/14/2009
Owens Spring	77	Lafayette	3/1999	WMLTF	7/14/2009
Adams South	60	Lafayette	5/1990	WMLTF	5/13/2010
Jennings Bluff	70	Hamilton	2/1989	WMLTF	5/13/2010
Falmouth North (8 tracts)	6	Suwannee	4/1998	WMLTF	6/8/2010
Hunter Creek	120	Hamilton	9/2002	P2000	6/8/2010

Steinhatchee Rise	42	Dixie	2/1996	P2000	6/8/2010
Timber River	1	Madison	3/1998	WMLTF	6/8/2010
Wolf Creek	30	Jefferson	5/2009	FFTF	5/19/2011
Woods Ferry	29	Suwannee	12/1988	WMLTF	5/19/2011
Withlacoochee Quail Farm	65	Madison	9/2006	FFTF	5/19/2011
Cuba Bay	22	Madison	2/1996	P2000	6/14/2011
Chitty Bend East	20	Hamilton	12/1988	WMLTF	7/12/2011
Chitty Bend West	121	Madison	12/1988	WMLTF	7/12/2011

WMLTF = Water Management Lands Trust Fund; FFTF = Florida Forever; P2000 = Preservation 2000 Funds

Any recommendation for the disposition of land is presented for Governing Board consideration in accordance with Sections 373.056 and 373.089, F.S. The following surplus lands have been sold or conveyed to units of local government since the surplus lands committee and program was initiated in 2009.

Table 5 Disposition of Surplus Lands

Surplus Parcels	Acres	County	Disposition Date	Original Funding Source and Sale Proceeds
Wooten	10	Hamilton	6/11/2010	Florida Forever $80,077
Westwood West	316	Madison	4/08/2011	Save Our Rivers $636,777
Greenville Wellfield	46	Madison	9/15/2011	Save Our Rivers – conveyed at no cost
Chiefland Wellfield	9	Levy	10/11/2011	Preservation 2000 – conveyed at no cost
Cross City Wellfield	67	Dixie	10/11/2011	Preservation 2000 – conveyed at no cost
Suwannee Sprayfield	285	Dixie	10/11/2011	Save Our Rivers – conveyed at no cost
Poe Springs	37	Alachua	10/11/2011	Save Our Rivers – conveyed at no cost

WATER RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND RESTORATION

The environmental restoration activities and water resource development projects described in this section will achieve the goals of Section 259.105 (4), F.S. by:

a) increasing the protection of Florida's biodiversity at the species, and natural community level by restoring natural conditions for fish and wildlife habitats;

b) protecting and maintaining the quality and natural functions of land, water, and wetland systems by restoring natural hydrology and biological conditions favorable to improving water quality and ecological benefits; and

c) ensuring that sufficient quantities of water are available to meet the current and future needs of natural systems by improving water quality and water storage in natural systems.

The District intends to use $1 million that remains available from previous years' Florida Forever appropriation to fund various restoration projects during FY 2012.

WATER RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

Ichetucknee Springshed – City of Lake City & Columbia County

Lake City and the District are planning a reclaimed water project to offset groundwater withdrawals. Estimated project cost is $2,000,000 to $3,000,000. Funding in the amount of $400,000 was encumbered by Resolution 2010-14 for the Lake City Reclaimed Waste Water Phase II project. The Lake City Reclaimed Water Phase II project was completed in January 2011.

RESTORATION

Upper Suwannee River – City of Lake City, Columbia County

The City of Lake City is located in both the Upper Suwannee River and Santa Fe River Basins. Generally, SR 90 is the divide between the Upper and Middle Suwannee River. The portion north of SR 90 contributes to the Upper Suwannee River.

Much of downtown Lake City was developed prior to stormwater management regulations. As a result, there are many areas of the city that have water quality issues and are prone to flooding.

The plan is to partner with the city to develop and implement stormwater treatment and attenuation facilities. This restoration strategy will reduce pollutant discharge into the lakes and improve water quality and ecological health for these natural

systems. Stormwater retrofits will improve water quality to Desoto Lake, Gwen Lake, and Harper Lake located in the Upper Suwannee River basin.

The District proposes a budget of $750,000 for FY 2012 from Florida Forever.

Upper Santa Fe River Basin – City of Starke, Bradford County
Edwards Bottomlands Restoration Project

The City of Starke depends upon Alligator Creek for drainage of most of its incorporated area. Alligator Creek drains into Lake Rowell and, ultimately, into the Santa Fe River via the Sampson River.

Alligator Creek was dredged several times prior to environmental regulation and again in 2005 to improve the drainage within the City of Starke. However, this dredging has destabilized the stream in many locations and caused continued erosion and water quality problems. Stream restoration is needed to protect this system from continued erosion and degradation, but the funding of such a restoration has been cost prohibitive.

In order to prevent some of the sediment load from going to Lake Rowell down Alligator Creek, the District, in cooperation with the Florida Fish & Wildlife Conservation Commission, plans to capture some of the sediment load via a sedimentation basin and re-establish the historic floodplain along a portion of the creek within the 47-acre parcel known as the Edwards Bottomlands. The restoration project will improve water quality by capturing and treating sediment-laden storm water and will improve habitat for fish and wildlife.

The District proposes a budget of $250,000 to implement a restoration project on Alligator Creek. The project is expected to be underway in FY 2012 with a projected completion date of September 30, 2012.

The District intends to use Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) mitigation funding for the majority of the stream restoration in the lower stream reach of Alligator Creek. The Florida Forever funding requested will provide the opportunity to springboard the cost and design study for this anticipated $6 million FDOT wetland mitigation and restoration project.

Lower Santa Fe River – City of High Springs, Alachua County

The City of High Springs is located in the Santa Fe River Basin in northwestern Alachua County. The City’s secondary treated wastewater effluent is discharged to a sprayfield.

The District and City plan to develop a reclaimed water project to offset 240,000 gallons per day of groundwater withdrawals. Groundwater recharge will also occur with the project. Estimated project cost is $4 million to $5 million. Funding is not being proposed for FY 2012.

Upper Santa Fe River Basin – City of Alachua, Alachua County
The City of Alachua is located in the Upper Santa Fe River Basin. The City's existing wastewater treatment facility can produce public access reuse water. However, the City has limited infrastructure to store and distribute the reuse water.

Based on initial estimates, it is believed that approximately 1.0 to 4.0 MGD of groundwater withdrawals could be offset with the implementation of this water resource development project. Estimate project cost is $3 million to $4 million. Funding is not being proposed for FY 2012.

