

# **South Florida Water Management District**

**Standard Format Tentative FY2012**

**Budget Submission**

**Pursuant to Section 373.536, Florida Statutes**

**August 1, 2011**





## SOUTH FLORIDA WATER MANAGEMENT DISTRICT

August 1, 2011

The Honorable Rick Scott  
Governor of the State of Florida  
Executive Office of the Governor  
The Capitol  
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0001

Dear Governor Scott:

**Subject: South Florida Water Management District  
Tentative Budget Submission for Fiscal Year 2011-2012**

The South Florida Water Management District (District) respectfully submits the Standard Format Tentative Budget Submission for the Fiscal Year 2011-2012.

In accordance with Senate Bill 2142 and budgetary guidance from the Florida Department of Environmental Protection and our Governing Board, the District has thoroughly evaluated its fiscal commitments in order to fulfill Executive and Legislative direction. The enclosed tentative Fiscal Year 2012 budget of \$557.1 million allows the District to reduce taxes and direct its fiscal resources, including accumulated reserves, toward its core mission of flood control, water supply, water quality and natural systems.

To achieve its fiscal goals, the District developed a budget that specifically supports the agency's mission-critical functions and statutory obligations, including:

- Providing flood control and hurricane response (including sufficient emergency and capital reserves);
- Improving water quality and restoring the Everglades;
- Meeting on-going water supply and water resource development needs;
- Streamlining regulatory programs; and
- Meeting on-going debt service payments, with no new additional debt proposed.

The ad valorem component of the proposed budget meets the legislatively prescribed levy of \$284.9 million. Achieved through reduced millage rates, this reflects a 32.2 percent—or \$128 million—reduction in property tax revenues compared to the current year. Other revenues in the District's budget include prior-year Certificate of Participation proceeds, state appropriations, balances, fees, agricultural privilege taxes and other sources.

### **Budget Efficiencies**

By reassessing operating costs, administrative overhead and non-mission related projects, the District is able to ensure that every taxpayer dollar goes directly to support mission-critical functions. Through the assessment, the agency eliminated or streamlined non-mandated activities with a corresponding reduction in personnel and operational spending of close to \$103 million. Efficiencies included:

- Reengineering the agency's organizational structure to effectively support the core functions of the agency. The restructuring saves \$27.5 million by reducing government by more than 270 positions, eliminating unnecessary layers of management and adjusting salaries.
- Aligning benefits with those of other state agencies to realize immediate savings of close to \$18 million.
- Eliminating contracts and contractor costs, leases, facilities overhead and flight operations and other non-critical activities for a savings of \$57.7 million.

The District is continuing to evaluate areas for other potential functional reductions and will utilize \$25.4 million in accumulated fund balance in FY12 as a short-term revenue solution. During the next year, we will comprehensively assess monitoring, science and research commitments, opportunities for additional regulatory streamlining, further operational efficiencies and the potential consolidation of water management district business functions to achieve additional cost-savings for the taxpayers.

### **Highlights of the FY12 Budget**

The District's proposed budget continues to meet vital flood protection, water supply and environmental restoration needs. By utilizing more than \$26 million in Everglades appropriations provided by the Florida Legislature, the proposed budget dedicates more than 70 percent of agency revenues to benefit restoration and enhance flood control operations. Key expenditures for the coming year include:

- \$50 million for refurbishment of the regional flood control network of 2,600 miles of canals and levees.
- \$10.3 million to complete construction of stormwater treatment areas to further improve the quality of water flowing into the Everglades. Since 2006, the District has invested more than \$270 million to expand the state's 45,000-acre network of treatment wetlands south of Lake Okeechobee by an additional 13,500 acres.
- \$22.9 million to initiate pump construction that will deliver water to help restore the Loxahatchee River and enhance water supplies.
- \$13.7 million to provide water storage in the northern Everglades through public-private partnerships.
- \$5.6 million to complete construction of the \$35.8 million Lakeside Ranch Stormwater Treatment Area that will clean water flowing into Lake Okeechobee.
- \$825K to substantially complete construction of the C-111 Spreader Canal and the first phase of the Biscayne Bay Coastal Wetlands project. The District has invested close to \$36.5 million to complete construction of these restoration projects that will benefit Biscayne Bay, Florida Bay and the Everglades.
- \$1 million to begin water quality treatment and storage projects in the Caloosahatchee watershed.

### **Utilizing Reserves to Fund Water Management Priorities**

In addition to developing the FY12 budget, the District has also established a five-year spend-down plan to dedicate accumulated reserves and cash balances toward restoration and water supply priorities. Sufficient reserves will be maintained to address hurricane or unanticipated flood control infrastructure emergencies. Over the next five years, the District will use these reserves to invest more than \$350 million primarily to improve water storage and water quality in the northern and southern Everglades, Lake Okeechobee and the St. Lucie and Caloosahatchee watersheds.

### **Public Involvement**

During the past two months, the District's proposed FY12 budget and fiscal direction was publicly presented at its Governing Board meetings and to its stakeholder advisory body - the Water Resources Advisory Commission. The Governing Board will solicit further input on the proposed budget at a public hearing on September 8 at 5:15 p.m. and at its final public hearing on September 20 at 5:15 p.m. The citizens of South Florida are invited and encouraged to attend these public forums. The proposed budget is also available on the District's web site at: [http://my.sfwmd.gov/portal/page/portal/xweb%20about%20us/agency%20reports#budget\\_strategic\\_plan](http://my.sfwmd.gov/portal/page/portal/xweb%20about%20us/agency%20reports#budget_strategic_plan).

Recognizing the need to reduce the burden of government on Florida's taxpayers, the District remains committed to taking every action necessary to increase fiscal efficiency, reduce spending and operate as prudently as possible. We will continue to work with the Governor's Office, the Florida Legislature and the Florida Department of Environmental Protection to budget and spend our citizens' tax dollars wisely in order to fulfill our core mission and meet the water resource needs of South Florida.

Sincerely,



Melissa L. Meeker  
Executive Director  
South Florida Water Management District

Enclosure

Pursuant to Section 373.536(6)(a) F.S., the SFWMD's Fiscal Year 2011-2012 proposed budget has been mailed to the following individuals:

**THE FLORIDA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

- Dean Cannon, Speaker of the House
- Denise Grimsley, Chair, Full Appropriations Council on General Government & Health Care
- Trudi Williams, Chair, Agriculture and Natural Resources Appropriations Subcommittee
- Seth McKeel, Chair, State Affairs Committee
- Steve Crisafulli, Chair, Agriculture and Natural Resources Subcommittee

**THE FLORIDA SENATE**

- Mike Haridopolis, President of the Senate
- Charlie Dean, Chair, Environmental Preservation and Conservation Committee
- Gary Siplin, Chair, Agriculture Committee
- JD Alexander, Chair Budget Committee
- Alan Hays, Chair, Budget Subcommittee on General Government Appropriations

**SENATE COMMITTEES – STAFF DIRECTORS**

- Craig Meyer, Chief of Staff, Senate President
- Tom Yeatman, Environmental Preservation and Conservation Committee
- Cindy Kynoch, Deputy State Director Budget Committee
- Jamie DeLoach, Subcommittee on General Government Appropriations Committee
- Dawn Pigott, Subcommittee on General Government Appropriations

**HOUSE COMMITTEES – STAFF DIRECTORS**

- JoAnne Leznoff, Appropriations Committee
- Tom Hamby, State Affairs Committee
- Adam Blalock, Agriculture and Natural Resources Subcommittee
- Karen Camechis, Select Committee on Water Policy
- Stephanie Massengale, Agriculture and Natural Resources Appropriations Subcommittee

**DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION**

- Herschel Vinyard, Secretary, Department of Environmental Protection
- Jennifer Fitzwater, Chief of Staff, Department of Environmental Protection
- Greg Knecht, Department of Environmental Protection, Director, Ecosystem Projects
- Brett Cyphers, Department of Environmental Protection

**STATE OF FLORIDA**

- Rick Scott, Governor
- Doug Darling, Executive Office of the Governor, Deputy Chief of Staff
- Andrew Grayson, Environmental Policy Unit, Executive Office of the Governor

- Mike Atchley, Environmental Policy Unit, Executive Office of the Governor
- Dottie Young, Environmental Policy Unit, Executive Office of the Governor
- Glenn Reagan, Environmental Policy Unit, Executive Office of the Governor

#### **JOINT LEGISLATIVE BUDGET COMMISSION – HOUSE MEMBERS**

- Charles S. Chestnut, IV, Joint Legislative Budget Commission
- Ed Hooper, Joint Legislative Budget Commission
- Mike Horner, Joint Legislative Budget Commission
- Matt Hudson, Joint Legislative Budget Commission
- Darryl Ervin Rouson, Joint Legislative Budget Commission
- Robert C. Schenck, Joint Legislative Budget Commission

#### **JOINT LEGISLATIVE BUDGET COMMISSION – SENATE MEMBERS**

- Don Gaetz, Joint Legislative Budget Commission
- Joe Negron, Joint Legislative Budget Commission
- Nan H. Rich, Joint Legislative Budget Commission
- Garrett Richter, Joint Legislative Budget Commission
- Stephen R. Wise, Joint Legislative Budget Commission

#### **COUNTY COMMISSION**

- Broward County Commission – Sue Gunzberger
- Charlotte County Commission – Chairman Bob Starr
- Collier County Commission – Chairman Fred Coyle
- Glades County Commission – Chairman Russell Echols
- Hendry County Commission – Chairwoman Janet B. Taylor
- Highlands County Commission – Chairwoman Barbara Stewart
- Lee County Commissioner – Chairwoman Tammy Hall
- Martin County Commission – Chairman Doug Smith
- Miami-Dade Commission – Chairman Dennis Moss
- Monroe County Commission – Chairwoman Sylvia Murphy
- Okeechobee County Commission – Chairman Clif Betts, Jr.
- Orange County Commission - Mayor Teresa Jacobs
- Osceola County Commission – Chairman J Fred Hawkins, Jr.
- Palm Beach County Commission - Chairman Burt Aaronson
- Polk County Commission – Chairman Bob English
- St. Lucie County Commission – Mayor JoAnn Faiella

#### **WATER MANAGEMENT DISTRICTS**

- Jean Whitten, Northwest Florida Water Management District
- Linda Pilcher, Southwest Florida Water Management District
- Vicky Kroger, St. John's Water Management District
- Melanie Roberts, Suwannee River Water Management District

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## I. FOREWORD

To ensure the fiscal accountability of the water management districts, the 1996 Legislature enacted section 373.536(5)(a), F.S. , which authorizes the Executive Office of the Governor (EOG) to approve or disapprove water management district (WMD) budgets, in whole or in part. Section 373.536 also directs the water management districts to submit a tentative budget by August 1 in a standard format prescribed by the Executive Office of the Governor using the standard format agreed upon by the Executive Office of the Governor, the Department of Environmental Protection and the five water management districts.

**This report has been prepared to satisfy the requirements of Senate Bill 2142, amending section 373.503, F.S. requiring the Legislature to annually review the preliminary budget and authorize millage rates for each water management district and set the amount of revenue a district may raise through its ad valorem tax authority; providing for a maximum amount of property tax raised by a district to revert to the amount authorized in the prior year if the legislature fails to set the amount; providing a limit on total ad valorem taxes levied for the 2011-2012 fiscal year for each water management district, and section 373.536, F.S. requiring each water management district to provide a monthly financial statement to its Governing Board; requiring that each district make budget information available to the public through the District's website; revising provisions relating to the development of district budgets and review by the Executive Office of the Governor and the Legislative Budget Commission.**

In compliance with statutory requirements, the District submitted, by July 15, a tentative budget for Governing Board consideration. The South Florida Water Management District (the District) now submits this August 1 tentative budget for review by the Governor, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Legislative Budget Commission, the Secretary of the Department of Environmental Protection, and the governing body of each county in which the District has jurisdiction or derives any funds for the operations of the District.

The fiscal year 2011-2012 tentative budget is scheduled for two public hearings as part of its adoption. The first hearing will take place on September 8, 2011 and the final budget adoption hearing will take place on September 20, 2011. Because this August 1 submission is a tentative budget, readers are advised to obtain a final copy of the District's adopted budget when it becomes available in September. The District encourages readers to visit its internet site at [www.sfwmd.gov](http://www.sfwmd.gov) for complete and updated financial information.



## **II. INTRODUCTION TO THE DISTRICT**

### **A. History of Water Management Districts**

Due to extreme drought and shifting public focus on resource protection and conservation, legislators passed four major laws in 1972; the Environmental Land and Water Management Act, the Comprehensive Planning Act, the Land Conservation Act, and the Water Resources Act. Collectively, these policy initiatives reflect the philosophy that land use, growth management, and water management should be joined.

Florida's institutional arrangement for water management is unique in the United States and beyond. The 1972 Water Resources Act (WRA) granted Florida's five water management districts broad authority and responsibility. Two of the five districts existed prior to the passage of the WRA (South Florida and Southwest Florida) primarily as flood control agencies. However, today the responsibilities of all five districts encompass four broad categories: water supply (including water allocation and conservation), water quality, flood protection and natural systems management.

Regional water management districts, established by the Legislature and recognized in the State Constitution, are set up largely on hydrologic boundaries. Water management districts are funded by ad valorem taxes normally reserved for local governments using taxing authority which emanates from a constitutional amendment passed by Floridians in 1976. The water management districts are governed regionally by boards appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate. There is also general oversight at the State level by the Department of Environmental Protection.

Florida water law embodied largely in Chapter 373 of the F.S., combines aspects of Western (prior appropriation) and Eastern (riparian) water laws. In Florida, water is a resource of the State, owned by no one individual, with the use of water overseen by water management districts acting in the public interest. The original law recognized the importance of balancing human needs for water with those of Florida's natural systems. This took the form of requiring the establishment of minimum flows and levels for lakes, streams, aquifers, and other water bodies; and restrictions on long-distance water transfers.

Each of Florida's water management districts has a history that cannot be completely detailed here. Together, these unique organizations work with state and local government to assure the availability of water supplies for all reasonable and beneficial uses; protect natural systems in Florida through land acquisition, management, and ecosystem restoration; promote flood protection; and address water quality issues. The reader should review the Web sites and contact officials at each district for further details.

## **B. Overview of the District**

### ***History***

South Florida's subtropical extremes of hurricane, flood, and drought, combined with efforts to populate this "new frontier," led the U.S. Congress to adopt legislation creating the Central and Southern Florida Flood Control Project (C&SF) in 1948, the largest civil works project in the country at the time. Construction began the next year in 1949 and continued for over twenty (20) years.

The project's primary goal was to serve the needs of the region's growing agricultural and urban populations and to protect and manage water resources. The United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) would, over the following decades, design and build a vast network of levees, canals and other improved waterways, and water control structures designed to help manage the often unpredictable weather extremes of the region.

In 1949, the Florida Legislature created the Central and Southern Florida Flood Control District (FCD) to act as the local sponsor for this federal project by operating and maintaining the water control network system.

Throughout its history, this agency evolved and grew primarily in response to the impact of population growth and development on the region's water resources.

As mentioned previously, the Florida Water Resources Act of 1972 greatly expanded the responsibilities of the existing FCD. This included a greater emphasis on water quality and environmental protection initiatives. The FCD was renamed the South Florida Water Management District (District) in 1976, and new boundaries were drawn to encompass the region's primary watersheds. In 1976, voters approved a constitutional amendment giving the water management districts the authority to levy property taxes.

Since 1949, the District has grown into a multi-faceted agency responsible for most water resource related issues: from providing flood protection and water supply to restoring and managing natural ecosystems.

### ***Boundaries***

Water Management District boundaries are based on natural, hydrogeologic basins rather than political/county limits to allow for effective and efficient planning and management. The boundaries of the District encompass all or part\* of 16 counties, covering a total area of 17,930 square miles, spanning from Orlando to Key West. Approximately seven million people live within the District's boundaries.

Broward	Charlotte*	Collier	Glades	Hendry	Highlands*
Lee	Martin	Miami-Dade	Monroe	Orange*	Osceola*
Okeechobee*	Palm Beach	Polk*	St. Lucie		

There are two primary basins contained within the District's boundaries, the **Okeechobee Basin** and the **Big Cypress Basin**. The Okeechobee Basin is based on the sprawling Kissimmee-Okeechobee-Everglades (KOE) ecosystem, which stretches from Central Florida's Chain of Lakes to Lake Okeechobee and south to the Florida Keys. It includes the 700,000 acres within the Everglades Agricultural Area, the heavily developed southeast coast, and the Everglades National Park.

The Big Cypress Basin includes all of Collier and part of Monroe counties, the Big Cypress National Preserve and the 10,000 Islands. The Big Cypress Basin primarily provides flood control and stormwater management to the citizens of Collier County and works in cooperation with Collier County and other local governments on water resource, water resource development and alternative water supply issues.

**General Responsibilities**

The District is a multi-faceted agency tasked with providing flood control at the core of its mission; however, its responsibilities have increased greatly since being created by the State legislature in 1949. The District operates and maintains the Central and Southern Florida Flood Control Project, develops and implements water supply plans, provides ecosystem research and monitoring, regulates water use, purchases land for preservation, and implements ecosystem restoration plans. In addition, staff conducts environmental monitoring and assessments, produces public outreach materials, and oversees financial, legal, and contractual services. The District is also responsible for integrating, managing, and implementing the Everglades Construction Project and the Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan.

To meet these responsibilities, the District's proposed staffing for FY2012 is 1,663 regular full-time positions. This number reflects an estimated reduction of 270 positions from the current year level and may be reduced further as management continues staffing analysis and work to streamline some functions or eliminate those that are not core mission related. The District staff is located at facilities across the District's 16-county jurisdiction to offer the public more direct and responsive access to permitting and other agency functions. These facilities include eight field stations located in Kissimmee, Okeechobee, Clewiston, West Palm Beach, Fort Lauderdale, Miami, Homestead, and Naples and four service centers located in Fort Myers, Okeechobee, Orlando, and Naples/BCB. The District's central headquarters are located in West Palm Beach.

The following is a discussion of the District's major responsibilities:

### ***Operations & Maintenance Program***

The District's Operation and Maintenance Program consist of activities to effectively and efficiently manage the primary canals and associated structures in South Florida. Operation and Maintenance Program activities include the C&SF Project, as well as the Big Cypress Basin, as authorized by Chapter 373 F.S. and the USACE. Activities include the operation and maintenance system which currently includes more than 500 water control structures and 700 culverts; management of 60 pump stations which send water south and through waterways eastward and westward to both coasts, and oversight of approximately 1,600 miles of canals and 1,000 miles of levees/berms.

Smaller water control structures are in place system-wide to control inflows from secondary sources (local, municipal, or county drainage and/or water control districts) into the District's primary system. In total, the District's structures and pumping stations can move hundreds of millions of gallons of water in and out of storage areas, providing for both water supply and flood protection.

### ***Regulatory Responsibilities***

The District has a number of regulatory programs designed to manage and protect the region's water resources, including wetlands, rivers, lakes, estuaries and groundwater supplies. Under the State's 1993 environmental streamlining legislation, land alteration activities or works affecting water resources are regulated under one type of permit — the Environmental Resource Permit. Pursuant to statutory direction, the water management districts and the FDEP have developed uniform wetland delineation, mitigation banking, and environmental resource permitting criteria. The District regulates residential and commercial developments, while the FDEP oversees other projects. With regard to the water quality component of watershed protection and restoration efforts, the District is mandated to implement regulatory nutrient source control programs. The District also is responsible for regulating consumptive uses of water.

Types of activities regulated by the District include:

- ✓ *Projects with impacts on wetlands or other surface waters (dredge and fill);*
- ✓ *Surface Water Improvement and Management (SWIM) "Works of the District";*
- ✓ *Use of District lands, canals or levee rights-of-way;*
- ✓ *Taking water from lakes, canals, rivers, streams or aquifers;*
- ✓ *Drainage system construction or operation;*
- ✓ *Discharge of nutrients in stormwater runoff; and*
- ✓ *Well construction.*

## ***Water Resource System Programs***

The **Kissimmee Basin** encompasses more than two dozen lakes in the **Kissimmee Chain of Lakes**, their tributary streams and associated marshes, and the **Kissimmee River** and floodplain. The basin, which defines the northern-most region of the District, forms the headwaters of Lake Okeechobee and the Everglades. Major initiatives in the Kissimmee Basin are: the **Kissimmee River Restoration Project** which includes **Construction Projects**, the **Kissimmee River Restoration Evaluation Program**, the **Kissimmee Basin Modeling and Operations Study** and the **Kissimmee Chain of Lakes Long-Term Management Plan**. Other programs and activities are associated with these projects, including ecosystem restoration, evaluation of restoration efforts, aquatic plant management, land management, water quality improvement and water supply planning. The 56-mile channelized (C-38) Kissimmee River connects Lake Kissimmee and Lake Okeechobee.

**Lake Okeechobee** spans 730 square miles and is the largest lake in the southeastern United States. Lake Okeechobee and its wetlands are at the center of the **Greater Everglades Watershed**, which stretches from the Kissimmee River, through the Everglades and into Florida Bay. Restoration efforts are under way pursuant to the Lake Okeechobee Protection Act; the subsequent Lake Okeechobee Protection Program to restore the lake and its watershed; and the Northern Everglades and Estuaries Protection Program, under which the Lake Okeechobee Protection Act was expanded to restore and preserve the entire Lake Okeechobee watershed, including the Caloosahatchee and St. Lucie estuaries.

The **Caloosahatchee River and Estuary** extends 70 miles, from Lake Okeechobee west to San Carlos Bay on Florida's southwest coast. Programs to improve the estuarine habitat, water quality and water supply include the Caloosahatchee River Watershed Management Plan, minimum flows and levels, the Northern Everglades and Estuaries Protection Program and implementation of the Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan.

The **Lower Charlotte Harbor** covers more than 2,230 square miles in the lower west coast region of Florida, including the Cape Coral and Fort Myers metropolitan areas. Goals for restoring, protecting and managing the surface water resources of the watershed are outlined in the Lower Charlotte Harbor Watershed Surface Water Improvement and Management (SWIM) Plan.

The **Estero Bay Watershed** includes central and southern Lee County and parts of northern Collier and western Hendry counties. The Estero Bay Watershed Assessment contains proposed management practices to improve water quality and to improve the timing and volume of freshwater inputs.

The **Indian River Lagoon** is a series of three distinct, but inter-connected, estuarine systems, which extend 156 miles from Ponce Inlet to Jupiter Inlet on Florida's east

coast. The District and the St. Johns River Water Management District share responsibility for restoring and protecting this lagoon. Components of the Indian River Lagoon – South restoration project will benefit the quantity, quality and timing and flows of water for the Indian River Lagoon and the St. Lucie River and Estuary.

The **St. Lucie River and Estuary** includes the North Fork and South Fork of the St. Lucie River. The South Fork of the St. Lucie River connects with the 152-mile Okeechobee Waterway. Programs and initiatives to improve the timing, distribution, quality and volume of freshwater entering the estuary include the Indian River Lagoon – South restoration project and the Northern Everglades and Estuaries Protection Program as well as local BMPs and stormwater retrofit projects.

The **Loxahatchee River Watershed** includes the communities of Hobe Sound, Tequesta, Jupiter, Jupiter Island, Jupiter Inlet Colony, Jupiter Farms, Juno Beach and Palm Beach Gardens. To improve water quality in the Loxahatchee River and Estuary, the District is implementing plans and initiatives in partnership with other agencies and organizations, including the FDEP and Loxahatchee River District. These include the Loxahatchee River Initiative, the Loxahatchee River National Wild and Scenic River Management Plan, the 2010 Loxahatchee River Science Plan and the 2006 Restoration Plan for the Northwest Fork of the Loxahatchee River and its 2011 addendum.

The **Lake Worth Lagoon** watershed covers more than 450 square miles that contribute flows to Lake Worth and South Lake Worth in Palm Beach County. Goals for restoring and managing the watershed are found in the Lake Worth lagoon SWIM Plan and the Lake Worth Lagoon Initiative.

Within the historical **Everglades**, three **Water Conservation Areas (WCAs)** and the Everglades National Park preserve about half of the original Everglades, which covered nearly 11,000 square miles of south Florida. The WCAs are located in the western portions of Palm Beach, Broward and Miami-Dade Counties and encompass 1,337 square miles. Everglades restoration programs and projects include: Research projects; implementation of the Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan (CERP); the C-51 Reservoir Study; RECOVER (Restoration Coordination and Verification); the long-Term Plan for Achieving Water Quality Goals, Northern Everglades and Estuaries Protection Program; water quality improvements in the Stormwater Treatment Areas; and water supply planning.

**Biscayne Bay** is a subtropical estuary that includes 428 square miles of marine ecosystem and 938 square miles of watershed along the coast of Miami-Dade and northeastern Monroe counties. Programs to restore and preserve Biscayne Bay include the Biscayne Bay Coastal Wetlands Project and implementation of the Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan.

**Florida Bay and Estuary** comprise a shallow inner-shelf lagoon between the southern tip of the Florida mainland and the Florida Keys where fresh water from the Everglades mixes with the salty waters from the Gulf of Mexico to form an estuary. There are nearly 1,000 square miles of interconnected basins and 200 mangrove islands in the bay and estuary. Through implementation of the Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan, the District is focused on changing freshwater flow and improving the water quality and ecology of Florida Bay.

The **Big Cypress Basin** includes the natural lands of the Corkscrew Swamp and Sanctuary, the Big Cypress National Preserve, the Florida Panther National Wildlife Refuge, the Fakahatchee Strand, the Corkscrew Regional Ecosystem Watershed (CREW) and the 10,000 Islands. Programs include the Big Cypress Basin Watershed Management Plan, stormwater projects, and other capital improvements projects to store additional water, recharge groundwater and improve water quality in Naples Bay.

### ***Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan (CERP) Program***

The Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan provides a framework and guide to restore, protect, and preserve the water resources of central and southern Florida, including the Everglades. It covers 16 counties over an 18,000-square mile area and centers on an update of the C&SF Project. The goal of CERP is to capture fresh water that now flows unused to the ocean and the gulf and redirect it to areas that need it most. Most of the water will be devoted to environmental restoration; the remaining water will benefit cities and farmers by enhancing water supplies for the south Florida economy.

For fifty years, the C&SF Project has performed its designed function well, but it has had unintended adverse effects on the unique and diverse ecosystem of South Florida. Needed improvements to the obsolete and inadequate C&SF Project will be implemented as part of CERP. Structural and operational modifications to the C&SF Project will improve the quality of the environment; improve protection of the aquifer; improve the integrity, capability, and conservation of urban and agricultural water supplies; and improve other water-related purposes.

The Water Resources Development Acts in 1992 and 1996 provided the USACE with the authority to re-evaluate the performance and impacts of the C&SF Project and to recommend improvements and/or modifications to the project in order to restore the south Florida ecosystem and to provide for other water resource needs. The resulting plan was designed to capture, store and redistribute fresh water previously lost to tide and to regulate the quality, quantity, timing and distribution of water flows.

The CERP, which was authorized under Title VI, Section 601 of the 2000 Water Resources Development Act, includes more than 60 major components, and will vastly increase storage and water supply for the natural system, as well as for urban and agricultural needs, while maintaining current C&SF Project flood control efforts.

Section 373.1501, F.S., provides a legislative finding that the CERP is important for restoring the Everglades ecosystem and for sustaining the environment, economy and social well being of south Florida. Furthermore, this section ensures that all project components are consistent with the balanced policies and purposes of Chapter 373, F.S., and specifically Section 373.026, F.S. In Section 373.026 (8) (b), F.S., the FDEP is directed to collaborate with the District and to approve each project component with or without amendments within a specified time frame.

During the 2000 session, the Florida Legislature passed into law Section 373.470, F.S., the “Everglades Restoration Investment Act,” which authorized funding for the implementation of the CERP in the amount of \$100 million per year for the first ten years of the program, and created an equal funding partnership with the District. The Act also established a “full and equal partnership” between the State and the federal government. During the 2007 session, the Florida Legislature authorized the continuation of funding for the Save Our Everglades Trust Fund for the CERP through the year 2020, providing an additional \$1 billion of funding for the program.

CERP components will be implemented through the execution of multiple projects. It will take more than 30 years to construct and will be cost shared equally among the federal government and local sponsors, of which the District is the major local sponsor.

CERP includes RECOVER, which is intended to ensure that high quality science is continuously available during implementation of the Plan. RECOVER encourages the participation of diverse agencies and stakeholders in the implementation of the Monitoring and Assessment Plan, adaptive management and ongoing refinement of the Plan.

### **Northern Everglades Initiative**

In 2007, the Florida Legislature substantially expanded the Lake Okeechobee Protection Act to the Northern Everglades and Estuaries Protection Program (NEEPP) (Section 373.4595, F.S., 2007). Consequently, the Lake Okeechobee and Estuary Recovery (LOER) Plan, announced in October 2005, was migrated into this program. The NEEPP specifically called for the development of the Lake Okeechobee Watershed Construction Project Phase II Technical Plan (completed in 2008), along with separate river watershed protection plans for the Caloosahatchee and St. Lucie (completed in 2009) developed by the District, the FDEP and the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (FDACS), collectively known as the coordinating agencies.

In 2011, the Coordinating Agencies updated the Lake Okeechobee Protection Plan incorporating Lake Okeechobee Watershed Construction Project Phase II Technical Plan elements and additional program components designed to benefit the lake ecosystem. Currently the Coordinating Agencies are working on updates of the St.



Lucie and Caloosahatchee River Watershed Protection Plans, which will be completed and submitted to the Legislature in early 2012.

Finally, NEEPP modifies provisions related to the Save Our Everglades Trust Fund. The District is required to match equally funds appropriated by the State for the Save Our Everglades Trust Fund and distributed to the District through FY2020.

### ***District Everglades Program***

The Everglades Construction Project is the first major step in Everglades Restoration and part of the Everglades Forever Act (EFA), passed by the Florida Legislature in 1994. The Everglades Construction Project is one of the largest public works projects in the nation for environmental restoration. The total cost associated with implementing the 1994 Everglades Construction Project is shared among the District, state and federal governments. The major funding sources identified in the Everglades Forever Act were ad valorem property taxes (up to 1/10 mill), agricultural privilege taxes, state land funds, federal funds, Alligator Alley toll revenues, and other environmental mitigation funds.

The Everglades Forever Act directed the District to implement a regulatory source control program requiring land owners to reduce phosphorus in their stormwater runoff prior to discharge into downstream regional treatment projects. For the regional treatment projects, the District is required to acquire land, design, permit, and construct a series of Stormwater Treatment Areas (STAs) to reduce phosphorus levels from stormwater runoff and other sources before it enters the Everglades Protection Area (EPA). The STAs, which originally consisted of six large constructed wetlands totaling over 40,000 acres, are the cornerstone of the Everglades Construction Project. In FY2007, the Everglades Construction Project STAs were expanded by approximately 5,000 acres. Construction is near completion for an additional 11,500 acres of treatment area, which will bring the STAs to a total of approximately 56,500 acres.

### ***Other District Programs***

The District's responsibilities extend far beyond regulatory programs, Everglades restoration, water supply plan implementation, and flood control operations.

The District acquires, manages, and restores lands through Florida's Save our Everglades land acquisition programs. Florida's Forever Clean-Up efforts continue for Lake Okeechobee, Biscayne Bay, and the Indian River Lagoon through the Lake Okeechobee Protection Plan and coastal stormwater retrofits.

Partnership and coordination with other levels of government and other agencies help to support water resource development projects, development of alternative water supplies, water conservation, reuse, and stormwater management goals.

Research, data collection and analysis help ensure District projects and programs are effective and efficient. Emergency operations and management is a cornerstone of District operations, especially during the hurricane season or in times of drought. The District is also a leader in melaleuca, aquatic weed, and other exotic pest plant control.

### ***Governing Board***

The District's Governing Board sets policy and direction for the entire agency. The Governing Board is composed of nine members appointed from specific geographic areas within the District. The members are appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Florida Senate. Appointments are made on a staggered basis as vacancies occur. Board members serve without salary for a term of four years. The Board elects its own officers, including a chairman and vice-chairman.

The 1972 legislature creating water management districts established two basin boards within the boundaries of the District. The Big Cypress Basin Board oversees water resource issues within Collier County and a small portion of Monroe County. The Big Cypress Basin Board is comprised of a chairman ex-officio from the District's Governing Board and five Basin residents appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Florida Senate. Big Cypress Basin Board members serve terms of three years, and receive no compensation. The Okeechobee Basin Board (the District's nine member Governing Board) oversees water resource issues within the remaining counties.

### ***Executive Office***

The Governing Board appoints the agency's Executive Director and the Inspector General. The Florida Senate also confirms the Executive Director. The Executive Director serves as the Secretary to the Governing Board and is responsible for administering the directives of the Board and managing day-to-day District activities, including service centers located in Fort Myers, Okeechobee, Orlando, and Naples/BCB. The District's central headquarters are located in West Palm Beach.

## **C. Mission and Guiding Principles of the District**

### ***Mission:***

To manage and protect water resources of the region by balancing and improving water quality, flood control, natural systems and water supply.

### ***Guiding Principles***

Accomplishing the District's mission and redirecting the agency back to its core functions requires a unified effort by the Governing Board, District staff, other agencies, various stakeholders, and the general public. Such unity can be achieved only when each group understands the guiding principles, or underlying tenets necessary to change the culture of the agency. The following principles reflect the goals and strategies used in the budget efforts for FY2012:

- **Achieve 32% ad valorem revenue reduction and:**
  - Provide flood control and hurricane response
    - Including maintenance of sufficient contingency reserves
  - Continue progress of Everglades restoration & water quality projects
  - Meet on-going water supply and water resource development needs
  - Streamline existing regulatory programs
  - Meet on-going debt service payments
- **Achieve 32% revenue reduction by:**
  - Reengineering organization to effectively support the core functions of the District, starting with management structure
  - Reducing or eliminating non-mandated activities
  - Reevaluating the Level of Service
  - Redefining the Everglades restoration partnership
  - Prioritizing capital projects
  - Prioritizing restoration activities
  - Reducing business support functions
  - Utilizing accumulated reserves and fund balances to fund non-recurring mission critical projects.

## D. Related Reports

The South Florida Environmental Report (SFER) is a major consolidation effort authorized by the Florida Legislature in 2005-36, Laws of Florida, and Subsection 373.036(7), F.S. . The SFER includes technical information, summarizing available data and findings for the Everglades Protection Area, Lake Okeechobee, Kissimmee River, and coastal ecosystems, as well as project status for annual reports required under various mandates. The District, in partnership with the FDEP, remains fully committed to integrating the many research, planning, regulatory, and construction activities leading to sustainable ecosystems, and the annual publication of the SFER is a major step forward to sound management and restoration of South Florida. The SFER for current and historical years are posted on the District's website.

The following table includes a list of reports consolidated into the SFER (due annually on March 1) that are provided to the State and linked to the Standard Format Tentative Budget Submission. Also included are the District/FDEP contacts and e-mail addresses.

<b>PLAN / REPORT/ACTIVITY</b>	<b>CONTACT</b>	<b>E-MAIL ADDRESS</b>
Regional Hydrology	Wossenu Abtew	wabtew@sfwmd.gov
Water Quality in the Everglades Protection Area	Garry Payne (FDEP)	Garry.Payne@dep.state.fl.us
Regional Mercury and Sulfur Environmental Assessment	Binhe Gu	bgu@sfwmd.gov
Nutrient Source Controls Programs	Agnes Ramsey	aramsey@sfwmd.gov
Performance and Optimization of the Everglades Stormwater Treatment Areas	Delia Ivanoff	divanoff@sfwmd.gov
Everglades Research and Evaluation	Tom Dreschel	tdresche@sfwmd.gov
Status of Nonindigenous Species	LeRoy Rodgers	lrodgers@sfwmd.gov
Lake Okeechobee Protection Program	Joyce Zhang	jzhang@sfwmd.gov
Kissimmee River Restoration and Basin Initiatives	Brad Jones	bjones@sfwmd.gov
Coastal Priorities	Rick Alleman	rallaman@sfwmd.gov
Fiscal Year Annual Work Plan Report	Tom Olliff	tolliff@sfwmd.gov
Priority Water Bodies List and Schedule	Brenda Mills	bmills@sfwmd.gov
Five-Year Capital Improvements Plan	Mike Smykowski	msmykows@sfwmd.gov
Five-Year Water Resource Development Work Program	Patrick Martin	pmartin@sfwmd.gov
Alternative Water Supply Annual Report	Patrick Martin	pmartin@sfwmd.gov
Florida Forever Work Plan, Annual Update	Wanda Simpson	wsimpso@sfwmd.gov
Land Stewardship Annual Report	David Foote	dfoote@sfwmd.gov
Mitigation Donation Annual Report	Marjorie Moore	mmoore@sfwmd.gov

## **E. Development of the District Budget**

The state and five water management districts are faced with many challenges, but must continue to work efficiently to meet the water resource protection and water supply needs of Florida now and in the future. With this in mind, the primary goal of this year's budget is to ensure that the District meets all of its core mission responsibilities without exceeding the means of South Florida's citizens.

