2012
Consolidated Annual Report

February 14, 2012

District Water Management Plan
Annual Progress Report

Minimum Flows and Levels
Priority List and Schedule

Five-Year
Capital Improvements Plan

Water Resource Development
Work Program and Alternative
Water Supply Annual Report

Florida Forever Work Plan
Annual Update

Wetland Mitigation
Cash Donation Report

St. Johns River
Water Management District

Mission statement
of the St. Johns River Water Management District

We will ensure the sustainable use and protection of water resources for the benefit of the people of the District and the state of Florida.

Core missions
of the St. Johns River Water Management District

Water supply
To implement a regional strategy to provide sufficient waters for users and the environment

Water Quality and Natural Systems Protection and Improvement
To protect water quality and natural systems of the District and improve those resources within SWIM (Surface Water Improvement and Management) basins

Flood protection
To prevent increases in flooding and operate and maintain the District's regional flood control projects

Organizational effectiveness
To provide for organizational structure and tools that result in and reward continuous improvement and enhanced service delivery

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The 2012 St. Johns River Water Management District (District) Consolidated Annual Report is a consolidation of several plans and reports as established by House Bill 727 that was passed during the 2005 legislative session and codified in Section 373.036(7), *Florida Statutes* (F.S.). The consolidated report is submitted to the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP), the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives by March 1each year. The consolidation effort has reduced duplicated reporting requirements, and provides the public and decision makers with the District's status on water resource development, environmental protection, and resource utilization in a single report.

This annual report consists of seven annual plans and reports. These plans and reports and the enabling legislation are as follows:

- District Water Management Plan Annual Progress Report (s. 373.036(7)(b)1)
- Minimum Flows and Levels Priority List and Schedule (s. 373.042(2))
- Five-Year Capital Improvements Plan (s. 373.536(6)(a)3)
- Five-Year Water Resource Development Work Program (s. 373.536(6)(a)4)
- Alternative Water Supplies Annual Report (s. 373.1961(3)(n))
- Florida Forever Work Plan Annual Update (s. 373.199(7))
- Wetland Mitigation Cash Donation Report (s. 373.414(1)(b)2)

As agreed upon by DEP and all five water management districts, these plans and reports are presented in six sections in the order provided above. One section has two reports: the Five-Year Water Resource Development Work Program and the Alternative Water Supplies Annual Report.

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AOR	area of responsibility
ASR	aquifer storage and recovery
BCWMA	Blue Cypress Water Management Area
BMPs	best management practices
CCMP	Comprehensive Conservation Management Plan
CFARE	Central Florida aquifer recharge enhancement
CIP	Capital Improvements Plan
CUP	consumptive use permit
DEP	Florida Department of Environmental Protection
DMCA	dredge material containment area
DWMP	District Water Management Plan
DWSP	District Water Supply Plan
EOG	Executive Office of the Governor
ERP	environmental resource permit
FDOT	Florida Department of Transportation
FERWCD	Flagler Estates Road and Water Control District
FF	Florida Forever
FWC	Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission
F.S.	*Florida Statutes*
FY	fiscal year
gpcd	gallons per capita per day
gpd	gallons per day
IMO&M	Infrastructure Management, Operations and Maintenance Plan
IRL	Indian River Lagoon
JGDA	Jane Green Detention Area
LCWA	Lake County Water Authority
LSJRB	Lower St. Johns River Basin
LTF	less-than-fee
LWA	Lake County Water Alliance
MCA	marsh conservation area
MFLs	minimum flows and levels
MFP	Master Facilities Plan
mgd	million gallons per day
mgy	million gallons per year
MSJRB	Middle St. Johns River Basin
MTWCD	Melbourne-Tillman Water Control District
NRCS	Natural Resources Conservation Service
NSRA	Lake Apopka North Shore Restoration Area
ORB	Ocklawaha River Basin
OUC	Orlando Utilities Commission
P2000	Preservation 2000
RAMP	Regional Aquifer Management Project
SFBS	standard format budget submission
SFWMD	South Florida Water Management District

SJRWMD	St. Johns River Water Management District
SJWMA	St. Johns Water Management Area
SLWMA	Sawgrass Lake Water Management Area
SOR	Save Our Rivers
STAG	State and Tribal Assistance Grants
SWFWMD	Southwest Florida Water Management District
SWIM	Surface Water Improvement and Management
TCAA	Tri-County Agricultural Area
TDS	total dissolved solids
TMDL	total maximum daily load
TN	total nitrogen
TP	total phosphorous
UORB	Upper Ocklawaha River Basin
USACE	U. S. Army Corps of Engineers
USJRB	Upper St. Johns River Basin
VWA	Volusian Water Alliance
WAV	Water Authority of Volusia
WCD	water control district
WMD	water management district
WMLTF	Water Management Lands Trust Fund
WPSP	Water Protection and Sustainability Program
WPSTF	Water Protection and Sustainability Program Trust Fund
WRD	water resource development
WRDWP	Water Resource Development Work Program

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Annual Progress Report

1. DISTRICT WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

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INTRODUCTION

The St. Johns River Water Management District (District) has an integrated planning, budgeting and reporting system. Under this system, long-term plans guide short-term plans, budgets are linked to plans, implementation performance on the District Water Management Plan (DWMP) is tracked, and progress is evaluated on an annual basis.

This report evaluates the implementation of the current DWMP, completed in May 2005, using a set of 13 performance measures that were cooperatively developed by DEP, the five water management districts (WMDs), and the Executive Office of the Governor (EOG). These measures are in addition to efficiency measures reported to the EOG and the state Legislature in the Standard Format Tentative Budget Submission (commonly referred to as the August 1 Report) pursuant to section 373.536, *Florida Statutes* (F.S).

In previous years, the District used 18 performance measures. During 2009, the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP), in cooperation with the WMDs, recommended removing seven performance measures that are either difficult to provide, or are reported elsewhere, and adding two new performance measures. Since 2010, the District has reported progress on 13 performance measures.

Some important highlights in this year's report are noted below:

- The use of reclaimed water accounted for 144.3 million gallons a day (mgd), or 44.3 percent, of the total wastewater flow, both being the highest in the history of wastewater reuse in the District.
- The average water use in the District decreased from 138 gallons per capita per day (GPCD) in 2008 to 132 GPCD in 2010, which is the lowest since the District started reporting the water use data in 1987.
- The estimated residential water use in the District decreased to 109 GPCD in 2010, which is a 17.4 percent reduction from the estimated water use in 2001.
- Data from 2011 water quality assessments show that 72.6 percent of the surface water bodies had healthy nutrient levels, 65 percent of the surface water bodies had healthy biology, and 100 percent of the surface water bodies fully attained their designated use.

WATER MANAGEMENT PERFORMANCE MEASURES

The performance measures, which reflect statewide priorities, are focused on promoting sound water resource management and improving agency accountability. Performance on selected measures is being tracked over time and reported annually to:

- Support planning and decision making
- Identify potential problems
- Promote coordination of water resource management activities among agencies

Listed below are the 13 performance measures grouped by the WMDs' four Areas of Responsibility (AOR) — water supply (6), flood protection (1), water quality (3), and natural systems (3).

Water Supply Measures

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

WS1(a) Percentage of domestic wastewater reuse

WS1(b) Uniform gross per capita water use (Public Supply) by District and water supply planning regions

WS1(c) Uniform residential per capita water use (Public Supply) by District and water supply planning regions

WS1(d) Within each water supply planning region: 1) the estimated amount of water supply to be made available through the water resource development component of the Regional Water Supply Plan; 2) percent of estimated amount under development; and 3) percent of estimated amount of water actually made available

WS1(e) Within each water supply planning region, the estimated additional quantities of water supply made available through District water supply development assistance

Objective 2: Prevent contamination of water supplies

WS2(a) Percentage of surface water supply sources for which water quality fully attains the designated use

Flood Protection Measures

Objective 1: Minimize damage from flooding

FP1(a) Percentage of District works maintained on schedule

Water Quality Measures

Objective 1: Protect and improve surface water quality

WQ1(a) Percent of surface waters with healthy nutrient levels

WQ1(a) Percent of surface waters with healthy biological conditions

Objective 2: Protect and improve groundwater quality

WQ2(a) Improving, degrading, and stable trends in nitrate concentrations in springs

Natural Systems Measures

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

NS1(a) Number of minimum flows and levels (MFLs), by water body type, established annually and cumulatively

NS1(b) Percentage of MFLs established in accordance with previous year's schedule

NS1(c) For the previous fiscal year, total acres of wetlands or other surface waters authorized by an environmental resource permit (ERP) to be impacted, and the number of acres required to be created, enhanced, restored, and preserved

WATER SUPPLY MEASURES

WS1(a) Percentage of domestic wastewater reuse

The amount of domestic wastewater reused in the District is increasing as the District encourages the use of reclaimed water as an alternative to potable water for irrigation, power generation, and other beneficial uses. All District consumptive use permits (CUPs) require reuse where feasible and reuse is promoted through the District's Water Resource Development and Water Supply Development Assistance programs. Reported reuse for 2010 was 144.3 mgd or 44.3 percent of the total treated wastewater flow. Table 1-1 shows reuse in the District for the last 10 years. The reuse numbers include only uses that are considered to be beneficial and replace an existing or potential use of higher quality water. Wastewater discharged to spray fields, percolation ponds or infiltration basins not located in recharge areas, wetland augmentation to wetlands that do not need augmentation, and deep well injection into non-potable aquifers are considered to be disposal techniques and are not included in the beneficial reuse numbers below. Total treatment flows vary annually in part because of variable amounts of rainfall seeping into older sanitary sewers.

Table 1-1. Domestic wastewater reused in the District (in mgd)

Year	Domestic WWTP Flow	Reuse Flow	Percentage of Reuse
2001	288.48	99.64	34.5%
2002	291.66	106.55	36.5%
2003	319.06	107.63	33.7%
2004	308.49	110.68	35.9%
2005	327.90	118.46	36.1%
2006	309.67	127.66	41.2%
2007	313.92	136.59	43.5%
2008	332.49	140.65	42.3%
2009	324.27	139.03	42.9%
2010	325.76	144.30	44.3%

WS1(b) Uniform gross daily per capita water use (public supply) by the District and water supply planning regions

Public supply is the largest water use category in the District and accounts for the major portion of the District's projected increase in water demand to 2030. The districtwide per capita public supply water use figures in the chart below were calculated by dividing the total annual quantity of water supplied by public and private utilities by the population served by those utilities for that year. The District uses its entire jurisdictional area as its water supply planning region.

Average water use in the District declined from 159 gpcd in 2006 to 150 in 2007, 138 in 2008 and 132 in 2009 and 2010, for a reduction of 4.3 percent from 2008 to 2010 and 17.0 percent from 2006 to 2010. Water use is closely related to the climate. The quantity, timing, and location of rainfall appear to have the greatest impact on per capita water use because of the high proportion of public supply water that is used for landscape irrigation. Recent declines in per capita rates can also be attributed to economic trends and water conservation efforts. Figure 1-1 below shows the gross per capita per day water use for 2001–2010.

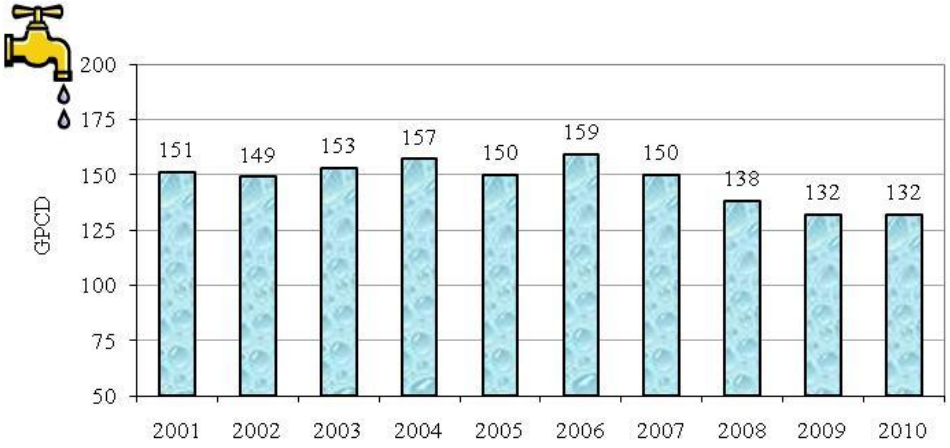

Figure 1-1. Gross per capita per day water use in the District

WS1(c) Uniform residential per capita water use (public supply) by the District and water supply planning regions

In the "Guidance on Per Capita Water Use: Uniform Definition and Performance Measures" document jointly developed by the WMDs and DEP, uniform residential per capita water use for public supply is defined as utility service area finished water used by dwelling units divided by utility service area residential population. For the District to calculate residential water use based on this definition, utilities would need to provide data on their residential water use and service area residential population. The Southwest Florida Water Management District has permitting rules that allow utilities to collect these data as part of their Water Use Permit (WUP) requirements. However, the St. Johns District's CUP rules do not have such requirements. The District is currently implementing a year-long pilot project with a few utilities to determine if submittal of the data on residential units served and residential population served can be gained on a voluntary basis. In the meantime, the District estimates residential water use with an alternative methodology as described below.

- Residential Per Capita at the county level is calculated as estimated residential water use divided by the domestic self-supply population.
- Residential water use for each public supply utility is calculated by multiplying the total public supply water use by the percent of the total water use allocated to residential use, as authorized in the District-issued CUP. The resulting water use values for each public supply utility are then summed to the county level.
- The domestic self-supply population for each county is obtained by subtracting the total estimated number of people served by public supply utilities in a county from the total number of permanent residents living in the county. County population estimates are from the University of Florida's Bureau of Economic and Business Research (BEBR) annual population estimates.

Using this alternative methodology, the District estimates that the residential per capita water use was 109 GPCD in 2010, which is a 17.4 percent reduction from the estimated water use in 2001.

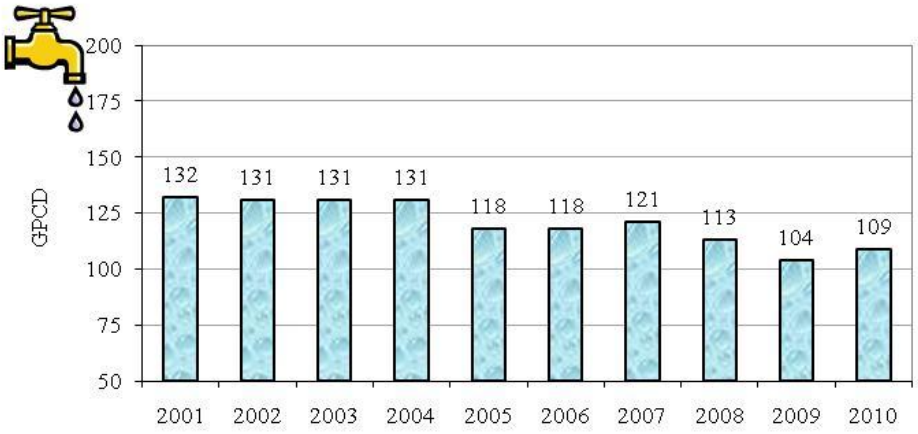

Figure 1-2. Residential per capita per day water use in the District

WS1(d) Within each water supply planning region: (1) the estimated amount of water supply to be made available through the water resource development component of the regional water supply plan; (2) percent of estimated amount under development; and (3) percent of estimated amount actually made available

The District developed the Water Resource Development Program in association with its water supply planning efforts to assist in meeting future water supply needs.

The 12 WRD projects described in the District's current Water Resource Development Work Program (WRDWP) have been initiated and several studies, plans and construction projects have been completed. Completed projects includes aquifer storage and recovery construction and testing, cooperative well retrofit, demineralization concentration management, facilitation of regional decision-making, and feasibility of seawater demineralization. Other projects will require several years of additional data collection before implementation or facilities construction.

These projects, in conjunction with development of the alternative water supplies identified in the District Water Supply Plan, have the potential to yield the additional 271.3 mgd needed by 2030, if all projects are developed. Some projects, such as monitoring, will not directly make additional water supply available but are essential for the overall program to be effective. Others, such as demineralization concentrate management and seawater demineralization, will determine the feasibility of making additional water supply available with specific technologies in specific locations. All projects having the potential to make additional water supply available are not expected to be implemented. In addition, full implementation of some of the projects will depend on implementation of water supply development projects by water supply utilities. Finally, under the District's Abandoned Artesian Well Plugging Program only a small portion of the water conserved by well plugging can be considered to be made available for water supply because the amount of water made available cannot be reasonably estimated and there are undetermined quality and location issues.

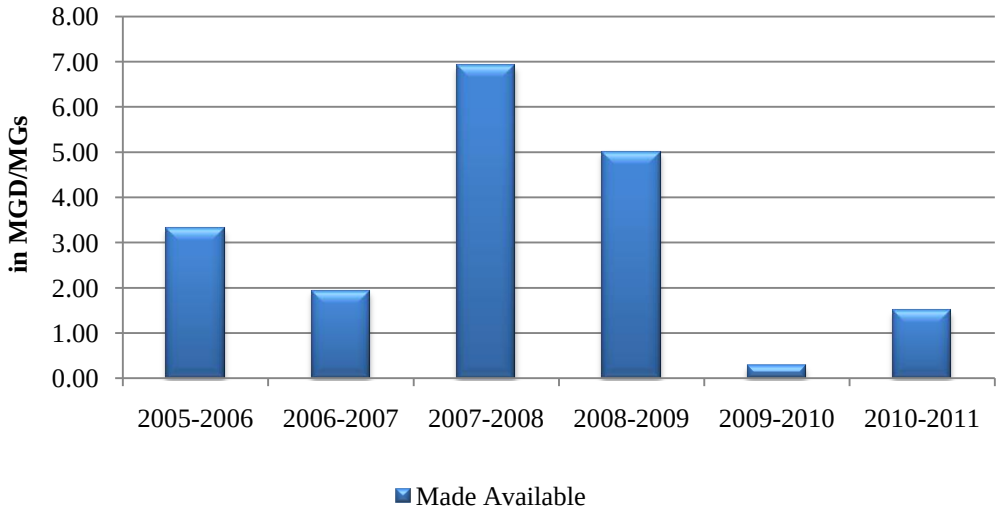

Figure 1-3. Water made available since FY 2005–2006

The District has made 18.93 mgd of water available, accounting for 7 percent of the additional 271 mgd of water supply needed to meet the projected increase in demand from 2010 to 2030. Based on the active projects under the current Water Resource Development Program, specific estimates of the volume of water to be made available as a result of future projects will vary based on the quantity of water available as projects are brought on-line.

WS1(e) Within each water supply planning region, the estimated additional quantities of water supply made available through District water supply development assistance

The District's Alternative Water Supply Development Construction Cost-Sharing Program provided funding to assist water suppliers and users in constructing or modifying their facilities to make alternative water supplies available.

The District has awarded $7.56 million to 134 projects and $6.2 million of those funds have been paid out towards 109 projects. In addition, $16.0 million in federal funds has been provided through the District from 1998 through 2010 for water supply construction projects.

Table 1-2 shows the additional quantities of water supply that have been made available by projects funded under the Alternative Water Supply Development Construction Cost-Sharing Program since FY 1999–-2000. All projects in this program have been completed.

The Alternative Water Supply Development Construction Cost-Sharing Program was replaced by the Water Protection and Sustainability Program during FY 2005–-2006, which was created under Section 403.890, F.S. Therefore, progress made on this measure after FY 2005–-2006 is now reported in the Water Resource Development Work Plan and Alternative Water Supply Annual Report within the Consolidated Annual Report.

Table 1-2. Water made available since FY 1999–-2000 (mgd)

Fiscal Year	Total Planned	Made Available	To be Made Available	Cumulatively Made Available	Cumulatively to be Made Available
1999–-2000	2.395	2.395	0.000	2.395	0.000
2000–-2001	2.327	2.327	0.000	4.722	0.000
2001–-2002	9.819	9.819	0.000	14.541	0.000
2002–-2003	7.103	2.865	0.000	17.406	0.000
2003–-2004	5.147	3.535	0.000	19.692	0.000
2004–-2005	16.461	12.748	0.000	33.689	0.000
Total	**43.252**	**33.689**	0.000		

WS2(a) Percentage of surface water supply sources for which water quality fully attains the designated use

The District has 21 water bodies listed as Class 1— Drinking Water. Based on the assessment conducted by DEP, 100 percent of the water bodies sampled fully attained the designated use in 2011. In comparison, 71.4 percent of the water bodies were considered to fully attain the designated use in 2009. The improved water quality was due to a change in the assessment methodology. In the 2009 assessment, water quality parameters used for the assessment included toxins, dissolved oxygen (DO), and nutrient levels. In comparison, only the level of toxins was used in the 2010 and 2011 assessments. Because of the change in assessment methodology, the results for 2009 and 2010 are not comparable, but the 2010 and 2011 results are comparable.

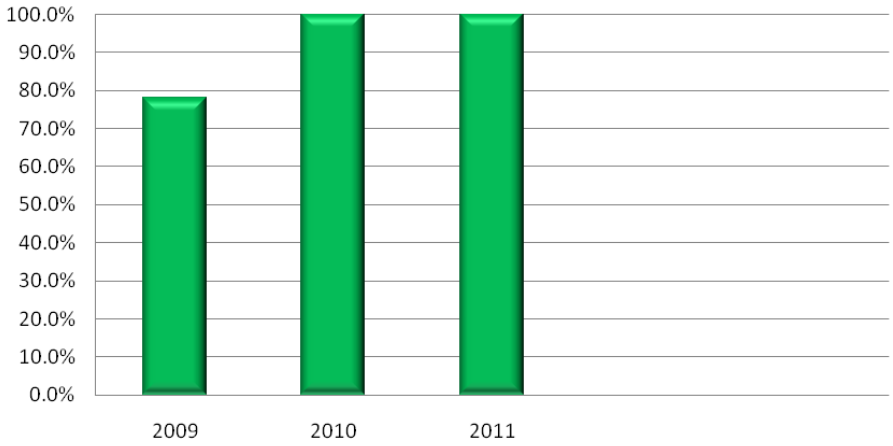

Figure 1-4. Percentage of surface water supply sources that fully attains the designated use

FLOOD PROTECTION MEASURES

FP1(a) Percentage of District works maintained on schedule

The District operates and maintains 11 major and 92 minor water control structures (Works), which includes 16 pump stations, 74 gated culverts, three navigational locks, and 312 miles of levees. The 11 major structures function primarily for flood protection and are located in the Upper St. Johns River Basin (USJRB), the Ocklawaha River Basin (ORB), a component of the Four Rivers Basin Project, and the Lake Apopka North Shore Restoration Area (NSRA). During FY 2010–2011, 100 percent of the major structures were maintained on schedule (see Table 1-3). Maintenance of District works in the USJRB Project (e.g., weirs and spillways) and the ORB Project (e.g., locks, dams, and spillways at Apopka-Beauclair, Burrell, and Moss Bluff) adheres to schedules outlined in the District's Five-Year Infrastructure Management, Operations and Maintenance (IMO&M) Plan. The IMO&M Plan schedules are based on the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' Federal Master Water Control Manual (Annual Inspection Program) and the District's Master Stormwater Management Plan. District structures in the NSRA and the Lake Griffin Flow-way (e.g., marsh, levees, screw gates, and pump stations) are maintained adhering to schedules outlined in the IMO&M Plan.

Table 1-3. Percentage of District major works maintained on schedule

Fiscal Year	USJRB	ORB	NSRA	Districtwide
2000–2001	100%	100%	100%	100%
2001–2002	100%	100%	100%	100%
2002–2003	100%	100%	100%	100%
2003–2004	100%	100%	100%	100%
2004–2005	100%	100%	100%	100%
2005–2006	100%	100%	100%	100%
2006–2007	100%	100%	100%	100%
2007–2008	100%	100%	100%	100%
2008–2009	100%	100%	100%	100%
2009–2010	100%	100%	100%	100%
2010–2011	100%	100%	100%	100%

WATER QUALITY MEASURES

WQ1(a) Percent of surface water with healthy nutrient levels

Based on an agreement made between DEP and the WMDs during 2009, all WMDs began to use a new performance measure to report healthy nutrient levels of surface water bodies in the 2010 Annual Consolidated Report. DEP defines waters with healthy nutrient levels as those that do not have a problem with chlorophyll for streams and estuaries or Trophic State Index for lakes. The assessment guidelines are provided as follow:

Waterbody Type	Guideline for annual average conditions
Estuary	<11 ug/l Chlorophyll
Stream	<20 ug/l Chlorophyll
Lake	<60 TSI for colored lake/<40 TSI for clear lake

Based on the 2011 assessment conducted by DEP, 72.6 percent of the surface water bodies had healthy nutrient levels. In comparison, 73.0 percent of the surface water bodies had healthy biological conditions in 2010. Figure 1-5 shows that the nutrient levels of surface waters within the District have remained unchanged since 2009.

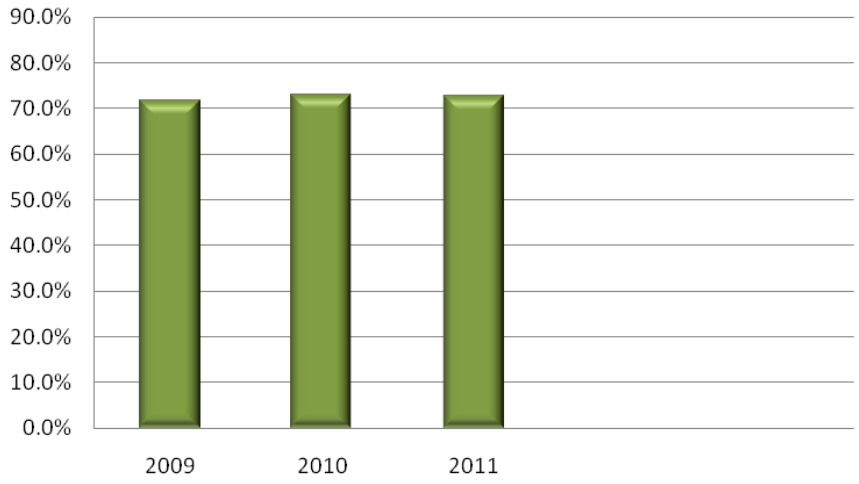

Figure 1-5. Percentage of surface waters with healthy nutrient levels

WQ1(b) Percent of surface waters with healthy biological conditions

Based on the agreement made between DEP and the WMDs during 2009, all WMDs began to use a new performance measure to report the biological conditions of surface water bodies in the 2010 Annual Consolidated Report. A surface water body is considered biologically healthy if it does not exceed the level of "impaired," "very poor," or "poor" for their biological measurements for the 10-year period of record preceding the assessment. The assessment guidelines are provided as follow:

Biology Measurement	Healthy Conditions	Unhealthy Conditions
LCI	"Very Good" "Good"	"Very Poor" "Poor"
SCI	"Excellent" "Good"	"Very Poor" "Poor"
SCI2007	Category 1 and 2	Category 3
BioRecon	"Healthy" "Pass" "Suspect"	"Impaired" " Fail"

The Lake Condition Index (LCI) is a biological assessment method that uses benthic macroinvertebrate data to evaluate the overall ecological health of a lake. The Stream Condition Index (SCI) is the primary indicator of stream ecosystem health, identifying impairment with respect to the reference (natural) condition. BioRecon is used as an initial watershed screening method to determine whether additional resources should be allocated to the area, such as sampling using the SCI method. BioRecon is a field method evaluation process conducted by inspectors who have received certification by DEP, following prescribed DEP training and demonstrated competency.

Based on the 2011 assessment conducted by DEP, 65 percent of the surface water bodies had healthy biological conditions. In comparison, 64 percent of the surface water bodies had healthy biological conditions in 2010. Because of the change in assessment methodology, the results for 2009 and 2010 are not comparable, but the 2010 and 2011 results are comparable.

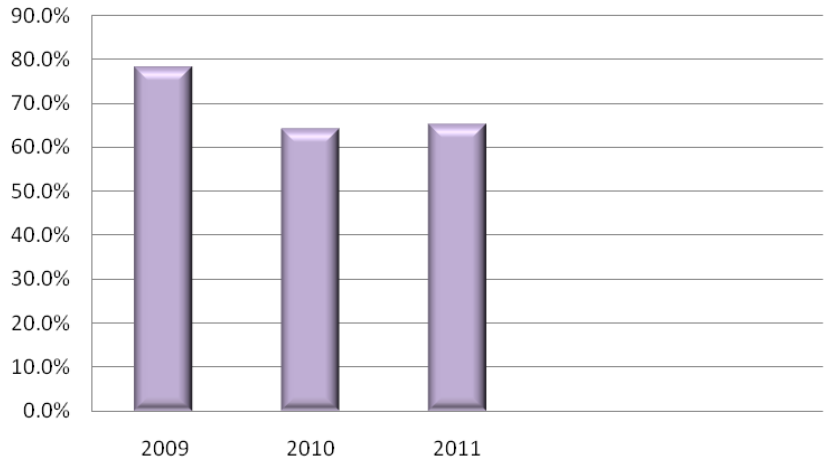

Figure 1-6. Percentage of surface waters with healthy biological conditions

WQ2(b) Improving, degrading, and stable trends in nitrate concentrations in springs

There are 96 natural springs located within the District, though sufficient data for determining total nitrite and total nitrate concentration trends in 2010 was limited to 26. Of these 26 springs, the Mann-Kendall Trend in 18 springs showed no change during the periods of analysis. A decreasing trend was observed in three springs; an increasing trend was seen in three springs; and an increasing-insignificant trend was observed in two. The data shown in Table 1-4 provides details.

Table 1-4. Water quality changes in selected springs

Spring	No. of Samples	Period	Mann-Kendall p-Statistic	Sen's Slope (mg/L per year)	Mann-Kendall Trend
Alexander Springs	103	1977–2010	0.23372	-3.60E-04	stable
Apopka Spring	104	1986–2010	0.97412	-6.21E-03	stable
Blue Spring (Lake)	12	1996–2004	1.000	3.75E-02	stable
Blue Spring (Volusia)	82	1976–2010	3.64E-05	1.40E-02	increasing
Bugg Spring	54	1985–2010	1.02E-03	-1.57E-02	decreasing
Croaker Hole Spring	23	1995–2010	0.91697	-5.90E-04	stable
Double Run Spring	15	1998–2005	0.26551	-1.87E-01	stable
Fern Hammock Springs	92	1988–2010	1.99E-03	1.36E-03	Increasing, insignificant
Gemini Springs	55	1995–2010	1.26E-05	4.38E-02	increasing
Green Springs	24	1996–2009	0.10741	2.46E-03	stable
Green Cove Spring	9	2001–2009	1.000	-2.60E-04	stable
Holiday Springs	10	1996–2004	0.80650	-4.67E-02	stable
Island Spring	6	2002–2009	1.000	-9.12E-03	stable
Juniper Springs	109	1984–2010	1.41E-04	1.06E-03	Increasing, insignificant
Miami Springs	53	1993–2010	0.90165	-2.20E-04	stable
Orange Spring	11	2001–2009	0.53619	1.25E-03	stable
Palm Springs (Seminole)	53	1993–2010	0.65046	2.87E-03	stable
Ponce de Leon Springs	95	1984–2010	0.56834	3.62E-03	stable
Rock Springs	100	1984–2010	2.28E-03	-1.25E-02	decreasing
Salt Springs	97	1984–2010	0.53519	2.66E-04	stable
Sanlando Springs	53	1977–2010	0.36332	7.90E-03	stable
Silver Springs	59	1974–2010	2.47E-06	1.59E-02	increasing
Silver Glen Springs	92	1984–2010	0.35513	1.73E-04	stable
Starbuck Spring	54	1993–2010	0.53665	-6.42E-03	stable
Sweetwater Springs	75	1989–2010	0.16690	5.00E-04	stable
Wekiwa Springs	108	1977–2010	1.70E-04	-3.28E-02	decreasing

The total nitrite and nitrate values for each spring were evaluated between a starting year based on data availability through 2010.

The Median test was used as the primary statistical test to determine if the data revealed a stable, decreasing, or increasing trend. The Median test evaluates the difference in the medians between sample populations. The test splits each sample population into two groups: those above the median of all observations in the populations tested and those below. The groups are analyzed using the Fisher exact test for comparing two populations. The samples' populations were then tested to determine if there is a statistically significant difference at the 80 percent confidence interval. The test is robust and sample populations may have missing values and unequal numbers of samples, as is the case for most of the spring data sets.

The Sen's Slope estimator is a nonparametric, linear slope estimator that works most effectively on monotonic data. Unlike linear regression, it is not greatly affected by gross data errors, outliers, or missing data. For nitrate and total nitrite, a slope of 0.02 mg/L per year was used as a threshold. These thresholds are based on laboratory analysis replication limits. If the Median test resulted in an increasing trend and the Sen's Slope was less than the threshold limit, the increasing trend is considered as insignificant, but these springs would be watched closely in future monitoring.

The Mann Kendall Trend test is a nonparametric test utilizing the Mann-Kendall test where the data set is adjusted for seasonality (in this case, the four quarters of the year). The Seasonal Kendall test is not greatly affected by missing data, but does require a minimum number of data points for each season. This test is a linear estimator and works most effectively on monotonic data. Because not all of the spring data sets exhibit strict monotonic trends, the Seasonal Kendall test was used for verification of the median test and as another approach to identify springs that call for ongoing evaluation.

In comparison with the trend evaluations conducted in 2005, 2010 data show changes in status in four springs. Total nitrate and nitrite levels in Rock Springs and Wekiwa Springs have improved from stable to decreasing. However, total nitrate and nitrite trends have changed from increasing-insignificant to increasing for Blue Springs (Volusia) and from stable to increasing for Silver Springs. Those springs with either an increasing trend or an increasing-insignificant trend require close monitoring and further evaluations in the future.

NATURAL SYSTEMS MEASURES

NS1(a) Number of MFLs, by water body type, established annually and cumulatively

In 2011, the District scheduled MFLs adoption for seven systems: the Ocklawaha River, Silver Springs, and Silver River in Marion County; DeLeon Springs (Volusia County); St. Johns River at State Road (SR) 520 (Lake Poinsett, Brevard County); and lakes East Crystal and Searcy in Seminole County. Staff made significant progress in developing MFLs for these systems, finalizing MFLs reports for the St. Johns River at SR 520 and Ponce de Leon Springs. However, rule adoption was not initiated for any of these systems for the following reasons. The Ocklawaha River, Silver Springs, and Silver River in Marion County, and the St. Johns River at SR 520 (Lake Poinsett) in Brevard County needed additional time to refine hydrologic/hydraulic modeling and scientific analysis due to updated datasets. DeLeon Springs (Volusia County) and lakes East Crystal and Searcy in Seminole County were postponed to allow simultaneous development/adoption of MFLs and recovery and/or prevention strategies. Therefore, no MFLs systems were established in accordance with the 2010 MFLs Priority List and Schedule.