Waccasassa River Basin – City of Newberry, Alachua County
The City of Newberry is located in the Waccasassa River Basin. The District and City have been collaborating to develop and implement a reuse program to offset groundwater withdrawals. Estimated project cost is $3 million to $4 million. No funding is proposed for this project in FY 2012.

Upper Santa Fe River Basin – City of Lawtey, Bradford County
The City of Lawtey is located in the Upper Santa Fe River Basin. The City has an existing potable water storage tank that is exhibiting signs of deterioration and needs to be replaced. Estimated project cost is $350,000 to $1,250,000. No funding is proposed for FY 2012.

Table 6. Potential Restoration and Water Resource Development Projects

PROJECT TYPE	PROJECT NAME	COST RANGE ESTIMATE
Stormwater Restoration	Edwards Bottomlands/Alligator Creek	$200,000 - $250,000
Stormwater Restoration	Lake City – Lake Desoto, Gwen Lake, Harper Lake	$300,000-$350,000
Water Resource Development	Lake City	$2,000,000 - $3,000,000
Water Resource Development	High Springs	$4,000,000 - $5,000,000
Water Resource Development	Alachua	$3,000,000 - $4,000,000
Water Resource Development	Newberry	$3,000,000 - $4,000,000
Water Resource Development	Lawtey	$750,000 - $1,250,000

Appendix A Florida Forever Acquisition Summary

Seller	*Project*	*Conservation Area*	*County*	*Interest*	*Acreage*	*Price*	*Closing Date*
Williams, Fred M. Jr.	Walker/Aucilla Tract	Middle Aucilla	Jefferson	Fee	112	$220,318	11/8/2001
Ward, Cleatus	Lake Butler Wellfield	New River	Union	Fee	148	$310,023	12/28/2001
Levy Wade Inc.	Peacock Slough Levy Wade	Peacock Springs	Suwannee	Fee	569	$625,768	12/31/2001
Van Hook, C.A.	Falmouth Addition	Falmouth	Suwannee	Fee	18	$40,000	1/8/2002
Chesson, Maywood	Waldron's Landing	Deep Creek	Columbia	Fee	124	$329,016	1/9/2002
Red Hills Land Company	Foster Conservation Easement	Middle Aucilla	Jefferson	Conservation Easement	163	$140,000	3/25/2002
Plum Creek Timberlands	Manatee Springs Addn. Suwannee Swamp	Fowlers Bluff	Levy	Conservation Easement	12,797	$5,503,127	3/28/2002
Sam Shine Foundation, Inc.	Mallory Swamp	Upper Steinhatchee	Lafayette	Fee	29,463	$2,592,744	4/30/2002
Florida Depart. of Trans.	Santa Fe River FDOT Mitigation	Ichetucknee	Gilchrist	Fee	42	$0	5/15/2002
Mura, Michael	Suw. River Campsites Lots 260,261,302,303	State Park	Hamilton	Fee	1	$0	6/30/2002
Crevassee Alton & Charlotte	Atsena Otie Key Inholding	Lower Waccasassa	Levy	Fee	1	$48,000	7/30/2002
Plum Creek Timberlands	Manatee Springs Addn. Oak Hammock	Fowlers Bluff	Levy	Conservation Easement	4,588	$3,005,225	8/31/2002
Evans, Barbara & Donald	Fanning Springs Greenway	Wannee	Gilchrist	Fee	46	$115,700	11/27/2002
Gause, Thomas & Patricia	Fanning Springs Greenway	Wannee	Gilchrist	Fee	64	$160,325	11/27/2002
Skinner Development Co.	Bell Springs Addn.	Wannee	Gilchrist	Fee	25	$0	12/19/2002

Seller	*Project*	*Conservation Area*	*County*	*Interest*	*Acreage*	*Price*	*Closing Date*
Moore, Madeline	Moore Conservation Easement	Middle Aucilla	Jefferson	Conservation Easement	115	$54,000	12/23/2002
The Conservation Fund	Fletchers Landing	Fowlers Bluff	Levy	Fee	178	$436,000	4/12/2003
Drummond, Graham Luther	Manatee Springs Addn.	Fowlers Bluff	Levy	Conservation Easement	323	$323,406	5/29/2003
Sigvartsen Trust, Marty Royo, Trustee	Lot 12 Suwannee Bluff Ranchettes	Wannee	Gilchrist	Fee	10	$34,500	6/20/2003
Maxwell Foods, Inc.	Horseshoe Beach Wellhead Protection Area	Coastal Creeks	Dixie	Fee	100	$200,000	6/30/2003
Union Land & Timber Corp.	Allen Mill Pond Addition	Allen Mill Pond	Lafayette	Fee	140	$164,136	6/30/2003
Davis M.C.	Withlacoochee East Addn.	Withlacoochee East	Hamilton	Fee	57	$0	10/1/2003
Curtis John M. Sr.	Withlacoochee East Addn.	Withlacoochee East	Hamilton	Fee	89	$208,868	10/1/2003
Rayonier Forest Resources L.P.	Lake Rowell/Alligator Creek	Graham	Bradford	Fee	593	$1,060,000	5/5/2004
Beckerleg, William	Charles Spring River Estates Unit 1, Lot 40		Suwannee	Fee	2	$13,000	5/7/2004
Faris, William & Sophia	Faris Ranch	Little River	Suwannee	Fee	1,020	$2,283,357	6/30/2004
Usher, E.T. ind. and as trustee of Usher Family trust	Manatee Springs Addn.	Fowlers Bluff	Levy	Conservation Easement	2,023	$1,517,047	8/17/2004
Land, Jack & Todd	Land Tract	Yellow Jacket	Dixie	Fee	536	$964,674	10/15/2004
Dugger, Edward & Green, Donald	Mud Swamp	Monteocha	Alachua	Fee	326	$485,190	12/13/2004
Dugger, Edward & Green, Donald	Mud Swamp	Graham	Bradford	Fee	510	$757,873	12/13/2004