The Governor's Office, in cooperation with the Florida Department of Environmental Protection, and the water management districts, continually reevaluates the budget process to ensure optimal performance from the programs and initiatives of all Florida's water management districts. They encourage the Districts to become more effective and focused and dedicated to the accomplishment of core mission. Further, they challenge the Districts to reexamine their structure and activities to ensure each district meets all of its core mission responsibilities.

The District has reviewed its mission and priorities as part of the budget development process which involves discussion, input and participation from Governing Board members, executive management and division managers. All district functions and activities were reviewed and evaluated to determine what should be reduced or eliminated in order to balance the budget within the revenue limit set by the Legislature for FY2012. Duplicative activities such as design and construction oversight of the Army Corp of Engineers and outreach programs as well as participation in non-vital organizations and associations were pared down or eliminated. A modified zero-based approach was used to define core emergency reserves, capital reserves, O & M operating costs and capital projects, debt service payments, facility operating costs, information technology baseline costs and personnel costs. Detailed line items were reviewed by District's management in order to remove budget requests deemed not imperative to the core mission of the District.

In addition to ongoing board guiding principles, guidelines from Florida Department of Environmental Protection provided additional direction for development of this district's preliminary budget. No additional debt is being proposed in next year's budget. There is no new land acquisition planned, except for any that is legally obligated by a contract or for which authorization is received from DEP. The personnel and administrative structure is being revamped with significant reduction in management positions and layers. Salaries and benefits are significantly reduced and administrative functions are being consolidated.

\*Note: The SFWMD (District) is eliminating 270-280 positions in the FY12 budget and is using a number of review panels to determine the individuals that will be retained. The review panel process will conclude in early August, and the final workday for employees whose positions are being eliminated is August 17, 2011. As a result, the August 1 submission does not reflect the final workforce reduction by individual employee.

Since the actual mix of positions being eliminated is not yet known, as an interim measure, the salary midpoint of the 1,933 currently authorized District positions was determined and 135 positions above the midpoint and 135 positions below the midpoint were selected as a representative estimate. The salary and benefit costs of these 270 positions were then stripped from the proposed budget to provide an initial estimate of the savings that will be realized in each respective State Six budget category.

As a result of this approach the reductions shown in FTEs, for example the 70 FTE reduction and corresponding \$10,746,474 budget reduction in the Operations and Maintenance of Lands and Works, section 3.0 or the 27 FTE reduction in the Regulation section 4.0 are not expected to be the reductions that will ultimately result from the process.

The final adopted District budget will reflect the actual positions and associated dollar amounts that were eliminated, with corresponding adjustments to the State Six budget categories. Further, the adopted budget will also reflect final salary reductions for employees retained by the District.

Staff presented the proposed FY2012 budget and the millage rates to the Governing Board on July 14, 2011. The Board approved the reduced millage rates to be levied that would generate ad valorem revenues at about 32 percent below FY2011 levels. District staff continues to work with the Governing Board, DEP, Office of the Governor and the Legislative Budget Commission to improve this tentative budget. Public hearings on the District's budget will be held in September at the District's headquarters in West Palm Beach, before final adoption by the Governing Board on September 20th.

## **F. Budget Guidelines**

The Governing Board – with guidance from the Governor, DEP, and the Legislature – sets the tone and direction of the budget by identifying priorities, commitments, and key program goals and objectives. The guidelines and assumptions for developing the FY2012 budget included the following:

- Senate Bill 2142 requires the Legislature to annually review the preliminary budget and authorize millage rates for each water management district and set the amount of revenue a district may raise through its ad valorem tax authority. Ad valorem revenue was set at \$284.9 million for the South Florida Water Management District FY2012 budget.
- All budget requests, including personnel costs, are to be reviewed and evaluated to determine if they support the core mission of the District and if so at what level of service.
- Reduction of about 32 percent in ad valorem taxes levied, and also less revenues available from other sources, necessitated major reductions in various activities, programs and functions. The District followed guidelines from DEP in implementing these reductions.
- The following guidelines were provided to all five water management districts in a memorandum from the Special Counsel on Policy & Legislative Affairs at DEP:
  - ✓ Debt – no additional debt is to be accrued by districts without the approval of the Governor and the Secretary. Such debt can include, but is not limited to, bonding and certificates of participation.
  - ✓ Land Acquisition – no new land purchases should be made unless the District is already legally obligated by contract, or the District has received the authorization of DEP, to complete the purchase.
  - ✓ Salaries and Benefits – districts are directed to analyze their staffing and adjust their personnel and administrative structures, as well as their salary and benefits schedules to reflect a reduction in levels of administration and benefits that more closely mirror those enjoyed by other state employees throughout Florida.
  - ✓ Core Mission – districts should be seeking to eliminate non-core activities. Pare down or eliminate functions such as mitigation administration and banking which may be more cost-effectively done by the private sector and outreach programs which are also being done by local governments or other agencies. Additionally, the Districts should eliminate participation in non-vital organizations and associations and should limit participation as vendors or sponsors of professional conferences or other events unless it is imperative to the core mission of the District.

- ✓ Regulatory Staffing – the size of regulatory staff should be consistent with the changing regulatory workload of the Districts. Districts should be able to demonstrate the measurable and tangible benefits of their staffing decisions to the taxpayers through a more efficient process. Therefore, districts should make all necessary adjustments to regulatory staffing levels and should quantify a specific plan to develop new benchmarks by which the level of service can be evaluated in a manner consistent with the other districts, while meeting the standards set forth by the Secretary and the Governor.
  
- ✓ Capital Projects – projects are to be evaluated individually by the Department of Environmental Protection and the Office of the Governor based on their direct correlation to the core mission of the District. The District also needs to provide a coherent explanation of reserve funds.



## G. Budget Development Calendar and Milestones

Apr 2011	4/6	FY2012 Budget Kick-Off meeting
	4/14	Oracle budget system opens for budget requests
Jun 2011	6/1	Property Appraisers provide preliminary estimates of taxable values
	6/1 – 7/1	Analysis / review / determination of proposed reductions
	6/9	Present preliminary FY2012 budget plans to Governing Board
Jul 2011	7/1	County Property Appraisers provide certified taxable values
	7/14	Proposed FY2012 budget presented to Governing Board
	7/14	Governing Board approves proposed millage rates
	7/18	Budget presentation to Governor's office, DEP, and legislative staff
	7/28	DR-420 forms sent to county Property Appraisers
Aug 2011	8/1	State report to Governor / FDEP / Legislative Budget Commission
Sep 2011	9/1	Provide monthly financial report to Governing Board / district web page for public access
	9/8	Public hearing to adopt FY2012 tentative millage and budget. Certify agricultural privilege tax rolls.
	9/13	Legislative Budget Commission and Governor's office acceptance / rejection of budget
	9/20	Public hearing to adopt FY2012 final millage, budget and work plan

### **III. BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS**

#### **A. Current Year Accomplishments**

##### ***Operations & Maintenance***

- Capital projects completed in FY2011 include: S-65D Telemetry Tower, S-331 Pump Station Hurricane Hardening, S-332 Pump Station Hurricane Hardening, S-6 Service Bridge Upgrade, Fuel Tank Platforms (Central & South regions), C-100 Series Bank Stabilization, S-61, S-65, S-65A, S-65D Navigation Locks refurbishment with paving.
- Completed replacement of several capital structures including: G-422 Roof, S-133 Pump Bearing, S-127 Pump Bearing, G-86N Gate, S-142 & 143 gates, S-124 Gate Culvert; S-131, 135 and G-36 Lock Hoist, and the Golden Gate 3 structure. Also completed STA 1-E Communications and G-370 / G-372 Pump Station Repairs, S-59, S-62 and S-63 concrete repair.
- Public recreation projects completed were Southwest Lake Kissimmee Boat Ramp, Bird Rookery Public Access, Allapattah Cottage Road and Gardner Cobb Marsh Airboat Crossing.
- Studies and planning projects completed include the S-46 structure, S-6 Gearbox Failure Analysis, Design Documentation Report for the Hillsboro Canal, Northshore Path transmission engineering analysis, and the S-6 Tower preliminary findings technical memorandum.
- Completed necessary and prudent inspections such as: Structure Inspection Program (STAs) - 52 Phase 1 Reports, C&SF: 51 Phase 1 Reports; Bridge Inspection / Maintenance Program - 8 bridges inspected, 12 bridges refurbished / upgraded; Fall Protection Inspection / Installation - 20 sites inspected and installations at 68 sites were completed; Roof Maintenance / Inspection Program - 20 structures have been inspected
- Performed 2.3 miles of tree and debris clearing in the Big Cypress Basin Field Station Area.
- Maintained 1,197 SCADA sites.
- Introduced 42,900 weed-eating grass carp into canals.
- Treated 23,000 aquatic acres and 15,000 terrestrial acres.
- Treated Stormwater Treatment Areas 5,000 aquatic acres and 3,000 terrestrial acres.
- Treated Land Stewardship 20,000 terrestrial acres.
- The Instrumentation Maintenance and Data Collection group responded to 1,556 malfunction requests and resolved 1,276.

##### ***Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan***

- Lake Trafford Critical Restoration Project – Celebrated completion of the Lake Trafford Restoration Project with local citizens, Big Cypress Basin staff and other

partners in February 2011. Restoration of Lake Trafford is a unique example of the success of a grassroots group working together with public agencies and private organizations to restore a precious natural resource. The District funded the dredging of 6 million cubic yards of nutrient-laden muck to improve water quality at a total project cost of over \$21.3 million.

- Lake Okeechobee Water Retention Critical Project – The Taylor Creek portion of this water retention / phosphorus removal project is complete and has been transferred from the USACE to the District for operations and maintenance as agreed to in the Project Cooperative Agreement. Commenced the certification process for the Lake Okeechobee Water Quality Model in accordance with USACE procedures and standards.
- Site 1 Impoundment (Fran Reich Preserve) Project – Held groundbreaking in October 2010 with the USACE, which has the lead for construction on this project, and commenced modifications to the existing L-40 Levee. When complete, the Site 1 Impoundment Project will provide supplemental water deliveries to the Hillsboro Canal by capturing and storing excess water currently discharged to the Intracoastal Waterway. These supplemental deliveries will reduce demands on Lake Okeechobee and the Loxahatchee National Wildlife Refuge. The impoundment pool will provide groundwater recharge, reduce seepage from adjacent natural areas, prevent saltwater intrusion and provide flood protection.
- Picayune Strand Restoration Project – Completed Phase II Road Removal between Merritt Canal and Faka Union Canal. Held groundbreaking with the USACE in February 2011, and fully mobilized for construction of the Faka Union Pump Station and Phase III Road Removal. With a capacity of 2,630 cubic feet per second, Faka Union will be the largest of three planned pump stations moving water to the Picayune Strand. Initiated the conversion of the Miller Pump Station Plans and Specifications and Phase IV Road Removal. Upon completion, the Picayune Strand Hydrologic Restoration Project will improve hydrology, allow the return of balanced plant communities, restore Florida panther habitat, increase aquifer recharge and send fresh water in a more natural manner to coastal estuaries.
- Everglades Agricultural Area Land Acquisition – In October 2010, completed acquisition of 26,800 acres of strategically-located lands south and east of Lake Okeechobee with high restoration potential preserving the option to acquire 153,200 acres of additional lands.
- Melaleuca Eradication and Other Exotic Plants (Bio-Controls) – Held groundbreaking with the USACE in May 2011, for the Mass Rearing Annex at the USDA-Agricultural Research Service facility in Davie, Florida. This annex will consist of lab and office space for the approved bio-control agents to be mass reared for release on CERP lands to help eradicate Melaleuca, *Lygodium*, Brazilian Pepper and other invasive exotics found throughout the Everglades.
- C-111 Spreader Canal Expedited Project – Construction is substantially complete for the Frog Pond Detention Area, Aerojet Canal and L-31E and C-110 modifications. Final stages of construction have been attained for the S-199 and S-200 Pump Stations. Completed construction monitoring during FY2011. Post-construction monitoring will begin in FY2012.
- C-111 Spreader Canal Western Project – Published the Final Project Implementation Report and Environmental Statement in the Federal Register.

Drafted responses for all public and agency comments received. Negotiated language with the USACE for the Chief's Report and Record of Decision. The "Western" project recommended in this planning document will restore the quantity, timing and distribution of water deliveries to Florida Bay. Major schedule milestones include: Submittal of the Assistant Secretary of the Army (Civil Works) Report to Congress in October 2011; Initiation of the Project Cooperation Agreement (PCA) in March 2012; and Execution of the PCA with the USACE in January 2013. View or download the PIR/EIS at:

[http://www.evergladesplan.org/pm/projects/docs\\_29\\_c111\\_pir.aspx](http://www.evergladesplan.org/pm/projects/docs_29_c111_pir.aspx)

- Biscayne Bay Coastal Wetlands Project - Completed 95 percent construction of the Deering Estates component. Removed exotic and nuisance vegetation from a 20-acre area served by the newly-constructed L-31E culverts.
- Caloosahatchee River (C-43) West Basin Storage Reservoir Part 1 Project – Completed the final addendum package for the Caloosahatchee River (C-43) West Basin Storage Reservoir Part 1 Project Implementation Report and submitted to USACE, Assistant Secretary of the Army for submittal to the Office of Management and Budget.
- WCA-3 Decomp & Sheetflow Enhancement Project, Part 1 – Completed identification of the Final Array of Alternatives for the Project Implementation Report. Conducted a regional-scale hydrologic computer simulation using the South Florida Water Management Model (SFWMM) for evaluation of different project alternatives. This planning effort is focused on options to back-fill the Miami Canal, and on North New River improvements needed to offset conveyance lost in the Miami Canal. A temporary field test – the Decomp Physical Performance Model – is being implemented.
- Loxahatchee River Watershed Restoration Project (formerly the Northern Palm Beach County – Part 1 Project) – Conducted computer simulations for evaluating optimum reservoir size in support of the Tentatively Selected Plan. Completed a dry season pilot test for delivering water to the Loxahatchee River, Loxahatchee Slough and Grassy Waters Preserve that provided valuable information to be used for optimizing the project's final pump station design.
- Hillsboro Aquifer Storage and Recovery (ASR) Pilot Project – Completed the Cycle 1 Technical Analysis Report. Completed and submitted to the FDEP a technical memorandum documenting the successful performance of the ASR pilot facility in compliance with the FDEP permit.
- Broward County Water Preserve Area (WPA) – Completed assessment of selenium levels in soils in the WPA. Identified approximately 400 acres of project lands that exceed Fish and Wildlife Service screening levels for wildlife. Other mitigation efforts are being evaluated. Finalized conceptual design in the Project Implementation Report.
- RECOVER System Status Report – Completed and implemented the web-enabled CERP 2009 System Status Report, which documents status and trends of essential and defining attributes of the South Florida ecosystem. For the first time, the System Status Report is available in a web-based format, which allows managers, stakeholders and scientists with different degrees of technical expertise to explore the System Status Report according to their interests and desired level of detail. One

can "drill down" from general information to technical annual reports by principal investigators at this link: <http://tinyurl.com/6l8temw>.

- RECOVER Knowledge Gained – Completed Knowledge Gained document that summarizes information learned regarding new scientific, engineering and technical advances since the beginning of CERP (Yellow Book).
- Scientific Review – Launched the fourth congressionally-mandated independent review of CERP, with the initial meeting held during February 2011. The Committee on Independent Scientific Review of Everglades Restoration Progress will meet approximately eight times over the next two years.

### ***District Everglades***

- Compartments B & C Stormwater Treatment Areas (STAs) - Continued construction during FY2011 to add approximately 11,500 acres of effective treatment area to the existing 45,000 acres. Pump Stations are on schedule to be completed and fully operational in July 2012. Canals and STAs are on schedule for completion by fiscal year end.
- Everglades Construction Project (ECP) - A total of six ECP STAs are in operation. Combined performance since start-up indicates approximately 1,470 metric tons of phosphorus that otherwise would have gone to the Everglades have been removed by the STAs. STA-2 and STA-3/4 continue to perform very well with outflow concentrations in the 15 to 20 ppb range.
- C-139 Basin BMPs – Amended the rules for the Regulatory Source Control Program (Chapter 40E-63, Florida Administrative Code) to improve best management practice implementation in the C-139 Basin.
- Tree Island Research – Completed annual measurements of soil elevation change, accretion on tree islands, and seedling and sapling recruitment. Successfully developed high accuracy vertical profiling instrument for continuously monitoring slough maintenance processes.
- Cattail Habitat Improvement Project (CHIP) – Completed this research project in Water Conservation Area 2A. Results show that ecological restoration can be accelerated by creating openings in the cattail landscape.
- Sulfur Action Plan Implementation – Held the third Mercury and Sulfur Workshop on South Florida Wetlands in partnership with the FDEP and USGS.

### ***Kissimmee River Restoration***

- Kissimmee River Land Acquisition – Land acquisition is substantially complete for the restoration project. Over 100,000 acres were needed and have been acquired, with the exception of approximately 2,113 acres still targeted for acquisition in FY2012 through complex settlement negotiations, condemnation and/or on-going engineering solutions in lieu of acquisition.
- Kissimmee River Restoration Construction Projects – Initiated two USACE construction projects with District oversight in 2011: Construction of the S-65D Boat Ramp and Reach 2/3 Oxbow Dredging. On-going projects include Canal C-37

Dredging, River Acres Flood Protection, Pool D Oxbow Excavation and Embankment, and CSX Railroad Bridge modifications.

- Kissimmee Basin Flood Event Model – Completed the Kissimmee Basin Flood Event Model Calibration and Verification Project in conjunction with the USACE. Results from this project will be used to ensure that the top performing operations alternatives for the Kissimmee Basin Modeling and Operations Study provide the federally required flood protection level of service.
- Kissimmee Basin Water Reservation Rulemaking – Suspended rulemaking according to provisions provided in Executive Order 11-01, issued by the Office of the Governor.

### ***Lake Okeechobee***

- Lake Okeechobee Protection Plan – Completed the 2011 Lake Okeechobee Protection Plan Update
- Lakeside Ranch STA – Construction of Lakeside Ranch Stormwater Treatment Area (Phase I – North STA and S-650 Pump Station) is underway and is expected to be completed in 2012.
- Fisheating Creek Feasibility Study – Completed Characterization of Pre-drainage (1850s) and existing conditions; Established planning targets and Project feature screening. Plan formulation, evaluation and selection of preferred plan are underway.
- Hybrid Wetland Treatment Technology – Five of the original Hybrid Wetland Treatment Technology sites were operational in 2010 showing promising results. Another system has recently been built at the Taylor Creek / Grassy Island property in 2011.
- Northern Everglades Ranchlands Program – The District initiated a new Northern Everglades-Payment for Environmental Services solicitation program in 2011 in partnership with interested private landowners on ranchlands to obtain water management services of water and nutrient retention, thereby reducing flows and nutrient loads to Lake Okeechobee and the estuaries.
- Permeable Reactive Barriers (PRBs) – Completed the installation of two below-ground PRBs at Candler Ranch in the Lake Okeechobee Basin. PRBs incorporate aluminum-based water treatment residuals, which are capable of the interception and long-term sequestration of phosphorus before the nutrient enters Lake Okeechobee. Monitoring and data analysis will commence with the return of the wet season.
- Lake Okeechobee Critical Restoration Project – The District officially accepted the Taylor Creek Stormwater Treatment Area Project from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers on May 5, 2011. The facility is now being operated under District's Permit No.0194485-002-GL.
- Water Assessment Model (WAM) – Completed the WAM Documentation and Validation project. WAM is a hydrological and water quality model to simulate flow and nutrient load responses under Best Management Practices and other

phosphorus reduction measures. It has been used to provide the load reduction estimates for the 2011 the Lake Okeechobee Protection Plan update.

- Aquatic Vegetation Update – Reported in the 2011 South Florida Environmental Report: Lake Okeechobee’s ecological health is reported to have improved considerably in the years since Hurricane Wilma. Aquatic plants, fish and other animals have begun to rebound because of clear water and significantly improved conditions. Submerged aquatic vegetation coverage reached 46,418 acres in Water Year 2010, exceeding the goal of 40,000 acres. These conditions have resulted in improved sport fishing activity, which supports the regional economy. The 2011 South Florida Environmental Report is available online at [www.sfwmd.gov/sfer](http://www.sfwmd.gov/sfer).
- Exotic Plant Control – Treated 7.5 acres of *Luziola subintegra* in Lake Okeechobee. Other invasive plants treated at Lake Okeechobee included 12 acres of napier grass, 14 acres of strawberry guava, 21 acres of wild taro and 24 acres of Indian rosewood. The majority of treatments in Lake Okeechobee during FY2011 were on torpedo grass, totaling 2,526 acres. Also treated were 75 acres of crested floating heart and 42 acres of melaleuca. As water levels continue to rise, the District will keep a close watch on *Luziola* and take appropriate maintenance control action to prevent its spread.
- Lake Okeechobee Watershed Monitoring – In March 2011, the Environmental Monitoring Coordination Team approved the monitoring of water quality and flow in five additional stations covering inflows from the Lake Okeechobee watershed and priority sub-basins.
- Wetland Soils Nutrient Index Development and Evaluation of “Safe” Soil Phosphorus Storage Capacity – Completed in January 2011. This study identified routine soil tests that can be used as indicators of phosphorus release from the soil to the water column in wetland soils across wetland locations and types. The threshold Phosphorus Saturation Ratio of 0.1 based on Mehlich-I extractable phosphorus, iron and aluminum is believed to be a reasonable value that can be used at this time to evaluate Soil Phosphorus Storage Capacity for wetland soils. As results from this study are considered preliminary, this value needs refinement as more data becomes available.

### ***Coastal Watersheds***

- Northern Everglades St. Lucie River Watershed Protection Plan Projects – Completed six projects in Martin and St. Lucie counties for habitat restoration, water quality, and hydrologic improvements, including completion of the North River Shores Vacuum Sewer System Project. The project constructed a vacuum-assisted gravity sewer system and associated pumping facility to provide sanitary sewer service to approximately 450 single family and multi-family parcels of land in the North River Shores area of Martin County. The project will enhance water quality in the North Fork of the St. Lucie River by eliminating nutrient loading from septic systems. In addition, the increased wastewater flow of over 100,000 gallons per day to the North Wastewater Treatment Plant will be converted to reuse quality water for irrigation use.

- Stormwater Improvement Projects – Expect to complete six restoration, water quality, and stormwater improvement projects on the Lower West Coast.
- Florida Bay Research Project - Completed report on effects of salinity on seagrass reproductive success.
- Completed vegetation, soil salinity, groundwater, water salinity and topography in the North West Fork of the Loxahatchee River in support of the Science and Restoration Plans.
- The Northern Everglades and Estuaries Protection Plan Update – Completed the draft of three-year update on Research and Water Quality Monitoring Plans of the St. Lucie River and Caloosahatchee Watershed Protection Plans.
- Low Salinity Zone Study – Completed field monitoring and mapping of salinity, chlorophyll and turbidity in three estuarine systems: St. Lucie Estuary, Caloosahatchee Estuary, and Loxahatchee Estuary to demonstrate the ecological benefit to maintain a low salinity zone in estuaries.
- Caloosahatchee plankton data – Completed analysis of plankton data collected in the Caloosahatchee River and Estuary to define flow targets in support of the Caloosahatchee River and Estuary Reservation.
- Benthic Flux Data – Completed analysis of the 2008 dry season benthic flux data collected in the St. Lucie Estuary and Caloosahatchee River and Estuary in support of St. Lucie River and Caloosahatchee Watershed Protection Plans.
- Update of Restoration Plan of Northwest Fork of Loxahatchee River – Completed the five-year update of the 2006 Restoration Plan of Northwest Fork of Loxahatchee River.

### ***Modeling & Scientific Support***

- Best Practice Evaluations – Completed Water Quality Monitoring Best Practice Evaluations for Coastal, Collier County, Biscayne Bay and Dade County projects. Approximately 75% complete on WCA-2, WCA-3 and STA evaluations.
- Environmental Services Laboratory Construction Project – Completed construction of the second floor and roof for the Environmental Services Laboratory.
- South Florida Environmental Report (SFER) – Completed production of the 2011 SFER, which was delivered timely to the Florida Legislature, Governor and other key stakeholders in March 2011.
- Hydrologic Modeling – Updated the South Florida Water Management Model (SFWMM), the Regional Simulation Model (RSM and other south Florida-specific modeling tools to support Operation and Maintenance, CERP, Coastal Watersheds, Water Supply, Regulation and Emergency Response modeling efforts.
- Computer Simulations – Provided support to District water management operations and water resources programs; including computer modeling simulations for operational planning, technical reviews for 48 modeling deliverables and 20 model contracts, litigation support, model project planning support flood control computer modeling simulations for operational alternative analysis.



## **Water Supply**

- Update Completed Digital Elevation Models (DEMs) for Martin, St. Lucie, Palm Beach, Polk, Lee, Collier, and Monroe counties for updated topography to be used to evaluate sea-level rise and as input for regional numerical modeling in support of Regional Water Supply Plans.
- Completed saltwater interface maps for surficial aquifers in St. Lucie, Martin, Palm Beach, Broward, Lee and Collier Counties using March/April 2009 data as a baseline to support regional water supply plans, future effects of sea-level rise, future density-dependent modeling of surficial aquifers, and for current use by water use permitting staff.
- Lower Floridan Aquifer Exploratory Wells Project – completed design and bidding, awarded contract, and completed Wells (POF-27, POF-28) into the Lower Floridan Aquifer in the Central Florida area to evaluate its suitability as an alternative water supply source.
- Rolled out the Florida Water Star program in the District's Lower West Coast area and Miami-Dade County including hosting Florida Water Star Residential Certifier Training program. Florida Water Star is a voluntary certification program for new and existing residential and commercial developments encouraging water efficiency in household appliances, plumbing fixtures, irrigation systems and landscapes.
- The Great Water Odyssey online training has certified 43 teachers, reaching more than 989 students.
- Completed and posted Golf Course Inventory Survey of 400+ South Florida superintendents in cooperation with Florida Golf Course Superintendents Association to the District's external website.
- Completed Institutional, Commercial, and Industrial Self Assessment Manual and posted to District's external website
- Certified 13 more homes in the Florida Water Star program bringing the total of homes certified to 25.
- 10 of the 13 District facilities received Florida-friendly Landscaping certifications by UF-IFAS.
- Organized a Water Conservation Expo and Vendor Fair, in partnership with AWWA, held in the District Auditorium on April 8, 2011. The event brought together more than 107 water use and conservation professionals from throughout our 16 counties – and beyond. This year the Expo, themed "Improving Water Use Efficiency in Irrigation", featured numerous presentations and 12 vendors of conservation products and services of interest to this user category.
- The Water Conservation Hotel and Motel Program (Water CHAMP) now features a total of 36 properties in South Florida, with water conservation measures for a combined 1,879 rooms.
- Funded 13 projects in the Water Savings Incentive (WaterSIP) program during fiscal year 2011 for \$300,000. These projects have a potential estimated water savings of 230 million gallons per year (MGY).

- Funded 19 projects in the Alternative Water Supply funding program during fiscal year 2011 for \$3.45 million. These projects will create 6.50 MGD of additional water supply capacity.
- Finalized the Upper East Coast Water Supply Plan Update which was approved by the Governing Board in March 2011. This included two public workshops, review of the plan by stakeholders, two presentations each to the WRAC and the Governing Board and six presentations to local governments and planning councils.
- Continued work on the Lower West Coast Water Supply Plan Update with distribution of several chapters for stakeholder review and coordination with agricultural stakeholders on crop acreage projections.
- Developed and rolled out on-line process through the District's website for public water supply utilities to complete and submit their annual, state-mandated projects progress report. Feedback from the utilities was extremely positive.

### ***Regulation***

- The District provided timely evaluation and review of 1,570 Environmental Resource and 2,294 Water Use Permit Applications.
- Continued to host monthly public meetings to provide enhanced opportunities for the public to comment on pending Water Use and Environmental Resource Permit applications
- Continued to provide training for the Regulated Community and internal staff to increase skill level and familiarity with e-Permitting.
- Continued to provide compliance inspections/investigations for both Environmental Resource and Water Use Permits and take enforcement actions when necessary.
- Continued the Construction Certification effort by accepting 1,000 construction completion certifications while reducing backlog by 600 per year.
- Continued to hold Agricultural Team and Agricultural Initiative Review Committee monthly meetings. Meeting topics include Northern Everglades Payment for Environmental Services solicitation, regulatory compliance efforts and water shortage efforts.
- Continued implementation of the regulated source control program (Chapter 40E-63, F.A.C.), to control phosphorus in stormwater runoff. As a result, the EAA and the C-139 Basins achieved compliance with the Everglades Forever Act phosphorus requirements.
- Completed the ePermitting project which is being used as an advanced Web-based application to the public and to District staff, enabling permit applications to be submitted and managed on-line.

## **B. Major Budget Objectives and Priorities**

The District's objective is to prepare a budget that is policy driven, accountable, and responsive to the Governor, Department of Environmental Protection, Legislature and taxpayers of south Florida. The goals and major priorities of the South Florida Water Management District for the fiscal year 2012 budget are:

- **Achieve 32% ad valorem revenue reduction and:**
  - Provide flood control and hurricane response
    - Including maintenance of sufficient contingency reserves
  - Continue progress of Everglades restoration & water quality projects
  - Meet on-going water supply and water resource development needs
  - Streamline existing regulatory programs
  - Meet on-going debt service payments
- **Achieve 32% revenue reduction by:**
  - Reengineering organization to effectively support the core functions of the District, starting with management structure
  - Reducing or eliminating non-mandated activities
  - Reevaluating the Level of Service
  - Redefining the Everglades restoration partnership
  - Prioritizing capital projects
  - Prioritizing restoration activities
  - Reducing business support functions
  - Utilizing accumulated reserves and fund balances to fund non-recurring mission critical projects.

One of the major steps taken by the District towards meeting these goals was to pare down or eliminate non-core activities. Operating and contractual reductions totaling approximately \$58 million were made in contracts, CERP oversight, land management services, facility rent/overhead, O & M capital and improving efficiencies in monitoring, security and Information Technology. A modified zero-based approach was used to develop a core budget that includes emergency reserves, capital reserves, O & M operating costs and capital projects, debt service payments, facility operating costs, information technology baseline costs and personnel costs.

The District changed its organizational structure in order to align its activities and staffing to core mission.

Major divisions are based on these functions:

- **Operations, Maintenance and Construction** includes flood control operations, land management and capital construction projects
- **Water Resources** includes water supply, science and modeling functions
- **Regulation**
- **Everglades Policy & Coordination** includes ecosystem restoration
- **Mission Support** includes administrative services, communications and intergovernmental programs

***Priority Projects included in the proposed budget***

- Operations & Maintenance capital projects
- Dispersed Water Management projects
- Loxahatchee Watershed (L-8) Pump design and construction
- C-44 project preparation
- Caloosahatchee Watershed project
- Compartments B & C (Stormwater Treatment Areas) Build-out projects
- Lakeside Ranch Phase 1
- Picayune Strand Restoration Project
- Alternative Water Supply/Conservation
- Central Florida Lower Floridan Investigation
- C-111 Spreader Canal
- Rotenberger Wildlife Area Supplemental Pump Station
- Southern Crew Project Design
- Water Quality Enhancement Projects

***District Staffing Levels Analysis***

The District as part of its effort to scale activities back to core water management district functions is going through the process of reducing staffing by an anticipated 270-280 full-time equivalent (FTE) positions. The process started by building the agency's staffing needs from the ground up. A determination of what functions, were in fact, core and how many FTE's were needed to provide those functions was undertaken. The end result is a reduction from 1,933 to an anticipated 1,663 FTEs or a 14% reduction in the District's staffing from FY2011.

To eliminate 270-280 positions in the FY12 budget, the SFWMD is using a number of review panels to determine the individuals that will be retained. The review panel process will conclude in early August, and the final workday for employees whose

positions are being eliminated is August 17, 2011. As a result, the August 1 submission does not reflect the final workforce reduction by individual employee.

Since the actual mix of positions being eliminated is not yet known, as an interim measure, the salary midpoint of the 1,933 currently authorized District positions was determined and 135 positions above the midpoint and 135 positions below the midpoint were selected as a representative estimate. The salary and benefit costs of these 270 positions were then stripped from the proposed budget to provide an initial estimate of the savings that will be realized in each respective State Six budget category.

As a result of this approach the reductions shown in FTEs, for example the 70 FTE reduction and corresponding \$10,746,474 budget reduction in the Operations and Maintenance of Lands and Works, section 3.0 or the 27 FTE reduction in the Regulation section 4.0 are not expected to be the reductions that will ultimately result from the process.

The final adopted District budget will reflect the actual positions and associated dollar amounts that were eliminated, with corresponding adjustments to the State Six budget categories. Further, the adopted budget will also reflect final salary reductions for employees retained by the District.

### **C. Adequacy of Fiscal Resources**

Fiscal year 2012 proposed budget has been carefully designed to meet the District's core mission responsibilities within the constraints of lower revenues. The South Florida Water Management District's ability to generate revenue through its primary source - ad valorem property taxes - is limited by statutory and constitutional millage caps. Additionally, Senate Bill 2142 approved during the 2011 Legislative session and signed into law by the Governor on May 26, 2011 capped the District ad valorem levy to \$284.9 million. The amount of FY2012 property tax revenue included in the proposed budget is \$270.7 million, the amount projected to actually be collected (95 percent of levy). The change in District ad valorem revenues budget from FY2007 (\$553 million) to FY2012 (\$270.7 million) proposed amount is a decrease of \$282.3 million. This significant change was brought about by a combination of factors including declining property values and Legislative change to District's taxing authority. Additionally, state revenues have also been impacted by economic factors resulting in fewer appropriations by the State for District projects in FY2012.

The proposed FY2012 budget reflects an estimated 32 percent reduction in ad valorem revenues from prior year. This amounts to about \$128.3 million reflected in decreases in salaries, benefits, staff augmentation, facility rent and overhead, land management services, CERP oversight, security, monitoring and Information Technology functions. Even with these reductions in many areas of the District, adequate funds are in place for core mission critical functions such as operation and maintenance of the flood control system and refurbishment of water control structures. Some prior year fund balance is being used to complete or continue on-going projects. Other expenditure activities are expected to be streamlined or eliminated subject to modification of permit requirements, contract amendments or even rule changes as necessary. The District's budget includes \$50 million reserves for contingencies set aside for flood control and emergency response, and also \$10 million capital reserves for Operations & Maintenance flood control refurbishment projects.

Reductions in state funds are reflected primarily in Everglades restoration projects, surface water improvement and other water resources projects. The FY2012 appropriation from the Save Our Everglades Trust Fund to this District is \$26.4 million, a decrease of \$20.6 million from the \$47 million in FY2011. Of this amount, \$18.2 million is planned to be used on the Loxahatchee Watershed Project CERP project, \$2 million on the Lakeside Ranch Stormwater Treatment Area (STA) project, and \$6.2 million on the Dispersed Water Management Program. The proposed budget also includes \$7.7 million prior year state funds for Lake Okeechobee: \$3.7 million for Lakeside Ranch STA, \$3 million for Dispersed Water Management Projects, \$0.8 million for the Lemkin Creek project and \$0.2 million for Torpedo Grass control in Lake Okeechobee. Water Management Land Trust funds of \$6.9 million are budgeted for debt service payments.

