SUWANNEE RIVER WATER MANAGEMENT DISTRICT

February 26, 2013

The Honorable Rick Scott, Governor
State of Florida
The Capitol
400 S. Monroe Street
Tallahassee FL 32399-0001

Subject: 2013 Consolidated Annual Report

Dear Governor Scott:

In accordance with Section 373.036 (7) Florida Statutes, please find enclosed a copy of the Suwannee River Water Management District's 2013 Consolidated Annual Report. The report is also available for viewing on our website at www.mysuwanneeriver.com in the Business & Financial section.

In this year's report please note the following:

- Emphasis on solution-oriented projects;
- Strategic focus on water supply, water conservation, and springs; and
- Fiscal accountability and efficiency in all areas of responsibility.

Please contact me at 800.226.1066 should you have any questions or like additional information.

Sincerely,

Ann B. Shortelle, Ph.D.
Executive Director

ABS/gal
Enclosure
cc: Governing Board
Herschel T. Vinyard, Jr., Secretary, Department of Environmental Protection

The Honorable Ben Albritton, Chair
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The Honorable Matthew H. "Matt" Caldwell, Chair
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Consolidated Annual Report

March 1, 2013

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Suwannee River Water Management District

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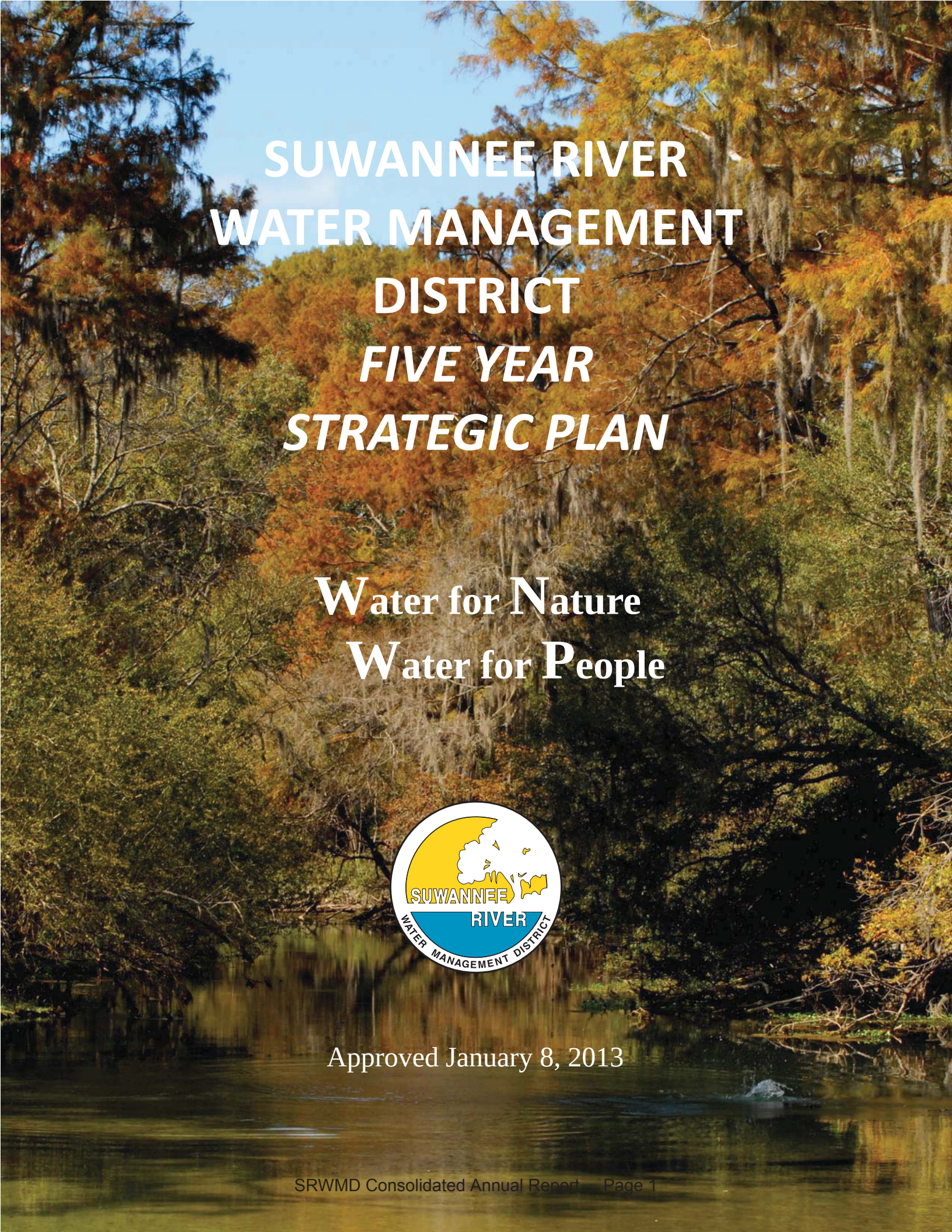

SUWANNEE RIVER WATER MANAGEMENT DISTRICT *FIVE YEAR STRATEGIC PLAN*

Water for Nature
Water for People

Approved January 8, 2013

A MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIRMAN

The theme over this past year has been one of bright beginnings.

The District Governing Board appointed Ann B. Shortelle, Ph.D. as its Executive Director. Dr. Shortelle has extensive experience in water resources in Florida and brings to the District strong management skills. Dr. Shortelle brings the required momentum to move the District forward in its quest to ensure an adequate water supply for all users, including the environment.

As she took over the helm it was the District's first time for a water shortage order in response to a long-term historic drought. Then within a couple of days in office, Tropical Storm Debby brought emergency flooding conditions to areas throughout the District.

Our District is very appreciative of the emergency response from the South Florida, Southwest Florida, and St. Johns River water management districts. They provided much needed services to reduce flooding impacts and protect properties against rising flood waters.

The Governing Board for the first time adopted an operational budget, which is consistent with the other water management districts and allows for improved tracking of costs and performance evaluations.

Also, the Governing Board approved two cost-share programs totaling $3 million. The Regional Initiative Valuing Environmental Resources (RIVER) program designates $1.5 million to assist local governments with projects involving ecosystem restoration, flood protection, alternative water supply, conservation, and water quality improvements. The agricultural cost-share program designates $1.5 million to assist farmers in conserving water and protecting water quality.

The District received a $900,000 grant from the Florida of Environmental Protection (DEP) to assist the agricultural community in the Santa Fe River Basin. It is anticipated that more than 1 million pounds of nitrogen annually will be prevented from entering the river and springs and more than 670 million gallons of water will be saved each year.

An Agricultural Assistance Team has been established to help agricultural operations with water use and environmental resource permits, compliance issues, best management practices, cost-share, and other matters in conjunction with the Suwannee River Partnership.

This past year the District embarked on a proposal to require large water users to monitor and report their water use. The monitoring program is to ensure that the District has the necessary water use data from its largest users to accurately forecast future water needs and to develop water supplies.

The North Florida Regional Water Supply Partnership involving the District, DEP, and St. Johns River Water Management District (SJRWMD) is a collaborative effort to ensure sustainable water supplies. A stakeholder Advisory Committee has been appointed and is presently engaged in helping address the region's water supply issues. This Committee is an advisory body that will share viewpoints of stakeholder groups with the District, DEP, and SJRWMD.

This past year also marked the 40th anniversary of the water management districts. Much has been accomplished over the years, but many more challenges lie ahead. I am confident that this District will meet the challenges before us.

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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, Administrative Services Division, Land Resources Division, Water Supply Division, Water Resources Division, and Resource Management Division.

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 has projected 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 water levels within the Upper Floridan Aquifer water levels.

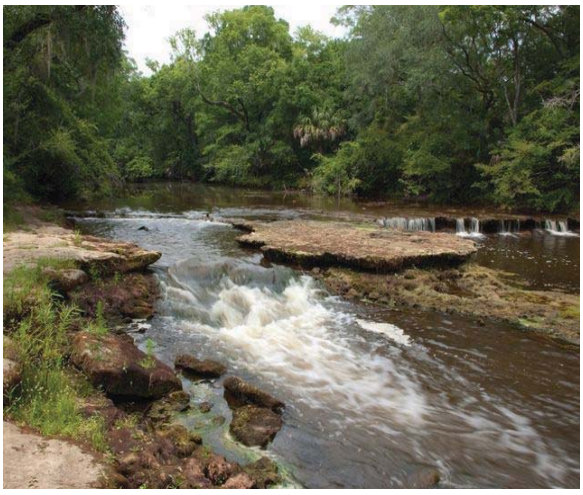
Water quality problems related to nutrient loading are an additional resource management issue. The District employs voluntary, locally-based, incentive programs like the Suwannee River Partnership to address these issues.

Additionally, the District supports the Florida Department of Environmental Protection with Basin Management Plan implementation.

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 32% of the District's total budget—indicative of the lowest tax base of any of Florida's water management districts. 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 68% of our funding.

The District faces challenges in managing the water and related resources as the region continues to grow and develop. The District's water resources are affected by groundwater withdrawals and pollution outside of its boundaries, including Georgia.

Increasing water storage and aquifer replenishment are key strategies to ensuring adequate water supplies.

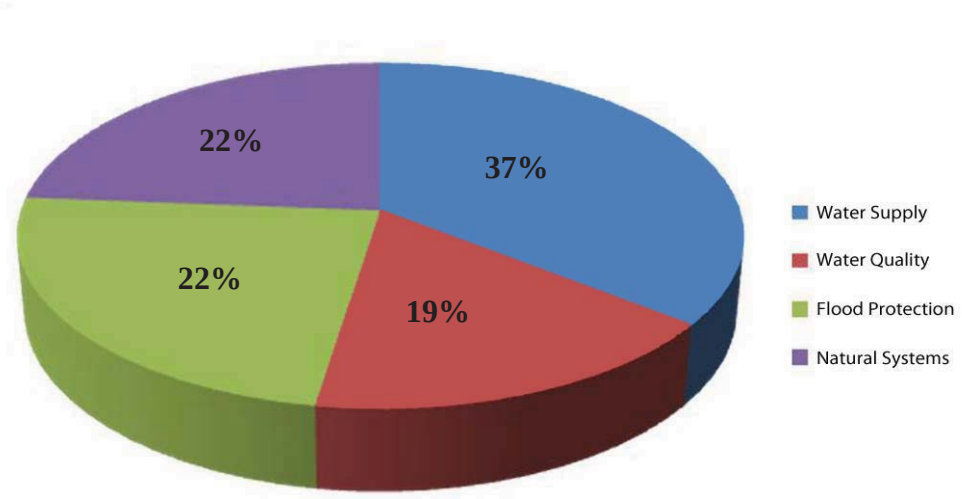


DISTRICT OVERVIEW

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 guiding principles to carry out the mission are:

- To provide for the availability of water of sufficient quantity and quality to maintain natural systems and meet the full range of water needs.
- To develop and implement regulatory programs that will ensure conservation and reasonable uses of water and related natural resources.
- Ensure District priority water bodies are protected for current and future generations.
- To encourage nonstructural surface water management techniques to manage flooding risks.
- To provide a land acquisition and management program that ensures preservation, conservation, and appropriate public uses of water and related natural resources.
- To use public funds in an efficient and effective manner and operate without debt.

FY 2012-2013 Budget by Area of Responsibility



DISTRICT OVERVIEW

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.

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 economic downturn 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 six strategic priorities that will guide its activities for 2013 – 2018.

Water Supply

★ **Sustainable Water Supply**

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

★ **Water Conservation**

Goal: Maximize water conservation for all water uses.

Water Quality and Natural Systems

★ **Minimum Flows and Levels**

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

★ **Heartland Springs Initiative**

Goal: Ensure springs have adequate flow, maintain good water quality, and sustain healthy biological communities.

★ **Water Management Lands**

Goal: Manage land and real estate Interests to provide non-structural flood control, protect surface and ground water quality, and to enhance water resource related natural systems.

Flood Protection

★ **Non-Structural Flood Protection**

Goal: Enhance flood risk information to protect life and property against flood hazards.

DISTRICT MAP

The Suwannee River Water Management District encompasses all or part* of 15 counties in north-central Florida.

Alachua*	Baker*	Bradford*	Columbia	Dixie	Gilchrist
Hamilton	Jefferson*	Lafayette	Levy*	Madison	Putnam*
Suwannee	Taylor	Union			

WATER SUPPLY

STRATEGIC PRIORITY

SUSTAINABLE WATER SUPPLY

Goal: Ensure a sustainable water supply for all reasonable-beneficial uses while protecting springs and natural other 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 other water resources, and natural systems.

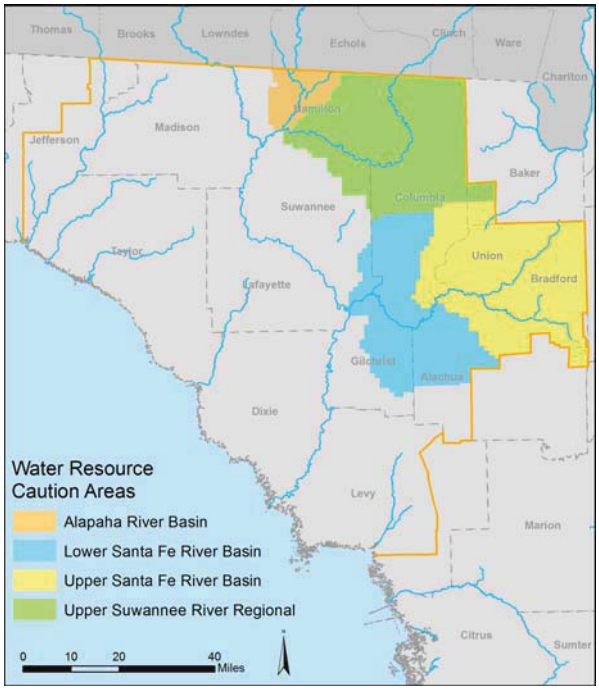
The District collaborates with adjacent water management districts, State of Florida, local governments, State of Georgia, and other partners to help meet the our water needs. With increases in population growth, water demands, and impacts occurring outside of the District, these relationships are more 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, the primary source of most water used in north Florida, does not follow these 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 water use caution areas that are in need of water supply planning. These four areas are the Upper Santa Fe River Basin, the Upper Suwannee River, the Lower Santa Fe River Basin and the Alapaha River Basin.

Figure 1
Water Resource Caution Areas



SUSTAINABLE WATER SUPPLY

Figure 2 shows that 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 1980. 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 square miles. The decrease is apparently a result of regional groundwater withdrawals from the Floridan Aquifer system.

The District has executed an Interagency Agreement with SJRWMD and the Florida Department of Environmental Protection to collaborate on the scientific approach for addressing the groundwater declines in the region, development of MFLs, and the joint development of a regional water supply plan.

The North Florida Regional Water Supply Partnership (NFRWSP) will ensure that the plan reflects the regional nature of groundwater

Figure 2
Groundwater Basin Divide Migration

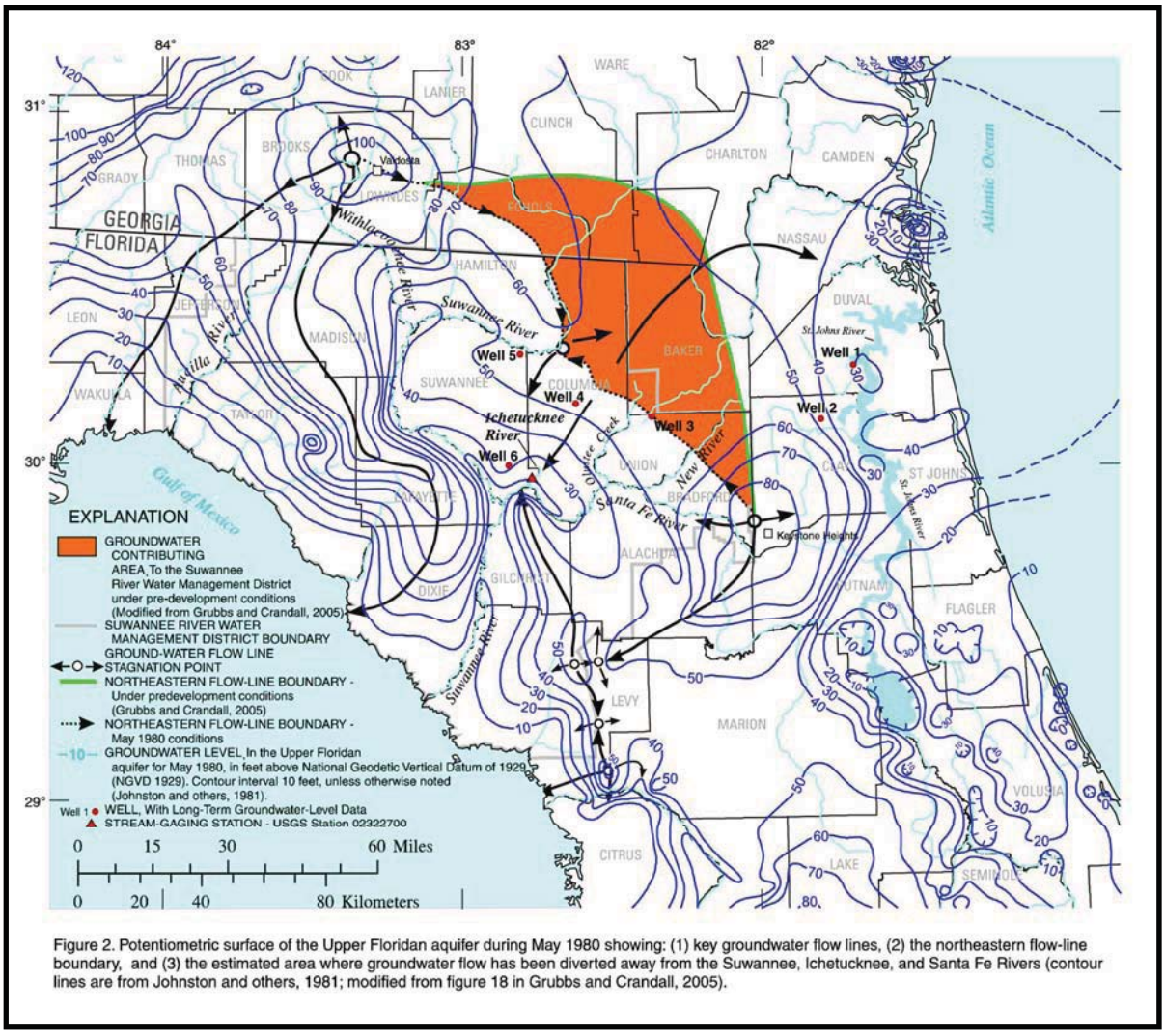


Figure 2. Potentiometric surface of the Upper Floridan aquifer during May 1980 showing: (1) key groundwater flow lines, (2) the northeastern flow-line boundary, and (3) the estimated area where groundwater flow has been diverted away from the Suwannee, Ichetucknee, and Santa Fe Rivers (contour lines 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. 160-167

SUSTAINABLE WATER SUPPLY

levels and withdrawals. Regional groundwater use patterns in the District and the SJRWMD will influence water supply planning in north Florida. For this reason the two districts are closely coordinating in the development of a joint regional water supply plan for the northern nine counties in the SJRWMD and the District's four water resource caution areas.