Seller	*Project*	*Conservation Area*	*County*	*Interest*	*Acreage*	*Price*	*Closing Date*
Luther Drummond Investments, Ltd.	Chiefland Wellfield	Fowlers Bluff	Levy	Fee	155	$621,640	2/21/2005
Young, Paul & Frances	Lot 10 Suwannee Bluff Ranchettes	Wannee	Gilchrist	Fee	10	$34,000	2/25/2005
Bem, Jan & Yana	Yana Springs	Allen Mill Pond	Lafayette	Fee	14	$154,000	3/15/2005
DeVaney, Robert & Deborah	Mallory Swamp Devaney Addition	Lower Steinhatchee	Lafayette	Fee	1,038	$448,381.44	4/8/2005
Tanner, Hillard	City of Jasper Wellhead Protection	Upper Alapaha	Hamilton	Fee	30	$72,240	4/28/2005
McEwen, Donald	Wacissa Head Spring	Wacissa	Jefferson	Fee	22	$225,000	4/28/2005
Torode, John A. Revocable Living Trust	Lake Rowell Addition	Graham	Bradford	Fee	20	$29,646	6/17/2005
Lamb, et al.	Allen Mill Pond Addition	Allen Mill Pond	Lafayette	Fee	29	$60,040	3/1/2006
Pepper Land Company Inc.	Suwannee River Wilderness Camp @ Dowling Park	Allen Mill Pond	Lafayette	Fee	9	$84,000	3/30/2006
Nunez, Luis M	Anderson Springs Addition	Anderson Springs	Suwannee	Fee	10	$80,000	5/19/2006
Hutchings, William & Patricia	Branford Bend Addition	Little River	Suwannee	Fee	28	$300,000	5/30/2006
Roland, Charles & Joann	Greenville Wellfield Properties	Upper Aucilla	Madison	Fee	13	$34,398	6/10/2006
Roland, Shane & Lisa	Greenville Wellfield Properties	Upper Aucilla	Madison	Fee	33	$78,000	6/10/2006
Hatch, Leon	Devils Elbow Addition	Stuart's Landing	Lafayette	Fee	1	$12,000	6/30/2006
R. O. Ranch Inc. and Schulte, Frank E. & Olive J.	R-O Ranch	Upper Steinhatchee	Lafayette	Fee	2,485	$6,500,000	7/27/2006

Seller	*Project*	*Conservation Area*	*County*	*Interest*	*Acreage*	*Price*	*Closing Date*
Herndon, Walter & Helen	Withlacoochee Quail Farms	Withlacoochee West	Madison	Fee	408	$1,835,130	9/29/2006
Johnson, Jack & Dorothy	Withlacoochee Quail Farms	Withlacoochee West	Madison	Fee	353	$1,589,310	10/13/2006
Riggs, Joseph & Jennie	Purvis Landing Addition	Log Landing	Dixie	Fee	77	$267,123	10/31/2006
Hauber, Marty & Peggy	Suwannee Forest Lot 7	Stuart's Landing	Suwannee	Fee	10	$98,000	2/28/2007
Land Timber & Cattle L.L.C.	Mallory Swamp Addition	Grady	Lafayette	Fee	820	$1,312,224	3/20/2007
Advent Christian Village, Inc.	Suwannee River Wilderness Camp @ Dowling Park	Allen Mill Pond	Lafayette	Fee	39	$385,500	4/5/2007
White, Diane Bishop	Bell Springs Riverfront	Deep Creek	Columbia	Fee	8	$310,000	5/18/2007
Morrell, Monroe	Bell Springs	Deep Creek	Columbia	Fee	46	$785,000	5/18/2007
Feagin, Robert & Marjorie	Middle Aucilla Addition	Middle Aucilla	Taylor	Fee	80	$339,000	7/20/2007
Hale, Martha C. and McDaniel, Virginia Gail	Russell Carter Conservation Easement	Benton	Columbia	Conservation Easement	1,232	$3,566,987	9/28/2007
Jones, Mike & Kim	Jasper Stormwater	Holton Creek	Hamilton	Fee	1	$16,700	10/5/2007
Sganga, Brian	Little Shoals Addition	Deep Creek	Columbia	Fee	1	$60,000	11/15/2007
McEnany, Michael & Leanne	McEnany Conservation Easement	Lower Waccasassa	Levy	Conservation Easement	1,104	$1,490,224	11/16/2007
Tisdale, Robert	Manatee Springs Addition	Fowlers Bluff	Levy	Conservation Easement	83	$141,925	11/16/2007
Smith, B. Larry & Christine M.	Suwannee Gardens Addition	Yellow Jacket	Dixie	Fee	49	$462,460	11/21/2007
Levings, Albert	Town of Fort White Wellfield	Santa Fe Springs	Columbia	Fee	102	$1,536,546	12/15/2007

Seller	*Project*	*Conservation Area*	*County*	*Interest*	*Acreage*	*Price*	*Closing Date*
Ragans, Hoyt & Betty Jo	Ragans Conservation Easement	Middle Aucilla	Madison	Conservation Easement	586	$748,614	12/28/2007
Ragans, Hoyt & Betty Jo	Ragans Conservation Easement	Middle Aucilla	Jefferson	Conservation Easement	169	$216,826	12/28/2007
Moses Investments, L.L.C.	Troy Springs Addition	Troy Springs	Lafayette	Fee	106	$1,014,054	1/30/2008
Lake Alto LLC	Lake Alto Addition	Sante Fe Swamp	Alachua	Fee	120	$210,209.38	2/7/2008
Sheppard, Derwood & Susan	Manatee Springs Addition	Fowlers Bluff	Levy	Conservation Easement	120	$214,938	2/8/2008
Mozak, Deborah & Danny and Vasko, Victor & Betty	Swift Creek Addition	Swift Creek	Hamilton	Fee	5	$250,000	3/14/2008
Gullett, David & Michele	Lake Alto Swamp Addition	Sante Fe Swamp	Alachua	Fee	29	$152,961	5/15/2008
Adams, John Anthony	Adams on Alapaha	Lower Alapaha	Hamilton	Fee	267	$1,068,800	7/11/2008
Big Otter L.P., Faith, Hope, Charity Place, Inc.	Otter Springs	Wannee	Gilchrist	Fee	636	$6,800,000	9/30/2008
Suwannee Land & Timber Inc.	Willow Bend Subdivision Lot 21	Withlacoochee West	Madison	Fee	1	$17,000	11/17/2008
Suwannee Land & Timber Inc.	Willow Bend Subdiv. Park Lot	Withlacoochee West	Madison	Fee	1	$0	11/17/2008
Carter, Gerald & Diane	Suwannee Woods Subdiv. Lot 48	Camp Branch	Hamilton	Fee	1	$0	12/26/2008
Fairweather, Celia and Parchment, Evelyn	Lake Alto Addition	Sante Fe Swamp	Alachua	Fee	41	$30,000	2/16/2009
Madison/Taylor Timberlands, L.L.C.	Aucilla Corridor Addition	Upper Aucilla	Madison	Fee	172	$429,916	5/12/2009