In summary, the water management and ecosystem restoration challenges facing South Florida are being addressed through multiple funding sources in addition to the District's traditional ad valorem revenues.

The District has developed a plan to spend down all (or \$350 million) in accumulated reserve and fund balances. The five-year plan would use funds from eight different funding sources and provide monies for Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Projects, projects to improve water equality in Lake Okeechobee, improve water management for the southwest coast of Florida and for Martin and St. Lucie Counties, and complete projects to meet the minimum flows and levels for the Loxahatchee River and provide funding for additional dispersed water storage projects.

<b>Proposed Use</b>	<b>FY2012</b>	<b>FY2013</b>	<b>FY2014</b>	<b>FY2015</b>	<b>FY2016</b>	<b>Total</b>
Operating Support -Use of Fund Balance in FY2012 & FY2013 to mitigate revenue loss	\$25,407,704	\$10,342,296	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$35,750,000
Contingency	\$49,255,337	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$49,255,337
O & M Capital Reserve	\$10,000,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$10,000,000
Dispersed Storage (Existing Commitments)	\$6,178,642	\$2,812,670	\$2,837,890	\$2,904,727	\$2,973,569	\$17,707,498
Dispersed Storage (Private) New Commitments	\$7,493,750	\$4,693,750	\$5,693,750	\$4,393,750	\$4,393,750	\$26,668,750
Dispersed Storage (Public) New Commitments	\$785,000	\$300,000	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$1,685,000
C-111 Spreader Canal	\$727,868	\$214,234	\$19,232	\$0	\$0	\$961,334
Compartment B Build-out	\$4,659,407	\$478,421	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$5,137,828
Compartment C Build-out	\$5,688,140	\$562,900	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$6,251,040
Environmental Services Laboratory Relocation	\$782,021	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$782,021
Lakeside Ranch STA Phase I	\$5,656,257	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$5,656,257
External Risk Management	\$25,000,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$25,000,000
EOC Data Center Enhancements	\$261,762	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$261,762
Rotenberger Supplemental Pump Station	\$4,568,000	\$549,180	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$5,117,180
CFWI & LFA Investigation, Kissimmee	\$2,526,127	\$1,960,918	\$566,333	\$0	\$187,563	\$5,240,941
Southern CREW	\$600,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$600,000
Loxahatchee Watershed (L-8)	\$22,874,444	\$21,855,007	\$24,678,407	\$0	\$0	\$69,407,858
Water Quality Enhancement Projects	\$17,500,000	\$18,248,188	\$27,755,437	\$18,248,188	\$18,248,187	\$100,000,000
C-44 Reservoir/STA Project	\$6,055,981	\$2,120,000	\$7,825,000	\$4,020,000	\$9,899,637	\$29,920,618
Alternative Water Supply/Water Conservation	\$1,500,000	\$1,500,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,000,000
Caloosahatchee Basin Storage/Treatment	\$1,000,000	\$5,000,000	\$7,000,000	\$6,000,000	\$0	\$19,000,000
<b>Total Proposed Uses</b>	<b>\$198,520,440</b>	<b>\$70,637,564</b>	<b>\$76,576,049</b>	<b>\$35,766,665</b>	<b>\$35,902,706</b>	<b>\$417,403,424</b>

## **D. Budget Summary**

### 1. Overview

The South Florida Water Management District encompasses all or part of sixteen counties, covering a total area of 17,930 square miles (30 percent of the State's land area), and spans from Orlando to Key West. About 43 percent of the State's population, over 7 million people, live within the District's boundaries. There are two primary basins contained within the District's boundaries, the Okeechobee Basin and the Big Cypress Basin. The Okeechobee Basin is based on the sprawling Kissimmee-Okeechobee-Everglades ecosystem, which stretches from Central Florida's Chain of Lakes to Lake Okeechobee and south to the Florida Keys. The Big Cypress Basin includes all of Collier and part of Monroe counties, the Big Cypress National Preserve and the 10,000 Islands.

The Tentative Fiscal Year 2011-2012 Budget total is \$557,101,942; which is \$519,612,652 (-48.3%) lower than the current amended Fiscal Year 2010-2011 budget of \$1,076,714,594.

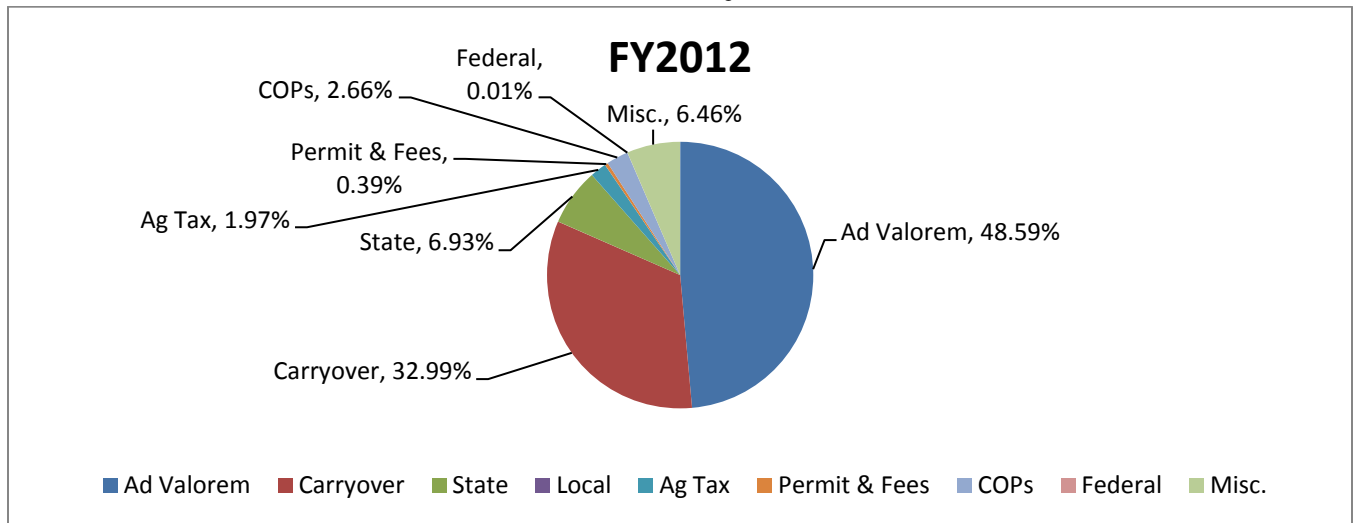
The District's largest individual revenue sources are ad valorem taxes, state funding and prior year COPS proceeds. The projection of ad valorem revenue included in the tentative Fiscal Year 2011-2012 budget is based on reduced millage rates which are about 32 percent below rolled-back rates. Overall, projected ad valorem revenues in the tentative Fiscal Year 2011-2012 budget are \$270,699,128 (48.6%) of total projected revenues, compared to \$399,025,958 (37.0%) in Fiscal Year 2010-2011.

Total anticipated state funds in the tentative Fiscal Year 2011-2012 budget is \$38,565,207 (6.9% of total budget); and the total federal funding projected is \$39,471 (0.01% of total budget). In the current amended Fiscal Year 2010-2011 budget, the total state funding is \$78,391,588 (7.3% of total budget) and the total federal funding is \$86,825 (0.01% of total budget). The revenue sources that make up the remaining portion of the Fiscal Year 2011-2012 and Fiscal Year 2010-2011 budgets are Certificate of Participation proceeds, Agricultural taxes, permit fees, fund balance (carryover) and miscellaneous revenues (44.49% for Fiscal Year 2011-2012 and 55.69% for Fiscal Year 2010-2011 total budget). The District's FY2011-2012 budget includes year one of a plan designed to spend down cash balances by 2016 primarily on restoration and water quality construction and dispersed water management projects.

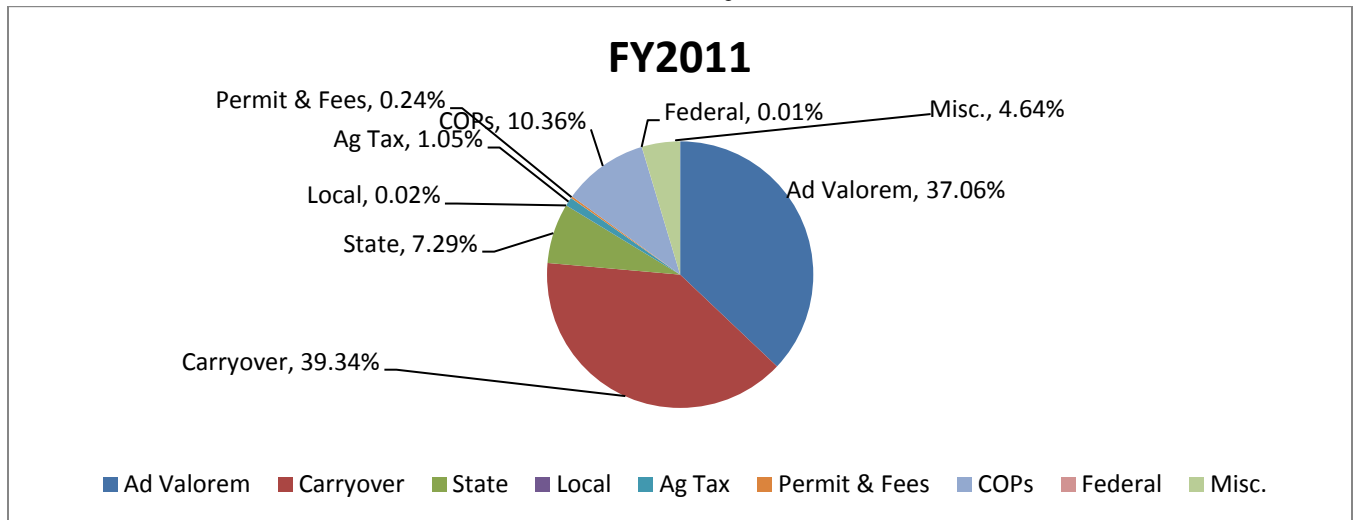


## 2. Three-Year Revenue Comparison

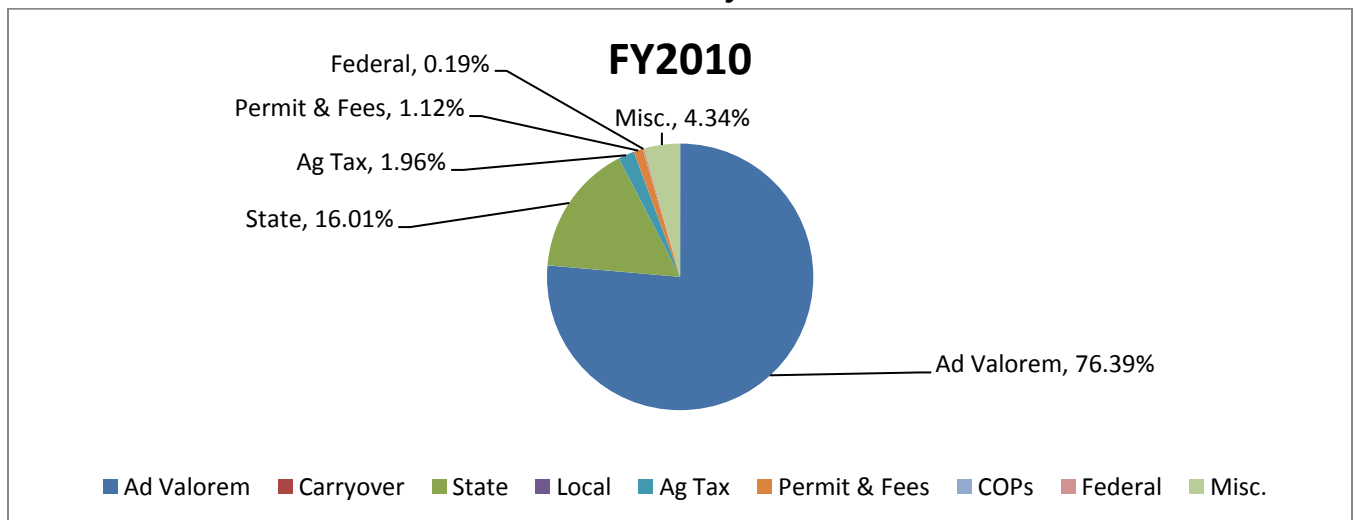
### FY2011-12 Revenue by Source



### FY2010-11 Revenue by Source



### FY2009-10 Revenue by Source



## THREE-YEAR REVENUE, EXPENDITURE AND PERSONNEL TABLE

### REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, AND PERSONNEL COMPARISON FOR THREE FISCAL YEARS

REVENUES	FY2009/2010 (Actual Audited)	FY2010/2011 (Current Amended)	FY2011/2012 (PROPOSED)	Difference in \$ (FY2010/11 -- FY2011/12)	% of Change (FY2010/11 -- FY2011/12)
<i>Non-dedicated Revenues</i>					
Carryover		87,750,076	92,416,322	4,666,246	5.3%
Ad Valorem Taxes	378,964,085	332,531,728	225,574,403	(106,957,325)	-32.2%
Permit & License Fees	2,652,097	2,583,000	2,170,000	(413,000)	-16.0%
Local Revenues	-	-	-	-	0.0%
State Revenues	113,353	363,000	319,000	(44,000)	-12.1%
Federal Revenues	162,808	-	-	-	0.0%
Miscellaneous Revenues	12,750,303	11,469,000	4,231,571	(7,237,429)	-63.1%
<i>Non-dedicated Revenues Subtotal</i>	394,642,646	434,696,804	324,711,296	(109,985,508)	-25.3%
<i>Dedicated Revenues</i>					
Carryover	-	335,799,371	91,376,475	(244,422,896)	-72.8%
Ad Valorem Taxes	75,738,129	66,494,230	45,110,817	(21,383,413)	-32.2%
Permit & License Fees	4,017,956	19,000	8,000	(11,000)	-57.9%
Local Revenues	-	200,000	-	(200,000)	-100.0%
Ag Privilege Tax	11,678,158	11,300,000	11,000,000	(300,000)	-2.7%
Ecosystem Management Trust Fund	-	-	-	-	0.0%
FDOT/Mitigation	-	-	-	-	0.0%
Water Protection & Sustainability Trust Fund	332,223	136,157	20,204	(115,953)	-85.2%
Water Management Lands Trust Fund	7,094,748	6,904,721	6,920,749	16,028	0.2%
SWIM Trust Fund	-	-	-	-	0.0%
Florida Forever	862,984	5,575,000	-	(5,575,000)	-100.0%
Save Our Everglades Trust Fund	77,076,606	61,601,924	26,455,500	(35,146,424)	-57.1%
Other State Revenue	9,803,486	3,810,786	4,849,754	1,038,968	27.3%
Alligator Alley Tolls	-	-	-	-	0.0%
Federal Revenues	942,097	86,825	39,471	(47,354)	-54.5%
Certificate of Participation (COPS)/Loan	-	111,548,777	14,825,867	(96,722,910)	-86.7%
Miscellaneous Revenues	13,080,588	38,540,999	31,783,809	(6,757,190)	-17.5%
<i>Dedicated Revenues Subtotal</i>	200,626,975	642,017,790	232,390,646	(409,627,144)	-63.8%
<b>TOTAL REVENUES</b>	595,269,621	1,076,714,594	557,101,942	(519,612,652)	-48.3%
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>					
Salaries and Benefits	177,202,061	196,915,563	153,131,853	(43,783,710)	-22.2%
Other Personal Services	61,357,259	66,915,572	70,600,511	3,684,939	5.5%
Operating Expenses	96,265,506	136,240,469	117,185,207	(19,055,262)	-14.0%
Operating Capital Outlay	41,233,215	18,896,199	40,743,184	21,846,985	115.6%
Fixed Capital Outlay	155,756,050	469,383,433	59,432,799	(409,950,634)	-87.3%
Interagency Expenditures	50,872,175	23,535,269	12,649,742	(10,885,527)	-46.3%
Debt	44,450,469	44,116,973	43,358,647	(758,326)	-1.7%
Reserves	-	120,711,116	60,000,000	(60,711,116)	-50.3%
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURES</b>	627,136,735	1,076,714,594	557,101,942	(519,612,652)	-48.3%
<b>PERSONNEL</b>					
Full-time Equivalents	1,842	1,933	1,663	(270)	-14.0%
Contract/Other	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL PERSONNEL</b>	1,842	1,933	1,663	(270)	-14.0%

### 3. *Major Revenue Budget Variances*

#### Non-dedicated Revenues

##### *Carryover + 5.3%*

The increase is a result of using more non-recurring general ad valorem tax balances than the current year. This proposed amount may change for the final adopted budget.

##### *Ad Valorem Taxes – 32.2%*

Reductions in ad valorem taxes reflect implementation of Senate Bill 2142 requirement to reduce ad valorem revenues to the level budgeted for FY2012.

##### *Permit & License Fees – 16.0%*

This change reflects a decrease in the number of environmental resource and water use permit applications anticipated by the District.

##### *Miscellaneous Revenues - 63.1%*

Reductions in miscellaneous revenues are due to an accounting change in the way Central Service Indirect costs allocation for CERP is budgeted. It's included in the budget as a negative expenditure instead of revenue in the general fund.

#### Dedicated Revenues

##### *Carryover - 72.8%*

This is mostly due to a decrease in fund balance usage for the Comprehensive Everglades Restoration and District Everglades programs.

##### *Ad Valorem Taxes – 32.2%*

Reductions in ad valorem taxes reflect implementation of Senate Bill 2142 requirement to reduce ad valorem revenues to the level budgeted for FY2012.

##### *Local Revenues – 100.0%*

This decrease is the result of a reduction in a non-recurring grant agreement with the Troop Indiantown Water Control District for canal maintenance.

##### *Water Protection and Sustainability Trust Fund – 85.2%*

This change reflects no new funding being provided by the State for Alternative Water Supply and Surface Water Improvement Management projects. The 2012 budget consists of prior year balances.

*Florida Forever – 100.0%*

The District did not receive new funding from the State for Florida Forever for 2012.

*Save Our Everglades Trust Fund – 57.1%*

This change reflects a lower state appropriation in FY2012 than the prior year.

*Federal Revenue – 54.5%*

This variance reflects a decrease in non-recurring grant from FEMA for the flood mapping projects.

*Certificates of Participation (COPS) – 86.7%*

This is due to a decreased level of funding from prior year debt proceeds for the construction of Compartments B & C build-outs. These projects are nearing completion and budgeted construction expenditures were greater in the prior year.

4. Revenue by Funding Source and EOG Program

Revenue by Funding Source and Program for FY2009 – 2010 (Actual)

	Water Resource Planning and Monitoring	Acquisition, Restoration and Public Works	Operation and Maintenance of Lands and Works	Regulation	Outreach	Management and Administration	TOTAL
<b>REVENUES</b>							
<i>Non-dedicated Revenues</i>							
Carryover							
Ad Valorem Taxes	378,964,085						
Permit & License Fees	2,652,097						
Local Revenues							
State Revenues	113,353						
Federal Revenues	162,808						
Miscellaneous Revenues	12,750,303						
<i>Non-dedicated Revenues Subtotal</i>	48,155,414	171,653,021	104,459,933	15,128,607	4,271,384	50,974,286	\$394,642,646
<i>Dedicated Revenues</i>							
Carryover							\$0
Ad Valorem Taxes	12,683,119	36,344,291	22,592,784	3,654,369		463,566	\$75,738,129
Permit & License Fees			4,017,956				\$4,017,956
Local Revenues							\$0
Ag Privilege Tax	1,787,193	6,090,613	3,108,262	692,090			\$11,678,158
Ecosystem Management Trust Fund							\$0
FDOT/Mitigation							\$0
Water Protection & Sustainability Trust Fund	332,223						\$332,223
Water Management Lands Trust Fund			7,094,748				\$7,094,748
SWIM Trust Fund							\$0
Florida Forever		862,984					\$862,984
Save Our Everglades Trust Fund	1,198,334	75,878,272					\$77,076,606
Other State Revenue	378,716	2,039,615	7,385,155				\$9,803,486
Alligator Alley Tolls							\$0

Federal Revenues	942,097						\$942,097
Certificate of Participation (COPS) <sup>2</sup>							\$0
Miscellaneous Revenues	110,812	10,818,803	2,150,973				\$13,080,588
<i>Dedicated Revenues Subtotal</i>	17,432,494	132,034,578	46,349,878	4,346,459	-	463,566	\$200,626,975
<b>TOTAL REVENUES</b>	<b>65,587,908</b>	<b>303,687,599</b>	<b>150,809,811</b>	<b>19,475,066</b>	<b>4,271,384</b>	<b>51,437,852</b>	<b>\$595,269,621</b>
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>							
Salaries and Benefits	33,913,127	18,091,838	57,986,509	20,746,654	6,246,086	40,217,847	\$177,202,061
Other Personal Services	11,891,687	15,445,315	15,634,042	2,542,275	139,694	15,704,246	\$61,357,259
Operating Expenses	4,592,020	18,570,965	54,318,398	272,346	396,986	18,114,791	\$96,265,506
Operating Capital Outlay	1,840,278	26,677,095	7,742,980	451,032	-	4,521,830	\$41,233,215
Fixed Capital Outlay	204,095	135,122,529	19,324,454	-	-	1,104,972	\$155,756,050
Interagency Expenditures	24,083,796	23,576,923	3,147,506	28,950	5,000	30,000	\$50,872,175
Debt	-	35,293,546	7,846,066	-	-	1,310,857	\$44,450,469
Reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$0
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURES<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>76,525,003</b>	<b>272,778,211</b>	<b>165,999,955</b>	<b>24,041,257</b>	<b>6,787,766</b>	<b>81,004,543</b>	<b>\$627,136,735</b>
<b>PERSONNEL</b>							
Full-time Equivalents	357	172	667	231	47	368	1,842
Contract/Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL PERSONNEL</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>667</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>368</b>	<b>1,842</b>

(1) Excludes Internal Service Fund Charges (fund 601)

(2) Expenditures associated with prior year debt proceeds was \$97,709,161

## Revenue by Funding Source and Program for FY2010 – 2011 (Amended)

	Water Resource Planning and Monitoring	Acquisition, Restoration and Public Works	Operation and Maintenance of Lands and Works	Regulation	Outreach	Management and Administration	TOTAL
<b>REVENUES</b>							
<i>Non-dedicated Revenues</i>							
Carryover	87,750,076						
Ad Valorem Taxes	332,531,728						
Permit & License Fees	2,583,000						
Local Revenues							
State Revenues	363,000						
Federal Revenues							
Miscellaneous Revenues	11,469,000						
<i>Non-dedicated Revenues Subtotal</i>	64,201,057	158,672,137	86,199,800	25,814,844	6,339,040	93,469,926	\$434,696,804
<i>Dedicated Revenues</i>							
Carryover	3,656,517	311,890,976	19,809,634	14,509	110,445	317,290	\$335,799,371
Ad Valorem Taxes	10,876,398	38,116,431	14,379,643	2,377,685	57,473	686,600	\$66,494,230
Permit & License Fees			19,000				\$19,000
Local Revenues			200,000				\$200,000
Ag Privilege Tax	1,662,266	7,199,635	1,938,660	499,439			\$11,300,000
Ecosystem Management Trust Fund							\$0
FDOT/Mitigation							\$0
Water Protection & Sustainability Trust Fund	73,225	2,694	60,238				\$136,157
Water Management Lands Trust Fund			6,904,721				\$6,904,721
SWIM Trust Fund							\$0
Florida Forever		5,575,000					\$5,575,000
Save Our Everglades Trust Fund		61,601,924					\$61,601,924
Other State Revenue		719,699	3,091,087				\$3,810,786
Alligator Alley Tolls	-	-					\$0
Federal Revenues	86,825						\$86,825
Certificate of Participation (COPS) <sup>2</sup>			111,548,777				\$111,548,777

Miscellaneous Revenues	362,000	2,933,187	851,560		15,000	34,379,252	\$38,540,999
<i>Dedicated Revenues Subtotal</i>	16,717,231	428,039,546	158,803,320	2,891,633	182,918	35,383,142	\$642,017,790
<b>TOTAL REVENUES</b>	<b>80,918,288</b>	<b>586,711,683</b>	<b>245,003,120</b>	<b>28,706,477</b>	<b>6,521,958</b>	<b>128,853,068</b>	<b>\$1,076,714,594</b>
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>							
Salaries and Benefits	36,307,188	20,374,456	65,665,708	23,838,809	5,748,256	44,981,146	\$196,915,563
Other Personal Services	10,335,068	23,264,836	14,303,989	4,302,286	108,000	14,601,393	\$66,915,572
Operating Expenses	5,683,450	5,679,153	67,118,050	250,513	400,702	57,108,601	\$136,240,469
Operating Capital Outlay	616,682	7,004,784	9,662,464	307,619	-	1,304,650	\$18,896,199
Fixed Capital Outlay	18,178,363	411,146,495	40,058,575	-	-	-	\$469,383,433
Interagency Expenditures	9,797,537	12,797,782	667,700	7,250	265,000	-	\$23,535,269
Debt	-	35,244,177	7,607,883	-	-	1,264,913	\$44,116,973
Reserves	-	71,200,000	39,918,751	-	-	9,592,365	\$120,711,116
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURES<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>80,918,288</b>	<b>586,711,683</b>	<b>245,003,120</b>	<b>28,706,477</b>	<b>6,521,958</b>	<b>128,853,068</b>	<b>\$1,076,714,594</b>
<b>PERSONNEL</b>							
Full-time Equivalents	370	182	709	241	52	378	1,933
Contract/Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL PERSONNEL</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>709</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>1,933</b>

(1) Includes Internal Service Fund Charges: Property (fund 601) & Self Insured Health Benefits Amounts (fund 602)

(2) COPS Proceeds of \$111,548,777 from prior year.



## Revenue by Funding Source and Program for FY2011 – 2012 (Proposed)

		Water Resource Planning and Monitoring	Acquisition, Restoration and Public Works	Operation and Maintenance of Lands and Works	Regulation	Outreach	Management and Administration	TOTAL
<b>REVENUES</b>								
<i>Non-dedicated Revenues</i>								
Carryover	92,416,322							
Ad Valorem Taxes	225,574,403							
Permit & License Fees	2,170,000							
Local Revenues								
State Revenues	319,000							
Federal Revenues								
Miscellaneous Revenues	4,231,571							
<i>Non-dedicated Revenues Subtotal</i>		50,775,710	36,927,959	201,897,091	26,989,325	3,445,457	4,675,754	\$324,711,296
<i>Dedicated Revenues</i>								
Carryover		1,242,535	70,644,116	19,391,512	1,783	30,000	66,529	\$91,376,475
Ad Valorem Taxes		4,375,966	22,813,169	16,102,304	1,195,803		623,575	\$45,110,817
Permit & License Fees				8,000				\$8,000
Local Revenues								\$0
Ag Privilege Tax		993,757	6,671,209	2,974,666	360,368			\$11,000,000
Ecosystem Management Trust Fund								\$0
FDOT/Mitigation								\$0
Water Protection & Sustainability Trust Fund		20,204						\$20,204
Water Management Lands Trust Fund				6,920,749				\$6,920,749
SWIM Trust Fund								\$0
Florida Forever								\$0
Save Our Everglades Trust Fund			26,455,500					\$26,455,500
Other State Revenue			1,890,000	2,959,754				\$4,849,754
Alligator Alley Tolls								\$0
Federal Revenues		39,471						\$39,471
Certificate of Participation (COPS) <sup>2</sup>			14,825,867					\$14,825,867

Miscellaneous Revenues	39,622	1,924,475	1,064,995			28,754,717	\$31,783,809
<i>Dedicated Revenues Subtotal</i>	6,711,555	145,224,336	49,421,980	1,557,954	30,000	29,444,821	\$232,390,646
<b>TOTAL REVENUES</b>	<b>57,487,265</b>	<b>182,152,295</b>	<b>251,319,071</b>	<b>28,547,279</b>	<b>3,475,457</b>	<b>34,120,575</b>	<b>\$557,101,942</b>
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>							
Salaries and Benefits	33,058,171	16,899,016	56,554,911	21,277,473	3,347,637	21,994,645	\$153,131,853
Other Personal Services	4,459,355	43,047,329	14,811,865	1,336,349	49,575	6,896,038	\$70,600,511
Operating Expenses	10,677,808	4,564,648	85,330,276	5,933,457	78,245	10,600,773	\$117,185,207
Operating Capital Outlay	1,103,600	35,227,153	4,029,931	-	-	382,500	\$40,743,184
Fixed Capital Outlay	2,604,676	40,859,324	22,937,037	-	-	(6,968,238)	\$59,432,799
Interagency Expenditures	5,583,655	6,331,787	734,300	-	-	-	\$12,649,742
Debt	-	35,223,038	6,920,751	-	-	1,214,858	\$43,358,647
Reserves	-	-	60,000,000	-	-	0	\$60,000,000
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURES<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>57,487,265</b>	<b>182,152,295</b>	<b>251,319,071</b>	<b>28,547,279</b>	<b>3,475,457</b>	<b>34,120,575</b>	<b>\$557,101,942</b>
<b>PERSONNEL</b>							
Full-time Equivalents	335	163	639	214	38	274	1,663
Contract/Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL PERSONNEL</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>639</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>1,663</b>

(1) Includes Internal Service Fund Charges: Property (fund 601) & Self Insured Health Benefits Amounts (fund 602)

(2) COPS Proceeds of \$14,825,867 from prior year.

5. *Proposed Millage Rates*

The Governing Board policy direction was to levy millage rates in compliance with Senate Bill 2142 which caps the FY2012 ad valorem tax levy at \$284,901,967. At the July Governing Board meeting, the tentative millage rates were set at a level below the rolled-back and current year millage rates. This is a reduction from the rolled-back rate ranging from 31.37% to 32.07% (see table below). The rolled-back rate is the tax rate that will generate the same tax revenue as levied in the prior fiscal year, exclusive of new construction.

	<b>FY2011 Adopted</b>	<b>FY2012 Rolled- Back</b>	<b>FY2012 Proposed Rates</b>	<b>% Change from Rolled- Back</b>
District	0.2549	0.2604	0.1785	-31.45%
Okeechobee Basin	0.2797	0.2847	0.1954	-31.37%
Everglades	0.0894	0.0910	0.0624	-31.43%
Big Cypress Basin	0.2265	0.2404	0.1633	-32.07%
<b>Combined:</b>				
District/Okee/Everglades	0.6240	0.6361	0.4363	-31.41%
District/Big Cypress	0.4814	0.5008	0.3418	-31.75%

Tax levies are set for each of the two basins within the District, the Okeechobee Basin, and the Big Cypress Basin. This rate is then combined with an overall “District-at-large” millage rate of 0.1785 mills, which determines the total millage to be assessed upon property owners within each basin. The current Okeechobee Basin tax rate is 0.4363 and the Big Cypress Basin (BCB) tax rate is 0.3418 mills. This represents about 44 cents and 34 cents respectively per \$1,000 of taxable value.