Existing and proposed MFLs for our 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. Through the NFRWSP, the District is working to establish cross-boundary MFLs and Recovery on Prevention Strategies as appropriate.

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. Alternative water supplies offset dependency on groundwater and water resource development projects expand available sources to assist in maintaining sustainable resources and help make water sources resistant to drought.

Presently, the District is investigating the feasibility of aquifer recharge concepts, and will pursue this and other water resource development concepts.

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

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.

Program Funding

Funding sources include state appropriations, federal grants, permit fees, and ad valorem taxes.

WATER SUPPLY

STRATEGIC PRIORITY

WATER CONSERVATION

Goal: Maximize water conservation for all water uses.

The District continues to increase its water conservation efforts. 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 are encouraged through management incentives and regulatory mechanisms.

The Suwannee River Partnership (SRP) has been instrumental in implementing conservation partnerships with the agriculture community in the Suwannee River Basin. During 2012, SRP retrofitted 42 agricultural irrigation systems on 3,944 acres for an estimated water savings of 107,000 gallons per acre per crop season or assuming two crops per year there is roughly a 2.3 million gallons per day (mgd) water savings. The SRP water conservation partnerships have improved over 367 irrigation systems. To date, it is estimated that one billion gallons annually have been saved through the implementation of Best Management Practices (BMPs).

The District is also partnering with the Florida Department of Environmental Protection to implement a Basin management Action Plan (BMAP) grant for new water conservation technologies in the Santa Fe River and Suwannee River basins such as retrofitting center pivots irrigation systems to make them more water efficient. Estimated groundwater water savings resulting from this partnership is 2.5 mgd.

Additionally, the District has established an agricultural cost-share program to retrofit irrigation systems. Over 2.0 mgd of groundwater water savings is projected with this the District's agricultural cost-share partnership program.

Participants in both the BMAP grant and District agricultural cost-share programs are required to implement best management practices and voluntarily participate in the District's water use monitoring program.

The District's Ag-Team provides assistance to agricultural operations to help ensure irrigation conservation measures are implemented in the permitting process.

The District has collaborated with the Florida Rural Water Association to performed water audits for schools in Columbia, Gilchrist, Hamilton, Levy, and Suwannee counties and the municipalities of Bronson, Cedar Key, Chiefland, Madison, and Newberry.

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 that guides utilities in developing conservation plans. The District has the highest rate of participation by public supply utilities among the water management districts.

WATER CONSERVATION

The District encourages implementation of urban conservation practices such Florida-Friendly Landscaping™. and Water CHAMP SM (Conservation Hotel and Motel Program).

The District is also a partner in the Florida Water Star SM program. This program provides water efficiency audits for residential, business, and commercial enterprises.

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

Year-round lawn and landscaping irrigation measures are in effect throughout the District. These measures apply to residential landscaping, public or commercial recreation areas, and businesses that are not regulated by a District water use permit.

The District has made available for our local governments a model year-round irrigation and water shortage ordinance. To date roughly 25% of the District's communities have adopted some form of the model ordinance.

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.

Program Funding

Funding sources include state grants, federal grants, and ad valorem taxes.

NATURAL SYSTEMS

STRATEGIC PRIORITY

MINIMUM FLOWS AND LEVELS

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

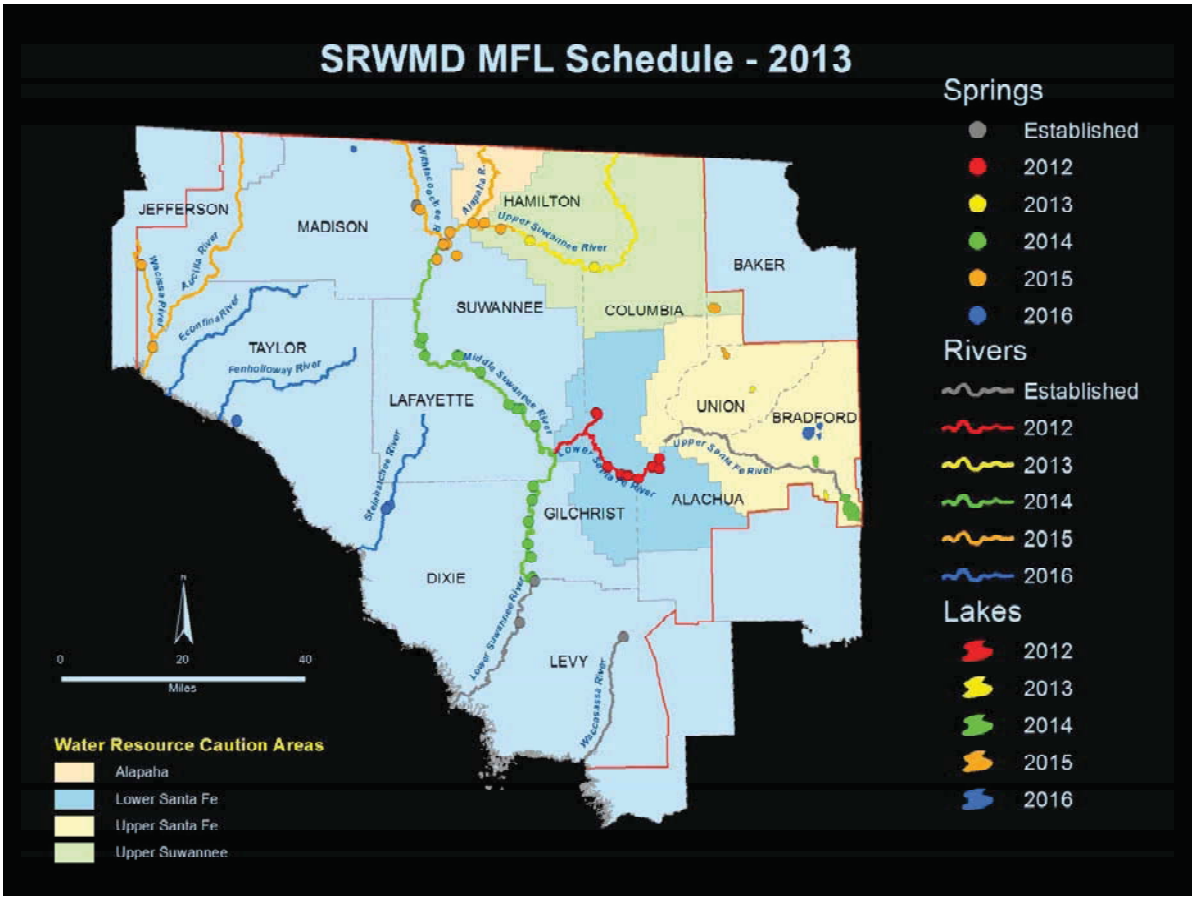
Establishing minimum flows and levels (MFLs) is a key and critical mechanism to ensure protection of our springs, rivers, lakes, and groundwater systems. MFLs determine sustainable flows or levels for the various water bodies.

MFLs help ensure that future demands for water will not cause significant harm to our water resources and related natural systems.

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.

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 pursuant to Chapter 62-40, Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.).

Figure 3
Minimum Flows and Levels Map



MINIMUM FLOWS AND LEVELS

The District's MFLs program is a science-based process. This process uses the best available information to determine the recommended MFLs.

The science supporting MFLs is subject to a peer review process initiated by the District prior to the Governing Board adopting MFLs in Chapter 40B-8, F.A.C.

MFLs are developed using available meteorological, hydrological, and ecological data. These data typically include an historical range of drought and flood conditions.

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 District has also identified priority water bodies that potentially are affected by withdrawals in an adjacent water management district.

The MFLs program provides technical support for water supply planning, the consumptive use permitting program (Chapter 40B-2, F.A.C.), and the environmental resource permitting (ERP) program (Chapter 40B-4, F.A.C.).

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.

The science established through setting MFLs has determined that water resources in the north and northeastern regions of the District are being adversely impacted.

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

The District is committed to continue to develop and establish MFLs for the remaining priority rivers, springs, and lakes. Committing to develop MFLs for priority rivers, springs, and lakes will mandate extraordinary measures by establish MFLs for the remaining priority rivers, springs, and lakes through 2016.

MFLs 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.

Data and modeling also indicate that groundwater withdrawals from outside the District's boundaries may be having an adverse impact to the water resources within the District. The District has entered into an Interagency Agreement with the St. Johns River Water Management District (SJRWMD) and the Florida Department of Environmental Protection to address the development of MFLs and the development of a joint regional water supply plan.

The headwaters of the Suwannee, Alapaha, Withlacoochee, and Aucilla rivers are located in Georgia. Also, groundwater recharge areas extend over much of North Florida, Georgia, and parts of South Carolina.

MINIMUM FLOWS AND LEVELS

The headwaters of the Suwannee, Alapaha, Withlacoochee, and Aucilla rivers are located in Georgia. Also, groundwater recharge areas extend over much of North Florida, Georgia, and parts of South Carolina.

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.

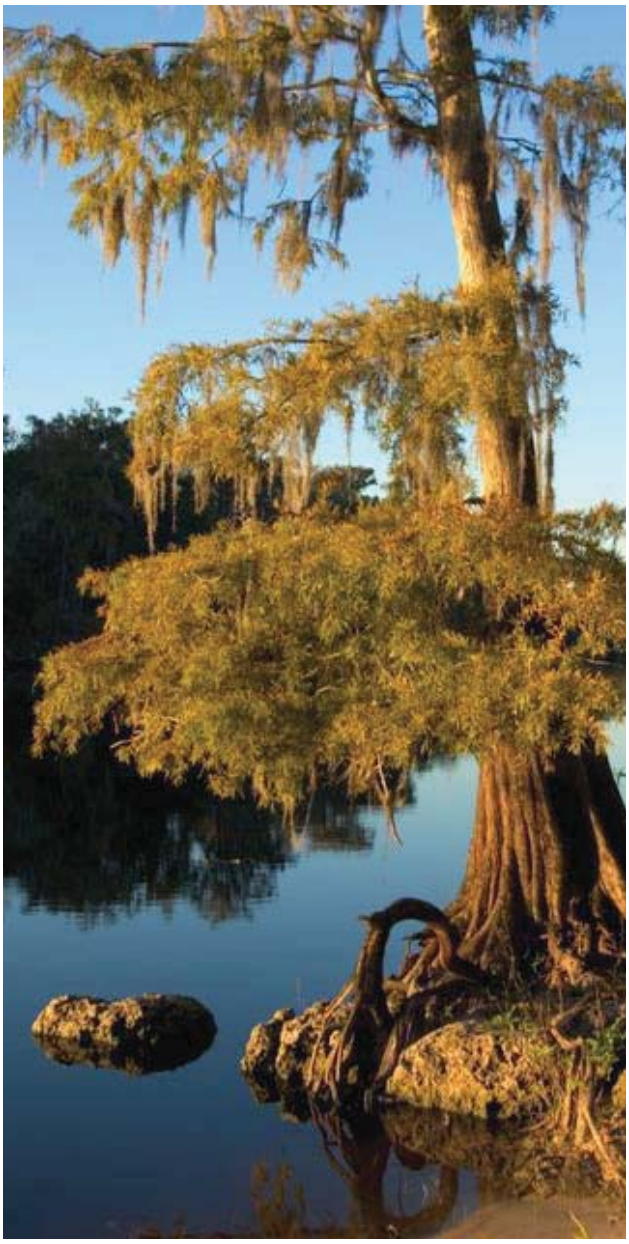
Thus, developing and implementing MFLs requires close coordination with Georgia and adjoining water management districts.

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.

Legislative funding assistance has provided the necessary fiscal resources for establishing MFLs, protecting springs and natural systems, and developing alternative water supplies.

The District is committed to continue to develop and establish MFLs for the remaining priority rivers, springs, and lakes by 2016.

State funding is essential for the District to develop and establish MFLs. The District's tax base does not support the funding needs of the program. Elimination of state funding for the District's MFLs program would require the District to take difficult steps to fund its MFLs program.



Program Funding

Funding sources include state appropriations and ad valorem taxes.

WATER QUALITY AND NATURAL SYSTEMS

STRATEGIC PRIORITY

HEARTLAND SPRINGS INITIATIVE

Goal: Ensure springs have adequate flow and good water quality to sustain healthy biological communities.

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

The District has the highest concentration of first magnitude springs in the United States and the highest concentration of springs in Florida 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 spring runs due to substantial groundwater inputs. Other rivers such as the Ichetucknee and Wacissa are primarily spring-fed year round.

This unique environmental condition truly makes the District the springs heartland of Florida. The Heartland Springs Initiative is a comprehensive, multi-faceted approach involving every aspect of the District's 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 the aquifer can't support sufficient flow of good quality water it becomes less likely our springs' biological communities will be healthy. In addition, spring health is also promoted when the harmful effects of invasive species and disturbance are minimized.

Springs provide a vast array of recreational opportunities. These recreational opportunities in turn are important economic drivers and create jobs for the region. Therefore, preserving the flows, water quality and biological health of our springs will best reflect our ultimate success in protecting the water resources of the region and the State.

Monitoring is a fundamental element of the District's Heartland Springs Initiative. Hydrologic, water quality and biological monitoring of water resources linked to springs provides the assessment tools available to gauge springs' health and the effectiveness of restoration efforts. Data are used to identify long-term trends and identify management challenges. The District monitors 30 priority springs to assess their condition and plans to increase its monitoring of key biological features.

Setting and achieving a high standard for protecting and managing our springs requires monitoring of their critical attributes. An important step is the establishment of minimum flows and levels (MFLs). Establishing 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. In addition, a MFL for the Lower Santa Fe River in anticipated in 2013 and will help protect this river whose baseflow is dominated by the contributions from many springs.

To protect and improve water quality the District will work with the Department of Environmental Protection in developing Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) to identify water quality impairment and then to develop Basin Management Action Plans (BMAPs) designed to restore water quality. These efforts by

HEARTLAND SPRINGS INITIATIVE

necessity will be done in cooperation and coordination 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. Effective springshed management depends on comprehensive partnerships for managing water quantity and quality. 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. Springshed identification is accomplished by a combination of groundwater elevation, water quality measurements and modeling. The District intends to increase its efforts in delineating springsheds and identifying activities responsible for excessive nutrient pollution.

This allows remediation and best management practices (BMPs) to be focused where they will provide the greatest benefit. Stormwater, water quality restoration, and reuse projects have been developed and implemented in priority springshed basins to reduce groundwater declines, protect or improve water quality, and offset existing groundwater withdrawals.

A model for springshed management is establishing and working via 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.

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 one 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.