Seller	*Project*	*Conservation Area*	*County*	*Interest*	*Acreage*	*Price*	*Closing Date*
Madison/Taylor Timberlands, L.L.C.	Aucilla Corridor Addition	Upper Aucilla	Jefferson	Fee	1,056	$2,619,484	5/12/2009
Wooten, Albert w. Jr. & Jessie	Lower Alapaha Addition	Lower Alapaha	Hamilton	Fee	63	$380,000	7/1/2009
Champion, Roger & Donna	Mount Gilead Conservation Easement	Middle Aucilla	Madison	Conservation Easement	181	$361,940	8/19/2009
Feagle, Ronald A. & Dorothy	Bonnet Lake Conservation Easement	Olustee Creek	Columbia	Conservation Easement	434	$1,083,925	1/27/2010
Dixie County Board of County Commissioners	Guaranto Addition	Log Landing	Dixie	Fee	1	$14,000	4/22/2010
Dixie County Board of County Commissioners	Log Landing Inholding	Log Landing	Dixie	Fee	20	$100,000	4/22/2010
Jackson, Kevin & Patrice	Jackson Conservation Easement	Troy Springs	Lafayette	Conservation Easement	172	$343,860	6/23/2010
Osceola Land & Timber, Corp.	Santa Fe River Ranch Addition	Pareners Branch	Alachua	Fee	463	$1,873,048	8/5/2010
N.G. Wade Investment Company	Gilchrist Regional Wellfield	Wannee	Gilchrist	Fee	106	$395,000	8/12/2010
Suwannee River Development, L.L.C.	Ace Ranch	Peacock Springs	Lafayette	Conservation Easement	682	$1,557,593	9/16/2010
Andrews, Dennis & Roberta	Cedar Key Addition	Lower Waccasassa	Levy	Fee	242	$1,208,650	6/16/2011
Andrews (Dennis E., Kelby E., Miles D.)	Andrews Cedar Key	Lower Waccasassa	Levy	Fee	390	$1,949,738	9/1/2011
					68,552	$67,562,333	

Appendix B Project Plans
Progress of Funding, Staffing and Resource Management

Program Name: LAND ACQUISITION

Revenue Source Description	Operational FY 11/12 Budget
LAM Funds Carried Forward	10,000
P2000 Resale – USFS, PCS	6,532,000
PCS Mitigation Funds	604,000
Water Management Lands Trust Fund	592,654
Total Revenues	$7,738,654

GLA	Project	Operational FY 11/12 Budget
516	Salaries and Benefits	$366,534
580	Legal Services	41,800
586	Contractual Services	
	Appraisals and Review	40,000
	Surveys	40,000
	Environmental Assessments	15,000
	Baseline Inventories	10,000
	Title Examinations	10,000
605	Printing	500
622	Registrations and Training	3,500
626	Travel Expenses	2,000
809	Fees and Permits	500
903	Office Equipment	1,000
920	Acquisition	
	Conservation Lands	6,207,820
	Stormwater Restoration	1,000,000
Total Expenditures		$7,738,654

Project Title ***Program Administration - Land Acquisition***
Objective Support & coordinate activities of the Land Acquisition program.
Completion 9/30/2012
Deliverables Florida Forever Database and Map Updates
Florida Forever Work Plan Draft
Florida Forever Work Plan Complete
Final Governing Board Approval of Florida Forever Plan
Closure on approved property acquisitions
Coordinate Surplus Lands Program

Program Name: LAND MANAGEMENT

Revenue Source Description	Operational FY 11/12 Budget
Water Management Lands Trust Fund	$ 1,173,184
Land Management Funds Carried Forward	11,109,784
Timber Sales-Twin Rivers State Forest	250,000
Timber Sales	750,000
Otter Springs Revenue	440,000
R. O. Ranch Endowment	3,760,000
R. O. Ranch Interest	50,000
Florida Forever	0
Total Revenues	$17,532,968

GLA	Project	Operational FY 11/12 Budget
516	Salaries and Benefits	$778,005
540	Other Personal Services	33,000
580	Legal Services	35,000
586	Contractual Services	
	Surveys & Monitoring	40,000
	GIS Support	150,000
	Forest Inventory	100,000
	General 2012	744,048
	General 2013	1,685,508
	General 2014	1,604,507
	Road Work	200,000
	Boundary Line	30,000
	Facility Maintenance	20,000
	Road Mowing	50,000
	Gates and Fencing	20,000
	Morgan Building	3,000
	Blue Sink Repair	15,000
	Prescribed Fire	600,000
	Site Preparation	190,000
	Natural Community Management	95,000
	Reforestation	252,000
	Forest Management Consulting	165,000
	Twin Rivers State Forest Contracts	72,000
	Recreation Facilities Maintenance	273,500
	Sanitation	32,000
	Signs	7,500

	Facilities Upgrades	20,000
	Cultural Resources	5,000
	Otter Springs	40,000
	R O Ranch Contract	100,000
590	Payment in Lieu of Taxes	365,000
605	Printing	400
606	Publication of Notices	1,000
621	Meetings	500
622	Registrations and Training	3,000
626	Travel Expenses	2,000
627	Utilities	8,500
631	Equipment Maintenance	3,000
701	Field Supplies	
	Facilities Management	100,000
	Program Administration – Land Management	25,000
	Public Recreation Services	32,500
703	Computer Supplies	4,500
706	Books and Documents	500
740	Office Support Equipment	1,000
790	Other Commodities	1,000
809	Fees and Permits	8,000
903	Office Equipment	1,500
924	Land Improvements	0
930	Interagency Expenditures	
	FSU- Rare Species Program	15,000
	UF Natural Areas	4,000
	UF Conserved Forest	20,000
	DOF Prescribed Fire	70,000
	DOF Twin Rivers	175,000
	USFWS Position & Law Enforcement	81,500
	Otter Springs Management	376,000
	Otter Springs Road	64,000
960	Reserves	
	Land Management	5,000,000
	R. O. Ranch	3,810,000
Total Expenditures		$17,532,968

Project Title ***Program Administration - Land Management***

Objective: Provide support, training, planning and monitoring, and real estate services related to owning District lands.

Completion: 9/30/2012

Deliverables:
- Excellence in Land Management reports
- Land management information system
- Land surveys
- Payment in lieu of taxes
- Conservation easement monitoring
- Monthly Governing Board report
- Administration of Land Management contracts
- Fiscal Year 2013 Work Plan and Budget Draft

Project Title ***Public Recreation Services***

Objective: Plan and maintain infrastructure for public use on District lands.

Completion: 9/30/2012

Deliverables:
- Maintenance of Public Use Facilities to District Standards
- Management of Otter Springs Park
- Development of visitor information products
- Development of public information

Project Title ***Natural Resource Management***

Objective: Manage the District's lands to restore their natural state and condition to the extent possible.