Staff anticipated completing the rulemaking process initiated during 2010 for 12 lakes and two springs in 2011. In August 2010, staff initiated rulemaking to amend established MFLs for Indian Lake in Volusia County, Lake Prevatt in Orange County, and Sylvan Lake in Seminole County, and adopt new MFLs for lakes Avalon, Hiawassee, and Johns in Orange County. In December 2010, staff initiated rulemaking for the following systems: Green Springs (Clay County); Ponce de Leon Springs and the Butler/Doyle chain-of-lakes in Volusia County; and MFLs reevaluations for five lakes: Apshawa North and Apshawa South (Lake County), Cowpen and Tarhoe in Putnam County, and Geneva (Clay County). However, rulemaking was delayed to solicit stakeholder participation in developing long-term prevention and recovery strategies as support for MFLs rulemaking. These systems were re-prioritized on the 2011 MFLs Priority List and Schedule.

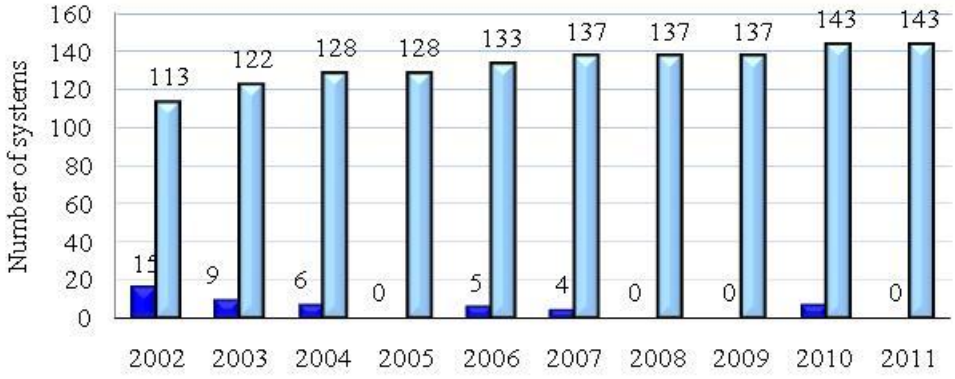

Figure 1-7. Number of MFLs established annually and cumulatively

NS1(b) Percentage of MFLs established in accordance with previous year's schedule

No MFLs systems were established in accordance with the 2010 MFLs Priority List and Schedule in 2011, as described on the previous page.

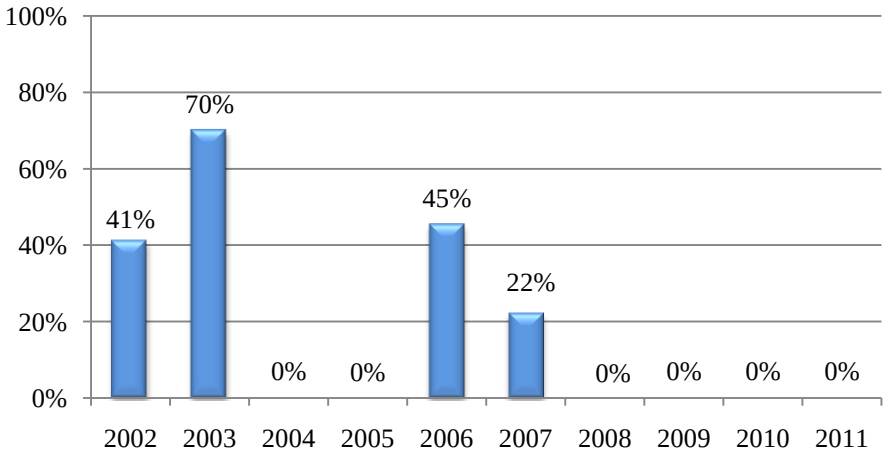

Figure 1-8. Percentage of MFLs established on schedule

NS1(c) For the previous fiscal year, the total acres of wetlands or other surface waters authorized by environmental resource permit to be impacted and acres required to be created, enhanced, restored, and preserved

The District began issuing ERPs in October 1995. In accordance with District rules, a permit applicant may impact wetlands on site. However, the impact on wetlands is required to be mitigated through recreation, restoration, enhancement, and/or preservation of wetlands/uplands elsewhere. During FY 2010–2011, there were 1,182 acres of wetlands impacted by various permitted projects. The total acres of created, restored, enhanced, and preserved wetlands and uplands were 4,364. Table 1-5 and Figure 1-9 below provides a 10-year history of mitigation activities since from FY 2001–2002 through FY 2010–2011.

Table 1-5. Wetlands impact permitted, mitigation by type, and total mitigation required

Fiscal Year	Wetlands Impacted	Mitigation Type			Mitigation Total
		Wetlands Created/ Restored	Wetlands Enhanced	Uplands/ Wetlands Preserved	
2001–2002	1,538	411	1,909	12,355	14,675
2002–2003	1,281	275	725	10,653	11,653
2003–2004	1,844	330	1,038	17,336	18,704
2004–2005	1,619	190	897	11,457	12,544
2005–2006	2,282	430	1,596	15,499	17,525
2006–2007	1,952	101	1,476	7,280	8,857
2007–2008	1,637	45	1,267	11,532	12,844
2008–2009	1,123	88	685	5,577	6,350
2009–2010	495	26	160	2,352	2,721
2010–2011	1,182	101	587	3,676	4,364

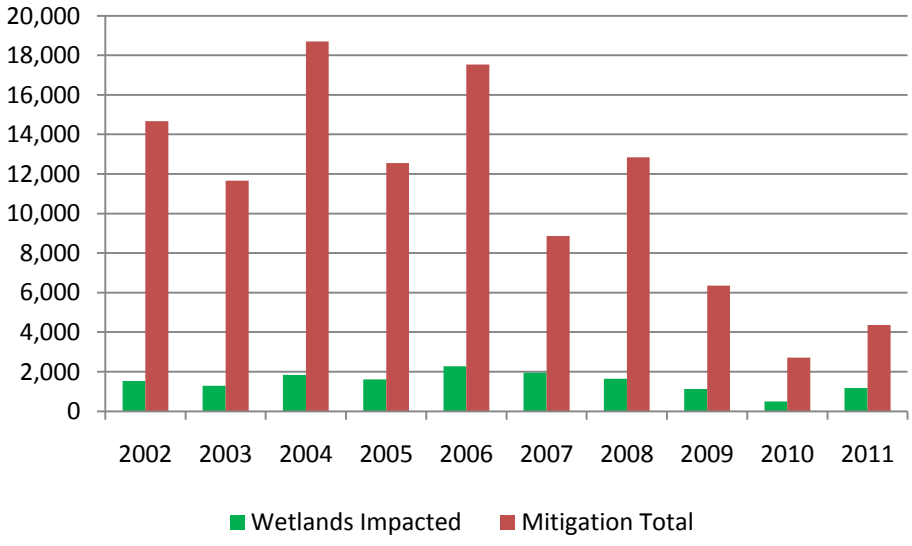

Figure 1-9. Wetlands impacted and total mitigation required

2012 Minimum Flows and Levels Priority List and Schedule

2. MINIMUM FLOWS AND LEVELS PRIORITY LIST AND SCHEDULE

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Introduction

In accordance with Section 373.042(2), *Florida Statutes* (F.S.), the St. Johns River Water Management District (District) proposed a 2011 Minimum Flows and Levels (MFLs) Priority List and Schedule for establishing MFLs during the planning period (2012–2017). The District submitted the proposed list to the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) for review and approval on November 22, 2011.

Chapter 373, F.S., requires Florida's water management districts to establish MFLs for water courses, water bodies, and aquifers that represent the limit at which further withdrawals would be significantly harmful to the water resources or ecology of an area. The District developed a multiple MFLs approach to define a long-term hydrologic regime necessary to prevent significant harm. MFLs typically define the minimum frequencies of high, intermediate, and low water events (defined by magnitude and duration hydrologic components). Adopted MFLs are implemented through the Consumptive Use Permitting, Environmental Resource Permitting, and Water Supply Planning programs. A priority list and schedule for establishing MFLs is submitted annually to DEP.

MFLs typically define an environmentally protective hydrologic regime that prevents significant harm to water resources or the ecology of the area and identifies levels and/or flows above which water may be available for use. The determinations of MFLs consider non-consumptive uses of water, including navigation, recreation, fish and wildlife habitat, and other environmental values. MFLs take into account the ability of wetlands and aquatic communities to adjust to changes in the frequencies of hydrologic events. Such changes to the frequencies of hydrologic events (i.e., return intervals of events) do not always cause changes to the ecology or the water resources of a system. However, when water withdrawals shift the hydrologic conditions below those defined by an MFL, significant harm may occur. As it applies to wetland and aquatic communities, significant harm is a function of changes in the frequencies of water level and/or flow events of a defined duration causing unacceptable changes to the water resources or ecological structures and/or functions. The determination of MFLs typically depends on surface water and/or groundwater hydrologic modeling and analyses of period of record hydrologic data, including stage and/or discharge.

In the past, the District was required by Section 373.042(2), F.S., to submit the list to DEP only for review and final approval. New legislation that was passed in 2005 (Section 373.036(7)(b)2, F.S.) now requires the final list to be presented as a separate chapter in the District's Consolidated Annual Report.

In addition to the required list, this chapter provides a short description of methodologies used in determining MFLs and the process of adopting MFLs by rule. Historical information on the number of MFLs that have been established and adopted by the District is also presented for informational purposes.

2011 MFLs Priority List and Schedule

During the planning period from 2012 through 2020, the District plans to evaluate or re-evaluate a total of 48 systems districtwide. The District's proposed 2011 MFLs Priority Water Body List and Schedule is presented in Tables 2–1 through 2-5. Figure 2–1 on pages 2–4 summarizes the proposed evaluation by water body type during the planning period. The District estimates the execution of the 2011 list will cost $3.6 million. The priority list is based on the importance of the waters to the state or region and the existence of potential for significant harm to the water resources or ecology of the state or region.

As with the 2010 list, springs and lakes in east-central and north Florida are emphasized. In addition, the St. Johns River and the Upper and Lower Ocklawaha River, which have been identified as potential alternative water supply sources, are also a major emphasis in this year's list.

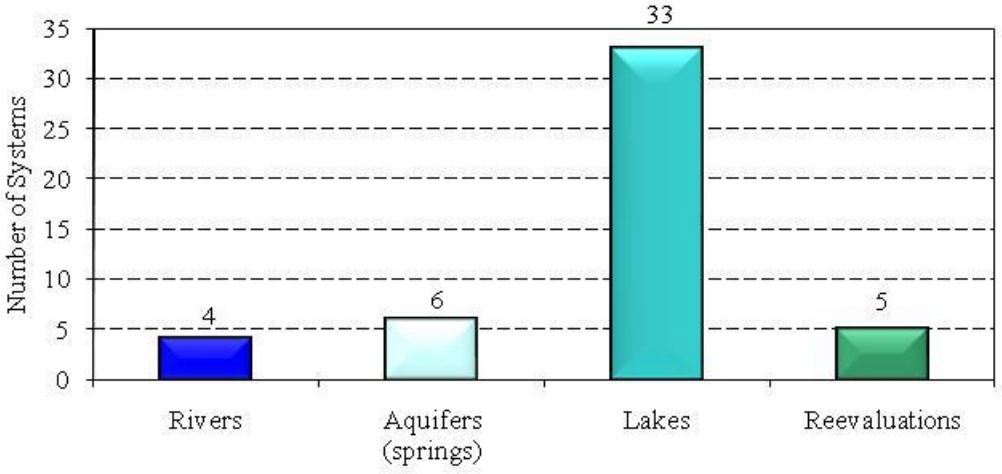

Figure 2-1. Number of systems to be evaluated during the planning period by water body type

The 2011 list reflects major schedule changes resulting from a re-assessment of priorities. Re-prioritization resulted in the recommendation to postpone the adoption of new MFLs to later years and emphasize the completion of MFLs re-evaluations during fiscal year 2012. The District has initiated the development of prevention/recovery strategies for water bodies where MFLs are currently not being met or are projected not to be met within 20 years (373.0421, F.S.). The District and stakeholders are working collaboratively to develop long-term comprehensive strategies to achieve the MFLs. Completion of the MFLs re-evaluations will facilitate this process by identifying which MFLs systems need prevention/recovery strategies and quantifying the amount of prevention and/or recovery required.

The 2011 list reflects a re-prioritization of the 2010 list to address the issues identified in the MFLs Natural Systems Measures under the District Water Management Plan Annual Progress Report (see NS1(a), pages 17–18). Specific changes to the 2011 MFLs Priority List and Schedule are as follows.

Addition of new MFLs on the list

- Lakes Apshawa North and Apshawa South in Lake County, Indian Lake (Volusia County), Lake Prevatt (Orange County), Sylvan Lake (Seminole County), and Lake Tarhoe (Putnam County) prioritized for 2012.
- Lake Geneva (Clay County) prioritized for 2013.
- Lakes South and Fox in Brevard County prioritized for 2014.
- Green Springs and the Butler/Doyle chain-of-lakes in Volusia County prioritized for 2014.
- Lakes Avalon, Hiawassee, and Johns in Orange County prioritized for 2015–2020.

Deletions from list

- Pebble Lake in Clay County deleted. Development of MFLs in Pebble Lake was determined to be impracticable because the lake is a sinkhole feature with a 40-foot range of surface water fluctuation that goes completely dry during drought cycles.
- Cow Pond in Volusia County deleted. Permitted surface water withdrawals at Cow Pond Lake were markedly reduced and updated modeling shows that the MFLs are being met.

Adjustment in schedule for some MFLs on the list

The following systems were rescheduled to allow simultaneous development/adoption of MFLs and recovery/prevention strategies and/or the need for additional time to refine hydrologic/hydraulic modeling and scientific analysis due to updated datasets.

- Ocklawaha River, Silver Springs and Silver River (Marion County), Ponce de Leon Springs (Volusia County), and the St. Johns River at SR 520 (Lake Poinsett) rescheduled from 2011 to 2013.
- East Crystal Lake (Seminole County) rescheduled from 2011 to 2014.
- Lake Searcy (Seminole County) rescheduled from 2011 to 2015–2020.
- Lake Brooklyn (Clay County) and Cowpen Lake (Putnam County) rescheduled from 2012 to 2013.
- Lake Saunders (Lake County), Gemini Springs (Volusia County), and Lake Johnson (Clay County) rescheduled from 2012 to 2015–2020.
- The Wekiva River at SR 46 and lakes Hodge and Island in Seminole County rescheduled from 2013 to 2015–2020.
- Alexander Springs Creek and Alexander Springs in Lake County and Silver Glen Springs (Marion/Lake Counties) rescheduled from 2013 to 2016.

Table 2-1. Year 2012 priority water body list

Water Body Type	Water Body Name	County	Voluntary Peer Review
Re-evaluations	Apshawa North	Lake	Yes
	Apshawa South	Lake	Yes
	Banana, Como, Little Como, Trone chain-of-lakes (4)	Putnam	Yes
	Cow Pond	Volusia	Yes
	Indian	Volusia	Yes
	Kerr	Marion	Yes
	Melrose	Putnam	Yes
	Norris	Lake	Yes
	Prevatt	Orange	Yes
	Purdom	Volusia	Yes
	Sylvan	Seminole	Yes
	Tarhoe	Putnam	Yes

Table 2-2. Year 2013 priority water body list

Water Body Type	Water Body Name	County	Voluntary Peer Review
Rivers	Ocklawaha River at SR 40	Marion	Yes
	Silver River	Marion	Yes
	St. Johns River at SR 520 (Lake Poinsett)	Brevard/Orange	Yes
Aquifers (springs)	DeLeon Springs	Volusia	Yes
	Silver Springs	Marion	Yes
Lakes	Apopka	Lake/Orange	Yes
	Beauclair	Lake	Yes
	Dora	Lake	Yes
	Eustis	Lake	Yes
	Griffin	Lake	Yes
	Harris	Lake	Yes
	Yale	Lake	Yes
Re-evaluations	Brooklyn	Clay	Yes
	Cowpen	Putnam	Yes
	Geneva	Clay	Yes

Table 2-3. Year 2014 priority water body list

Water Body Type	Water Body Name	County	Voluntary Peer Review
Aquifers (springs)	Green Springs	Volusia	Yes
Lakes	Butler/Doyle chain-of-lakes (2)	Volusia	Yes
	East Crystal	Seminole	Yes
Re-evaluations	South and Fox	Brevard	Yes

Table 2-4. Year 2015–2020 priority water body list

Water Body Type	Water Body Name	County	Voluntary Peer Review
Aquifers (springs)	Gemini Springs	Volusia	Yes
Lakes	Avalon	Orange	Yes
	Hiawassee	Orange	Yes
	Johns	Orange	Yes
	Hodge	Seminole	Yes
	Island	Seminole	Yes
	Johnson	Clay	Yes
	Saunders	Lake	Yes
	Searcy	Seminole	Yes
Re-evaluations	Wekiva River at SR 46 Bridge	Seminole/Lake	Yes

Table 2-5. Year 2016 priority water body list

Water Body Type	Water Body Name	County	Voluntary Peer Review
Rivers	Alexander Springs Creek	Lake	Yes
Aquifers (springs)	Alexander Springs	Lake	Yes
	Silver Glen	Marion/Lake	Yes

MFLs Determination and Adoption

Section 40C-8.011(3), *Florida Administrative Code* (F.A.C.), states that "…the Governing Board shall use the best information and methods available to establish limits which prevent significant harm to the water resources or ecology." MFLs are determined based on evaluations of topography, soil and vegetation data collected within plant communities and other pertinent information associated with the water resources.

In establishing MFLs pursuant to Sections 373.042 and 373.0421, F.S., consideration is given to natural seasonal fluctuations in water flows or levels, nonconsumptive uses, and environmental values associated with coastal, estuarine, riverine, spring, aquatic, and wetlands ecology (Rule 62-40.473(1), F.A.C.).

Additionally, MFLs should be expressed as multiple flows or levels defining a minimum hydrologic regime, to the extent practical and necessary to establish the limit beyond which further withdrawals would be significantly harmful to the water resources or the ecology of the area (Rule 62-40.473(2), F.A.C.).

HYDROLOGICAL FACTORS IN MFLS DETERMINATION

The MFLs designate an environmentally protective hydrologic regime (i.e., hydrologic conditions that prevent significant ecological harm) and identify levels and/or flows above which water may be available for use. In addition, "…the Governing Board…may reserve from use by permit applicants, water in such locations and quantities, and for such seasons of the year, as in its judgment may be required for the protection of fish and wildlife or the public health and safety" (Section 373.223, F.S.).

MFLs define the frequency and duration of high, intermediate, and low water events necessary to protect relevant water resource values. Three MFLs are usually defined for each system — *minimum frequent high*, *minimum average*, and *minimum frequent low*, flows and/or water levels. If deemed necessary, a *minimum infrequent high* and/or *minimum infrequent low* flows and/or water levels are also defined. MFLs represent hydrologic statistics comprised of three components: a magnitude (a water level and/or flow), duration (days), and a frequency or return interval (years).

MFLs are water levels and/or flows that primarily serve as hydrologic constraints for water supply development, but may also apply in environmental resource permitting (Figure 2-2). MFLs take into account the ability of wetlands and aquatic communities to adjust to changes in the return intervals of high and low water events. Therefore, MFLs allow for an acceptable level of change to occur relative to the existing hydrologic conditions (gray shaded area, Figure 2-2). However, when use of water resources shifts the hydrologic conditions below that defined by the MFLs, significant ecological harm occurs (pink area, Figure 2-2). As it applies to wetland and aquatic communities, significant harm is a function of changes in the frequencies of water level and/or flow events of defined magnitude and duration, causing impairment or loss of ecological structures and functions.

MFLs apply to decisions affecting permit applications, declarations of water shortages, and assessments of water supply sources. Surface and groundwater computer simulation models are used to evaluate existing and/or proposed consumptive uses and the likelihood they might cause significant harm. Actual or projected instances where water levels fall below established MFLs require the District Governing Board to develop recovery or prevention strategies (Section 373.0421(2), F.S.). MFLs are to be reviewed periodically and revised as needed (Section 373.0421(3), F.S.).

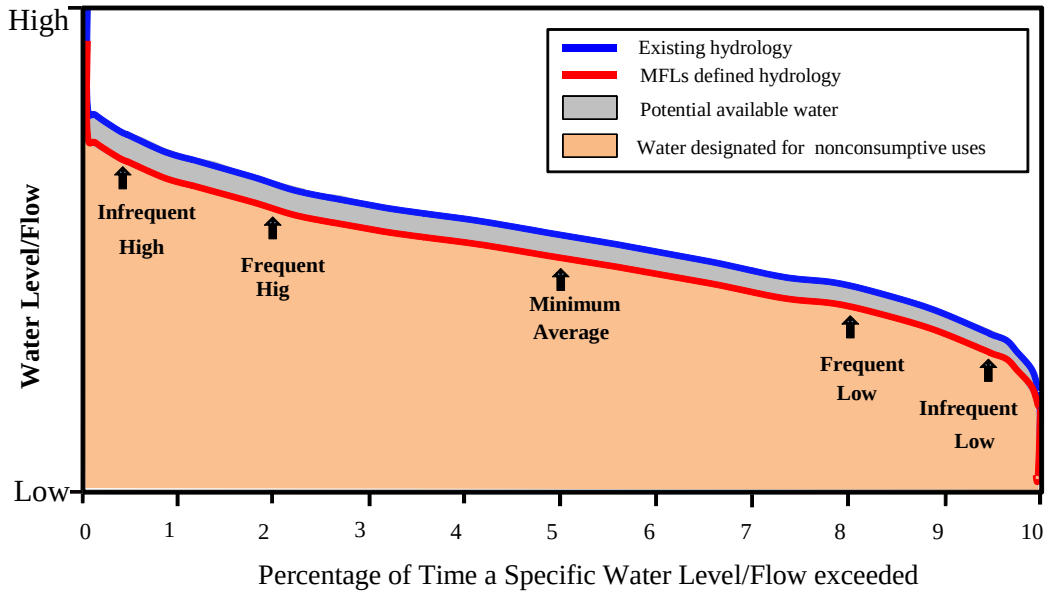

Figure 2-2. Exceedence curves for existing and MFLs defined hydrologic conditions

MFLs Adoption by Rule

MFLs are adopted as water management district rules (Chapter 40C-8, F.A.C.) by the governing boards of the water management districts. This is normally a six to twelve month process that involves a public workshop(s), review by DEP, and publication in the *Florida Administrative Weekly*. Due to changes in climate and availability of additional information, MFLs are reviewed periodically and revised as necessary under Section 373.0421(3), F.S., through the rule adoption process.

History of MFLs Established and Adopted by Rule

Since 1990 when the MFLs program was initiated, the District has established 144 MFLs (including re-evaluations) by rule. The program's emphasis during its early years was on lakes. More recent emphasis has been on the springs due to a legislative mandate (Section 373.042(2), F.S.). Table 2-4 shows the number of MFLs that have been adopted by rule since 1992 by water body type.

Table 2-4. MFLs adopted by rule and water body type

Year	Lakes	Rivers	Wetlands	Springs	Re-evaluation	Annual Total	Cumulative Total
1992		2		8		10	10
1993						0	10
1994	7					7	17
1995						0	17
1996	36					36	53
1997						0	53
1998	24					24	77
1999						0	77
2000	10	2	2		1	15	92
2001	4		1		1	6	98
2002	11				4	15	113
2003	5	1	1		2	9	122
2004	4		2			6	128
2005						0	128
2006				1	5	6	134
2007		2			2	4	138
2008						0	138
2009						0	138
2010					6	6	144
2011					0	0	144
Total	**101**	**7**	**6**	**9**	**21**	**144**	**144**

2012 Five-Year Capital Improvements Plan

3. FIVE-YEAR CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS PLAN

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INTRODUCTION

The Five-year Capital Improvements Plan (CIP) is prepared to meet the reporting requirements of Section 373.536(6)(a)3., *Florida Statutes* (F.S.) The format for the CIP was developed jointly by the Executive Office of the Governor (EOG), the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP), and the five water management districts (WMD). The CIP presents projected revenues and expenditures for capital improvement projects for FY 2011–2012 through FY 2015–2016.

The CIP contains only those projects that will be owned and capitalized as fixed assets by the District. All capitalized fixed assets include expenditures for basic construction costs (permits, inspections, site development, etc.) and other project costs (land, survey, existing facility acquisition, professional services, etc.). As directed by Section 373.536(6)(a)3., F.S., the CIP has been prepared in a manner comparable to the fixed capital outlay format set forth in Section 216.043., F.S. The format for this plan is drawn from the standard budget reporting format prescribed by the EOG. The EOG format requires capital improvement projects be budgeted in either of the two standard program categories. These two standard programs and associated activities and sub-activities are presented below:

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 and 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

During the planning period, the only District activity under program 2.0 Acquisition, Restoration, and Public Works expected to have capital improvement projects is 2.3 Surface Water Projects.

Activities under program 3.0 Operation and Maintenance of Lands and Works anticipated to have capital improvement projects will be under 3.2 Works.

PROPOSED CAPITAL PROJECTS AND EXPENDITURES DURING THE PLANNING PERIOD

The St. Johns River Water Management District (District) proposes to spend $44.95 million on eight projects/subprojects during the planning period from FY 2011–2012 through FY 2015-2016. Figure 3-1 shows the projected annual expenditures over the next five years.

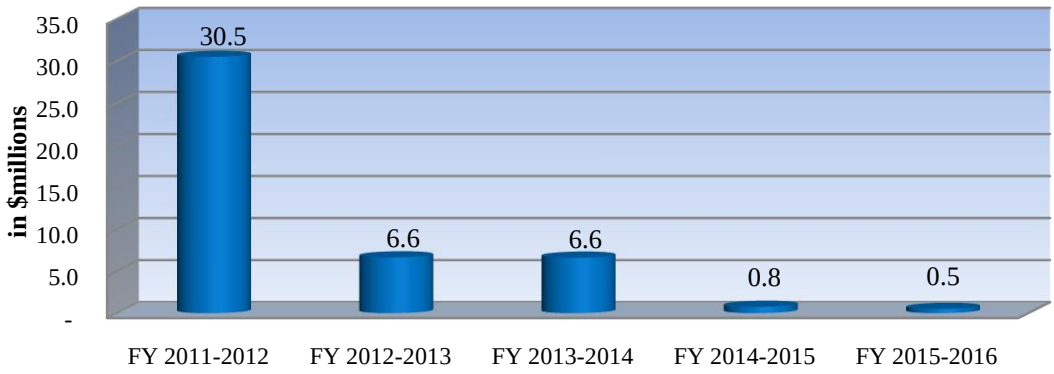

Figure 3-1. Five-year projected expenditures for capital improvement projects

Total planned capital expenditures in FY 2011–2012 are $30.5 million, which is almost the same level of funding for FY 2010–2011.

Significant changes in capital expenditures during the planning period are:

- The District will implement only five multi-million dollar capital projects, including the Canal 1 (C-1) Rediversion and Fellsmere Water Management Area with a total cost of $10 million each.
- For the first time, the District will have no capital outlay for land acquisitions due to the absence of funding from Florida Forever.
- The District will primarily use ad valorem revenues to fund C-1 Rediversion and Fellsmere Water Management Area projects due to the elimination or reduction of several state funding sources.
- Assuming no new state funding during the planning period, the District will not be able to initiate additional capital projects during the planning period.
- The District has completed all major construction and renovation of District facilities and no new construction or renovation projects are planned during the planning period.

Among the activities and sub-activities that have capital expenditures, Surface Water Projects account for 93.1 percent of the total expenditures during the planning period.

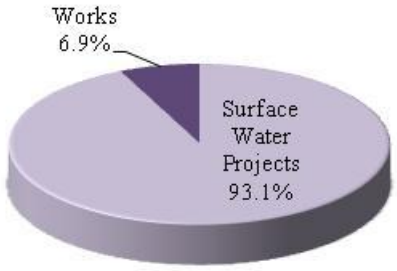

Figure 3-2. Five-year total capital improvement project expenditures by activity

The District's capital improvement projects are funded by a variety of funding sources. Figure 3-3 shows that almost 95 percent of the total revenues during the planning period will come from District sources. Historically, state funding sources such as Florida Forever and the Ecosystem Management Trust Fund have provided most of the funding for the District's capital projects. For the purpose of this CIP, the District does not anticipate new state funding during the planning period.

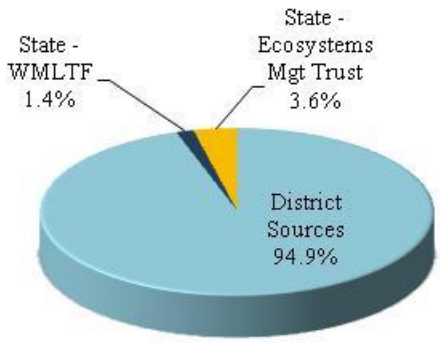

Figure 3-3. Five-year total capital improvement project expenditures by funding source

FIVE-YEAR CIP SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS

The purpose of the CIP is to project future needs and anticipate future funding requirements to meet those needs. This document provides a summation of all capital improvements in the FY 2011–2012 budget and forecasts capital improvements through FY 2015–2016. Many of the items in the five-year CIP are contained in other, more descriptive reports and plans. These include, but are not limited to, the following:

- 2012 Florida Forever Work Plan Annual Update
- FY 2011–2012 Annual Work Plan and Budget
- C-1 Rediversion Plan
- Indian River Lagoon Basin Surface Water Improvement and Management (SWIM) Plan
- Lake Apopka Basin SWIM Plan
- Middle St. Johns River Basin SWIM Plan

Digital copies of the above-referenced reports and plans may be obtained by visiting the District's website at *floridaswater.com*.

PROJECT DESCRIPTIONS

This section provides a list of capital improvement projects by activity (see Table 3-1) followed by project descriptions for each capital improvement project contained in this plan. The capital improvement projects are categorized by activities, including Surface Water Projects and Works.

Surface Water Projects: Seven surface water projects are included in this CIP. These projects are intend to provide improved natural systems, water quality improvements, and flood control. The projects include: stormwater management; wetland restoration; flood protection and floodplain restoration; and construction of major water control structures and reservoirs.

Works: Three projects have been budgeted under this activity with the intent to repair eight water control structures and 15 miles of federal levees during the planning period.

Table 3-1. District five-year capital improvement projects by activity

2.0 ACQUISITION, RESTORATION AND PUBLIC WORKS

2.3 SURFACE WATER PROJECTS

REVENUES	FY 2011-2012	FY 2012-2013	FY 2013-2014	FY 2014-2015	FY 2015-2016	5-Year Total
Middle St. Johns River Basin						
District Sources	597,097					597,097
State-WMLTF	650,000					650,000
State-Ecosystems Mgt Trust	502,903					502,903
Lake Apopka Basin						
District Sources	800,000					800,000
Indian River Lagoon						
District Sources	26,251,998	5,960,117	5,971,000			38,183,115
State-Ecosystems Mgt Trust	1,076,676	45,250				1,121,926
TOTAL	**$ 29,878,674**	**$ 6,005,367**	**$ 5,971,000**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ 41,855,041**

EXPENDITURES	FY 2011-2012	FY 2012-2013	FY 2013-2014	FY 2014-2015	FY 2015-2016	5-Year Total
Middle St. Johns River Basin						
Lake Jesup PFP Nutrient Reduction	1,750,000					1,750,000
Lake Apopka Basin						
North Shore Restoration Area	800,000					800,000
Indian River Lagoon Basin						
C-1 Western Rediversion	140,000	5,500,000	5,971,000			11,611,000
Fellsmere Water Management Area	27,188,674	505,367				27,694,041
TOTAL	**$ 29,878,674**	**$ 6,005,367**	**$ 5,971,000**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ 41,855,041**

3.2 WORKS

REVENUES	FY 2011-2012	FY 2012-2013	FY 2013-2014	FY 2014-2015	FY 2015-2016	5-Year Total
District Sources	$ 600,000	$ 622,002	$ 620,000	$ 750,000	$ 500,000	$ 3,092,002
TOTAL	**$ 600,000**	**$ 622,002**	**$ 620,000**	**$ 750,000**	**$ 500,000**	**$ 3,092,002**

EXPENDITURES	FY 2011-2012	FY 2012-2013	FY 2013-2014	FY 2014-2015	FY 2015-2016	5-Year Total
Water Control Structures Repairs in USJRB	600,000	$ 622,002	$ 420,000	$ 300,000	$ 300,000	$ 2,242,002
Burrell Lock and Dam Spillway	-	-	-	250,000	-	250,000
Levee Rehabilitation	-	-	200,000	200,000	200,000	600,000
TOTAL	**$ 600,000**	**$ 622,002**	**$ 620,000**	**$ 750,000**	**$ 500,000**	**$ 3,092,002**
GRAND TOTAL EXPENDITURES	**$ 30,478,674**	**$ 6,627,369**	**$ 6,591,000**	**$ 750,000**	**$ 500,000**	**$ 44,947,043**

PROGRAM: Acquisition, Restoration, and Public Works

ACTIVITY: Surface Water Projects

Project Title: Lake Jesup Pay-For-Performance (PFP) Nutrient Reduction

Type: Stormwater Management

Physical Location: The property is located in Seminole County and is south of Lake Jesup, split between the Sweetwater Creek subbasin and the Lake Jesup floodplain, on a portion of the District's East Lake Jesup property. This is the Black Hammock area near Oviedo, Fla.

Square Footage/Physical Description: The site has 10.0 acres in land area.

Expected Completion Date: April 2014

Historical Background/Need for Project: Lake Jesup is verified as an impaired water body by DEP due to excess nutrients (nitrogen, phosphorus, unionized ammonia). Furthermore, Lake Jesup exports between 18 and 22 metric tons (MT) of total phosphorus (TP) to the St. Johns River annually. It is a priority basin for restoration of water quality and fish and wildlife habitats as part of Florida's SWIM program. Based on results from related projects, staff believe the opportunity for substantial improvements in lake water quality exists, and consequently, an alternative payment method — pay-for-performance (PFP) — was offered to qualified contractors. Under the PFP method, the District will pay a pre-negotiated rate for each pound of TP removed from the water column, exported off-site, properly disposed of, and verified by another independent contractor funded by the District. AquaFiber Technologies was the contractor selected to construct this project. The Lake Jesup TP removal project is designed to assist meeting the St. Johns River Algal Initiative annual goal of removing 85 MT of TP and improve Lake Jesup's water quality to meet state standards. This pilot project seeks sustainable removal of a minimum of 1.0 MT/year of TP and demonstration of full-scale feasibility to achieve a minimum TP removal rate of 15 MT/year. The system has been processing lake water since April 18, 2009. Payment is based on complete removal of biomass from the contributing basin and the contractor is paid $227 for each pound of TP removed and verified. The removal of TP from the Lake Jesup water column is approximately 4,574 lbs to date. Significant biomass remains on-site and funds have been retained from the last invoice to cover removal from the basin to a more secure area in the event that AquaFiber fails to complete this contractual agreement.

Plan Linkages: Middle St. Johns River Basin SWIM Plan, FY 2011–2012 Work Plan and Budget (pg. 148)

Area(s) of Responsibility: Water Quality and Natural Systems

Alternative(s): None

Basic Construction Costs (includes permits, inspections, communications requirements, utilities outside building, site development, other): The District originally encumbered $2.5 million in FY 2009–2010 for this project and plans to expend $500,000 a year for five years. The total budget for FY 2011–2012 is $1.75 million that is carried over from FY 2010–2011. The final cost depends on

the AquaFiber Technologies performance. AquaFiber is paid $227 for each pound of TP removed and verified.