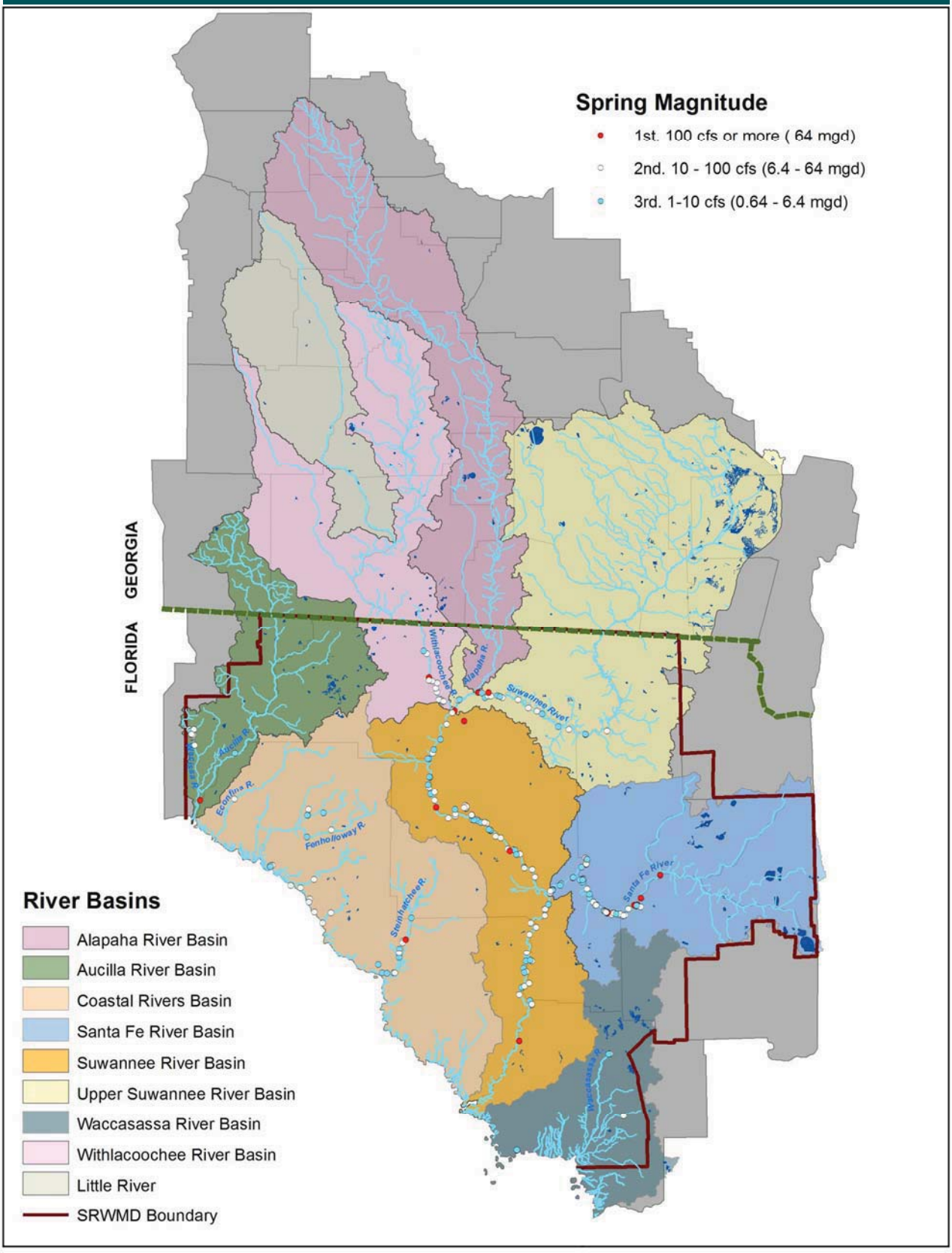
Land acquisition is another tool that the District uses to protect and preserve our springs. Benefits to springs associated with land acquisition and management include protection of high recharge areas, reduced nutrient loading in sensitive areas, resource based recreation and habitat preservation. One of the District's key criteria in all acquisition types is springs protection. Altogether, the District has acquired thousands of acres within various springsheds to protect springs.

The District's 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.

Program Funding

Funding sources include state appropriations, state grants, permit fees, and ad valorem taxes.

GENERAL SPRINGS AND RIVER BASINS MAP



NATURAL SYSTEMS

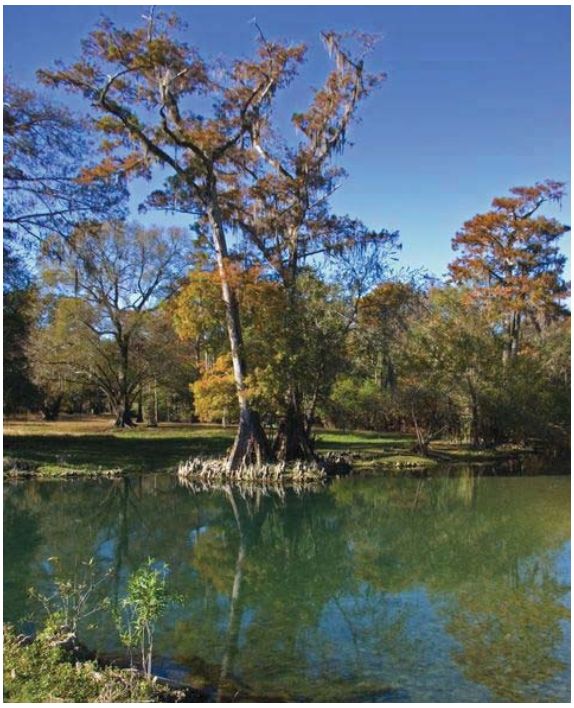
STRATEGIC PRIORITY

WATER MANAGEMENT LANDS

Goal: Manage land and real estate interests to provide non-structural flood control, to protect surface and groundwater quality, and to enhance water resource related natural systems.

The acquisition and management of real property interests encompass a set of tools to achieve the District's water resource objectives. The majority of these lands are located along rivers and streams, headwaters, and water recharge areas within the area. Purchasing these lands provides a host of benefits including:

- Preserving floodplain areas to maintain storage capacity, attenuate floodwaters, and mitigate flood risk,
- Preserving natural buffers along water bodies where adjacent uses have a high potential to degrade surface water quality,
- Preventing groundwater contamination by maintaining low intensity land uses,



- Preserving and/or restoring spring areas to improve inputs to surface and groundwater, and
- Preserving and/or restoring natural communities throughout the area to support or enhance populations of native species.

Under the Save Our Rivers, Preservation 2000, and Florida Forever programs, the District has acquired interests in over 300,000 acres. It currently holds fee title to 160,000 acres and conservation easements over an additional 125,000 acres.

The land acquisition program is strictly voluntary—all land acquisition projects are negotiated with willing sellers within the constraints of appraised market value. Lands available for sale are evaluated by District staff, reviewed with the Governing Board, and included in the District's land acquisition planning process.

Acquiring land for water management purposes is just the beginning of the District's commitment to resource protection. Caring for the public's investment is an ongoing responsibility. 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.

A primary role of the District's land management effort is to restore or enhance the natural systems that provide water resource benefits. This is done first by restoring the historic hydrologic regime. The District is reversing past drainage practices to rehydrate wetlands and store water on the landscape. This water can then recharge the aquifer or help to maintain stream flow during times of drought.

Next, District staff works to restore and maintain the natural plant communities on the property. Where past land uses have degraded wetlands, the District may plant wetland species or in some other way manage the mix of species occurring on the site.

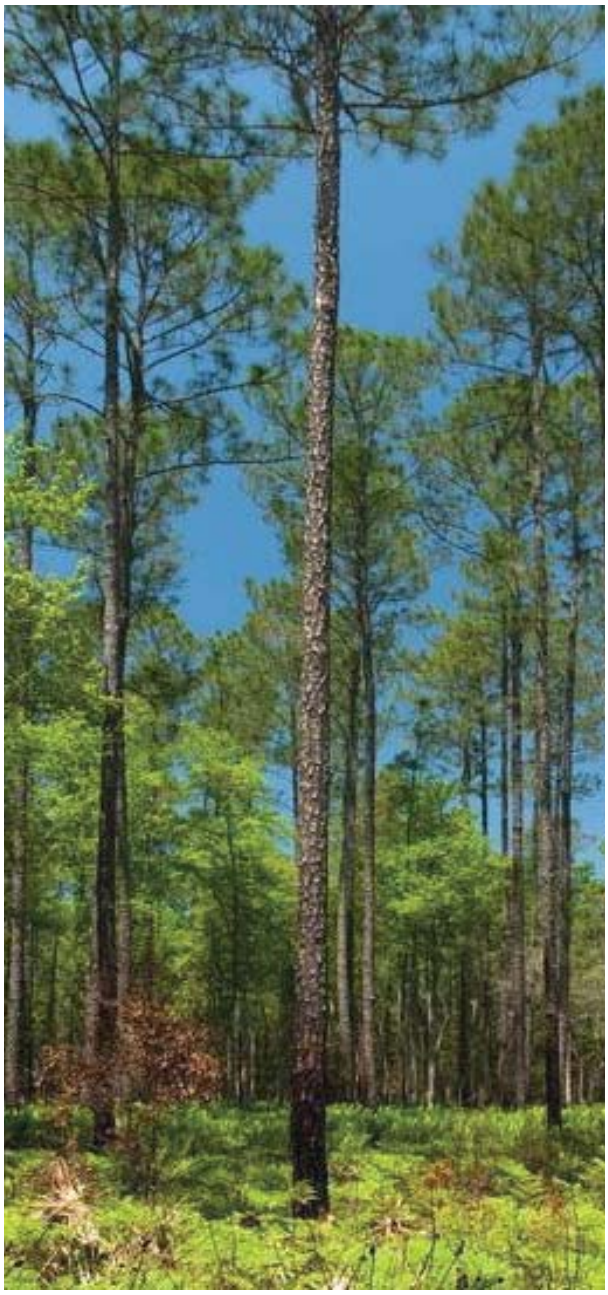
WATER MANAGEMENT LANDS

The District's timber management activities are aimed at restoring the multi-aged stands of pine on their appropriate sites. Since many natural communities, particularly those dominated by pine, are adapted to fire, the District makes extensive use of prescribed burning. All District operations follow best management practices to ensure that there are no offsite impacts.

Increasingly, all of Florida's natural areas are under threat from invasive exotic plants. These plants have the potential to displace native species and disrupt sensitive ecosystems. The District monitors and treats infestations in order to keep the invaders under control.

District lands are a valuable recreational resource for the region. Besides providing public access to the Suwannee and other rivers in the District, these lands offer opportunities for hunting, camping, and trail use. Recreational improvements on District lands are designed to improve the user experience without degrading the water resource benefits for which the land was acquired.

To maximize the effectiveness of the public's investment in water management lands, 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.



Program Funding

Funding sources include the Water Management Lands Trust Fund, Surplus Lands Sales, and Timber Sales.

FLOOD PROTECTION

STRATEGIC PRIORITY

NON-STRUCTURAL FLOOD PROTECTION

Goal: Enhance flood risk information to protect life and property against flood hazards.

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 Insurance 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. The District's webpage provides current FEMA floodplain elevations through the Flood Information Portal.

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 surface water 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 riverine 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.

Program Funding

Funding sources include ad valorem, permit fees, and federal grants.

2012 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Water Supply:

- Assisted City of Cedar Key in addressing saltwater intrusion.
- Assisted the Town of Greenville in rehabilitating a public supply well.
- Initiated the Santa Fe River Basin Irrigation Retrofit and Fertigation Program
- Initiated a joint Regional Water Supply Plan with St. Johns River Water Management District
- Continued the North Florida Regional Water Supply Partnership with the Department of Environmental Protection, Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, and the St. Johns River Water Management District.
- Continued water resource coordination with the State of Georgia
- Continued Project Planet and Water Conservation Hotel and Motel Program (CHAMP)
- Initiated development of the North Florida Southeast Georgia Regional Groundwater Flow Model
- Initiated an agricultural water use monitoring program
- Initiated consumptive use permitting consistency
- Initiated an Agricultural Team to assist growers with conservation
- Initiated aquifer replenishment feasibility projects.
- Retrofitted 42 agricultural irrigation systems offsetting an estimated 2,319,500 gallons per day of groundwater

Water Quality:

- Initiated an Agricultural cost-share partnership program
- Continued the Suwannee River Partnership
- Continued assistance to farmers for crop management tools for reducing fertilizer use and water consumption
- Initiated the Santa Fe River and Suwannee River basins Irrigation Retrofit and Fertigation Program
- Initiated the Suwannee River Basin Management Action Plan with the Florida Department of Environmental Protection
- Suwannee River Partnership initiated a poultry grower nutrient management plan

Natural Systems:

- Drafted the Lower Santa Fe and Ichetucknee River and associated springs MFL Technical Report
- Initiated the Lake Butler, Upper and Middle Suwannee River basins and associated springs MFLs
- Conducted prescribed burning on 7,312 acres
- Completed treatment of 248 acres of invasive species
- Continued modernization of data collection system

Flood Protection:

- Initiated the Risk Map discovery process for the Santa Fe River, Upper Suwannee River, Coastal Rivers, and Withlacoochee River basins
- Completed 340 square miles of Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) mapping
- Assisted local governments and the public during historical flooding associated with Tropical Storm Debby
- Completed Levy County Digital Flood Insurance Rate Map (DFIRM)

MILESTONES AND DELIVERABLES

STRATEGIC PRIORITY	PERFORMANCE MEASURE	MILESTONE	DELIVERABLE
Sustainable Water Supply	Water made available Percentage of demand met	Total amount of water available Quantity created	Regional Water Supply Plan / 2015
Water Conservation	Groundwater offsets Percent using Conserve Florida Gross per capita Number of irrigation retrofits	Amount conserved Per capita demand less than 150 gallons	Implemented Projects Per Capita Demand
Minimum Flows and Levels	Percent of Established MFL Priority List	Upper Suwannee Middle Suwannee Lower Santa Fe Withlacoochee River Alapaha River Wacissa Lake Butler	Number of water bodies meeting MFLs
Heartland Springs Initiative	Percent springs meeting MFLs Percent healthy springs	Percent springs ecologically healthy and providing recreational opportunities	100%
Water Management Lands	Managed cost per acre Percent of lands evaluated for surplus	Less than $10 per acre 100% evaluated	2013 Assessment Number of surplus parcels sold
Non-structural Flood Protection	Percent of Communi-ties with Updated Flood Hazard Maps	Bradford County Baker County Jefferson County	Communities with updated flood risk maps

STRATEGIC PLAN PRIORITY SUMMARY

Priorities	Responsibilities
Sustainable Water Supply	**Adequate water supply, resource development, natural system protection, regulatory compliance, water quality protection, local assistance and monitoring and analysis**
Water Conservation	**Implement retrofit water conservation program, regulatory strategies, agriculture conservation, residential conservation and assist communities**
Minimum Flows and Levels	**Establish and adopt MFLs on priority list and protect water resources from significant harm**
Heartland Springs Initiative	**Protect and preserve spring flows, restore water quality, recharge protection, springshed delineation and protection, evaluate biological health and monitoring and analysis**
Water Management Lands	**Protect groundwater and surface water sources, recharge areas, and water quality; provide floodwater storage and conveyance; and protect habitats.**
Non-Structural Flood Protection	**Monitoring and analysis, regulatory compliance, flood hazard mapping and data accessibility**

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

Water Supply Primary Goal: To ensure a safe and adequate source of water for all users

WS Objective 1: Increase available water supplies and maximize overall water use efficiency to meet identified existing and future needs.

Annual Measure	Fiscal Year 11-12	
District-wide, the estimated amount of water (mgd) made available through projects that the District has constructed or contributed funding to, excluding conservation projects.	MGD	
	400,000.00	
Uniform residential per capita water use (Public Supply) by District		
	109.53	
Percentage of domestic wastewater reused		
Quantity (mgd) of domestic reused wastewater	3,900,000.00	36.35%
Quantity (mgd) domestic wastewater produced	10,730,000.00	

WS Objective 2: To identify the efficiency of permit review and issuance and relative cost of permit processing.

Quarterly Measures	Quarter 1		Quarter 2		Quarter 3		Quarter 4		Annualized Performance	
For closed applications, the median time to process CUP by permit type and total.	Median		Median		Median		Median		Median	
Individually processed permits	0.00		0.00		44.00		30.00		37.00	
All authorizations combined	0.00		0.00		38.00		30.00		37.00	
For CUPs, cost to issue permit for all permit types	Number	Cost	Number	Cost	Number	Cost	Number	Cost	0.00	Cost
Total cost	$52,622.00	$1,384.79	$52,622.00	$891.90	$55,214.00	$777.66	$55,214.00	$2,509.73	$1.00	$0.01
Number of permits	38		59		71		22		190	
For CUP, In-House application to staff ratio for all	Number	Ratio	Number	Ratio	Number	Ratio	Number	Ratio	Number	Ratio
Total number of open applications	37	5.00	57	7.70	15	1.88	60	7.50	169	5.49
Number of staff for the permit area	7.40		7.40		8.00		8.00		30.80	

*Database was under development during Quarter 1 and Quarter 2.

WS Objective 3: To identify the efficiency of developing water resources and water supply.