Completion: 9/30/2012

Deliverables:
- Reforestation on District properties
- Completion of prescribed fire activities
- Completion of exotic plant treatments
- Administration of Timber Sale Contracts
- Completion of 2012 site prep operations

Project Title ***Facility Management***

Objective: Maintain District roads, gates, boundaries, fencing and buildings consistent with their planned use.

Completion: 9/30/2012

Deliverables:
- Maintenance on 100 miles of boundary lines
- Maintenance on roads for public use and land management
- Maintenance of signage
- Maintenance of facilities for public use

Appendix C SRWMD Excellence in Land Management Report
Fiscal Year 2010

Introduction

The District has completed its sixth year of implementing its Excellence in Land Management (ELM) program. Although the program is, and will remain, a work in progress, the data collection and reporting procedures are beginning to stabilize. In addition, with six years of data for most measures, the program is beginning to generate trends that can assist the Governing Board, the staff and the public in evaluating the strengths and weaknesses in the District's land management.

The following report summarizes the data that has been collected as evidence of the District's conformance with the four major performance measures adopted by the Governing Board in 2005.

Resource Protection

1.1 The District shall increase public ownership and/or control of land within the Florida Forever (FF) Boundary and 100 year floodplain of Suwannee River and tributaries.

The District acquired 8,227 acres in FY 2010. 8,120 acres, 99%, were within the areas of acquisition interest delineated in the Florida Forever Work Plan. This compares with 1,488 acres, 99% within plan-delineated areas, in FY 09. Less than fee purchases accounted for 7,637 acres or 94% of acres acquired this year; only 12% of the acres acquired in FY 09 were less than fee acres.

These numbers will vary significantly from year to year based on the type of projects submitted by landowners (e.g., fee vs. conservation easement), the success of negotiations, and the relative price for acreage purchased.

The percentage of acquired lands that meet two or more of the statutorily-mandated Florida Forever goals and measures remained high at 100% for FY 10.

Cumulatively, the District owns or has less than fee interests in 60,471 acres within the mapped floodplains of the Suwannee River, and its tributaries. This is an increase of 1,366 acres over the previous fiscal year. Staff will review the new Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) data to determine if an ownership-wide analysis of lands in 100-year floodplain can be developed for 2011 evidence.

1.2 The District's Acquisition Program will be consistent with the Florida Forever Goals and Performance Measures.

The analysis for this performance measure is based on an overlay of the map of lands acquired and a set of state-wide maps developed by the Florida Natural Areas Inventory (FNAI). This is the same method used by FNAI to analyze the effectiveness of all agencies implementing the Florida Forever program for the Legislature.

District acquisitions contribute to the complete range of targeted resources. Most acquired lands provide protection for surface waters (1,506 acres) and groundwater recharge or springs protection (1,507 acres). These scores show that a large percentage of acres acquired have multiple water resource benefits.

1.3 The District shall increase the "quality" of resources under its management.

The evidence in this section addresses the degree to which District activities improve the condition of the hydrological, ecological, or historical/archeological resources on its lands. To that end, District staff treated 19,413 acres, significantly higher than the previous fiscal year (12,021 acres). This jump reflects the Governing Board’s approval of additional funding for the prescribed fire project to take advantage of improved weather conditions.

The most extensive activity was prescribed burning. District staff and contractors conducted successful burns on 13,189 acres, up from 7,229 in FY 09. This is the highest number of acres burned in the six years of ELM tracking. The challenge will be to continue to achieve at this high level.

The percentage of burns that were conducted within the planned fire return interval increased slightly from 48% in FY 09 to 50% in FY 10. This is primarily a result of being able to burn areas where fuel loading was reduced by previous District prescribed fires. Of the natural communities where fire is required, only 45% are within their natural fire return interval.

70% of all known invasive exotic plant populations were treated this year. Acres infested with these plants decreased by 22 acres, from 1,135 acres to 1,113 acres. Some plants require multiple treatments to eradicate; there is now a multiyear monitoring protocol to confirm mortality before a population is classified as eradicated. Some of the acres are currently in the monitoring only phase.

Each of the District’s 37 conservation easements, encompassing 125,500 acres, was inspected during the fiscal year and 100% were found to be in compliance with the terms of the easement.

Due to funding constraints, the Sustainable Forestry Initiative audit was not conducted for FY 2010 activities. Staff continues to use techniques developed for compliance with this standard to maintain high levels of sustainable forest management. This measure may be reinstituted when funding becomes available.

Public Use

2.1 The District shall increase access and the number of recreation facilities consistent with Management Plans.

The quantity of recreational facilities has generally increased as the District acquires new fee lands and completes improvements to them. In FY 2010, however, a large percentage of the acquisitions were conservation easement lands. Public access is not allowed on conservation easement lands, which means there was little increase in public recreation opportunities on new parcels in FY 2010.

River Access sites are being reassessed to determine allowable uses such as boat ramp, hand-launch site or just fishing access.

Hunting opportunities remained stable at 97,200 acres in FY 2010. Trails and other facilities stayed stable this year as well.

2.2 The District shall increase the quality and appearance of access and education/recreation facilities, and compliance with facility maintenance standards (including ADA requirements).

The percentage of sites meeting or exceeding public use standards is 91%; which is based on whether a tract meets the development standard for its public use classification (i.e., featured, general recreation, or primitive).

2.3 The District shall maintain or increase the public's satisfaction with recreation/education experiences on District-owned lands.

No public use surveys were conducted in FY 2010.

Communication

3.1 The District shall prepare a District Land Management Plan for all District-owned sites.

The District Land Management Plan (DLMP) covering all lands was approved by the Governing Board in April 2011. At the time of the ELM report, work was not yet completed, hence the zero score.

3.2 The District shall maintain or increase the annual level of stakeholder involvement (web site hits, meeting participation, number of meetings and workshops, etc.), including review team meetings.

This is one of the measures that has been difficult for staff to track. More is occurring than is being recorded because a consistent mechanism for reporting has not been developed. Staff participated in 41 meetings with partner entities or groups interested in SRWMD lands. Staff developed 14 articles for press release. 32 members of the public participated in the 2010 Land Management Review Team process and provided comments to the District.

3.3 The District shall maintain or increase the public's satisfaction with public outreach.

The new DLMP will specify the Communications program and recommend suitable metrics to measure the District efforts to educate the public on land purchases and management.