**THREE-YEAR AD VALOREM TAX COMPARISON**

<b>AD VALOREM TAX COMPARISON DISTRICT-AT-LARGE</b>	<b>FISCAL YEAR 2009-2010</b>	<b>FISCAL YEAR 2010-2011</b>	<b>FISCAL YEAR 2011-2012</b>
Millage Rate	0.2549	0.2549	0.1785
Rolled-Back Rate	0.2941	0.2892	0.2604
Percent Change from Rolled-Back Rate	-13.33%	-11.86%	-31.45%
Current Year Gross Taxable Value for Operating Purposes	\$783,789,691,862	\$687,151,905,825	\$665,614,794,826
Current Year Net New Taxable Value	\$17,365,770,311	\$9,022,843,395	\$5,194,119,435
Current Year Adjusted Taxable Value	\$766,423,921,551	\$678,129,062,430	\$660,420,675,391

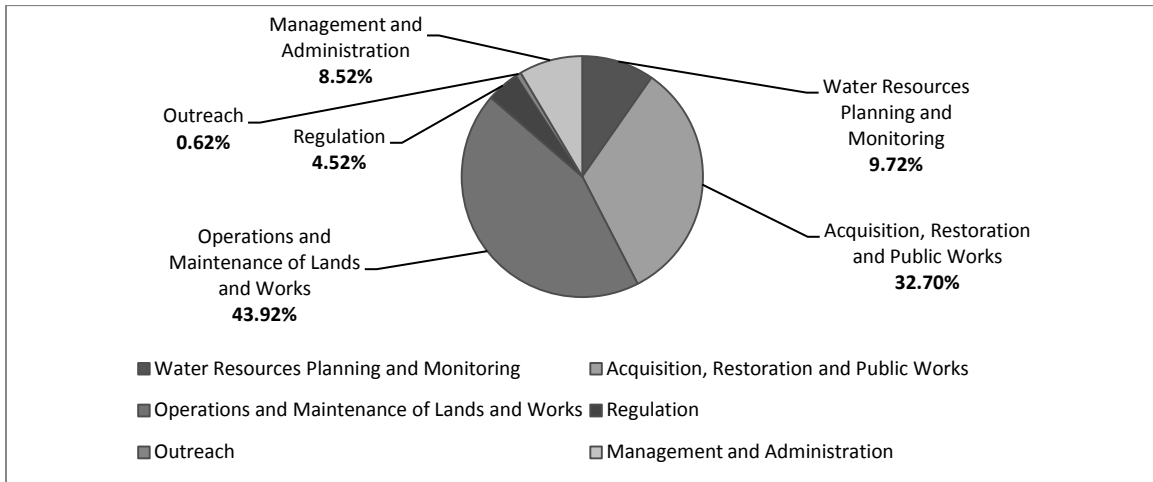
<b>AD VALOREM TAX COMPARISON OKEECHOBEE BASIN</b>	<b>FISCAL YEAR 2009-2010</b>	<b>FISCAL YEAR 2010-2011</b>	<b>FISCAL YEAR 2011-2012</b>
Millage Rate	0.2797	0.2797	0.1954
Rolled-Back Rate	0.3233	0.3170	0.2847
Percent Change from Rolled-Back Rate	-13.49%	-11.77%	-31.37%
Current Year Gross Taxable Value for Operating Purposes	\$713,254,864,039	\$625,235,525,516	\$607,136,635,360
Current Year Net New Taxable Value	\$16,180,604,533	\$8,025,984,250	\$4,681,864,142
Current Year Adjusted Taxable Value	\$697,074,259,506	\$617,209,541,266	\$602,454,771,218

<b>AD VALOREM TAX COMPARISON BIG CYPRESS BASIN</b>	<b>FISCAL YEAR 2009-2010</b>	<b>FISCAL YEAR 2010-2011</b>	<b>FISCAL YEAR 2011-2012</b>
Millage Rate	0.2265	0.2265	0.1633
Rolled-Back Rate	0.2571	0.2604	0.2404
Percent Change from Rolled-Back Rate	-11.90%	-13.02%	-32.07%
Current Year Gross Taxable Value for Operating Purposes	\$70,534,827,823	\$61,916,380,309	\$58,478,159,466
Current Year Net New Taxable Value	\$1,185,165,778	\$996,859,145	\$512,255,293
Current Year Adjusted Taxable Value	\$69,349,662,045	\$60,919,521,164	\$57,965,904,173

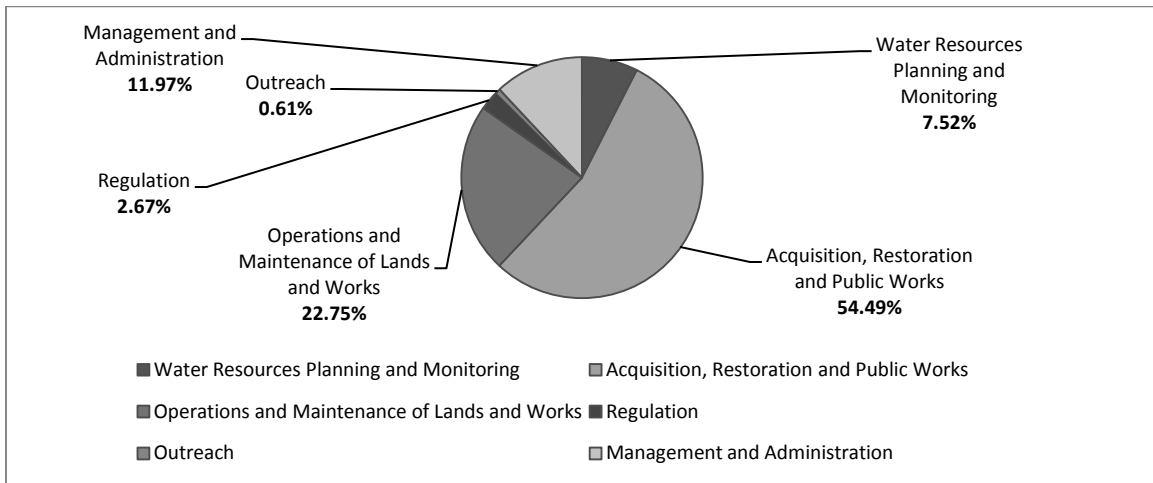
<b>AD VALOREM TAX COMPARISON EVERGLADES CONSTRUCTION PROJECT</b>	<b>FISCAL YEAR 2009-2010</b>	<b>FISCAL YEAR 2010-2011</b>	<b>FISCAL YEAR 2011-2012</b>
Millage Rate	0.0894	0.0894	0.0624
Rolled-Back Rate	0.1033	0.1013	0.0910
Percent Change from Rolled-Back Rate	-13.46%	-11.75%	-31.43%
Current Year Gross Taxable Value for Operating Purposes	\$713,254,864,039	\$625,235,525,516	\$607,136,635,360
Current Year Net New Taxable Value	\$16,180,604,533	\$8,025,984,250	\$4,681,864,142
Current Year Adjusted Taxable Value	\$697,074,259,506	\$617,209,541,266	\$602,454,771,218

6. Three-Year Expenditure Summary by EOG Program

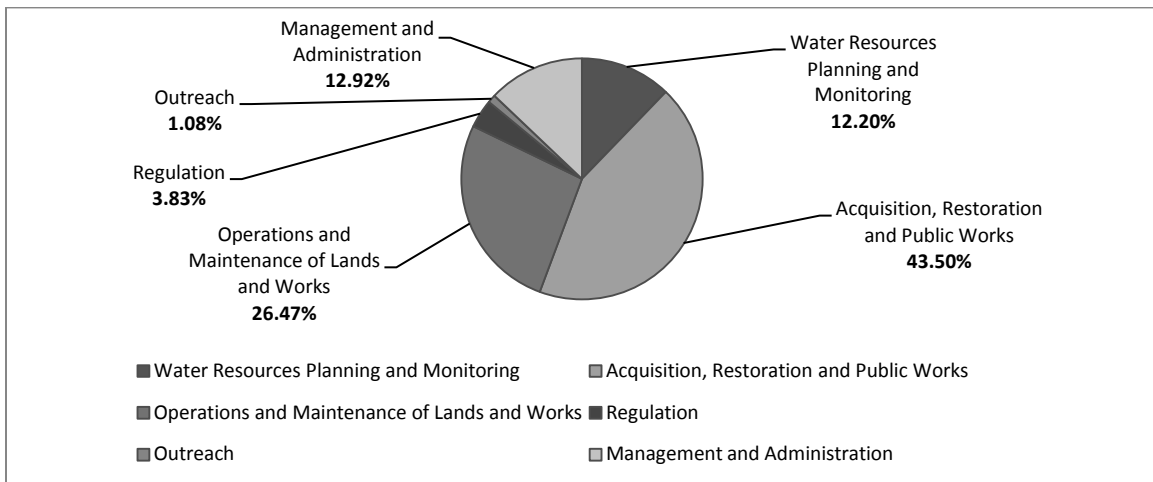
**FY20011-12 Program Expenditures**



**FY2010-11 Program Expenditures**



**FY2009-10 Program Expenditures**



**Three-Year Expenditure Summary by Program**  
**PROGRAM AND ACTIVITY ALLOCATION COMPARISON FOR THREE FISCAL YEARS**

PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES	Fiscal Year 2009-2010 (Audited)	Fiscal Year 2010-2011 (Current Amended)	Fiscal Year 2011-2012 (PROPOSED)	Change in \$ from FY2010/11 to 11/12	% of change from FY10/11 to 11/12
<b>1.0 Water Resources Planning and Monitoring</b>	<b>76,525,003</b>	<b>80,918,288</b>	<b>54,142,676</b>	<b>(26,775,612)</b>	<b>-33.1%</b>
1.1 - District Water Management Planning	32,583,764	20,480,009	16,145,641	(4,334,368)	-21.2%
1.1.1 Water Supply Planning	5,625,426	7,448,226	7,342,621	(105,605)	-1.4%
1.1.2 Minimum Flows and Levels	670,965	746,825	543,632	(203,193)	-27.2%
1.1.3 Other Water Resources Planning	26,287,373	12,284,958	8,259,388	(4,025,570)	-32.8%
1.2 - Research, Data Collection, Analysis and Monitoring	43,276,107	59,826,045	37,366,881	(22,459,164)	-37.5%
1.3 - Technical Assistance	665,132	612,234	630,154	17,920	2.9%
1.4 - Other Water Resources Planning and Monitoring Activities	-	-	-	-	-
<b>2.0 Acquisition, Restoration and Public Works</b>	<b>272,778,211</b>	<b>586,711,683</b>	<b>182,152,295</b>	<b>(404,559,388)</b>	<b>-69.0%</b>
2.1 - Land Acquisition	-	-	-	-	-
2.2 - Water Source Development	5,461,129	6,729,467	3,461,422	(3,268,045)	-48.6%
2.2.1 Water Resource Development Projects	903,417	510,287	342,791	(167,496)	-32.8%
2.2.2 Water Supply Development Assistance	4,557,712	6,219,180	3,118,631	(3,100,549)	-49.9%
2.2.3 Other Water Source Development Activities	-	-	-	-	-
2.3 - Surface Water Projects	265,864,760	577,837,660	177,697,827	(400,139,833)	-69.2%
2.4 - Other Cooperative Projects	1,432,187	1,562,836	980,682	(582,154)	-37.2%
2.5 - Facilities Construction and Major Renovations	20,135	581,720	12,364	(569,356)	-97.9%
2.6 - Other Acquisition and Restoration Activities	-	-	-	-	-
<b>3.0 Operation and Maintenance of Lands and Works</b>	<b>165,999,954</b>	<b>245,003,120</b>	<b>244,666,595</b>	<b>(336,525)</b>	<b>-0.1%</b>
3.1 - Land Management	16,247,147	20,610,343	21,804,775	1,194,432	5.8%
3.2 - Works	117,643,535	188,477,960	196,228,721	7,750,761	4.1%
3.3 - Facilities	7,202,097	6,829,849	4,761,593	(2,068,256)	-30.3%
3.4 - Invasive Plant Control	19,396,009	23,479,102	17,486,362	(5,992,740)	-25.5%
3.5 - Other Operation and Maintenance Activities	5,511,166	5,605,866	4,385,144	(1,220,722)	-21.8%
<b>4.0 Regulation</b>	<b>24,041,257</b>	<b>28,706,477</b>	<b>25,202,691</b>	<b>(3,503,786)</b>	<b>-12.2%</b>
4.1 - Consumptive Use Permitting	5,938,614	6,362,604	5,022,160	(1,340,444)	-21.1%
4.2 - Water Well Construction Permitting and Contractor Licensing	-	-	-	-	-
4.3 - Environmental Resource and Surface Water Permitting	12,413,054	12,487,295	9,370,812	(3,116,483)	-25.0%
4.4 - Other Regulatory and Enforcement Activities	5,689,589	9,856,578	10,809,719	953,141	9.7%

**Three-Year Expenditure Summary by Program (Cont'd.)**  
**PROGRAM AND ACTIVITY ALLOCATION COMPARISON FOR THREE FISCAL YEARS**

<b>5.0 Outreach</b>	<b>6,787,767</b>	<b>6,521,958</b>	<b>3,475,457</b>	<b>(3,046,501)</b>	<b>-46.7%</b>
5.1 - Water Resource Education	-	-	-	-	-
5.2 - Public Information	6,325,447	6,248,268	3,280,840	(2,967,428)	-47.5%
5.3 - Public Relations	-	-	-	-	-
5.4 - Lobbying / Legislative Affairs / Cabinet Affairs	462,320	273,690	194,617	(79,073)	-28.9%
5.5 - Other Outreach Activities	-	-	-	-	-
<i>SUBTOTAL - Major Programs (excluding Management and Administration)</i>	<i>546,132,192</i>	<i>947,861,526</i>	<i>509,639,714</i>	<i>(438,221,812)</i>	<i>-46.2%</i>
<b>6.0 District Management and Administration</b>	<b>81,004,543</b>	<b>128,853,068</b>	<b>47,462,228</b>	<b>(81,390,840)</b>	<b>-63.2%</b>
6.1 - Administrative and Operations Support	49,141,373	71,808,397	22,340,253	(49,468,144)	-68.9%
6.1.1 - Executive Direction	1,358,453	1,433,435	1,118,057	(315,378)	-22.0%
6.1.2 - General Counsel / Legal	7,564,675	7,289,713	5,784,229	(1,505,484)	-20.7%
6.1.3 - Inspector General	1,050,596	1,134,404	1,131,008	(3,396)	-0.3%
6.1.4 - Administrative Support	28,907,413	51,562,288	8,880,458	(42,681,830)	-82.8%
6.1.5 - Fleet Services	1,841,613	1,977,683	172,796	(1,804,887)	-91.3%
6.1.6 - Procurement / Contract Administration	4,206,484	4,014,475	2,620,242	(1,394,233)	-34.7%
6.1.7 - Human Resources	2,706,246	3,132,737	2,375,864	(756,873)	-24.2%
6.1.8 - Communications	1,505,893	1,263,662	257,599	(1,006,063)	-79.6%
6.1.9 - Other	-	-	-	-	-
6.2 - Computers / Computer Support	29,093,831	39,140,246	21,231,538	(17,908,708)	-45.8%
6.2.1 - Executive Direction	2,325,593	1,426,941	1,057,077	(369,864)	-25.9%
6.2.2 - Administrative Services	3,256,573	9,402,766	4,017,155	(5,385,611)	-57.3%
6.2.3 - Application Development	15,725,132	7,870,344	4,749,135	(3,121,209)	-39.7%
6.2.4 - Computer Operations	4,919,959	14,089,086	8,561,619	(5,527,467)	-39.2%
6.2.5 - Network Support	2,866,574	2,552,698	831,334	(1,721,364)	-67.4%
6.2.6 - Desk Top Support	-	3,798,411	2,015,218	(1,783,193)	-46.9%
6.2.7 - Asset Acquisition	-	-	-	-	-
6.2.8 - Other	-	-	-	-	-
6.3 - Reserves	-	9,592,365	-	(9,592,365)	-100.0%
6.4 - Other (Tax Collector / Property Appraiser Fees)	2,769,339	8,312,060	3,890,437	(4,421,623)	-53.2%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>627,136,735</b>	<b>1,076,714,594</b>	<b>557,101,942</b>	<b>(519,612,652)</b>	<b>-48.3%</b>

## 7. Major Expenditure Budget Variances

In compliance with direction set by the Governor and Legislature to streamline the District budget and refocus the agency on its core mission, the following items have been eliminated or reduced:

- Employee Benefits including:
  - 3% employee contribution / reduced FRS rate
  - Eliminate matching employee deferred comp
  - Eliminate annual leave buyback
  - Eliminate sick leave buyback
  - Eliminate separate reserves for DROP payouts
  - Return leave accruals & payouts to previous schedules, consistent with state
  - Convert annual leave accruals beyond 480 hours maximum to sick leave at end of year (versus payout FY2011 / FY2012)
  - Reductions to education tuition reimbursement (FY2011/FY2012)
- Reduction of 270 FTE
- Reductions to contractors and contract costs
- Reduction in O & M capital
- Eliminate district airplane and related expenses
- Reduced Tax Collector & Property Appraiser fees
- Reduced Self Insurance
- Equipment, computer hardware / software and vehicles
- Reduced Debt Service
- Consolidating Service Center facilities from 8 to 4 (Orlando, Fort. Myers, Okeechobee, Naples/BCB)
- Reduced other off-site leased space, janitorial, landscape, general maintenance, etc.
- Reduce business operating expenses:
  - Equipment
  - Vehicles
  - Cellular Devices
- Travel, supplies, printing, license



## 1.0 Water Resources Planning and Monitoring

The FY2012 proposed budget for this state program is \$54.1 million, which is \$26.8 million or 33 percent less than the FY2011 current amended budget of \$80.9 million. Significant reductions (\$22.5 million or 37.5%) were made within the Research, Data Collection, Analysis and Monitoring activity. The variance is in part due to \$7.7 million in construction costs which were included in last year's budget to complete construction of an Environmental Services Laboratory. The Other Water Resources Planning activity was also reduced by \$4 million due to the decrease of prior year state fund balances for local initiatives.

- Loxahatchee Impoundment Landscape Assessment (LILA) Project: Elimination of the outreach component and reduction in equipment repair and supplies
- District Everglades Program and RECOVER Adaptive Assessment and Monitoring: deferral of aerial photography and vegetation mapping.
- Elimination of contract float helicopter services
- Elimination of contract airboat maintenance and repair
- Elimination of contract GIS and Database support

## 2.0 Acquisition, Restoration and Public Works

The FY2012 proposed budget is \$182.1 million, a decrease of \$404.6 million or 69 percent less than the FY2011 current amended budget of \$586.7 million. The significant decrease is primarily within the Surface Water Projects activity (\$400.1 million). The decrease is mainly due to the reduction in fixed capital outlay for land acquisition and construction projects. The two largest projects (Compartments B & C) are nearing completion and require \$113.5 million less in construction funding next year. In addition the FY2011 budget included \$194.5 million in expenses associated with land acquisition in the Everglades Agricultural Area that is not part of the FY2012 budget. There is no new capital projects planned for this budget year and the only land acquisition is \$250,000 for the Picayune Strand Restoration project.

## 3.0 Operation and Maintenance of Lands and Works

The FY2012 proposed budget is \$244.7 million which is \$0.3 million or 0.2 percent less than the FY2011 current amended budget of \$245 million. The decreases are in operating expenses for facilities and invasive plant control activities. Works increases resulted from budgeting contingency reserves for emergencies and capital structures in the Operation and Maintenance Program where these amounts are most likely to be used. The District's self insurance funds for health, auto and general liability were distributed to the operational activities of District

functions based on the percentage of employees directly working for those functions. District wide information technology items (examples – personal computer lease, enterprise software agreements, copier / printer lease) were distributed to the operational activities of District functions based on the percentage of employees directly working for those functions. Information technology items and staff were directly charged to operational activities of District core functions where there is a clear linkage between the operational activity and the information technology system, application or staff that is used to support the operation activities. Land management budget increased by \$5 million for planned wetland mitigation projects, which when netted against other operating reductions resulted in \$1.2 million decrease. The invasive plant control activity also decreased by \$6 million. Reductions will be prioritized to limit infestation of exotics where adjacent managed properties would be affected or where long term impacts to the property would create a significant future cost. While management of District lands is mandated, there is discretion provided as to the level of service; as a result invasive plant control will continue but at a reduced intensity.

#### 4.0 Regulation

The FY2012 proposed budget is \$25.2 million which is a \$3.5 million or 12.2 percent decrease from the FY2011 current amended budget of \$28.7 million. The Other Regulatory and Enforcement activities reflect a \$1 million or 9.7% increase above the FY2011 amended budget of \$9.8 million. The District's self insurance funds for health, auto and general liability were distributed to the operational activities of District functions based on the percentage of employees directly working for those functions. District wide information technology items (examples – personal computer lease, enterprise software agreements, copier / printer lease) were distributed to the operational activities of District functions based on the percentage of employees directly working for those functions. Information technology items and staff were directly charged to operational activities of District core functions where there is a clear linkage between the operational activity and the information technology system, application or staff that is used to support the operation activities. These costs when netted against reductions in staff augmentation for consumptive use and environmental resource and surface water permitting activities, other operating and contractual costs for regulatory activities such as source control for river watersheds, resulted in an overall decrease for the Regulation program.

## 5.0 Outreach

The FY2012 proposed budget is \$3.5 million which is a \$3 million or 46.7 percent decrease from the FY2011 current amended budget of \$6.5 million. The decrease is in the Public Information activity primarily due to reductions in sponsorships, contracts for outreach activities and staff in public information and outreach.

## 6.0 District Management and Administration

The FY2012 proposed budget is \$47.5 million which is \$81.4 million or 63.2 percent decrease from the FY2011 current amended budget of \$128.8 million. About half of this decrease (\$45 million) is attributed to reductions in management and administrative salaries & benefits; contractual costs for information technology, general services and fleet operations; operating expenses such as cellular devices, equipment rentals, parts and supplies and printing. The District's self insurance funds for health, auto and general liability were distributed to the operational activities of District functions based on the percentage of employees directly working for those functions. District wide information technology items (examples – personal computer lease, enterprise software agreements, copier / printer lease) are budgeted in the operational activities of District functions based on the percentage of employees directly working for those functions. Information technology items and staff were directly charged to operational activities of District core functions where there is a clear linkage between the operational activity and the information technology system, application or staff that is used to support the operation activities.

## IV. PROGRAM AND ACTIVITY ALLOCATIONS

### A. Program and Activity Definitions, Descriptions and Budget

This section presents the District's budget by programs and activities defined by the Governor's Office. Each activity includes expenditure and budget summary, general description, changes and trends, major budget items and budget variances. The budget variance compares the FY2010-2011 Amended Budget with the FY2011-2012 Tentative Budget.

#### ALL PROGRAMS

#### *Total Expenditures (Actual)*

	<u>05-06</u> \$968,132,718	<u>06-07</u> \$930,400,028	<u>07-08</u> \$965,167,811	<u>08-09</u> \$604,528,530	<u>09-10</u> \$627,136,735
CATEGORY	AMENDED BUDGET 2010-2011	PROPOSED BUDGET 2011-2012	DIFFERENCE IN \$	% OF CHANGE	
Salaries and Benefits	196,915,563	153,131,853	(43,783,710)	-22.23%	
Other Personal Services	66,915,572	70,600,510	3,684,938	5.51%	
Operating Expenses	136,240,469	117,185,207	(19,055,262)	-13.99%	
Operating Capital Outlay	18,896,199	40,743,184	21,846,985	115.62%	
Fixed Capital Outlay	469,383,433	59,432,799	(409,950,634)	-87.34%	
Interagency Expenditures	23,535,269	12,649,742	(10,885,527)	-46.25%	
Debt	44,116,973	43,358,647	(758,326)	-1.72%	
Reserves	120,711,116	60,000,000	(60,711,116)	-50.29%	
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>\$ 1,076,714,594</b>	<b>\$ 557,101,942</b>	<b>\$ (519,612,652)</b>	<b>-48.26%</b>	
<i>Personnel Category</i>					
Full-time Equivalents	1,933	1,663	(270)	-13.97%	
Contract/Other	0	0	0	0.00%	
<b>Total Personnel</b>	<b>1,933</b>	<b>1,663</b>	<b>(270)</b>	<b>-13.97%</b>	

*See the Program and Activity information that follows for details regarding the six program areas that comprises this budget.*

## 1.0 Water Resources Planning and Monitoring

### *Total Expenditures (Actual)*

	<u>05-06</u> \$88,903,459	<u>06-07</u> \$95,969,582	<u>07-08</u> \$136,328,960	<u>08-09</u> \$88,352,137	<u>09-10</u> \$76,525,003
CATEGORY	<b>AMENDED BUDGET 2010-2011</b>	<b>PROPOSED BUDGET 2011-2012</b>	<b>DIFFERENCE IN \$</b>	<b>% OF CHANGE</b>	
Salaries and Benefits	36,307,188	30,877,651	(5,429,538)	-14.95%	
Other Personal Services	10,335,068	4,459,355	(5,875,713)	-56.85%	
Operating Expenses	5,683,450	9,513,740	3,830,290	67.39%	
Operating Capital Outlay	616,682	1,103,600	486,918	78.96%	
Fixed Capital Outlay	18,178,363	2,604,676	(15,573,687)	-85.67%	
Interagency Expenditures	9,797,537	5,583,655	(4,213,882)	-43.01%	
Debt	-	-	-	-	
Reserves	-	-	-	-	
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>\$ 80,918,288</b>	<b>\$ 54,142,676</b>	<b>\$ (26,775,612)</b>	<b>-33.09%</b>	
<hr/>					
Personnel Category					
Full-time Equivalents	370	335	(35)	-9.53%	
Contract/Other	0	0	0	0.00%	
<b>Total Personnel</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>(35)</b>	<b>-9.53%</b>	

**District Description:** This program includes all water management planning, including water supply planning, development of minimum flows and levels, and other water resources planning; research, data collection, analysis, and monitoring; and technical assistance (including local and regional plan and program review).

## **1.1 District Water Management Planning**

### *Total Expenditures (Actual)*

	<u>05-06</u> \$40,169,605	<u>06-07</u> \$41,872,068	<u>07-08</u> \$82,790,254	<u>08-09</u> \$34,547,685	<u>09-10</u> \$32,583,764
CATEGORY	<b>AMENDED BUDGET 2010-2011</b>	<b>PROPOSED BUDGET 2011-2012</b>	<b>DIFFERENCE IN \$</b>	<b>% OF CHANGE</b>	
Salaries and Benefits	9,153,445	8,419,657	(733,788)	-8.02%	
Other Personal Services	3,248,569	2,360,053	(888,516)	-27.35%	
Operating Expenses	281,852	510,914	229,062	81.27%	
Operating Capital Outlay	106,000	1,000,000	894,000	843.40%	
Fixed Capital Outlay	1,273,850	1,822,655	548,805	43.08%	
Interagency Expenditures	6,416,293	2,032,362	(4,383,931)	-68.32%	
Debt	-	-	-	-	
Reserves	-	-	-	-	
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>\$ 80,918,288</b>	<b>\$ 57,487,265</b>	<b>\$ (23,431,023)</b>	<b>-28.96%</b>	

*See subcategories below.*

**1.1.1 Water Supply Planning**  
*Total Expenditures (Actual)*

<u>05/06</u> \$7,949,963	<u>06/07</u> \$8,657,534	<u>07/08</u> \$7,924,258	<u>08/09</u> \$6,019,473	<u>09/10</u> \$5,625,426
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CATEGORY	AMENDED BUDGET 2010-2011	PROPOSED BUDGET 2011-2012	DIFFERENCE IN \$	% OF CHANGE
Salaries and Benefits	4,191,451	4,195,393	3,942	0.09%
Other Personal Services	2,228,292	1,188,272	(1,040,020)	-46.67%
Operating Expenses	83,419	86,301	2,882	3.45%
Operating Capital Outlay	64,000	-	(64,000)	-100.00%
Fixed Capital Outlay	-	1,822,655	1,822,655	100.00%
Interagency Expenditures	881,064	50,000	(831,064)	-94.33%
Debt	-	-	-	-
Reserves	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>\$ 7,448,226</b>	<b>\$ 7,342,621</b>	<b>\$ (105,605)</b>	<b>-1.42%</b>

**District Description:** Four planning areas, which together encompass the entire District, address the unique resources and needs of each region. Regional water supply plans have been prepared and approved by the Governing Board for these areas. The water supply plans forecast water demands over a 20-year planning horizon, and identify recommended sources and projects to satisfy those demands. Implementation of recommendations is essential to ensuring that sufficient quantities of water will be available.

The plans identify a series of water source options for each of the areas of concern in the regions. The options are as prescribed by Section 373.0361(2), F.S. , Water Supply Options, and include traditional and alternative water supply, as well as conservation and reuse projects to meet the future urban, agricultural and natural systems needs of each region. The District is implementing its updated regional water supply plans, which were approved by the Governing Board between July 2006 and February 2007. The plans are updated every five years to maintain a 20-year planning horizon. Updates to these regional plans are underway. The Upper East Coast Plan Update was approved by the Governing Board in FY2011 and the remaining plans will be completed in FY2012 and FY2013.

Water supply plans are required to identify specific water resource and water supply development projects to meet future demands. Alternative water supply projects, including those identified in the plans, are eligible for funding assistance from the State and District. Local governments are required to adopt water supply facilities work plans and incorporate them into their comprehensive plans within 18 months of the respective regional water supply plan update being approved. The water supply facilities work plans are then reviewed for their consistency with the water supply plans. All proposed

comprehensive plan amendments are reviewed to ensure that there is sufficient water for the proposed amendment as well as all the local government's other demands.

**Changes and Trends:** Updates to the water supply plans were initiated in FY2010 and will be completed in FY2012 and FY2013. The Upper East Coast Plan Update was approved by the Governing Board in FY2011. Lower Floridan Aquifer exploratory wells will be constructed in the Kissimmee Basin to fill data gaps and increase the knowledge of this portion of the aquifer. The Central Florida Water Initiative (CFWI) is underway with an increased level of participation by utilities. The team has selected a USGS model for the project. Peer review of the East Coast Floridan Model was recently completed.

The District continued monitoring of groundwater levels using the USGS groundwater monitoring network to support water shortage management activities. Staff developed a five-year plan to evaluate the Lower Floridan Aquifer as an alternative water supply source in the CFWI area and installed two wells in FY2011 toward that end. Annual water quality sampling and analysis of Floridan Aquifer System wells to evaluate potential data trends were done. Preliminary simulations were conducted using the District's East Central Florida Transient Model to allow for estimation of the safe yield of the Floridan Aquifer System in the Central Florida area.

**Major Budget Items:** CFWI facilitation (\$25,000), hydrogeologic support (\$84,800); Lower Floridan Aquifer exploratory wells (\$2,001,127) and peer review (\$50,000).

**Budget Variances:** A decrease of \$105,605 from FY2011 to FY2012 occurred primarily due to the reduction of the USGS groundwater contracts.

**1.1.2 Minimum Flows and Levels**  
*Total Expenditures (Actual)*

	<u>05/06</u> \$774,997		<u>06/07</u> \$873,098		<u>07/08</u> \$841,428		<u>08/09</u> \$976,902		<u>09/10</u> \$670,965
<b>CATEGORY</b>		<b>AMENDED BUDGET 2010-2011</b>		<b>PROPOSED BUDGET 2011-2012</b>		<b>DIFFERENCE IN \$</b>		<b>% OF CHANGE</b>	
Salaries and Benefits		637,482		542,432		(95,050)		-14.91%	
Other Personal Services		105,000		-		(105,000)		-100.00%	
Operating Expenses		4,343		1,200		(3,143)		-72.37%	
Operating Capital Outlay		-		-		-		-	
Fixed Capital Outlay		-		-		-		-	
Interagency Expenditures		-		-		-		-	
Debt		-		-		-		-	
Reserves		-		-		-		-	
<b>Total Expenditures</b>		<b>\$ 746,825</b>		<b>\$ 543,632</b>		<b>\$ (203,193)</b>		<b>-27.21%</b>	

**District Description:** Minimum Flows and Levels (MFLs) are intended to provide a tool for both planning and allocation of water by specifying the extent and limits of the availability of the State’s surface water and groundwater. MFLs are the levels in lakes, wetlands and aquifers, and the flows and levels in rivers, streams, or into estuaries, beyond which withdrawals of water will be significantly harmful to the water resources of the area.

For water bodies that do not currently meet the MFL criteria, each water management district must develop a “Recovery Plan,” which outlines a strategy to achieve the MFL. A “Prevention Plan” must be developed if it is expected that a MFL may not be met.

In 2001, MFL rules were established for Lake Okeechobee (730 square miles), Everglades National Park (2,150 sq. miles), Water Conservation Area 1 (221 square miles), Water Conservation Area 2 (210 sq. miles), Water Conservation Area 3A (786 square miles), Water Conservation Area 3B (128 square miles), and Holey Land and Rotenberger Wildlife Management Areas (101 square miles) – a total of seven surface water bodies having a total surface area of 4,326 square miles. Also in 2001, MFL rules were established for the Biscayne Aquifer in the Lower East Coast and several aquifers located in the Lower West Coast.

In 2002, two MFL rules were established for the St. Lucie River Estuary in the Upper East Coast and the Northwest Fork of the Loxahatchee River in the Lower East Coast/Upper East Coast.

In 2006, two MFL rules were established for Lake Istokpoga and Florida Bay.



In 2008, no MFL rule was established; however a peer review of the available science to support rule development for Biscayne Bay was completed. The District is presently addressing shortcomings identified in the review.

**Changes and Trends:** In addition to MFLs, the District uses other types of rules to protect water for the natural system. Since 2007, the District has adopted two restricted allocation area rules and two water reservations rules. These rules protect water for the natural system by restricting future consumptive uses. Adoption of a restricted allocation rule in 2007 achieved the purpose and intent of the Loxahatchee River tributaries MFL, the Loxahatchee River initial water reservation, and the Everglades initial water reservation by limiting future consumptive uses and thus preserving existing water for fish and wildlife. Water reservation rules for the Picayune Strand, the Fakahatchee Estuary and the North Fork of the St Lucie River were adopted and water reservation rule development continues for the Kissimmee Basin and Caloosahatchee Estuary. Moving forward with protecting water for the Biscayne Bay, rule development for a restricted allocation area rule was initiated. Like the rule for the Loxahatchee River and Everglades, it will limit future consumptive uses and protect existing water for fish and wildlife. The Central Florida Water Initiative (CFWI) project established standard protocols and the first wetland database across the three Water Management Districts. The database will provide the basis for assessing regulatory criteria in the upper basin.

**Major Budget Items:** The FY2012 budget includes peer review and Statement of Estimated Regulatory Cost (SERC) for the Kissimmee Basin water reservation, the Caloosahatchee Estuary water reservation and Biscayne Bay restricted allocation area rule.

**Budget Variances:** There has been a decrease of \$203,193 between FY2011 and FY2012 due to shifting of resources among activities. The budget includes mainly staff time and operating costs for this activity.

### 1.1.3 Other Water Resources Planning

#### Total Expenditures (Actual)

	<u>05/06</u>	<u>06/07</u>	<u>07/08</u>	<u>08/09</u>	<u>09/10</u>
	\$31,444,645	\$32,341,437	\$74,024,568	\$27,551,310	\$26,287,373
CATEGORY	AMENDED BUDGET 2010-2011	PROPOSED BUDGET 2011-2012	DIFFERENCE IN \$	% OF CHANGE	
Salaries and Benefits	4,324,512	3,681,832	(642,680)	-14.86%	
Other Personal Services	915,277	1,171,781	256,504	28.02%	
Operating Expenses	194,090	423,413	229,323	118.15%	
Operating Capital Outlay	42,000	1,000,000	958,000	2280.95%	
Fixed Capital Outlay	1,273,850	-	(1,273,850)	-100.00%	
Interagency Expenditures	5,535,229	1,982,362	(3,552,867)	-64.19%	
Debt	-	-	-	-	
Reserves	-	-	-	-	
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>\$ 12,284,958</b>	<b>\$ 8,259,388</b>	<b>\$ (4,025,570)</b>	<b>-32.77%</b>	

**District Description:** This activity includes the update and implementation of a variety of water resource planning efforts such as the Lake Okeechobee Protection Plan, the St. Lucie River and Caloosahatchee River Watershed Protection Plans, South Miami-Dade Water Management Plan, Naples Bay SWIM Plan, the south Lee County Watershed Plan, and the Estero Bay watershed management strategies. Planning efforts also include implementation of State Appropriation supported flood mitigation, stormwater improvement, restoration, and water quality projects.

**Changes and Trends:** Prioritization has focused resources towards the implementation and monitoring of restoration and water quality improvement projects in Lake Okeechobee, and in the Caloosahatchee and St. Lucie River Watersheds (See Section 2.3). Reduced availability of ad valorem and state appropriated funding due to the current economic conditions resulted in reduced research and monitoring contracts and increased staff efforts to bring projects in-house, as well as a reduction of District contribution to local initiative projects.

**Major Budget Items:** Research and monitoring in support of St. Lucie River Watershed Protection Plan and Caloosahatchee River Watershed Protection plan implementation (\$126K); assessment of trends of Florida Bay and development of Florida Bay biological and ecosystem models for MFL updates (\$374K); as well as work in cooperation with Southwest Florida Water Management District on the development of flood mapping activity statements for Highlands and Polk Counties (\$39K).

Major items also include implementation of local flood mitigation, restoration, stormwater improvement and water quality projects. This budget includes prior year state appropriated funds for local initiatives (\$258K). Other efforts include water quality

and stormwater improvement projects (\$1.2 million) in the Caloosahatchee River Watershed; water quality improvement projects in the Big Cypress Basin/Naples Bay (\$1 million); and Indian River Lagoon license plate grant awards (\$130K).

**Budget Variances:** The decrease of \$4 million from FY2011 to FY2012 is due to a \$1.2 million reduction of state-appropriated dollars for local initiatives; about \$4 million reduction in funding for research and monitoring contracts and local government projects. Plus an increase of \$1.2 million for water quality and stormwater projects previously reported in Section 2.3 of this report.

## 1.2 Research, Data Collection, Analysis and Monitoring

### *Total Expenditures (Actual)*

	<u>05/06</u> \$48,519,392	<u>06/07</u> \$53,866,952	<u>07/08</u> \$52,819,368	<u>08/09</u> \$53,158,369	<u>09/10</u> \$43,276,107
CATEGORY	AMENDED BUDGET 2010-2011	PROPOSED BUDGET 2011-2012	DIFFERENCE IN \$	% OF CHANGE	
Salaries and Benefits	26,541,509	21,827,840	(4,713,670)	-17.76%	
Other Personal Services	7,086,499	2,099,302	(4,987,197)	-70.38%	
Operating Expenses	5,401,598	9,002,826	3,601,228	66.67%	
Operating Capital Outlay	510,682	103,600	(407,082)	-79.71%	
Fixed Capital Outlay	16,904,513	782,021	(16,122,492)	-95.37%	
Interagency Expenditures	3,381,244	3,551,293	170,049	5.03%	
Debt	-	-	-	-	
Reserves	-	-	-	-	
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>\$ 59,826,045</b>	<b>\$ 37,366,881</b>	<b>\$ (22,459,164)</b>	<b>-37.54%</b>	

**District Description:** This program includes research, modeling, environmental monitoring and assessment activities that support permit compliance and multiple District programs, including the Everglades, Long-Term Plan for Achieving Water Quality Goals in the Everglades Protection Area, Everglades Stormwater Program, Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan (CERP), the Northern Everglades and Estuaries Protection Program (NEEPP), and coastal ecosystems. Program-related activities include laboratory analysis; water quality and flow monitoring; quality assurance/quality control; data management; hydrologic modeling; water quality and ecological modeling; remote sensing; Geographic Information System development; research (field and laboratory); Best Management Practices (BMP) technologies; pollutant load reduction goals development; and data collection, analysis, reporting, and publication.

The 2003 amended Everglades Forever Act requires the District to implement the Long-Term Plan for Achieving Water Quality Goals in the Everglades Protection Area (Long-Term Plan). The Long-Term Plan contains a suite of projects, ranging from STA

structural enhancements, STA expansions, STA optimization research, STA compliance and operational monitoring (hydraulic and water quality), STA downstream monitoring and research, STA water quality and hydrodynamic modeling, and BMP/source controls programs.

The Lake Okeechobee Protection Act (Section 373.4595, F.S.) established the Lake Okeechobee Watershed Protection Program (LOPP) for the restoration and protection of the lake. The LOPP identifies alternative plans, schedules and costs to meet the total phosphorus Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) of 140 metric tons by the year 2015, as specified in the Act.

The 2007 Florida Legislative session passed SB 392, which expands the Lake Okeechobee Protection Act to include protection of the Caloosahatchee and St. Lucie River Watersheds. This initiative, the Northern Everglades and Estuaries Protection Program (NEEPP), requires development of a Technical Plan for Phase II of the Lake Okeechobee Construction Project, which identifies projects to achieve Lake Okeechobee TMDL, develop storage goals to achieve desired range of Lake Okeechobee water levels and inflow volumes to the Caloosahatchee and St. Lucie Estuaries, and implement additional source controls. The Phase II Technical Plan was submitted to the Legislature in February 2008, and is currently being implemented.