Annual Measures	Fiscal Year 11-12	
Water Supply planning cost per capita.	Number	Cost
Water Supply Planning Cost	1,141,260.00	$3.57
FY2012 District Population	320,000.00	
Cost per million gallons a day for Water Resource Development.	Number	Cost
Water Resource Development Cost	0.00	0.00%
Quantity (mgd) produced	0.00	
Cost per million gallons a day for Water Supply Development	Number	Cost
Water Supply Development Cost	0.00	0.00%
Quantity (mgd) produced	0.00	

Water Quality Primary Goal: To achieve and maintain surface water quality standards

WQ Objective 1: Identify the efficiency of permit review, issuance and relative cost of permit processing.

Quarterly Measures	Quarter 1		Quarter 2		Quarter 3		Quarter 4		Annualized Performance	
For closed applications, the median time to process ERP by permit type and total.	Median		Median		Median		Median		Median	
Exemptions and noticed general permits	10.00		12.00		10.00		13.00		11.25	
Individually processed permits	23.00		20.00		17.00		40.00		25.00	
All authorizations combined	13.00		13.00		11.00		26.00		15.75	
For ERPs, cost to issue permit for all permit types	Number	Cost/Permit	Number	Cost/Permit	Number	Cost/Permit	Number	Cost/Permit	Number	Cost/Permit
Total cost	$174,414.76	$2,294.93	$174,414.76	$2,768.49	$68,617.38	$857.72	$68,617.38	$1,247.59	$486,064.28	$1,773.96
Number of permits	76		63		80		55		274	
For ERP, In-House Application to Staff Ratio for All Permit Types	Number	Ratio	Number	Ratio	Number	Ratio	Number	Ratio	Number	Ratio
Total number of open applications	76	8.44	50	5.56	33	9.43	13	3.71	172	6.88
Number of staff for the permit area	9.00		9.00		3.50		3.50		25.00	

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

Natural System Primary Goal: To restore the hydrology of natural systems and improve water quality of natural systems.

NS Objective 1: Maintain the integrity and functions of water resources and related natural systems

Annual Measures	Fiscal Year 11-12	
Number of MFLs and Reservations, by water body type, established annually (fiscal year) and cumulatively	Annual	Cumulative
Aquifer	0	0
Estuary	0	0
Lake	0	0
River	4	4
Spring	4	4
Wetland	0	0
Number and percentage of water bodies meeting their adopted MFLs	**Annual**	**Percent**
Number of water bodies meeting MFLs	7	87.50%
Number of water bodies with adopted MFLs	8	

NS Objective 2: Restore or improve degraded water resources and related natural systems to a naturally functioning condition.

Annual Measures	Fiscal Year 11-12	
For water bodies not meeting their adopted MFLs, the number and percentage of those water bodies with an adopted recovery or prevention strategy.	Annual	Percent
Number of water bodies with an adopted recovery or prevention strategy	0	0.00%
Number of water bodies supposed to have an adopted recovery or prevention strategy	1	

NS Objective 3: To evaluate district owned lands to ensure that lands owned are necessary for the protection and restoration of water resources

Quarterly Measures	Quarter 1		Quarter 2		Quarter 3		Quarter 4		Annualized Performance	
Number of acres and percentage of District lands evaluated for surplus.	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Fiscal Year 11-12
Number of acres evaluated for surplus	153,949.00	95.94%	2,698.00	1.68%	0.00	0.00%	670.00	0.42%	**157,317.00**	98.04%
Total acres of District lands held at the beginning of the fiscal year	160,463.00		160,463.00		160,463.00		160,463.00		**160,463.00**	
Number of acres and % of surplus lands sold, exchanged, or leased.	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Annualized Average
Number of acres of surplus lands sold, exchanged, or leased	408.00	89.08%	824.00	96.71%	132.00	49.25%	136.00	100.00%	**1,500.00**	87.51%
Total acres of land approved for sale, trade or lease by the Governing Board during the quarter	458.00		852.00		268.00		136.00		**1,714.00**	

NS Objective 4: To identify the efficiency and relative cost of restoration and land management activities

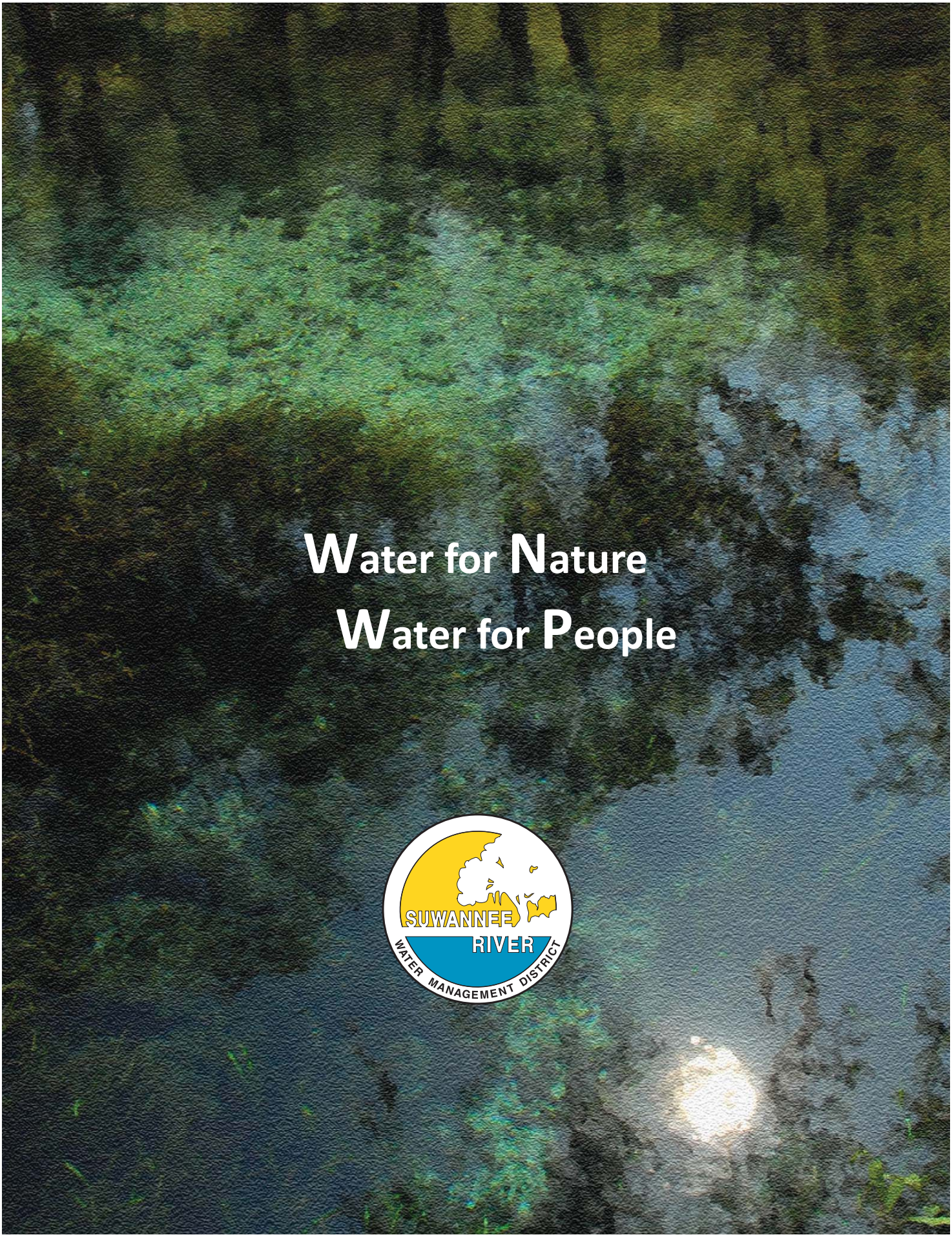
Quarterly Measures	Quarter 1		Quarter 2		Quarter 3		Quarter 4		Annualized Cost per Acre	
Cost/acre for lands managed by the District (not total).	Number	Cost/Acre	Number	Cost/Acre	Number	Cost/Acre	Number	Cost/Acre	Number	Fiscal Year 11-12
Dollars expended in land management where the District serves as the lead manager	$394,245.00	$2.54	$593,827.00	$3.82	$433,427.17	$2.79	$888,789.36	$5.72	**$2,310,288.53**	$3.72
Number of acres where the District serves as the lead manager	155,354.00		155,354.00		155,354.00		155,354.00		**621,416.00**	
Cost/acre prescribed fire.	Number	Cost/Acre	Number	Cost/Acre	Number	Cost/Acre	Number	Cost/Acre	Number	Annualized Average
Dollars expended for prescribed burning	$1,447.00	$2.12	$86,852.00	$29.60	$55,133.71	$34.44	$133,842.60	$98.27	**$277,275.31**	$42.15
Number of acres burned	682.00		2,934.00		1,601.00		1,362.00		**6,579.00**	
Cost/acre for invasive plant control.	Number	Cost/Acre	Number	Cost/Acre	Number	Cost/Acre	Number	Cost/Acre	Number	Annualized Average
Dollars expended controlling invasive plants	$150.00	$69.77	$0.00	$0.00	$551.24	$3.27	$34,165.17	$445.56	**$34,866.41**	$140.85
Number of acres treated	2.15		0.00		168.71		76.68		**247.54**	

Flood Control Primary Goal: Prevent or minimize loss of life and property from flood events

FC Objective 1: Minimize damage from flooding

Annual Measure	Annualized Average	
Percentage of Maintenance Activities Completed on Schedule	Number	Percent
Number of maintenance activities completed		
Number of maintenance activities planned		

Note/Comment: Not Applicable. The Suwannee River Water Management District does not own or operate flood control structures.


Water for Nature
Water for People
SUWANNEE
RIVER
WATER MANAGEMENT DISTRICT

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 attached table and figure provide the District's 2013 priority list and schedule for the establishment of minimum flows and levels (MFLs). The District Governing Board approved the MFL priority list and schedule on October 9, 2012.

Establishment of MFLs is a District strategic priority for the protection of our springs, rivers and lakes. For MFL's that are affected by cross-boundary withdrawals, the District is coordinating its work through the North Florida Regional Water Supply Partnership, the St. Johns River Water Management District, the Department, and the State of Georgia on regional concerns. Most recently, a coordination effort has been initiated with the Northwest Florida Water Management District for Minimum Flows and Levels work in potential cross-boundary areas.

SRWMD 2012 MFL Priority Listing for 2013

Magnitude	Basin		River Reach	Schedule
n/a	Santa Fe	CB*	Lower Santa Fe River	2012
n/a	Santa Fe	CB*	Ichetucknee	2012
n/a	Suwannee		Middle Suwannee River	2014
n/a	Suwannee	CB*	Upper Suwannee River	2013
n/a	Suwannee	CB*	Withlacoochee River	2015
n/a	Suwannee	CB*	Alapaha River	2015
n/a	Aucilla	CB*	Aucilla River	2015
n/a	Aucilla	CB*	Wacissa	2015
n/a	Coastal		Steinhatchee River	2016
n/a	Coastal		Econfina River	2016
n/a	Coastal		Fenholloway	2016
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	CB*	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
1	Suwannee		Lafayette Blue	2014
2	Suwannee		Allen Mill Pond	2014
2	Suwannee		Charles	2014
2	Suwannee	CB*	Anderson	2015
1	Suwannee	CB*	Falmouth	2015

(continued)

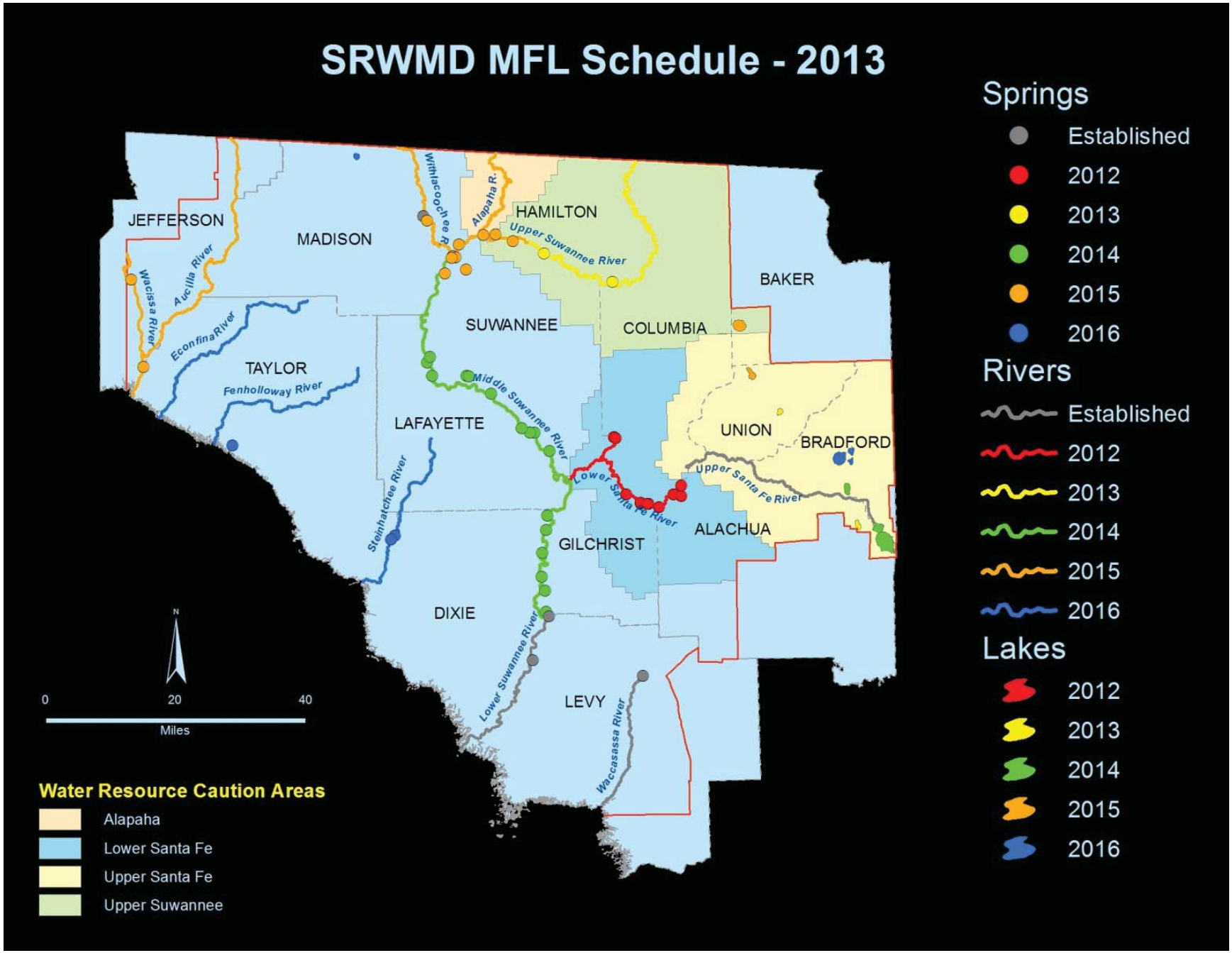
Magnitude	Basin		Spring System	Schedule
1	Suwannee	CB*	Lime Run Sink	2015
2	Suwannee	CB*	Lime	2015
2	Suwannee	CB*	SUW923973 (Stevenson)	2015
1	Suwannee	CB*	Alapaha Rise	2015
1	Suwannee	CB*	Holton Creek Rise	2015
2	Suwannee	CB*	SUW1017972 - Unnamed	2015
2	Suwannee	CB*	Suwannee	2013
2	Withlacoochee	CB*	Suwanacoochee	2015
2	Withlacoochee	CB*	Pot	2015
1	Aucilla	CB*	Nutall Rise	2015
1	Aucilla	CB*	Wacissa group	2015
2	Coastal		Big	2016
1	Coastal		Steinhatchee Rise	2016
2	Coastal		TAY76992 - Unnamed	2016
Magnitude	**Basin**		**Lakes**	**Schedule**
n/a	Santa Fe		Altho	2013
n/a	Santa Fe		Butler	2013
n/a	Santa Fe		Ocean Pond	2015
n/a	Santa Fe		Crosby	2016
n/a	Santa Fe		Hampton	2014
n/a	Santa Fe		Palestine	2015
n/a	Santa Fe		Sampson	2016
n/a	Santa Fe		Santa Fe	2014
n/a	Withlacoochee		Cherry	2016
n/a	Santa Fe		Rowell	2016

Effective Date: November 15, 2012

Notes on Lake Changes:
1. Sampson-Crosby-Rowell group is scheduled for FEMA work; schedule still developing.
2. Cherry is not in a Water Resource Caution Area, thus it's priority has shifted.

Notes on Rivers (and associated springs):
1. Waccissa is tied to Aucilla and cross border interactions with NWFWMD.
2. The lower Santa Fe River is scheduled for completion by the end of 2012 and is therefore still on the list; the date has not changed.