Other Project Costs (includes land, survey, existing facility acquisition, professional services, other.): The District budgeted $27,000 in FY 2011–2012 for a qualified independent contractor to continue monitoring TP reduction and removal from the project site and for the purchase of monitoring equipment. A contract has been signed for FY 2011–2012 with Ideal Tech Services to complete monthly monitoring for an amount not to exceed $13,000.

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

Anticipated Additional Operating Costs/Continuing: The operational and continuing costs are the responsibility of AquaFiber Technologies.

PROGRAM: Acquisition, Restoration, and Public Works

ACTIVITY: Surface Water Projects

Project Title: Lake Apopka — North Shore Restoration Area (NSRA)

Type: Wetland Restoration

Physical Location: Former Duda Farms and Zellwood Units 1 and 2 on the north shore of Lake Apopka

Square Footage/Physical Description: 12,000 acres

Expected Completion Date: September 2013

Historical Background/Need for Project: Long-term restoration of the former farmlands along the north shore of Lake Apopka required substantial remediation of contaminated soils before areas may be reflooded. In addition, infrastructure such as levees, water control structures, and other nutrient control efforts is needed to manage water levels for restoration work. The Duda properties, Phases 1, 2, 6, and 7 have been successfully reflooded and additional properties will be reflooded as construction is completed. Funds in the planning period will be used primarily for infrastructure improvements in the NSRA to prepare areas for reflooding.

Plan Linkages: Lake Apopka SWIM Plan, FY 2011–2012 Work Plan and Budget (pg. 149)

Area(s) of Responsibility: Water Quality, Wetland Restoration

Alternative(s): None

Basic Construction Costs (includes permits, inspections, communications requirements, utilities outside building, site development, other): The District originally budgeted $800,000 in FY 2011–2012 for infrastructure improvements in the NSRA. An additional $1.1 million was added to the 2011–2012 budget via carry-over encumbrances.

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: An annual average of less than $300,000 from FY 2011–2012 through FY 2015–2016 for alum treatment.

PROGRAM: Acquisition, Restoration, and Public Works

ACTIVITY: Surface Water Projects

Project Title: C-1 Rediversion

Type: Water Control Structure

Physical Location: The C-1 Rediversion project is located within the Melbourne-Tillman Water Control District (MTWCD) in Brevard County.

Square Footage/Physical Description: The C-1 Rediversion project covers approximately 90 square miles of the MTWCD and involves the modification of an existing water control structure, construction pump stations, outfall structures, treatment wetlands and improvements in the C-1 Retention Area.

Expected Completion Date: September 2014

Historical Background/Need for Project: The C-1 canal is a major source of freshwater, nutrients and sediment to the Indian River Lagoon, adversely affecting salinity and water quality. The C-1 Rediversion project will divert a significant amount of runoff from the city of Palm Bay and redirect it to the C-1 Retention Area where it will then be pumped through the Sawgrass Lake Water Management Area (SLWMA) for water quality improvement prior to discharging to the St. Johns River. The project is under construction in two phases. The first phase consists of the construction of the SLWMA pump stations, the S-262 outlet structure, and the structural and operational modification of the existing MS-1 structure. The second phase will involve the construction of a reservoir with a pump station and outfall structure in the area of the C-1 Detention Area.

Plan Linkages: C-1 Re-diversion Plan, FY 2011–2012 Work Plan and Budget (pg. 150)

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

Alternative(s): None

Basic Construction Costs (includes permits, inspections, communications requirements, utilities outside building, site development, other): The total project cost for the construction is approximately $15.79 million. The District expended approximately $4.18 million in previous years. There is $140,000 budgeted for survey and geotechnical investigation in FY 2011–2012. The project will need an additional $5.5 million in FY 2012–2013 and $5.97 million in FY 2013–2014 to complete the project.

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

Anticipated Additional Operating Costs/Initial (includes permits, inspections, communications requirements, utilities outside building, site development, other): None

Anticipated Additional Operating Costs/Continuing: There will be operating and maintenance cost for the pump stations associated with this project. These costs have not been quantified.

PROGRAM: Acquisition, Restoration, and Public Works

ACTIVITY: Surface Water Projects

Project Title: Fellsmere Water Management Area (FWMA)

Type: Reservoir Construction

Physical Location: This project is located immediately east of the St. Johns Water Management Area (SJWMA) and south of the Fellsmere Grade within the Fellsmere Water Control District in Indian River County.

Square Footage/Physical Description: The proposed reservoir will be approximately 10,000 acres.

Expected Completion Date: August 2015

Historical Background/Need for Project: In an effort to improve water quality downstream in the St. Johns River, the District originally proposed to construct a new 4,000-acre reservoir to treat agricultural discharges prior to entering the SJWMA and provide water supply potential. The District acquired an additional 6,000 acres in 2007. It is expected that with the completion of this 10,000-acre reservoir, the discharges from SJWMA into Three Forks Marsh Conservation Area will meet projected nutrient targets. The project will provide water quality treatment of agricultural discharges along with habitat improvement and water supply benefits.

Plan Linkages: FY 2011–2012 Work Plan and Budget (pg. 152)

Area(s) of Responsibility: Water Quality, Flood Control, and Natural Systems, Water Supply

Alternative(s): None

Basic Construction Costs: (includes permits, inspections, communications requirements, utilities outside building, site development, other): A total of $27.69 million will be needed to complete the project by 2015, including $27.19 million in FY 2011–2012 and $0.51 million in FY 2012–2013.

Other Project Costs (includes land, survey, existing facility acquisition, professional services, other.): Land acquisition cost of approximately $9.80 million was expended for the purchase of 4,000 acres during FY 2001–2002 and an additional $35 million for the purchase of 6,000 acres in FY 2006–2007.

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

Anticipated Additional Operating Costs/Continuing: The District expects minimal maintenance costs associated with this project.

PROGRAM: Operation and Maintenance of Lands and Works

ACTIVITY: Works

Project Title: Water Control Structure Repairs in the Upper St. Johns River Basin (USJRB) and Ocklawaha River Basin

Type: Flood Control Structures

Physical Location:

- S-164, Taylor Creek and L-73 Osceola County
- S157, C-54 Canal, Brevard County
- S161A Jane Green Creek, Osceola County
- S96 and S96B, St Johns Water Management Area; S96C and S96D, Blue Cypress Marsh Conservation Area, Brevard County

Square Footage/Physical Description: The proposed structure repairs cover spillway flood control gates, concrete support walls, hydraulic/electrical operation mechanism seals, bushings, rollers, and fasteners. Each structure measures approximate 15,000 square feet.

Expected Completion Date: September 2016

Historical Background/Need for Project: The water control structures were constructed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE). Structure rehabilitation occurs on the average, every 7–10 years. Structure flood control gates require the following maintenance for operational readiness: clean, repair and/or replace the following: spillway flood control gates, concrete support walls, hydraulic/electrical operation mechanism seals, bushings, rollers, fasteners.

Plan Linkages: Five-Year Infrastructure Management, Operations and Maintenance Plan, FY 2011–2012 Work Plan (pg. 189)

Area(s) of Responsibility: Flood Control

Alternative(s): N/A

Basic Construction Costs (includes permits, site preparation and other): The District plans to spend $2.242 million during the planning period for the repairs of seven water control structures.

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

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

Anticipated Additional Operating Costs/Continuing: Services and repairs average $2,000 annually for the flood control structures.

PROGRAM: Operation and Maintenance of Lands and Works

ACTIVITY: Works

Project Title: Burrell Lock and Dam Spillway

Type: Flood Control Structures

Physical Location: Burrell Lock and Dam, Lake County

Square Footage/Physical Description: The spillway at the Burrell Lock and Dam is a hydraulic structure with gates, concrete culverts, forebays, and a discharge area with blocks and an end sill.

Expected Completion Date: September 2015

Historical Background/Need for Project: The spillway at the Burrell Lock and Dam needs repairs due to erosion and undercutting of the blocks and end sill on the downstream side of the structure.

Plan Linkages: Five-Year Infrastructure Management, Operations and Maintenance Plan

Area(s) of Responsibility: Flood Control

Alternative(s): None

Basic Construction Costs (includes permits, site preparation and other): The District plans to spend $250,000 in FY 2014–2015 for the proposed repair.

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

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

Anticipated Additional Operating Costs/Continuing: None

PROGRAM: Operation and Maintenance of Lands and Works

ACTIVITY: Works

Project Title: Levee Rehabilitation

Type: Flood Control Structures

Physical Location: Federal flood control levees in the Upper St. Johns and Ocklawaha River basins.

Square Footage/Physical Description: The levees are large federal flood control levees that are grassed and capped with a road base material. The levees to be repaired total 15 miles (5 miles per year for three years) in length.

Expected Completion Date: September 2016

Historical Background/Need for Project: The federal flood control levees may require an enhanced level of maintenance to address items identified in recent inspection reports performed by USACE.

Plan Linkages: Five-Year Infrastructure Management, Operations and Maintenance Plan

Area(s) of Responsibility: Flood Control

Alternative(s): N/A

Basic Construction Costs (includes permits, site preparation and other): The District plans to spend $600,000 during the planning period.

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

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

Anticipated Additional Operating Costs/Continuing: None

APPENDIX A

STANDARD FORMAT PROGRAM DEFINITIONS FOR PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES

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, support and administrative facilities construction, cooperative projects, land acquisition (including SOR and FF), and 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

These are 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 activity includes all operation and maintenance of facilities, flood control and water supply structures, lands, and other works authorized by Chapter 373, F.S.

3.1 Land Management (P2000/SOR/FF)

Maintenance, custodial, public use improvements, and restoration efforts for lands acquired through SOR, P2000, FF or other land acquisition programs are included in this activity.

3.2 Works

The maintenance of flood control and water supply system infrastructure, such as canals, levees, pump stations, and water control structures. This includes electronic telemetry/communication and control activities.

3.3 Facilities

This activity includes operation and maintenance of district support and administrative facilities.

2012 Water Resource Development Work Program and Alternative Water Supply Annual Report

WRD Work Program

4. WATER RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT WORK PROGRAM AND ALTERNATIVE WATER SUPPLY ANNUAL REPORT

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A. WATER RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT WORK PROGRAM

INTRODUCTION

The St. Johns River Water Management District (District) completed the 2003 Water Supply Assessment (WSA) and the 2005 District Water Supply Plan Fourth Addendum (DWSP) in compliance with the water supply planning provisions of Section 373.709, *Florida Statutes* (F.S.) Projections made for the DWSP indicate that alternative water supply sources will have to be developed in significant portions of the District to meet future demands while sustaining water quality, wetland and aquatic systems, and existing legal uses. Fresh groundwater alone cannot meet all future water supply needs. DWSP identifies water resource development projects based on the provisions of Subsection 373.709(2)(b), F.S., to meet the identified demands.

The District developed the Water Resource Development Work Program (WRDWP) pursuant to the requirements of Subparagraph 373.536(6)(a)4, F.S., in association with its water supply planning effort. The District considers a water resource development project to be one that contributes to the formulation and implementation of the following regional water resource management strategies, based on the definition of water resource development included in Subsection 373.019(19), F.S.:

- The collection and evaluation of surface water and groundwater data
- Structural and nonstructural projects to protect and manage water resources
- The development of regional water resource implementation projects
- The construction, operation, and maintenance of public works facilities to provide for flood control, surface and underground water storage, and groundwater recharge augmentation
- Related technical assistance to local governments and to government-owned and privately owned water utilities

The District's water resource development projects include phases and elements of the projects and are cross-referenced to the statutory definitions in Table 4–1. Several water resource development projects correspond to more than one water resource management strategy. The District's water resource development projects and their status are:

1. Abandoned artesian well plugging — ongoing
2. Aquifer storage and recovery construction and testing — completed
3. Cooperative well retrofit — completed
4. Demineralization concentrate management — completed
5. Facilitation of regional decision-making — completed
6. Feasibility of seawater demineralization — completed
7. Hydrologic data collection and analysis — ongoing

8. Investigation of the augmentation of public supply systems with local surface water / stormwater sources — ongoing
9. Lake Apopka basin water resource development project — ongoing
10. Upper St. Johns River Basin project — ongoing
11. Water resource development components of water supply development projects — ongoing
12. Water resource development Minimum Flows and Levels Prevention/Recovery Strategy Projects — ongoing

As required by Section 373.536(6)9a)4, F.S., the District submitted the a draft annual WRDWP to the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) on October 27, 2011, for review and DEP approved the draft report on December 5, 2011. The final report is reflected in this section.

Table 4–2 presents a summary of estimates of water made available (both potential and actual) for the listed projects. The reader should note that the quantities given are not cumulative and in some cases there is overlap between projects.

The WRDWP is updated annually to augment the DWSP and provide implementation guidance for water resource development projects identified in the DWSP. The WRDWP contains a description of each current project, organized alphabetically and including a programming estimate of the project cost by year, an estimate of the quantity of water the project will make available when feasible, a timeline for commencement and completion, cross references to the District budget, and specific project tasks where such tasks have been developed. A more detailed explanation of the water resource development component and additional information for each project may be found in DWSP.

Table 4-1 Water resource development projects and the strategies they support. (This table is based on the definition of water resource development included in Subsection 373.019(19), F.S.)

Project Name	Definition				
	A) Collection and evaluation of surface water and groundwater data	B) Structural and nonstructural projects to protect and manage water resources	C) Development of regional water resource implementation projects	D) Construction, operation, and maintenance of major public works facilities to provide for flood control, surface and underground water storage, and groundwater recharge augmentation	E) Related technical assistance to local governments and to government-owned and privately owned water utilities
Abandoned Artesian Well Plugging		●			
Aquifer Storage and Recovery Construction and Testing*				●	●
Cooperative Well Retrofit*		●			●
Demineralization Concentrate Management*					●
Facilitation of Regional Decision-Making*			●		
Feasibility of Seawater Demineralization*					●
Hydrologic Data Collection and Analysis	●				
Investigation of the Augmentation of Public Supply Systems With Local Surface Water / Stormwater Sources	●	●			●
Lake Apopka Basin Water Resource Development Project	●		●		●
Upper St. Johns River Basin Project		●	●	●	
Water Resource Development Components of Water Supply Development Projects		●	●	●	
Water Resource Development Minimum Flows and Levels Prevention/Recovery Strategy Projects		●	●	●	

Note: ***** Indicates completed projects, described in Appendix C.

Table 4-2. Water made available by water resource development projects.

Project Name	Water Made Available[8]	
	Potential	Current
Abandoned Artesian Well Plugging	Indeterminate	Indeterminate
Aquifer Storage and Recovery (ASR) Construction and Testing[1]	6 mgd[9]	4 mgd[9]
Cooperative Well Retrofit[1,2]	12,500 gpd	0
Demineralization Concentrate Management[1]	57–268 mgd[6]	0
Facilitation of Regional Decision-Making[1]	200 mgd[4,5]	0
Feasibility of Seawater Demineralization[1]	15–75 mgd[4,6]	0
Hydrologic Data Collection and Analysis	Indeterminate	Indeterminate
Investigation of the Augmentation of Public Supply Systems With Local Surface Water / Stormwater Sources	2–4 mgd	0
Lake Apopka Basin Water Resource Development Project	5–10 mgd	0
Upper St. Johns River Basin Project	25 mgd[7]	Indeterminate
Water Resource Development Components of Water Supply Development Projects	5 mgd	3
Water Resource Development Minimum Flows and Levels Prevention/Recovery Strategy Projects	2–10 mgd[10]	0

Notes:

1. Indicates completed projects, described in Appendix C.
2. Although wells have been repaired to correct this problem, cooperative funds available through this project have not been used.
3. Based on projects currently identified in the DWSP 2005, Addendum One, Table 15, and includes brackish groundwater, surface water and seawater projects, all for potable use.
4. These projects will not directly make more water available. Quantities are for projects that are expected to be undertaken as outcomes of these projects. Projects which will directly make the specified quantities of water available will be included in future updates of the WRDWP.
5. This value range is a composite of average projected deficits, which must be met by other projects, and includes projected deficits for the East Central Florida area, Volusia County, Flagler County, St. Johns County, the East Putnam Water System and Marion County.
6. Based on projects currently identified in the DWSP 2005, Addendum One, Table 15, and includes identified seawater projects for potable use.
7. This value was taken from DWSP 2005, but more recent estimates indicate that the yield may be lower.
8. The quantities in this table are not cumulative. There is overlap between projects.
9. ASR projects continue to undergo cycle testing through the DEP Underground Injection Control (UIC) program. Final capacities will be determined when UIC Operating Permits are issued. These constructed capacities will be fully utilized through demand management practices and long term implementation of Alternative Water Supply (AWS) projects.
10. Quantities of groundwater estimated for projects anticipated for construction cost-share in FY 2011–2012.

ABANDONED ARTESIAN WELL PLUGGING

BACKGROUND

The goal of this program is to assure the continued availability of groundwater resources by detecting, evaluating, and controlling abandoned artesian wells. Uncontrolled or improperly constructed artesian wells (abandoned artesian wells) reduce groundwater levels and contribute to the contamination of both ground and surface waters.

UPDATE

The District has plugged or repaired approximately 100 abandoned artesian wells per year since the program was established in 1983. Abandoned artesian wells in priority water resource caution areas are given the highest priority for plugging.

Specific estimates of the amount of water made available as a result of this project are not made by the District. However, this project supports the water supply development program.

FUNDING AND ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

This program has been absorbed by the Conservation and Demand Management Program for FY 2011–12. No funds were allocated to this program for FY 2011–2012. The District does not anticipate funding for continuation of this program through FY 2016. Individual well owners and several counties historically have contributed to support this program.

Cooperative funds source:	Various
Implementing agency:	SJRWMD
Potential water made available:	Indeterminate
Current water made available:	Indeterminate

SJRWMD DWSP SJ2006-2 page:	125
WBS reference:	2.2.3
FY 2011–2012 budget page:	138-139

FUNDING AND EXPENDITURES FOR ABANDONED ARTESIAN WELL PLUGGING

	Funds Needed/Expended -- $ Million							
Fund Sources and Disbursements	**Prior Years**	**2012 [1]**	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**Future**	**Total Cost**
Sources								
SJ-Ad Valorem	$2.935							$2.985
SJ-FF Const.	$1.400							$1.400
SJ-FF Land Acq.								
SFWMD								
Cooperators	$1.105							$1.155
Total	**$5.440**							**$5.540**
Disbursements								
Internal	$2.408							$2.458
Contract	$3.032							$3.082

1: No funding allocated for FY12. However, this is an ongoing program and funding may be allocated in future years.

HYDROLOGIC DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS

BACKGROUND

The District has identified the need for hydrologic data collection and analysis in association with required five-year updates of WSA and DWSP and for WRDWP implementation. The following data collection and analysis efforts are ongoing and will continue, with adjustments as necessary, to support WSA, DWSP and WRDWP development processes.

- District hydrologic data collection network
- Water use data management
- Hydrology of native plant communities
- Groundwater modeling
  - Integrated groundwater and surface-water modeling
  - Integrated decision modeling
- Surface water modeling

UPDATE

Specific estimates of the amount of water to be made available as a result of this project are not made by the District. However, this project will support all existing and proposed future water resource development projects, and is anticipated to continue into the foreseeable future. To date, $40.16 million has been expended.

FUNDING AND ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Cooperative funds source:	Various
Implementing agency:	SJRWMD
Potential water made available:	Indeterminate
Current water made available:	Indeterminate

SJRWMD DWSP SJ2006-2 page:	146
WBS reference:	1.1.1 & 1.2
FY 2011–2012 budget pages:	98-101

FUNDING AND EXPENDITURES FOR HYDROLOGIC DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS

	Funds Needed/Expended -- $ Million							
Fund Sources and Disbursements	**Prior Years[1]**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**Future[2]**	**Total Cost**
Sources								
SJ-Ad Valorem	$39.984	$5.895	$6.500	$6.500	$6.500	$6.500	$6.500	$78.379
SJ-FF Const.								
SJ-FF Land Acq.								
SFWMD								
Cooperators	$0.173	$0.197	$0.100	$0.100	$0.100	$0.100	$0.100	$0.870
Total	**$40.157**	**$6.092**	**$6.600**	**$6.600**	**$6.600**	**$6.600**	**$6.600**	**$79.249**
Disbursements								
Internal	$17.067	$4.757	$5.200	$5.200	$5.200	$5.200	$5.200	$47.824
Contract	$23.090	$1.335	$1.400	$1.400	$1.400	$1.400	$1.400	$31.425

Note 1. In previous years, only portions of the program were not considered WRDWP-related. Beginning in FY 2007, the entire program will be reported as supporting WRDWP, resulting in a significant increase in the annual amounts.

Note 2. This is forecast as an ongoing program with continued funding at a similar level in future years.

Note 3: The budget reflects funding for the Hydrologic Data Collection, water use data management, groundwater resource assessment contractual services, and MFL modeling services.

INVESTIGATION OF THE AUGMENTATION OF PUBLIC SUPPLY SYSTEM WITH LOCAL SURFACE WATER /STORMWATER SOURCES

BACKGROUND

Much effort is being focused on the development of alternative water supplies to supplement groundwater in meeting future water supply needs. Local surface water and stormwater sources of supplies may include storm water, dewatering/drainage canals, naturally occurring or manmade water bodies, etc. Although these sources of supply may be relatively small, with adequate storage and treatment, they could provide important supplemental water supplies to public supply systems.

Through this water resource development project, the District and cooperating public supply utilities will investigate the feasibility of developing local surface water sources. This investigation will address technical, environmental, and economic feasibility considerations. At the time of preparation of the DWSP 2005, the District had identified only one project for inclusion in this investigation, the Bracco Reservoir Project. Since publication of the DWSP, the District has continued to investigate augmentation of public supply systems with local surface water and stormwater sources, and anticipates the identification of additional, similar projects for investigation in future years.

The Bracco Reservoir Project was to consist of a series of stormwater detention ponds, used as a source of water to augment the city of Cocoa's reclaimed water system. A treatment facility would be included to incorporate multiple barriers and modern treatment technologies to produce potable water from localized sources of storm water runoff. The first phase of this project included a bench-top study to characterize water quality and expected contaminants from Cocoa's Bracco Reservoir system and a review of applicable regulatory requirements. The first phase bench-top study was completed in FY 2006 and found the concept to be feasible. The second and third phases would include additional water quality sampling, a treatability study, economic feasibility analysis, design, permitting, and construction. The cost of the second and third phases was estimated at $5.4 million.

UPDATE

The city of Cocoa has no current plans to continue with the project. The District anticipates the identification of additional augmentation projects for investigation in future years.

FUNDING AND ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Cooperative funds source:	Various
Implementing agency:	SJRWMD
Potential water made available:	2-4 mgd
Current water made available:	0 mgd

SJRWMD DWSP page:	152
WBS reference:	2.2.1
FY 2011–2012 budget page:	N/A

FUNDING AND EXPENDITURES FOR INVESTIGATION OF THE AUGMENTATION OF PUBLIC SUPPLY SYSTEMS WITH LOCAL SURFACE WATER / STORMWATER SOURCES

	Funds Needed/Expended -- $ Million							
Fund Sources and Disbursements	**Prior Years**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**Future**	**Total Cost**
Sources								
SJ-Ad Valorem	$0.000							$0.000
SJ-FF Const.								
SJ-FF Land Acq.								
SFWMD								
Cooperators	$0.040							$0.040
Total	**$0.040**							**$0.040**
Disbursements								
Internal								
Contract	$0.040							$0.040

LAKE APOPKA BASIN WATER RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

BACKGROUND

The city of Apopka identified Lake Apopka as a potential source to provide additional water to its reclaimed water service area. Apopka estimated an initial need of approximately 2 mgd average annual daily flow (AADF), an intermediate need of 8 mgd and a long-term need of 16 mgd. In May 2006, a District cost-share funded study was completed by the city. It identified the most cost-effective pretreatment method for using Lake Apopka water for augmenting the city's reclaimed water. The cities of Clermont and Minneola have also expressed an interest in developing a reclaimed water augmentation supply from Lake Apopka.

District staff and an independent consultant evaluated the potential for developing water supplies from Lake Apopka while still achieving lake restoration goals. The Lake Apopka Basin Water Resource Development Project evaluated the potential water supply yield from the lake. Project work components included:

- Hydrologic modeling
- Evaluation of alternative lake regulation schedules
- Evaluation of storage augmentation options
- Evaluation of potential impacts of management options
- Identification of potential water users including the timing and locations of withdrawals

Suitable projects were identified as a result of the evaluation and a project implementation schedule was recommended.

UPDATE

The city of Apopka was issued a 20-year consumptive use permit in December 2008 for 5.0 mgd of surplus surface water from the Lake Apopka North Shore Restoration Area (NSRA). The intake, treatment, and transmission facilities are planned for implementation on a phased basis. Regional planning for the NSRA and determination of long-term water supply potential for Lake Apopka is ongoing. As future projects are identified, their funding will be contingent on availability of funds in current or future budgets.

FUNDING AND ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Cooperative funds source:	Various
Implementing agency:	SJRWMD
Potential water made available:	5-10 mgd
Current water made available:	0 mgd

SJRWMD DWSP page:	149
WBS reference:	2.2.1
FY 2011–2012 budget page:	N/A

FUNDING AND EXPENDITURES FOR LAKE APOPKA BASIN WATER RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

	Funds Needed/Expended -- $ Million							
Fund Sources and Disbursements	**Prior Years**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**Future**	**Total Cost**
Sources								
SJ-Ad Valorem								
SJ-FF Const.								
SJ-FF Land Acq.								
SFWMD								
Cooperators								
Total								
Disbursements								
Internal								
Contract								

Note: No funds have been designated in the budget. If and when the project moves forward, a future budget request or budget amendment will be requested.

UPPER ST. JOHNS RIVER BASIN PROJECT

BACKGROUND

The Upper St. Johns River Basin extends from the headwaters of the St. Johns River in Indian River and Okeechobee counties to the confluence of the St. Johns and Econlockhatchee rivers in Seminole County. The basin originally contained more than 400,000 acres of floodplain marsh. The Upper St. Johns River Basin Project began in the 1950s as a flood control project. By the early 1970s, 62 percent of the original floodplain marsh area had been drained for agricultural and flood control purposes. Canals had been constructed to divert floodwaters from the basin to the Indian River Lagoon. Impacts included a loss of water storage areas, diminished water quality, excessive freshwater going into the Indian River Lagoon, and significant decreases in fish and wildlife populations. The marsh that remained was further degraded by hydrologic alterations and nutrients in agricultural runoff.

Concerns about environmental degradation led to a comprehensive review of the project beginning in the early 1970s. Environmental restoration goals were added to the project in the 1980s. The upper basin project is now a semi-structural system of water management areas, marsh conservation areas, and marsh restoration areas covering more than 150,000 acres in Indian River and Brevard counties. The system is designed to reduce damage from floods, improve water quality, reduce freshwater discharges to the Indian River Lagoon, provide additional water supplies, and restore or enhance wetland habitat.

The District has expanded the Upper St. Johns River Basin Project into a multi-objective water resource development project. The District anticipates that it will need to complete a number of tasks in conjunction with this effort. As the scope of the effort is fully developed, anticipated work will include:

- Evaluation of the yield of the St. Johns River under current management practices
- Identification of alternative management strategies, including operating schedules and storage options
- Optimization of alternative management strategies
- Coordination with federal, state, and local government agencies
- Environmental analyses and permitting
- Addition of storage, structural improvements, and operating capacity

Current work for the upper basin is budgeted as part of restoration efforts for the Upper St. Johns River Basin and the Indian River Lagoon Basin. Additional funding needs for water resource development in the upper basin are anticipated as details of the St. Johns River/Taylor Creek Reservoir Water Supply Project are developed.

UPDATE

Future activities may involve a modest amount of funding as other strategies are developed. As future projects and funding are identified, they will be added to the water resource development work program document.

FUNDING AND ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Cooperative funds source:	None
Implementing agency:	SJRWMD
Potential water made available:	25 MGD[1]
Current water made available:	None

SJRWMD DWSP page:	155
WBS reference:	2.2.1
FY 2011–2012 budget page:	N/A

Note 1: This value was taken from DWSP 2005, but more recent estimates indicate that the yield may be lower.

FUNDING AND EXPENDITURES FOR UPPER ST. JOHNS RIVER BASIN PROJECT

	Funds Needed/Expended -- $ Million							
Fund Sources and Disbursements	**Prior Years**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**Future**	**Total Cost**
Sources								
SJ-Ad Valorem	$0.000							$0.000
SJ-FF Const.								
SJ-FF Land Acq.	$67.610							$67.610
SFWMD								
Cooperators	$14.933							$14.933
Total	**$82.543**							**$82.543**
Disbursements								
Internal								
Contract	$82.543							$82.543

Note: Expenditures include identifiable Florida Forever and cooperative funding utilized to purchase land for water resource development purposes. However, internal programmatic expenses and land exchanges are not included. Funding for future projects is contingent on identification and acquisition of suitable land and will be identified as land purchases occur.

Florida Forever Discussion: This use of Florida Forever funds is consistent with the following subparagraphs of *Florida Statutes*:

259.03(6)—It increases the amount of water available to meet the needs of natural systems and the citizens of the state by enhancing or restoring aquifer recharge, facilitating the capture and storage of excess flows in surface waters, and promoting reuse.

259.105(3)—The budget for this project falls within the prescribed percentage distribution limits of this subparagraph.

259.105(4)(d)—This project is one component of a regional water supply plan that will help ensure that sufficient quantities of water are available to meet the current and future needs of natural systems and the citizens of the state, as measured by:

The quantity of water made available through the water resource development component of a district water supply plan for which a water management district is responsible; and possibly

The number of acres acquired of groundwater recharge areas critical to springs, sinks, aquifers, other natural systems, or water supply.

259.105(6)—No significant harm is predicted as a result of the project; the project will comply with all applicable permitting requirements; and the project is consistent with the District's regional water supply plan.

WATER RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT COMPONENTS OF WATER SUPPLY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

BACKGROUND

The District anticipates that a number of the water supply development projects included in the DWSP will include one or more water resource development components. These components may be eligible for funding pursuant to the Florida Forever Act. Section 259.03(6), F.S.

> *"Water resource development project" means a project eligible for funding pursuant to s. 259.105 that increases the amount of water available to meet the needs of natural systems and the citizens of the state by enhancing or restoring aquifer recharge, facilitating the capture and storage of excess flows in surface waters, or promoting reuse. The implementation of eligible projects under s. 259.105 includes land acquisition, land and water body restoration, aquifer storage and recovery facilities, surface water reservoirs, and other capital improvements. The term does not include construction of treatment, transmission, or distribution facilities.*

Based on the statutory definition, the District has identified five categories of water resource development components that appear to be eligible for funding under the Florida Forever Act. These categories are:

- Surface water intake facilities to capture excess surface water flows
- Storage reservoirs to store excess surface water flows
- Aquifer storage and recovery facilities
- Groundwater recharge facilities
- Land acquisitions associated with these water resource development facilities

A summary of the potential water resource development components associated with each of the water supply development projects is provided in Table 20 of the *District Water Supply Plan 2005*.

UPDATE

Several projects that were initiated in 2008 and 2009 have been completed or continue to progress through various phases of implementation.

FUNDING AND ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Implementation began in 2007. Specifically identified projects account for the total projected cost of $2.950 million over the planning period for construction of feasible projects. No funding is currently available so future projects will be considered as funding becomes available.

Cooperative funds source:	Various	SJRWMD DWSP page:	158
Implementing agency:	SJRWMD	WBS reference:	2.2.1
Potential water made available:	Indeterminate	FY 2011–2012 budget page:	N/A
Current water made available:	Indeterminate		

FUNDING AND EXPENDITURES FOR WATER RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT COMPONENTS OF WATER SUPPLY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

	Funds Needed/Expended -- $ Million							
Fund Sources and Disbursements	**Prior Years**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**Future[1]**	**Total Cost**
Sources								
SJ-Ad Valorem								
SJ-FF Const.	$1.158							$1.158
SJ-FF Land Acq.								
SFWMD								
Cooperators	$1.792							$1.792
Total	**$2.950**							**$2.950**
Disbursements								
Internal								
Contract	$2.950							$2.950

Note 1: No funding is currently available so future projects will be consider as funding becomes available.

Florida Forever Discussion: This use of Florida Forever funds is consistent with the following subparagraphs of *Florida Statutes*:

259.03(6)—It increases the amount of water available to meet the needs of natural systems and the citizens of the state by enhancing or restoring aquifer recharge, facilitating the capture and storage of excess flows in surface waters, and promoting reuse.

259.105(3)—The budget for this project falls within the prescribed percentage distribution limits of this subparagraph.

259.105(4)(d)—This project is one component of a regional water supply plan that will help ensure that sufficient quantities of water are available to meet the current and future needs of natural systems and the citizens of the state, as measured by:

The quantity of water made available through the water resource development component of a district water supply plan for which a water management district is responsible; and possibly

The number of acres acquired of groundwater recharge areas critical to springs, sinks, aquifers, other natural systems, or water supply.

259.105(6)—No significant harm is predicted as a result of the project; the project will comply with all applicable permitting requirements; and the project is consistent with the District's regional water supply plan.

WATER RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT MINIMUM FLOWS AND LEVELS PREVENTION/RECOVERY STRATEGY PROJECTS

BACKGROUND

The District's water supply planning efforts have identified that flows and levels for 39 water bodies are below established minimum flows and levels (MFLs) or are anticipated to be below MFLs within 20 years. Pursuant to Section 373.0421(2) F.S., the District must expeditiously implement a recovery or prevention strategy to achieve recovery to the established MFLs as soon as practicable or prevent the existing flow or level from falling below the established MFLs.

The District identified the need to cost-share water resource development projects that have a demonstrated benefit for prevention or recovery of MFL water bodies. Projects selected for funding are likely to be alternative water supply projects that have already been identified and are ready for quick implementation.

UPDATE

Specific estimates of the amount of water to be made available as a result of this project will vary based on the quantity of groundwater off-sets available as projects are brought on line. The District estimates that this project will continue into the foreseeable future.

FUNDING AND ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Cooperative funds source:	N/A
Implementing agency:	SJRWMD
Potential water made available:	Indeterminate
Current water made available:	None

SJRWMD DWSP SJ2006-2 page:	N/A
WBS reference:	1.1.1 & 1.2
FY 2011–2012 budget pages:	122

FUNDING AND EXPENDITURES FOR WATER RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT MFL PREVENTION/RECOVERY STRATEGY PROJECTS

	Funds Needed/Expended -- $ Million							
Fund Sources and Disbursements	**Prior Years**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**Future**	**Total Cost**
Sources								
SJ-Ad Valorem		$11.568	$10.000	$10.000	$10.000	$10.000	$10.000	$61.568
SJ-FF Const.								$0.000
SJ-FF Land Acq.								$0.000
SFWMD								$0.000
Cooperators								$0.000
Total		**$11.568**	**$10.000**	**$10.000**	**$10.000**	**$10.000**	**$10.000**	**$61.568**
Disbursements								
Internal		$11.568	$10.000	$10.000	$10.000	$10.000	$10.000	$61.568
Contract								

GENERAL PROGRAM COSTS

BACKGROUND

Formerly called project support services, this item encompasses those activities required to implement the WRDWP. Specifically, project management, engineering services and peer review are not identified in the DWSP but are critical for successfully accomplishing all identified projects. This element has existed since the inception of WRDWP and will continue to be needed in future years. The work effort covered in this element comprises:

- Staff project managers
- Staff subject area experts
- Contract project managers
- Contract subject area experts
- Contracts to develop Preliminary Design Reports

UPDATE

Currently there are multiple countywide efforts involving numerous local governments to develop Preliminary Design Reports and other supporting investigations for developing the St. Johns River and the Atlantic Ocean as water supply sources. Project management services continue to be critical components of the effort to implement many of the projects previously described in the WRDWP document.