Fiscal Responsibility

4.1 The District shall manage its lands within the range of management costs of other similar agencies in Florida.

Management costs reported by the other water management districts ranged from $11.32 to $19.13 per acre. The District's actual land management expenditures for FY 2010 were $15.67 per acre. This was 5% above the average value of $14.99 for all water management districts. Budget cuts related to lack of Water Management Trust Fund funding and completion of capital projects contributed to lower expenditures.

4.2 The District shall maximize revenues from its timber sales.

Staff has compiled timber sales data and compared the average price per ton for all planned SRWMD timber sales sold to the average market prices reported for the region from Timber Mart South, a reporting service. Total revenues from District timber sales have consistently exceeded expected values reported from the general market and did so by 2% last year.

4.3 The District shall maximize revenues from alternative funding sources.

Cooperating agencies contributed services by managing leased properties. These services are estimated to be $275,300 at $15 per acre leased. The Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, Division of Forestry (DOF) sold approximately $357,000 of SRWMD timber from Twin Rivers State Forest

and billed for $42,400 to fund its services. No grant money was awarded to the District this year leading to the negative value of this score.

4.4 The District shall provide and maintain adequate human resources and physical infrastructure to effectively and safely manage its lands.

This performance measure is designed to gauge the extent to which the District is taking proactive action to maintain the underlying support system for land management. The human dimension is measured in terms of staff training. Staff attended 33 courses in FY 2010 compared to 19 courses in FY 09. In 2011, a new method will be developed that reflects staff training levels consistent with their responsibilities and the percentage of staff that are fully trained.

The maintenance of key records has been identified as an important measure, but a protocol for its application has yet to be developed. It is recommended that this measure be deleted until the list of required records is developed in 2011.

Staff is conducting quarterly safety inspections of public use facilities. Potential problems are being noted and addressed on a regular basis. Development of a complete set of safety standards and a procedure for auditing conformance is not yet complete.

Conclusions

District land acquisition and management is achieving its core mission of natural resource protection. Examples of evidence for this statement include:

- The District is acquiring land that is highly consistent with the Florida Forever Work Plan and with 100% of the acquisitions meeting two or more Florida Forever goals and measures.
- Over 19,000 acres were treated to enhance natural community conditions on SRWMD lands despite budget shortfalls.
- The District's prescribed fire program increased the percentage of repeat burns occurring at a frequency consistent with natural cycles.

Areas to monitor based on information tracked through this process include:

- Downward trend in areas treated to enhance natural communities. Prescribed fire is highly correlated with weather and adversely affected by the ongoing drought and lost funding, but there were decreases in timber sales acreage, acres replanted and exotic plant treatment.
- The District Land Management Plan update must be incorporated into FY 2011 to maintain accountability.

- A consistent measure of adequate staff training must be developed to understand the status of desired training. Focusing on courses and hours may reflect training opportunities and not “adequately trained” staff. A training outline was developed and will be integrated into the Management Plan.

Recommended Revisions for FY 11 Score Card

Review the ELM evidence for consistency with new District Land Management Plan 2011 and recommend changes as needed.

2010 ELM Scorecard

Resource Protection	Performance Measure	Evidence	FY 10 Score	FY 09 Score	FY 08 Score	FY 07 Score	FY 06 score	FY 05 score
1.1.A	**The District shall increase public ownership and/or control of land within the Florida Forever (FF) Boundary and 100 year floodplain of Suwannee River and tributaries.**	Total acres of lands acquired within FF boundary. (Annual FF and cumulative within mapped 100-year floodplain)	**8,120 acres 60,471 acres**	**1,488 acres 59,105 acres**	**3,097 acres 59,015 acres**	**2,635 acres 57,936 acres**	**3,217 acres 57,306 acres**	**2,639 acres 56,346 acres**
1.1.B		% of all lands acquired that fall within FF boundary. (Annual FF and cumulative within 100-year floodplain)	**99% 59%**	**99% 59%**	**92% 59%**	**99% 58%**	**88% 58%**	**99% 45%**
1.1.C		% of annual acquired lands that meet two or more FF Goals and performance measures.	**100%**	**100%**	**97%**	**98%**	**99%**	**99%**
1.2.A	**The District's Acquisition Program will be consistent with the Florida Forever Goals and Performance Measures.**	% of land acquired annually containing targeted resources. (summary)	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**99%**	**99%**	**99%**
1.2.B		# of acres protected through the use of alternatives to fee simple acquisition.	**7,637**	**181**	**2,158**	**1,232**	**568**	**0**

1.2.C		# of acres acquired within "significant strategic habitat conservation area".	**3,018**	**875**	**2,253**	**204**	**518**	**426**
1.2.D		# of acres acquired that protect natural floodplain functions.	**34**	**433**	**708**	**333**	**1,314**	**1,018**
1.2.E		# of acres acquired that protect surface waters.	**8,137**	**1,506**	**3,371**	**2,639**	**3,634**	**2,665**
1.2.F		# of acres of functional wetland systems protected.	**609**	**713**	**1,961**	**1,061**	**1,356**	**1,994**
1.2.G		# of acres acquired of groundwater recharge areas critical to springs, sinks, aquifers, other natural systems or water supply.	**8,227**	**1,507**	**202**	**25**	**152**	**178**
1.2.H		# of acres acquired that are available for natural resource-based recreation or education.	**1,066**	**253**	**1,424**	**144**	**734**	**0**
1.2.I		# of acres acquired that are available for sustainable forest management.	**6,361**	**573**	**379**	**1,175**	**1,447**	**531**
1.2.J		# of acres acquired of forestland that will serve to maintain natural groundwater recharge functions.	**5,841**	**574**	**358**	**898**	**1,084**	**151**

1.2.K		# of acres acquired of habitat deemed highest priority conservation areas for Florida's rarest species.	**6,392**	**59**	**2,108**	**763**	**646**	**983**
Resource Protection	**Performance Measure**	**Evidence**	**FY 10 Score**	**FY 09 Score**	**FY 08 Score**	**FY 07 Score**	**FY 06 score**	**FY 05 score**
1.3.A	**The District shall increase the "quality" of resources under its management.**	# Acres burned that met objective.	**13,189**	**7,229**	**7,014**	**10,971**	**11,972**	**10,681**
1.3.B		% Acres burned in 2010 within natural fire return interval.	**50%**	**48%**	**24%**	**26%**	**30%**	**44%**
1.3.B.a		% Total Acres within natural fire return interval	**45%**	**43%**	**43%**	**36%**	**43%**	**40%**
1.3.C		# Acres replanted for Desired Future Conditions (DFCs).	**1,557**	**1,458**	**812**	**1,147**	**1,201**	**1,689**
~~**1.3.D**~~	-	~~% Acres restored to historical natural communities and identified upland restoration layer.~~	~~**na**~~	~~**na**~~	~~**na**~~	~~**na**~~	~~**na**~~	~~**na**~~
1.3.E		# Acre sold for timber to reach Desired Stocking conditions.	**1,314**	**1,079**	**981**	**1,259**	**1,231**	**2,010**
1.3.F		# Hydrologic Structures installed / # Acres wetlands mitigated.	**0 / 0 acres**	**53 / 0 acres**	**50 / 0 acres**	**160 / 236 acres**	**85 / 11.3 acres**	**3,800**
1.3.G		% Acres treated / # Acres impacted by exotic species.	**69.6% / 1,113**	**22% / 1,135**	**22% / 1266**	**40% / 1,813**	**1,318**	**993**