The NEEPP includes two new River Watershed Protection Programs for the Caloosahatchee and the St. Lucie River Watersheds. The River Watershed Protection Plans were submitted to the Legislature on January 1, 2009, and are currently being implemented. Three coordinating agencies, the District, the FDEP and FDACS are charged with carrying out the NEEPP. Currently the coordinating agencies are working on the St. Lucie and Caloosahatchee River Watershed Protection Plan updates, which will be completed and submitted to the Legislature in early 2012.

Central and South Florida monitoring and assessment is the performance of field measurements, data collection, and instrument maintenance used to monitor flow conditions in support of Flood Control modeling and analysis. This is performed at all C&SF mandated sites and structures within the District.

**Changes and Trends:** Continuing efforts include monitoring to determine progress toward meeting Lake Okeechobee phosphorus loading targets; the new phosphorus criterion for the Everglades as well as levels and limits set by the Everglades Settlement Agreement.

Other monitoring activities include in-lake ecological monitoring; assessment of downstream effects of the STAs; assessment of the hydrologic needs of the Everglades, as mandated by the Everglades Forever Act; system-wide conditions monitoring under RECOVER; as well as monitoring support for CERP projects.

In compliance with direction set by the Governor and Legislature to streamline the District budget and refocus the agency on its core mission, the following items have been eliminated or reduced:

- Loxahatchee Impoundment Landscape Assessment (LILA) Project: Elimination of the outreach component and reduction in equipment repair and supplies
- District Everglades Program and RECOVER Adaptive Assessment and Monitoring: deferral of aerial photography and vegetation mapping.
- Elimination of contract float helicopter services
- Elimination of contract airboat maintenance and repair
- Elimination of contract GIS and Database support

**Major Budget Items:** Major budget items include water quality monitoring in the Everglades Protection Area, Lake Okeechobee and its watershed, and south Florida coastal watersheds, including Florida Bay, Biscayne Bay, St. Lucie River and Estuary, Estero Bay, and Caloosahatchee River and Estuary (\$537K) and analyses (\$178K).

- Adaptive Assessment and Monitoring Recover contracts and support (\$646K).
- Regional Modeling efforts include: maintaining, enhancing, and applying regional and sub-regional models for water quality, water supply, emergency operations, operations planning, flood event and litigation support modeling, sea level rise; enhancing model pre- and post- processing tools, and providing technical review of modeling contracts and deliverables from outsourced modeling efforts (\$390K).
- Lake Okeechobee Watershed Protection Plan includes in-lake assessment projects (\$143K)
- Major projects for the District Everglades Program include:
  - STA Management and Optimization: Optimization support, soil characterization, vegetation surveys, adaptive management studies, performance analyses, applied studies and trials, and lab and engineering support (\$596K).
  - Everglades Construction Program Operations Monitoring: Stream gauging for the Stormwater Treatment Areas (STAs), flow measurement anomalies, quality assurance/quality control of hydrologic data for the STAs (\$386K).
- Scientific Project Support: Loxahatchee Impoundment Landscape Assessment (LILA) (\$211K) and Active Marsh Improvement (\$85K). Both efforts are mostly funded with the Everglades River of Grass License Tag review
- On-going C&SF project monitoring and assessment, including maintenance required to keep telemetry system running and send feedback to District headquarters (\$4.3 million).

**Budget Variances:** The majority of the net decrease of \$22.4 million results primarily from the following reductions: \$5 million contractual services costs, \$7.7 million construction costs for the Environmental Services Laboratory and additional reductions include \$1.6 million for the CERP Monitoring and Assessment Plan (MAP) Project.

**1.3 Technical Assistance**  
*Total Expenditures (Actual)*

	<u>05/06</u> \$214,462		<u>06/07</u> \$230,563		<u>07/08</u> \$719,338		<u>08/09</u> \$646,083		<u>09/10</u> \$665,132
<b>CATEGORY</b>		<b>AMENDED BUDGET 2010-2011</b>		<b>PROPOSED BUDGET 2011-2012</b>		<b>DIFFERENCE IN \$</b>		<b>% OF CHANGE</b>	
Salaries and Benefits		612,234		630,154		17,920		2.93%	
Other Personal Services		-		-		-		-	
Operating Expenses		-		-		-		-	
Operating Capital Outlay		-		-		-		-	
Fixed Capital Outlay		-		-		-		-	
Interagency Expenditures		-		-		-		-	
Debt		-		-		-		-	
Reserves		-		-		-		-	
<b>Total Expenditures</b>		<b>\$ 612,234</b>		<b>\$ 630,154</b>		<b>\$ 17,920</b>		<b>2.93%</b>	

**District Description:** The District provides technical assistance to local governments on their local comprehensive plans and related documents. This technical assistance is provided through several means:

- Provide technical support to local government planners and officials when comprehensive plans are evaluated and updated.
- Review and comment on significant water resource issues for proposed amendments to local government comprehensive plans.
- Provide expertise on District programs for local government community planning efforts, as well as coordination with the Regional Planning Councils, Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) and FDEP.
- Provide comments on projects reviewed through the State Clearinghouse, Site Certifications and Developments of Regional Impact.
- Work with local governments to ensure consistency between local government ten-year water supply facilities work plans and the District's four regional water supply plans.
- Conduct technical assistance workshops with local governments throughout the District; and provide assistance to local governments regarding ten-year water supply facility work plans.

**Changes and Trends:** Consistent with the Community Planning Act adopted during the 2011 session of the Florida Legislature, emphasis is being placed on providing technical assistance to local governments. Reviews of proposed amendments to local government comprehensive plans focus on addressing impacts to significant state water resources. This activity continues to be important to assist local governments by working proactively on the “front end” of the planning and evaluation processes to collaboratively address water resource issues and build successful alliances.

**Major Budget Items:** FY2012 resources consist of on-going personnel service costs for existing technical assistance staff.

**Budget Variances:** The increase of \$17,920 from FY2011 to FY2012 is due to allocation of existing staff time this year to comprehensive planning and technical support of local plans.

## 2.0 Acquisition, Restoration, and Public Works

### *Total Expenditures (Actual)*

	<u>05-06</u> \$596,285,953	<u>06-07</u> \$536,978,983	<u>07-08</u> \$490,947,799	<u>08-09</u> \$234,883,780	<u>09-10</u> \$272,778,211
CATEGORY	AMENDED BUDGET 2010-2011	PROPOSED BUDGET 2011-2012	DIFFERENCE IN \$	% OF CHANGE	
Salaries and Benefits	20,374,456	16,899,016	(3,475,440)	-17.06%	
Other Personal Services	23,264,836	43,047,329	19,782,493	85.03%	
Operating Expenses	5,679,153	4,564,648	(1,114,505)	-19.62%	
Operating Capital Outlay	7,004,784	35,227,153	28,222,369	402.90%	
Fixed Capital Outlay	411,146,495	40,859,324	(370,287,171)	-90.06%	
Interagency Expenditures	12,797,782	6,331,787	(6,465,995)	-50.52%	
Debt	35,244,177	35,223,038	(21,139)	-0.06%	
Reserves	71,200,000	-	(71,200,000)	-100.00%	
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>\$ 586,711,683</b>	<b>\$ 182,152,295</b>	<b>\$ (404,559,388)</b>	<b>-68.95%</b>	
Personnel Category <sup>1</sup>					
Full-time Equivalents	182	163	(20)	-10.73%	
Contract/Other	0	0	0	0.00%	
<b>Total Personnel</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>(20)</b>	<b>-10.73%</b>	

This program includes the development and construction of all capital projects (except for those contained in Program 3.0), including water resource development projects / water supply development assistance, water control projects, and support and administrative facilities construction; cooperative projects; land acquisition (including Save Our Rivers / Preservation 2000/Florida Forever); and the restoration of lands and water bodies.

## 2.2 Water Resource Development

### Total Expenditures (Actual)

	<u>05/06</u> \$45,351,042	<u>06/07</u> \$48,070,912	<u>07/08</u> \$43,444,464	<u>08/09</u> \$20,633,618	<u>09/10</u> \$5,461,129
CATEGORY	<b>AMENDED BUDGET 2010-2011</b>	<b>PROPOSED BUDGET 2011-2012</b>	<b>DIFFERENCE IN \$</b>	<b>% OF CHANGE</b>	
Salaries and Benefits	644,792	440,172	(204,620)	-31.73%	
Other Personal Services	33,500	-	(33,500)	-100.00%	
Operating Expenses	1,175	1,250	75	6.38%	
Operating Capital Outlay	-	-	-	-	
Fixed Capital Outlay	-	-	-	-	
Interagency Expenditures	6,050,000	3,020,000	(3,030,000)	-50.08%	
Debt	-	-	-	-	
Reserves	-	-	-	-	
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>\$ 6,729,467</b>	<b>\$ 3,461,422</b>	<b>\$ (3,268,045)</b>	<b>-48.56%</b>	

*See sub-categories below.*

### 2.2.1 Water Resource Development Projects

#### Total Expenditures (Actual)

	<u>05/06</u> \$3,920,523	<u>06/07</u> \$10,219,924	<u>07/08</u> \$8,015,966	<u>08/09</u> \$1,571,739	<u>09/10</u> \$903,417
CATEGORY	<b>AMENDED BUDGET 2010-2011</b>	<b>PROPOSED BUDGET 2011-2012</b>	<b>DIFFERENCE IN \$</b>	<b>% OF CHANGE</b>	
Salaries and Benefits	475,612	341,541	(134,071)	-28.19%	
Other Personal Services	33,500	-	(33,500)	-100.00%	
Operating Expenses	1,175	1,250	75	6.38%	
Operating Capital Outlay	-	-	-	-	
Fixed Capital Outlay	-	-	-	-	
Interagency Expenditures	-	-	-	-	
Debt	-	-	-	-	
Reserves	-	-	-	-	
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>\$ 510,287</b>	<b>\$ 342,791</b>	<b>\$ (167,496)</b>	<b>-32.82%</b>	

**District Description:** Regional water supply plans have been prepared and approved by the Governing Board for the four planning regions that cumulatively cover the entire District. These plans project water demands over at least a 20-year planning horizon and recommend the water resource development projects to satisfy those demands.

**Changes and Trends:** Water Resource development projects support water supply implementation based on Governing Board strategic direction. In FY2009 and FY2010



projects were in the Central Florida Coordination Area. In FY2011 no implementation projects were budgeted.

**Major Budget Items:** In FY2012, staff time is budgeted to develop recommendations and supporting information for proposed projects to be included in the water supply plans being updated. Additionally, time is allocated to support local governments related to implementation issues.

**Budget Variances:** A decrease of \$167,496 from FY2011 to FY2012 is primarily due to reductions in available revenues. The decrease resulted in the elimination of several staff augmentation contracts.

### 2.2.2 Water Supply Development Assistance *Total Expenditures (Actual)*

	<u>05/06</u> \$41,430,519	<u>06/07</u> \$37,850,989	<u>07/08</u> \$35,428,497	<u>08/09</u> \$19,061,879	<u>09/10</u> \$4,557,712
CATEGORY	AMENDED BUDGET 2010-2011	PROPOSED BUDGET 2011-2012	DIFFERENCE IN \$	% OF CHANGE	
Salaries and Benefits	169,180	98,631	(70,549)	-41.70%	
Other Personal Services	-	-	-	-	
Operating Expenses	-	-	-	-	
Operating Capital Outlay	-	-	-	-	
Fixed Capital Outlay	-	-	-	-	
Interagency Expenditures	6,050,000	3,020,000	(3,030,000)	-50.08%	
Debt	-	-	-	-	
Reserves	-	-	-	-	
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>\$ 6,219,180</b>	<b>\$ 3,118,631</b>	<b>\$ (3,100,549)</b>	<b>-49.85%</b>	

**District Description:** Local governments, water users, and water utilities are primarily responsible for implementing water supply development. The Water Protection and Sustainability Program was created during the 2005 Florida legislative session. The legislation strengthens the link between water supply plans and local government comprehensive plans. The Water Protection and Sustainability Program provided state cost-sharing funds, which are matched by the water management district, for alternative water supply development. In addition, the legislation included requirements for the water supply development component of the regional water supply plans by making the plans more specific. The intent is to make the plans more useful to local water suppliers in developing alternative water supplies, and then provide permitting and funding incentives to local water suppliers to build projects included in the plan.

**Changes and Trends:** In 1986 the District began a program to cost share water supply development projects, primarily with local governments and other entities. Since the

program began, the level of funding and the types of projects funded have varied from year to year.

**Major Budget Items:** District Alternative Water Supply projects (\$1.5 million); BCB Alternative Water Supply projects (\$1.5 million)

**Budget Variances:** A decrease of \$3.1 million from FY2011 to FY2012 is primarily due to a reduction in funding available for Alternative Water Supply.

### 2.3 Surface Water Projects

*Total Expenditures (Actual)*

	<u>05/06</u>	<u>06/07</u>	<u>07/08</u>	<u>08/09</u>	<u>09/10</u>
	\$545,507,583	\$482,276,709	\$443,429,714	\$210,751,308	\$265,864,760
CATEGORY	AMENDED BUDGET 2010-2011	PROPOSED BUDGET 2011-2012	DIFFERENCE IN \$	% OF CHANGE	
Salaries and Benefits	18,665,498	15,570,798	(3,094,700)	-16.58%	
Other Personal Services	23,231,086	43,047,329	19,816,243	85.30%	
Operating Expenses	5,467,838	4,533,398	(934,440)	-17.09%	
Operating Capital Outlay	6,614,784	35,227,153	28,612,369	432.55%	
Fixed Capital Outlay	411,146,495	40,859,324	(370,287,171)	-90.06%	
Interagency Expenditures	6,267,782	3,236,787	(3,030,995)	-48.36%	
Debt	35,244,177	35,223,038	(21,139)	-0.06%	
Reserves	71,200,000	-	(71,200,000)	-	
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>\$ 577,837,660</b>	<b>\$ 177,697,827</b>	<b>\$ (400,139,833)</b>	<b>-69.25%</b>	

**District Description:** Surface Water Projects include the Kissimmee Basin Restoration, the Northern Everglades and Estuaries Protection Program (NEEPP), Southern Everglades/Florida Bay Restoration, the Everglades Stormwater Program, the Everglades Forever Act (EFA) projects, Critical Restoration Projects, and the CERP.

**The EFA and CERP surface water projects are unique to the South Florida Water Management District. As such, separate narratives and programmatic spreadsheets for each of these projects are provided in the section titled “District Specific Programs and Activities”.**

The Kissimmee Watershed program consists of mitigation in lieu of acquisition, planning, restoration, evaluation, and basin water resources projects. The river restoration efforts represent the District’s responsibilities as local sponsor for the federally-authorized Kissimmee River Restoration Project. As of April 2006, over 98% of all land acquisition required for Kissimmee River Restoration was acquired. This was a major milestone considering that over 102,000 acres were acquired for this project across the Kissimmee Watershed. A total of 2,113 acres remain to be acquired.

The Kissimmee River Restoration program continues to quantify the success of efforts undertaken to date and provides input for adaptive management. Water management operations within the basin control the waters flowing from the Kissimmee Chain of Lakes through the Kissimmee River to Lake Okeechobee. The Kissimmee Basin modeling and operations study is developing a basin-wide operations model and associated performance measures that will evaluate and integrate alternative regulations to preserve and/or enhance the ecological values of the Kissimmee Chain of Lakes, to meet the goals of Kissimmee River Restoration, and to minimize impacts to downstream ecosystems (e.g., Lake Okeechobee).

The Kissimmee Basin Water Reservation Rulemaking process was suspended according to provisions included in Executive Order 11-01. Upon continuance, this process will identify water in the Kissimmee Chain of Lakes and the Kissimmee River and floodplain that is required for the protection of fish and wildlife. Technical criteria used to determine water necessary for fish and wildlife protection has been successfully reviewed by an independent panel of scientific experts in the fields of lake and river ecology, hydrology, and modeling.

Activities associated with Lake Okeechobee, include implementation of the Lake Okeechobee Protection Plan and implementation of the Technical Plan for Phase II of the Lake Okeechobee Watershed Construction Project. Specific activities include: development of sub-watershed feasibility studies; implementation of Dispersed Water Management Projects to return water and nutrients; implementation of pilot demonstration projects of new technologies for the improvement of water quality; evaluation of regulatory source control programs in support of NEEPP; continuation of partnerships with agriculture and urban communities to implement Best Management Practices; and implementation of a variety of source control, restoration and storage projects.

Completed implementation of best available technologies for reduction of phosphorus in existing and former dairies, former dairy remediation projects and cow/calf BMP optimization; completed design and construction of eight Florida Ranchlands Environmental Services Pilot projects and started construction of Lakeside Ranch Stormwater Treatment Area - North. Additionally, a new Northern Everglades - Payment for Environmental Services solicitation program commenced in 2011 in partnership with interested private landowners to obtain water management services of water and nutrient retention, thereby reducing flows and nutrient loads to Lake Okeechobee and the estuaries.

**Changes and Trends:** The FY2012 Kissimmee Watershed budget primarily reflects a decrease in land acquisition activities. Remaining required lands are to be purchased

and certified in early FY2012, prior to planned USACE construction in mid FY2012. Additionally, monitoring efforts for the Kissimmee River restoration will decrease as studies developed to finalize establishment of the baseline environmental condition in the final construction phase area are completed.

The general guidelines used in developing Lake Okeechobee activities were predicated on the requirements associated with the Northern Everglades and Estuaries Protection Program; the TMDL for Lake Okeechobee, strategic priorities set by the District Governing Board; and issues identified in CERP.

Reduced availability of ad valorem and state appropriated funding due to the current economic conditions resulted in reduced contributions to local initiative projects for Biscayne Bay.

**Major Budget Items:** FY2012 resources are proposed to continue restoration and flood mitigation projects. Major projects include:

- Kissimmee River Restoration and Headwaters Revitalization: Restoration Evaluation (\$655K); Kissimmee Basin Modeling & Operations Study (\$515K); Kissimmee River Restoration land acquisition (\$40K).
- Kissimmee Watershed Projects: Kissimmee Chain of Lakes and Upper Basin Monitoring & Assessment (\$240K), Three Lakes Wildlife Management Area hydrologic restoration (\$1.9 million) Rolling Meadows Wetland Restoration (\$485k).
- Lake Okeechobee Protection Plan Construction projects – Lakeside Ranch Stormwater Treatment Area (\$5.7 million) and Lemkin Creek Stormwater Project (\$800K).
- Lake Okeechobee Protection Plan projects include watershed phosphorus reduction (\$162K); regional phosphorus control projects (\$56K).
- Lake Okeechobee Alternate Storage projects (\$14.5 million).
- Research and monitoring of water quality and submerged aquatic vegetation in Biscayne Bay (\$233K).
- Dispersed Water Management Program (\$14.5 million)
- Liability Claim Payments for potential judgments (\$25 million). Item is specifically included with the District's reserves / fund balance spend down plan.

(Project detail for District Everglades and CERP are shown under **District Specific Programs and Activities** at the end of this section).

**Budget Variances:** Overall decrease of \$400.1 million is primarily due to differences in large capital outlay expenditures for land and construction projects in the CERP and

District Everglades programs. These are explained in more detail in the **District Specific Programs and Activities** at the end of this section.

Increases of \$25 million in the Kissimmee Watershed and CERP budget reflect potential increased liability claim payments.

There is an increase of \$11.3 million in the Lake Okeechobee Program FY2012 budget compared to FY2011 due to Alternate Storage Projects funded through prior year state appropriations and ad valorem.

The Northern Everglades Dispersed Water Management program increased by \$5.7 million to implement water retention projects under the payment for Environmental Services Solicitation projects on private and District lands that were purchased for future construction of regional projects. In the interim, simple Dispersed Water Management facilities and features will be constructed to hold and treat water and increase collaborative cost-share projects with landowners, to reduce the volume of excess water in Lake Okeechobee and the northern estuaries, and improve nutrient water quality.

Ad valorem funding for Biscayne Bay local initiative projects was reduced by \$600K.

Also Northern Everglades water quality and stormwater projects for \$1.2 million previously shown in this section were moved to Section 1.1.3.

*(Budget variance for District Everglades and CERP are shown under **District Specific Programs and Activities** at the end of this section).*

**2.4 Other Cooperative Projects**  
*Total Expenditures (Actual)*

	<u>05/06</u> \$1,711,866	<u>06/07</u> \$2,148,696	<u>07/08</u> \$1,991,863	<u>08/09</u> \$2,819,597	<u>09/10</u> \$1,432,187
<b>CATEGORY</b>	<b>AMENDED BUDGET 2010-2011</b>	<b>PROPOSED BUDGET 2011-2012</b>	<b>DIFFERENCE IN \$</b>	<b>% OF CHANGE</b>	
Salaries and Benefits	1,032,446	875,682	(156,764)	-15.18%	
Other Personal Services	250	-	(250)	-100.00%	
Operating Expenses	50,140	30,000	(20,140)	-40.17%	
Operating Capital Outlay	-	-	-	-	
Fixed Capital Outlay	-	-	-	-	
Interagency Expenditures	480,000	75,000	(405,000)	-84.38%	
Debt	-	-	-	-	
Reserves	-	-	-	-	
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>\$ 1,562,836</b>	<b>\$ 980,682</b>	<b>\$ (582,154)</b>	<b>-37.25%</b>	

**District Description:** This program includes non-water source development cooperative effort between a water management district and other organizations. This does not include a project resulting in a capital facility that is owned or operated by the water management district. In FY2010, the District provided water conservation contracts to 13 projects through the District's Water Savings Incentive Program (WaterSIP). This incentive program helps water users apply technological innovations that will yield long-term conservation water savings. This program is awarded to public or private water users/providers and help fund conservation projects related to a regional water supply plan implementation. This program also includes a mobile irrigation lab in Big Cypress Basin that provides water conservation information and irrigation system evaluations to increase design and operating efficiency of urban irrigation systems.

**Changes and Trends:** Funding levels for the Water Conservation Savings Incentive Program and other water conservation activities have been considerably reduced due to the decrease in available resources.

**Major Budget Items:** Florida Automated Weather Network (FAWN), \$75,000, the Great Water Odyssey Grant (\$30,000).

**Budget Variances:** A decrease of \$582,154 from FY2011 to FY2012 is primarily due to reductions in available funding and results in reduced levels of service for WaterSip and some education/outreach programs.

## 2.5 Facilities Construction and Major Renovations

*Total Expenditures (Actual)*

	<u>05/06</u>	<u>06/07</u>	<u>07/08</u>	<u>08/09</u>	<u>09/10</u>
	\$3,715,462	\$4,482,666	\$2,081,758	\$679,257	\$20,135
CATEGORY	AMENDED BUDGET 2010-2011	PROPOSED BUDGET 2011-2012	DIFFERENCE IN \$	% OF CHANGE	
Salaries and Benefits	31,720	12,364	(19,356)	-61.02%	
Other Personal Services	-	-	-	-	
Operating Expenses	160,000	-	(160,000)	-100.00%	
Operating Capital Outlay	390,000	-	(390,000)	-100.00%	
Fixed Capital Outlay	-	-	-	-	
Interagency Expenditures	-	-	-	-	
Debt	-	-	-	-	
Reserves	-	-	-	-	
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>\$ 581,720</b>	<b>\$ 12,364</b>	<b>\$ (569,356)</b>	<b>-97.87%</b>	

**District Description:** The proposed work for the facilities improvement program includes project management, permitting, and conceptual, preliminary, and detailed

engineering for the development and preparation of contract plans and specifications for the construction of planned replacement, improvement, or repair to the District's administrative facilities.

**Changes and Trends:** The effort for facilities capital improvements has been reduced with no new renovation or improvement projects planned for this fiscal year.

**Major Budget Items:** There is no major line items budgeted for this category - only personnel costs.

**Budget Variance:** Deferral of construction, the Facilities, Construction and Major Renovation budget has decreased by \$569,356 in the FY2012 budget. The FY2011 budget amounts for capital / operating were for replacement of the Emergency Operations Center air conditioner system and for replacement of the B-1 Headquarters atrium roof. Both projects are nearing completion.

### 3.0 Operation and Maintenance of Lands and Works

*Total Expenditures (Actual)*

<u>05-06</u>	<u>06-07</u>	<u>07-08</u>	<u>08-09</u>	<u>09-10</u>
\$168,641,599	\$182,037,637	\$220,322,085	\$165,569,862	\$165,999,954

CATEGORY	AMENDED BUDGET 2010-2011	PROPOSED BUDGET 2011-2012	DIFFERENCE IN \$	% OF CHANGE
Salaries and Benefits	65,665,708	52,189,572	*(13,476,136)	-20.52%
Other Personal Services	14,303,989	14,811,865	507,876	3.55%
Operating Expenses	67,118,050	83,043,139	15,925,089	23.73%
Operating Capital Outlay	9,662,464	4,029,931	(5,632,533)	-58.29%
Fixed Capital Outlay	40,058,575	22,937,037	(17,121,538)	-42.74%
Interagency Expenditures	667,700	734,300	66,600	9.97%
Debt	7,607,883	6,920,751	(687,132)	-9.03%
Reserves	39,918,751	60,000,000	20,081,249	50.31%
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>\$ 245,003,120</b>	<b>\$ 244,666,595</b>	<b>\$ (336,525)</b>	<b>-0.14%</b>
<hr/>				
Personnel Category				
Full-time Equivalents	709	639	*(70)	-9.87%
Contract/Other	0	0	0	0.00%
<b>Total Personnel</b>	<b>709</b>	<b>639</b>	<b>*(70)</b>	<b>-9.87%</b>

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

\* See note on page 14

**3.1 Land Management**  
*Total Expenditures (Actual)*

	<u>05/06</u> \$27,234,064	<u>06/07</u> \$25,352,159	<u>07/08</u> \$22,984,009	<u>08/09</u> \$14,458,153	<u>09/10</u> \$16,247,147
<b>CATEGORY</b>	<b>AMENDED BUDGET 2010-2011</b>	<b>PROPOSED BUDGET 2011-2012</b>	<b>DIFFERENCE IN \$</b>	<b>% OF CHANGE</b>	
Salaries and Benefits	3,567,005	2,902,065	(664,940)	-18.64%	
Other Personal Services	754,793	5,543,046	4,788,253	634.38%	
Operating Expenses	3,057,813	1,922,435	(1,135,378)	-37.13%	
Operating Capital Outlay	4,722,603	16,478	(4,706,125)	-99.65%	
Fixed Capital Outlay	1,603,407	4,500,000	2,896,593	180.65%	
Interagency Expenditures	-	-	-	-	
Debt	6,904,722	6,920,751	16,029	0.23%	
Reserves	-	-	-	-	
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>\$ 20,610,343</b>	<b>\$ 21,804,775</b>	<b>\$ 1,194,432</b>	<b>5.80%</b>	

**District Description:** Maintenance, custodial, public use improvements, and restoration efforts for lands acquired through Save Our Rivers, Preservation 2000, Florida Forever, or other land acquisition programs. The District manages lands in accordance with the objectives of the State's Save Our Rivers and Florida Forever program. There are two major land management initiatives:

- **Conservation Lands**  
The Conservation lands management objectives require that these lands be restored to and maintained in a native state and condition and be available for resource based recreation such as hiking, camping, horseback riding, boating, hunting and fishing. The maintenance and restoration needs for these properties usually involve the control of invasive exotic plants, removal of ditches and levees needed to restore the natural flow of water, and control of shrubs and excess trees necessary to restore much of the landscape. In areas of severe degradation, habitats are restored through re-planting of native species.
- **Water Resource Management Project Lands**  
The Interim Land Management Program is responsible for managing those properties acquired by the District for future water projects, including CERP and other projects until the land is needed for construction. These lands will ultimately be used as stormwater treatment areas, surface water reservoirs, ground water recharge areas, and/or buffer lands between the Everglades and other sensitive areas and urban development. These lands are not specifically acquired or designated for environmental enhancement, restoration or preservation purposes, and are generally not available for recreation due to agricultural uses.



**Changes and Trends:** The District is complying with the direction set by the Governor and Legislature to streamline our budgets and refocus the agency on its core mission. Also, sources and levels of funding for this program are changing. Due to reductions in the Water Management Land Trust Fund allocation, debt service is the only expenditure to be paid from this funding source in FY2012. Remaining land management activities continue to heavily rely upon ad-valorem and mitigation funds. While management of District owned lands is mandated, there is discretion regarding the level of service. As a result enhanced patrol, vegetation and exotic control continue, but at a reduced funding level. Property Taxes and Payment In Lieu of Taxes (PILT) increased as a result of land leases ending and statutory revisions removing the 10 year limitation on PILT payments.

**Major Budget Items:** FY2012 proposes a funding plan which highlights restoration efforts and continued land management activities, but at a reduced intensity. The proposed budget includes wetlands mitigation funds in the amount of \$4.5 million for restoration monitoring for 8.5 Square Mile Area, \$5 million for lake belt mitigation and \$6.9 million funded through water management lands trust funds for debt service payments. The District plans to continue partnerships with State agencies such as FWC for enhanced patrol on district and project lands in the amount of \$.5 million.

**Budget Variance:** The Land Management proposed budget increased \$1.2 million from the amended FY2011 budget. The increase was primarily due to an increase in funds for Lake Belt Wetland Mitigation reserve funds being brought into the budget for project purposes, offsetting decreases in public use and security of managed lands including enhanced patrol, equipment infrastructure maintenance and taxes.

### 3.2 Works

#### Total Expenditures (Actual)

<u>05/06</u>	<u>06/07</u>	<u>07/08</u>	<u>08/09</u>	<u>09/10</u>
\$113,370,775	\$128,395,039	\$167,038,332	\$118,350,311	\$117,643,535

CATEGORY	AMENDED BUDGET 2010-2011	PROPOSED BUDGET 2011-2012	DIFFERENCE IN \$	% OF CHANGE
Salaries and Benefits	51,444,937	40,698,463	*(10,746,474)	-20.89%
Other Personal Services	12,395,353	8,073,730	(4,321,623)	-34.86%
Operating Expenses	42,836,852	64,826,939	21,990,087	51.33%
Operating Capital Outlay	3,743,412	4,005,853	262,441	7.01%
Fixed Capital Outlay	38,450,168	18,437,037	(20,013,131)	-52.05%
Interagency Expenditures	116,700	186,700	70,000	59.98%
Debt	703,161	-	(703,161)	-100.00%
Reserves	38,787,377	60,000,000	21,212,623	54.69%
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>\$ 188,477,960</b>	<b>\$ 196,228,721</b>	<b>\$ 7,750,761</b>	<b>4.11%</b>

\* See note on page 14

**District Description:** The works of the District (local sponsor) are an integral part of the operations and maintenance of federal Flood Control Projects. The Project is comprised of over 4,850 miles of canals and levees, 491 water control structures, 65 pumping stations and 12 navigation locks, in addition to 755 smaller project culverts and 80 weirs. To ensure operational readiness of the flood control system, preventive maintenance must be continuously performed. Most portions of the system were constructed 30-50 years ago and are reaching the end of their design life. Consequently, major refurbishment of various components of the Flood Control Project is now required in order to sustain the viability of the system.

**Changes and Trends:** In FY2012 the District will continue with the implementation of refurbishment plans for operational and capital projects such as critical water control structures and pump stations. The operations and maintenance of federal flood control project continues to be one of the core priorities of the District.

**Major Budget Items:** In FY2012, refurbishment of capital structures continues to be a Governing Board priority. The major capital projects planned for next year include:

- Communications and Control Systems Projects: Field equipment replacement, S-6 Tower, S-9 Tower and Electronics, T-5 Replacements, Florida Agriculture Experiment Station (FAES) Tower Replacement, B-66 Tower and Building, continuation of construction on Moore Haven Telemetry Tower (\$2.2 million).
- Pump Station Modification/Repairs: Diesel Oxidation Catalyst Installation Project, Fuel Tank Platforms (North Region), S-140 Refurbishment, S-140 Trash Rake, continuation of construction on S-331 Repower and Gear Box.(\$4.1 million).
- Culvert replacement projects on several levees and canals (\$0.5 million).
- Structure Automation Projects: S-193 Navigational Lock, continuation of construction on G-78,G-79,G-81 Automation and Remote Operation,S-197 Replacement and continuation of construction on S-44,G-57 Gate Replacement, continuation of construction on Golden Gate #6&7 Replacement, G-86S, G-93 Control Building, S-169 Relocation, S-82,S-83, S-84 Refurbishment and Corrosion Protection (\$12.5 million).
- O & M Facility Construction and Improvements: Okeechobee SCADA building (B-365) addition and the continuation of the Roof Replacements at West Palm Beach Field Station (\$1.8 million).
- Canal and Levee Maintenance/Canal Conveyance: C-20/C-21 Dredging and Bank Stabilization, continuation of construction on C-24 Canal Bank Repairs, continuation of construction on C-41A Bank Stabilization Segments 1 & 2, Hillsboro Canal Bank Stabilization, East Coast Protection Levee Repairs Project, C-4 Gravity Wall (\$20.9 million).
- Structure Inspections for STAs and C&SF, Bridge Service, Roof Maintenance Program and Fall Protection Inspections (\$3 million).

In addition to the capital projects above, major budget items include the Stormwater Treatment Areas (STAs) operations and maintenance, G-251 Trash Rake Replacement and Diesel Oxidation Catalyst Installation (\$0.9 million), maintenance of the C&SF system and STA structure operations (\$13.4 million), structure and pump station maintenance (\$3.9 million), maintenance of 30,169 acres of canal/levee (\$5.0 million), and electronics communication and control (\$ 1.8 million).

Other high priority projects for this FY2012 proposed budget are continuation of the Water Management System/Operations Decision Support System (\$2 million) and Critical Infrastructure Field Equipment Replacement (CIFER) (1.8 million).

**Budget Variance:** The proposed overall Works budget is \$7.7 million higher than the current year. This increase resulted from budgeting contingency reserves for emergencies and capital structures in the Operation and Maintenance Program where these amounts are most likely to be used. The District's self insurance funds for health, auto and general liability were distributed to the operational activities of District functions based on the percentage of employees directly working for those functions. District wide information technology items (examples – personal computer lease, enterprise software agreements, copier / printer lease) were distributed to the operational activities of District functions based on the percentage of employees directly working for those functions. Information technology items and staff were directly charged to operational activities of District core functions where there is a clear linkage between the operational activity and the information technology system, application or staff that is used to support the operation activities. The increases were netted against reductions in operating costs for the STAs.

### 3.3 Facilities

#### Total Expenditures (Actual)

	<u>05/06</u>	<u>06/07</u>	<u>07/08</u>	<u>08/09</u>	<u>09/10</u>
	\$5,657,185	\$6,255,487	\$3,712,897	\$6,937,850	\$7,202,097
CATEGORY	AMENDED BUDGET 2010-2011	PROPOSED BUDGET 2011-2012	DIFFERENCE IN \$	% OF CHANGE	
Salaries and Benefits	768,288	640,685	(127,603)	-16.61%	
Other Personal Services	95,000	567,161	472,161	497.01%	
Operating Expenses	5,958,561	3,553,747	(2,404,814)	-40.36%	
Operating Capital Outlay	3,000	-	(3,000)	-100.00%	
Fixed Capital Outlay	5,000	-	(5,000)	-100.00%	
Interagency Expenditures	-	-	-	-	
Debt	-	-	-	-	
Reserves	-	-	-	-	
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>\$ 6,829,849</b>	<b>\$ 4,761,593</b>	<b>\$ (2,068,256)</b>	<b>-30.28%</b>	

**District Description:** The facilities section manages and maintains both owned and leased administrative buildings for the purposes of operating and maintaining District lands and works. Included in these services is maintenance of the work environment and space management. The facilities mission is to provide expertly managed facilities and the delivery of timely, cost effective services, supplies and solutions that enhance accountability and support the accomplishment of the agency's mission.

**Changes and Trends:** The effort for facilities operations and maintenance is at a decreased level of service as the level of contractual maintenance has been reduced to comply with the streamlining of the Agency's budget. Due to the aging of the B-1 Headquarters Building, built in 1989, maintenance and necessary repairs will be continued.

**Major Budget Items:** FY2012 resources largely consist of recurring facility maintenance, inspection, and utility expenses such as air conditioning maintenance, elevator maintenance and landscape maintenance (\$0.3 million), janitorial services and waste disposal services (\$0.4 million), utilities (\$1.2 million) electrical and general maintenance contractual services (\$0.4 million), and building lease payments for the service centers and water quality laboratory (\$0.7 million).