The cities of Palm Coast, Leesburg, and DeLand, along with St. Johns County, completed Phase 2A of the Coquina Coast Desalination Project in FY 2010–11. The District is a funding partner in this project. Phase 2A consisted of continued engineering investigations to support the preparation of a Preliminary Design Report in Phase 2B. In FY 2011–12 during transition to Phase 2B, the project suppliers will seek additional partners and other funding sources.

In addition to the categories eligible for Florida Forever funding, listed above, other opportunities exist for cooperative funding. Federal State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG) program funds are being used to accomplish preliminary design and federally required environmental studies associated with the St. Johns River Taylor Creek Reservoir (TCR) Water Supply Project. These funds are captured in the table below under cooperative funding.

There are three separate projects involving TCR.

- The TCR Improvement Project, undertaken by the District is designed to change the current operating schedule, with improvements that will allow an increase of 3 feet in the year-round operating pool level. Raising the pool level creates a potential water supply yield from the reservoir of about 30 mgd using the existing watershed. The design is currently under way.

- The Enhanced TCR Project capitalizes on the increased potential yield afforded by the TCR Improvement Project. The city of Cocoa is spearheading the effort and several utility partners are currently in talks to develop and use the additional yield from the watershed—the city of Titusville, Orange County Utilities, Orlando Utilities Commission, Tohopekaliga (Toho) Water Authority and East Central Florida Services, Inc. (ECFS). The plan is to treat the water to potable standards and transport it to partners' existing systems. Expected capacity will likely be in the 12–24 mgd range of additional supply and treatment capacity. While timing is still undecided, customer demands, economic conditions, permit and agreement conditions and planned changes to the Central Florida Coordinating Area Rule all will affect the schedule.
- The SJR/TCR Water Supply Project was begun in 2003 by these same six partners, together with the District and financial assistance from the South Florida Water Management District, to develop the St. Johns River for potable water production using the TCR for storage. Because of the TCR Improvement Project and in addition to the Enhanced Taylor Creek Reservoir Project, the opportunity exists to capitalize further on the available storage space in the TCR by holding water at a higher level and diverting water from the St. Johns River into the reservoir. This project together with other measures could potentially increase the volume of water available for water supply to approximately 54 mgd.

  The project included the preliminary design, and federally mandated environmental assessments necessary to proceed with final facility construction design, transmission systems and permitting. A preliminary design report and environmental information document were completed. At this point, the individual participants are evaluating their options to determine when and if this project meets their future water supply demands.

FUNDING AND ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

The District's project management costs are typically less than 3 percent of project value. It is expected that project management, engineering services and peer review efforts will be necessary.

Cooperative funds source:	N/A
Implementing agency:	SJRWMD
Potential water made available:	N/A
Current water made available:	N/A

SJRWMD DWSP SJ2006-2 page::	N/A
WBS reference:	2.2.1
FY 2011–2012 budget pages:	119-120

FUNDING AND EXPENDITURES FOR GENERAL PROGRAM COSTS

	Funds Needed/Expended -- $ Million							
Fund Sources and Disbursements	**Prior Years**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**Future**	**Total Cost**
Sources								
SJ-Ad Valorem	$9.484	$1.182	$1.000	$1.000	$1.000	$1.000	$1.000	$15.666
SJ-FF Const.								
SJ-FF Land Acq.								
SFWMD								
Cooperators	$1.008							$1.008
Total	**$10.492**	**$1.182**	**$1.000**	**$1.000**	**$1.000**	**$1.000**	**$1.000**	**$16.674**
Disbursements								
Internal	$3.029	$1.182	$0.200	$0.200	$0.200	$0.200	$0.200	$5.211
Contract	$7.463	$0.000	$0.500	$0.500	$0.500	$0.500	$0.500	$9.963

Notes:

1. Previous years' budgets were calculated as a portion of other programs not dedicated entirely to WRDWP. Beginning in FY 2008, the specific budget item General Program Costs has been used to identify the services used to support the program.
2. Beginning in FY 2009, the St. Johns River Taylor Creek Reservoir Water Supply Project (federal funding) has been accounted for under this project. In previous years it was accounted for under the WRD Components line item, however since the preliminary design reports (PDRs) are budgeted and managed under this project and the federal funding directly supports the PDR effort, accounting for this item under this location is more appropriate.

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B. ALTERNATIVE WATER SUPPLY ANNUAL REPORT

INTRODUCTION

In response to the requirements of Subsection 373.1961(2)., F.S., the District initiated in 1996 the Alternative Water Supply Construction Cost-Sharing Program to fund the construction of alternative water supply facilities. Alternative water supplies (AWS) are defined by statute as "water that has been reclaimed after one or more public supply, municipal, industrial, commercial, or agricultural uses or are suppliers of storm water, brackish, or salt water, that have been treated in accordance with applicable rules and standards sufficient to supply the intended use." The statutes further require that cost-sharing funds be available to all water suppliers and users, including local governments; water, wastewater and reuse utilities; industrial and agricultural water users; and other public and private users.

In past years, the District was required by paragraph 373.1961(2)(k). F.S., to submit an annual report to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives for the disbursal of all budgeted amounts for the construction of AWS facilities. Legislation passed in 2005 (subparagraph 373.036(7)(b)2., F.S.), requires the annual report be presented as a separate chapter in the Consolidated Annual Report.

WATER PROTECTION AND SUSTAINABILITY PROGRAM ANNUAL REPORT

The Water Protection and Sustainability Trust Funds (WPSTF) created under Section 403.890, F.S. provided the District with funds up to $25 million in the first year (FY 2005–2006), $15 million in FY 2006–2007, and $13 million in 2007–2008 for AWS development projects. The District has established a Water Protection and Sustainability Program (WPSP) and developed a 5-year funding plan to utilize and match (50 percent) these funds and a process for the selection of eligible AWS projects. As required by Section 373.1961(3)(n), this annual report describes all AWS projects funded as well as the quantity of new water to be created as a result of these projects. In addition, this report accounts for funding provided by the District and WPSTF.

STRATEGY FOR IMPLEMENTING THE WPSP

When funding is available, the District provides qualified AWS projects with cost-share funding on a fiscal year basis. The cost-share ranges from 20 percent to 40 percent of the AWS project construction cost, with one half from WPSTF and the other half from the District's ad valorem revenues. Projects that span more than one fiscal year are considered for continuing funding if appropriate progress has been made in the prior year. This method provides project sponsors an incentive to manage their projects efficiently and within projected timelines to completion.

WPSP projects are prioritized based upon their contribution to meeting future water needs. First priority projects are regionally significant multi-jurisdictional projects that provide significant quantities of new sources of water to address projected demands, such as the St. Johns River/Taylor Creek Reservoir Water Supply Project. The District plans to provide a 40 percent match in construction funds for these projects.

Second priority projects are smaller projects that are ready to construct, that help sustain current supplies, and that extend the time until larger projects come online. These projects receive 30 percent cost-share for reuse augmentation or 20 percent cost-share for reclaimed water.

Project sponsors bear the bulk of the construction costs to build these projects and are expected to contribute a minimum of 60 percent of the construction costs. These may be a combination of sponsor funds and federal funds, but must exclude other state of Florida funds. In a few cases, project sponsors have not been able to follow through on initiating their projects because of a lack of funds. The state and District funding assistance helps ensure that sponsored projects are completed as planned and encourages the sponsor to fully commit to the project.

The District used the 12 evaluation factors provided in *Florida Statutes* plus additional factors approved by the District's Governing Board, including construction start date, construction duration, county level planning endorsement, and type of project. The construction start date and duration are used to plan and program the project funds into the appropriate fiscal year. In areas where the District sponsored county-level water supply planning efforts, endorsement of projects by the planning partners is considered. Finally, projects that involve new sources of water for potable uses, such as surface water projects and brackish groundwater projects, are given consideration for higher cost-share percentages (up to 40 percent) than reclaimed water projects (generally 20 percent).

APPROVED PROJECTS AND FUNDING

The District's Governing Board has approved 59 AWS projects for funding, with a total projected cost-share of $113.8 million, of which a little under $100 million was authorized and awarded. As indicated in Table 4-3, these projects represent $703.6 million in total construction costs. The amount of cost-shares is a combination of WPSTF and District ad valorem funds and will result in approximately 141 mgd total yield when the approved projects are complete. As of December 31, 2011, the District has paid out a total of $57.2 million to local governments and water utilities on 39 AWS projects. The total amount of water production capacity created by these projects was 95.51 mgd. Tables 4-3 through 4-7 on the following pages provide more detailed information on the approved projects by fiscal years.

Table 4-3. Summary of AWS projects funded by WPSTF and the District by fiscal year

Year	Total Cost	WP&STF	SJRWMD Match	Water Created (mgd)		Amount Awarded	Amount Distributed
				Created	To be Created		
FY 2005-2006	$187,688,000	$22,587,733	$22,587,733	72.58	-	$48,729,642	$45,175,466
FY 2006-2007	$194,009,000	$17,006,909	$17,006,910	22.68	33.50	$34,984,920	$11,532,854
FY 2007-2008	$321,941,000	$12,994,588	$3,278,385	0.25	12.50	$16,277,295	$502,061
FY 2008-2009	$0	$0	$0	-	-	$0	$0
FY 2009-2010	$0	$0	$0	-	-	$0	$0
FY 2010-2011	$0	$0	$0	-	-	$0	$0
Total	**$703,638,000**	**$52,589,229**	**$42,873,027**	**95.51**	**46.00**	**$99,991,857**	**$57,210,381**

Table 4-4. FY 2005–2006 approved AWS projects list

#	Project Name	Project Type	Total Cost	WP&STF Amount	SJRWMD Match	Project Sponsor Match	Total Amount Awarded	Total Amount Disbursed	Project Status	Water Created (mgd)
1	Dunes Community Development District Brackish Groundwater Project	Brackish Groundwater	$ 7,000,000	$ 1,342,853	$ 1,342,853	$ 4,314,294	$ 2,800,000	2,685,706	Completed	0.65
2	East Putnam Regional Water System Project	Brackish Groundwater	15,700,000	3,140,000	3,140,000	9,420,000	6,280,000	6,280,000	Completed	0.63
4	Ormond Beach Water Treatment Plant Expansion	Brackish Groundwater	14,618,000	2,923,600	2,923,600	8,770,800	5,847,200	5,847,200	Completed	4.00
5	St. Augustine Water Supply Project	Brackish Groundwater	11,800,000	2,325,927	2,325,927	7,148,146	4,720,000	4,651,854	Completed	4.00
6	St. Johns County Water Supply Project	Brackish Groundwater	16,350,000	3,270,000	3,270,000	9,810,000	6,540,000	6,540,000	Completed	8.00
16	Alafaya Reclaimed Water Storage and High Service Pump Project	Reclaimed Water	1,400,000	140,000	140,000	1,120,000	280,000	280,000	Completed	0.41
16a	Alafaya Utilities Reclaimed Water Line Installation	Reclaimed Water	700,000	52,638	52,638	594,724	140,000	105,276	Completed	-
19	Belleview and Spruce Creek Golf Course Reclaimed Water System Expansion Project	Reclaimed Water	1,460,000	125,176	125,176	1,209,649	292,000	250,351	Completed	1.00
20	Beverly Beach Integrated Reclaimed Water and Stormwater Reuse Project, Phase II	Reclaimed Water	-	-	-	-	-	-	Cancelled	-
23	Daytona Beach Reclaimed Water System Project	Reclaimed Water	9,900,000	24,454	24,454	9,851,092	150,000	48,908	Completed	0.20
24	DeLand Reclaimed Water and Surface Water Augmentation Project	Reclaimed Water	-	-	-	-	-	-	Cancelled	-
25	Eastern Orange and Seminole Counties Regional Reuse Project	Reclaimed Water	32,990,000	3,290,000	3,290,000	26,410,000	6,580,000	6,580,000	Completed	20.00
27	Eustis Reclaimed Water System Expansion and Augmentation Project	Reclaimed Water	400,000	40,000	40,000	320,000	80,000	80,000	Completed	1.10
28	Flagler County Bulow Reclaimed Water System Project	Reclaimed Water	-	-	-	-	-	-	Cancelled	
30	Lady Lake Reclaimed Water System Project, Phase II	Reclaimed Water	2,000,000	200,000	200,000	1,600,000	400,000	400,000	Completed	0.50
31	Lake Utility Services (Utilities Inc. of Florida) Lake Groves WWTF Reclaimed Water System Expansion Project	Reclaimed Water	4,900,000	490,000	490,000	3,920,000	980,000	980,000	Completed	1.00
32	Leesburg Reclaimed Water Reuse Project	Reclaimed Water	26,600,000	1,331,421	1,331,421	23,937,159	5,320,000	2,662,841	Completed	7.05

Table 4-4. FY 2005–2006 approved AWS projects list (cont.)

#	Project Name	Project Type	Total Cost	WP&STF Amount	SJRWMD Match	Project Sponsor Match	Total Amount Awarded	Total Amount Disbursed	Project Status	Water Created (mgd)
33	Melbourne Reclaimed Water System Expansion Project	Reclaimed Water	6,600,000	530,651	530,651	5,538,698	1,320,000	1,061,302	Completed	1.50
34	Minneola Reclaimed Water Reuse Project	Reclaimed Water	7,780,000	780,000	780,000	6,220,000	1,560,000	1,560,000	Completed	1.00
36	N. Seminole Regional Reclaimed Water & Surface Water Optimization System Expansion & Optimization Project	Reclaimed Water	4,200,000	655,000	655,000	2,890,000	1,310,000	1,310,000	Completed	4.00
36a	Seminole County Greenwood Lakes Reclaimed Water System Improvements	Reclaimed Water	1,630,000	116,000	116,000	1,398,000	305,677	232,000	Completed	1.00
37	Ocoee Reuse System Expansion Project	Reclaimed Water	2,550,000	163,061	163,061	2,223,879	326,120	326,121	Completed	0.60
38	Orange County NW Reclaimed Water Interconnect from Conserv to NWWRF	Reclaimed Water		-	-	-	-	-	Cancelled	
39	Orange County EWRF Reuse Pumping and Storage Project	Reclaimed Water	3,400,000	340,000	340,000	2,720,000	680,000	680,000	Completed	2.50
39a	Orange County ICP Reuse Transmission System	Reclaimed Water	4,200,000	227,631	227,631	3,744,738	650,000	455,262	Completed	4.00
41	Ormond Beach North Peninsula Reclaimed Water Storage Project	Reclaimed Water	2,950,000	290,000	290,000	2,370,000	590,000	580,000	Completed	0.49
43	Palm Coast Reclaimed Water System Expansion Project	Reclaimed Water	5,110,000	511,000	511,000	4,088,000	1,022,000	1,022,000	Completed	6.09
46	Port Orange Reclaimed Water Reservoir and Recharge Basin Project	Reclaimed Water	1,350,000	117,000	117,000	1,116,000	234,000	234,000	Completed	2.70
47	Rockledge Reclaimed Water Storage Project	Reclaimed Water	2,100,000	161,323	161,323	1,777,355	322,645	322,645	Completed	0.16
49	South Daytona Reclaimed Water System Expansion Project	Reclaimed Water		-	-	-	-	-	Cancelled	
60	Holloway Farms Agricultural Irrigation Rainwater Collection System Project	Reclaimed Water	-	-	-	-	-	-	Cancelled	
	Total		**$ 187,688,000**	**$ 22,587,733**	**$ 22,587,733**	**$ 142,512,534**	**$ 48,729,642**	**$ 45,175,466**		**72.58**

Table 4-5. FY 2006–2007 approved AWS projects list

#	Project Name	Project Type	Total Cost	WP&SF Amount	SJRWMD Match	Project Sponsor Match	Total Amount Awarded	Total Amount Disbursed	Project Status	Water Created (mgd)
12	Taylor Creek Reservoir Improvement Project	Surface Water	$ 125,000,000	$ 8,474,342	$ 8,474,343	$ 108,051,315	$ 17,044,920	$ -	TBD	
17	Altamonte Springs and Apopka Project RENEW APRICOT	Reclaimed Water	-	-	-	-	-	-	Cancelled	
21	City of Clermont East Side WRF Improvements	Reclaimed Water	3,000,000	300,000	300,000	2,400,000	$ 600,000	600,000	Completed	4.00
21.a	City of Clermont Reclaimed and Stormwater System Expansion Project	Reclaimed Water	3,400,000	203,619	203,619	2,992,763	$ 680,000	407,237	Completed	0.80
23.a	City of Daytona Beach Reclaimed Water Pipeline	Reclaimed Water	-	-	-	-	-	-	Cancelled	
23.b	City of Daytona Beach Reclaimed Water Reservoir	Reclaimed Water	-	-	-	-	-	-	Cancelled	
24.a	DeLand Brandy Trails Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) Reuse Conversion and System Interconnection Project	Reclaimed Water	-	-	-	-	-	-	Cancelled	
26	Edgewater Reclaimed Water System Interconnection to Southeast Volusia County Project	Reclaimed Water	-	-	-	-	-	-	Cancelled	
29	Holly Hill and Ormond Beach Reclaimed Water System Expansion Project	Reclaimed Water	400,000	21,249	21,249	357,502	$ 80,000	42,498	Completed	0.60
42	Ormond Beach South Peninsula Reclaimed Water System Improvement Project	Reclaimed Water	-	-	-	-	-	-	Cancelled	
43.a	City of Palm Coast Reclaimed Water ASR Well at WWTF #1	Reclaimed Water	-	-	-	-	-	-	Cancelled	
44	Port Orange Airport Road Reclaimed Water Transmission Main Project	Reclaimed Water	-	-	-	-	-	-	Cancelled	
48	Rockledge Reclaimed Water System Expansion – ASR Project	Reclaimed Water	3,360,000	224,886	224,886	2,910,228	$ 670,000	449,772	Completed	0.55
50	Tavares Reclaimed Water System Expansion Project	Reclaimed Water	5,700,000	570,000	570,000	4,560,000	$ 1,140,000	-	Underway	
51	Volusia County Southwest Reclaimed Water System Project	Reclaimed Water	2,000,000	200,000	200,000	1,600,000	$ 400,000	400,000	Completed	0.25

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Table 4-5. FY 2006–2007 approved AWS projects list (cont.)

#	Project Name	Project Type	Total Cost	WP&SF Amount	SJRWMD Match	Project Sponsor Match	Total Amount Awarded	Total Amount Disbursed	Project Status	Water Created (mgd)
52	West Melbourne Above Ground Reclaimed Water Storage Tank Project	Reclaimed Water	3,009,000	300,000	300,000	2,409,000	$ 600,000	600,000	Completed	2.48
53	Winter Garden Reclaimed Water Pumping and Transmission Project	Reclaimed Water	6,700,000	497,813	497,813	5,704,374	$ 1,340,000	995,626	Completed	4.00
54	Lake Apopka Reuse Augmentation Project	Reclaimed Water	16,340,000	2,450,000	2,450,000	11,440,000	$ 4,900,000	507,721	Underway	
55	Seminole County Yankee Lake Reclaimed Water System Augmentation Project	Reclaimed Water	25,100,000	3,765,000	3,765,000	17,570,000	$ 7,530,000	7,530,000	Completed	10.00
56	University of Central Florida (UCF) Reclaimed Water and Stormwater Integration Project	Reclaimed Water	-	-	-	-	-	-	Cancelled	
57	Winter Park Windsong Stormwater Reuse Demonstration Project	Reclaimed Water	-	-	-	-	-	-	Cancelled	
	Total		**$ 194,009,000**	**$ 17,006,909**	**$ 17,006,910**	**$159,995,182**	**$ 34,984,920**	**$ 11,532,854**		**22.68**

Table 4-6. FY 2007–2008 approved AWS projects list

#	Project Name	Project Type	Total Cost	WP&SF Amount	SJRWMD Match	Project Sponsor Match	Total Amount Awarded	Total Amount Disbursed	Project Status	Water Created (mgd)
17a	City of Altamonte Springs Project Renew Apricot Project B	Surface Water	$ -	$ -	$ -	-	$ -	$ -	Cancelled	
21b	City of Clermont Reclaimed Water Distribution Transmission Improvements Project	Reclaimed Water	-	-	-	-	-	-	Cancelled	
22	Cocoa and Rockledge Reclaimed Water Line Connection Project	Reclaimed Water	1,530,000	87,839	87,839	1,354,323	180,000	175,677	Completed	0.25
45	Port Orange Pioneer Trail Storage and Pumping Project	Reclaimed Water	-	-	-	-	-	-	Cancelled	
58	Winter Springs Lake Jessup Reclaimed Water Augmentation Project	Reuse Augmentation	6,310,000	640,000	640,000	5,030,000	1,280,000	326,384	Underway	
66	Coquina Coast Seawater Desalination	Seawater	314,101,000	12,266,749	2,550,546	299,283,705	14,817,295	-	TBD	
	Total		**$ 321,941,000**	**$ 12,994,588**	**$ 3,278,385**	**$ 305,668,028**	**$ 16,277,295**	**$ 502,061**		**0.25**

Table 4-7. FY 2008–2009 approved AWS projects list

#	Project Name	Project Type	Total Cost	WP&SF Amount	SJRWMD Match	Project Sponsor Match	Total Amount Awarded	Total Amount Disbursed	Project Status	Water Created (mgd)
3	Melbourne RO Water Treatment Plant Expansion Project	Brackish Groundwater				$ -	$ -	$ -	Cancelled	
	Total		**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**		

APPENDIX A: WRDWP FUNDING AND EXPENDITURE SUMMARY

Table 4-8 contains the total values of the funding sources and expenditures provided for all projects in the WRDWP.

Table 4-8. Water resource development work program funding and expenditure summary

	Funds Needed/Expended -- $ Million							
Fund Sources and Disbursements	**Prior Years [1]**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**Future[2]**	**Total Cost**
Sources								
SJ-Ad Valorem	$67.922	$18.645	$17.545	$17.545	$17.510	$17.510	$17.510	$174.187
SJ-FF Const.	$32.841	$0.530	$0.000	$0.000	$0.000	$0.000	$0.000	$33.371
SJ-FF Land Acq.	$73.596	$0.000	$0.000	$0.000	$0.000	$0.000	$0.000	$73.596
SFWMD	$0.150	$0.000	$0.000	$0.000	$0.000	$0.000	$0.000	$0.150
Cooperators	$45.268	$0.197	$0.110	$0.110	$0.110	$0.110	$0.110	$46.015
Total	**$219.777**	**$19.372**	**$17.655**	**$17.655**	**$17.620**	**$17.620**	**$17.620**	**$327.319**
Disbursements								
Internal	$25.523	$17.507	$15.410	$15.410	$15.410	$15.410	$15.410	$120.080
Contract	$194.254	$1.865	$1.945	$1.945	$1.910	$1.910	$1.910	$205.739

Notes:

1. "Prior Years" and "Total Costs" columns include completed projects not shown in the current WRDWP: Adaptive Management, Investigation of Areas Where Domestic Self-Supply Wells Are Sensitive to Water Level Fluctuation, Regional Aquifer Management Plan, and Surface Water In-Stream Monitoring & Treatability Studies.
2. Not all projects are forecast into future years because they either are continuing programs that would skew the data, already have been completed, or they have not yet been programmed beyond FY 2015. Therefore, the forecast column is not a complete accounting of future work.

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APPENDIX B: WRDWP TOTAL PROGRAM FUNDING AND COST

The estimated total cost of all current and completed projects in the District's Water Resource Development Work Program is $327.32 million. The distribution of this cost is shown by funding source in Figure 4-1 and by type of project in Figure 4-2. Descriptions of completed projects are presented in Appendix C.

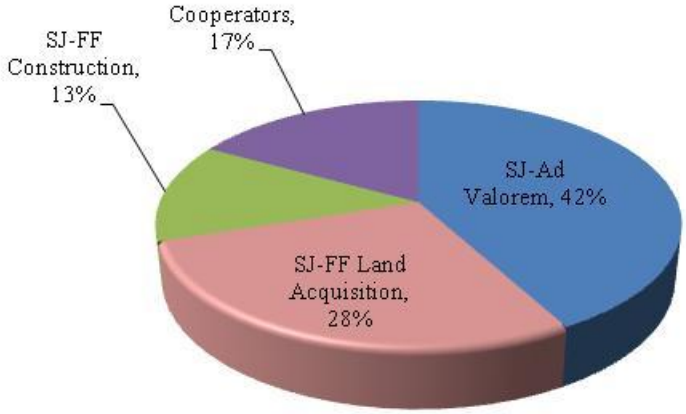

Figure 4-1. Water resource development funding sources

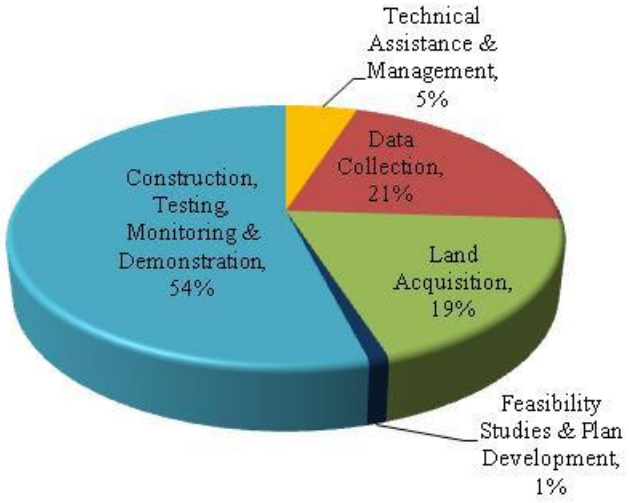

Figure 4-2. Water resource development spending by project type

APPENDIX C: WRDWP COMPLETED PROJECTS

AQUIFER STORAGE AND RECOVERY CONSTRUCTION AND TESTING

Aquifer storage and recovery (ASR) construction and testing are necessary to assure that ASR can be used successfully at specific sites. SJRWMD pursued ASR construction and testing projects with water treated to primary and secondary drinking water standards cooperatively with local governments to test the feasibility of this technique as a means of managing the availability of water. The results of this project are critical to the development of ASR systems associated with future water supply development projects. ASR testing by the District is performed only with water treated to primary and secondary drinking water standards. Ownership of completed ASR projects will be transferred to cooperators for their operational phase after construction. A cooperator then may operate the ASR facility with water treated to primary and secondary drinking water standards or with reclaimed water treated to reclaimed water standards. Both of these types of ASR uses can be permitted under current regulations. No special legislation or rule variances will be necessary to implement these projects. Effective ASR systems could make it economically feasible to use surface water sources that may yield significant additional quantities of water supply.

The District awarded work order-based contracts for this construction and testing to three engineering firms. Each phase or component of each potential ASR project was accomplished as a single work order. Each work order will yielded data to facilitate a feasibility go/no-go decision by District staff. This approach, summarized in the *Aquifer Storage and Recovery Construction and Testing Program Plan*, dated April 2003, limited the financial commitment for each ASR project and maximized the use of available funds.

At the end of FY 2010–2011, construction of four projects was completed, including installation of pretreatment systems on three of them. The potential for mineral leaching during cycle testing was addressed by pretreatment consisting of de-chlorination and or de-oxygenation systems on three of the four projects. The project without pretreatment has features which will lessen the impact of mineral leaching if it occurs, so pretreatment will not be added. Technical assistance was provided during initial cycle testing and the transfer of ownership to the local government cooperator was completed in FY 2010–2011. Cycle testing will continue on all four projects by the cooperator, in accordance with Florida Department of Environmental Protection requirements. In FY 2011–2012, the District will continue to interact with the local government cooperators through memorandums of understanding to monitor ongoing cycle testing activities.

DEMINERALIZATION CONCENTRATE MANAGEMENT PROJECT

The District identified brackish groundwater and surface water as potential significant sources of supply to meet projected 2025 demands. The use of this brackish water will require management of the concentrate that is a byproduct of the demineralization process. Available management options include placement in deep injection wells, discharge to surface waters, land spreading, discharge to wastewater treatment facilities, and more. Implementation of these management options is subject to DEP regulations. These regulations are based on federal guidelines administered by EPA. The history of the permitting of demineralization concentrate discharges in the District indicated the need to develop acceptable management strategies for demineralization concentrate discharge that can be dependably

utilized by public supply utilities and other water users. The District worked cooperatively with DEP, EPA, public supply utilities, and other affected parties to develop these management strategies and identify any required technical studies, data collection, or analysis needed to formulate management strategies and monitor the effectiveness of management strategies.

The Demineralization Concentrate Management Plan was completed in September 2003. Additional investigations identified in the plan started during FY 2004. A study concerning the appropriateness of reclassifying demineralization concentrate as non-corrosive and of the corrosiveness of concentrate on materials used in the construction of injection wells was performed in FY 2004 and FY 2005.

Subsequently a cooperative project with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) began in FY 2004 to support rules related to demineralization concentrate management. NOAA, with assistance from CH2M Hill, conducted a preliminary investigation and literature search on the viability of coastal and open ocean concentrate disposal options that include consideration of mixing and dilution models and relating the results to current permitting rules. Their combined work products recommended multiple avenues to pursue in order to assist future cooperators, one of which was a long-term (approximately 5 years) data gathering effort to support potential rule changes or application of current rules.

CH2M Hill completed the final year of its contract to provide project management and technical support services for the District's Demineralization Concentrate Management Project. CH2M Hill completed planning-level conceptual engineering designs, conducted modeling of a range of St. Johns River outfall discharge scenarios that bracket potential concentrate outfall locations and river conditions likely to be encountered. The firm also provided technical support services for the District and conducted some minor investigations into the use of Class V (shallow) injection wells for demineralization concentrate and blending of demineralization concentrate with reclaimed water.

UPDATE

Current efforts were completed, and there are no plans to conduct additional studies. Should specific projects be identified that would require assistance, funding would be considered either under this project or as part of the specific project identified.

FEASIBILITY OF SEAWATER DEMINERALIZATION

Based on current projections, it is reasonable to assume that seawater will be developed as a water supply source within the District in the future. Special case situations, such as co-siting a seawater demineralization plant with an existing or new electric power plant or limited other options, may make this source competitive with the development of other water supply sources. Early identification of potential desalination projects continues to be a regionally significant effort because of the extended time frames needed to investigate, plan, test, design, permit, and construct desalination facilities.

This project included the investigation of the technical, environmental, and economic feasibility of seawater demineralization projects. This feasibility investigation consisted of the following tasks:

- Perform investigations to determine available technologies.

- Investigate potential sites, including sites on the Atlantic Ocean and along the Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway system, with special emphasis on opportunities to co-site with an electric power plant.
- Investigate opportunities for demineralization concentrate management and potential impacts of various options related to seawater demineralization projects under consideration.
- Perform site and cost feasibility assessments.

The first element of this project, consisting of a site selection study, was completed in 2004. This element identified five potential sites for future consideration. Two of these sites, both of which are existing once-through cooling power plants, are located on the Indian River Lagoon (IRL) in Brevard County. The District completed work to further evaluate the feasibility of these two sites in FY 2006. Known as the "IRL Salinity Study," the work included coordination with local governments in Brevard County on development of the scope, objectives, approach, and findings for the feasibility study of these two sites.

UPDATE

In FY 2008, to address future water demands in the greater Flagler County area — a region known as the Coquina Coast — the District partnered with several county and local governments to further investigate and prepare preliminary design documents for a desalination facility in Flagler County. This effort is identified under the general program costs section of this document and is described here only due to its relevance to seawater demineralization.

COOPERATIVE WELL RETROFIT PROJECT

Interference of higher volume pumpage with the use of domestic self-supply wells was common during the peak agricultural irrigation season in southwestern St. Johns County and northeastern Putnam County.

Each loss-of-flow complaint was investigated by the District to verify that it was directly attributable to water level declines related to localized agricultural pumpage and not to a well system construction, operation, or maintenance problem. If the loss of flow was clearly due to water level declines, the well system was repaired and the District and involved water users shared the cost.

Additionally, the District worked with St. Johns County and Putnam County to adopt county ordinances and well construction procedures to ensure that new domestic self-supply well installations are capable of producing water during the seasonal fluctuations in aquifer levels.

St. Johns County has one of the few local government programs that regulate the construction of self-supply wells to avoid reduction or loss of service to these wells. The program specifies pump standards for a large portion of the unincorporated area of the county. The program requires that the pumping system operate properly with an additional 45 feet of seasonal drawdown depending on the relative location of the Upper Floridan aquifer potentiometric surface (static water level) at the time of well installation. It specifies the use of submersible pumps under certain circumstances.

Putnam County had a well construction ordinance but it did not apply to all areas of the county subject to significant seasonal water level declines. The District worked with county staff to revise the ordinance to include all affected areas. The county commission approved the revised ordinance.

UPDATE

This effort was completed in St. Johns County and Putnam County. The development of similar ordinances or efforts are expected to occur in other programs.

FACILITATION OF REGIONAL DECISION-MAKING PROCESS

BACKGROUND

The District has supported an active regional decision-making process in east-central Florida and northeast Florida and plans to continue this effort and extend it into other areas of the District as necessary. This regional decision-making process seeks to encourage mutually beneficial cooperation of all participants and is not intended to create any particular form of intergovernmental or institutional structure.

The District strives to maximize decision-oriented discussions between major water users, particularly public supply utilities. The District proactively implements this regional decision-making process where necessary through one or more of the following tasks:

- Provide facilitators for the process at the District's expense.
- Provide District staff, consultant expertise, and funding as appropriate.
- Amend and update the DWSP as necessary to incorporate sustainable water source options selected by water supply utilities that are consistent with the DWSP.

The District facilitated three water supply planning subgroups in east-central Florida in 2001:

- Seminole County subgroup
- North Lake County/south Marion County subgroup
- South Lake County, Orange County, Osceola County, and Polk County subgroup

The District focused much of its attention in 2004 and 2005 on securing inter-local government agreements to support development of county-level water supply plans. Meetings with local governments and water suppliers in each county began in 2005 and continued into 2008 with the ultimate goal being to organize and jointly produce county-level water supply plans. Putnam County and Orange County both indicated an interest in 2006 to have the District sponsor the preparation of a County Water Supply Plan following the steps of the other county plans. Activities occurred in each of the following counties:

County-level activities

- District staff attended Brevard Water Supply Board and Water Authority of Volusia meetings as needed and coordinated regionally significant activities with both organizations.
- Water Supply Plans were completed for Flagler County on September 5, 2007, Lake County on December 12, 2007, Seminole County on May 24, 2007 (the contract between the District and Casselberry was closed out in July 2007), and Marion County on May 8, 2007 (the contract between the District and Marion County was closed out in the fall of 2007).
- Putnam County — On May 9, 2006, District consultants and the Putnam County administrator met to discuss water supply planning in Putnam County. Putnam County indicated it would like for the District to sponsor a countywide water supply planning effort in Putnam County similar to those that took place in other counties. The plan was developed with input from representatives from local public water supply utilities and local governments (deemed "Cooperators"). The plan was finalized in late 2008.