*Water bodies with the potential for cross-boundary MFLs are indicated with "CB"


SRWMD MFL Schedule - 2013
JEFFERSON
MADISON
HAMILTON
BAKER
SUWANNEE
COLUMBIA
TAYLOR
LAFAYETTE
UNION
BRADFORD
ALACHUA
GILCHRIST
DIXIE
LEVY
Withlacoochee R.
Alapaha R.
Upper Suwannee River
Aucilla River
Wacissa River
Econfina River
Fenholloway River
Middle Suwannee River
Lower Santa Fe River
Upper Santa Fe River
Steinhatchee River
Lower Suwannee River
Waccasassa River
N
0
20
40
Miles
Water Resource Caution Areas
Alapaha
Lower Santa Fe
Upper Santa Fe
Upper Suwannee
Springs
Established
2012
2013
2014
2015
2016
Rivers
Established
2012
2013
2014
2015
2016
Lakes
2012
2013
2014
2015
2016

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 2012-2013 through 2016-2017. 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. Approximately 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 125,000 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 Preliminary Budget and Tentative Budget Report provide the proposed revenues and expenditures for each fiscal year.
- The Annual 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.

SUWANNEE RIVER WATER MANAGEMENT DISTRICT

FIVE-YEAR CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS PLAN

FISCAL YEAR 2012-2013 THROUGH FISCAL YEAR 2016-2017

2.0 ACQUISITION, RESTORATION AND PUBLIC WORKS

2.1 LAND ACQUISITION

REVENUES	FY12-13	FY13-14	FY14-15	FY15-16	FY16-17
Fund Balance	1,250,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	-
Total	1,250,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	-

EXPENDITURES	FY12-13	FY13-14	FY14-15	FY15-16	FY16-17
Land Acquisition	1,250,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	-
Total	1,250,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	-

2.2.1 WATER RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

REVENUES	FY12-13	FY13-14	FY14-15	FY15-16	FY16-17
State Appropriations	-	348,000	348,000	348,000	348,000
Fund Balance		174,000	174,000	174,000	174,000
Total	-	522,000	522,000	522,000	522,000

EXPENDITURES	FY12-13	FY13-14	FY14-15	FY15-16	FY16-17
Aquifer Recharge	-	174,000	174,000	174,000	174,000
Dispersed Water Storage	-	174,000	174,000	174,000	174,000
Offline Water Storage		174,000	174,000	174,000	174,000
Total	-	522,000	522,000	522,000	522,000

2.3 SURFACE WATER PROJECTS

REVENUES	FY12-13	FY13-14	FY14-15	FY15-16	FY16-17
State Appropriations		320,000	320,000	320,000	320,000
Total	-	320,000	320,000	320,000	320,000

EXPENDITURES	FY12-13	FY13-14	FY14-15	FY15-16	FY16-17
Springs Restoration	-	140,000	140,000	140,000	140,000
Hydrologic and Water Quality Improvements	-	180,000	180,000	180,000	180,000
Total	-	320,000	320,000	320,000	320,000

2.4 OTHER COOPERATIVE PROJECTS

REVENUES	FY12-13	FY13-14	FY14-15	FY15-16	FY16-17
State Appropriations	-	363,000			
Total	-	363,000			

EXPENDITURES	FY12-13	FY13-14	FY14-15	FY15-16	FY16-17
Alligator Creek Restoration Construction Drawings	-	48,000			
Alligator Creek Restoration Construction	-	315,000			
Total	-	363,000	-	-	

3.0 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF LANDS AND WORKS

3.1 LAND MANAGEMENT

REVENUES	FY12-13	FY13-14	FY14-15	FY15-16	FY16-17
State Appropriations	350,000	319,000	259,000	259,000	259,000
Total	350,000	319,000	259,000	259,000	259,000

EXPENDITURES	FY12-13	FY13-14	FY14-15	FY15-16	FY16-17
Public Recreation Facilities	16,500	16,000	16,000	16,000	16,000
Reforestation	188,500	100,000	40,000	40,000	40,000
Road Construction and Maintenance	145,000	203,000	203,000	203,000	203,000
Total	350,000	319,000	259,000	259,000	259,000

3.3 FACILITIES

REVENUES	FY12-13	FY13-14	FY14-15	FY15-16	FY16-17
Fund Balance	-	34,000	234,000	34,000	74,000
State Appropriation		100,000	150,000		
Total	-	134,000	384,000	34,000	74,000

EXPENDITURES	FY12-13	FY13-14	FY14-15	FY15-16	FY16-17
Land Facilities	-	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000
Field Supplies	-	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
District-wide HVAC Units Phased Replacement	-	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
District-wide Carpet Replacement	-				40,000
District-wide Parking Lot Repair and Resurfacing	-		200,000		
District-wide Backup Generator for Business Continuity	-	100,000			
Headquarters Flood Mitigation/Aquifer Recharge Project	-		150,000		
Total	-	134,000	384,000	34,000	74,000

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 Florida Forever Work Plan 2013.

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: Florida Forever Work Plan 2013, Five Year Strategic Plan 2013, FY 2013 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 FY2013 to be $156,800 and include legal services, surveying, appraisals, environmental audits, title insurance, and baseline surveys. A total of $1,250,000 is available for land acquisition for Fiscal Year 2013.

Anticipated Additional Operating Costs/Initial (includes salaries, benefits, equipment, furniture, expenses): Approximately $374,034 for FY2013.

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 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: Five Year Strategic Plan 2013, FY 2013 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.

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: Florida Forever Work Plan 2013, Five Year Strategic Plan 2013, FY 2013 District 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): $350,000 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.

Alternative Water Supply Report

ALTERNATIVE WATER SUPPLY REPORT

2012

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 striven to continue alternative water supply and conservation efforts.

Alternative Water Supply and Water Conservation Projects:

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 for both alternative water supply and water conservation projects 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 alternative water supply and water conservation projects completed during 2012 are as follows:

Fanning Springs
In November 2011 the District Governing Board authorized the Executive Director to enter into an Interlocal Agreement with the City of Fanning Springs to provide cost-share funding of $400,000 so the City could provide up to 500,000 gallons per day reclaimed water to offset existing agricultural groundwater withdrawals.

Water Conservation Projects:

In 2012 the Governing Board authorized $1,500,000 for projects that enhance or address the District's water supply. The District obligated $512,575 for the first round of the District-wide Agriculture Cost-Share program in December 2012. The first round of projects is anticipated to save approximately 567 million gallons of groundwater annually.

In December 2012 the District (in partnership with DEP) obligated funding towards irrigation retrofits and fertigation within areas with an existing or pending Basin Management Action Plan. These funds are anticipated to reduce 680,000 pounds of nitrogen from the basin annually and save about 736 million gallons of groundwater annually.

Also in 2012 the Governing Board authorized $1,500,000 for local government projects known as the Regional Initiative Valuing Environmental Resources (RIVER) Program that enhance or address the District's water supply, water quality, flood protection and/or natural systems responsibilities District wide. Projects are currently under evaluation.

Future Conservation Projects:

The District has approximately $950,000 remaining for the District-wide Agriculture Cost-Share program. The next three rounds of projects are anticipated to save approximately 1,050 million gallons of water annually.

In partnership with DEP, the District has about $672,000 that will go towards irrigation retrofits and fertigation within the Santa Fe Basin. These funds are anticipated to reduce 690,000 pounds of nitrogen from the basin annually and save about 750 million gallons of water annually.

At the October 9, 2012 Governing Board meeting, the Governing Board authorized $1,500,000 for projects that enhance or address the District's water supply, water quality, flood protection and/or natural systems responsibilities District wide.

Water Resource Development Work Program

Five-Year
Water Resource Development
Work Program

Pursuant to Section 373.536(6)(a)4, Florida Statutes, the five 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 existing sources of water (primarily fresh groundwater) may not be sufficient within the 20-year planning period (2010 to 2030) to meet reasonable and beneficial uses of water while maintaining the natural systems. The 2010 Water Supply Assessment identified four water supply planning regions (WSPRs) within the District where groundwater supplies may not be adequate to meet projected demands. The District's Governing Board subsequently designated the following four WSPRs as Water Resource Caution Areas (WRCAs) at the October 2011 Governing Board meeting:

- 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, alternative water supply projects, and water resource development 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 four WRCAs within the Suwannee River Water Management District (identified above) as well as the nine northernmost counties in the St. Johns River Water Management District. Once completed, the District-wide water supply assessment and subsequent water supply plans will be re-evaluated every five years or sooner if needed.

Florida Forever
Water Management District Work Plan

Florida Forever Work Plan 2013 Annual Update

Suwannee River Water Management District
APPROVED 2/12/2013

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Chairman
Chiefland, Florida

Alphonas Alexander
Vice Chairman
Madison, Florida

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Lake City, Florida

Ann B. Shortelle, Ph. D.
Executive Director

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INTRODUCTION

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 11 years of land preservation for water-related missions at the Suwannee River Water Management District (SRWMD or District) using Florida Forever funding. This has culminated in the fee purchase of 43,781 acres and 24,938 acres of conservation easements. Florida Forever funding has also been used for completion of two water resource development projects and four restoration projects.

This update is organized into two sections; (1) Land Acquisition, and (2) Restoration and Water Resource Development. Summaries of lands purchased, surplus land and land management activities are included as well as expenditure information for Florida Forever and Water Management Lands Trust funds on District lands.

Since inception of Florida Forever, the District has expended $67.5 million for land acquisition and $0.52 million for restoration and $0.42 million for water resource development.

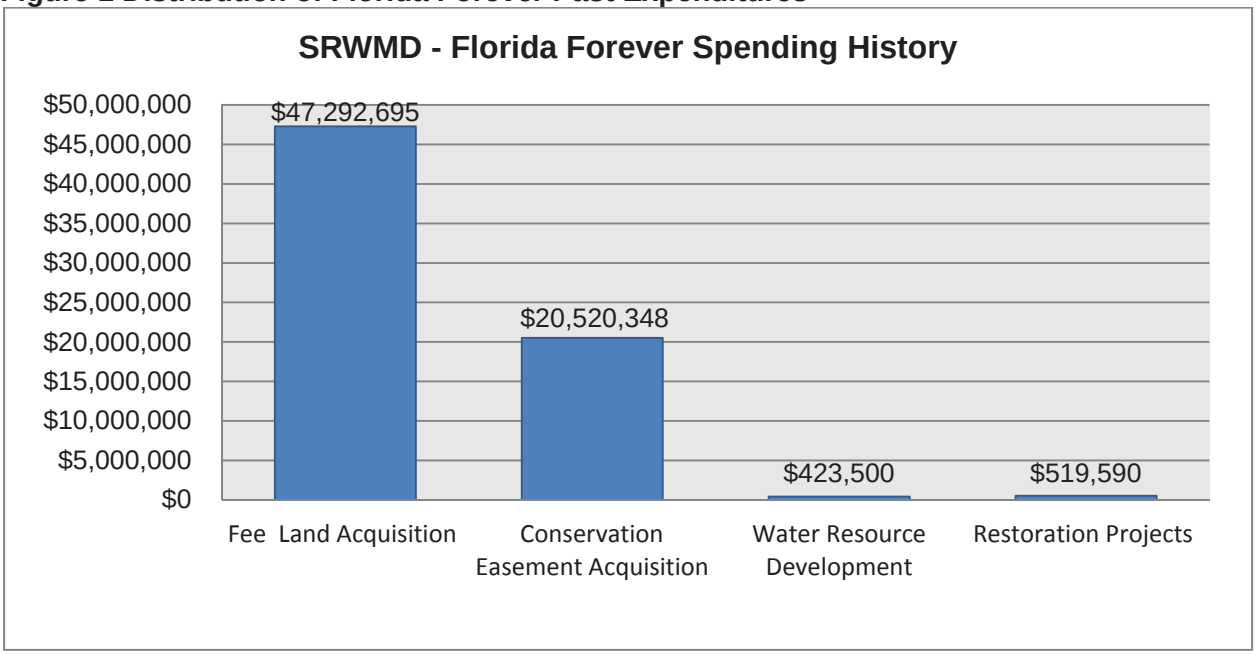
In order to further the goals of the Florida Forever Act, Section 373.199, F.S., the District initially developed a work plan to address the most pressing water resource needs in this region. This update presents projects eligible for funding under the Florida Forever Act and reports on progress and changes made since the initial plan. Section 373.036 (7), F.S, requires this annual update be presented as a separate chapter in the Consolidated Annual Report. 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. Figure 1 depicts the distribution of all Florida Forever expenditures to date.

The emphasis of Florida Forever during the upcoming two years will be on water resource development and restoration projects. To meet the water supply challenges for this region, the District intends to use up to $2,083,000 of prior years' unspent appropriated balance during Fiscal Year 2013 through Fiscal Year 2015 planning period towards aquifer recharge, dispersed water storage, and restoration projects. Table 1 illustrates actual and projected Florida Forever expenditures.

Table 1 Actual and Projected Florida Forever Expenditure

Fiscal Year	Fee Acquisition Expenditures	Fee Acres Acquired	Conservation Easement Expenditures	Conservation Easement Acres Acquired	Water Resource Development	Restoration
Actual	-	-	-	-	-	-
2000-2001	-	-	-	-	-	-
2001-2002	$ 4,117,869	30,477	$ 5,643,127	12,960	-	-
2002-2003	$ 1,158,661	564	$ 3,382,632	5,026	-	-
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	4246	-	-	-	-
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	-
2011-2012	-	-	$ 250,710	167	-	-
TOTAL	**$ 47,292,695**	**43,781**	**$ 20,520,348**	**24,938**	**$ 423,500**	**$ 519,590**
Projected						
2012-2015	-	-	-	-	$ 1,500,000	$ 583,000

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 2011-2012 reporting period are examples of natural resource projects that individually satisfy Florida Forever Goals & Measures found in F.S. 259.105 (4) as shown below:

Table 2 Completed Acquisitions - Florida Forever Goals and Measures

Seller	Performance Measure	Tract	Conservation Area	County	Acres	Price	Date
Layman Law Firm	A1-2 C 6-8	Walker Springs Conservation Easement	Lower Aucilla	Jefferson	167	$250,710	12/30/2011

POTENTIAL FLORIDA FOREVER ACQUISITION PROJECT AREAS

Project Design and Selection Criteria

Due to limited availability, the District will use Florida Forever funds for land acquisition during the upcoming year on an as needed opportunity basis.

The Save Our Rivers, Preservation 2000 and Florida Forever programs have set apart a wealth of riverine and other water resource lands within the District. In all, over 300,000 acres and 384 miles of river corridor lands protect 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.

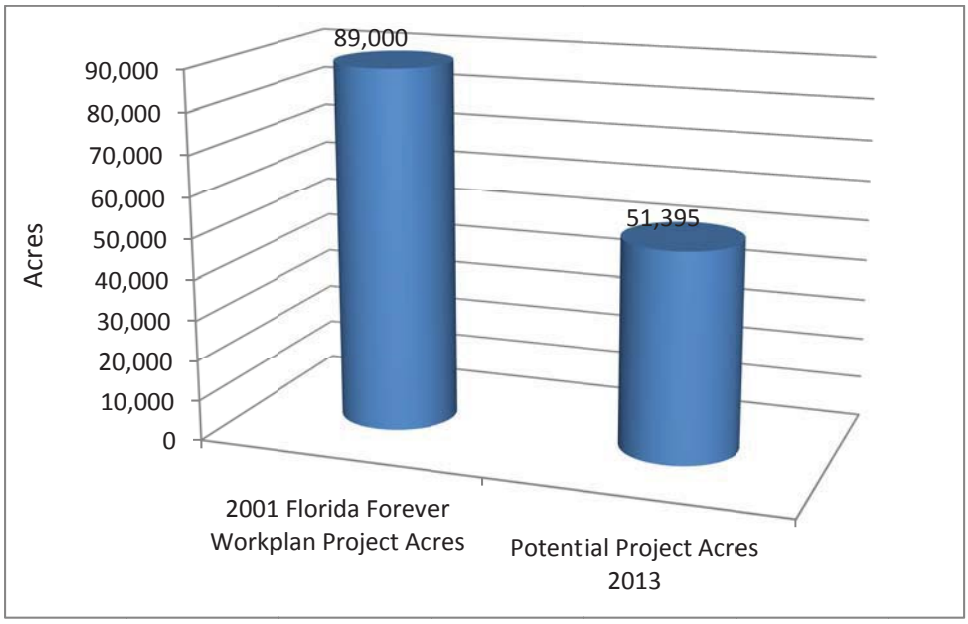
Four major water resource themes were developed in the water resources protection model:

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

Criteria enhancements are underway in 2013 to modify the water resources protection model. Aquifer vulnerability will be remodeled to better target the groundwater protection aspect of land purchases.

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. To date the selection by resource criteria has resulted in 51,000 acres of potential fee or less than fee purchases in ten watersheds.

Figure 2 Florida Forever Potential Acquisition Project Acres



The District does not propose any changes to the potential acquisition projects area map for FY 2013. The Florida Forever Work Plan 2013 Projects map is illustrated in Appendix C.