1.3.H		% acres assessed for cultural resources high probability zones.	**95%**	**95%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**99%**
1.3.I		# Sites monitored for significant cultural resources.	**20**	**5**	**3**	**0**	**na**	**0**
1.3.J		#/% Known significant cultural sites damaged.	**10/6%**	**9/5%**	**9/5%**	**9/5%**	**5%**	**na**
1.3.K		% Acres baseline surveyed for listed species.	**99.6%**	**98%**	**97%**	**95%**	**94%**	**92%**
1.3.L		% of listed species monitoring plan implemented.	**76%**	**102%**	**153**	**179**	**47**	**0**
1.3.M		% of Easements in compliance.	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**
1.3.N		Total acres burned, planted, harvested, sprayed.	**19,413**	**12,021**	**11,618**	**14,741**	**14,908**	**14,988**
1.4	**~~The District shall conform with the Sustainable Forestry Initiative Standard (2005-2009).~~**	~~% of Indicators that Exceed Requirements or are in Full Conformance. *FY07, 08 , 09 scores are third party audit. FY 08, 09 is 20% surveillance audit.*~~	**na**	**91%**	**89%**	**96%**	**na**	**62%**
Public Use Protection	**Performance Measure**	**Evidence**	**FY 10 Score**	**FY 09 Score**	**FY 08 Score**	**FY 07 Score**	**FY 06 score**	**FY 05 score**
2.1.A	**The District shall increase access and the number of recreation facilities consistent with Management Plans.**	# Trailheads	**22**	**18**	**18**	**15**	**13**	**13**
2.1.B		# Boat Ramps	**14**	**10**	**10**	**10**	**7**	**6**

2.1.C		# Hand launch boat sites	**19**	**70**	**70**	**61**	**38**	**38**
2.1.D		# Acres Open to Hunting	**97,160**	**97,160**	**95,675**	**96,210**	**95,331**	**95,796**
2.1.E		# Picnic Areas	**16**	**15**	**15**	**12**	**12**	**12**
2.1.F		# Interpretive Sites	**8**	**6**	**6**	**5**	**4**	**2**
2.1.G		# Restrooms	**14**	**14**	**14**	**10**	**7**	**7**
2.1.H		# Fishing Access (Parking, Bank Access)	**101**	**94**	**94**	**87**	**82**	**77**
2.1.I		# Miles Trails	**183**	**183**	**158**	**158**	**108**	**87**
2.1.J		# Miles Driving Trails	**302**	**302**	**302**	**286**	**285**	**312**
2.2	**The District shall increase the quality and appearance of access and education/recreation facilities, and compliance with facility maintenance standards (including ADA requirements).**	% Sites that Meet or Exceed Standards.	**91%**	**76%**	**75%**	**74%**	**70%**	**49%**
2.3	**The District shall maintain or increase the public's satisfaction with recreation/education experiences on District-owned lands.**	% Public Satisfaction noted in planned satisfaction surveys.	**No survey**	**89% Bicycling Festival Survey 89% Hunting at Holton Creek WMA**	**90%**	**83%**	**na**	**na**

Communications	Performance Measure	Evidence	FY 10 Score	FY 09 Score	FY 08 Score	FY 07 Score	FY 06 score	FY 05 score
3.1	**The District shall prepare a District Land Management Plan for all District-owned sites.**	# acres / % Current Management Plans	**0 acres 0%**	**0 acres 0%**	**0 acres 0%**	**158,080 acres 92.6%**	**159,092 acres 95.5%**	**116,307 acres 72%**
3.2.A	**The District shall maintain or increase the annual level of stakeholder involvement (web site hits, meeting participation, number of meetings and workshops, etc.), including review team meetings.**	# of Articles in District Newsletter, Public Workshops, Review Team Meetings, Presentations, etc.	**55**	**36**	**78**	**58**	**na**	**76**
3.2.B		# Participants (Review Team)	**32**	**24**	**13**	**21**	**10**	**19**
3.3	**The District shall maintain or increase the public's satisfaction with public outreach.**	% Public Satisfaction	**N/A**	**na**	**na**	**na**	**na**	**na**
Fiscal Responsibility	**Performance Measure**	**Evidence**	**FY 10 Score**	**FY 09 Score**	**FY 08 Score**	**FY 07 Score**	**FY 06 score**	**FY 05 score**
4.1	**The District shall manage its lands within the range of management costs of other similar agencies in Florida.**	% Variation between District, other WMD average costs	**105%**	**105%**	**134%**	**130%**	**116%**	**96%**

4.2	**The District shall maximize revenues from its planned timber sales.**	% Of Market Rate	**Pulpwood = 102% Chip & Saw =103% Sawtimber = 87% Total Value = 102%**	**Pulpwood = 109% Chip & Saw = 97% Sawtimber = 87% Total Value = 104%**	**Pulpwood = 113% Chip & Saw = 109% Total Value = 113%**	**Pulpwood = 114% Chip & Saw = 95% Sawtimber = 94% Total Value = 109%**	**Pulpwood = 104% Chip & Saw = 104% Sawtimber = 100% Pole = 90% HW ST = 116% Total Value = 103%**	**Pulpwood = 98% Chip & Saw = 112% Sawtimber = 94% Total Value = 104%**
4.3.A	**The District shall maximize revenues from alternative funding sources.**	$ From External Sources	**-$124,165**	**$589,917**	**$583,753**	**$1,961,728**	**$675,400**	**$617,063**
4.3.B		% of Expenses from External Sources	**-3%**	**14%**	**9%**	**30%**	**12%**	**14%**
4.4.A	**The District shall provide and maintain adequate human resources and physical infrastructure to effectively and safely manage its lands.**	# of Training Courses and Hours Completed by Staff	**33 Training Courses 137 hours**	**19 Training Courses 249 hours**	**29 Training Courses 312 hours**	**53 Training Courses 454 hours**	**54 Training Courses 401 hours**	**45 Training Courses Hours not tracked**
~~**4.4.B**~~	-	~~% of records up to date~~	~~**na**~~	~~**na**~~	~~**na**~~	~~**na**~~	~~**na**~~	~~**na**~~
~~**4.4.C**~~	-	~~% Facilities that Meet or Exceed Standards~~	~~**na**~~	~~**na**~~	~~**na**~~	~~**na**~~	~~**na**~~	~~**na**~~