Project-level activities

The city of Cocoa, Reedy Creek Improvement District, Orange County, and the Toho Water Authority (CROT) worked cooperatively during 2004 and 2005 to identify possible joint alternative water supply projects, which if implemented, could delay the need for more costly projects. The focus of CROT's attention is focused on reclaimed water and storm water projects. The group advised the District that it would like to perform an integrated water supply alternatives study with coordination and support of the South Florida Water Management District and the St. Johns District. Both districts reviewed the proposed scope of services, estimated costs, and timeline. The study began in FY 2005 and was completed in FY 2007. A subsequent group formed, comprised of St. Cloud, the Toho Water Authority, Orange County, Polk County, and Reedy Creek (STOPR) to work cooperatively and interact with St. Johns, South Florida, and Southwest Florida water management districts to assess groundwater supply and alternative water supply sources.

North Central Florida Coordination Area (NCFCA)

An initiative began in 2007 by the Southwest and St. Johns water management districts to establish a common approach for water supply planning, regulation and modeling for the North Central Florida Coordination Area. In 2007, the two districts focused on developing a common approach for collecting and analyzing groundwater data and withdrawal impacts. In addition, the districts have been working to establish a single methodology for determining MFLs for Silver Springs and Rainbow Springs. These efforts included numerous face-to-face meetings between district staffs, field visits and teleconferences to coordinate activities. Due to effective ongoing coordination efforts between the two districts, it was decided in 2008 that there was no longer a need to formally designate a NCFCA initiative. The districts agreed to continue to coordinate on an as-needed basis planning, regulation and modeling efforts in this geographic region.

Northeast Florida/Southeast Georgia Water Resources Coordination

The District has coordinated with the state of Georgia, the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), and the Suwannee River Water Management District for more than 10 years concerning water resource issues in the northeast Florida/southeast Georgia area. Groundwater withdrawals from the Floridan aquifer in Georgia can affect water levels in Florida and withdrawals in Florida can affect water levels in

Georgia. The St. Johns District, Suwannee River District and the state of Georgia have a common interest in management of the water resources of the area for that reason. The St. Johns District desires to work cooperatively with the Georgia to avoid conflicts that have the potential to arise as water supplies from the Floridan aquifer are developed in the future and has provided a facilitator for discussions between the District, Georgia, DEP, and other interested parties. These discussions were designed to enhance working relationships and avoid conflicts. An initial coordination meeting was held in August 2004, with additional facilitation and coordination continuing to take place.

Central Florida Water Initiative (CFWI) (Central Florida Coordination Area [CFCA])

In spring 2006, the executive directors of the St. Johns, South Florida, and Southwest Florida water management districts directed their staffs to develop better mechanisms for formal water supply coordination and communication in the area of central Florida where the boundaries of the three districts come together and where permitting actions in one district can impact water resources and water users throughout the area. In response, a "Recommended Action Plan for the Central Florida Coordination Area" was developed and adopted by the three district governing boards. The action plan has three individual components addressing (1) regulation, (2) planning, and (3) computer modeling and tools. Teams consisting of staff and consultants from the three districts were established for each of the three action plan components.

- Regulation — The regulation team met with stakeholders on February 20, 2007, and received input on draft documents and suggested revisions. The team held additional stakeholder meetings in 2007 and revised the draft rule language based on stakeholder input. The three districts adopted the CFCA rules in 2008.
- Planning — The planning team met with stakeholders on February 20, April 27, and June 22, 2007. During these meetings, staff and consultants from the three districts reviewed and received input on water demand projections, AWS project descriptions and selection processes, and funding alternatives. The final planning group report was completed in January 2008.
- Computer modeling and tools — The computer modeling and tools team held numerous team meetings in 2007, developing an action plan. In 2008, the team continued coordination efforts with the regulatory group with the goal of unified approach to evaluating water resource impacts resulting from current and projected groundwater withdrawals in central Florida.

The primary planning tool to implement the action plan was the development and calibration of the necessary hydrologic models to determine the sustainability of the groundwater supplies. Because of the complexity of the effort and the desire for consensus among the stakeholders, including the water management districts, the effort to implement the action plan is being modified to incorporate a more collaborative approach to resolving the technical issues.

To address the limitations of the 2006 action plan and fulfill the overarching water resource objectives in central Florida outlined in that plan, a new Central Florida Water Initiative (CFWI) was created. In addition to revising the implementation date for the new rules, guiding principles and collaborative process goals have been established, and an executive level steering group has been formed to direct the coordinated effort of the CFWI. Team meetings and coordination are expected through 2013. Additional information is available online at *cfwiwater.com*.

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APPENDIX E: WPSP PROJECT DESCRIPTION BY PROJECT TYPE

All WPSP eligible projects are briefly described below by project type. The status of each project is indicated as completed, cancelled, no sponsor, to be determined (TBD), or under way as of December 2011.

Brackish Groundwater

1. Dunes Community Development District Brackish Groundwater Project (Completed)
The project provides a consistent and reliable potable water supply to the Dunes Community Development District. It replaced water purchased from the city of Palm Coast, which uses a combination of freshwater from the Floridan and surficial aquifers as a source of supply. The project is supplied with wells that withdraw brackish water from the Floridan aquifer. A reverse osmosis plant disposes its concentrate into the Intracoastal Waterway. The project includes pipelines, pumps, tanks, and an emergency generator. Project construction was implemented in two phases.

2. East Putnam Regional Water System Project (Completed)
The East Putnam Regional Water System Project provides potable water to serve customers in East Palatka, San Mateo, and surrounding areas. A reverse osmosis water treatment facility was constructed to treat brackish water from the Floridan aquifer. Phase I was completed in 2006.

4. Ormond Beach Water Treatment Plant Expansion (Completed)
The city of Ormond Beach constructed a low-pressure reverse osmosis (RO) facility at its current water treatment plant location to expand its use of brackish groundwater wells. The plant has an estimated gross capacity of 4.0 mgd, or a net of 3.2 mgd. The combined water treatment plant capacity serves a population of approximately 37,000 Ormond Beach residents.

5. St. Augustine Water Supply Project (Completed)
The project limits impacts to wetland vegetation that would have been expected to result if projected water use increases are met from the city's existing surficial aquifer wellfield. Initially the project developed 2.0 mgd through a low-pressure RO treatment plant supplied by brackish groundwater from the Floridan aquifer. The project includes two Floridan aquifer wells and a demineralization concentrate transmission main that connects with the city's wastewater collection system. This project was implemented in several phases, with an ultimate capacity of 6.0 mgd.

6. St. Johns County Water Supply Project (Completed)
The St. Johns County Water Supply Project included construction of an estimated 8.0 mgd low-pressure RO plant supplied by brackish groundwater from the Floridan aquifer. It expanded the Tillman Ridge Wellfield by four Floridan aquifer wells, and provides a demineralization concentrate collection main to transport the concentrate to the St. Johns County wastewater collection system. This project was originally identified in the DWSP 2000 and the DWSP 2004 interim update. The purpose of this project is to avoid unacceptable wetland impacts in the vicinity of the county's Tillman Ridge Wellfield.

Surface Water Projects

12. Taylor Creek Reservoir Improvement Project (TBD)

This project involves improvements to the Taylor Creek Reservoir in order to change the current reservoir operating schedule from a range of 39 to 43 feet NGVD to a maximum of 46 feet NGVD. Expected maximum increased production is 25.0 mgd.

Reclaimed Water

16, 16a. Alafaya Reclaimed Water Storage and High Service Pump Project (Completed)
This project provides additional storage volume of 1.0 mgd and a high service pumping capacity, which allows the utility to serve new users and avoid landscape irrigation with water withdrawn from the Floridan aquifer by activating new residential and commercial reclaimed water sites.

19. Belleview and Spruce Creek Golf Course Reclaimed Water System Expansion Project (Completed)
This project was part of a planned expansion of the city's advanced secondary wastewater treatment facility. Previously, effluent was pumped to either the city's restricted public access spray field (20 acres) or the Baseline Golf Course for irrigation. Part of the plant expansion was the construction of a 22,000 LF reclaimed water main to transmit public access reclaimed water from the treatment plant to Spruce Creek Golf Course (200 acres) for irrigation, off-setting the use of groundwater for non-potable purposes.

21, 21a. City of Clermont Reclaimed and Stormwater System Expansion Project (Completed)
This project involved the construction of a master lift station and 5.5 miles of force mains, which allows for the transfer of wastewater from the city of Clermont's Westside Wastewater Treatment Plant to the East Side Water Reclamation Facility. This project also included the expansion of on-site storage that will allow the city to receive supplements from other reclaimed systems or pursue stormwater and surface water supplements to the reclaimed water supply.

22. Cocoa and Rockledge Reclaimed Water Line Connection Project (Completed)
The Cocoa and Rockledge Reclaimed Water Line Connection Project allows both utilities to expand their reclaimed water distributions by making more water available during high demand periods. The project included the construction of a 12-inch diameter system interconnection, which allows the city of Cocoa to serve the U.S. 1 corridor south of the Cocoa city limits. The interconnect project was constructed concurrently with an FDOT project, which reduced restoration cost for this project. This project provides reclaimed water supply in lieu of groundwater for non-potable use.

23. Daytona Beach Reclaimed Water System Project (Completed)
The Daytona Beach reclaimed water system project included three major components that achieve beneficial use of all available reclaimed water derived from the Daytona Beach service area. The combined elements utilize reclaimed water treated at the Bethune Point WWTP and the Westside Regional WWTP. The project contributes to a reduction in groundwater withdrawals for landscape irrigation. New development within Daytona Beach will be able to connect to this transmission system. Components include ground storage tanks, pump stations, and pipelines.

25. Eastern Orange and Seminole Counties Regional Reuse Project (Completed)
The purpose of this project is to effectively utilize large quantities of reclaimed water from the Iron Bridge Regional Water Reclamation Facility, which is operated by the city of Orlando. The project provides reclaimed water to a planning area of 230 square miles as an alternative supply that will replace potable water for uses such as landscape irrigation, golf course irrigation and certain industrial processes.

27. Eustis Reclaimed Water System Expansion and Augmentation Project (Completed)
This project increases reuse capacity and provides transmission to proposed developments. The Eastern WWTP upgrade included filtration and high-level disinfection. Flow from the Eastern WWTP is stored in ponds and used for golf course irrigation. Excess flow is used for residential irrigation. The city constructed pumping, filtration, and re-chlorination facilities to upgrade the stored effluent prior to residential distribution.

29. Holly Hill and Ormond Beach Reclaimed Water System Expansion Project (Completed)
This project included construction of a water interconnect between Holly Hill and Ormond Beach. The interconnect was made through the extension of a transmission main to the existing Ormond Beach main located in Nova Road right-of-way. Holly Hill will divert up to 750,000 gallons of water per day into the Ormond Beach system. This volume is adequate to serve Tomoka Oaks Golf Course, Volusia Memorial Park and Nova Road medians.

30. Lady Lake Reclaimed Water System Project, Phase II (Completed)
The project consisted of the expansion of the existing WWTF and upgrade to public access reuse by the extension of the 12-inch reclaimed water main to provide service to the east and southwest regions of the town service area. Other components of the project included the construction of an effluent filter, ground storage tank, and high-service pumps.

31. Lake Utility Services (Utilities Inc. of Florida) Lake Groves WWTF Reclaimed Water System Expansion Project (Completed)
The proposed improvements upgraded and expanded the Lake Groves WWTF to allow the plant to treat wastewater to public access reuse standards. The utility provides reclaimed water to four existing residential subdivisions. The project included the cost of the upgrade for the full 1.0 mgd capacity as well as effluent storage and pumping facilities. The residential subdivisions were constructed with (dry line) reclaimed water distribution mains and activated those dry lines.

32. Leesburg Reclaimed Water Reuse Project (Completed)
The city of Leesburg Reclaimed Water project was a comprehensive program to maximize the city's beneficial use of all available reclaimed water, including 1) upgrades to the existing Canal Street Wastewater Treatment Facility, 2) expansion of the existing Turnpike Wastewater Treatment Facility, and 3) construction of a reclaimed water transmission system.

33. Melbourne Reclaimed Water System Expansion Project (Completed)
The project provides improvements to the Grant Street WWTP reuse production and distribution facilities. Overall system capacity increased from 4.5 mgd to 6.0 mgd. The improvements included the relocation of an existing 1.0 mgd filter to the new facility area, the addition of a new 1.0 mgd filter, new disinfection facilities, a 2.0 million gallons reclaimed water storage/chlorine contact tank, and a new high-service pump station.

34. Minneola Reclaimed Water Reuse Project (Completed)
The Minneola Reclaimed Water Reuse Project includes a wastewater reclamation facility and a collection system and pump stations. The alternative water supply portions of this comprehensive project included the treatment facilities required to upgrade secondary effluent to public access reuse standards and the transmission of the reuse water to irrigation service areas and rapid infiltration basins (RIBs).

36 , 36a. North Seminole Regional Reclaimed Water and Surface Water Optimization System Expansion and Optimization Project (Completed)
The project included eight major components involving the city of Sanford, the city of Lake Mary, and Seminole County. The project included a surface water augmentation system of approximately 8.0 mgd, reclaimed water system improvements, additional storage, reclaimed water main transmission lines, and interconnections to Altamonte Springs and Winter Springs.

37. Ocoee Reuse System Expansion Project (Completed)
The Ocoee Reuse System Expansion Project included five sub-projects to install reclaimed water mains. The reclaimed water source for the proposed projects will be the city's wastewater treatment plant (WWTP), Water CONSERV II (Orange County and City of Orlando) through a new interconnection, and the city of Winter Garden through a new interconnection. The interconnection with Water CONSERV II will supply reclaimed water along Maguire Road and the southern reuse service area. The interconnection with the city of Winter Garden supplies reclaimed water to Forest Lakes Golf Course, thereby increasing the city's ability to supply reclaimed water to residential and commercial customers and reduce the potable water demand for irrigation.

39, 39a. Orange County Southeast Reclaimed Water System Expansion Project (Completed)
The Southeast Reclaimed Water System Expansion project increases the availability of reclaimed water in the county's rapidly growing southeast reclaimed water service area. The project offsets groundwater use by providing reclaimed water for green space irrigation and power plant cooling water supply. The project included construction of reclaimed water mains, booster pump stations, conversion of rapid infiltration basins to storage basins, ground storage tanks, a high-service pump station, and expansion of the Eastern Water Reclamation Facility (EWRF) reclaimed water pumping capacity for increased supply capacity to the OUC Curtis Stanton Energy Center. The combined results of the projects provides approximately 12.5 mgd of reclaimed water to the east/southeast Orange County service area and Stanton Energy Center.

41. Ormond Beach North Peninsula Reclaimed Water Storage Project (Completed)
This project involved the construction of a reclaimed water storage basin capable of storing 4.0 million gallons of reclaimed water. The project serves the Ormond Beach north peninsula reclaimed water service area. The storage basin shall be constructed on city-owned property in the vicinity of Neptune Avenue, centrally located within the peninsula reclaimed water service area. Reclaimed water is provided to the Oceanside Golf Course and surrounding areas.

43. Palm Coast Reclaimed Water System Expansion Project (Completed)
The northern extension of the city of Palm Coast reclaimed water system along Old Kings Road serves two golf courses, residential sites, and a high school. The reclaimed main has a total length of 35,000 feet and includes both 16-inch and 20-inch pipe. Projected reuse in the area served by the northern extension is approximately 400 million gallons per year (MGY). The primary users are Hammock Dunes Creek Golf Course and Ginn-La Hammock Beach Golf Course.

The southern extension of the city's reclaimed water system along Old Kings Road will enable the city to serve proposed development south of the airport, near Colbert Lane and Town Center. This project included new reclaimed transmission mains, ground storage and a high-service pump station. The city will require developers to install the reclaimed water distribution mains within this service area. The anticipated proposed demand at full development is approximately 1,900 MGY. The reclaimed water ASR well at WWTF # 1 will allow storage of significant amounts of reclaimed water during wet periods, which is currently discharged to the Intracoastal Waterway and RIBs, and will enable the system to meet reuse demands, increase recharge, and reduce groundwater withdrawals.

46. Port Orange Reclaimed Water Reservoir and Recharge Basin Project (Completed)
The project included construction of a 3.0 million gallons storage tank, two reservoir/recharge basins, 8,500 LF of horizontal recovery wells, recovery pumps/controls, and high-service distribution pumps. The project also included the harvest of storm water to be transferred to and stored in the basins as a source of reclaimed water supply augmentation and recharge.

47. Rockledge Reclaimed Water Storage Project (Completed)
The Rockledge Water Storage Project consisted of the construction of a 6.0 million gallon storage tank to be used as a reservoir for the city's reclaimed water system. It also included a high-service pump station. It allows the city to store effluent that is currently disposed via a deep injection well. The estimated volume of water saved by this project is 60.0 MGY based upon 10 refill cycles during the 60-day period where demand exceeded supply.

48. Rockledge Reclaimed Water System Expansion — ASR Project (Completed)
This project included the construction of an aquifer storage and recovery system (ASR) to allow the city of Rockledge to further expand its reclaimed water system and to provide service during peak periods. The project included two storage wells designated ASR-1 and ASR-2.

50. Tavares Reclaimed Water System Expansion Project (Completed)
This project included the construction of approximately 38,000 feet of transmission line and a 5 million gallon Crom storage tank. This project also included additional upgrades to the operations building and the wastewater treatment plant, and construction of transmission line extensions to serve more distant portions of the reclaimed water service area to the north, east, and south.

51. Volusia County Southwest Reclaimed Water System Project (Completed)
This project utilized dry lines installed by developers to provide reclaimed water to approximately 620 homes and ultimately to more than 1,000 homes for lawn irrigation. These homes previously use potable water for irrigation. This project will maximize the use of reclaimed water, meet significant reuse demands, increase recharge and reduce groundwater withdrawals.

52. West Melbourne Above-Ground Reclaimed Water Storage Tank Project (Completed)
The project consisted of the construction of a 3.0 million gallon ground storage tank, a transfer pump station and reclaimed high-service pump station expansion. Expansion of the city's reclaimed water transmission and distribution piping facilities will occur as flows increase sufficiently to provide reliable service to West Melbourne's customers.

53. Winter Garden Reclaimed Water Pumping and Transmission Project (Completed)
The project established reclaimed water service within Winter Garden and Ocoee. It included reclaimed water storage tanks at Fuller Cross Road, Louis Dreyfus Citrus site, and at the wastewater

treatment facility. Reclaimed water transmission mains were extended from the treatment plant to the Louis Dreyfus site and to subdivisions with reclaimed dry lines in Winter Garden. The connection with the city of Ocoee extended reclaimed service to Westyn Bay, Forest Brooke, Vineyards, and Eagles Landing.

Reuse Augmentation Projects

54. Lake Apopka Reuse Augmentation Project (Under Way)
The project consists of an estimated 24,000 linear feet of reclaimed water transmission lines and an augmentation facility at Lake Apopka. The purpose of this project is to supplement the city of Apopka reclaimed water reuse system with water withdrawn from the Lake Apopka North Shore Restoration Area (NSRA) and treated to public reuse standards. The augmentation facility will consist of filtration, storage, chlorination, and pumping facilities. Water will be withdrawn at the NSRA primarily during peak irrigation periods to supplement available reclaimed water. The development of supplemental water will assist in achieving full beneficial irrigation use of available reclaimed water. Significant implementation of reuse, storage, recharge, and/or conservation of water will contribute to the sustainability of regional water sources.

55. Seminole County Yankee Lake Reclaimed Water System Augmentation Project (Completed)
The project involved the construction of a surface water treatment plant to treat water from the St. Johns River for removal of color and total suspended solids (TSS). The treatment process includes chemical coagulation, high-rate clarification, and high-level disinfection and provides water treated to public access reclaimed water standards and to supplement existing reuse supplies. This project will reduce the demand for fresh groundwater. The treatment plant is located at the county's Yankee Lake Water Reclamation Facility, near Lake Monroe. Initial design capacity is 10.0 mgd with surface water intake and infrastructure expandable to 20.0 mgd.

58. Winter Springs Lake Jesup Reclaimed Water Augmentation Project (Completed)
This project consisted of construction of one 3.0 million gallon ground storage tank and pumping facilities at an existing WRF; filtration treatment, one 0.25 million gallon ground storage tank, pumping facilities, and high-level disinfection at new augmentation facilities at Lake Jesup; and short segments of transmission lines. The project was constructed with expansion capacity to provide treated surface water to neighboring entities outside of their service area through interconnects, based on interlocal agreements.

Other Projects

66. Coquina Coast Seawater Desalination (TBD)
The Coquina Coast Seawater Desalination Project, as currently proposed, includes five main components: intake, treatment, concentrate management, storage, and transmission. The source of water will be the Atlantic Ocean with a likely point of withdrawal offshore of Flagler County. An RO treatment facility is proposed to treat the seawater to drinking water standards. Distribution of potable water from the facility to users will take place using existing infrastructure to the extent possible but will require construction of some additional transmission and storage facilities. The total capital cost is anticipated at $314 million for a 10 mgd plant sized for suppliers (Palm Coast, Leesburg) by 2030, based on beach well intake and a plant located 3.3 miles inland. It includes certain infrastructure for a 25 mgd plant in 2050.

2012 Florida Forever Work Plan
Annual Update

5. FLORIDA FOREVER WORK PLAN ANNUAL UPDATE

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INTRODUCTION

As required by Section 373.199(7), *Florida Statutes* (F.S.), the St. Johns River Water Management District (District) has completed the 11th annual update of the 2001 Florida Forever Work Plan. Its purpose is to present projects eligible for funding under the Florida Forever Act (Section 259.105, F.S.), and to report on progress and changes made since the initial July 2001 submission. Prior to 2006, the District was required to submit the annual report to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives. A new legislation passed in 2005 (Section 373.036(7), F.S.) now requires the annual update to be presented as a separate chapter in the Consolidated Annual Report.

In addition to a summary of the proposed Florida Forever (FF) funding and projects during the planning period, the report presents project status, modifications and additions to the 2001 plan and consists of water resource development, restoration, and land acquisition subsections. Other required information for this report includes land acquisitions that were completed and District lands that were surplused during FY 2010–2011. Finally, land management activities conducted by the District and budget and expenditure information for the FF fund and the Water Management Lands Trust Fund (WMLTF) can also be found in this report.

Based on the projected availability of FF funds, the District presently projects to use only $145,083 of FF funding to fund land acquisition related activities during the planning period from FY 2011–2012 through FY 2015–2016. Combined with the previous expenditure of $233.48 million through FY 2010–2011, the District is projected to fully utilize its total allocation of $233.63 million of FF funding by FY 2012–2013.

When all projected expenditures are fully utilized by the end of planning period, the shares of projected lifetime expenditures will be 15.9 percent for water resource development, 11.9 percent for restoration, and 72.2 percent for land acquisition.

The Florida Forever Trust Fund was established in 1999 to replace the Preservation 2000 Trust Fund. The funds can be used for land acquisition, water resource development, stormwater management, water body restoration, recreational facility construction, public access improvements, invasive plant control, and related projects. The Florida Forever Act (s. 259.1051) established a not-to-exceed amount of $5.3 billion that would be deposited into the Florida Forever Trust Fund through 2020. This calculates to $300 million annually for all participating agencies and the five water management districts (WMDs) are allocated 30 percent of this total annually ($90 million) as shown in Table 5-1.

Table 5-1. Florida Forever annual WMD funding distribution (Section 259.105, F.S.)

WMD	% Allocation	Amount
South Florida	35.0%	$31,500,000
St. Johns River	25.0%	$22,500,000
Southwest Florida	25.0%	$22,500,000
Suwannee River	7.5%	$6,750,000
Northwest Florida	7.5%	$6,750,000
Total	**100.0%**	**$90,000,000**

Based on the allocation formula, the District was designated to receive up to $22.50 million a year. However, no FF funds were appropriated to the WMDs for FY 2009–2010, $1.125 million was appropriated for FY 2010–2011, and no new FF funding was appropriated for FY 2011–2012. This annual update assumes the state will not appropriate FF funds through the planning period.

FF funding eligible projects fall into three broad categories, including land acquisition, water resource development, and restoration. Over the life of the program, at least 50 percent of the funds must be spent on land acquisition and the balance may be used on water resource development and restoration projects.

Land acquisition has been a key tool utilized by the District to accomplish its goals. The District acquired lands to build water resource development and restoration projects and to conserve natural resources, including floodplains and recharge areas. In the area of conservation acquisitions, the District emphasized partnerships with other public agencies, primarily DEP.

PROPOSED FLORIDA FOREVER FUNDING DURING THE PLANNING PERIOD

The projected FF expenditures for the planning period include $145,083 for land acquisition, which is carried over from previous allocations. Table 5-2 shows the past expenditures (FY 2000–2001 through FY 2010–2011) and projected expenditures in FF funds (FY 2011–2012 through FY 2015–2016). Combined with the previous expenditure of $233.48 million through FY 2010–2011, the District is projected to fully utilize its total allocation of $233.63 million of FF funding by FY 2012–2013. Figure 5-2 on the next page shows when all projected expenditures are fully utilized by the end of planning period, the shares of projected lifetime expenditures will be 15.9 percent for water resource development, 11.9 percent for restoration, and 72.2 percent for land acquisition.

Table 5-3 on page 5–7 provides the projections by program and project during the planning period. Individual water resource development and restoration projects are listed with projected FF funding.

Table 5-2. Past and projected expenditures through FY 2015–2016 (in $millions)

Expenditure Category	FY	WRD	Restoration	Land	Combined Total	Cumulative Expenditure
Past 11 years Actual	2000–2001	0.00	0.63	0.00	0.63	0.63
	2001–2002	0.00	2.02	18.76	20.78	21.41
	2002–2003	0.31	2.36	8.50	11.17	32.58
	2003–2004	1.80	1.28	4.19	7.28	39.86
	2004–2005	6.50	0.39	13.84	20.73	60.59
	2005–2006	4.32	0.68	1.26	6.26	66.85
	2006–2007	9.66	4.43	49.11	63.19	130.03
	2007–2008	4.35	9.33	48.23	61.91	191.94
	2008–2009	7.55	4.08	17.55	29.18	221.12
	2009–2010	2.09	2.47	2.73	7.30	228.42
	2010–2011	0.42	0.23	4.42	5.06	233.48
Current Year	2011–2012	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.03	233.51
Future Projections	2013–2013	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.11	233.63
	2013–2014	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	233.63
	2014–2015	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	233.63
	2015–2016	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	233.63
Current Budget + Projection		0.00	0.00	0.15	0.15	0.15
FF Lifetime Expenditure		36.99	27.89	168.75	233.63	233.63
FF lifetime Expenditure Share		15.9%	11.9%	72.2%	100.0%	

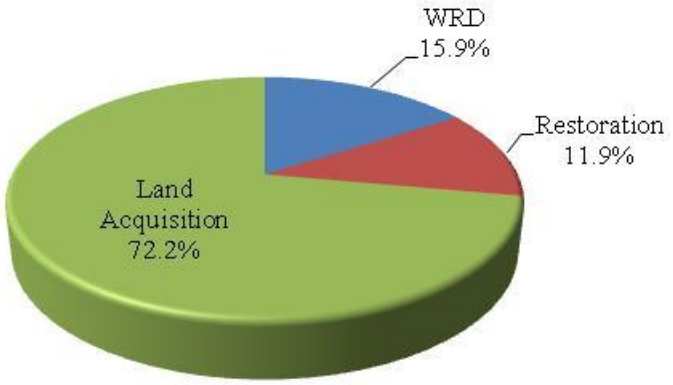


Figure 5-1. Projected Florida Forever program lifetime expenditures by District program

Table 5-3. FF eligible projects by program, projects during the planning period (in $millions)

	Amended	4-Year Projection				Planning
	FY 2011-2012	FY 2012-2013	FY 2013-2014	FY 2014-2015	FY 2015-2016	Period Total
Water Resource Development						
Aquifer Storage and Recovery						0.00
Central Florida Aquifer Recharge Enhancement						
- CFARE Projects - Phase I						0.00
- CFARE Projects - Phase III						0.00
Regional Aquifer Management Project						0.00
Lower Lake Louise Water Control Structure						0.00
WRD Components of WSP Projects						
- Water Supply Development Assistance						0.00
- Fellsmere Farms Restoration Area						0.00
Water Storage Projects						0.00
Abandoned Artesian Well Plugging						0.00
Water Resource Development Total	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**
Restoration						
Lower St. Johns River Basin						
Water Quality BMPs						0.00
Mill Cove Improvements						0.00
Upper St. Johns River Basin						
BCWMA Water Quality Berm						0.00
Ocklawaha River Basin						
Lake Apopka						
NSRA Restoration						0.00
- Soil Amendment & Wetland Restoration						0.00
- Stormwater Management						0.00
Fish Landing Access						0.00
Upper Ocklawaha River Basin						
Emeralda Marsh Restoration						0.00
- Chemical Treatments to Bind Phosphorus						0.00
- Restoration at Emeralda Areas 2, 3, 4,5, 6, 7						0.00
Harris Bayou						0.00
Sunnyhill Restoration						0.00
Indian River Lagoon						
Stormwater Management						0.00
- Town of Fellsmere						0.00
- Indian River Farms WCD						0.00
- Sebastian River Stormwater Park						0.00
Wetland Restoration Rehabilitation						
- Wetland Restoration Dike Removal/Ditch Line Work						0.00
Sebastian River Dredging						0.00
C-1 Rediversion						0.00
Sawgrass Lake WMA						0.00
Turkey Creek Dredging/BV 52 Site Clean Up						0.00
Fellsmere Water Management Area						0.00
Restoration Total	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**
Land Acquisition Total	**0.03**	**0.11**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.15**
All SJRWMD FF Utilization Total	**0.03**	**0.11**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.15**
District's Annual Allocation	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**
Allocation Available from Prior Year	**0.15**	**0.11**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**
Remaining Balance Available for Next Year	**0.11**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	

Note: Projects shaded blue are completed or no longer require FF funding.

PROJECT MODIFICATION AND ADDITIONS TO THE 2001 FLORIDA FOREVER WORK PLAN

WATER RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

The Water Resource Development Program (WRD) was mandated in 1997 by Section 373.0361, F.S., which requires WMDs to complete specific water supply planning activities and initiate water resource development and water supply projects. The legislation defines water resource development to differentiate it from water supply development and states the WMDs' primary responsibilities are water supply planning and water resource development. All water resource development projects are identified in the District's annual Water Resource Development Work Program (WRDWP) as required by Section 373.536(6)(a)4., F.S. The WRDWP is updated annually in October, reviewed by DEP, and finalized for inclusion in the annual consolidated report.

In last year's annual update, the WRD program projected to use $0.53 million of FF funds to fund one project in FY 2010–2011. Past WRD projects have expended $36.99 million in FF funds from FY 2002–2003 through FY 2010–2011. Based on the limited availability of FF funds, the District plans to use no new FF funds during this planning period. The program's expenditures account for 15.9 percent of the total estimated FF expenditures by the District.

The status of one project that incurred FF expenditure during FY 2010–2011 is summarized below.

Aquifer Storage and Recovery (complete): Aquifer storage and recovery (ASR) construction and testing is necessary to assure that ASR can be used successfully at specific sites. The District is pursuing ASR construction and testing projects cooperatively with local governments to evaluate the feasibility of this technique as a means of managing the availability of water. The results of this project are critical to the development of ASR systems associated with future water supply development projects. ASR testing by the District partners is performed only with water treated to primary and secondary drinking water standards. Ownership of completed ASR projects has been transferred to cooperators for their operational testing phase after construction. A cooperator then operationally tests the ASR facility with water treated to primary and secondary drinking water standards, or, if approved by DEP, with reclaimed water treated to reclaimed water standards. Both of these types of ASR uses can be permitted under current regulations. No special legislation or rule variances were necessary to implement these projects.

In the early part of the program, desktop assessments were conducted, and agreements were executed with cooperators for seven projects. After exploratory wells were drilled, four projects were selected to proceed through all phases of the program, including final design, permitting, construction, startup, training, and cycle testing.

At the end of FY 2009–2010, major construction of the four projects was completed, including installation of pretreatment systems on three of them. The potential for mineral leaching during cycle testing is being addressed by pretreatment consisting of de-chlorination and/or de-

oxygenation systems on three of the four projects. The project without pretreatment has features that will lessen the impact of mineral leaching if it occurs, so pretreatment is not planned. In FY 2010–2011, technical assistance during operational cycle testing was conducted to complete the transfer of ownership to the local government cooperator.

Projects were accomplished with District ad valorem and FF funds and cooperator funding in the form of significant in-kind services. Each potential cooperator has an immediate need for ASR in a location where the District is constructing and testing ASR wells.

The District plans to use no new FF funds for the ASR projects during the planning period. Including the actual FF expenditures of $21.06 million through FY 2009–2010, and $0.42 million in FY 2010–2011, these four completed ASR projects cost $21.48 million in FF funds.

RESTORATION PROJECTS

In the last annual update, the restoration program planned to use $0.23 million to fund two environmental restoration projects in the Indian River Lagoon Basin through the planning period. The uses of FF funds for these two projects are presented in the following pages. Currently, the District does not plan to use new FF funds for any of its restoration projects.

The environmental restoration activities that are described in this work plan annual update effectuate the goals of Section 259.105(4), F.S., by: (1) increasing the protection of Florida's biodiversity at the species, natural community, and landscape levels by restoring natural conditions that are conducive to fish and wildlife habitats (Section 259.105(4)(b), F.S.); (2) protecting and maintaining the quality and natural functions of land, water and wetland systems by restoring natural hydrology and biological conditions that are conducive to the improvement of water quality and other ecological benefits (Section 259.105(4)(c), F.S.); (3) ensuring that sufficient quantities of water are available to meet the current and future needs of natural systems and the residents of the state by improving water quality and water storage in natural systems (Sections. 259.105(4)(d), F.S.); and (4), F.S.) increasing natural resource-based public recreational and educational opportunities by restoring natural ecological conditions (Section 259.105(4)(d), F.S.).

As a component of the restoration projects, the District will consider opportunities with local governments to purchase land for stormwater and water quality improvement projects that will contribute to enhanced water quality and/or water storage capacity of the natural systems in the restoration project areas.

Indian River Lagoon Basin

The Indian River Lagoon was designated in the 1987 SWIM Act as a priority water body in need of restoration and special protection. Major problems leading to this designation included the loss or alteration of 75 percent of the lagoon's salt marsh and mangrove wetlands, excessive freshwater discharges into the central lagoon due to drainage improvements in coastal watersheds, diversion of floodwaters from the St. Johns River floodplain, and discharges of pollutant-laden wastewater and storm water into the lagoon. Excessive freshwater degraded shellfish habitat, and pollutants in discharges exacerbated the turbidity and promoted algae growth, contributing to the destruction of seagrass beds. In 1990, the lagoon became a part of the National Estuary Program. The program's focus is on improving water and sediment quality to restore or enhance seagrass and on rehabilitating impacted wetlands to recover as many of their natural functions as possible.