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	14	118	61	6,506
Coastal Creeks	1,282	0	32,134	0	0	0	0
Econfina	8,490	40	0	0	70	40	2,153
Fenholloway	0	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	0
Withlacoochee	7,264	20	0	0	48	20	8,562
Floodplain Lots[(3)]	889	14	0	0	0	14	0
Total	186,453	347	162,860	37	1,008	384	51,395

LAND ACQUISITION PROGRAM STRATEGIES

Any future land acquisition is dependent on Florida Forever funding or the proceeds from the sale of surplus lands. With available funding the District will make use of the following strategies:

- Protect the 100-year floodplain and freshwater spring systems of the District's major river systems in this region.
- 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. 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
- Availability of funds

LAND ACQUISITION PRIORITY PROJECTS

The projects listed below were considered and approved for detailed assessment by the Governing Board in 2012. These transactions will be closed as expeditiously as possible using funds previous appropriated.

Table 4 Priority Projects for FY 12/13 Funding

Seller	Project	County	Acres
George and Sharon Nyman	Suwannee River Oaks	Gilchrist	305
Bridges/Azure Properties	McAlpin Landing	Hamilton	200

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

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 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 5)

Table 5 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
Ellaville	670	Madison	12/1998	WMLTF	10/12/2012
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
Cabbage Grove	30	Taylor	2/1996	P2000	3/13/2012
Perry Sprayfield	248	Taylor	9/2001	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 6 Disposition of Surplus Lands

Surplus Parcels	Acres	County	Disposition Date	Transaction	Proceeds
Chiefland Wellfield	9	Levy	10/11/2011	Conveyed to Local Government	$0.00
Cross City Wellfield	67	Dixie	10/11/2011	Conveyed to Local Government	$0.00
Cross City Sprayfield	443	Dixie	1/12/2011	Conveyed to Local Government	$0.00
Westwood West Surplus.	316	Madison	4/8/2011	Sold	$636,777.00
Poe Springs	37	Alachua	10/11/2011	Conveyed to Local Government	$0.00
Suwannee Sprayfield	285	Dixie	10/11/2011	Conveyed to Local Government	$0.00
Otter Springs Access Easement	4	Gilchrist	10/17/2011	Conveyed to Local Government	$0.00
Bay Creek South	46	Columbia	3/16/2012	Sold	$91,940.00
USDA F.S. Sandlin Bay	712	Columbia	3/22/2012	Sold	$498,092.00
Withlacoochee Quail Farm	65	Madison	3/29/2012	Sold	$142,524.80
Brantly Exchange	3	Suwannee	6/15/2012	Exchange	$0.00
Taylor Coastal Wellfield	44	Taylor	6/15/2012	Conveyed to Local Government	$0.00
Black Tract Surplus	50	Madison	6/19/2012	Sold	$88,907.00
Wolf Creek Surplus	32	Jefferson	7/6/2012	Sold	$63,340.00
Adams South Surplus	61	Lafayette	8/3/2012	Sold	$85,540.00
Owens Spring Surplus	76	Lafayette	8/3/2012	Sold	$136,368.00
Total	2,195.36				$1,743,488.80

RESTORATION AND WATER RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

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 $2,083,454 that remains available from previous years' Florida Forever appropriations to fund various restoration projects during FY 2013.

WATER RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

Upper Floridan Aquifer Recharge Concepts

The District is in the process of developing Upper Floridan Aquifer Recharge Concepts in conjunction with St. Johns Water Management District. The feasibility analysis includes the viability of taking a portion of high flows from the Upper Suwannee River and recharging the upper Floridan Aquifer. Part of these conceptual aquifer recharge projects include discussion with PCS concerning the modification of reclaimed mine areas into recharge areas. Funding is required to take these concepts to design and construction.

North Florida Aquifer Replenishment Initiative

The District is participating with St. Johns Water Management District in the North Florida Aquifer Replenishment Initiative. This initiative will benefit the groundwater resources within both districts.

Other conceptual aquifer recharge projects could include conversion of the City of Lake City sprayfield into an aquifer recharge project. The cost estimate for fiscal year 2014 is $150,000 to $200,000.

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. Project components consist constructing a storage facility and installing transmission lines. Estimated project cost is $4,000,000 to $5,000,000. Funding is not being proposed for fiscal year 2013.

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. The project will consist of storage and transmission lines. Estimated project cost is $3,000,000 to $4,000,000. No funding is proposed for fiscal year 2013 for this project.

Coastal River Basin – Steinhatchee Rise Dispersed Water Storage, Dixie County

Several decades ago, industrial land owners excavated ditches to drain the land for pine tree production. While draining the land may have increased pine production, it had several detrimental impacts to the environment including:

- Adverse impact to the fishery resources due to an increase in freshwater discharge to the estuary;
- Increased risk of downstream flooding due to an increase in peak stormwater discharge; and

- Loss of natural wetland systems and reduced aquifer discharge due to lowering the water table and shortening the wetland hydro period.

The District proposes to mitigate these effects by installing ditch blocks and low water crossings on District lands. These structures will allow water to overflow ditch banks and disperse over approximately 50 acres of wetlands. The budget for fiscal year 2013 is $60,000.

Coastal River Basin – Mallory Swamp, Lafayette County

Similar to the Steinhatchee Dispersed Water Storage project discussed above, the District proposes to identify locations within Mallory Swamp to implement similar dispersed water storage projects. The budget for fiscal year 2013 is $25,000 and $174,000 for fiscal year 2014.

Santa Fe River Basin-Aquifer Recharge/Flood Mitigation, Bradford County

The District is participating with the St. Johns River Water Management District, the City of Starke and Bradford County to address aquifer recharge and flood mitigation projects. This project will benefit the water resources in the Upper and Lower Santa Fe River Basins. The budget for this project is estimated to range from $250,000 to $1,000,000 depending on evaluation of the potential options.

The purpose of the project is to capture and store high flows in the Upper Santa Fe River Basin and subsequently using the water to recharge the aquifer and/or the surface water system to support the proposed Lower Santa Fe River Minimum Flow and Levels.

RESTORATION

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 $363,000 to implement a restoration project on Alligator Creek. Funding is not being proposed for Fiscal Year 2013. Upon completion of a detailed FEMA study in fiscal year 2013, the District proposed to begin construction in fiscal year 2014.

Middle Suwannee River Basin – Otter Springs, Gilchrist County

Otter Springs is a second magnitude spring and is the cornerstone recreational feature of the Otter Springs Park and Campground. The park is owned by the District and managed by Gilchrist County through a cooperating management agreement. Years of public use has taken its toll on the spring. Sediment from erosion has almost closed the main spring vent and is significantly reducing flow. Because of the decreased flow, the brown algae are able to attach to the substrate and choke out the other native species. The District plans to restore the spring by dredging the spring vent and stabilizing the shoreline. The budget is $50,000 for fiscal year 2013 and $150,000 for fiscal year 2014. Additional funding may be required.

Table 7 Potential Restoration and Water Resource Development Projects

PROJECT TYPE	PROJECT NAME	COST RANGE ESTIMATE
Water Resource Development	Aquifer Recharge Replenishment Initiative	$150,000 to $200,000
Water Resource Development	Aquifer Recharge Concepts	$500,000 to $5,000,000
Restoration	Edwards Bottomlands	$363,000
Water Resource Development	High Springs	$4,000,000 - $5,000,000
Water Resource Development	Newberry	$3,000,000 - $4,000,000
Restoration	Otter Springs	$50,000 - $200,000
Water Resource Development	Steinhatchee Rise Dispersed Water Storage	$60,000
Water Resource Development	Mallory Swamp Dispersed Water Storage	$174,000
Water Resource Development	Santa Fe River Basin Aquifer Recharge/Flood Mitigation Project	$250,000 to $1,000,000

Appendix 1 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 CE	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
Moore, Madeline	Moore CE	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
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	Devil's Elbow Addition	Stuart's Landing	Lafayette	Fee	1	$12,000	6/30/2006
R. O. Ranch Inc. and Schulte, Frank E. & Olive	R. O. Ranch	Upper Steinhatchee	Lafayette	Fee	2,485	$6,500,000	7/27/2006
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 CE	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 CE	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
Ragans, Hoyt & Betty Jo	Ragans CE	Middle Aucilla	Madison	Conservation Easement	586	$748,614	12/28/2007
Ragans, Hoyt & Betty Jo	Ragans CE	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 LLC	Aucilla Corridor Addn	Upper Aucilla	Madison	Fee	172	$429,916	5/12/2009
Madison/Taylor Timberlands LLC	Aucilla Corridor Addn	Upper Aucilla	Jefferson	Fee	1,056	$2,619,484	5/12/2009
Wooten, Albert W. Jr. & Jessie	Lower Alapaha Addn	Lower Alapaha	Hamilton	Fee	63	$380,000	7/1/2009
Champion, Roger & Donna	Mount Gilead CE	Middle Aucilla	Madison	Conservation Easement	181	$361,940	8/19/2009
Feagle, Ronald A. & Dorothy	Bonnet Lake CE	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 CE	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
Layman Law Firm, P.I.	Walker Springs CE	Middle Aucilla	Jefferson	Conservation Easement	68,552	$67,562,333	
N.G. Wade Investment Company	Gilchrist Regional Wellfield	Wannee	Gilchrist	Fee	106	$395,000	8/12/2010
Suwannee River Development LLC	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, Kelby, Miles	Andrews Cedar Key	Lower Waccasassa	Levy	Fee	390	$1,949,738	9/1/2011
Total					68,719	$67,813,043	

APPENDIX B SUWANNEE RIVER WATER MANAGEMENT DISTRICT
LAND MANAGEMENT REPORT
Fiscal Year 2010-11

Management of District lands continues to provide high levels of resource protection and exceptional resource based recreation.

- Over 1,200 acres of lands were reforested with pine seedlings.
- Pine harvests occurred on over 1,000 acres with the total value closely equaling regional prices.
- The total number of acres that were prescribed burn decreased, but the percentage of lands that are within the acceptable return interval increased 4 percentage points.
- The total acreage of non-native, invasive weeds on District lands decreased by 191 acres.
- The District partnered with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to restore native groundcovers on 145 acres.

I. RESOURCE PROTECTION

Goal – to protect, enhance and/or restore natural, archaeological, and historical resources on lands owned by the District.

Resource Management

District staff plans and oversees land management operations in order to achieve Desired Future Conditions (DFC) in a manner that will protect and/or enhance natural resources.

Summary of mechanical operations during fiscal year 2010-11

Management Action	Management Objective	Acres
Whole Tree Chipping	Hardwood removal	224.7
Roller Chopping	Reforestation, Site Prep	1,578.6
	Shrub Mgt.	569.9
Dozer ops	Reforestation, Planting	1,244.1
Skidder ops	Timber Harvest	1,095.8

Whole tree chipping operations

Tract	Acres
Steinhatchee Falls	66.1
Swift Creek	97.5
Withlacoochee Quail Farms	61.1

Pine reforestation during fiscal year 2010-11

Pine Seedling	Natural Communities Planted	Tract	Acres	Survival Seedlings/acre
Bare Root Slash	Mesic & wet flatwoods	Lake City WF	216.2	538.0
		Mallory Swamp	405.1	448.9
Container Longleaf	Sandhill	47 Bridge	67.9	261.6
	Mesic flatwoods	Cabbage Creek	259.8	196.1
	Mesic flatwoods & sandl	Jennings Bluff	22.7	125.0
	Mesic flatwoods	Mallory Swamp	64.6	365.4
	Mesic flatwoods	Seven Bridges	97.4	337.5
	Mesic flatwoods	Steinhatchee Ris	26.3	540.0

At the Cabbage Grove Tract, 100 flowering crabapple seedlings were hand planted to mitigate for damage to existing crabapples during previous land management operations in 2010.

Timber Harvest

The District harvests timber resources to promote forest health and achieve DFCs. During the 2011 fiscal year, 1,096 acres of pine timber were harvested on seven tracts. The majority of these harvests were 3rd, 4th, or 5th row thinning; 110 acres were clearcut. The pine plantation thins retained basal areas between 38 and 50 ft^2/acre; this is within the DFC parameter range of 1st and 2nd Thinning Target Forest Structure indicated for those natural communities.

Chemical Application

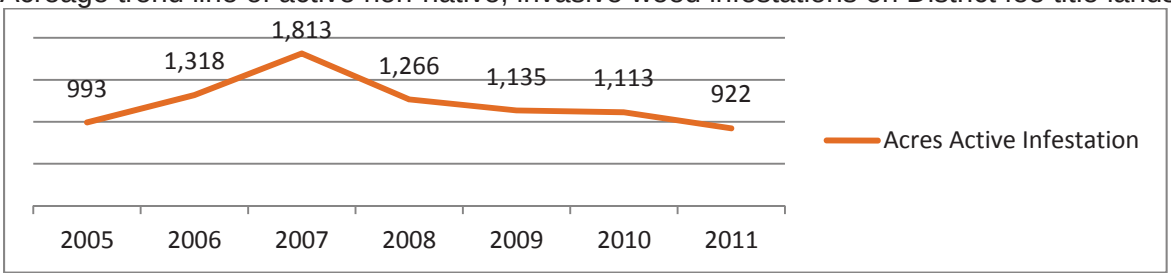
Chemical herbicides are applied to meet the resource protection goals of the DLMP and drive the natural community towards the DFC. Objectives to meet this goal include chemical site prep; pine release; non-native, invasive weed control; and natural community management.

- Chemical Site Prep
  - Aerial Broadcast – An aerial application of Chopper Gen 2 and Element 4 (rates 3.75% and 1.25%, respectively) was applied on 123 acres of District lands during December 2010.
  - Hand Crew Application – On the Jones Mill Creek and Steinhatchee Falls Tracts the contractor was instructed to treat trees and shrubs that met specific criteria, for example volunteer cherry and sweetgum trees while leaving all turkey oak. On the Withlacoochee Quail Farms Tract, a total of 297 acres were treated by hand with Element 4 and Chopper to meet chemical site prep objectives.

- Chemical Pine Seedling Release
  - Banded Application – A contractor applied the chemical herbicide Oustar at a rate of 10 ounces/acre using a labor force with backpack sprayers and wand applicators to a total of 558 acres of longleaf pine seedlings across 6 tracts.
  - Backpack Application – 69 acres of the Grady Tract were treated with chemical herbicides (Element 4, Chopper, and Velpar L) to reduce the amount of volunteer oaks within a sandhill natural community

- Non-native, Invasive Weed Control - A total of 124 weed infestations were monitored during the fiscal year. Of those active infestations, half (62) were treated with chemical herbicides (Accord, Arsenal, Element 3A and 4, Escort, Garlon 4, Glyfos X-TRA, and Habitat) or pulled by hand; no living weed material was observed at 52 of the monitored infestations. A total of 34 infestations were reclassified as “Inactive.”

Acreage trend line of active non-native, invasive weed infestations on District fee title lands.



Prescribed Fire
District land managers and contractors routinely target and conduct prescribed burns within the following six: scrubby, mesic, and wet flatwoods; shrub bogs; sandhills; and upland pine.

Acreages of fires on District lands during fiscal year 2010-11

% Total Acres of Targeted Communities within Natural Fire Return Interval	49%
Acres Prescribed Burned	11,742
Acres Burned That Met Objective	11,692
Wildfire Acres	5,535

Resource Monitoring

Timber Resource Monitoring
A total of 4,806 pine timber inventory plots were collected across 26,598 acres of District lands during the 2011 fiscal year. Inventory data were collected on pines within pine dominated natural communities. The inventory data were grouped based on the following pine tree age classes: ≤ 7 years old, 8 – 15 years old, and merchantable stands that were > 15 years old. The inventory is scheduled for completion during the 2012 fiscal year.

Rare Species Monitoring
Staff surveyed 215 populations of rare plant and animal species on the following basins during the 2011 fiscal year: Aucilla, Econfina, Lower Suwannee, and Waccasassa. Forty-two tracts were visited during monitoring, and 28 different species were documented on District lands.

Rare species populations monitored during fiscal year 2010-11

Number of species monitored	Number of Tracts visited during monitoring	Number of populations monitored
28	42	215

During 2011 FNAI surveyed two District tracts (Gilchrist Regional WF and Santa Fe River Ranch) for rare species locations and to delineate historic and current natural community boundaries. FNAI observed 149 new rare species occurrence records on District lands during the 2011 fiscal year.

FNAI also revisited the Mallory Swamp Tract to reassess historic natural community delineations. The District partnered with the Natural Resource Conservation Service in restoring the natural communities at Mallory Swamp after a severe wildfire in 2001.

Notable Projects in Resource Protection

Withlacoochee Quail Farms
The District entered into cost-share agreement with U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) to restore the native upland pine forested community at the Withlacoochee Quail Farms Tract. As part of that agreement, the District will oversee groundcover restoration on approximately 145 acres.

During the 2011 fiscal year, 61 acres of off-site hardwoods were chipped and hauled away. Herbicide application to control resprouting occurred on the 84 acres chipped during the 2010 fiscal year. Herbicide application also occurred to limit mature off-site hardwoods such as sweet gum, cherry, and water oak. All herbicide work was conducted by backpack applicators. In-kind services completed during fiscal year 2011 include monitoring and control of invasive weed species (Japanese Climbing Fern) and establishing and collecting preliminary vegetation coverage data.

Cuba Bay
Approximately 60 acres of former timberland at Cuba Bay was bisected by several large windrows from previous forestry operations; there were an estimated 21,773 linear feet (4.1 miles) of windrows. Natural community management in stands with windrows is often problematic since the rows serve as firebreaks when using prescribed fire; windrows also have the potential to channel storm runoff during heavy rain events.