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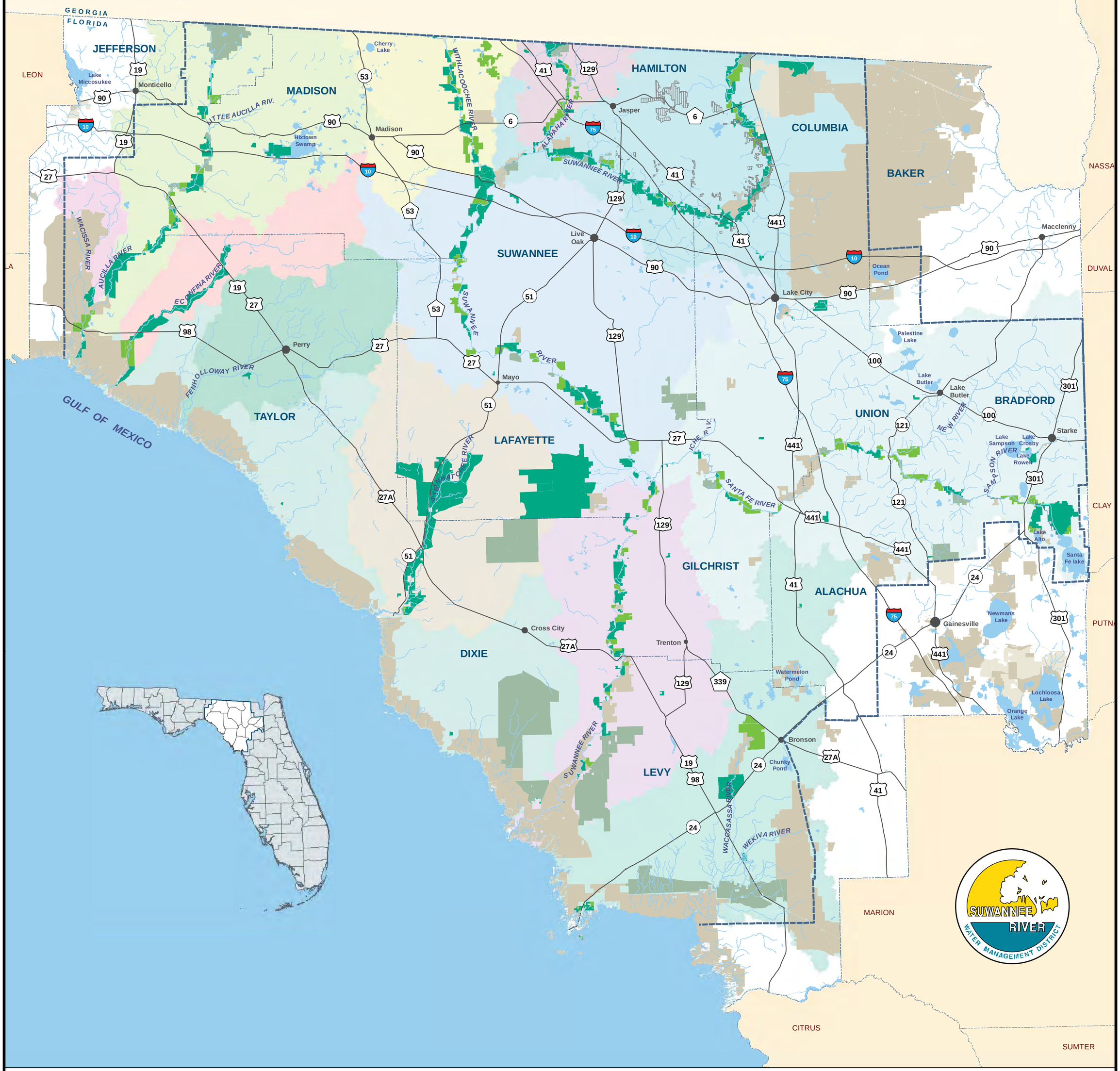
2012 Florida Forever Acquisition Plan



PROPERTY OWNERSHIPS

- SRWMD Fee Ownership
- SRWMD Conservation Easement
- SRWMD Mineral Rights
- Potential Acquisition Area
- Public Conservation Lands
- Public Conservation Lands With Conservation Easement

PLANNING AREAS

- Upper Suwannee River Basin
- Middle Suwannee River Basin
- Lower Suwannee River Basin
- Alapaha River Basin
- Withlacoochee River Basin
- Santa Fe River Basin
- Aucilla River Basin

PLANNING AREAS

- Wacissa River Basin
- Waccasassa River Basin
- Steinhatchee River Basin
- Econfina River Basin
- Coastal Creeks Basin
- Fenholloway River Basin

PHYSICAL/POLITICAL FEATURES

- Hydrography
- County Boundary
- General Roads
- District Boundary

0 20 40
Miles

NOTE: This map was prepared by the Suwannee River Water Management District (SRWMD), Department of Land Acquistion (LA), for informational purposes only and does not conform to National Map Accuracy Standards. SRWMD does not guarantee the accuracy, or suitability for any use of this data, and no warranty is expressed or implied. In no event will the SRWMD, its staff or the contributing agencies be held liable for any direct or indirect, special, consequential or damages including loss of profit, arising from the use of this data, even if the District has been advised of the possibility of such damage. Users of this data should therefore do so at their won risk. More information regarding the data portrayed on this map can be found in the 2011 Florida Forever Work Plan.

10/28/2011

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Section G

Mitigation Donation Report

Mitigation Donation

This section of the Consolidated Annual Report is pursuant to Section 373.414(1)(b)2 which states the following:

The department and each water management district shall report by March 1 of each year, as part of the consolidated annual report required by s. 373.036(7), all cash donations accepted under subparagraph 1. during the preceding water management district fiscal year for wetland mitigation purposes. The report shall exclude those contributions pursuant to s. 373.4137....

The Suwannee River Water Management District has received no cash donations for mitigation during the last fiscal year and to date this current fiscal year.