The program has been very successful in forming partnerships with federal and state agencies and local governments to implement projects benefiting the lagoon. FF funds have been critical for initiatives such as reconnection of impounded salt marshes to the lagoon, construction of in-canal stormwater best management practice (BMP) facilities in the Indian River Farms Water Control District, the construction of a stormwater park within the city of Sebastian, the implementation of environmental muck sediment dredging in the St. Sebastian River to improve water quality and benthic habitat in this important tributary, and implementation of stormwater retrofit projects with local governments. Since 2000, the program has expended a total of $13.71 million in FF funds on various projects. During the five-year planning period, this program plans to use no new FF funds on its restoration projects. A brief project description and update for FF funding eligible projects is presented below.

C-1 Rediversion: The objectives of the C-1 Rediversion project are to reduce the freshwater discharges from the C-1 Canal into the lagoon, improve water quality, and provide for conveyance of water to the St. Johns River. The project is being constructed in two phases. The first phase consisted of the construction of the SLWMA pump stations, the S-262 outlet structure and the structural and operational modification of the existing MS-1 structure. Phase 1 will divert stormwater from smaller storms. Phase 2 will involve the construction of a reservoir with a pump station in the area of the C-1 Detention Area. Phase 2 will intercept the water in the C-9R canal and provide significant reduction in freshwater to the lagoon. The total project cost during the five-year planning period is estimated to be $11.75 million. Through FY 2010–2011, the project has expended $3.4 million in FF funds. In FY 2011–2012, the District has budgeted an additional $140,000 in ad valorem funds, and an additional $11.47 million will be needed to complete the project. The District previously planned to use FF funds for this project, however, now the District plans to use ad valorem revenues to complete this project.

Fellsmere Water Management Area: This project initially entailed the construction of a 4,000-acre reservoir in Indian River County for the storage, treatment and reuse of agricultural runoff to improve the quality of freshwater in the St. Johns Water Management Area, Three Forks Marsh Conservation Area and ultimately, the St. Johns River. This project will help to protect the quality of wetlands in the Three Forks area and reduce the frequency of freshwater discharges to the lagoon from the USJRB Project.

In July 2001, the District purchased the two properties required for the project for $9.10 million. The District has contracted with design consultants for the detailed design of the project. The District has purchased an additional 6,000 acres, bringing the total acreage of the Fellsmere Water Management Area to 10,000 acres. The expanded project will help the District accomplish three objectives:

- Recover approximately 10,000 acres of former floodplain in the headwaters of the St. Johns River.
- Restore site as hydrologically functioning part of the 150,000-acre Upper St. Johns River Basin Project.
- Potentially add a water resource development component that will increase the reliability of the river for water supply withdrawal, reduce surface water demand in the upper St. Johns by more than 20 mgd, and ensure that downstream minimum flows are met.

The total project cost, including land acquisition, is estimated to be more than $90 million. The land acquisition was completed in FY 2006–2007. The project construction will be done in two phases. Phase 1 commenced in 2008 with Phase 2 commencing once the final design and project modeling are complete. Completion of the construction project may extend beyond the planning period due to the project scale and complexity and the availability of FF funding is critical to the successful project completion by 2015. Through FY 2010–2011, the project has expended $2.29 million in FF funds for design and construction. In addition to previous expenditures, the total project cost for the completion of restoration is estimated to be $27.19 million. The District previously planned to use FF funding for this project during the five-year planning period, however, now the District plans to use ad valorem revenues to complete this project.

LAND ACQUISITIONS

The District plans to use $145,083 in unexpended FF funds from prior years for land acquisitions-related expenses during the planning period from FY 2011–2012 to FY 2015–2016. As required by Statutes, at least 50 percent of the FF funds will be used for land acquisition. Based on the past and projected expenditures through FY 2015–2016, the total expenditures for land acquisition will account for 72.2 percent of the total cumulative FF expenditures by the District.

Land acquisition has been a key tool utilized by the District to accomplish its goals. Lands were acquired to build water resource development and restoration projects and to conserve natural resources, including floodplains and recharge areas. In the area of conservation acquisitions, the District emphasized partnerships with other public agencies, including DEP and local and federal governments.

2012 Map Revisions to Potential Acquisition Areas

The District proposes no changes to the potential acquisition areas for the FY 2011–2012 Land Acquisition Map. The areas identified as potential acquisitions in the FY 2011–2012 Land Acquisition Map total 122,032 acres, or a reduction of 6,805 acres from the FY 2010–2011 Land Acquisition Map. The reduction in potential acquisition acres from last year is attributed to acres that were both purchased by the District or another public agency during FY 2010–2011 and were within the "potential acquisition" layer.

2012 Land Acquisition Strategies

As funding is available, the District will utilize the following strategies:

Partnerships — Continue to respond to opportunities to acquire fee or less-than-fee interests in land, with significant water resource benefits, on behalf of federal, state, regional or local government funding partners.

Mitigation — Pursue opportunities to fulfill District mitigation responsibilities, primarily the Governing Board-approved FDOT mitigation plan.

Project Lands — Acquire lands needed for construction of water resource development projects or restoration projects.

District Lands Assessment — Assess District land inventory to identify parcels suitable for disposition or alternative uses.

Florida Forever Land Acquisition Projects

The District coordinates with the state's FF program for numerous cost-effective projects. The FF Project List is developed by the Acquisition and Restoration Council (ARC) and approved by the Governor and Cabinet. The 2008 Florida Legislature changed the FF project categories and ARC implemented these category changes in June 2010. The five categories are as follows: Critical Natural Lands; Substantially Complete; Climate Change Lands; Less-Than-Fee; and Partnerships and Regional Incentives. In addition, in 2011, a sixth category of projects called

Critical Historical Resources (CHR) was created. Two of the projects within the District were removed from the Critical Natural Lands category and added to the new CHR category. Within each category, projects are ranked in numerical order, and given a high, medium or low priority for DEP's annual FF Work Plan. Table 5-4 shows 36 projects within the District by category, county, and rank.

Table 5-4. December 2011 Florida Forever acquisition priority list for projects within the District

Projects listed by Category	County	Rank within Category-Work Plan Group
CRITICAL NATURAL LANDS (CNL)		**10 Projects**
Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem	Lake, Osceola	CNL-1-High
Wekiva-Ocala Greenway	Lake, Orange, Seminole, Volusia	CNL-3-High
Etoniah Creek/Cross Florida Greenway	Clay, Marion, Putnam	CNL-10-High
Longleaf Pine Ecosystem	Marion, Volusia	CNL-11-High
Pine Island Slough Ecosystem	Indian River, Osceola	CNL-13-High/Med
Osceola Pine Savannas	Osceola	CNL-14-Med
Camp Blanding to Raiford Greenway	Baker, Bradford, Clay, Union	CNL-18-Med
Kissimmee-St. Johns River Connector	Indian River, Okeechobee	CNL-20-Med
Pinhook Swamp	Baker	CNL-26-Low
Southeastern Bat Maternity Caves	Alachua, Marion	CNL-28-Low
SUBSTANTIALLY COMPLETE (SC)		**2 Projects**
Spruce Creek	Volusia	SC-3-Medium
Lochloosa Wildlife	Alachua	SC-6-Low
CRITICAL HISTORICAL RESOURCES ("CHR")		**2 Projects**
Windover Archaeological Site	Brevard	CNL-4-High
Three Chimneys	Volusia	CNL-34-Low
CLIMATE CHANGE LANDS (CC)		**4 Projects**
Northeast Florida Blueway	Duval, Flagler, St. Johns	CC-4-High
St. Johns River Blueway	St. Johns	CC-7-Low
Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge	Brevard, Indian River	CC-10-Low
Tiger/Little Tiger Island	Nassau	CC-15-Low
LESS-THAN-FEE (LTF)		**6 Projects**
Big Bend Swamp/Holopaw Ranch	Osceola	LTF-8-Med
Clay Ranch	Putnam	LTF-10-Med
Ranch Reserve	Brevard, Indian River, Osceola	LTF-11-Med
Raiford to Osceola Greenway	Baker, Union	LTF-14-Med
Mill Creek	Marion	LTF-17-Low
Maytown Flatwoods	Brevard	LTF-20-Low
PARTNERSHIPS and REGIONAL INCENTIVES (PR)		**12 Projects**
Florida's First Magnitude Springs	Marion	PR-1-High
NE FL Timberlands and Watershed Reserve	Clay, Duval, Nassau	PR-2-High
Brevard Coastal Scrub Ecosystem Watershed	Brevard	PR-3-High
Indian River Lagoon Blueway	Brevard, Indian River, Volusia	PR-4-High
Volusia Conservation Corridor	Flagler, Volusia	PR-10-Med
Heather Island/Ocklawaha River	Marion	PR-12-Med
Flagler County Blueway	Flagler	PR-13-Med
Green Swamp	Lake	PR-19-Low

Projects listed by Category	County	Rank within Category-Work Plan Group
Lake Santa Fe	Alachua, Bradford	PR-21-Low
Pumpkin Hill Creek	Duval	PR-26-Med
Baldwin Bay/St. Marys River	Duval, Nassau	PR-27-Low
Carr Farm/Price's Scrub	Alachua, Marion	PR-29-Low

LAND ACQUISITIONS COMPLETED DURING FY 2010–2011

This section is a summary of land acquisition activities between October 2010 and September 2011. During this reporting period, the District completed transactions totaling 10,450 acres of land. The types of transactions include fee simple, less-than-fee, transfer, assistance to other governmental programs and donation. The total purchase price was $23.61 million and the District's share was $13.21 million. In addition, the District entered into agreements with several landowners to exchange and receive donations of 1,333 acres of land in 12 transactions with a total estimated $5,000 revenue to the District.

Table 5-5 below provides a list of all land acquisitions that closed between October 2010 and September 2011, and Table 5-6 presents the lands that were still under contract as of September 2011. A summary of all District land acquisitions since 1979 may be obtained by contacting the District's Division of Operations and Land Resources at (386) 329-4500.

Table 5-5. FY 2010–2011 acquisition activities

Close Date	Parcel Name and Transaction Type	Surface Water Basins	County	Net Acres	District's Portion of Purchase Price*	Total Purchase Price	Funding Sources
11/3/2010, original closing 3/7/2002	Cassel Creek — City of Maitland Fee Reverter; LA2001-066-P1; transferred title to local gov't for water quality project	Middle St. Johns River	Seminole	-10	$0	$0	N/A
11/4/2010	Peters; LA2010-012-P1: Fee Simple	Indian River Lagoon	Volusia	26	$51,060	$51,060	FDOT Mitigation
11/22/2010	Volusia Co. Small Lots C-Cape Atlantic Estates; LA2010-002-PC; Assistance to Other Governmental Programs - 32.5 acres	Indian River Lagoon	Volusia	0	$22,919	$22,919	FDOT Mitigation
12/8/2010	BJ Bar Ranch Conservation Easement; LA2010-006-P1; Less Than Fee - Conservation Easement	Ocklawaha River	Putnam	4,888	$2,500,000	$10,000,000	Florida Forever, USDA, Donation
12/17/2010	Carol Nordstrom, Trustee; LA2010-018-P1; Fee Simple	Northern Coastal	Volusia	20	$71,300	$71,300	FDOT Mitigation
12/24/2010	Durbin Creek - Gourd Island; LA2011-002-P1; Fee Simple	Lower St. Johns River	St. Johns	516	$0	$0	FDOT Mitigation
1/28/2011	Lewis Property; LA2010-004-P1; Fee Simple	Ocklawaha River	Lake	84	$330,000	$330,000	FDOT Mitigation

Close Date	Parcel Name and Transaction Type	Surface Water Basins	County	Net Acres	District's Portion of Purchase Price*	Total Purchase Price	Funding Sources
3/23/2011, original closing 2/17/1994	Georgia Pacific a.k.a. Plum Creek — Lochloosa; adjustment to Fee Simple boundary; LA1993-045-P1	Ocklawaha River	Alachua	260	$0	$0	N/A
4/7/2011	Volusia Co. Small Lots D-Cape Atlantic Estates; LA2010-002-PD; Assistance to Other Governmental Programs — 54 acres	Indian River Lagoon	Volusia	0	$40,755	$40,755	FDOT Mitigation
4/13/2011	Paul, Estate of Dan; LA2010-016-P1; Fee Simple	Northern Coastal	Volusia	23	$50,000	$50,000	FDOT Mitigation
5/26/2011	301 Land Investments — Phase I; LA2010-014-P1; Fee Simple	Lower St. Johns River	Clay	382	$0	$945,000	Federal – Dept. of Defense
5/26/2011	Twelve Mile Swamp-St. Johns County Donation; LA2011-004-P1; Fee Simple	Lower St. Johns River	St. Johns	80	$0	$0	Donation
5/26/2011	Little Orange Creek-city of Hawthorne Historic Ed Center-FCT; LA2011-010-P1; Assistance to Other Governmental Programs	Ocklawaha River	Alachua; Putnam	0	$45,000	$45,000	Ad Valorem
5/27/2011	Kemcho — formerly American Timberlands; LA2000-006-P1; Fee Simple	Middle St. Johns River	Volusia	3,200	$9,600,000	$9,600,000	Ad Valorem, FDOT Mitigation; Florida Forever
7/27/2011	Sutton Ranch Conservation Easement; LA2002-022-P1; Less Than Fee - Conservation Easement	Middle St. Johns River	Lake	198	$455,331	$455,331	FDOT Mitigation
8/1/2011	Volusia Co. Small Lots E-Cape Atlantic Estates; LA2010-002-PE; Assistance to Other Governmental Programs - 66 acres	Indian River Lagoon	Volusia		$45,485	$45,485	FDOT Mitigation Plan
8/18/2011	301 Land Investments - Phase II; LA2010-014-P2; Fee Simple	Lower St. Johns River	Clay	784	$0	$1,952,500	Federal – Dept. of Defense
TOTALS				**10,450**	**$13,211,850**	**$23,609,350**	

* Includes funds received from sale/surplus

Table 5-6. Parcels under contract as of September 30, 2011

Estimated Closing Date	Surface Water Basin	Parcel Name and Transaction Type	County	Acres	SJRWMD's Portion of Purchase Price	Estimated Purchase Price	Funding Source
31-Jan-12	Ocklawaha River	MacKay access exchange at Ocklawaha Farms—access easement exchange-LA1993-004-P1	Marion	-3	- $5,000	-$5,000	EXCHANGE
20-Feb-12	Lower St. Johns River	Twelve Mile Swamp-Fee Simple - LA2011-004-P2	St. Johns	120	$0	$0	DONATION
20-Feb-12	Lower St. Johns River	Twelve Mile Swamp-Fee Simple — LA2011-004-P3	St. Johns	1	$0	$0	DONATION
31-Mar-12	Lower St. Johns River	ATT Easement Exchange — Logan property-LA2001-031-P1	Duval	0	$0	$0	EXCHANGE
30-Nov-11	Upper St. Johns River	Clonts Exchange-Fee and Less-than-Fee boundary amendment — LA2008-024-P2	Seminole	0	$0	$0	EXCHANGE
31-Mar-12	Indian River Lagoon	Logan Group — boundary line agreement and easement exchange — St. Sebastion River Preserve State Park	Brevard	-4	$0	$0	EXCHANGE
31-Mar-12	Upper St. Johns River	Fellsmere Exchange — *Closing 1*- fee simple and easement — LA2001-058-PC	Indian River	-265	$0	$0	EXCHANGE
31-Mar-12	Upper St. Johns River	Fellsmere Exchange — *Closing 1*- fee simple and flowage easement — LA2001-058-PD and PE	Indian River	473	$0	$0	EXCHANGE
31-Dec-12	Upper St. Johns River	Fellsmere Exchange — *Closing 2* – "as built" transactions — LA2001-058-	Indian River	0	$0	$0	EXCHANGE

Estimated Closing Date	Surface Water Basin	Parcel Name and Transaction Type	County	Acres	SJRWMD's Portion of Purchase Price	Estimated Purchase Price	Funding Source
		PC,PD,PE					
31-Dec-12	Northern Coastal	Wilson Green - fee simple - LA2009-003-P1	St. Johns	41	$0	$0	EXCHANGE
31-Dec-12	Northern Coastal	Dave Branch Conservation Easement — Wilson Green — LA2009-003-P2	Flagler and St. Johns	1,100	$0	$0	EXCHANGE
31-Dec-12	Northern Coastal	ITT Pellicer Creek—Wilson Green Exchange — fee simple - 1995-053-PT	Flagler	-131	$0	$0	EXCHANGE
TOTAL				**1,333**	**-$5,000**	**-$5,000**	

SURPLUS LANDS DURING FY 2010–2011

Occasionally, the District may dispose of some lands that are usually small, isolated, not suitable for land management or restoration, or lands designated for a local government water quality improvement project. The money received from the sale of surplus lands is designated for future land acquisitions.

During FY 2010–2011, the District disposed of 10.28 acres of lands in one transaction to transfer land to a local government and received no compensation. Table 5-7 below shows more details about the transaction. Since 1997, the District has disposed of 4,456 acres of land and received approximately $9.93 million in compensation.

Table 5-7. Surplus parcels during FY 2010–2011

Close Date	Parcel Name	County	Acres	Compensation
11/3/2010; original purchase by the District 3/7/2002	Cassel Creek — City of Maitland Fee Reverter; LA2001-066-P1; transferred title to local government for water quality improvement project	Seminole	-10.28	$0.00

DISTRICT LAND MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

DISTRICT LAND MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

Since 1979, the District has acquired more than 700,000 acres of land (including less-than-fee acquisitions) for the purposes of water management, water supply, and conservation and protection of water resources. These lands largely consist of wetlands or historically wet areas. Of less acreage, but not of less importance, are upland areas, which are necessary to preserve the wetlands, waters and wildlife. They also provide critical buffers between encroaching development and important wetland areas.

District lands and related resources are subject to demands from public and private interests for a wide range of uses, including recreational activities such as hunting, camping, and boating; sites for radio towers, utility easements, and District monitoring equipment; and agricultural purposes. These uses are evaluated based on their (1) compatibility with the natural resource function and character of the land and (2) the extent to which they are of benefit to the public. A multiple-use approach is favored, one with an emphasis on ecosystem viability, yet which also provides for public recreation when possible.

Of the 700,000 acres, the District is the lead manager for more than 400,000 acres. As demands for use of lands have increased and District responsibilities have expanded, the need for a consistent, systematic approach to managing District lands and meeting these demands and responsibilities has arisen. The land management plan approved by the Governing Board for each property establishes the philosophy and direction for management and use of District lands.

The land management plan provides a framework for water resource protection, a diversity of habitats, compatible recreational uses, wildlife habitat restoration and enhancement, and the continuation, when possible, of traditional land and water resource uses. Legislative directives guide the land management planning process from acquisition evaluations to the development of land. These plans identify resource needs and compatible uses. This land management planning process is briefly described below.

Management Planning Process

The management planning process has three phases of evaluation by District staff: (1) the management classification system (pre-acquisition phase), (2) the property assessment phase (post-acquisition), and (3) the management implementation phase (annual and five-year work plans), with Governing Board direction at each phase. This process provides the mechanism and the opportunity for District staff, other agencies, and the public to participate in the process.

Management Classification System: Lands are grouped according to a management classification system in one of three categories based on primary acquisition purpose and proposed water management use. Categories include Water Management Areas, Restoration Areas, and Conservation Areas. Each of these categories has different management objectives. These objectives determine what land uses may be appropriate at each area.

Property Assessment Phase: Property assessments begin during the pre-acquisition phase, when a resource assessment is completed for the parcel of land in question. After a property is acquired, continued evaluation of ecosystems, planned water management uses, and special protection areas are considered during preparation of the land management plan for the property. This type of evaluation combined with identification of existing roadways provides the basis for determining appropriate land use activities. This process has been adapted from guidelines used by the U.S. Forest Service, Southwest Florida Water Management District, and DEP's Division of Recreation and Parks. Land management plans, which are developed using this process, contain descriptions of property-specific information and lead to the management implementation phase.

Management Implementation Phase: This phase provides an opportunity to review the District's (or other managing agency's) annual funding commitments. Annual work plans that are tied to funding commitments and seek to implement the land management plan are developed for each property during this phase.

These three phases of evaluation provide the District with a comprehensive management planning process that is systematic and consistent with legislative priorities. The land management plan establishes the most appropriate use of the District's significant land holdings. The District's Division of Operations is required to complete a land management plan for acquired properties within one year of purchase. Land management plans are revised approximately every 10 years. The current status of all land management plans is reported in Table 5-8 below.

Table 5-8. Land management status of District lands

District Management Area	Plan Status	Coop. Management Agreement	Public Access	Recreational Opportunities					
				Fish	Hunt	HoBk	Boat	Camp	Hike
Blue Cypress Conservation Area	comp.	SJRWMD/FWC	✓	✓	✓	No	✓	✓	✓
Bayard Conservation Area	comp.	SJRWMD/FWC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Belmore State Forest	In dev.	FFS/SJRWMD	✓	No	✓	✓	No	No	✓
Black Creek Ravines Conservation Area	comp.	SJRWMD/Clay Co.	✓	✓	No	✓	✓	✓	✓
Buck Lake Conservation Area	comp.	SJRWMD/FFWCC /Brevard Co.	✓	✓	✓	✓	No	✓	✓
Canaveral Marshes Conservation Area	comp.	SJRWMD/DEP/Great Outdoors	✓	✓	No	✓	✓	No	✓
Caravelle Ranch Wildlife Management Area	comp.	FWC/SJRWMD	✓	✓	✓	✓	Canoe/ kayak	✓	✓
Cary State Forest	comp.	FFS/SJRWMD	✓	No	✓	✓	No	✓	✓
Charles H. Bronson State Forest	comp.	FFS/SJRWMD/ Orange Co.	✓	✓	✓	✓	Canoe/ kayak	✓	✓
Clark Bay Conservation Area	comp.	SJRWMD/Volusia Co.	✓	F	✓	✓	No	No	✓
Crescent Lake Conservation Area	comp.	SJRWMD	✓	No	No	✓	No	✓	✓
Deep Creek Conservation Area	comp.	SJRWMD/DEP	✓	✓	No	✓	✓	No	✓

District Management Area	Plan Status	Coop. Management Agreement	Public Access	Recreational Opportunities					
				Fish	Hunt	HoBk	Boat	Camp	Hike
Deep Creek Preserve *	In dev.	SJRWMD/Volusia Co.	□	□		□	□		□
Dunns Creek Conservation Area	comp.	SJRWMD/FWC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Econlockhatchee Sandhills Conservation Area	comp.	SJRWMD	✓	✓	No	✓	No	No	✓
Emeralda Marsh Conservation Area	comp.	SJRWMD/FWC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Faver-Dykes State Park	comp.	DEP/SJRWMD	✓	✓	No	✓	✓	✓	✓
Fellsmere Water Management Area	In dev.	SJRWMD	✓	✓	✓	No	✓	No	✓
Fort Drum Marsh Conservation Area	comp.	SJRWMD/FWC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Four Creeks State Forest	In dev.	FFS/SJRWMD	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	No	✓
Gemini Springs Addition	comp.	SJRWMD	✓	No	No	✓	No	No	✓
Gemini Springs County Park	comp.	Volusia County/SJRWMD	✓	✓	No	No	No	No	✓
Gourd Island Conservation Area	comp.	SJRWMD	✓	No	No	✓	No	No	✓
Graham Swamp Conservation Area	comp.	Flagler Co./SJRWMD	✓	✓	No	F	✓	✓	✓
Hal Scott Regional Preserve and Park	comp.	SJRWMD/Orange Co.	✓	✓	No	✓	No	✓	✓
Haw Creek Preserve	comp.	Flagler Co./SJRWMD/FFS	✓	✓	No	✓	✓	✓	✓
Heart Island Conservation Area	comp.	SJRWMD/FWC	✓	✓	✓	✓	No	✓	✓
Herky Huffman/Bull Creek Wildlife Management Area	comp.	FWC/SJRWMD	✓	✓	✓	✓	Canoe/ kayak	✓	✓
Horseshoe Point Conservation Area	comp.	SJRWMD	✓	No	No	No	No	No	✓
Jennings State Forest	comp.	FFS/SJRWMDFWC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
John Bethea State Forest	comp.	FFS/SJRWMD	✓	✓	✓	✓	No	✓	✓
Julington-Durbin Preserve	comp.	SJRWMD/DEP/COJ	✓	✓	No	✓	✓	No	✓
Lake Apopka Restoration Area	comp.	SJRWMD/NRCS	✓Tour	F	No	✓	No	No	✓
Lake George Conservation Area	comp.	SJRWMD/ FWC/Volusia Co.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Lake George Forest	comp.	Volusia County/SJRWMD	✓	✓	✓	✓	No	✓	✓
Lake Jesup Conservation Area	comp.	SJRWMD	✓	✓	No	✓	✓	✓	✓

District Management Area	Plan Status	Coop. Management Agreement	Public Access	Recreational Opportunities					
				Fish	Hunt	HoBk	Boat	Camp	Hike
Lake Monroe Conservation Area	comp.	SJRWMD/Seminole Co./ FWC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Lake Norris Conservation Area	comp.	SJRWMD/LCWA	✓	✓	No	✓	Canoe/ kayak	✓	✓
Lake Woodruff National Wildlife Refuge	comp.	USFWS/SJRWMD	✓	✓	✓	No	✓	No	✓
Little-Big Econ State Forest	comp.	FFS/SJRWMD	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Lochloosa Wildlife Conservation Area	comp.	SJRWMD/FWC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Longleaf Flatwoods Reserve	comp.	SJRWMD/Alachua Co.	✓	No	No	✓	No	✓	✓
Longleaf Pine Preserve	comp.	Volusia County/SJRWMD	✓	✓	No	✓	No	✓	✓
Matanzas State Forest	comp.	FFS/SJRWMD	✓	✓	✓	✓	No	✓	✓
Moses Creek Conservation Area	comp.	SJRWMD	✓	✓	No	✓	✓	✓	✓
Murphy Creek Conservation Area	comp.	SJRWMD	✓	✓	No	✓	✓	✓	✓
Neighborhood Lakes	comp.	Lake Co./SJRWMD	✓	No	No	✓	No	No	✓
Newnans Lake Conservation Area	comp.	SJRWMD/Alachua Co.	✓	✓	✓	✓	Canoe/ kayak	✓	✓
Ocklawaha Prairie Restoration Area	comp.	SJRWMD/NRCS	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Orange Creek Restoration Area	comp.	SJRWMD/NRCS	✓	✓	✓	✓	No	✓	✓
Oslo Riverfront Conservation Area	comp.	Indian River County/SJRWMD	✓	✓	No	No	✓	No	✓
Palm Bluff Conservation Area	comp.	SJRWMD	✓	✓	No	✓	No	✓	✓
Paynes Prairie Preserve State Park	comp.	DEP/SJRWMD	✓	✓	No	✓	✓	✓	✓
Pellicer Creek Conservation Area	comp.	SJRWMD/FWC/ Flagler Co.	✓	✓	No	✓	✓	✓	✓
Pine Island Conservation Area	comp.	Brevard Co/SJRWMD	✓	✓	No	✓	✓	No	✓
Princess Place Preserve	comp.	Flagler Co./SJRWMD	✓	✓	No	✓	✓	✓	✓
Pumpkin Hill Creek Preserve State Park	comp.	DEP/SJRWMD	✓	✓	No	✓	✓	No	✓
Ralph E. Simmons Memorial State Forest	comp.	FFS/SJRWMD/FWC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Rice Creek Conservation Area	comp.	SJRWMD	✓	✓	Portion	✓	No	✓	✓
River Lakes Conservation Area	comp.	SJRWMD/FWC	✓	✓	✓	No	✓	✓	✓
Rock Springs Run State Reserve	comp.	DEP/SJRWMD/ Orange Co.	✓	✓	✓	✓	Canoe/ kayak	✓	✓

District Management Area	Plan Status	Coop. Management Agreement	Public Access	Recreational Opportunities					
				Fish	Hunt	HoBk	Boat	Camp	Hike
Salt Lake Wildlife Management Area	In dev.	FWC/SJRWMD	✓	✓	✓	✓	No	No	✓
Sand Lakes Conservation Area	comp.	SJRWMD	✓	No	No	✓	No	No	✓
Sebastian Stormwater Park	comp.	SJRWMD/City of Sebastian	✓	No	No	No	No	No	✓
Seminole Ranch Conservation Area	comp.	SJRWMD/FWC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Seminole State Forest	comp.	DOF/SJRWMD	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Seven Sisters Conservation Area	comp.	SJRWMD	✓	✓	No	No	✓	No	No
Spruce Creek Preserve	comp.	Volusia County/SJRWMD	✓	✓	No	No	✓	No	✓
St. Sebastian River Preserve State Park	comp.	DEP/SJRWMD/Indian River Co.	✓	✓	No	✓	✓	✓	✓
Stokes Landing Conservation Area	comp.	SJRWMD	✓	✓	No	✓	✓	✓	✓
Sunnyhill Restoration Area	comp.	SJRWMD/NRCS	✓	✓	No	✓	✓	✓	✓
T.M Goodwin Waterfowl Management Area	comp.	FWC/SJRWMD	✓	✓	✓	No	✓	No	✓
Thomas Creek Conservation Area	comp.	SJRWMD/COJ/FFWCC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	No	✓
Three Forks Conservation Area	comp.	SJRWMD/FFWCC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Tiger Bay State Forest	comp.	FFS/SJRWMD/FWC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Triple N Ranch Wildlife Management Area	comp.	FWC/SJRWMD	✓	✓	✓	✓	No	✓	✓
Turnbull Hammock Conservation Area	comp.	SJRWMD	✓	✓	No	No	Canoe/ kayak	No	✓
Twelve Mile Swamp Conservation Area	comp.	SJRWMD/DEP	✓	No	✓	✓	No	No	✓
Wekiva River Buffer Conservation Area	comp.	SJRWMD	✓	✓	No	No	✓	No	✓
Wiregrass Prairie Preserve	comp.	Volusia County/SJRWMD	✓	✓	No	✓	✓	✓	✓

* The District-owned portion of Deep Creek Preserve will be opened to the public after restoration work is completed.

Tours by District staff are available for environmental education on all District-owned lands, by request.

Note: Mgmt Plan = Land Management Plan
comp. = complete
NRCS = Natural Resource Conservation Service
HoBk = horseback riding
FWC = Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission
In dev. = in development
LCWA = Lake County Water Authority
DEP = Florida Department of Environmental Protection
FFS = Florida Forest Service

FY 2010-2011 LAND MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

This section provides a summary of various land management activities that were conducted by the District from October 2010 to September 2011.

Land Management Planning

- Management plans were Board approved for the following nine properties: Black Creek Ravines Conservation Area, Clark Bay Conservation Area, Gourd Island Conservation Area, Palm Bluff Conservation Area, Pellicer Creek Conservation Area, River Lakes Conservation Area, Seminole Ranch Conservation Area, Sunnyhill Restoration Area, and Twelve Mile Swamp Conservation Area.

Recreational Public Meetings

- Seven Recreational Public Meetings were held. Three were held in the District's Southern Region, two in the Central Region, and two in the Northern Region.

Management Review Teams

- Six Management Review Team (MRT) tours were held on the following properties: Blue Cypress Conservation Area, Herky Huffman — Bull Creek Wildlife Management Area, Deep Creek Conservation Area, Hal Scott Regional Preserve and Park, Lake George Conservation Area, and Lake Monroe Conservation Area.
- Findings from the MRT tours indicated that these conservation areas are being managed for the purposes for which they were acquired and they are in compliance with their approved management plans.

Intergovernmental Management Agreements

- District staff have continued to work with partner agencies on the development of agreements for the management of District lands.
- Intergovernmental agreements have been finalized and executed with the following management partners: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; U.S. Forest Service; U.S. Department of Agriculture — Natural Resources Conservation Service; DEP/Florida Park Service; Florida Forest Service; Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission; Florida Department of Transportation; Alachua, Brevard, Clay, Flagler, Indian River, Lake, Orange, Osceola, Seminole, and Volusia counties; the cities Apopka, Jacksonville and Sebastian, and the Orlando-Orange County Expressway Authority.
- Additional agreements have been initiated, or amended, in the past year with the Florida Forest Service and Lake, Orange, Putnam and St. Johns counties.

Invasive Plant Management:

- District staff treated 516 acres of upland invasive species, 15,065 acres of lygodium, and 1,197 acres of aquatic invasive species.
- District staff also treated 731 acres of sovereign waters under contract to FWC.

Less-than-fee Acquisitions

- The monitoring of conservation easements for compliance is an ongoing activity of the Bureau of Real Estate Services. Staff are currently conducting monitoring activities on 50 easements, six of which will ultimately become full fee ownership properties for the District.
- In addition, two conservation easements in favor of the Trustees are monitored by District staff at the request of the Trustees.

Recreation/Public Use Improvements

- Established 10 miles of new trails — Palm Bluff, 9.3 miles; Heart Island, .7 miles.
- Developed two new group camps — Palm Bluff, Seminole Ranch-Hawk Pond.
- Opened Palm Bluff Conservation Area to the public, including one new trail head/parking area.
- Established an interpretive drive at Lake George Conservation Area.
- Removed or "mothballed" 13 restroom facilities and five game check stations.

Forest Management/Restoration

- Completed tree planting projects on 1,010 acres within three conservation areas (Heart, Newnans Lake and Lake George conservation areas).
- Conducted site preparation on 325 acres in anticipation of tree planting next fiscal year.
- Conducted seven timber sales as thinning operations on 1,068 acres; conducted one clear cut on 154 acres of planted sand pine. Completed three salvage sales made necessary by wildfires on 336 acres. Total timber revenue resulting from these sales was $730,907.
- Marked 446 acres for thinning to facilitate harvesting in FY 2011–2012.

Fire Management

- Conducted 28 prescribed burns on 23,406 acres across 17 conservation areas.
- Fought 51 wildfires that burned over 19,327 acres. Staff expended 7,501 hours during and after the fires..
- Staff expended 1,447 staff hours assisting the Florida Forest Service and the U.S. Forest Service with the suppression of 17 fires off District land.

Restoration Activities

- Harvested "cull hardwoods" as fuel wood from 1,021 acres as a part of restoring areas to longleaf pine (Newnans Lake and Murphys Creek).
- Treated lygodium infestations on 15,065 acres. These treatments had a side benefit of controlling 12,050 acres of willow targeted for control.
- Controlled shrubs through drum chopping on 160 acres within Emeralda Marsh and River Lakes conservation areas.
- Enlisted assistance from AmeriCorps crew members, who spent 2400 hours working with District staff to restore 20 acres of scrub as a part of a scrub jay restoration project funded by USFWS.

Special Projects

- Staff relocated six red-cockaded woodpeckers (RCWs) to Hal Scott Regional Park and Preserve. This year the total breeding pairs increased to nine; they successfully fledged six young RCWs.
- Staff worked with 28 volunteers in the fourth annual scrub jay survey. This allowed for the survey of 111 separate points concurrently at Lake Monroe Conservation Area and Buck Lake Conservation Area on three consecutive days.