This area was whole tree chipped during the 2010 fiscal year and chopped during the summer of 2011. The roller chopper was used to break up the slash left from previous forestry operations and to break up and redistribute the windrow material to match a more natural grade.

II. PUBLIC USE

Goal – to provide opportunities for high quality, compatible resource-based recreation and education programs to meet the public's needs.

District lands provide an extensive set of resource-based recreational opportunities. Of the approximately 160,800 acres of District owned land, over 99% are open to the public for recreation. The District's Public Use Guide lists allowable recreational uses by tract, including uses that require a Special Use Authorization (SUA).

Facility Management

District lands are open to the public once a tract has met the Recreational Facility Development and Maintenance Standards. The standards provide recreational facility, road and trail, sign and kiosk, and fence construction and maintenance procedures. These standards ensure that facilities on District lands are well maintained to ensure a safe and aesthetically pleasing outdoor environment for general public recreation.

Facilities on District managed lands.

# Trailheads	26
# Docks & Boat Ramps	10
# Hand & Canoe Launch sites	27
# Picnic Areas	16
# Interpretive Sites	9
# Restrooms	18
# Miles Trails	190
# Miles Driving Trails	345

During the 2011 fiscal year, District staff and contractors finished repairing roads on the Mt. Gilead Tract where two river access points were improved. At the Reams Landing access, the access road and parking lot were graded to divert the flow of runoff during a rain event; rock and fencing were added to the parking lot to further prevent water quality degradation. A parking lot for the second river access point was constructed away from the river bank to move vehicles out of the 75-foot setback; access was improved and erosion scars were fixed. Funding for this project came from the Florida Department of Transportation for water quality mitigation.

Special Use Authorizations

Members of the public may need to apply for an SUA to engage in those recreational opportunities requiring special authorization as listed in the public use guide. An SUA may also be issued for opportunities not listed in the Public Use Guide. Examples include research and data collection, placement of bee hives, and nuisance hog removal.

A total of 520 SUAs were issued during the 2011 fiscal year. Commercial SUAs issued during the fiscal year include research and data collection and an apiary lease.

Recreation	Temporary Ingress & Egress	Mallory Swamp ATV Trail	Commercial	Goose Pasture Camping	Total
332	28	17	3	140	520

Hunting and Fishing

The District's goal for public hunting is to provide high-quality hunting opportunities for game species. District and FWC staff met during February 2011 to evaluate District lands that may be open to hunting and to review the rules for each of the wildlife management areas. District staff submitted to the Governing Board an additional 9,203 acres that will be added to the Wildlife Management Area System (WMA) for the 2012-2013 hunting seasons.

In addition, a special summer hog hunt on the Aucilla Wildlife Management Area was provided in coordination with the FWC. The hunt was one weekend per month during May, June, July, August, and September 2011.

# acres open to hunting	96,444
# fishing access points	102

The number of acres open to hunting decreased due to the District conveying a portion of the Sandlin Bay Tract to the U.S. Forest Service. These acres remain open to hunting as part of the Osceola Forest WMA, but the District does not hold title to the acreage.

Emergency Closings

On June 13, 2011 the District closed the Santa Fe Swamp Tract to the public due to a wildfire. The tract was closed 59 days and reopened on August 11, 2011.

III. COMMUNICATIONS

Goal – to coordinate with public and private stakeholders in the management of District lands.

The District must seek and include participation from outside agencies, organizations and private citizens when developing management plans for the lands under its stewardship.

District Land Management Plan (DLMP)

During May 2011, the Board approved an updated and revised DLMP that replaced the previously approved plan. The updated management plan is consistent with previous plans in that it was developed using Florida Statute directives and Board policy as guidelines.

The draft version of the DLMP was in development for over a year to allow adequate time for comments from District staff, public land managers, regional advocacy groups, and the local citizenry. Many of the comments were received during annual Land Management Review Team meetings, field trips with interested individuals, and through an interactive internet application.

Land Management Review Team

The Land Management Review Team (LMRT) gauges and scores District land management and provides a reporting mechanism to the Board for their review. Statutorily, the LMRT must evaluate 1) the extent to which District lands are being managed for the purposes for which they were acquired and 2) the degree to which actual management practices, including public access, are in compliance with the adopted management plan.

On April 5, 2011, staff showcased District land management to the LMRT. The title of the tour was "Restoration and Land Management within the Upper Steinhatchee Conservation Area." The review team was comprised of a diverse group of 18 individuals from several public land management agencies, private industry, private landowners, and retired university professors. District staff led the group on a round trip from the R. O. Ranch to Mallory Swamp and Steinhatchee Springs Tracts. The LMRT found the District to be in or exceeding compliance with the DLMP and in managing lands for the purpose for which they were required.

The table below shows questionnaire responses from the District's Land Management Review Team meeting held on April 5, 2011.

Question 1 # of Responses	**Are District lands being managed in a manner consistent with the purpose f which they were acquired, including public access?**
0	The SRWMD is not in compliance.
2	SRWMD compliance is adequate and acceptable.
6	SRWMD exceeds compliance regularly.
Question 2 # of Responses	**Does SRWMD land management implement the Resource Protection and Public Use goals identified in the District Land Management Plan?**
0	The SRWMD is not in compliance.
4	SRWMD compliance is adequate and acceptable.
4	SRWMD exceeds compliance regularly.

Cooperator Activities

- District staff attended the Big Shoals working group meeting on August 24, 2011, during which joint management of the properties was discussed by the four land management agencies.
- A map of recreational opportunities on the Aucilla, Wacissa and Econfina Rivers was completed in a cooperative effort between the District and FWC.
- District staff worked with Suwannee Correctional Institution to identify seven tracts that can be used by the K-9 staff to train their dogs.
- The District partnered with the Suwannee County School Board through their Work Force Development Grant. Area teachers shadowed District staff during field activities in order to relate how academics would apply to a variety of careers.
- Area Boy Scout Troupes (597 & 693) received District staff assistance for the following two projects, respectively:
    - Three nest boxes were built to IFAS published specifications for American Kestrels. Each box was erected at the Mattair Springs Tract.
    - Bicycle trails on the Little Shoals and Falling Creek Tracts were marked.
- District staff and volunteers from the Spirit of Suwannee Music Park marked three additional miles of multi-use trail on the Fox Trail Tract. The trails are used primarily for horseback riding.

Working Group Participation

The following are ongoing working groups that District land managers participate with:

- Prescribed Fire Council
- San Pedro Landowner Association
- 1st Coast Invasive Species Working Group
- North Central Florida Cooperative Invasive Species Management Area
- FWC, Invasive Plant Management Section's Weed Control Project
- Suwannee River Wilderness Trail
- Florida Trail Association
- Suwannee Bicycle Association
- Florida Greenways and Trails Council

IV. FISCAL RESPONSIBILITY

Goal – to protect resources and manage District lands in an efficient manner within the District's annual budget

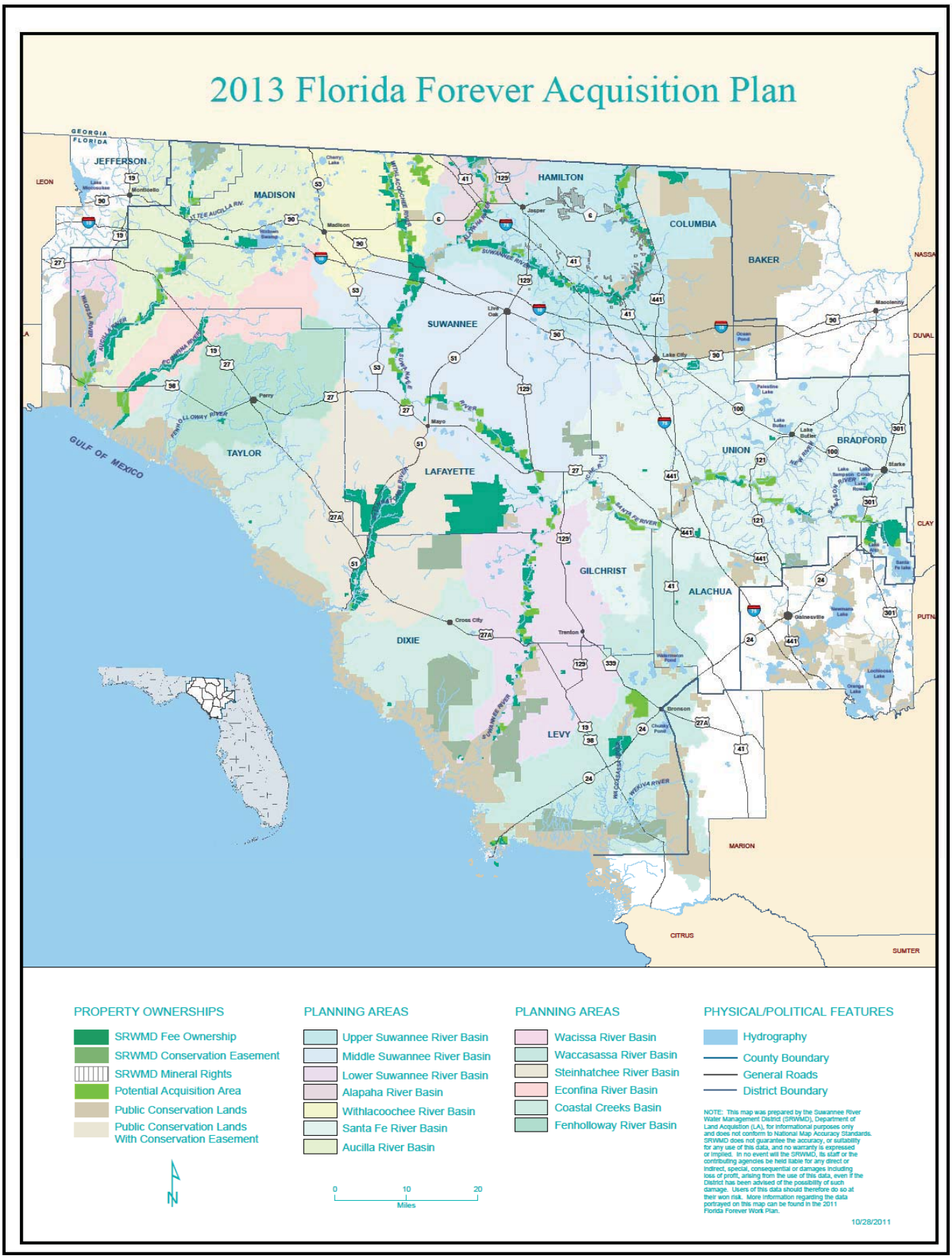
Land management expenses are met from a variety of funding sources. District staff minimizes the costs associated with land management by contracting with the private sector, partnering with other land management agencies and organizations, and submitting proposals for additional land management funding.

Fiscal Year Natural Resource Management and Public Recreation Services Budget and Expenditures

Budget Item	Budgeted Amount	Expenditures	% utilized
Prescribed Fire	$ 560,000.00	$ 548,925.65	98%
Fireline Establishment	$ 40,000.00	$ 36,330.00	91%
Herbicide Application	$ 110,000.00	$ 80,928.10	74%
Mechanical Treatments	$ 80,000.00	$ 68,431.40	86%
Invasive Weed Mngmt	$ 95,000.00	$ 25.00	0%
Tree Seedlings	$ 66,000.00	$ 55,387.60	84%
Tree Planting	$ 130,000.00	$ 128,072.65	99%
Timber Sale Admin	$ 125,000.00	$ 59,122.25	47%
Forestry Consulting	$ 40,000.00	$ 53,011.00	133%
Featured Site Maint.	$ 113,500.00	$ 111,126.50	98%
Landscape Maint.	$ 160,000.00	$ 118,866.50	74%
Site Cleanup	$ 10,000.00	$ 250.00	3%
Sanitation	$ 32,000.00	$ 16,235.00	51%
Signs	$ 7,500.00	$ 9,811.55	131%
Facilities Upgrades	$ 20,000.00	$ 16,982.75	85%
Cultural Resources	$ 5,000.00	$ 6,500.00	130%
Cooperative Agreements			
FFS Prescribed Fire	$ 60,000.00	$ 22,233.50	37%
FFS Twin Rivers	$ 235,000.00	$ 169,590.79	72%
Gilchrist County; Otter Spring	$ 40,000.00	$ 10,192.60	25%

Grants & Cost-share Agreements

The District entered into cost-share agreement with US Fish and Wildlife Service to restore the native upland pine forest community at the Withlacoochee Quail Farms Tract. This project is detailed under the Notable Projects Section. As part of the agreement, the District agrees to contribute funds and in-kind services for preparing the restoration site (chipping, herbicide application to hardwood stumps, hand planting container grown longleaf pine seedlings) and monitoring vegetative changes and rare species occurrences at the site. These contributions are estimated to cost $75,329; the PFW program will match this contribution to sow the 149 acres with a native, upland seed mix for a cost not to exceed $75,000.


2013 Florida Forever Acquisition Plan
GEORGIA
FLORIDA
JEFFERSON
LEON
MADISON
HAMILTON
COLUMBIA
BAKER
NASSAU
DUVAL
SUWANNEE
TAYLOR
LAFAYETTE
UNION
BRADFORD
CLAY
GILCHRIST
ALACHUA
DIXIE
LEVY
MARION
CITRUS
SUMTER
PUTNAM
GULF OF MEXICO
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
N
0
10
20
Miles
NOTE: This map was prepared by the Suwannee River Water Management District (SRWMD), Department of Land Acquisition (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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Mitigation Donation Report

MITIGATION DONATION REPORT

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In accordance with 373.4137, Florida Statutes, the Suwannee River Water Management District (District) must develop and implement regional, long-range mitigation planning for wetland impacts associated with Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) projects.

As of December 2012, FDOT did not provide the District with any new projects that were not on last year's list.

A total of 16 wetland mitigation projects have been initiated since 1996, 12 of which have been completed. This year FDOT has asked to delist 4 out of 5 projects which were added to the plan last year. The District has received $3,080,856 cumulative total from FDOT for wetland mitigation activities.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Chapter 373.4137, Florida Statutes, states that environmental mitigation for the impact of transportation projects proposed by the FDOT can be more effectively achieved by regional, long-range mitigation planning rather than on a project-by-project basis. The statute sets forth specific language designed to provide funding to the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) and the water management districts (WMDs) to develop mitigation to offset wetland impacts from FDOT road projects. The FDOT must submit to the WMDs an environmental impact inventory containing a list of projects with proposed wetland impacts. The list is published at least three years prior to plan construction. Based on the yearly inventory, WMD staff develops a mitigation plan capable of securing all local, regional, state, and federal permits for the proposed impacts.

The statute requires each WMD in consultation with the FDEP, the United States Army Corps of Engineers, and other appropriate federal, state, and local governments, to develop a mitigation plan for presentation to the Governing Boards of the WMD's for approval before December 1 each year. Once the mitigation plan is approved, the WMDs issue permits for the work, apply for Army Corps of Engineers permits, and implement mitigation projects as outlined in the mitigation plan.

FDOT impacts in the District have or will occur in the river basins of the Santa Fe, Withlacoochee, Waccasassa, Steinhatchee, Fenholloway, Econfina, and Suwannee Rivers (Figure 1). This mitigation plan is designed to provide in-kind mitigation for impacted wetlands within the same basin the impacts occur. The plan consists of one or more mitigation alternatives for each FDOT project (Figure 2). In some cases, alternatives include more than one mitigation project that, when taken together, yield an alternative that will offset the FDOT impacts and secure the appropriate permits.

Mitigation planning projects undertaken since February of 2004 have used the Uniform Mitigation Assessment Method, in accordance with chapter 62-345, F.A.C., to calculate the lift (or gain) for each mitigation proposal. For these projects, the Relative Functional Gain of the proposed mitigation is used in place of wetland mitigation ratios.

NEW MITIGATION PROJECTS

There are no new projects at this time.

ONGOING PROJECTS

1) FDOT Project: CR 241 Bridge Replacement over Olustee Creek
   Mitigation Project: In Planning.

Replacement of CR 241 bridge over Olustee Creek in Columbia County. Project was originally determined to impact approximately 2.0 acres of wetlands. As of December, 2012, FDOT has not determined the actual wetland impact on this project, but it appears that the impacts may be less than 0.5 acres which may qualify the project for a Noticed General Permit. If the project does not qualify for a Noticed General Permit, mitigation will take place on District lands within the Santa Fe Basin.

MITIGATION PROJECTS TO BE DELISTED

1) FDOT Project: US 27 Bridge Replacements over Fenholloway River,
   Mitigation Project:

Replacement of US 27 bridge across Fenholloway River in Taylor County. Project originally placed on the inventory with an impact of approximately 2.0 acres of wetlands. Project has since been permitted under a Noticed General Permit. Project to be delisted.

2) FDOT Project: SR 51 Bridge Replacement over Kettle Creek
   Mitigation Project:

Replacement of SR 51 bridge over Kettle Creek in Lafayette County. Project will impact approximately 1.0 acres of wetlands. FDOT has requested that this project be delisted.