**Budget Variance:** Due to a planned decrease in levels of service, the facilities budget has decreased by \$2.1 million, reflecting a reduction in lease rentals, operating and salary expenses.

### 3.4 Invasive Plant Control

#### Total Expenditures (Actual)

<u>05/06</u>	<u>06/07</u>	<u>07/08</u>	<u>08/09</u>	<u>09/10</u>
\$20,749,231	\$20,044,917	\$20,550,525	\$20,149,001	\$19,396,009

CATEGORY	AMENDED BUDGET 2010-2011	PROPOSED BUDGET 2011-2012	DIFFERENCE IN \$	% OF CHANGE
Salaries and Benefits	5,628,629	4,387,616	(1,241,013)	-22.05%
Other Personal Services	782,168	501,841	(280,327)	-35.84%
Operating Expenses	14,258,482	12,111,905	(2,146,577)	-15.05%
Operating Capital Outlay	1,193,449	-	(1,193,449)	-100.00%
Fixed Capital Outlay	-	-	-	-
Interagency Expenditures	485,000	485,000	-	-
Debt	-	-	-	-
Reserves	1,131,374	-	(1,131,374)	-
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>\$ 23,479,102</b>	<b>\$ 17,486,362</b>	<b>\$ (5,992,740)</b>	<b>-25.52%</b>

**District Description:** This program manages invasive exotic and aquatic vegetation within District canals, lakes, and rights-of-way, of the Central and Southern Flood Control Project and other Works of the District. This maintenance is accomplished through in-house and contract herbicidal, mechanical, and biological control methods. This program works primarily to ensure conveyance capacity within canals and water bodies and provides for the continued surveillance of water bodies and lands for early detection and control of invasive plants.

**Changes and Trends:** Vegetation management operations have historically been outsourced for all conservation land management activities and conducted in-house by field station staff for all C&SF project works. As Everglades Construction Project (ECP) projects come on-line, field station staff have been increasingly redirected to ECP Stormwater Treatment Areas while outsourcing more of the C&SF works activities.

**Major Budget Items:** This program's major budget items includes invasive exotic aquatic and terrestrial plants in canals and on levees of the C&SF Project, public lakes and rivers, the water conservation areas, stormwater treatment areas (STAs), interim lands (lands slated for either STAs, Everglades restoration projects or water preserve areas) and on public conservation lands. The District has had a long relationship with the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC) Bureau of Invasive Plant Management for cost reimbursement of aquatic plant management activities in sovereign waters and for upland exotic management on conservation lands managed by the District's Vegetation Management Division. Funds distributed from the FWC cover 100 percent of the costs for managing aquatic plant issues in the Kissimmee and Chain of Lakes and the Kissimmee River. The FWC shares the total cost of upland exotic plant management in Lake Okeechobee, the Water Conservation Areas (WCAs) and on Save Our Rivers (SOR) lands purchased for conservation purposes. The FY2012 proposed exotic/aquatic plant control activities is \$17.5 million, which includes FWC reimbursement funds in the amount of \$3 million, Ad-Valorem funds in the amount of \$12.7 million and \$1.8 million in wetlands mitigation, Lake Okeechobee trust fund and federal funding.

**Budget Variance:** The FY2012 budget had an overall decrease of \$6 million. The reduction is primarily due to Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC) funding in the amount of \$.1 million for C&SF aquatic plant control, Ad-Valorem funding in the amount of \$3.6 million C&SF and STA aquatic control, STA terrestrial plant control, contracted land management services and land management exotic and invasive control and Wetlands Mitigation funding in the amount of \$2.3 million for land management exotic and invasive plant control. Reductions will be prioritized to limit infestation of exotics where adjacent managed properties would be affected or where the long term impacts to the property would create a significant future cost. While management of District lands is mandated, there is discretion provided as to the level of

service; as a result invasive plant control will continue but at a reduced intensity. Also, the District continues to prioritize its ad-valorem and FWC funds to maintain the C&SF system which includes invasive exotic aquatic and terrestrial plants in canals and on levees, public lakes and rivers, the water conservation areas, stormwater treatment areas (STAs).

### 3.5 Other Operation and Maintenance Activities

#### Total Expenditures (Actual)

	<u>05/06</u>	<u>06/07</u>	<u>07/08</u>	<u>08/09</u>	<u>09/10</u>
	\$1,630,344	\$1,990,035	\$6,036,322	\$5,674,547	\$5,511,166
CATEGORY	AMENDED BUDGET 2010-2011	PROPOSED BUDGET 2011-2012	DIFFERENCE IN \$	% OF CHANGE	
Salaries and Benefits	4,256,849	3,560,744	(696,105)	-16.35%	
Other Personal Services	276,675	126,087	(150,588)	-54.43%	
Operating Expenses	1,006,342	628,114	(378,228)	-37.58%	
Operating Capital Outlay	-	7,600	7,600	100.00%	
Fixed Capital Outlay	-	-	-	-	
Interagency Expenditures	66,000	62,600	(3,400)	-5.15%	
Debt	-	-	-	-	
Reserves	-	-	-	-	
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>\$ 5,605,866</b>	<b>\$ 4,385,144</b>	<b>\$ (1,220,722)</b>	<b>-21.78%</b>	

**District Description:** The activities include emergency management, planning and administrative support of release of reservations, rights-of-way permitting, compliance, and enforcement. Use of District lands is authorized through a leasing process or through issuance of a rights-of-way occupancy permit. This protects the District's proprietary interest on canal and levee rights-of-way.

The role of the District Right of Way function is to protect the District's ability to utilize the "Works of the District" for the purposes for which they were acquired, while providing for other appropriate compatible public and private uses. Generally, the "Works of the District" include: the canal and levee rights-of-way of the Central and Southern Flood Control Project, the canals and other works of the Big Cypress Basin, and other canals and rights-of-way in which the District has acquired a property interest such as the Everglades Construction Project, Stormwater Treatment Areas and Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan.

The Mission of the District's Emergency Management Program is to prevent or minimize, prepare for, respond to, and recover from emergencies or disasters that threaten life or property within the boundaries of the South Florida Water Management District. These activities ensure that the District can accomplish its mission during adverse conditions.

**Major Budget Items:** The proposed budget includes Right of Way access management support and permitting, compliance, and enforcement activities (\$342,818). In addition, this section includes Emergency Management security contract (\$258,445).

**Budget Variance:** The proposed budget decreased by \$1.2 million from FY2011 to FY2012. This decrease includes a reduction in the security contract and right of way recovery.

#### 4.0 Regulation

##### *Total Expenditures (Actual)*

<u>05-06</u> \$15,436,855	<u>06-07</u> \$17,636,823	<u>07-08</u> \$22,615,314	<u>08-09</u> \$25,839,797	<u>09-10</u> \$24,041,257
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CATEGORY	AMENDED BUDGET 2010-2011	PROPOSED BUDGET 2011-2012	DIFFERENCE IN \$	% OF CHANGE
Salaries and Benefits	23,838,809	19,096,953	(4,741,856)	-19.89%
Other Personal Services	4,302,286	1,336,349	(2,965,937)	-68.94%
Operating Expenses	250,513	4,769,389	4,518,876	1803.85%
Operating Capital Outlay	307,619	-	(307,619)	-100.00%
Fixed Capital Outlay	-	-	-	-
Interagency Expenditures	7,250	-	(7,250)	-100.00%
Debt	-	-	-	-
Reserves	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>\$ 28,706,477</b>	<b>\$ 25,202,691</b>	<b>\$ (3,503,786)</b>	<b>-12.21%</b>

Personnel Category	2010-2011	2011-2012	DIFFERENCE	% OF CHANGE
Full-time Equivalents	241	214	(27)	-11.34%
Contract/Other	0	0	0	0.00%
<b>Total Personnel</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>(27)</b>	<b>-11.34%</b>

This program includes water use permitting, water well construction permitting, water well contractor licensing, environmental resource and surface water management permitting, permit administration and enforcement, and any delegated regulatory program.

#### 4.1 Consumptive Use Permitting

##### Total Expenditures (Actual)

	<u>05/06</u>	<u>06/07</u>	<u>07/08</u>	<u>08/09</u>	<u>09/10</u>
	\$1,597,172	\$5,451,151	\$5,392,354	\$5,690,468	\$5,938,614
CATEGORY	AMENDED BUDGET 2010-2011	PROPOSED BUDGET 2011-2012	DIFFERENCE IN \$	% OF CHANGE	
Salaries and Benefits	6,148,514	4,849,585	(1,298,929)	-21.13%	
Other Personal Services	199,900	158,750	(41,150)	-20.59%	
Operating Expenses	6,940	13,825	6,885	99.21%	
Operating Capital Outlay	-	-	-	-	
Fixed Capital Outlay	-	-	-	-	
Interagency Expenditures	7,250	-	(7,250)	-100.00%	
Debt	-	-	-	-	
Reserves	-	-	-	-	
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>\$ 6,362,604</b>	<b>\$ 5,022,160</b>	<b>\$ (1,340,444)</b>	<b>-21.07%</b>	

**District Description:** Consumptive use permitting is a state-mandated program assigned exclusively to the water management districts. The objective of this program is to ensure safe, efficient, equitable and reliable development of the State's water resources. This program includes the review, issuance, renewal, and enforcement of water use permits. The major components are:

- 1) Review and prepare recommendations for permit applications for all consumptive uses of water within the District boundaries; and
- 2) Post-permit compliance reviews of priority projects based on staffing resources.

This program also includes pre-permit planning, permit issuance, dispute resolution, litigation support, criteria and rule development, DRI/Citing/Coastal Zone Management support, automation and administrative support, and rulemaking to update consumptive use permit rules to implement the regulatory recommendations of the District's regional water supply plans.

**Changes and Trends:** A major rule update to temporarily protect the water resources of the Central Florida Coordination Area (which comprises all portions of Orange, Osceola and Polk counties within the District) through December 2012 was completed in FY2008. A joint work plan between the three water management districts lays out the framework and the milestones for developing rules to protect water resources into the future (beyond the 2012 date). This work plan commits the Water Use Bureau to extensive technical, policy, rulemaking and workshop activities to develop a long-term approach to water resource planning, protection and permitting for that region.



Other rule updates to protect water resources include: the Lake Okeechobee Water Availability Rule (effective in October 2008), the Picayune Strand and Fakahatchee Water Reservation Rule (effective in June 2009) and the Everglades Regional Water Availability Rule (adopted in 2007). The implementation of these new water resource protection rules has the effect of increasing both the time required and the technical complexity involved in reviewing affected water use applications. It is also anticipated that some rulemaking efforts will be undertaken to update the Water Use Basis of Review to incorporate desired changes that have arisen since the last major rule update which occurred in 2003.

The Irrigation Water Use Basin Renewal deadlines all passed during FY2009. This has had the effect of decreasing the peak levels of incoming permit applications for permit modifications. Dewatering and existing incomplete permit applications for all basins continue to be reviewed. Additionally, permits within those irrigation basins that were issued with five-year duration are due for renewal. Permit applications for new developments and construction projects have been minimized in recent years due to the economic downturn but are expected to increase marginally in the future as the economy recovers.

Staff will continue to serve on the newly formed Agricultural Permitting and Compliance Teams to provide technical review of agricultural Water Use Permits. Formed in 2010, The Agricultural team focuses on the integration of water supply policy and regulatory efforts. The Agricultural team has continued to provide technical review of agricultural Water Use Permits and assistance with compliance issues on agricultural projects.

**Major Budget Items:** A reduced amount of contract funding is proposed for e-permitting scanning to continue to support the e-Permitting effort (\$63,900). Continuation contract funding is proposed to provide support for the water use compliance effort (\$80,000). This funding level supports the review of an average of 570 permit applications, as well as numerous compliance investigations, per quarter.

**Budget Variances:** The decrease of \$1.3 million is due primarily to reductions in contract staff and operating expenses.

### 4.3 Environmental Resource and Surface Water Permitting

#### Total Expenditures (Actual)

	<u>05/06</u>	<u>06/07</u>	<u>07/08</u>	<u>08/09</u>	<u>09/10</u>
	\$13,556,798	\$11,118,691	\$12,595,151	\$12,919,329	\$12,413,054
CATEGORY	AMENDED BUDGET 2010-2011	PROPOSED BUDGET 2011-2012	DIFFERENCE IN \$	% OF CHANGE	
Salaries and Benefits	11,559,347	8,934,359	(2,624,988)	-22.71%	
Other Personal Services	474,831	170,775	(304,056)	-64.03%	
Operating Expenses	176,808	265,678	88,870	50.26%	
Operating Capital Outlay	276,309	-	(276,309)	-100.00%	
Fixed Capital Outlay	-	-	-	-	
Interagency Expenditures	-	-	-	-	
Debt	-	-	-	-	
Reserves	-	-	-	-	
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>\$ 12,487,295</b>	<b>\$ 9,370,812</b>	<b>\$ (3,116,483)</b>	<b>-24.96%</b>	

**District Description:** This program is a state-mandated program that involves the review, issuance, compliance and enforcement of environmental resource and surface water management permits. The objective of this program is to ensure that land development projects and wetland dredge and fill activities do not cause adverse environmental, water quality, or water quantity impacts and to take necessary compliance action when permit requirements are not met. Activities in this program include technical review and evaluation of construction plans for proposed development activities, field inspection of project sites requesting permits or wetland determinations, compliance review of project sites, and preparation of technical staff reports and review of Sovereign Submerged Lands authorizations associated with ERP permits. This program also includes pre-permit planning, permit issuance, dispute resolution, litigation support, criteria and rule development, DRI/Citing/Coastal Zone Management support, and automation support.

**Changes and Trends:** This on-going activity produces technical evaluation of proposed surface water management systems at a continued level of service. All permit applications must be processed within statutorily established time frames. Compliance reviews of issued permits and enforcement actions for unauthorized activities, including the activities listed above, are all on-going activities. In FY2011, the Agricultural Team continued to provide technical review of agricultural ERPs and assistance with compliance issues on agricultural projects.

**Major Budget Items:** Contract funding is proposed at a reduced level for e-Permitting scanning and application processing to continue to support the e-Permitting effort (\$360,000). This funding level supports the review of an average of 390 permit

applications and 2,125 compliance investigations per quarter, and staying current with construction certification and conversion of old micro fiche files to an electronic database.

**Budget Variance:** The \$3.1 million decrease in the Environmental Resource Permitting budget from FY2011 is primarily due a reduction in contract staffing, aerial imagery, Google Earth hardware/software, and e-Permitting software. Also proposed for FY2012 are reductions to general office operating costs and vehicle replacements.

**4.4 Other Regulatory and enforcement activities  
not otherwise categorized above.**

*Total Expenditures (Actual)*

	<u>05/06</u> \$282,885		<u>06/07</u> \$1,066,981		<u>07/08</u> \$4,627,808		<u>08/09</u> \$7,230,000		<u>09/10</u> \$5,689,589
<b>CATEGORY</b>		<b>AMENDED BUDGET 2010-2011</b>		<b>PROPOSED BUDGET 2011-2012</b>		<b>DIFFERENCE IN \$</b>		<b>% OF CHANGE</b>	
Salaries and Benefits		6,130,948		5,313,009		(817,939)		-13.34%	
Other Personal Services		3,627,555		1,006,824		(2,620,731)		-72.25%	
Operating Expenses		66,765		4,489,886		4,423,121		6624.91%	
Operating Capital Outlay		31,310		-		(31,310)		-100.00%	
Fixed Capital Outlay		-		-		-		-	
Interagency Expenditures		-		-		-		-	
Debt		-		-		-		-	
Reserves		-		-		-		-	
<b>Total Expenditures</b>		<b>\$ 9,856,578</b>		<b>\$ 10,809,719</b>		<b>\$ 953,141</b>		<b>9.67%</b>	

**District Description:** This category is intended to include other District regulatory programs and activities not otherwise described in sections 4.1 through 4.3 above, specifically the Southern and Northern Everglades Nutrient Source Control Programs and the overall Management and Administrative Support for all Regulation programs described under category 4.0.

**Southern and Northern Everglades Nutrient Source Control Program**

For the Southern Everglades, the Federal Settlement Agreement, Everglades Forever Act (EFA) under Section 373.4592, F.S., and Long-term Plan mandate the implementation of Best Management Practice (BMP) programs in the Everglades Construction Project (ECP) and non-ECP Basins. For the Northern Everglades, the Northern Everglades and Estuaries Protection Plan, under Section 373.4595, F.S., and the EFA direct the District to implement a pollutant source control program through the refinement of Chapter 40E-61, Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.).The major basin components are:

- Southern Everglades - EAA Basin: Continue to implement and monitor the best management practices (BMP) program to ensure a 25 percent phosphorus load reduction compared to historical levels discharged from the basin; conduct research in cooperation with permittees to develop BMPs for additional water quality improvement; and quantify BMP replacement water.
- Southern Everglades - C-139 Basin: Continue to monitor and implement the BMP program to ensure no net increase of annual phosphorus loads discharged from the basin; and provide opportunities for research and demonstration projects for BMP optimization and additional water quality improvement measures.
- Southern Everglades: Non-ECP Basins: Continue to implement source control programs through refinement of existing regulatory programs and cooperative efforts.
- Northern Everglades - Lake Okeechobee Watershed: Continue to monitor and implement the Chapter 40E-61, F.A.C., BMP program through cooperative efforts with the coordinating agencies; and develop performance measures to ensure the water quality goals of the coordinating agencies' collective source control programs are met
- Northern Everglades – St. Lucie and Caloosahatchee River Watersheds: Develop, implement and monitor nutrient source control programs through cooperative efforts with the coordinating agencies; and develop performance measures to ensure the water quality goals of the coordinating agencies' collective source control programs are met.

The budget for the Southern and Northern Everglades Nutrient Source Control Program consists primarily of overhead and personnel costs associated with performing core regulatory activities (e.g. permitting, inspections, reporting), funds to develop and support sub-regional water quality improvement projects, and funds to cost share landowner BMP research and demonstration projects.

### **Regulation Management and Administrative Support**

This category also includes overall administrative management and technical processing support for all programs described under “4.0 Regulation”, that is, Consumptive Use Permitting, Environmental Resource and Surface Water Permitting, and the Southern and Northern Everglades Nutrient Source Control Program. The budget is primarily overhead and personnel costs.

### **Changes and Trends:**

#### **Southern and Northern Everglades Nutrient Source Control Program**

The latest changes and trends include development and consideration of downstream sub-regional activities in addition to the existing ongoing BMP programs to further improve water quality. Additionally, the on-site BMP component of the source control program continues to evolve based on the latest findings of research and demonstration

projects. The demonstration projects in particular are expected to provide invaluable information for use in future on-site water quality improvement measures. The C-139 Basin Rule (Chapter 40E-63, F.A.C.) was amended to improve the existing BMP program. The Lake Okeechobee Watershed Rule (Chapter 40E-61, F.A.C.) is under review for proposed refinements to support BMP program and monitoring optimization efforts and the 2007 NEEPP amendments. The District made substantial progress in developing technical documents in support of performance measures for future use in implementing best management practices/source control programs in the Lake Okeechobee, as well as the river watersheds.

### **Regulation Management and Administrative Support**

The latest changes and trends include continued support and enhancement of the ePermitting system that provides critical automated support to the overall Regulation functions.

**Major Budget Items:** Southern and Northern Everglades Nutrient Source Control Program - St. Lucie Tributary Monitoring (\$40K). Regulation Management and Administrative Support - computer programming contract (\$360,000) is proposed for FY2012 to improve the e-Permitting system for the public.

**Budget Variances:** The overall increase in this section is approximately \$1 million due to allocation of administrative staff support, health and property insurance internal service fund charges, and information technology items more accurately to the Regulation activity. These costs which were moved from the Management and Administration program, when netted against decreases in other regulatory activities such as source control for river watersheds, resulted in the difference shown above.

## 5.0 Outreach

### *Total Expenditures (Actual)*

	<u>05-06</u> \$7,548,222	<u>06-07</u> \$5,966,922	<u>07-08</u> \$6,159,416	<u>08-09</u> \$6,616,054	<u>09-10</u> \$6,787,767
<b>CATEGORY</b>	<b>AMENDED BUDGET 2010-2011</b>	<b>PROPOSED BUDGET 2011-2012</b>	<b>DIFFERENCE IN \$</b>	<b>% OF CHANGE</b>	
Salaries and Benefits	5,748,256	3,347,637	(2,400,619)	-41.76%	
Other Personal Services	108,000	49,575	(58,425)	-54.10%	
Operating Expenses	400,702	78,245	(322,457)	-80.47%	
Operating Capital Outlay	-	-	-	-	
Fixed Capital Outlay	-	-	-	-	
Interagency Expenditures	265,000	-	(265,000)	-100.00%	
Debt	-	-	-	-	
Reserves	-	-	-	-	
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>\$ 6,521,958</b>	<b>\$ 3,475,457</b>	<b>\$ (3,046,501)</b>	<b>-46.71%</b>	
<hr/>					
Personnel Category					
Full-time Equivalents	52	38	(14)	-26.63%	
Contract/Other	0	0	0	0.00%	
<b>Total Personnel</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>(14)</b>	<b>-26.63%</b>	

This program includes all environmental education activities, such as water conservation and water resource education; public information activities; intergovernmental and community support activities and media relations activities, including public service announcements.

## 5.2 Public Information

### *Total Expenditures (Actual)*

	<u>05/06</u> \$7,349,525	<u>06/07</u> \$5,743,152	<u>07/08</u> \$5,909,344	<u>08/09</u> \$6,356,591	<u>09/10</u> \$6,325,447
<b>CATEGORY</b>	<b>AMENDED BUDGET 2010-2011</b>	<b>PROPOSED BUDGET 2011-2012</b>	<b>DIFFERENCE IN \$</b>	<b>% OF CHANGE</b>	
Salaries and Benefits	5,517,636	3,169,555	(2,348,081)	-42.56%	
Other Personal Services	108,000	49,575	(58,425)	-54.10%	
Operating Expenses	357,632	61,710	(295,922)	-82.74%	
Operating Capital Outlay	-	-	-	-	
Fixed Capital Outlay	-	-	-	-	
Interagency Expenditures	265,000	-	(265,000)	-100.00%	
Debt	-	-	-	-	
Reserves	-	-	-	-	
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>\$ 6,248,268</b>	<b>\$ 3,280,840</b>	<b>\$ (2,967,428)</b>	<b>-47.49%</b>	

**District Description:** This outreach component is designed to reach very broad audiences in an effort to provide increased awareness of flood control and water management resource issues and the roles/responsibilities of the District among the over 7 million residents in South Florida. This includes the development and distribution of publications, public service programming, public meetings, presentations, water resource education, media relations and use of the Internet to provide factual information regarding District structure, functions, programs, project budgets and other operational aspects.

**Changes and Trends:** The District has moved toward a year-round water conservation program to raise awareness and address the region's water shortage and long-term water supply needs.

**Major Budget Items:** The District works to leverage opportunities for free and earned media and outreach, e-newsletters are created and distributed and the District's web site contains updated information about the priority programs and water resource related issues. In addition, the District participates in local community outreach events to present information about water conservation, flood control, and major projects (\$111,285).

**Budget Variance:** Overall the budget in this category for FY2012 represents a decrease of \$3 million from the FY2011 budget due primarily to a reduction in contractual services for outreach activities and a 30% reduction in staffing levels.

#### 5.4 Lobbying/Legislative Affairs/Cabinet Affairs

*Total Expenditures (Actual)*

	<u>05/06</u> \$198,698	<u>06/07</u> \$223,770	<u>07/08</u> \$250,072	<u>08/09</u> \$259,463	<u>09/10</u> \$462,320
<b>CATEGORY</b>	<b>AMENDED BUDGET 2010-2011</b>	<b>PROPOSED BUDGET 2011-2012</b>	<b>DIFFERENCE IN \$</b>	<b>% OF CHANGE</b>	
Salaries and Benefits	230,620	178,082	(52,538)	-22.78%	
Other Personal Services	-	-	-	-	
Operating Expenses	43,070	16,535	(26,535)	-61.61%	
Operating Capital Outlay	-	-	-	-	
Fixed Capital Outlay	-	-	-	-	
Interagency Expenditures	-	-	-	-	
Debt	-	-	-	-	
Reserves	-	-	-	-	
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>\$ 273,690</b>	<b>\$ 194,617</b>	<b>\$ (79,073)</b>	<b>-28.89%</b>	

**District Description:** This outreach component provides information and support to state and federal elected and appointed officials and staff regarding water management

initiatives and priorities. It includes the District's federal legislative program, which works with Congressional members and staff, as well as the District's state legislative program, which works with the Florida Legislature, its committees, and off-session coordination with legislatively appointed committees and delegations.

**Changes and Trends:** This activity represents a continuation level of service.

**Major Budget Items:** Personnel Costs.

**Budget Variance:** The FY2012 budget reflects a 23% reduction in staffing.

### 6.0 District Management and Administration

#### *Total Expenditures (Actual)*

	<u>05-06</u> \$91,316,631	<u>06-07</u> \$91,810,082	<u>07-08</u> \$88,794,238	<u>08-09</u> \$83,266,900	<u>09-10</u> \$81,004,543
<b>CATEGORY</b>		<b>AMENDED BUDGET 2010-2011</b>	<b>PROPOSED BUDGET 2011-2012</b>	<b>DIFFERENCE IN \$</b>	<b>% OF CHANGE</b>
Salaries and Benefits		44,981,146	30,721,024	(14,260,122)	-31.70%
Other Personal Services		14,601,393	6,896,038	(7,705,355)	-52.77%
Operating Expenses		57,108,601	15,216,046	(41,892,555)	-73.36%
Operating Capital Outlay		1,304,650	382,500	(922,150)	-70.68%
Fixed Capital Outlay		-	(6,968,238)	(6,968,238)	-100.00%
Interagency Expenditures		-	-	-	-
Debt		1,264,913	1,214,858	(50,055)	-3.96%
Reserves		9,592,365	-	(9,592,365)	-100.00%
<b>Total Expenditures</b>		<b>\$ 128,853,068</b>	<b>\$ 47,462,228</b>	<b>\$ (81,390,840)</b>	<b>-63.17%</b>
<hr/>					
Personnel Category					
Full-time Equivalents		378	274	(104)	-27.49%
Contract/Other		0	0	0	0.00%
<b>Total Personnel</b>		<b>378</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>(104)</b>	<b>-27.49%</b>

This program includes all governing and basin board support; executive support; management information systems; unrestricted reserves; and general counsel, ombudsman, human resources, finance, audit, risk management, and administrative services.



## 6.1 Administrative and Operations Support

### Total Expenditures (Actual)

05/06                      06/07                      07/08                      08/09                      09/10  
 \$52,361,400                      \$55,935,616                      \$53,298,378                      \$47,462,035                      \$49,141,373

CATEGORY	AMENDED BUDGET 2010-2011	PROPOSED BUDGET 2011-2012	DIFFERENCE IN \$	% OF CHANGE
Salaries and Benefits	30,748,201	19,279,728	(11,468,473)	-37.30%
Other Personal Services	2,640,673	1,392,661	(1,248,012)	-47.26%
Operating Expenses	38,419,523	7,683,006	(30,736,517)	-80.00%
Operating Capital Outlay	-	-	-	-
Fixed Capital Outlay	-	(7,230,000)	(7,230,000)	-100.00%
Interagency Expenditures	-	-	-	-
Debt	-	1,214,858	1,214,858	100.00%
Reserves	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>\$ 71,808,397</b>	<b>\$ 22,340,253</b>	<b>\$ (49,468,144)</b>	<b>-68.89%</b>

**District Description:** This activity supports the District's line organizations and plays a key role in accomplishing District goals and objectives by providing executive direction, financial and human resources expertise, legal advice, counsel and representation, procurement, risk management, and general support functions. The mission of the administrative bureaus is to provide the highest quality and cost effective human, business, and technical services, with a commitment to maximize transparency and demonstrate accountability to the public. These activities are vital for effective management, informed decision-making and mandatory/statutory compliance and to help ensure the organization can accomplish its mission in a timely, planned, cost effective and organized fashion.

**Changes and Trends:** In compliance with the direction set by the Governor and Legislature, the administrative services portion of the budget has decreased along with the overall District budget. The District has streamlined support by centralizing all support services and reducing FTEs and contractual resources.

**Major Budget Items:** During FY2012 Administrative Services will continue to support the District's core mission with an overall decrease in personnel, contractual and operating expense. Major budget items include Debt Service (\$1.2 million), auditing services (\$238,616), legal and technical support services (\$750,000).

**Budget Variance:** Overall the budget in this category for FY2012 represents a decrease of \$49.5 million from the FY2011 budget of \$71.8 million due to reductions in personnel, contractual and operating expenses of about \$20.7 million and distribution of \$28.8 million of administrative costs more accurately to the program areas they directly support.

## 6.2 Computers/Computer Support

### Total Expenditures (Actual)

<u>05/06</u>	<u>06/07</u>	<u>07/08</u>	<u>08/09</u>	<u>09/10</u>
\$33,570,240	\$33,368,163	\$29,447,976	\$29,913,331	\$29,093,831

CATEGORY	AMENDED BUDGET 2010-2011	PROPOSED BUDGET 2011-2012	DIFFERENCE IN \$	% OF CHANGE
Salaries and Benefits	14,232,945	11,441,296	(2,791,649)	-19.61%
Other Personal Services	11,960,720	5,503,377	(6,457,343)	-53.99%
Operating Expenses	10,377,018	3,642,603	(6,734,415)	-64.90%
Operating Capital Outlay	1,304,650	382,500	(922,150)	-70.68%
Fixed Capital Outlay	-	261,762	261,762	100.00%
Interagency Expenditures	-	-	-	-
Debt	1,264,913	-	(1,264,913)	-100.00%
Reserves	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>\$ 39,140,246</b>	<b>\$ 21,231,538</b>	<b>\$ (17,908,708)</b>	<b>-45.76%</b>

**District Description:** This program is responsible for building and maintaining the District's underlying information technology infrastructure. It is comprised of information technology security, project management, , geographical information systems, web development, desktop solutions, information technology services, applications development, systems administration, enterprise system management and network management. The overall objective of this program is to provide information and communication technologies to staff supporting the District's core mission. This program also secures technical solutions that address the information and communication needs of the public.

A large portion of this activity's budget is related to maintenance and support of the District's hardware and software; systems administration; as well as managing, maintaining, and enhancing the District's computer infrastructure. This infrastructure includes a substantial computing network that ties together all remote sites throughout the District's 16-county jurisdiction.

**Changes and Trends:** The reductions in this activity reflect in part the District's emphasis on streamlining the budget to focus on core functions, with fewer projects and less contractual support. This budget reflects alignment of project and specific IT support costs that directly support other District programs. Centralized and overhead IT costs such as Enterprise System financial support (Business Intelligence, HR/Payroll, and Financials - \$2.1 million), end of life server replacements (\$ 0.26 million) and Alternate data system for Disaster recovery (\$0.26 Million) remain in this support category.

**Major Budget Items:** Major budget items include \$0.5 million for hardware maintenance, \$2.2 million for software maintenance, \$0.1 million for telecommunications utilities. \$0.4 million for computer hardware, and \$6.1 million for computer consulting services in support of District projects such as Oracle 11G, E-permitting, Operations Decision Support System, Portal Application, Web Services, and Help Desk Support.

**Budget Variance:** The budget for computer support reflects a decrease in FY2012 of \$17.9 million due to reductions in computer operations and application development costs. The District's self insurance funds for health, auto and general liability were distributed to the operational activities of District functions based on the percentage of employees directly working for those functions. District wide information technology items (examples – personal computer lease, enterprise software agreements, copier / printer lease) were distributed to the operational activities of District functions based on the percentage of employees directly working for those functions. Information technology items and staff were directly charged to operational activities of District core functions where there is a clear linkage between the operational activity and the information technology system, application or staff that is used to support the operation activities.

### 6.3 Reserves

#### Total Expenditures (Actual)

	<u>05/06</u>	<u>06/07</u>	<u>07/08</u>	<u>08/09</u>	<u>09/10</u>
	-	-	-	-	-
CATEGORY	AMENDED BUDGET 2010-2011	PROPOSED BUDGET 2011-2012	DIFFERENCE IN \$	% OF CHANGE	
Salaries and Benefits	-	-	-	-	-
Other Personal Services	-	-	-	-	-
Operating Expenses	-	-	-	-	-
Operating Capital Outlay	-	-	-	-	-
Fixed Capital Outlay	-	-	-	-	-
Interagency Expenditures	-	-	-	-	-
Debt	-	-	-	-	-
Reserves	9,592,365	-	(9,592,365)	-100.00%	
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>\$ 9,592,365</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ (9,592,365)</b>	<b>-100.00%</b>	

**District Description:** The District budgets reserves in two categories – contingency and managerial. Contingency reserves are budgeted for the unexpected and unforeseen demand in service delivery costs or unexpected expenditure after adoption of the budget. Managerial reserves are budgeted for special projects for which funding control is necessary or for projects for which a need is known, but spending plans are still under refinement – these funds are included within the project activity sections.

**Major Budget Items:** Contingency reserves are budgeted in Big Cypress, District, Okeechobee and STA funds. This year the District's contingency reserves of \$10 million for O & M **capital structures** and \$50 million for other emergencies are shown in section 3.2, Operation and Maintenance of Works.

**Budget Variances:** District FY2012 reserves have been moved to the State reporting program or activity (3.2 Operation and Maintenance Works) and set aside for flood control, emergency response and O & M capital projects. The purpose of reserves has been redefined from previous years.

**6.4 Other (Tax Collector/Property Appraiser fees)**  
*Total Expenditures (Actual)*

	<u>05/06</u> \$5,384,991	<u>06/07</u> \$2,506,302	<u>07/08</u> \$6,047,884	<u>08/09</u> \$5,891,534	<u>09/10</u> \$2,769,339
<b>CATEGORY</b>	<b>AMENDED BUDGET 2010-2011</b>	<b>PROPOSED BUDGET 2011-2012</b>	<b>DIFFERENCE IN \$</b>	<b>% OF CHANGE</b>	
Salaries and Benefits	-	-	-	-	
Other Personal Services	-	-	-	-	
Operating Expenses	8,312,060	3,890,437	(4,421,623)	-53.20%	
Operating Capital Outlay	-	-	-	-	
Fixed Capital Outlay	-	-	-	-	
Interagency Expenditures	-	-	-	-	
Debt	-	-	-	-	
Reserves	-	-	-	-	
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>\$ 8,312,060</b>	<b>\$ 3,890,437</b>	<b>\$ (4,421,623)</b>	<b>-53.20%</b>	

**District Description:** This program element is comprised of county tax collector and property appraiser fees. Tax collector fees are calculated as a percent of taxes collected by the tax collector on behalf of the District. Property appraiser fees are charged based on the District's share of responsibility for the respective Property Appraisers' operating budgets.

**Major Budget Items:** Commissions and property appraiser fees of \$3,890,437 associated with collection of District-wide ad valorem are shown in this section. For FY2012 expenses associated with the Okeechobee Basin and Big Cypress Basin were moved to state reporting category 3.2 and the Everglades Forever Act Basin to category 1.2 to properly tie the cost of collecting the tax to the associated fund and activities. Fees have also been reduced based on prior year actual expenditures.

**Budget Variance:** Tax collector and property appraiser fees are budgeted on an annual basis as deemed appropriate using the methods described above. Property appraiser

fees decreased based on projected decrease in costs and actual past year costs. The costs were also moved to more appropriate categories to properly tie the cost of collecting the tax to the specific fund where the revenues are and expenditures are budgeted.

### **District Specific Programs and Activities**

The following two programs – the District Everglades Program (Everglades Forever Act projects) and the Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan – are unique to the South Florida Water Management District. As such, separate narratives and programmatic spreadsheets for each of these programs are provided below.

#### **District Everglades Program**

**District Description:** The District Everglades Program is focused on the District's responsibilities outlined in the Everglades Forever Act as well as the Settlement Agreement. The Everglades Forever Act directed the District to acquire land and to design, permit, construct and operate a set of Stormwater Treatment Areas (STAs) to reduce phosphorus levels from stormwater run-off and other sources before it enters the Everglades Protection Area. The goal of the District Everglades Program is to contribute to Everglades restoration by restoring water quality, hydrology and ecology.