Leases of District Land

- Over the past year, 72 leases have been developed and/or renewed for use of 256,389 acres of District properties, primarily for agricultural and land management purposes. (See Table 5-9 below for more details).

Table 5-9. Inventory of leases

Lease	Use	Acres	Counties	Management Areas
American Tower — Tiger Bay	Tower	1	Volusia	Tiger Bay State Forest
Aquafiber - Lake Jesup	Facility	10	Seminole	Lake Jesup Conservation Area
Belmore State Forest — Bull Creek North (Satsuma Tract)	Management Designation	3,496	Clay	Belmore State Forest, Satsuma Tract
Buck Lake WMA	WMA Lease	9,291	Brevard & Volusia	Buck Lake Conservation Area
Caravelle Ranch WMA Lease	WMA Lease	6,573	Putnam	Caravelle Ranch WMA
CBS — Billboard — Canaveral Marshes — SR 407	Billboard	1	Brevard	Canaveral Marshes Conservation Area
CBS — Billboard No. 1170 — Gourd Island	Billboard	1	St. Johns	Gourd Island Conservation Area
CBS — Billboard No. 1172 — Gourd Island	Billboard	1	St. Johns	Gourd Island Conservation Area
Charles H. Bronson State Forest Lease — Turkey Creek West	Management Lease	1,624	Seminole	Charles H. Bronson State Forest
Charles H. Bronson State Forest Lease — Joshua Creek	Management Lease	2,699	Orange	Charles H. Bronson State Forest
City of Apopka Reclaimed Water Lease	Facility	40	Orange	Lake Apopka Restoration Area
Clear Channel Wordwide — billboard — Buck Lake	Billboard	1	Brevard	Buck Lake Conservation Area
Clear Channel Worldwide — billboard — Canaveral Marshes	Billboard	1	Brevard	Canaveral Marshes Conservation Area
Duda & Sons — River Lakes — Area 1 and 2	Cattle Grazing	3,434	Brevard	River Lakes Conservation Area
Duda & Sons — River Lake — Area 3	Cattle Grazing	1,462	Brevard	River Lakes Conservation Area

Lease	Use	Acres	Counties	Management Areas
Elliott, Ken — Murphy — Horseshoe Point	Cattle Grazing	400	Putnam	Murphy Creek Conservation Area
FAA United States Treasury — Hal Scott — Partin	Tower	1	Orange	Hal Scott Regional Preserve and Park
Farley, Jim Cattle Company — Bayard	Cattle Grazing	377	Clay	Bayard Conservation Area
Faver-Dykes State Park Lease	Management Lease	697	St. Johns	Faver-Dykes State Park
Fleckinger, Lawrence/BCSWCD — Canaveral	Cattle Grazing	4,000	Brevard	Canaveral Marshes Conservation Area
Florida Institute of Technology — Rowing Facility Lease — C-54	Facility	5	Brevard	C-54
Ft, Drum WMA Lease	WMA Lease	20,858	Indian River	Fort Drum Marsh Conservation Area
Four Creeks State Forest — Geiger Lease	Management Lease	395	Nassau	Four Creeks State Forest
Global Tower (Old Cingular Wireless) — Clark Bay Road	Tower	1	Volusia	n/a
Henry, Myrl W. — Heart Island - Bud Henry	Cattle Grazing	584	Flagler	Heart Island Conservation Area
Herky Huffman/Bull Creek WMA Lease	Management Lease	23,646	Osceola	Herky Huffman/Bull Creek WMA
Lake County Water Authority — CC Ranch Stormwater Treatment Lease — Lake Apopka	Facility	244	Lake	Lake Apopka Restoration Area
Lake County Water Authority Dredge Disposal Lease — Lake Apopka	Project	1,140	Lake	Lake Apopka Restoration Area
Lamar - Billboard — Gourd Island	Billboard	1	St. Johns	Gourd Island Conservation Area
Lee, David/C.S. Cattle Company — Charles H. Bronson	Cattle Grazing	2,890	Seminole	Charles H. Bronson State Forest
Lee, David — Charles H. Bronson — Turkey Creek (DEP/District owned west parcel)	Cattle Grazing	1,623	Seminole	Charles H. Bronson State Forest
LeFils, James (Seminole Soil and Water Conservation) (cattle/Lake Jesup)	Cattle Grazing	2,031	Seminole	Lake Jesup Conservation Area
LeFils, James C. (cattle/Lake Monroe)	Cattle Grazing	1,210	Volusia	Lake Monroe Conservation Area

Lease	Use	Acres	Counties	Management Areas
Little Big Econ State Forest Lease — Yarborough	Management Lease	7,156	Seminole	Little-Big Econ State Forest
Lochloosa WMA Lease	WMA Lease	11,149	Alachua	Lochloosa Wildlife Conservation Area
Marion County Fire Department Lease — Sunnyhill	Facility	3	Marion	Sunnyhill Restoration Area
Palmer, Willard — Three Forks — North of Malibar Rd.	Cattle Grazing	320	Brevard	Three Forks Conservation Area
Palmer, Willard — Three Forks — South of Malibar Rd.	Cattle Grazing	1,409	Brevard	Three Forks Conservation Area
Rayonier — Twelve Mile Swamp	Timber	12,427	St. Johns	Twelve Mile Swamp Conservation Area
Refuge at Ocklawaha Prairie Restoration Area	Facility	103	Marion	Ocklawaha Prairie Restoration Area
Rock Springs Run State Reserve — Neighborhood Lakes — Orange County	Management Lease	316	Orange	Rock Springs Run State Reserve
Russell, Jeff and Debra Russell Bowman — Palm Bluff	Cattle Grazing	3,160	Volusia	Palm Bluff Conservation Area
Salt Lake WMA Lease	Management Lease	5,045	Brevard	Salt Lake WMA
Schuller / Crescent TS Cattle Company — Fort Drum	Cattle Grazing	2,200	Indian River	Fort Drum Marsh Conservation Area
Schuller / Crescent TS Cattle Company — Lake Jesup — Marl Bed Flats	Cattle Grazing	788	Seminole	Lake Jesup Conservation Area
Schuller / Crescent TS Cattle Company — Sand Lakes	Cattle Grazing	1,313	Indian River	Sand Lakes Conservation Area
Seminole Ranch WMA Lease	WMA Lease	6,000	Orange	Seminole Ranch Conservation Area
Smith, C P. & Wesley, Inc. — Deep Creek — Yarborough	Row Crop	100	St. Johns	Deep Creek Conservation Area
Speer, Ilean — Buck Lake	Cattle Grazing	114	Brevard	Buck Lake Conservation Area
Strawn — Heart Island — Strawn	Cattle Grazing	73	Volusia	Heart Island Conservation Area
Sun Ag — B&W — Fellsmere	Row Crop	421	Indian River	Fellsmere Water Management Area
Sun Ag — FJV — Fellsmere	Cattle/Sod	5,249	Indian River	Fellsmere Water Management Area
Sun Ag —R&G	Sod	1,350	Indian River	Fellsmere Water Management

Lease	Use	Acres	Counties	Management Areas
Growers — Fellsmere				Area
Sykes, Tom — Lochloosa	Cattle Grazing	277	Alachua	Lochloosa Wildlife Conservation Area
Tanner, John — Canaveral Marshes	Cattle Grazing	630	Brevard	Canaveral Marshes Conservation Area
Tanner, John — Seminole Ranch	Cattle Grazing	1,980	Orange	Seminole Ranch Conservation Area
T.M. Goodwin Waterfowl Management Area Lease	Management Lease	3,870	Brevard	T.M. Goodwin Waterfowl Management Area
Townsend, Ivan I. — Canaveral Marshes	Cattle Grazing	4,966	Brevard	Canaveral Marshes Conservation Area
Trustees Lease #4009 — Lake George WMA	WMA Lease	11,303	Putnam and Volusia	Lake George Conservation Area
Trustees Lease #4116 — Triple N Ranch WMA	WMA Lease	7,599	Osceola	Triple N Ranch WMA
Trustees Lease #4326 — Tiger Bay State Forest	Management Lease	11,156	Volusia	Tiger Bay State Forest
Trustees Lease #4336 — Indian River Lagoon State Park	Management Lease	256	Brevard	Indian River Lagoon State Park
Trustees Lease #4359 — John Bethea State Forest	Management Lease	21,874	Baker	John Bethea State Forest
Trustees Lease #4397 — St. Sebastian River Preserve State Park	Management Lease	16,386	Brevard & Indian River	St. Sebastian River Preserve State Park
Trustees Lease #4441 — Matanzas State Forest	Management Lease	4,668	St. Johns	Matanzas State Forest
Trustees Lease #4445 - Faver-Dykes State Park	Management Lease	4,166	St. Johns	Faver-Dykes State Park
Trustees Lease #4507 — Four Creeks State Forest	Management Lease	10,222	Nassau	Four Creeks State Forest
Trustees Lease #4609 — Cary State Forest	Management Lease	2,235	Duval and Nassau	Cary State Forest
Tucker (Far Reach Ranch) — Three Forks	Cattle Grazing	559	Brevard	Three Forks Conservation Area
Wheeler Farms, Inc. — Wheeler	Citrus	70	Brevard	Wheeler parcel
Williams, Mo — Lake Norris	Cattle Grazing	418	Lake	Lake Norris Conservation Area
Yarborough — Little Big Econ — Yarborough	Cattle Grazing	6,320	Seminole	Little-Big Econ State Forest
Total = 72 Leases		**256,389**		

Special Use Authorizations

- A total of 155 Special Use Authorizations have been issued over the past year for activities ranging from scientific research to feral hog trapping to miscellaneous recreational activities. See Table 5-10 for more details.

Table 5-10. Inventory of special use authorizations

Agreement Name	Management Areas	Purpose
Alachua County Audubon Society — Christmas bird count — Longleaf	Longleaf Flatwoods Reserve, Alachua County	Research
Anastasia Mosquito Control of St. Johns County	Moses Creek Conservation Area, Stokes Landing Conservation Area	Research
Apollo Motorcycle Club, Inc. — off-road events — Lake George	Lake George Conservation Area	Recreational Event
Archbold Biological Station — scrub jay	Buck Lake Conservation Area, Lake Monroe Conservation Area, Seminole Ranch Conservation Area	Research
Baldwin Honey Farms, LLC — apiary — Horseshoe Point	Horseshoe Point Conservation Area	Apiary
Big Scrub Trail Riders of Central Florida, Inc. — off-road event — Lochloosa	Lochloosa Wildlife Conservation Area	Recreational Event
Big Scrub Trail Riders of Central Florida, Inc. — off Road event — Heart Island	Lake George Conservation Area	Recreational Event
Black, Dean A. — hogs — Thomas Creek	Thomas Creek Conservation Area	Hog Trapping/Removal
Bob's Fencing — tree removal — Murphy Creek	Murphy Creek Conservation Area	Restoration
Boyer, Mary K. — riding horse buggy — Hal Scott	Hal Scott Regional Preserve and Park	Recreational Event
Brevard County Airboat Association — cabin maintenance — Three Forks	Three Forks Conservation Area	Other
Brevard County Airboat Association, Inc. — trim willows — Three Forks	Three Forks Conservation Area	Restoration
Brevard County Property Appraiser — access route — Three Forks	Three Forks Conservation Area	Other
Brevard Zoo — relocate-monitor scrub jay — Buck Lake	Buck Lake Conservation Area	Research
Brown, Barbara — horse buggy — Ocklawaha Prairie	Ocklawaha Prairie Restoration Area	Billboard
C.S. Cattle Company (David Lee) — hogs — Turkey Creek	Charles H. Bronson State Forest	Hog Trapping/Removal
Church, James H. — riding horse buggy — Lake Monroe	Lake Monroe Conservation Area	Recreational Event
Clear Channel Outdoor, Inc. — access route — Pellicer	Pellicer Creek Conservation Area	Other
Cook, Robert — astronomy — Bayard	Bayard Conservation Area	Other

Agreement Name	Management Areas	Purpose
Couilliett, Barry L. — fence removal — Orange Creek	Orange Creek Restoration Area	Other
D'Amore, Annette — off-leash dogs-search and rescue activities — Lake George	Lake George Conservation Area	Other
DEP and Joseph Tombro — restoration of wetland impact — Oslo	Oslo Riverfront Conservation Area	Restoration
DRS Laurel Technologies Partnership	Blue Cypress Conservation Area, Three Forks Conservation Area	Other
Deep Creek Sportsman's Club — Hunting SUA	Deep Creek Preserve	Other
Department of the Army — munitions search — Upper Basin	Three Forks Conservation Area	Other
Deseret Cattle and Citrus — cattle — Three Forks — Sartori West	Three Forks Conservation Area	Cattle Grazing
Dodds, Al — off-leash dogs-search and rescue activities — Lake George	Lake George Conservation Area	Other
Donaldson, Fred and Judy S. — access route — Newnans Lake	Newnans Lake Conservation Area	Other
Druid Hills Methodist Church — Camping — Sunnyhill	Sunnyhill Restoration Area	Camping
Ducks Unlimited — waterbird surveys	Canaveral Marshes Conservation Area, Emeralda Marsh Conservation Area, Lake Apopka Restoration Area, Lake Jesup Conservation Area, Lake Monroe Conservation Area, Ocklawaha Prairie Restoration Area, Seminole Ranch Conservation Area	Research
Durrance, Steve “Rabbit” — hogs — Pellicer Creek	Pellicer Creek Conservation Area	Hog Trapping/Removal
Environmental Resource Solutions, Incorporated — monitor wetland creation — Pellicer Creek	Pellicer Creek Conservation Area	Restoration
Flatwoods Forestry Products, Inc. — pine harvest — Lake Monroe	Lake Monroe Conservation Area	Restoration
Florida Natural Areas Inventory — butterfly surveys	Buck Lake Conservation Area, Julington-Durbin Preserve, Rice Creek Conservation Area, Seminole Ranch Conservation Area	Research
Florida Natural Areas Inventory — plant surveys — North Region	Julington-Durbin Preserve, Moses Creek Conservation Area, Thomas Creek Conservation Area	Research
Florida Potting Soils - soil samples — peat — Pine Meadows and Emeralda	Emeralda Marsh Conservation Area, Pine Meadows Conservation Area	Sampling
Fortner, Timothy M. — hogs — Deep Creek-Lambert	Deep Creek Conservation Area	Hog Trapping/Removal
Garrett, Mickey Lee — bike trail maintenance — Graham Swamp	Graham Swamp Conservation Area	Other
Garrison, James — arthropod research - Bayard and Black Creek	Bayard Conservation Area, Black Creek Ravines Conservation Area	Research

Agreement Name	Management Areas	Purpose
Geiger, Zenous — cattle grazing — Four Creeks — Geiger	Four Creeks State Forest	Cattle Grazing
Gillyard, Joseph — Sparkman Cemetery 2011 — Newnans	Lochloosa Wildlife Conservation Area	Other
Gopher Ridge Hunting Association — retrieve dogs — Pellicer	Pellicer Creek Conservation Area	Other
Gopher Ridge Hunting Association, Inc. (access retrieval of lost dogs/Pellicer Creek)	Pellicer Creek Conservation Area	Other
Graham, Paul — hogs — Thomas Creek	Thomas Creek Conservation Area	Hog Trapping/Removal
Henry, Morgan — retrieve dogs — Heart Island	Heart Island Conservation Area	Other
Henry, Myrl (Bud) — hogs-coyotes — Heart Island	Heart Island Conservation Area	Hog Trapping/Removal
Herrington, R. T. — hogs — Rice Creek	Rice Creek Conservation Area	Hog Trapping/Removal
Higginbotham, Ralph — palm frond harvest	Buck Lake Conservation Area, Lake Jesup Conservation Area, Lake Monroe Conservation Area, Seminole Ranch Conservation Area	Palm Frond harvest
Honold, Nancy L. — pony pulled cart — Econlockhatchee	Econlockhatchee Sandhills Conservation Area	Recreational Event
Hurricane Island Outward Bound — Solo Camp — Lake George and Heart Island	Heart Island Conservation Area, Lake George Conservation Area	Camping
Hurricane Island Outward Bound — camping — Buck-Crescent-Jesup-Seminole	Buck Lake Conservation Area, Crescent Lake Conservation Area, Lake Jesup Conservation Area, Seminole Ranch Conservation Area	Camping
Imler, Lorna — Sparkman Cemetery 2011 — Newnans	Newnans Lake Conservation Area	Other
Inwood Consulting Engineers, Inc. — watershed study — Sunnyhill	Sunnyhill Restoration Area	Research
JEA - gopher tortoise - Gourd Island	Gourd Island Conservation Area	Other
Jones, W. A. (Buddy) — vegetation removal — Deep Creek	Deep Creek Conservation Area	Other
Karlton, George — hogs — Blue Cypress-Three Forks	Blue Cypress Conservation Area, Three Forks Conservation Area	Hog Trapping/Removal
Kilpatrick, John — hogs — Hal Scott	Hal Scott Regional Preserve and Park	Hog Trapping/Removal
Kundinger, Robert — off-leash dogs —search and rescue activities — Lake George	Lake George Conservation Area	Other
LG2 Environmental Solutions, Inc. — reference wetland sites — Bayard	Bayard Conservation Area	Research
Lawrence, James — horse buggy — Palm Bluff	Palm Bluff Conservation Area	Recreational Event

Agreement Name	Management Areas	Purpose
LeFils, James C. — hogs — Lake Jesup — Little Cameron-Futch	Lake Jesup Conservation Area	Hog Trapping/Removal
Lema, Dwayne — hogs Lake Jesup — East Lake Jesup	Lake Jesup Conservation Area	Hog Trapping/Removal
Lennon, Charlie D. — mobility impaired access — Emeralda	Emeralda Marsh Conservation Area	Other
Libby, Dayla — debris removal — Bayard	Bayard Conservation Area	Other
Lonesome Palm Hounds — foxscent drag hunt — Ralph E. Simmons	Ralph E. Simmons Memorial State Forest	Recreational Event
Luscuskie, Vivian Jean — pony pulled cart — Econlockhatchee	Econlockhatchee Sandhills Conservation Area	Recreational Event
Marion County Duck Club — wood duck boxes — Ocklawaha Prairie	Ocklawaha Prairie Restoration Area	Other
Marion County Parks and Recreation — Eco-buggy tours — West Region properties	Emeralda Marsh Conservation Area, Ocklawaha Prairie Restoration Area, Orange Creek Restoration Area, Sunnyhill Restoration Area	Other
Markham, Gene — ATV use-search and rescue activities — Lake George	Lake George Conservation Area	Other
Massfeller, Jim — ATV access— cultural resource survey — Pellicer	Pellicer Creek Conservation Area	Other
McCauley, Lisa — Sampling — Hal Scott	Hal Scott Regional Preserve and Park	Sampling
McCoy, Gregg — hogs — Wheeler-MetLife		Hog Trapping/Removal
Meinel, Anne — horse and buggy — Ocklawaha Prairie	Ocklawaha Prairie Restoration Area	Recreational Event
Mikell, Ronald — cattle — Pine Meadows	Pine Meadows Conservation Area	Cattle Grazing
Misty Morning Hounds — fox scent drag hunt — River Styx	Longleaf Flatwoods Reserve - Alachua County	Recreational Event
Misty Morning Hounds — fox-scent drag hunt	Lake George Conservation Area, Lochloosa Wildlife Conservation Area, Sunnyhill Restoration Area	Recreational Event
Moody, John — riding mule buggy — Sunnyhill	Sunnyhill Restoration Area	Recreational Event
NABHP 1, LLC-Peppers — apriary sites — Thomas Creek	Thomas Creek Conservation Area	Apiary
Nichols, Jerry Allen — hogs — Orange Creek	Orange Creek Restoration Area	Hog Trapping/Removal
Nixon, Roger — hogs — Buck Lake	Buck Lake Conservation Area	Hog Trapping/Removal
North Florida Council, Boy Scouts of America — Troop 101 — group camping — Crescent	Crescent Lake Conservation Area	Camping
Northrop Grumman — night-time access — Lake Apopka	Lake Apopka Restoration Area	Other

Agreement Name	Management Areas	Purpose
Orange County Extension — field trip-tour — Lake Apopka	Lake Apopka Restoration Area	Other
Orange County Extension — field trip-tour — Lake Apopka	Lake Apopka Restoration Area	Other
Orange County Mosquito Control — mosquito sampling — Lake Apopka	Lake Apopka Restoration Area	Sampling
Orange County Mosquito Control Division — sampling mosquito — Lake Apopka	Lake Apopka Restoration Area	Sampling
Orange County Sherrif — UCF — Detecting Submerged Proxy Cadavers — Hal Scott	Hal Scott Regional Preserve and Park	Research
Orlando Utilities Commission Environmental Division — reopen canal — Hal Scott	Hal Scott Regional Preserve and Park	Other
Palm Coast Outdoor — billboard maintenance — Pellicer Creek	Pellicer Creek Conservation Area	Other
Palm Coast Park Community Development District — access — silt fence — Pellicer	Pellicer Creek Conservation Area	Other
Palmer, Willard — cattle — C-1	Three Forks Conservation Area	Cattle Grazing
Pangea Adventure Racing, Inc. — adventure race — Lake Monroe	Lake Monroe Conservation Area	Recreational Event
Performance MultiSports Events — adventure race — Bayard	Bayard Conservation Area	Recreational Event
Podlinsky, Jakie and Viana M. — access route — Newnans	Newnans Lake Conservation Area	Other
Pool, Richard and Brown, Christine — bluebird boxes — Lake Apopka	Lake Apopka Restoration Area	Research
Pottorf, George — hogs — Dunns-Murphy Creek	Dunns Creek Conservation Area, Murphy Creek Conservation Area	Hog Trapping/Removal
Professional Dirt Services, Inc — Cordle — Pine Meadows CA	Pine Meadows Conservation Area	Other
Puckett, Grayson R. — palm frond harvest — Heart Island	Heart Island Conservation Area	Palm Frond Harvest
Puckett, Grayson R. — palm frond harvest — Lake George	Lake George Conservation Area	Palm Frond Harvest
Quails, Ron — access — Lake Norris	Lake Norris Conservation Area	Other
Remote Control Association, Inc. — site evaluation — Lake Apopka — Hickerson	Lake Apopka Restoration Area	Other
Roberts Land and Timber/North Florida Reforestation Services, Inc. — Fireline Rehab — Lochloosa)	Lochloosa Wildlife Conservation Area	Other

Agreement Name	Management Areas	Purpose
Roberts Land and Timber/North Florida Reforestation Services, Inc. — Southprong — Fireline Rehab — Lochloosa	Lochloosa Wildlife Conservation Area	Other
Roberts Land and Timber/North Florida Reforestation Services, Inc. — Woodstock — Fireline Rehab — Lochloosa)	Lochloosa Wildlife Conservation Area	Other
Sebastian Inlet Tax District — sand removal — Met Life	n/a	Other
Sembler, Charles — access route — MetLife—Wheeler	n/a	Other
Seminole County — canal maintenance — Seminole Co. Mitigation Parcel	n/a	Other
Smith Family Honey — apiary sites — North-Central Region	Heart Island Conservation Area, Pellicer Creek Conservation Area	Apiary
Smith Family Honey Company — apiary — South Region	C-54 Canal, Fort Drum Marsh Conservation Area	Apiary
Smith Family Honey Company — apiary — North Region	Bayard Conservation Area, Julington-Durbin Preserve, Thomas Creek Conservation Area	Apiary
Smith, Brenda Lee — access route — Newnans	Newnans Lake Conservation Area	Other
Smith, Clark G. and Thelma Juanita — access route — Newnans	Newnans Lake Conservation Area	Other
Smith, Frank J. and Lisa J. — access route — Newnans	Newnans Lake Conservation Area	Other
Smith, Margaret M. and Martin — access route — Newnans	Newnans Lake Conservation Area	Other
Smith, Rebecca — riding horse buggy — Buck Lake-Hal Scott—Seminole)	Buck Lake Conservation Area, Hal Scott Regional Preserve and Park, Seminole Ranch Conservation Area	Recreational Event
Smith, Ronnie M. — access route — Newnans	Newnans Lake Conservation Area	Other
Southeastern Cooperative Wildlife Disease Study, College of Veterinary Medicine, University of Georgia	Bayard Conservation Area, Black Creek Ravines Conservation Area, Canaveral Marshes Conservation Area, Deep Creek Conservation Area, Dunns Creek Conservation Area, Fort Drum Marsh Conservation Area, Hal Scott Regional Preserve and Park, Julington-Durbin Preserve, Lake Monroe Conservation Area, Murphy Creek Conservation Area, River Lakes Conservation Area, Seminole Ranch Conservation Area, Three Forks Conservation Area	Research
Space Coast Young Marines — group activities — camping — Three Forks	Three Forks Conservation Area	Camping
Sparkman, Royce R. — access route — Newnans	Newnans Lake Conservation Area	Other
Sparkman, Wayne and Quincey — access route — Newnans	Newnans Lake Conservation Area	Other

Agreement Name	Management Areas	Purpose
St. Johns County — removal of trees — Twelve Mile	Twelve Mile Swamp Conservation Area	Other
St. Johns County Fire Rescue — drafting water — Deep Creek	Deep Creek Conservation Area	Other
Stetson University-Department of Biology — plant research — Clark Bay-Heart Island	Clark Bay Conservation Area, Heart Island Conservation Area	Research
Steven Potter Boy Scout Camping	Julington-Durbin Preserve	Camping
Sullivan, James E. — security patrol — Newnans Lake	Newnans Lake Conservation Area	Other
Sumter Electric Cooperative, Inc. — power line — Lake Apopka	Lake Apopka Restoration Area	Other
Sutton, Brandon — apiary sites — Rice Creek	Rice Creek Conservation Area	Apiary
Sutton, Rick L. — apiary sites — Bayard	Bayard Conservation Area	Apiary
Sweeney, David R. and Annette — access route — Gemini	Gemini Springs Addition	Other
Swift, Sandra A. — riding horse buggy — Lake Monroe	Lake Monroe Conservation Area	Other
The Nature Conservancy — boat storage — Palm Bay	Palm Bay Service Center	Storage
Towner, Judy A. — access to Sparkman Cemetery — Newnans	Newnans Lake Conservation Area	Other
Trevison, Patrick — hogs — Seminole Ranch	Seminole Ranch Conservation Area	Hog Trapping/Removal
Trout Lake Nature Center (BirdBikeEventFall2010/Emeralda)	Emeralda Marsh Conservation Area	Recreational Event
Turlington, James — wood duck boxes — Heart Island	Heart Island Conservation Area	Other
Tyrrell, Michael and Kristy — apiary — Lake George-Heart Island	Heart Island Conservation Area, Lake George Conservation Area	Apiary
USDA — ambrosia beetle research — Lochloosa	Lochloosa Wildlife Conservation Area	Research
United States Air Force — helo landing — River Lakes-Three Forks	River Lakes Conservation Area, Three Forks Conservation Area	Other
University of Central Florida research — Econlockhatchee	Econlockhatchee Sandhills Conservation Area	Research
University of Central Florida — vertebrate research — Buck Lake	Buck Lake Conservation Area	Research
University of Florida — Glenn Hall — Bee research — Longleaf	Longleaf Flatwoods Reserve	Research
University of Florida-Entomology and Nematology Dept. — placement of funnel traps — Newnans-Hatchet Creek	Newnans Lake Conservation Area	Research
University of Florida—Soil and Water — soil sample — Longleaf	Longleaf Flatwoods Reserve	Research

Agreement Name	Management Areas	Purpose
Vaughn, Jacob and Alisha — off-leash dogs —search and rescue activities — Lake George	Lake George Conservation Area	Other
Walker, Shane — hogs — Orange Creek	Orange Creek Restoration Area	Hog Trapping/Removal
Warfield, Diane and Storm — off-leash dogs-search and rescue activities — Lake George	Lake George Conservation Area	Other
Warfield, Diane-Zena — off-leash dogs—search and rescue activities — Lake George	Lake George Conservation Area	Other
Washko, Paul — temporary vehicle access w/firearm — Pellicer	Pellicer Creek Conservation Area	Other
Wayer, Louise M. — riding mule buggy — Sunnyhill	Sunnyhill Restoration Area	Recreational Event
Webb's Honey — apiary — Buck Lake-Hal Scott-Seminole	Buck Lake Conservation Area, Hal Scott Regional Preserve and Park, Seminole Ranch Conservation Area	Apiary
Wilkison, Nancy M. — riding horse buggy — Bayard	Bayard Conservation Area	Recreational Event
Williams, Travis — hogs — 9-A	9A Mitigation Parcels	Hog Trapping/Removal
Yarborough, Bo — hogs — Little Big Econ -Yarborough	Little-Big Econ State Forest	Hog Trapping/Removal
Young, Richard and Patricia — access route — Gemini	Gemini Springs Addition	Other
Zellwin Farms, Inc. — ZDD office — Lake Apopka	Lake Apopka Restoration Area	Facility
Total SUAs = 155		

PROGRESS OF FUNDING, STAFFING OF RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PROJECTS

This section provides information on FY 2010–2011 budget and expenditure for programs and projects that received funding from FF and WMLTF.

During FY 2010–2011, three District programs have either budgeted or expended FF funds. The total expenditure was $9.83 million. Land acquisition accounted for $9.18 million, or 93.4 percent of the total expenditure. In comparison, WRD projects expended $0.42 million, or 4.3 percent of the total expenditure, while restoration projects expended $0.23 million, or 2.3 percent of the total expenditure. The District did not budget staff costs for FF funded projects in FY 2010–2011. Tables 5-11 below presents detailed financial data on FY 2010–2011 budget and expenditures by program and project funded by FF.

Table 5-11. FY 2010–2011 District programs and projects funded by FF funds

Program	Project	2010–2011 Revised Budget	2010–2011 Expenditure	2010–2011 Amount Available
Land Acquisition	Land Purchase	$ 9,229,248	$ 9,183,326	$ 45,921
Indian River Lagoon Basin	Fellsmere Water Management Area	14,350	14,350	-
	C-1 Rediversion	211,669	211,669	-
Water Resource Development Projects	Aquifer Storage and Recovery	530,669	420,105	110,564
Total		**$ 9,985,937**	**$ 9,829,451**	**$ 156,486**

Note: The expenditure data for FY 2010–2011 were as of December 31, 2011, and are subject to changes until the FY 2010–2011 financial audit is complete (estimated completion in March 2012).

In FY 2010–2012, three District programs utilized WMLTF, totaling $7.05 million. Of this amount, $6.52 million was appropriated by the state to fund the District's annual debt service obligation. The other $0.53 million was appropriated in prior fiscal years and was expended in land management and two surface water basin projects. Tables 5-12 presents detailed financial data on FY 2010–2011 budget and expenditures by program and project funded by WMLTF.

Table 5-12. FY 2010–2011 District programs and projects funded by WMLTF

Program	Project	2010–2011 Revised Budget	2010–2011 Expenditure	2010–2011 Amount Available
Land Acquisition	Land Purchase	$ 13,500	$ 11,600	$ 1,900
	Debt Service	6,516,300	6,516,000	300
Surface Water Projects	Lake Jesup PFP Nutrient Reduction	260,058	260,058	-
	NEP CCMP Implementation	44,403	24,415	$ 19,988
Land Management	Field Activities	240,805	236,055	4,750
Total		**$ 7,075,067**	**$ 7,048,129**	**$ 26,938**

Note: The expenditure data for FY 2010–2011 were as of December 31, 2011, and are subject to changes until the FY 2010–2011 financial audit is complete (estimated completion in March 2012).

Combined, the use of these two state funding sources by the District reached $16.88 million in FY 2010–2011. In comparison, the combined expenditures of FF and WMLTF in FY 2009–2010 were $15.24 million. The small increase in total state expenditures is due to the use of FF fund balance for land purchase in FY 2010–2011. The state appropriated $6.52 million in WMLTF specifically to fund the District's debt service obligation and $1.13 million in FF for land acquisitions only.

APPENDIX A - APPLICABLE LEGISLATION

The preparation and subsequent public hearings of the annual update are governed by sections 373.199 and 373.139, F.S. Section 373.199, F.S., specifies the level of detail required for the initial work plan and subsequent annual updates. Section 373.139, F.S., has the provision for a public hearing when a proposed work plan project is modified or a new project is added. Both sections are provided below for reference and the text of specific provisions for the annual update requirements and public hearing are **bolded**.

Section 373.199 — Florida Forever Water Management District Work Plan

(1) Over the years, the Legislature has created numerous programs and funded several initiatives intended to restore, conserve, protect, and manage Florida's water resources and the lands and ecosystems associated with them. Although these programs and initiatives have yielded individual successes, the overall quality of Florida's water resources continues to degrade; natural systems associated with surface waters continue to be altered or have not been restored to a fully functioning level; and sufficient quantities of water for current and future reasonable beneficial uses and for natural systems remain in doubt.

(2) Therefore, in order to further the goals of the Florida Forever Act, each water management district shall develop a five-year work plan that identifies projects that meet the criteria in subsections (3), (4), and (5).

(3) In developing the list, each water management district shall:

(a) Integrate its existing surface water improvement and management plans, Save Our Rivers land acquisition lists, stormwater management projects, proposed water resource development projects, proposed water body restoration projects, proposed capital improvement projects necessary to promote reclamation, storage, or recovery of water, and other properties or activities that would assist in meeting the goals of Florida Forever.

(b) Work cooperatively with the applicable ecosystem management area teams and other citizen advisory groups, the Department of Environmental Protection and its district offices, the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, the Department of Community Affairs, the Department of Transportation, other state agencies, and federal agencies, where applicable.

(4) The list submitted by the districts shall include, where applicable, the following information for each project:

(a) A description of the water body system, its historical and current uses, and its hydrology; a history of the conditions which have led to the need for restoration or protection; and a synopsis of restoration efforts that have occurred to date, if applicable.

(b) An identification of all governmental units that have jurisdiction over the water body and its drainage basin within the approved surface water improvement and management plan area, including local, regional, state, and federal units.

(c) A description of land uses within the project area's drainage basin, and of important tributaries, point and nonpoint sources of pollution, and permitted discharge activities associated with that basin.

(d) A description of strategies and potential strategies, including improved stormwater management, for restoring or protecting the water body to Class III or better surface water quality status.

(e) A listing and synopsis of studies that are being or have been prepared for the water body, stormwater management project, or water resource development project.

(f) A description of the measures needed to manage and maintain the water body once it has been restored and to prevent future degradation, to manage and maintain the stormwater management system, or to manage and maintain the water resource development project.

(g) A schedule for restoration and protection of the water body, implementation of the stormwater management project, or development of the water resource development project.

(h) An estimate of the funding needed to carry out the restoration, protection, or improvement project, or the development of new water resources, where applicable, and the projected sources of the funding.

(i) Numeric performance measures for each project. Each performance measure shall include a baseline measurement, which is the current situation; a performance standard, which water management district staff anticipates the project will achieve; and the performance measurement itself, which should reflect the incremental improvements the project accomplishes towards achieving the performance standard. These measures shall reflect the relevant goals detailed in s. 259.105(4).