3) FDOT Project: CR 326 Bridge Replacement over Wacasassa River
   Mitigation Project:

Replacement of CR 326 bridge across Wacasassa River in Levy County. Project will impact approximately 0.07 acres of permanent wetlands. FDOT has requested that this project be delisted.

4) FDOT Project: US 221 Bridge Replacement over Econfina River
   Mitigation Project:

Replacement of US 221 bridge over Econfina River in Taylor County. Project will impact approximately 1.5 acres of wetlands. FDOT has requested that this project be delisted.

COMPLETED MITIGATION PROJECTS

AUCILLA RIVER BASIN

1) FDOT Project: US 98 Aucilla Bridge Replacement
   Mitigation Project: San Pedro Bay Mitigation Bank

Replacement of US 98 bridge across Aucilla River impacted 5.7 acres of wetlands. Mitigation included purchase of mitigation credits from San Pedro Mitigation Bank, and water quality improvements for District owned Cabbage Grove and Mt. Gilead tracts. Mitigation credits (0.87 units) were purchased in November 2010. District received $43,500 from FDOT.

UPPER SUWANNEE RIVER BASIN

1) FDOT Project: CR 143 Road Widening
Mitigation Project: Woods Ferry Hydrologic Enhancements

Widening of CR 143 in Hamilton County from CR 146 to I-75 impacted approximately 1.23 acres of wetlands. District contracted with consultants to identify, evaluate, and construct mitigation activities within District-owned Woods Ferry Tract in Suwannee County. Mitigation involved hydrologic enhancement of seven wetland sites by improving drainage features to restore natural water flow. Mitigation activities were completed in November 2006. District received $110,970 from FDOT. Evaluation of mitigation success was conducted by Jones, Edmunds and Assoc. in 2010 and shown to have met mitigation requirements.

WACCASSASSA RIVER BASIN

1) FDOT Project: SR 24 Widening from U.S. 19 to Rosewood
Mitigation Project: Devil's Hammock Hydrological Enhancement and Preservation

Widening of SR 24 in Levy County impacted 9.95 acres of wetlands. The District contracted with consultants to identify, evaluate, and construct mitigation activities within District-owned Devils Hammock in Levy County. Mitigation provided hydrologic enhancement of multiple wetland sites by improving drainage features to restore natural water flow. Mitigation activities were completed in January 2007. District received $180,913 from FDOT. Evaluation of mitigation success was conducted by Jones, Edmunds and Assoc. in 2010 and shown to have met mitigation requirements.

2) FDOT Project: US 27/SR 500 Widening
Mitigation:
1. Cedar Key Water Quality Restoration Project
2. Cow Creek Road Restoration
3. Wetland Preservation

Widening of US 27/SR 500 from Chiefland to Bronson impacted 23.0 acres of wetlands. Mitigation involved improvements to the Cedar Key storm water system to prevent discharge of sediments, nutrients, bacteria, and heavy metals into the Gulf of Mexico. In addition natural water flow into wetlands was restored within the Goethe State Park, and approximately 1,000 acres of wetlands in Levy County were preserved by conservation easements to the District. Mitigation activities were completed in May 2007. District received $1,713,490 from FDOT. Mitigation success will be evaluated in 2013.

SANTA FE BASIN

1) FDOT Project: US 441 Santa Fe River Bridge Replacement
FDOT Project: SR 121 Santa Fe River Bridge Replacement
Mitigation Project: Alligator Lake Surface Water Improvement and Management (SWIM) Program

Replacement of the bridges impacted 2.3 acres of wetlands. Mitigation restored natural water flow between wetlands adjacent to Alligator Lake and Price Creek (both in Columbia County). Mitigation activities were completed in March 2001. District received $60,000 from FDOT. Mitigation success will be evaluated in 2013.

2) FDOT Project: CR 231 Road Widening
Mitigation Project: Floodplain Restoration at San Felasco Hammock State Preserve

Widening of CR 231 in Union County between SR 100 and the Baker County line impacted 1.96 acres of wetlands. Mitigation restored natural water flow, and removal of exotic plant species within wetlands in San Felasco Hammock State Preserve (Alachua County). Construction activities were completed in August 2004, and exotic plant removal was completed in June, 2011. District received $166,476 from FDOT from FDOT. District received final report from FDEP in January 2011. Final inspection will be completed in 2013.

3) FDOT Project: CR 229 New River Bridge Replacement
Mitigation: Lake Rowell Tract Restoration/Enhancement

Replacement of CR 229 Bridge over the New River between Union and Bradford counties impacted 2.44 acres of wetlands. Mitigation restored natural water connections between Alligator Creek and Lake Rowell (both in Bradford County). District received $180,214 from FDOT. Mitigation activities were completed in 2006. Mitigation success was evaluated in 2012. Further maintenance and monitoring is anticipated in 2013.

STEINHATCHEE RIVER BASIN

1) FDOT Project: SR 51 Road Widening Taylor County
Mitigation Project: Steinhatchee River Basin Hydrological Improvements

Widening of SR 51 impacted 3.5 acres of wetlands. Mitigation restored natural water connections for wetlands in District owned Steinhatchee Springs Tract. District received $279,174 from FDOT. Mitigation success will be evaluated in 2013.

2) FDOT Project: SR 51 Road Widening Taylor and Dixie Counties
Mitigation Project: San Pedro Bay Mitigation Bank

Widening of SR 51 in Dixie and Taylor Counties from the town of Steinhatchee to the Dixie/Lafayette County line impacted 1.27 acres of wetlands. Mitigation was by purchase of mitigation credits from San Pedro Mitigation Bank. District received $10,200 from FDOT for mitigation. District purchased 0.6 mitigation credits from San Pedro Mitigation Bank in 2006.

WITHLACOOCHEE RIVER BASIN

1) FDOT Project: CR 53 Road Widening
Mitigation: West Farm Storm Water Pond Project

Widening of SR 53 impacted 1.6 acres of wetlands. Mitigation created wetland and lake habitat at the West Farm Storm water Facility in Madison County. Mitigation activities were completed in March 2001. District received $260,325 from FDOT. Mitigation success will be evaluated in 2013.

2) FDOT Project: SR 14 Widening
Mitigation Project: Cabbage Grove Wetland Enhancement

Widening of SR 14 between Interstate 10 and the Madison city limits impacted 0.89 acres of wetlands. Mitigation restored natural water flow in wetlands within District owned Cabbage Grove Tract in Taylor County. District received $75,594 from FDOT. Project was completed in 2006. District conducted operation and maintenance improvements at this site in December 2011. Mitigation success will be evaluated in 2013.

Figure 1. General location of FDOT construction projects within SRWMD requiring wetland mitigation.

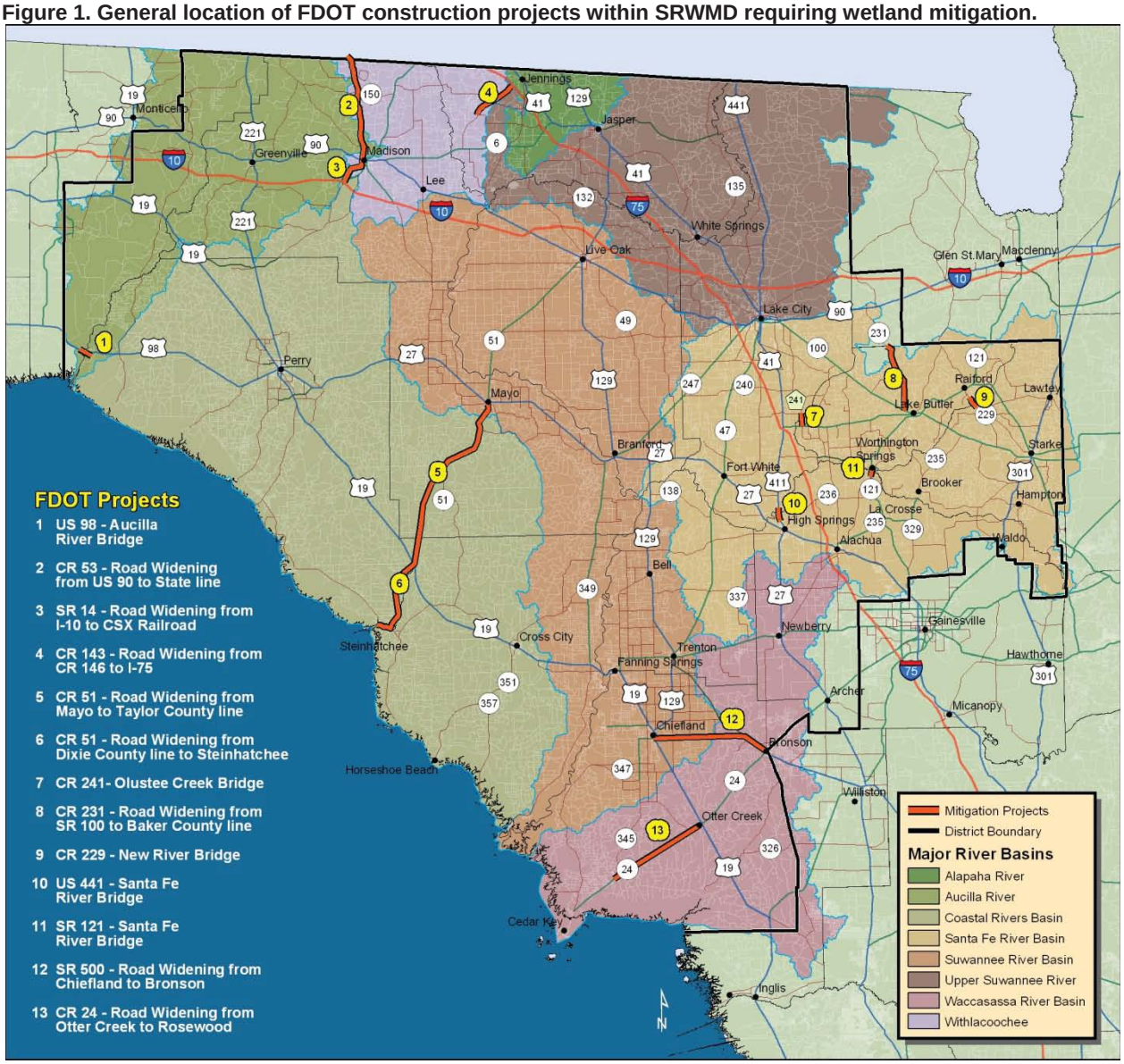

Figure 2. General location of wetland mitigation sites within SRWMD for FDOT construction projects.

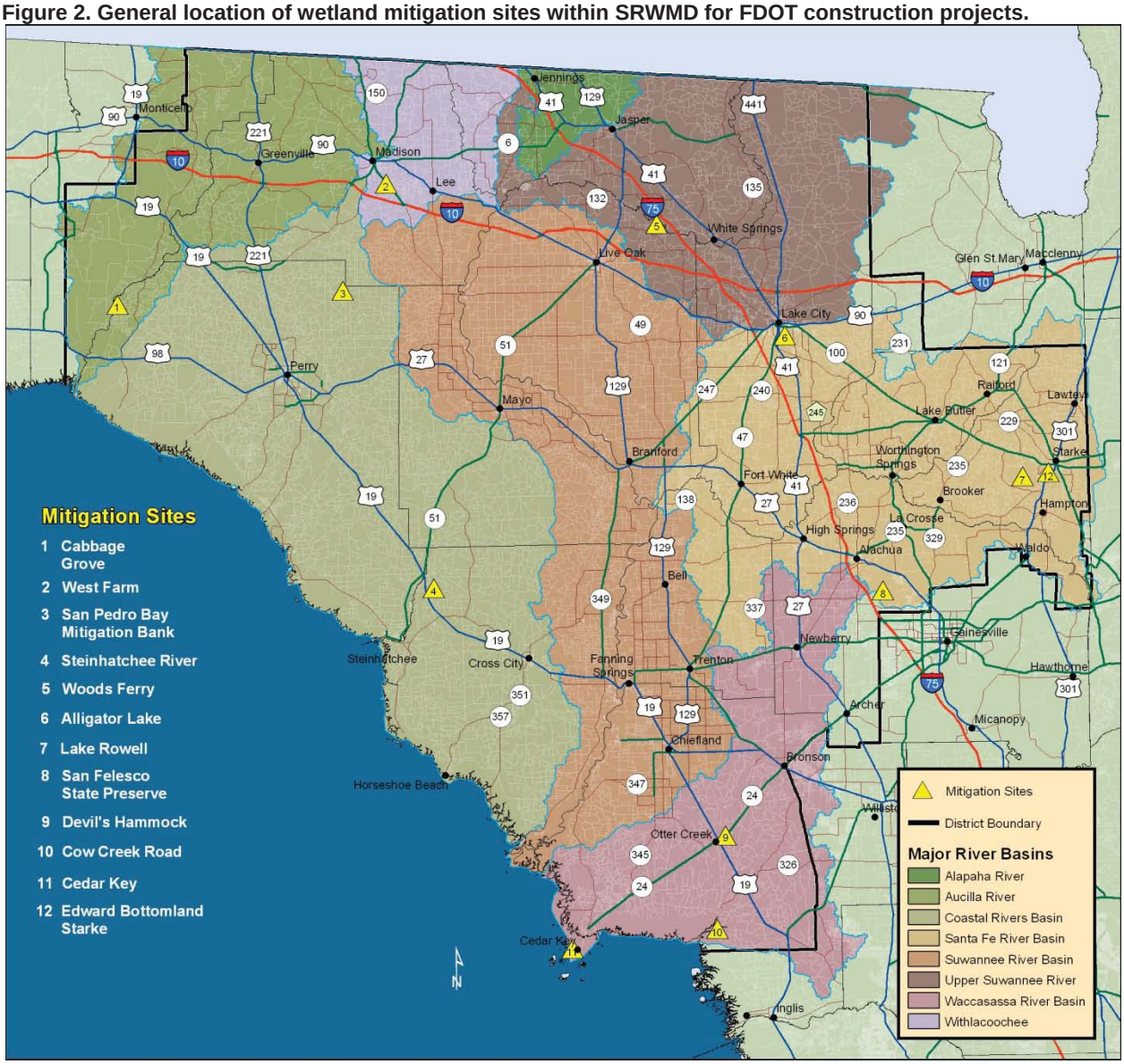

Table 1. FDOT Construction Projects with Wetland Impacts and Associated Mitigation Projects.								
Basin	***FDOT Project Location***	***FDOT Work Number***	***ERP Number***	***Impact Acres***	***Wetland Type***	***Mitigation Project***	***Revenue from FDOT***	***Total Funds Expended***
Aucilla	US 98 Aucilla River Bridge	2108732	TBD	5.70	Forested	San Pedro Bay Mitigation Bank	$43,500	$43,500
Santa Fe	**1.** US 441/Santa Fe River Bridge and SR 121 Santa Fe River Bridge	2110486 2110344	00-0067 99-0069	1.00 1.30	Forested Forested	Alligator Lake Surface Water Improvement and Management Program (SWIM)	$60,000	$60,000
	2. CR.231 Road Widening from S. R. 100 to the Baker County Line	2128801	02-0497	1.96	Forested	Cellon Creek Floodplain Restoration at San Felasco Hammock State Preserve	$166,476	$72,180
	3. CR. 229 New River Bridge	2128761	03-0089	2.44	Forested	Lake Rowell Tract Restoration/Enhancement	$180,214	$180,214
	4.CR 241 Over Olustee Creek Bridge Replacement	2116631	TBD	2.00	Forested	TBD	TBD	TBD
Steinhatchee	**1.** SR 51 Widening from Mayo to Taylor County Line	2100751 2100851	06-0600	3.50	Herbaceous	Restoration of areas impacted by silviculture activities on District property (Steinhatchee Falls)	$279,174	$279,174
	2. SR 51 Widening Steinhatchee to Dixie/Taylor County Line	2108502 2084662	05-0597	1.27	Herbaceous	San Pedro Bay Mitigation Bank credits	$10,200	$10,200
Upper Suwannee	CR 143 Widening from CR 146 to I-75	2122181	05-0081	1.23	Herbaceous and Forested	Woods Ferry Hydrologic Enhancements	$110,970	$53,848
Waccasassa	**1.** US 27 Widening from Chiefland to Bronson	2117089	96-0039	23.00	Forested	A. Upgrade of storm water management system to improve water quality in Cedar Key B. Cow Creek restoration in Goethe State Forest C. Wetland preservation in Levy County	$1,713,490	$1,713,490
	2. SR 24 Widening from Otter Creek to Rosewood	210384	04-0477	9.95	Forested	Devil's Hammock/47 Runs Enhancement/ Restoration	$180,913	$190,694
Withlacoochee	**1.** CR 53 Road Widening from US 90 to State Line	2117565	98-0041	1.60	Forested and Herbaceous	West Farm Storm water Project	$260,325	$260,325
	2. SR 14 Road Widening from I-10 to CSX Railroad	2105281	02-0528	0.90	Forested and Herbaceous	Cabbage Grove Wetland Enhancement	$75,594	$46,459
TBD = To be determined.								