Land acquisition has been completed and construction of the first phase of the Everglades Construction Project (ECP) consisting of approximately 45,000 acres of STAs and other structural components is complete. The 1994 Everglades Forever Act also required the District to investigate technologies that may be superior to the STAs. This research program was completed in FY2004.

**Changes and Trends:** The District continues to implement Long-Term Plan projects to achieve water quality standards. In addition to the Long-Term Plan, the District will implement the Everglades Regulatory Program and the Everglades Stormwater Program (now called the Non-ECP Basins Program and included as part of the Long-Term Plan).

In addition to the Long-Term Plan, the District continues to conduct and publish applied research on Everglades' ecology. Construction of the final build-outs of Compartments B & C continued during FY2011. The implementation of the Long-Term Plan projects, including Operations and Maintenance (O & M), research and monitoring continues at an increased level of service at a higher resource level due to increased acreage of STA treatment cells.

Just under 14,000 additional acres of stormwater treatment are currently under construction south of Lake Okeechobee: the expansion of STA-2 (Compartment B) in Palm Beach County and the creation of additional treatment in the area between STA-5 and STA-6 (Compartment C) in Hendry County. Both projects are scheduled to be complete in FY2012. February 2012 is the target final completion for the Compartment C - G-508 Pump Station. The Compartment B target final completion for the G-434 and G-436 Pump Stations is May 2012.

**Major Budget Items:** The following major projects are included in the FY2012 budget:

- Long-Term Plan:
  - Stormwater Treatment Area projects expansion (Compartments B & C) in the Everglades Agricultural Area: Design and construction of the first phase of expanded STAs consisting of approximately 5,000 acres of additional treatment area described in the revised Part 2 of the Long-Term Plan is complete. This included STA-6 Section 2, a new Cell 4 for STA-2, and a new Flow-way 3 for STA-5. Additional expansions of STAs 2, 5 and 6 on Compartments B & C lands are underway and will result in approximately 13,500 acres of additional treatment area. These STA expansions are flow capable, and all new pump stations will be fully functional in July 2012. (\$11.2 million)
  - STA Performance Optimization: Operational monitoring of the STAs, hydraulic and water quality (\$1.1 million).
  - Restoration Strategies for Water Quality Enhancements, Source Controls and BMPs: Continue implementing the source control/BMP studies and grant projects described in the Long-Term Plan. In addition, the EFA Regulatory Source Control Program was added to the Long-Term Plan in FY2008 and will continue in FY2012 (\$17.3 million).
  - Recovery of Impacted Areas in the EPA: Develop final report on researching options for accelerating recovery (\$51K).
  - O & M: Continue STA operations and maintenance, including vegetation management, site management and STA permit-required monitoring (\$12.3 million).

**Budget Variance:** An overall budget decrease of \$177 million from FY2011 to FY2012 is primarily due to EAA STA expansions on Compartments B & C projects nearing completion, reductions in O & M vehicle and equipment purchases, as well as reductions to reserves.

## Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan

**District Description:** The Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan (CERP) is the framework for the restoration, protection, and preservation of the water resources of central and southern Florida, including the Everglades, as approved by Congress under Title VI, Section 601 of the Water Resources Development Act (WRDA) of 2000.

The CERP contains more than 60 major components that involve the creation of approximately 217,000 acres of reservoirs and wetland-based water treatment areas. These components will vastly improve the quantity, quality, timing, and distribution of water for the South Florida environment. Benefits will be widespread and include improvements in:

- Lake Okeechobee
- The Caloosahatchee River and Estuary
- The St. Lucie River and Estuary
- The Indian River Lagoon
- Loxahatchee River and Estuary
- Lake Worth Lagoon
- Biscayne Bay
- Florida Bay
- The Picayune Strand
- The Everglades proper, including:
  - The Loxahatchee National Wildlife Refuge
  - Water Conservations Areas 2 and 3
  - Everglades National Park
  - Big Cypress National Preserve

In addition, implementation of the CERP will improve or sustain water supplies for urban and agricultural needs, while maintaining current Central and Southern Florida (C&SF) Flood Control Project purposes.

The CERP includes feasibility studies for the Water Preserve Areas (WPAs), Indian River Lagoon South, Southwest Florida and Florida Bay / Florida Keys. These last two feasibility studies are mentioned in Section 1.1.3, "Other Water Resource Projects." Also included are pilot projects to test technologies, such as Aquifer Storage and Recovery (ASR) and seepage management methods, which are essential to the implementation of the CERP. The CERP also includes seven Critical Restoration

Projects, for which Project Cooperative Agreements were executed by the USACE and the District in FY2000.

The CERP program encompasses:

- Planning and evaluation
- Pre-construction engineering and design
- Real estate acquisition and land management
- Permitting
- Capital construction and operations
- Environmental remediation and mitigation
- A science-based monitoring and assessment effort (RECOVER), and
- Program management activities.

**Changes and Trends:** Implementation of the CERP began with the execution of the Design Agreement between the USACE and the District in May 2000. The Master Program Management Plan describes the framework and process to be used by the USACE and the District for managing and monitoring implementation of the CERP, which was completed in August 2000.

Reduced availability of ad valorem and state appropriated funding due to current economic conditions resulted in the District concentrating available resources to on-going major construction projects.

**Major Budget Items:** Major budget items to implement the CERP in FY2012 include:

- Continued design, construction, and other activities for projects:
  - Loxahatchee River Watershed Restoration (formerly North Palm Beach County – Part 1) project (\$23.7 million) – to continue the L-8 Pump Station and inflow Design Documentation Report and initiate construction.
  - Indian River Lagoon – South – C-44 Reservoir (\$6.1 million) – In conjunction with the USACE, to continue the construction of the reservoir and its components. The District is the lead on communication tower construction.
  - Picayune Strand Restoration (\$620K) – Includes \$370K to provide assistance to the USACE construction efforts and \$250K for acquisition of 39 remaining privately-held tracts (Fakahatchee Strand in Collier County) that are impacted by the project.
- Continued design of Critical Restoration Projects:
  - Southern Corkscrew Regional Ecosystem Watershed (CREW)/Imperial River Flow-way Final Design (\$637K).
- C-111 Spreader Canal operations and maintenance (\$733K).



- Operations Planning for Biscayne Bay Coastal Wetlands (\$249K).
- Ten Mile Creek Post-Authorization Change Report (\$790K).
- CERP Data Management (\$705K).
- CERP Program Management and Support (\$15.8 million) – Includes \$15.7 million for debt service associated with the 2006 series COPS financing.
- Potential liability claim payments (\$10 million)
- CERP indirect costs (\$7.2 million).

**Budget Variance:** The CERP program reflects a net decrease of \$237.5 million from the FY2011 amended budget of \$316 million to the FY2012 proposed budget of \$78.5 million. The FY2011 budget included \$215 million for land acquisition from the U.S. Sugar Corporation (\$194.9 million) and Cutler Bay (\$20 million), which are not included in FY2012. Budget decreases also reflect the completion of projects: C-111 Spreader Canal (from \$12.5 million in FY2011 to \$733K in FY2012); Deering Estates in the Biscayne Bay Coastal Wetlands Project (from \$2.5 million in FY2011 to \$250k in FY2012); and Lake Trafford Dredging (from \$2.1 million in FY2011 to \$0 in FY2012); and a decrease in construction costs for the C-44 Reservoir and STA (from \$12.8 million in FY2011 to \$6.1 million in FY2012). Budget decreases also reflect reductions in state funding and District reserves for CERP water quality and capital projects.

## **B. Program and Activity Allocation by Area of Responsibility**

This section provides a spreadsheet of district expenditures by program, activity, and area of responsibility for fiscal years 2009-2010, 2010-2011 and 2011-2012. These breakdowns are based on the statutory requirements of section 373.536, F.S., and on an identification of key district activities within the statutory program areas.

Expenditures in the four areas of responsibility (AOR) are provided only at the program level. These AOR (water supply, water quality, flood protection, and natural systems) allocations are estimates only and do not reflect the overlap between the areas of responsibility. For instance, a land acquisition project can serve more than one purpose (i.e., flood protection/ floodplain management and natural systems). Therefore, the AOR expenditures should be viewed only as one indication of whether the District is adequately addressing each area of responsibility. The overlap between the AORs is indicated where there is an “x” placed under more than one area of responsibility for an activity in the statements following the narrative.

NOTE: In fiscal year 2001-2002, program definitions were revised for activities 2.2, 2.5, 2.6, 5.0, 6.1, and 6.2. Also, the 2.6 - Everglades Construction Project (ECP) and 2.7 - Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan (CERP) designations for South Florida Water Management District have been eliminated from the standard spreadsheet presentation. Individual spreadsheets for ECP and CERP are provided in the Non-standard Program and Activities section. The activity and sub-activity descriptions have been revised to group district activities in more detail and in a manner that more closely resembles those reported by state agencies. Spreadsheets for all years have been restated based on the revised definitions.

## FY2009-2010 PROGRAM AND ACTIVITY ALLOCATION BY AOR (ACTUAL AUDITED)

### PROGRAM AND ACTIVITY ALLOCATIONS (AUDITED BUDGET)

For Fiscal Year 2009 - 2010

PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES (1)	FISCAL YEAR 2009 - 2010	Water Supply	Water Quality	Flood Protection	Natural System
<b>1.0 Water Resources Planning and Monitoring</b>	<b>\$76,525,003</b>	<b>\$13,555,725</b>	<b>\$38,033,673</b>	<b>\$2,345,898</b>	<b>\$22,589,707</b>
1.1 - District Water Management Planning	32,583,764	X	X	X	X
1.1.1 Water Supply Planning	5,625,426	X			X
1.1.2 Minimum Flows and Levels	670,965	X			X
1.1.3 Other Water Resources Planning	26,287,373	X	X	X	X
1.2 - Research, Data Collection, Analysis and Monitoring	43,276,107	X	X	X	X
1.3 - Technical Assistance	665,132	X			X
1.4 - Other Water Resources Planning and Monitoring Activities	0				
<b>2.0 Acquisition, Restoration and Public Works</b>	<b>\$272,778,211</b>	<b>\$53,116,363</b>	<b>\$67,452,258</b>	<b>\$4,357,370</b>	<b>\$147,852,220</b>
2.1 - Land Acquisition (2)	0				
2.2 - Water Source Development	5,461,129	X			
2.2.1 Water Resource Development Projects	903,417	X			
2.2.2 Water Supply Development Assistance	4,557,712	X			
2.2.3 Other Water Source Development Activities	0				
2.3 - Surface Water Projects	265,864,760	X	X	X	X
2.4 - Other Cooperative Projects	1,432,187	X			
2.5 - Facilities Construction and Major Renovations	20,135	X	X	X	X
2.6 - Other Acquisition and Restoration Activities	0				
<b>3.0 Operation and Maintenance of Lands and Works</b>	<b>\$165,999,954</b>	<b>\$40,278,475</b>	<b>\$24,606,739</b>	<b>\$84,569,399</b>	<b>\$16,545,341</b>
3.1 - Land Management	16,247,147	X	X	X	X
3.2 - Works	117,643,535	X	X	X	X
3.3 - Facilities	7,202,097	X	X	X	X
3.4 - Invasive Plant Control	19,396,009	X	X	X	X
3.5 - Other Operation and Maintenance Activities	5,511,166	X	X	X	X
<b>4.0 Regulation</b>	<b>\$24,041,257</b>	<b>\$7,233,003</b>	<b>\$7,298,563</b>	<b>\$4,585,254</b>	<b>\$4,924,437</b>
4.1 - Consumptive Use Permitting	5,938,614	X	X	X	X
4.2 - Water Well Construction Permitting and Contractor Licensing	0				
4.3 - Environmental Resource & Surface Water Permitting	12,413,054	X	X	X	X
4.4 - Other Regulatory and Enforcement Activities	5,689,589	X	X	X	X

<b>5.0 Outreach</b>	<b>\$6,787,767</b>	<b>\$1,692,684</b>	<b>\$1,692,664</b>	<b>\$1,675,695</b>	<b>\$1,726,724</b>
5.1 - Water Resource Education	0				
5.2 - Public Information	6,325,447	X	X	X	X
5.3 - Public Relations	0				
5.4 - Lobbying / Legislative Affairs / Cabinet Affairs	462,320	X	X	X	X
5.5 - Other Outreach Activities	0				
<i>SUBTOTAL - Major Programs (excluding Management and Administration)</i>	<i>\$546,132,192</i>	<i>\$115,876,251</i>	<i>\$139,083,896</i>	<i>\$97,533,615</i>	<i>\$193,638,430</i>
<b>6.0 District Management and Administration</b>	<b>\$81,004,543</b>				
6.1 - Administrative and Operations Support	49,141,373				
6.1.1 - Executive Direction	1,358,453				
6.1.2 - General Counsel	7,564,675				
6.1.3 - Inspector General	1,050,596				
6.1.4 - Administrative Support	28,907,413				
6.1.5 - Fleet Services	1,841,613				
6.1.6 - Procurement / Contract Administration	4,206,484				
6.1.7 - Human Resources	2,706,246				
6.1.8 - Communication	1,505,893				
6.1.9 - Other	0				
6.2 - Computers / Computer Support	29,093,831				
6.2.1 - Executive Direction	2,325,593				
6.2.2 - Administrative Services	3,256,573				
6.2.3 - Application Development	15,725,132				
6.2.4 - Computer Operations	4,919,959				
6.2.5 - Network Support	2,866,574				
6.2.6 - Desk Top Support	0				
6.2.7 - Asset Acquisition	0				
6.2.8 - Other	0				
6.3 - Reserves	0				
6.4 - Other - (Tax Collector / Property Appraiser Fees)	2,769,339				
<b>TOTAL<sup>(3)</sup></b>	<b>\$627,136,735</b>				

(1) Activity and Sub-activity allocations are included within the program and activity allocations under which they appear.

(2) Land Acquisition does not include land acquisition components of Water Resource Development, Surface Water Projects, or Other Cooperative Projects.

## FY2010-2011 PROGRAM AND ACTIVITY ALLOCATION BY AOR (AMENDED)

### PROGRAM AND ACTIVITY ALLOCATIONS (AMENDED BUDGET)

For Fiscal Year 2010 - 2011

PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES (1)	FISCAL YEAR 2010 - 2011	Water Supply	Water Quality	Flood Protection	Natural System
<b>1.0 Water Resources Planning and Monitoring</b>	<b>\$80,918,288</b>	<b>\$13,673,505</b>	<b>\$39,967,662</b>	<b>\$5,006,820</b>	<b>\$22,270,301</b>
1.1 - District Water Management Planning	20,480,009	X	X	X	X
1.1.1 Water Supply Planning	7,448,226	X			X
1.1.2 Minimum Flows and Levels	746,825	X			X
1.1.3 Other Water Resources Planning	12,284,958	X	X	X	X
1.2 - Research, Data Collection, Analysis and Monitoring	59,826,045	X	X	X	X
1.3 - Technical Assistance	612,234	X			X
1.4 - Other Water Resources Planning and Monitoring Activities	0				
<b>2.0 Acquisition, Restoration and Public Works</b>	<b>\$586,711,683</b>	<b>\$112,397,699</b>	<b>\$134,480,160</b>	<b>\$11,292,224</b>	<b>\$328,541,599</b>
2.1 - Land Acquisition (2)	0				
2.2 - Water Source Development	6,729,467	X			
2.2.1 Water Resource Development Projects	510,287	X			
2.2.2 Water Supply Development Assistance	6,219,180	X			
2.2.3 Other Water Source Development Activities	0				
2.3 - Surface Water Projects	577,837,660	X	X	X	X
2.4 - Other Cooperative Projects	1,562,836	X			
2.5 - Facilities Construction and Major Renovations	581,720	X	X	X	X
2.6 - Other Acquisition and Restoration Activities	0				
<b>3.0 Operation and Maintenance of Lands and Works</b>	<b>\$245,003,120</b>	<b>\$61,735,219</b>	<b>\$31,796,677</b>	<b>\$129,697,426</b>	<b>\$21,773,798</b>
3.1 - Land Management	20,610,343	X	X	X	X
3.2 - Works	188,477,960	X	X	X	X
3.3 - Facilities	6,829,849	X	X	X	X
3.4 - Invasive Plant Control	23,479,102	X	X	X	X
3.5 - Other Operation and Maintenance Activities	5,605,866	X	X	X	X
<b>4.0 Regulation</b>	<b>\$28,706,477</b>	<b>\$8,266,542</b>	<b>\$9,661,617</b>	<b>\$5,027,177</b>	<b>\$5,751,141</b>
4.1 - Consumptive Use Permitting	6,362,604	X			
4.2 - Water Well Construction Permitting and Contractor Licensing	0				
4.3 - Environmental Resource & Surface Water Permitting	12,487,295	X	X	X	X
4.4 - Other Regulatory and Enforcement Activities	9,856,578	X	X	X	X

<b>5.0 Outreach</b>	<b>\$6,521,958</b>	<b>\$1,630,490</b>	<b>\$1,630,490</b>	<b>\$1,630,490</b>	<b>\$1,630,490</b>
5.1 - Water Resource Education	0				
5.2 - Public Information	6,248,268	X	X	X	X
5.3 - Public Relations	0				
5.4 - Lobbying / Legislative Affairs / Cabinet Affairs	273,690	X	X	X	X
5.5 - Other Outreach Activities	0				
<i>SUBTOTAL - Major Programs (excluding Management and Administration)</i>	<i>\$947,861,526</i>	<b>\$197,703,455</b>	<b>\$217,536,606</b>	<b>\$152,654,138</b>	<b>\$379,967,327</b>
<b>6.0 District Management and Administration</b>	<b>\$128,853,068</b>				
6.1 - Administrative and Operations Support	71,808,397				
6.1.1 - Executive Direction	1,433,435				
6.1.2 - General Counsel	7,289,713				
6.1.3 - Inspector General	1,134,404				
6.1.4 - Administrative Support	51,562,288				
6.1.5 - Fleet Services	1,977,683				
6.1.6 - Procurement / Contract Administration	4,014,475				
6.1.7 - Human Resources	3,132,737				
6.1.8 - Communication	1,263,662				
6.1.9 - Other	0				
6.2 - Computers / Computer Support	39,140,246				
6.2.1 - Executive Direction	1,426,941				
6.2.2 - Administrative Services	9,402,766				
6.2.3 - Application Development	7,870,344				
6.2.4 - Computer Operations	14,089,086				
6.2.5 - Network Support	2,552,698				
6.2.6 - Desk Top Support	3,798,411				
6.2.7 - Asset Acquisition	0				
6.2.8 - Other	0				
6.3 - Reserves	9,592,365				
6.4 - Other - (Tax Collector / Property Appraiser Fees)	8,312,060				
<b>TOTAL<sup>(3)</sup></b>	<b>\$1,076,714,594</b>				

(1) Activity and Sub-activity allocations are included within the program and activity allocations under which they appear.

(2) Land Acquisition does not include land acquisition components of Water Resource Development, Surface Water Projects, or Other Cooperative Projects.

## FY2011-2012 PROGRAM AND ACTIVITY ALLOCATION BY AOR (PROPOSED)

### PROGRAM AND ACTIVITY ALLOCATIONS (PROPOSED BUDGET)

For Fiscal Year 2011 - 2012

PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES (1)	FISCAL YEAR 2011 - 2012	Water Supply	Water Quality	Flood Protection	Natural System
<b>1.0 Water Resources Planning and Monitoring</b>	<b>\$54,142,676</b>	<b>\$9,834,422</b>	<b>\$28,707,802</b>	<b>\$1,312,103</b>	<b>\$14,288,349</b>
1.1 - District Water Management Planning	16,145,641	X	X	X	X
1.1.1 Water Supply Planning	7,342,621	X			X
1.1.2 Minimum Flows and Levels	543,632	X			X
1.1.3 Other Water Resources Planning	8,259,388	X	X	X	X
1.2 - Research, Data Collection, Analysis and Monitoring	37,366,881	X	X	X	X
1.3 - Technical Assistance	630,154	X			X
1.4 - Other Water Resources Planning and Monitoring Activities	0				
<b>2.0 Acquisition, Restoration and Public Works</b>	<b>\$182,152,295</b>	<b>\$30,393,424</b>	<b>\$54,372,242</b>	<b>\$8,008,645</b>	<b>\$89,377,984</b>
2.1 - Land Acquisition (2)	0				
2.2 - Water Source Development	3,461,422	X			
2.2.1 Water Resource Development Projects	342,791	X			
2.2.2 Water Supply Development Assistance	3,118,631	X			
2.2.3 Other Water Source Development Activities	0				
2.3 - Surface Water Projects	177,697,827	X	X	X	X
2.4 - Other Cooperative Projects	980,682	X			
2.5 - Facilities Construction and Major Renovations	12,364	X	X	X	X
2.6 - Other Acquisition and Restoration Activities	0				
<b>3.0 Operation and Maintenance of Lands and Works</b>	<b>\$244,666,595</b>	<b>\$63,429,207</b>	<b>\$27,762,980</b>	<b>\$132,970,562</b>	<b>\$20,503,846</b>
3.1 - Land Management	21,804,775	X	X	X	X
3.2 - Works	196,228,721	X	X	X	X
3.3 - Facilities	4,761,593	X	X	X	X
3.4 - Invasive Plant Control	17,486,362	X	X	X	X
3.5 - Other Operation and Maintenance Activities	4,385,144	X	X	X	X
<b>4.0 Regulation</b>	<b>\$25,202,691</b>	<b>\$7,435,773</b>	<b>\$6,819,870</b>	<b>\$5,437,351</b>	<b>\$5,509,697</b>
4.1 - Consumptive Use Permitting	5,022,160	X			
4.2 - Water Well Construction Permitting and Contractor Licensing	0				
4.3 - Environmental Resource & Surface Water Permitting	9,370,812	X	X	X	X
4.4 - Other Regulatory and Enforcement Activities	10,809,719	X	X	X	X

<b>5.0 Outreach</b>	<b>\$3,475,457</b>	<b>\$868,864</b>	<b>\$868,864</b>	<b>\$868,864</b>	<b>\$868,865</b>
5.1 - Water Resource Education	0				
5.2 - Public Information	3,280,840	X	X	X	X
5.3 - Public Relations	0				
5.4 - Lobbying / Legislative Affairs / Cabinet Affairs	194,617	X	X	X	X
5.5 - Other Outreach Activities	0				
<i>SUBTOTAL - Major Programs (excluding Management and Administration)</i>	<i>\$509,639,714</i>	<b>\$111,961,690</b>	<b>\$118,531,758</b>	<b>\$148,597,525</b>	<b>\$130,548,741</b>
<b>6.0 District Management and Administration</b>	<b>\$47,462,228</b>				
6.1 - Administrative and Operations Support	22,340,253				
6.1.1 - Executive Direction	1,118,057				
6.1.2 - General Counsel	5,784,229				
6.1.3 - Inspector General	1,131,008				
6.1.4 - Administrative Support	8,880,458				
6.1.5 - Fleet Services	172,796				
6.1.6 - Procurement / Contract Administration	2,620,242				
6.1.7 - Human Resources	2,375,864				
6.1.8 - Communication	257,599				
6.1.9 - Other	0				
6.2 - Computers / Computer Support	21,231,538				
6.2.1 - Executive Direction	1,057,077				
6.2.2 - Administrative Services	4,017,155				
6.2.3 - Application Development	4,749,135				
6.2.4 - Computer Operations	8,561,619				
6.2.5 - Network Support	831,334				
6.2.6 - Desk Top Support	2,015,218				
6.2.7 - Asset Acquisition	0				
6.2.8 - Other	0				
6.3 - Reserves	0				
6.4 - Other - (Tax Collector / Property Appraiser Fees)	3,890,437				
<b>TOTAL<sup>(3)</sup></b>	<b>\$557,101,942</b>				

(1) Activity and Sub-activity allocations are included within the program and activity allocations under which they appear.

(2) Land Acquisition does not include land acquisition components of Water Resource Development, Surface Water Projects, or Other Cooperative Projects.

(3) Includes Internal Service Fund Charges (fund 601)



**FY2011-2012 PROGRAM AND ACTIVITY ALLOCATIONS BY AOR  
DISTRICT EVERGLADES PROGRAM**

PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES (1)	FISCAL YEAR 2011 - 2012	Water Supply	Water Quality	Flood Protection	Natural System
<b>1.0 Water Resources Planning and Monitoring</b>	<b>\$8,296,155</b>	<b>\$1,230,244</b>	<b>\$4,957,861</b>	<b>\$810,251</b>	<b>\$1,297,798</b>
1.1 - District Water Management Planning	0				
1.1.1 Water Supply Planning	0				
1.1.2 Minimum Flows and Levels	0				
1.1.3 Other Water Resources Planning	0				
1.2 - Research, Data Collection, Analysis and Monitoring	8,296,155	X	X	X	X
1.3 - Technical Assistance	0				
1.4 - Other Water Resources Planning and Monitoring Activities	0				
<b>2.0 Acquisition, Restoration and Public Works</b>	<b>\$53,728,789</b>	<b>\$10,646,045</b>	<b>\$11,086,651</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$31,996,093</b>
2.1 - Land Acquisition (2)	0				
2.2 - Water Source Development	0				
2.2.1 Water Resource Development Projects	0				
2.2.2 Water Supply Development Assistance	0				
2.2.3 Other Water Source Development Activities	0				
2.3 - Surface Water Projects	53,728,789	X	X		X
2.4 - Other Cooperative Projects	0				
2.5 - Facilities Construction and Major Renovations	0				
2.6 - Other Acquisition and Restoration Activities	0				
<b>3.0 Operation and Maintenance of Lands and Works</b>	<b>\$21,133,337</b>	<b>\$2,113,334</b>	<b>\$16,906,670</b>	<b>\$1,056,667</b>	<b>\$1,056,667</b>
3.1 - Land Management	0				
3.2 - Works	16,107,106	X	X	X	X
3.3 - Facilities	0				
3.4 - Invasive Plant Control	3,063,393	X	X	X	X
3.5 - Other Operation and Maintenance Activities	1,962,838	X	X	X	X
<b>4.0 Regulation</b>	<b>\$2,592,893</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$2,592,893</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>
4.1 - Consumptive Use Permitting	0				
4.2 - Water Well Construction Permitting and Contractor Licensing	0				
4.3 - Environmental Resource & Surface Water Permitting	0				
4.4 - Other Regulatory and Enforcement Activities	2,592,893		X		

<b>5.0 Outreach</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>
5.1 - Water Resource Education	0				
5.2 - Public Information	0				
5.3 - Public Relations	0				
5.4 - Lobbying / Legislative Affairs / Cabinet Affairs	0				
5.5 - Other Outreach Activities	0				
<b>SUBTOTAL - Major Programs (excluding Management and Administration)</b>	<b>\$85,751,174</b>	<b>\$13,989,623</b>	<b>\$35,544,075</b>	<b>\$1,866,918</b>	<b>\$34,350,558</b>
<b>6.0 District Management and Administration</b>	<b>\$0</b>				
6.1 - Administrative and Operations Support	0				
6.1.1 - Executive Direction	0				
6.1.2 - General Counsel	0				
6.1.3 - Inspector General	0				
6.1.4 - Administrative Support	0				
6.1.5 - Fleet Services	0				
6.1.6 - Procurement / Contract Administration	0				
6.1.7 - Human Resources	0				
6.1.8 - Communication	0				
6.1.9 - Other	0				
6.2 - Computers / Computer Support	0				
6.2.1 - Executive Direction	0				
6.2.2 - Administrative Services	0				
6.2.3 - Application Development	0				
6.2.4 - Computer Operations	0				
6.2.5 - Network Support	0				
6.2.6 - Desk Top Support	0				
6.2.7 - Asset Acquisition	0				
6.2.8 - Other	0				
6.3 - Reserves	0				
6.4 - Other - (Tax Collector / Property Appraiser Fees)	0				
<b>TOTAL<sup>(3)</sup></b>	<b>\$85,751,174</b>				

(1) Activity and Sub-activity allocations are included within the program and activity allocations under which they appear.

(2) Land Acquisition does not include land acquisition components of Water Resource Development, Surface Water Projects, or Other Cooperative Projects.

(3) Includes Internal Service Fund Charges (fund 601)

**FY2011-2012 PROGRAM AND ACTIVITY ALLOCATIONS BY AOR (PROPOSED)**  
**COMPREHENSIVE EVERGLADES RESTORATION PROGRAM**

PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES (1)	FISCAL YEAR 2011 - 2012	Water Supply	Water Quality	Flood Protection	Natural System
<b>1.0 Water Resources Planning and Monitoring</b>	<b>\$1,850,932</b>	<b>\$370,186</b>	<b>\$370,186</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$1,110,559</b>
1.1 - District Water Management Planning	59,548	X	X		X
1.1.1 Water Supply Planning	0				
1.1.2 Minimum Flows and Levels	0				
1.1.3 Other Water Resources Planning	59,548	X	X		X
1.2 - Research, Data Collection, Analysis and Monitoring	1,791,384	X	X		X
1.3 - Technical Assistance	0				
1.4 - Other Water Resources Planning and Monitoring Activities	0				
<b>2.0 Acquisition, Restoration and Public Works</b>	<b>\$76,625,170</b>	<b>\$15,215,221</b>	<b>\$15,215,221</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$46,194,728</b>
2.1 - Land Acquisition (2)	0				
2.2 - Water Source Development	0				
2.2.1 Water Resource Development Projects	0				
2.2.2 Water Supply Development Assistance	0				
2.2.3 Other Water Source Development Activities	0				
2.3 - Surface Water Projects	76,625,170	X	X		X
2.4 - Other Cooperative Projects	0				
2.5 - Facilities Construction and Major Renovations	0				
2.6 - Other Acquisition and Restoration Activities	0				
<b>3.0 Operation and Maintenance of Lands and Works</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>
3.1 - Land Management	0				
3.2 - Works	0				
3.3 - Facilities	0				
3.4 - Invasive Plant Control	0				
3.5 - Other Operation and Maintenance Activities	0				
<b>4.0 Regulation</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>
4.1 - Consumptive Use Permitting	0				
4.2 - Water Well Construction Permitting and Contractor Licensing	0				
4.3 - Environmental Resource & Surface Water Permitting	0				
4.4 - Other Regulatory and Enforcement Activities	0				

<b>5.0 Outreach</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>
5.1 - Water Resource Education	0				
5.2 - Public Information	0				
5.3 - Public Relations	0				
5.4 - Lobbying / Legislative Affairs / Cabinet Affairs	0				
5.5 - Other Outreach Activities	0				
<b>SUBTOTAL - Major Programs (excluding Management and Administration)</b>	<b>\$78,476,102</b>	<b>\$15,585,407</b>	<b>\$15,585,407</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$47,305,287</b>
<b>6.0 District Management and Administration</b>	<b>\$0</b>				
6.1 - Administrative and Operations Support	0				
6.1.1 - Executive Direction	0				
6.1.2 - General Counsel	0				
6.1.3 - Inspector General	0				
6.1.4 - Administrative Support	0				
6.1.5 - Fleet Services	0				
6.1.6 - Procurement / Contract Administration	0				
6.1.7 - Human Resources	0				
6.1.8 - Communication	0				
6.1.9 - Other	0				
6.2 - Computers / Computer Support	0				
6.2.1 - Executive Direction	0				
6.2.2 - Administrative Services	0				
6.2.3 - Application Development	0				
6.2.4 - Computer Operations	0				
6.2.5 - Network Support	0				
6.2.6 - Desk Top Support	0				
6.2.7 - Asset Acquisition	0				
6.2.8 - Other	0				
6.3 - Reserves	0				
6.4 - Other - (Tax Collector / Property Appraiser Fees)	0				
<b>TOTAL<sup>(3)</sup></b>	<b>\$78,476,102</b>				

(1) Activity and Sub-activity allocations are included within the program and activity allocations under which they appear.

(2) Land Acquisition does not include land acquisition components of Water Resource Development, Surface Water Projects, or Other Cooperative Projects.

(3) Includes Internal Service Fund Charges (fund 601)

## V. SOURCES AND USES OF STATE AND FEDERAL FUNDS

### ***State Sources - \$38.2 million***

#### **Exotic/Aquatic Plant Control:**

The District anticipates receiving a total of **\$3.0 million** in revenue for exotic and aquatic plant management efforts. Primarily, funding for this program is passed to the District through Depth ultimate source of DEP's funding includes: state gas tax, of which a percentage is allocated based on motor boat fuel sales; recreation and commercial boat tax; U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (federal); and any mid-year re-appropriations from DEP.

#### **Grants and Cooperative Agreements:**

Each year, the District applies for and receives grants from a variety of different state sources. In the proposed FY2012 budget, state grants and / or cooperative agreements total approximately **\$1.9 million**, from the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission for Three Lakes Wildlife Management.

#### **Special Legislative Appropriations:**

The District did not receive any new special legislative appropriations for FY2012. Accordingly, the District's FY2012 budget is only **\$20,204**, which consists of prior year balances from the Water Protection and Sustainability Trust Fund. The funds will be used for a water quality project.

#### **Save Our Everglades Trust Fund (SOETF):**

The District anticipates **\$26.4 million** from the SOETF for FY2012. The funds will be used primarily for construction of Lakeside Ranch, L-8 Pump Station and Dispersed Water Management.

#### **Water Management Lands Trust Fund (WMLTF):**

Revenue from documentary stamp tax revenues in the amount of **\$6.9 million** is being budgeted for the payment of debt service on existing land acquisition bonds.

### ***Federal Sources - \$0.04 million***

#### **Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA):**

The District anticipates receiving **\$39,471** from FEMA for FY2012. The funds will be used for flood mapping projects in Highlands County.

**SOURCES AND USES OF STATE AND FEDERAL FUNDS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2011-2012**

	All Programs	Water Resources Planning & Monitoring	Acquisition, Restoration and Public Works	Op and Maint of Lands & Works	Regulation	Outreach	Management and Administration
<b>NON-DEDICATED STATE REVENUE</b>	<b>319,000</b>			<b>319,000</b>			
<b>DEDICATED STATE REVENUE</b>	<b>38,246,207</b>	<b>20,204</b>	<b>28,345,500</b>	<b>9,880,503</b>			
Ecosystem Management Trust Fund							
1.1.3 Other Water Resources Planning							
Water Protection & Sustainability Trust Fund	20,204	20,204					
1.1.3 Other Water Resources Planning	20,204	20,204					
2.2.2 Water Supply Development Assistance							
2.3 Surface Water Projects							
3.1 Land Management							
Water Management Lands Trust Fund	6,920,749			6,920,749			
3.1 Land Management	6,920,749			6,920,749			
Florida Forever							
2.3 Surface Water Projects							
3.1 Land Management							
Save Our Everglades Trust Fund	26,455,500		26,455,500				
1.1.3 Other Water Resources Planning							
2.3 Surface Water Projects	26,455,500		26,455,500				
Florida DEP - Invasive & Other Exotic Plant Control	1,759,754			1,759,754			
3.4 Invasive Plant Control	1,759,754			1,759,754			
Florida DEP - Melaleuca Plant Control	1,200,000			1,200,000			
3.4 Invasive Plant Control	1,200,000			1,200,000			
Florida DOT - Alligator Alley Tolls							
1.1.3 Other Water Resources Planning							
2.3 Surface Water Projects							
License Plate Fees - Snook License Tag							
1.1.3 Other Water Resources Planning							
License Plate Fees - Everglades License Tag							
1.2 Research, Data Collection, Analysis and Monitoring							

FFWC - Three Lakes Wildlife Management	1,890,000		1,890,000				
2.3 Surface Water Projects	1,890,000		1,890,000				
Other State Revenue - Lake Okeechobee							
2.3 Surface Water Projects							
<b>NON-DEDICATED FEDERAL REVENUE</b>							
<b>DEDICATED FEDERAL REVENUE</b>	<b>39,471</b>	<b>39,471</b>					
NRCS - Wetland Reserve Program							
2.3 Surface Water Projects							
FEMA - Flood Mapping Projects	39,471	39,471					
1.1.3 Other Water Resources Planning							
<b>TOTAL STATE AND FEDERAL REVENUE</b>	<b>38,285,678</b>	<b>59,675</b>	<b>28,345,500</b>	<b>9,880,503</b>			

## VI. SFWMD SUMMARY OF STAFFING LEVELS

		2007-2008 to 2011-2012							2010-2011 to 2011-2012	
		Difference	% Change	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2010-2012	Difference	% Change
<b>All Programs</b>	Full-time Equivalents	(145)	-8.02%	1,808	1,828	1,842	1,933	1,663	(270)	-13.97%
	Contract/Other	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
	TOTAL PERSONNEL	(145)	-8.02%	1,808	1,828	1,842	1,933	1,663	(270)	-13.97%
<b>Water Resource Planning and Monitoring</b>	Full-time Equivalents	(1)	-0.24%	336	342	357	370	335	(35)	-9.53%
	Contract/Other	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
	TOTAL PERSONNEL	(1)	-0.24%	336	342	357	370	335	(35)	-9.53%
<b>Acquisition, Restoration and Public Works</b>	Full-time Equivalents	(15)	-8.62%	178	181	172	182	163	(20)	-10.73%
	Contract/Other	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
	TOTAL PERSONNEL	(15)	-8.62%	178	181	172	182	163	(20)	-10.73%
<b>Operation and Maintenance of Lands and Works</b>	Full-time Equivalents	(23)	-3.45%	662	672	667	709	639	(70)	-9.87%
	Contract/Other	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
	TOTAL PERSONNEL	(23)	-3.45%	662	672	667	709	639	(70)	-9.87%
<b>Regulation</b>	Full-time Equivalents	(3)	-1.58%	217	221	231	241	214	(27)	-11.34%
	Contract/Other	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
	TOTAL PERSONNEL	(3)	-1.58%	217	221	231	241	214	(27)	-11.34%
<b>Outreach</b>	Full-time Equivalents	(1)	-2.18%	39	39	47	52	38	(14)	-26.63%
	Contract/Other	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
	TOTAL PERSONNEL	(1)	-2.18%	39	39	47	52	38	(14)	-26.63%
<b>Management and Administration</b>	Full-time Equivalents	(102)	-27.05%	376	373	368	378	274	(104)	-27.49%
	Contract/Other	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
	TOTAL PERSONNEL	(102)	-27.05%	376	373	368	378	274	(104)	-27.49%



## VII. PERFORMANCE MEASURES

Since February 2001, the five water management districts (districts), the Executive Office of the Governor (EOG), and the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) have been engaged in an effort to develop efficiency measures for water management. This report represents a summary of the measures and the values for those measures in FY2008, FY2009 and FY2010 for the South Florida Water Management District.