(j) A discussion of permitting and other regulatory issues related to the project.

(k) An identification of the proposed public access for projects with land acquisition components.

(l) An identification of those lands which require a full fee simple interest to achieve water management goals and those lands which can be acquired using alternatives to fee simple acquisition techniques and still achieve such goals. In their evaluation of which lands would be appropriate for acquisition through alternatives to fee simple, district staff shall consider criteria including, but not limited to, acquisition costs, the net present value of future land management costs, the net present value of ad valorem revenue loss to the local government, and potential for revenue generated from activities compatible with acquisition objectives.

(m) An identification of lands needed to protect or recharge groundwater and a plan for their acquisition as necessary to protect potable water supplies. Lands which serve to protect or recharge groundwater identified pursuant to this paragraph shall also serve to protect other valuable natural resources or provide space for natural resource based recreation.

(5) The list of projects shall indicate the relative significance of each project within the particular water management district's boundaries, and the schedule of activities and sums of money earmarked should reflect those rankings as much as possible over a five-year planning horizon.

(6) Each district shall remove the property of an unwilling seller from its five-year work plan at the next scheduled update of the plan, if in receipt of a request to do so by the property owner.

(7) By June 1, 2001, each district shall file with the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the Secretary of Environmental Protection the initial five-year work plan as required under subsection (2). By March 1 of each year thereafter, as part of the consolidated annual report required by s. 373.036(7), each district shall report on acquisitions completed during the year together with modifications or additions to its five-year work plan. Included in the report shall be:

(a) A description of land management activity for each property or project area owned by the water management district.

(b) A list of any lands surplused and the amount of compensation received.

(c) The progress of funding, staffing, and resource management of every project funded pursuant to s. 259.101, s. 259.105, or s. 373.59 for which the district is responsible.

The secretary shall submit the report referenced in this subsection to the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund together with the Acquisition and Restoration Council's project list as required under s. 259.105.

History.--s. 36, ch. 99-247; s. 16, ch. 2000-170.

Section 373.139 — Acquisition of Real Property

(1) The Legislature declares it to be necessary for the public health and welfare that water and water-related resources be conserved and protected. The acquisition of real property for this objective shall constitute a public purpose for which public funds may be expended.

(2) The Governing Board of the district is empowered and authorized to acquire in fee or less-than-fee title to real property, easements and other interests or rights therein, by purchase, gift, devise, lease, eminent domain, or otherwise for flood control, water storage, water management, conservation and protection of water resources, aquifer recharge, water resource and water supply development, and preservation of wetlands, streams, and lakes. Eminent domain powers may be used only for acquiring real property for flood control and water storage or for curing title defects or encumbrances to real property owned by the district or to be acquired by the district from a willing seller.

(3) The initial five-year work plan and any subsequent modifications or additions thereto shall be adopted by each water management district after a public hearing. Each water management district shall provide at least 14 days' advance notice of the hearing date and shall separately notify each county commission within which a proposed work plan project or project modification or addition is located of the hearing date.

(a) Appraisal reports, offers, and counteroffers are confidential and exempt from the provisions of s. 119.07(1) until an option contract is executed or, if no option contract is executed, until 30 days before a contract or agreement for purchase is considered for approval by the governing board. However, each district may, at its discretion, disclose appraisal reports to private landowners during negotiations for acquisitions using alternatives to fee simple techniques, if the district determines that disclosure of such reports will bring the proposed acquisition to closure. In the event that negotiation is terminated by the district, the title information, appraisal report, offers, and counteroffers shall become available pursuant to s. 119.07(1). Notwithstanding the provisions of this section and s. 259.041, a district and the Division of State Lands may share and disclose title information, appraisal reports, appraisal information, offers, and counteroffers when joint acquisition of property is contemplated. A district and the Division of State Lands shall maintain the confidentiality of such title information, appraisal reports, appraisal information, offers, and counteroffers in conformance with this section and s. 259.041, except in those cases in which a district and the division have exercised discretion to disclose such information. A district may disclose appraisal information, offers, and counteroffers to a third party who has entered into a contractual agreement with the district to work with or on the behalf of or to assist the district in connection with land acquisitions. The third party shall maintain the confidentiality of such information in conformance with this section. In addition, a district may use, as its own, appraisals obtained by a third party provided the appraiser is selected from the district's list of approved appraisers and the appraisal is reviewed and approved by the district.

(b) The Secretary of Environmental Protection shall release moneys from the appropriate account or trust fund to a district for preacquisition costs within 30 days after receipt of a resolution adopted by the district's governing board which identifies and justifies any such preacquisition costs necessary for the purchase of any lands listed in the district's five-year work plan. The district shall return to the department any funds not used for the purposes stated in the resolution, and the department shall deposit the unused funds into the appropriate account or trust fund.

(c) The Secretary of Environmental Protection shall release acquisition moneys from the appropriate account or trust fund to a district following receipt of a resolution adopted by the governing board identifying the lands being acquired and certifying that such acquisition is consistent with the five-year work plan of acquisition and other provisions of this section. The governing board also shall provide to the Secretary of Environmental Protection a copy of all certified appraisals used to determine the value of the land to be purchased. Each parcel to be acquired must have at least one appraisal. Two appraisals are required when the estimated value of the parcel exceeds $500,000. However, when both appraisals exceed $500,000 and differ significantly, a third appraisal may be obtained. If the purchase price is greater than the appraisal price, the governing board shall submit written justification for the increased price. The Secretary of Environmental Protection may withhold moneys for any purchase that is not consistent with the 5-year plan or the intent of this section or that is in excess of appraised value. The governing board may appeal any denial to the Land and Water Adjudicatory Commission pursuant to s. 373.114.

(4) The governing board of the district may purchase tax certificates or tax deeds issued in accordance with chapter 197 relating to property eligible for purchase under this section.

(5) This section shall not limit the exercise of similar powers delegated by statute to any state or local governmental agency or other person.

(6) A district may dispose of land acquired under this section pursuant to s. 373.056 or s. 373.089. However, no such disposition of land shall be made if it would have the effect of causing all or any portion of the interest on any revenue bonds issued pursuant to s. 259.101 or s. 259.105 to fund the acquisition programs detailed in this section to lose the exclusion from gross income for purposes of federal income taxation. Revenue derived from such disposition may not be used for any purpose except the purchase of other lands meeting the criteria specified in this section or payment of debt service on revenue bonds or notes issued under s. 373.584.

(7) The districts have the authority to promulgate rules that include the specific process by which land is acquired, the selection and retention of outside appraisers, surveyors, and acquisition agents, and public notification. Rules adopted pursuant to this subsection shall be submitted to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, for review by the Legislature, no later than 30 days prior to the 2001 Regular Session and shall become effective only after legislative review. In its review, the Legislature may reject, modify, or take no action relative to such rules. The districts shall conform such rules to changes made by the Legislature, or, if no action was taken by the Legislature, such rules shall become effective.

History.--s. 26, part I, ch. 72-299; s. 1, ch. 72-318; s. 3, ch. 85-347; s. 7, ch. 86-294; s. 4, ch. 89-117; s. 5, ch. 91-288; s. 6, ch. 94-240; s. 16, ch. 96-389; s. 173, ch. 96-406; s. 12, ch. 97-160; s. 13, ch. 97-164; s. 33, ch. 99-247; s. 13, ch. 2000-170; s. 13, ch. 2001-256.

APPENDIX B — CURRENT FLORIDA FOREVER FUNDED PROJECTS EXPENDITURE AND FUNDING BALANCE BY RESOLUTION

Table 5-13. Expenditure and funding balance of current projects by resolution

Program/Project	Resolution #	Approved Amount	Expended through 09/30/10	Resolution Balance	Amended FY 2011-2012	Remaining Balance
Aquifer Storage and Recovery*	2009-03	4,670,000	3,132,121	1,537,879	0	1,537,879
Legal Fees for Land Acquisition	2010-04	266,351	231,832	34,519	34,519	0
Grand Total		**$4,936,351**	**$3,363,953**	**$1,572,398**	**$34,519**	**$1,537,879**

* The remaining balance ($1,537.879.01) will be liquidated without expending. The appropriation balance $110,564.36 will be re-directed to a high priority project.

APPENDIX C — HISTORY OF FLORIDA FOREVER EXPENDITURES

Since FY 2000–2001, eight WRD projects and 21 restoration projects have expended $64.88 million in FF funds. In addition, the District has expended $168.6 million in FF funds on land acquisitions. Combined, the District has expanded $233.48 million in FF funds or almost all the total allocated FF funds ($233.63 million). Table 5-14 below provides a list of projects that have used FF funds through FY 2010–2011. A summary of District acquired lands using FF funds is presented in Table 5-15.

Table 5-14. History of Florida Forever expenditures by project

	Through FY 2008-2009	FY 2009-2010	FY 2010-2011	Cumulative Total
Water Resource Development				
Aquifer Storage and Recovery	$ 19,027,353	$ 2,034,422	$ 420,105	$ 21,481,881
Central Florida Aquifer Recharge Enhancement				
- CFARE Projects - Phase I	132,758			132,758
- CFARE Projects - Phase III	2,336,782	13,218		2,350,000
Regional Aquifer Management Project (RAMP)	5,587,997			5,587,997
Lower Lake Louise Water Control Structure	42,471			42,471
WRD Components of WSP Projects	-			-
- St. Johns River/Taylor Creek Reservoir WSP				-
- Water Supply Development Assistance	1,158,818			1,158,818
- Fellsmere Farms Restoration Area	5,000,000			5,000,000
Water Storage Projects				
Well Plugging and Capping Services	1,194,880	45,369		1,240,249
Water Resource Development Total	**34,481,060**	**2,093,010**	**420,105**	**36,994,174**
Restoration				
Lower St. Johns River Basin				
Water Quality Best Management Practices	108,694			108,694
Mill Cove Improvements	122,649			122,649
Upper St. Johns River Basin				-
BCWMA Water Quality Berm	21,190			21,190
Ocklawaha River Basin				
Lake Apopka				
NSRA Restoration	3,692,688	458,349		4,151,037
- Soil Amendment Application & Wetland Restoration	515,473			515,473
- Stormwater Management	75,337			75,337
Fish Landing Access	199,680			199,680
Upper Ocklawaha River Basin				-
Emeralda Marsh Restoration	250,000			250,000
- Chemical Treatments to Bind Phosphorus	19,988			19,988
- Restoration at Emeralda Areas 1,2,3,4 5, 6	1,030,339			1,030,339
Harris Bayou	6,641,837			6,641,837
Sunnyhill Restoration	1,043,736			1,043,736

Table 5-14. History of Florida Forever expenditures by project (Cont.)

	Through FY 2008-2009	FY 2009-2010	FY 2010-2011	Cumulative Total
Indian River Lagoon				
Stormwater Management				
- Town of Fellsmere	449,973			449,973
- Indian River Farm WCD	1,101,248			1,101,248
- Sebastain Stormwater Park	1,203,001			1,203,001
Wetland Restoration	-			-
- Wetland Restoration Dike Removal/Ditch Line Work	1,134,123			1,134,123
Sebastian River Dredging	787,278			787,278
C-1 Retention Area Internal Improvements	1,376,246	1,815,010	211,669	3,402,926
Sawgrass Water Management Area	2,112,087			2,112,087
Turkey Creek Dredging/BV 52 Site Clean Up	1,228,921			1,228,921
Fellsmere Water Management Area	2,075,365	195,981	14,350	2,285,696
Restoration Total	**25,189,851**	**2,469,340**	**226,019**	**27,885,210**
Land Acquisition Total (minus fund balance)	**161,449,350**	**2,733,153**	**4,418,029**	**168,600,532**
Grand Total	**$ 221,120,260.92**	**$ 7,295,502**	**$ 5,064,154**	**$ 233,479,917**

Note: Project headings in blue color indicate project completion.

Table 5-15. History of land acquisitions funded by Florida Forever

Close Date	LA Number	Parcel Name	Fund Amount $	Acquisition Type	Total Acres
12/21/2001	2001-032-P1	Edgefield - Life Estate	$ 445,240	Life Estate	229.7
3/7/2002	2001-066-P1	City of Maitland	361,600	Fee	10.3
3/21/2002	2001-061-P1	Plum Creek - Rice Creek	1,700,000	Fee	4,191.7
6/14/2002	2001-048-P1	Menard	(756,357)	Joint Fee	1,347.0
6/14/2002	2001-048-P1	Menard	756,357	Joint Fee	1,347.0
7/1/2002	2001-058-PA	Fellsmere - Sun Ag	(8,000,000)	Fee	3,890.7
7/1/2002	2001-058-PA	Fellsmere - Sun Ag	434,561	Fee	3,890.7
7/1/2002	2001-058-PA	Fellsmere - Sun Ag	8,669,700	Fee	3,890.7
7/1/2002	2001-058-PB	Fellsmere Water Control District - Sun Ag	59,296	Fee	323.2
7/1/2002	2001-058-PB	Fellsmere Water Control District - Sun Ag	690,300	Fee	323.2
7/30/2002	1994-046-P4	Plum Creek Volusia-Parcel 4 Conservation Easement	(1,034,400)	Joint Less-Than-Fee	6,947.1
7/30/2002	1994-046-P4	Plum Creek Volusia-Parcel 4 Conservation Easement	7,664	Joint Less-Than-Fee	6,947.1
7/30/2002	1994-046-P4	Plum Creek Volusia-Parcel 4 Conservation Easement	2,068,800	Joint Less-Than-Fee	6,947.1
7/30/2002	1994-046-P6	Plum Creek Volusia (Parcels 5&6) and Zemel (sale to FDEP)	(4,000,620)	Joint Fee	-3,751.0
7/30/2002	1994-046-P6	Plum Creek Volusia (Parcels 5&6) and Zemel	(2,126,807)	Joint Fee	3,751.0
7/30/2002	1994-046-P6	Plum Creek Volusia (Parcels 5&6) and Zemel	(27,147)	Joint Fee	3,751.0
7/30/2002	1994-046-P6	Plum Creek Volusia (Parcels 5&6) and Zemel	8,281,200	Joint Fee	7303
7/30/2002	1994-046-P7	Plum Creek Volusia (Parcel 5) Cell Tower Site	215	Fee	0.2
12/19/2002	1993-006-PB	Keen Ranch	171,312	Fee	49.7
2/18/2003	2001-040-P1	Bud Henry	900,000	Fee	574.2
2/28/2003	2001-049-P1	Hartford Ranch aka Donald Ray Fore Cons,Easement	779,439	Joint Less-Than-Fee	461.9
2/28/2003	2001-050-P1	W.T. Ranch - Conservation Easement	497,844	Joint Less-Than-Fee	349.4
2/28/2003	2001-051-P1	Marvin Kelley Fore - Conservation Easement	(17,947)	Joint Less-Than-Fee	741.9
2/28/2003	2001-051-P1	Marvin Kelley Fore - Conservation Easement	1,202,064	Joint Less-Than-Fee	741.9
4/22/2003	2002-012-P1	Redshirt Farms	984,879	Fee	1,205.9
5/16/2003	1997-032-P1	O'Neil	300,000	Fee	373.5
7/2/2003	2003-001-P1	Timberlands Consolidated	587,059	Joint Fee	1,043.7
7/16/2003	2003-004-P1	Phillip Smith	26,400	Joint Fee	60.0
7/31/2003	2001-024-P1	Wolf Creek Ranch Conservation Easement	2,287,429	Less-Than-Fee Conservation	3,812.4
10/31/2003	2003-007-PA	Norman Fore Conservation Easement	388,970	Joint Less-Than-Fee	691.5

Close Date	LA Number	Parcel Name	Fund Amount $	Acquisition Type	Total Acres
10/31/2003	2003-007-PB	Fore Children Conservation Easement	70,069	Joint Less Than Fee	124.6
12/8/2003	2003-021-P1	Lindsey - Banjo Groves	(443,235)	Fee	298.0
12/8/2003	2003-021-P1	Lindsey - Banjo Groves	1,000,000	Fee	298.0
12/9/2003	1996-110-P1	Tashkede	22,000	Fee	24.5
4/15/2004	1986-004-PA	Far Reach Ranch/Tucker - NRCS Conserv. Easement	1,246,818	Joint Less-Than-Fee	3,758.1
4/15/2004	1986-004-PB	Far Reach Ranch/Tucker - Conservation Easement	206,971	Less-Than-Fee Conservation	311.9
5/20/2004	2003-005-PA	LeFils Corporation - Conservation Easement A	534,708	Joint Less-Than-Fee	1,267.4
5/20/2004	2003-005-PB	Donald and Mary Lefils-Conservation Easement B	34,447	Joint Less-Than-Fee	81.7
5/20/2004	2003-005-PC	LeFils Corporation-Conservation Easement C (SAZ)	305,319	Joint Less-Than-Fee	361.7
6/18/2004	2003-016-P1	Tennyson	600,000	Fee Reverter	
7/28/2004	2004-001-P1	Rogers	2,000,000	Fee Reverter	
1/12/2005	2004-004-P1	Minter	1,820,000	Fee	28.9
1/25/2005	2003-030-P1	Relay Tract - Plum Creek Conservation Easement	4,033,207	Less-Than-Fee Conservation	9,673.2
4/12/2005	2000-024-P1	Fly'n R Ranch Conservation Easement	5,183,029	Less-Than-Fee Conservation	3,582.3
4/27/2005	2001-065-P1	Four Creeks Forest	12,542,893	Joint Fee	10,221.1
4/28/2005	1994-048-P1	Skinner	1,602,387	Less-Than-Fee Conservation	1,569.5
6/1/2005	2004-002-P1	Newnans Lake Addition - Rayonier/Alachua	1,619,563	Joint Fee	1,708.2
7/20/2005	2003-026-P1	Rayonier - Thomas Creek	728,278	Joint Fee	2,208.3
7/20/2005	2003-026-P1	Rayonier - Thomas Creek	1,572,132	Joint Fee	2,208.3
1/24/2006	2003-022-P1	Lenox Avenue	209,274	Fee Reverter	
3/10/2006	2004-019-P1	Snag Harbor - The Conservation Fund	32,000	Fee	14.6
3/10/2006	2005-008-P1	Grace Lane	170,500	Fee Reverter	
3/10/2006	2005-009-P1	Wesconnett Blvd.	82,275	Fee Reverter	
6/28/2006	2005-010-P1	West Augustine	260,403	Fee Reverter	
6/28/2006	2005-010-P1	West Augustine	714,597	Fee Reverter	
7/26/2006	2006-012-P1	Holy Cross Evangelical Lutheran Church	86,250	Fee Reverter	
8/28/2006	2006-010-P1	City of Ocala - Ghannam	750,000	Fee Reverter	
3/2/2007	2001-058-PC	Fellsmere - Sun Ag	31,592,195	Fee	6,020.0
3/2/2007	2001-058-PC	Fellsmere - Sun Ag	3,657,805	Fee	6,020.0
3/2/2007	2007-011-P1	Neighborhood Lakes - Orange County parcel	3,426,314	Joint Fee	315.5
4/5/2007	2006-026-P1	Joshua Creek Conservation Area	(12,491,701)	Joint Fee	2,699.0
4/5/2007	2006-026-P1	Joshua Creek Conservation Area	24,983,401	Joint Fee	2,699.0
8/15/2007	2007-008-P1	Hollondel Road Property	935,000	Fee Reverter	
8/24/2007	2007-006-P1	Evergreen Village/Engle	1,882,920	Fee Reverter	

Close Date	LA Number	Parcel Name	Fund Amount $	Acquisition Type	Total Acres
8/30/2007	2005-007-P1	Bull Creek - North (West)	3,291,452	Fee	3,520.7
8/30/2007	2005-007-P1	Bull Creek - North (West)	468,855	Fee	3,520.7
9/14/2007	2005-030-P1	Longbranch Crossing, LLC - Conservation Easement	2,926,213	Less-Than-Fee Conservation	2,684.7
9/14/2007	2005-030-P1	Longbranch Crossing, LLC - Conservation Easement	6,080,859	Less-Than-Fee Conservation	2,684.7
12/7/2007	2007-017-P1	Geiger	3,163,200	Fee	395.4
12/14/2007	2006-013-P1	Robert Berner - City of So. Daytona	50,000	Fee Reverter	
12/14/2007	2007-034-P1	Blue Villa - City of So. Daytona	1,051,100	Fee Reverter	
2/4/2008	1991-020-PA	Turkey Creek/Lee Ranch - West Parcel	1,593,242	Joint Fee	1,624.7
2/4/2008	1991-020-PB	Turkey Creek/Lee Ranch - East/NRCS C.E. Parcel	(18,586,864)	Fee	2,892.5
2/4/2008	1991-020-PB	Turkey Creek/Lee Ranch - East/NRCS C.E. Parcel	28,650,700	Fee	2,892.5
2/13/2008	2007-027-P1	Rayonier - River Styx	1,276,703	Joint Fee	1,428.1
2/15/2008	1991-064-P1	Yarborough Ranch - North - Parcels 1 & 2	5,834,375	Fee	5,187.9
2/15/2008	1991-064-P1	Yarborough Ranch - North - Parcels 1 & 2	11,224,336	Fee	5,187.9
2/15/2008	1991-064-P4	Yarborough Ranch - South - Parcel 4	10,107,162	Fee	1,132.2
3/12/2008	2007-001-P1	Masters, Lawrence	3,340,432	Fee	272.2
3/12/2008	2007-001-P1	Masters, Lawrence	214,857	Fee	272.2
3/14/2008	2006-019-P1	Chain of Lakes Expansion	876,034	Fee Reverter	
8/15/2008	1994-098-P1	Kaufman - Lumbert	556,667	Joint Fee	30.5
8/15/2008	2007-022-P1	Young	100,000	Joint Fee	11.4
9/4/2008	2006-046-P1	ITERA - Putnam Timberland	448,058	Fee	189.2
9/26/2008	2006-007-P1	City of Ocala - Thompson Bowl	152,750	Fee Reverter	
9/26/2008	2006-008-P1	City of Ocala - Tuscawilla	173,740	Fee Reverter	
9/29/2008	2007-036-P1	Bloom/Frank	412,418	Joint Fee	123.1
10/17/2008	2008-003-P1	Medlock	381,491	Fee	162.1
10/17/2008	2008-004-P1	Motes	739,745	Fee	215.0
12/10/2008	2008-012-P1	Econ Project Addition-Rybolt	10,247,489	Joint Fee	706.8
12/19/2008	2006-006-P1	David Strawn Lands, Inc.	1,247,785	Joint Fee	1,204.9
12/19/2008	2005-033-P1	Arahatchee Conservation Easement	2,360,000	Less-Than-Fee Conservation Easement	900.0
12/22/2008	2008-028-P1	Titus	$77,520	Fee	8.2
1/21/2009	2008-025-P1	Plum Creek - Rice Creek Conservation Area Addn	411,704	Fee	211.1
3/18/2009	2005-007-P1	Bull Creek - North (West)	29,835	Fee	4.6
5/8/2009	2007-001-P1	Masters, Lawrence	85,288	Fee	5.2
5/27/2009	2009-011-P1	Golden Gem Road (a.k.a. City of Apopka) – 102.8 acres	4,490,175	Fee Reverter	
7/9/2009	1998-006-P3	Gladstone Addition	150,000	Joint Fee	36.0

Close Date	LA Number	Parcel Name	Fund Amount $	Acquisition Type	Total Acres
7/31/2009	2008-015-P1	Edwards	493,653	Joint Fee	184.0
10/15/2009	2001-040-PA	Evans Conservation Easement	1,205,231	Joint Less-Than-Fee	680.2
12/29/2009	2009-021-P1	Maytown Tract	1,557,693	Fee	2,996.9
2/8/2010	2010-006-P1	BJ Bar Ranch Conservation Easement	2,500,000	Less Than Fee	4,888
2/26/2010	1991-064-P4	Yarborough Ranch – South - Parcel 4	Exchange	Fee	-1,132.2
2/26/2010	2008-024-P1	Clonts	Exchange	Fee	633
2/26/2010	2008-024-P2	Clonts Conservation Easement	Exchange	Less-Than-Fee	1,269
4/5/2010	2007-001-P1	Masters, Lawrence (sale to St.Johns County)	(2,162,810)	Fee	-166.3
10/1/2010	1994-046-P6	Plum Creek Volusia (Parcels 5&6) and Zemel (reimbursed with FDOT funds)	(2,126,807)	Joint Fee	3,751
10/1/2010	1994-046-P4	Plum Creek Volusia-Pineland Conservation Easement (reimbursed with FDOT funds)	(1,042,064)	Joint Less-Than-Fee	6,947
5/27/2011	2000-006-P1	Kemcho	1,600,405	Fee	3,200
Total			**$ 192,241,009**		

1) The cost to the District in Table 5-15 is different from the total expenditures for land acquisition in Table 5-14. While land acquisition expenditures in Table 5-14 are the total expenditures minus fund balance, the total expenditures for FF funded land acquisitions in Table 5-15 reflect all land acquisition that have expended FF funds.
2) Fee Reverter refers to land purchased all or in part by the District and transferred to a local government to be used for a specific project (usually for water quality improvement). If the project is not constructed within an agreed upon period of time, at the District's option, either the fee simple title to the land "reverts" back to the District, or the local government must reimburse the District the purchase price and costs of the land, plus interest.

APPENDIX D — 2012 LAND ACQUISITION MAP

The 2012 Land Acquisition Plan Map on the next page indicates the general location and type of District owned lands, and identifies areas of "Potential Acquisition." District owned lands are separated into different sub-categories, including:

(1) Full Fee describes natural resource conservation land owned in full by the District.

(2) Joint Ownership indicates land in public ownership in which the District holds a less than 100 percent undivided interest in the property. State, federal, or local governments usually hold the remaining joint interest.

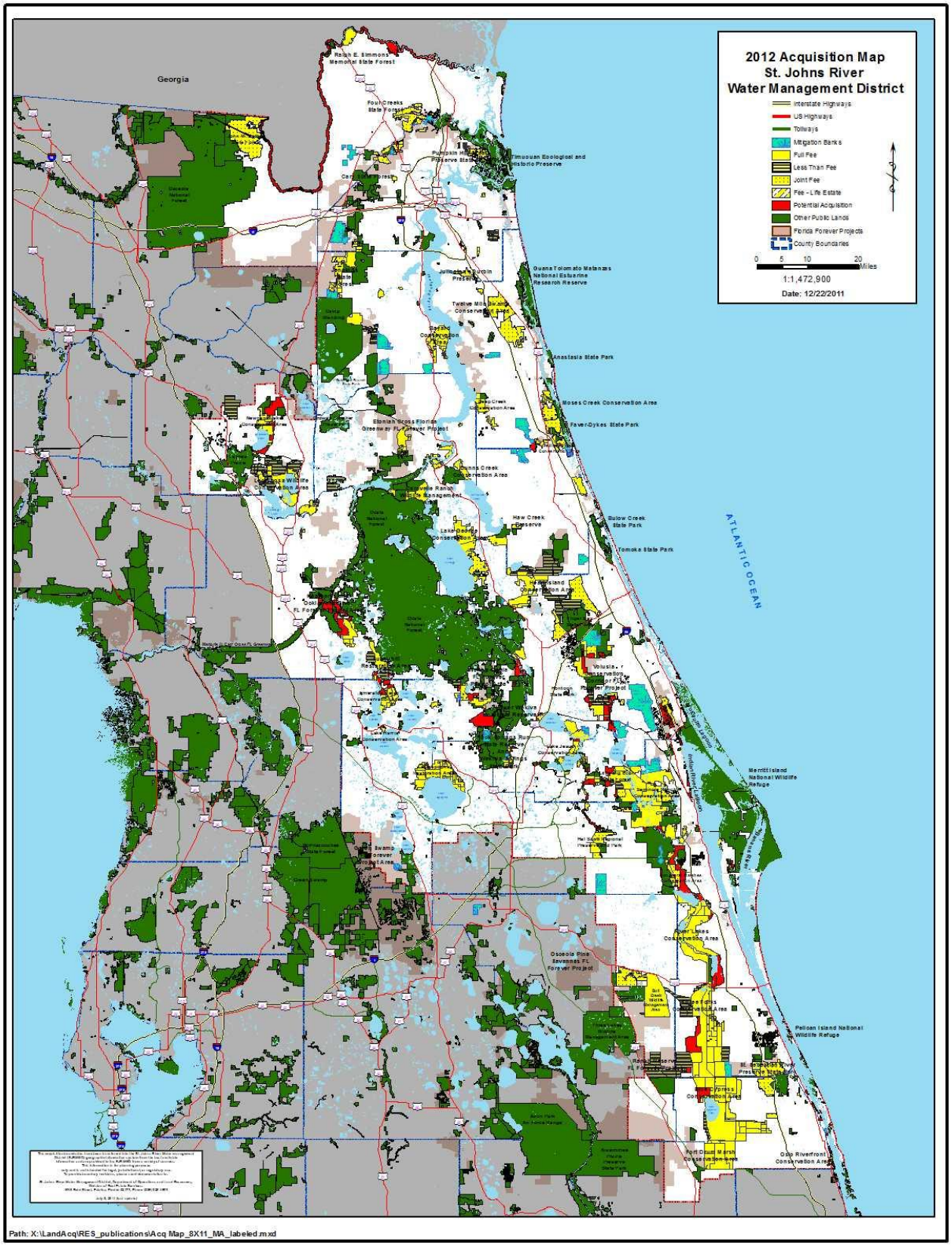
(3) Less-Than-Fee indicates private lands on which the District has acquired a partial interest in the property. Partial interest can be in the form of a conservation easement, purchase of development rights, deed restriction, flowage easement, or other alternative to fee simple acquisition. The private owner retains title and pays taxes. Public access may or may not be allowed.

(4) The "Mitigation Bank" category indicates permitted mitigation banks on private property for which one or more conservation easements have been recorded in favor of the District through the regulatory or permitting process. Mitigation Banks are not included in any of the acreage totals for District-owned land in this plan.

(5) The "Potential Acquisition" category indicates areas of conservation interest or lands with potential water resource value that the District may consider acquiring at some time in the future. Identification as "Potential Acquisition" in the FF Work Plan is a necessary step prior to the expenditures from the WMLTF, Preservation 2000, or FF funds. For the majority of District acquisitions, the District may seek to acquire land in any of the four sub-categories described above in order to achieve water resource protection goals. Pursuant to Section 373.199(6), F.S., property owners who are not willing sellers may have their property removed from the District's Land Acquisition Map by submitting a "Request for Mapping Change" form to the District. Potential Acquisition lands are shown in red on the map, and also include lands within FF project boundaries and lands within the 100-year floodplain of the St. Johns River and its tributaries.

(6) The "Other Public Lands" category indicates federal, state, county, or city owned property that has some value for conservation planning purposes. Some "Other Public Lands" contain urban infrastructure and may be further developed for non-conservation uses in the future. Government property designated for military purposes is the largest example of this situation. Usually there are no permanent natural resource conservation restrictions on military lands.

There were no additions to the "Potential Acquisition" layer of the map for 2012. The reduction in Potential Acquisition acres from last year is attributed only to acres that were both purchased during FY 2010-2011 and were within the "Potential Acquisition" layer. The number of acres in the 2012 "Potential Acquisition" layer is 122,032 acres.


2012 Acquisition Map
St. Johns River
Water Management District
Interstate Highways
US Highways
Toll ways
Mitigation Banks
Full Fee
Less Than Fee
Joint Fee
Fee - Life Estate
Potential Acquisition
Other Public Lands
Florida Forever Projects
County Boundaries
0 5 10 20 Miles
1:1,472,900
Date: 12/22/2011
Georgia
ATLANTIC OCEAN
Path: X:\LandAcq\RES_publications\Acq Map_8X11_MA_labeled.mxd

2012 Wetland Mitigation Cash Donation Report

6. WETLAND MITIGATION CASH DONATION REPORT

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Figures

INTRODUCTION

Subsection 373.414(1)(b)2, *Florida Statutes* (F.S.) requires that "…each water management district shall report by March 1 of each year, as part of the consolidated annual report required by s. 373.036(7), all cash donations accepted under subparagraph 1 during the preceding water management district fiscal year for wetland mitigation purposes." The statute also requires the report to include a description of the endorsed mitigation projects and, except for projects governed by s.373.4135(6), address success criteria, project implementation status and time frame, monitoring, long-term management, provisions for preservation, and full cost accounting.

For the purposes of wetland mitigation, the donation of cash to the St. Johns River Water Management District (District) is acceptable when the cash payments are specified for use in a District- or Florida Department of Environmental Protection-endorsed environmental preservation, enhancement, or restoration project and the payments initiate a project or supplement an ongoing project. The project or portion of the project funded by the donation of money must offset the impacts of the proposed system to be permitted.

The cash donation method is one of many mitigation alternatives available to permit applicants. Typically, a permit applicant would take the cash donation option when there is a suitable District restoration site within the surface water basin and other mitigation alternatives may incur higher costs or are not readily available to the applicant. A close coordination between the District's Division of Regulatory Services, which handles the permitting, and the Division of Operations and Land Resources, which handles mitigation sites, is essential to finding suitable mitigation sites, determining mitigation acreage, and assessing the full cost of mitigation for permit applicants under the cash donation option.

CASH DONATIONS RECEIVED DURING FY 2010-2011

During FY 2010–2011, the District did not receive any cash donation for wetland mitigation purposes. Figure 6-1 provides information on cash donations received since FY 2005–2006.

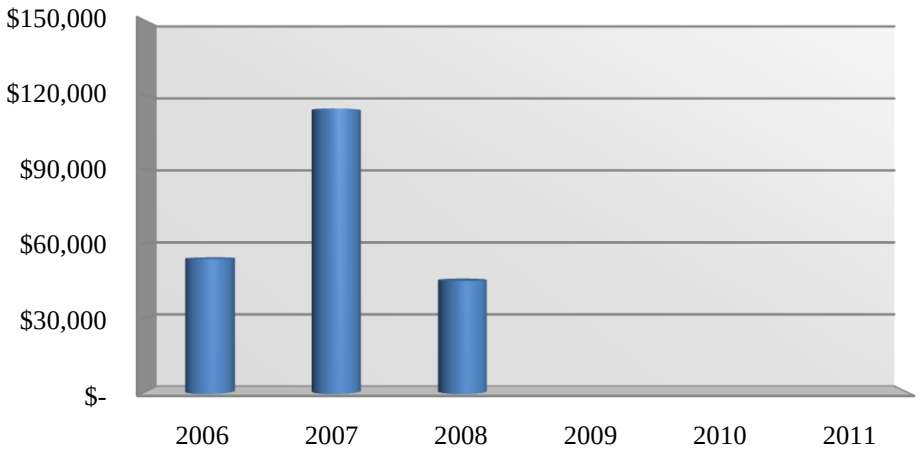

Figure 6-1. Cash donations for wetland mitigation purposes by fiscal year

For more information about the District and this document, please call or write to:

St. Johns River Water Management District
4049 Reid St.
Palatka, FL 32177

(386) 329-4500 / 1-800-451-7106

Hans G. Tanzler III , Executive Director
David W. Fisk, Assistant Executive Director
Victoria M. Kroger, Director, Office of Budget and Management Reporting

Visit the District's headquarters in Palatka, Florida.

Visit the District's website at *floridaswater.com*.