These core budget performance measures (BPMs) are organized by the statutorily required programs through which the Districts report budgetary information to EOG, DEP, and the Legislature. These categories are:

- ❖ *Water Resources Planning and Monitoring*
- ❖ *Acquisition, Restoration and Public Works*
- ❖ *Operation and Maintenance of Lands and Works*
- ❖ *Regulation*
- ❖ *Outreach*
- ❖ *District Management and Administration*

Care should be taken when reviewing these measures to avoid comparisons with other water management districts and state agencies whose services are somewhat similar, but not identical. For instance, land management costs for a parcel with limited public use cannot be accurately compared to management costs for a state park with many annual visitors. Likewise, making comparisons district to district as to the cost for removal of exotic plants when certain species require greater time and financial resources for removal than others would not be meaningful. Those involved in creating these measures believe the best use is primarily to look at the efficiency of a single district over time.

It is important to recognize the inherent difficulty in quantifying and valuing environmental quality (in essence, attempting full cost accounting for environmental factors), especially in terms of the effects of preventive programs. For example, public land acquisition may preserve recharge areas and endangered plants / animals, while also precluding development that might lead to flooding or degradation of water quality. In such cases, land acquisition is considered a desirable end and a “surrogate” measure for efficiency is used (purchase price as a percentage of appraised value). Since we often lack accepted “benchmarks” for water management services, the trend over time will serve as the basis for comparisons of relative efficiency.

Finally, any performance measurement system must recognize there are influences and issues beyond the Districts’ control, and achieving progress in water resource management involves working with other governmental and non-governmental partners. The efficiency of enhancing water supplies, for example, is dependent on close coordination between the Districts and local suppliers.

## **Reporting the Measures**

During the Budget Performance Measurement (BPM) process, discussion of several measures (Cost per sampling event; Cost per acre restored; Cost for invasive exotics control, etc.) revealed the significance of clearly stating the assumptions for what is, and is not, included in any given measure. This should make us as consistent as possible, but each district will still need to make use of explanatory text in the depiction of each measure to clarify how it applies to the specific aspects of their operation.

The following fourteen BPMs were jointly developed by the five water management districts:

### **1.0 WATER RESOURCES PLANNING AND MONITORING**

- Water Supply planning cost per capita (district-wide population)
- Cost of minimum flows / levels per acre (lakes), stream mile, and spring
- Cost per sampling event for water resources monitoring

### **2.0 ACQUISITION, RESTORATION AND PUBLIC WORKS**

- Land Acquisition purchase price as a percent of appraised value
- Cost per million gallons a day (MGD) for Water Resource Development
- Cost per acre restored

### **3.0 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF LANDS AND WORKS**

- Total land management costs per acre
- Cost per square foot of district facilities maintained
- Cost per acre of water bodies managed under maintenance control (invasive aquatic plants)
- Cost per acre treated for terrestrial invasive exotics

### **4.0 REGULATION**

- Cost per permit processed by type (CUP, ERP and Well Construction)
- Average number of days to act upon a permit once application is complete

### **5.0 OUTREACH**

- Cost per district resident for Outreach

### **6.0 DISTRICT MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION**

- District management and administration percent of total budget

## PROGRAM 1.0 WATER RESOURCES PLANNING AND MONITORING

### ACTIVITY 1.1.1 Water Supply Planning

#### BPM: Water supply planning cost per capita

**Intent of the BPM:** To identify the investment per resident for water supply planning to aid timely, efficient provision of current and future supplies.

**Background:** The SFWMD has completed four regional water supply plans that cumulatively cover the entire District area. These plans identify alternative water supply sources and strategies, with associated costs, that can be implemented to meet projected 2025 water supply needs without resulting in unacceptable impacts to wetlands, spring flow, ground water quality, or existing legal users.

FY2008 Water Supply Planning Cost = \$7,924,258

FY2008 District Population = 7,678,964

**Water Supply Planning Cost Per Capita = \$1.03**

FY2009 Water Supply Planning Cost = \$6,019,473

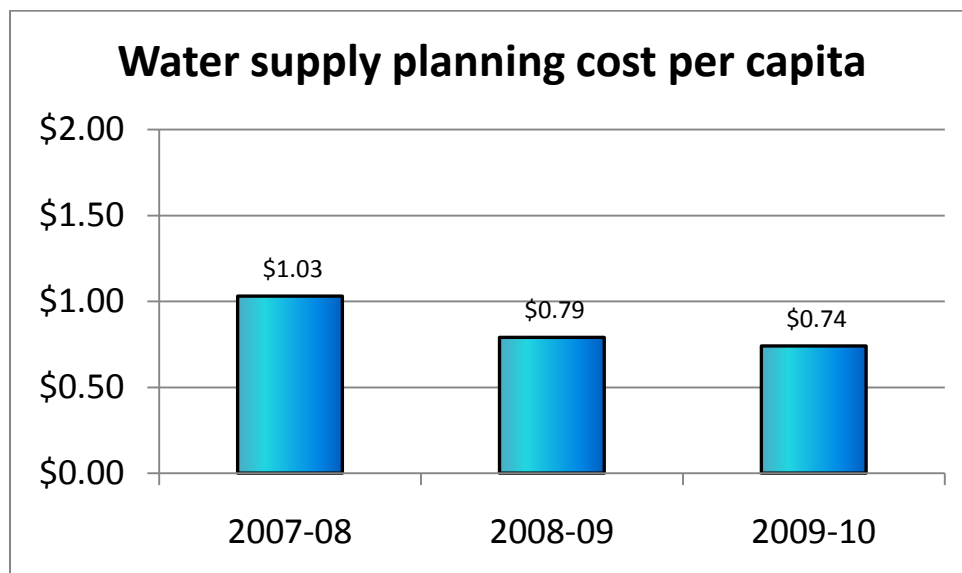
FY2009 District Population = 7,626,212

**Water Supply Planning Cost Per Capita = \$0.79**

FY2010 Water Supply Planning Cost = \$5,625,426

FY2010 District Population = 7,615,667

**Water Supply Planning Cost Per Capita = \$0.74**



**Interpretation:** The population numbers are based on the University of Florida Bureau of Economic and Business Research (BEBR) Census Estimate, and represents permanent resident population (i.e., seasonal residents and tourists are not included).

ACTIVITY 1.1.2     Minimum Flows and Levels (MFLs): The establishment of minimum surface and ground water levels and surface water flow conditions required to protect water resources from significant harm, as determined by the District Governing Board.

BPM: Cost of minimum flows and levels per lake acre, stream mile, and spring

**Intent of the BPM:** To identify how efficiently MFLs are being established.

**Background:** Minimum levels for lakes and aquifers; flows and levels for rivers; and flows for springs are being established by the District to protect aquifers, wetlands, water bodies, and water courses from significant harm caused by permitted water withdrawals or diversions. Each district uses a Minimum Flow and Levels Priority List and Schedule, which is annually updated, to identify water bodies scheduled for MFL establishment. Priorities for establishment are determined by regional significance and probability of significant impacts from consumptive use.

Since the District began establishing MFLs in 2001, protective criteria have been adopted for almost 4.5 million areas of freshwater ecosystems, including the Everglades and Lake Okeechobee, 100 miles of river and estuarine systems, and more than 140,000 acres of lagoon habitat.

No MFLs were established in FY2008 – FY2010.

ACTIVITY 1.2     Research, Data Collection, Analysis and Monitoring: Activities that support district water management planning, restoration, and preservation efforts, including water quality monitoring, data collection and evaluation, and research.

BPM: Cost per sampling event for water resources monitoring and lab analysis

**Intent of the BPM:** To measure the efficient collection of information that is vital to effective water resource management.

**Background:** Hydrologic, meteorological, and water quality data are collected by various bureaus of the District. Data are used for mandate and permit compliance, district-wide water quality status and trends assessments, water supply planning, development of flood assessments and plans, and other restoration program planning and tracking. Data collection occurs on a contracted basis as well as using District staff, while some information comes from remotely-operated systems (e.g., stream flows, water levels, rainfall totals, etc.).

## Water Quality

FY2008 Number of Surface Water Sample Events = 28,934

FY2008 Total Cost = \$10,606,912

**FY2008 Cost Per Sampling Event = \$366.59**

FY2009 Number of Surface Water Sample Events = 28,428

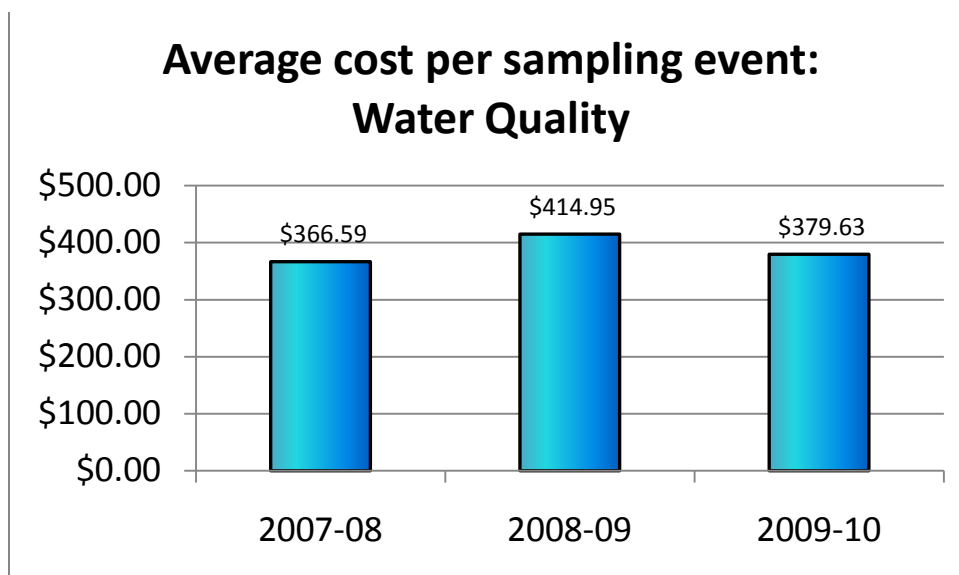
FY2009 Total Cost = \$11,796,074

**FY2009 Cost Per Sampling Event = \$414.95**

FY2010 Number of Surface Water Sample Events = 25,200

FY2010 Total Cost = \$9,566,641

**FY2010 Cost Per Sampling Event = \$379.63**



## Hydrologic Data Collection

FY2008 Number of Hydrologic Data Sample Events = 15,123

FY2008 Total Cost = \$3,529,634

**FY2008 Cost Per Sampling Event = \$233.40**

FY2009 Number of Hydrologic Data Sample Events = 14,424

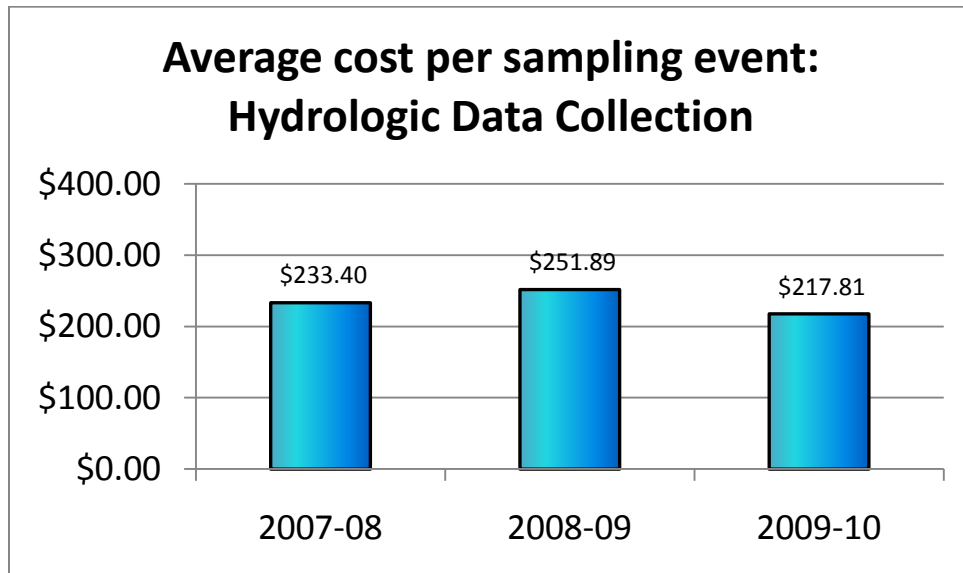
FY2009 Total Cost = \$3,633,278

**FY2009 Cost Per Sampling Event = \$251.89**

FY2010 Number of Hydrologic Data Sample Events = 14,388

FY2010 Total Cost = \$3,133,816

**FY2010 Cost Per Sampling Event = \$217.81**



**Interpretation:**

Water Quality Sampling Site Visits - The unit costs include salaries, capital equipment purchased, maintenance of lab and field instrumentation, operating expenses (vehicle and boat maintenance, helicopter rental) and contractual costs for sample collection and/or lab analysis. The unit costs are an overall average for sample collection, analysis (Lab and QA/QC), and cover a wide range of costs depending on factors such as:

- 1) Mode of transportation used for sample collection. Includes car, boat, airboat and helicopters. Some of the District's monitoring sites are accessible only by helicopter or airboat, which significantly increases the cost of sampling compared to vehicular travel.
- 2) Number of and type of parameters analyzed by lab. Many of the District's sample collection activities are in response to legal mandates that require site-specific parameters. Some sites may require analysis of only total phosphorus, while others require a full suite of about 40 parameters.
- 3) Cost per parameter. Lab costs range from less than \$10 for parameters such as basic physical parameters or nutrients to more than \$700 for organic parameters. This wide variability in the number and cost of lab analysis can significantly affect the unit cost.
- 4) Whether performed by in-house or contracted labor. In-house resources and contract employees collect surface water, soil, sediment, groundwater and fish tissue samples and perform lab analysis. Included in the unit costs are field sampling or lab activities that fall into one of the following categories:
  - Samples collected and analyzed with in-house resources;
  - Sample collected with in-house resources but contracted to a consultant lab;
  - Samples collected by contractor but analyzed by in-house lab; and
  - Samples collected and analyzed through contractual services.
- 5) Matrices sampled. The matrices sampled include surface water, groundwater, soil and biological tissue. The unit costs for water quality collection consolidate all

these different matrices. There is a significant difference, however, in the amount of time and costs associated with collecting and analyzing each matrix.

#### **FY2008, FY2009 and FY2010 ACTUAL:**

- Actual site visits included all sampling trips. Separate QA/QC trips, such as round robin sampling were not included, nor were audit trips and maintenance trips included.
- Analytical Services Section and Water Quality Monitoring Section:
  - Number of samples: Surface Water, Groundwater, Sediment, and Fish Tissue - used total number of sampling site visits provided by Field Project Managers
  - Costs: Used the total actual costs for WQAD and WQMD
    - i. Total unit cost for Bureau. Used the formula:
- Unit Costs =  $\Sigma(\text{Analytical Services} + \text{WQM}) / \# \text{ site visits}$

#### **Hydrologic Data**

The unit costs include total personal services (salaries plus benefits), capital equipment purchased, including vehicles and computers, replacement equipment for hydrologic monitoring devices (data loggers, sensors, and components), and contractual costs for data collection / maintenance services. The calculated average salary cost for data collection per site includes data collection / quality control maintenance, repair, and troubleshooting.

$$\text{Total cost} = [(\text{Number of data collection sites}) \times (\text{Calculated average salary costs})] + [\text{Capital equipment purchased}] + [\text{Contractual costs}]$$

For purposes of this report, a hydrologic data sample event is defined as one of two scenarios:

- 1) A physical trip made by staff to a manually-operated monitoring site to download data from the data logging / recording equipment. The sample event is actually the collection of the continuous data set that has been being recorded into the data logger / recording system since the last visit. The frequency of the data point records depends upon the type of instrumentation, and the field parameter(s) being measured. It may be breakpoint – instantaneous record, or an average of a 5 – 15 minute interval.

A physical trip made by staff to a remotely-operated monitoring site to perform a current field measurement of the parameters (water levels, gate positions, pump operation, etc.) being recorded at the site. The sample event is actually the verification of the health of the data points that have been transmitted via remote communication since the last visit. These data points are transmitted either as “real-time, at will (when requested from the operations control room), or nightly through an automated collection procedure. The frequency of the data point records depend upon instrumentation type, and field

parameter(s) being measured. A field recording device will have from one to multiple sensors (typically 10 maximum- Parameters are monitored for hydrologic purposes).

## **PROGRAM 2.0 ACQUISITION, RESTORATION AND PUBLIC WORKS**

ACTIVITY 2.1 Land Acquisition: The acquisition of land and facilities for the protection and management of water resources. This measure includes land acquisition components of “water resource development projects,” “surface water projects,” or “other cooperative projects.”

BPM: Land purchase price as a percentage of appraised value

**Intent of BPM:** To identify how efficient the public land buying process is relative to appraised value of properties acquired.

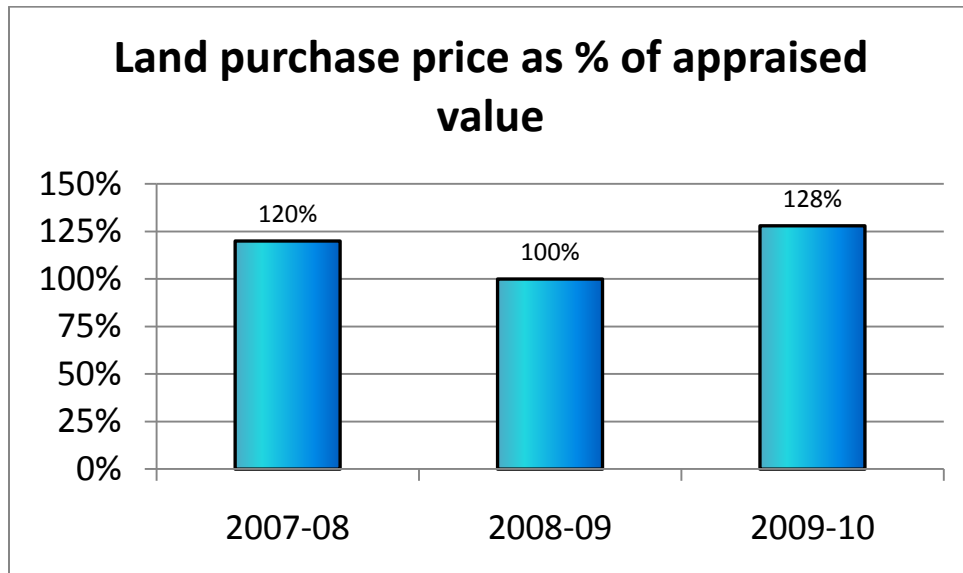
**Background:** The SFWMD acquires, manages, and disposes of land in order to achieve the District’s objectives. These objectives cut across the spectrum of the four District areas or responsibility (AORs) of water supply, flood protection, water quality and natural systems.

In FY2008 the SFWMD acquired 22,796 acres of land, of which 15,051 acres were acquired through donation, exchange, or mitigation. The remaining 7,745 acres of land had a cumulative appraised value of \$158,719,835. The SFWMD actually paid \$190,544,968 for these lands, or 120 percent of the cumulative appraised value.

In FY2009, the SFWMD acquired 173 acres of land, of which 86 acres were purchased and 87 acres were acquired through donation, exchange, and off-site mitigation. The cumulative appraised value for 60 acres of acquisitions finalized in FY2009 totaled \$4,503,618. The SFWMD actually paid \$4,513,200 for these acres, approximately 100 percent of the appraised value.

In FY2010, the SFWMD acquired 2,874.70 acres of land, of which 199.78 acres were purchased and 2,674.92 acres were acquired through donation, exchange, and off-site mitigation. The cumulative appraised value for 199.78 acres of acquisitions finalized in FY2010 totaled \$20,382,322. The SFWMD actually paid \$26,149,107 for these acres, approximately 128 percent of the appraised value. The 199.78 acres was comprised of 30 different parcels. Five of these had to be acquired through full condemnation procedures and resulted in acquisition costs significantly higher than District appraisals increasing the overall percentage cost paid over appraised value.





**Interpretation:** In those projects cost-shared with the Federal Government, Public Law 91-646, as amended, requires that the District’s initial offer to purchase land must be at least the amount of the appraisal. As local sponsor, the District is required to comply with the act which states that: “In no event shall such amount (the amount established as just compensation by the acquiring agency) be less than the agency’s approved appraisal of the fair market value of such property.”

ACTIVITY 2.2 Water Source Development: Water resource development projects and regional or local water supply development assistance projects designed to increase the availability of water supplies for consumptive use; also other water resource development activities not necessarily contained in regional water supply plans but which provide water supply benefits.

BPM: Cost per million gallons a day (MGD) for Water Resource Development

**Intent of BPM:** To identify the efficiency of developing new water supplies.

One of the District’s areas of responsibility is Water Supply, and one of the objectives for water supply is to “Maintain and increase available water supplies, and maximize overall water use efficiency, to meet existing and future needs.” One strategy to achieve that objective is for the District to prepare and implement regional water supply plans. The District established four regional water supply planning areas and developed a water supply plan for each region. These plans are updated every five years and identify present demands and supplies, project demands 20 years into the future, and identify anticipated gaps in water supply. The water supply plan - in its Water Supply Development Component – must identify additional water projects to meet the projected demands; water users are responsible for these projects. The Water Resource Development Component contains a description of projects the District is responsible

for and could include studies, modeling, regional water projects, and Alternative Water Supply (AWS) and Conservation funding. Each year the District summarizes its water resource development activities planned for the subsequent five-year period in the *Proposed Five-Year Water Resource Development Work Program*.

Additionally, Section 373.703 and 373.707 F.S. encourages the water management districts to encourage and promote conservation and fund the development of alternative water supplies in their annual budgets, which are defined as “supplies of water that have been reclaimed after one or more public supply, municipal, industrial, commercial, or agricultural uses, or the supplies of storm water, or brackish or salt water, that have been treated in accordance with applicable rules and standards sufficient to supply the intended use.”

### Water Resource Development Projects

#### 1. Water Conservation

##### (A) MOBILE IRRIGATION LABS

**FY2008:** Ten Mobile Irrigation Labs funded by SFWMD contracts plus purchase agreements for evaluations with two labs provided urban and agricultural irrigation system evaluations in 12 of the Districts 16 counties. Recommendation resulted in a projected total potential water savings of 4.7 mgd at a cost to the District of \$749,520 or \$189,752/mgd.

**FY2009:** Four Agricultural Mobile Irrigation Labs and one urban lab were funded by SFWMD contracts provided agricultural and urban irrigation system evaluations in 12 of the Districts 16 counties. Recommendation resulted in a projected total potential water savings of 4.47 mgd at a cost to the District of \$292,000 or \$65,324/mgd.

**FY2010:** One urban Mobile Irrigation Lab was funded by SFWMD and provided urban irrigation system evaluations in 1 of the Districts 16 counties. Recommendation resulted in a projected total potential water savings of 1 mgd at a cost to the District of \$55,000 or \$55,000/mgd. Four agricultural labs were funded by FDACS that served 4 of the Districts 16 counties.

##### (B) WATER SAVINGS INCENTIVE PROGRAM

Under the Water Savings Incentive Program, or WaterSIP, the District co-funds non-capital improvement program, water-saving technology projects to promote water conservation. Examples have been indoor plumbing retrofits, large-area irrigation controls, soil moisture technology and rain shut-off devices for irrigation systems.

**FY2008:** Fourteen projects were approved for funding at a District cost of \$400,000. These projects will save 311 million gallons annually when completed.

**FY2009:** Forty-four projects were approved for funding at a District cost of \$1,028,669. These projects will save 550 million gallons annually when completed.

**FY2010:** Thirteen projects were approved for funding at a District cost of \$459,402. These projects will save 238 million gallons annually when completed.

### Water Supply Development Assistance

#### Alternative Water Supply (AWS) Funding Program

The Alternative Water Supply Funding Program is the District's cost-share program for capital projects developing non-traditional or alternative water supplies such as water reuse, reverse osmosis, and aquifer storage and recovery.

**FY2008:** The SFWMD funded 73 AWS projects at a total State/District cost of \$45.9 million. Projected capacity of the projects yields 65 mgd, or \$706,153/mgd in State/District investment.

**FY2009:** The SFWMD funded 38 AWS projects at a total State/District cost of \$27.5 million. Projected capacity of the projects yields 27 mgd, or \$1,018,519/mgd in State/District investment.

**FY2010:** The SFWMD funded 24 AWS projects at a total District cost of \$6.1 million. Projected capacity of the projects yields 11.5 mgd, or \$526,087/mgd in District investment.

**Interpretation:** The nature of water source development is such that it often takes several years of effort and funds before water source development projects come on line. Costs on an annual basis are frequently associated with projects that do not yield additional water supply in that fiscal year. These are one-time District expenditures yielding daily benefits for decades to come.

ACTIVITY 2.3 Surface Water Projects: Those projects that restore or protect surface water quality, flood protection, or surface water-related resources through the acquisition and improvement of land, construction of public works, and other activities.

#### BPM: Cost per acre restored

**Intent of BPM:** To identify how efficiently land restoration is being achieved.

**Background:** The Kissimmee Watershed is the headwaters of the Kissimmee-Okeechobee-Everglades system. This watershed is the single largest source of surface water draining into Lake Okeechobee. The primary goal of the Kissimmee River Restoration Project is to reestablish the ecological integrity of the river-floodplain system. The District and the USACE split the cost of the project. Restoration of ecological integrity requires reconstruction of the physical form of the river (i.e., canal backfilling, removal of water control structures, and elimination of secondary drainage ditches, levees, and roads).

Construction is performed by the USACE. Reestablishment of appropriate hydrologic characteristics to the river and associated floodplain will be accomplished through implementation of the Headwaters Revitalization Schedule (HWRS) that will be implemented following completion of restoration construction. The expected ecological benefits of the restoration project are contingent of completion of both features, reestablishment of the physical form and implementation of the Headwaters Revitalization Schedule. The bulk of anticipated environmental response is not expected to be achieved until one to two years following implementation of the Headwaters Revitalization Schedule, scheduled for 2015.

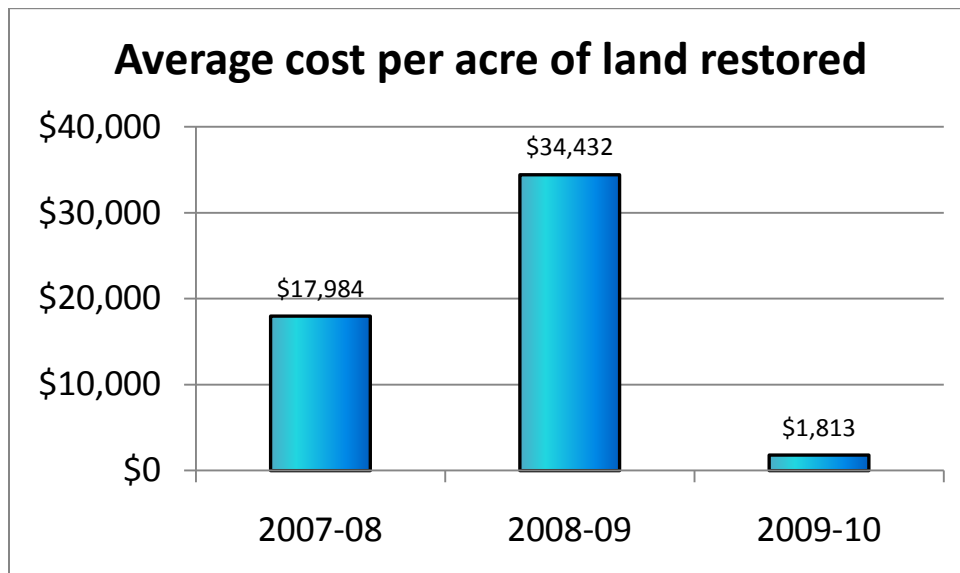
The first of four phases of river restoration filled over seven miles of the C-38 canal and reconnected 15 miles of river channel, and was completed in 2001. The second phase (IV-A) was completed in October 2007, backfilled an 1.9 miles of the C-38 canal, and reestablished an additional 4 miles of contiguous river channel. The third phase (IV-B) was initiated in June 2008, and was completed in January 2010, one year ahead of the scheduled January 2011 target completion date. Phase IV-B backfilled 3.9 miles of C-38 canal, and reestablished approximately six more miles of river channel, bringing the total miles of contiguously restored river channel to approximately 25 miles. Due to federal budget constraints, completion of project construction and implementation of the Final Headwaters Revitalization Schedule is now scheduled for December 2014, with restoration evaluation continuing through 2020.

**Land Acquisition**

<b>SFWMD</b>	<b>Acres Purchased</b>	<b>Cost</b>	<b>Cost per Acre</b>
<b>FY2008</b>	207.72	\$3,735,582	\$17,985.04
<b>FY2009</b>	3.35	\$115,350	\$34,432.84
<b>FY2010</b>	130.15	\$235,962	\$1,813.00

**Kissimmee River Restoration  
Project Phases**

<b>USACE</b>		<b>Acres Restored</b>
<b>FY2001</b>	Completion of Phase I	9,506
<b>FY2007</b>	Completion of Phase IVA	1,352
<b>FY2010</b>	Completion of Phase IVB	4,183



**Interpretation:** There is a wide range in the per acre costs for restoration based on the type of restoration and condition of the acreage in question.

**PROGRAM 3.0 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF LANDS AND WORKS**

**ACTIVITY 3.1** Land Management: (Save Our Rivers / P2000 / Florida Forever)- Maintenance, custodial, and restoration efforts for lands acquired through Save Our Rivers, Preservation, other land acquisition programs.

BPM: Total land management costs per acre

**Intent of BPM:** To measure how efficiently district-owned lands are being managed.

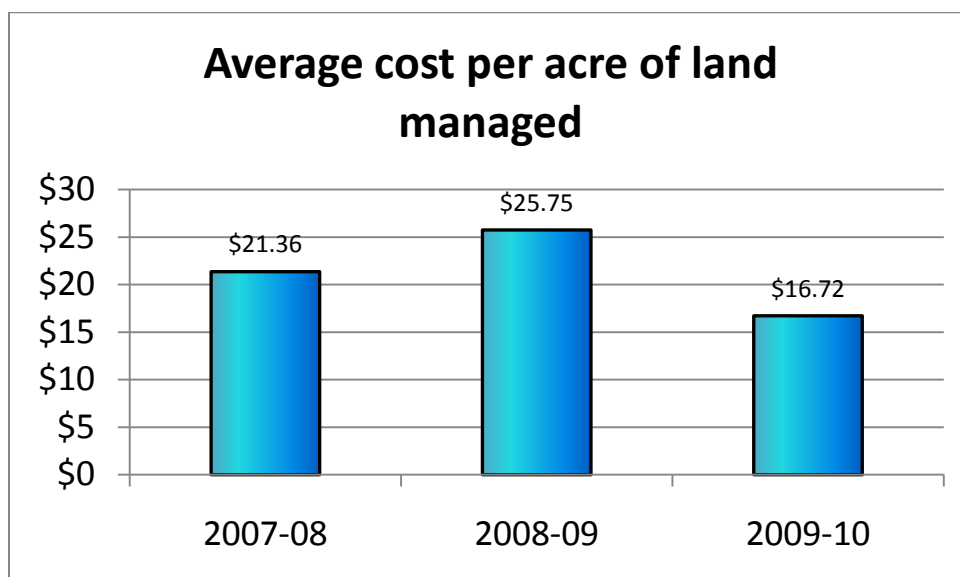
**Background:** The District has acquired over 550,000 acres to help protect and restore critical water resources and to provide land for water resource management projects such as the Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Project. Within the District, there are two distinct land management programs; Land Stewardship and Interim Land Management. The Land Stewardship program applies to about 350,000 acres of conservation lands. The program includes invasive exotic control, prescribed fire,

mechanical vegetative control, hydrologic restoration, boundary fencing and posting, law enforcement services and public use. The public use program includes limited facilities such as trails, trailheads and primitive campgrounds. The Stewardship program relies heavily on partnerships with state agencies, local government and private contractors and lessees to implement its land management strategy. The Interim Land Management program applies to about 200,000 acres and is designed to manage land acquired for water resource management projects between the time of purchase and the initiation of the construction project, which will convert the land into the intended final use. The program's mission is to secure the lands, provide basic maintenance functions and eliminate exotic vegetation.

FY2008 Acreage Owned = 541,450  
 FY2008 Management Cost = \$11,565,717  
**FY2008 Land Management Cost Per Acre = \$21.36**

FY2009 Acreage Owned = 539,097  
 FY2009 Management Cost = \$13,882,622  
**FY2009 Land Management Cost Per Acre = \$25.75**

FY2010 Acreage Owned = 490,106  
 FY2010 Management Cost = \$8,194,269  
**FY2010 Land Management Cost Per Acre = \$16.72**



**Interpretation:** The data are actual acres owned and actual cost to manage. The average cost per acre of the District's management program is a good program indicator, but the cost for any particular property can vary greatly due to factors such as size, location, habitat type and condition, time of ownership and intensity of public use. Substantial increase in cost per acre are primarily due to factors such as increased

effort to control exotics especially on interim lands, construction of restoration projects, increases in cost of security services and salaries of additional staff assigned to land management functions.

### ACTIVITY 3.3 FACILITIES

#### BPM: Cost per square foot of district facilities maintained

**Intent of the BPM:** To assess the ongoing costs of operation and maintenance of the District's office and support facilities in order to achieve optimal efficiency.

**Background:** The total cost for the operation and maintenance of District support and administrative facilities is divided by the total square footage of District buildings maintained to develop this measure. This is ongoing maintenance only, and should not be confused with costs that are reported under 2.5 Facilities Construction and Major Renovation.

FY2008 Square Footage Owned = 354,068

FY2008 Maintenance Cost = \$3,326,518

**FY2008 Maintenance Cost Per Square Foot = \$9.39**

FY2009 Square Footage Owned = 354,068

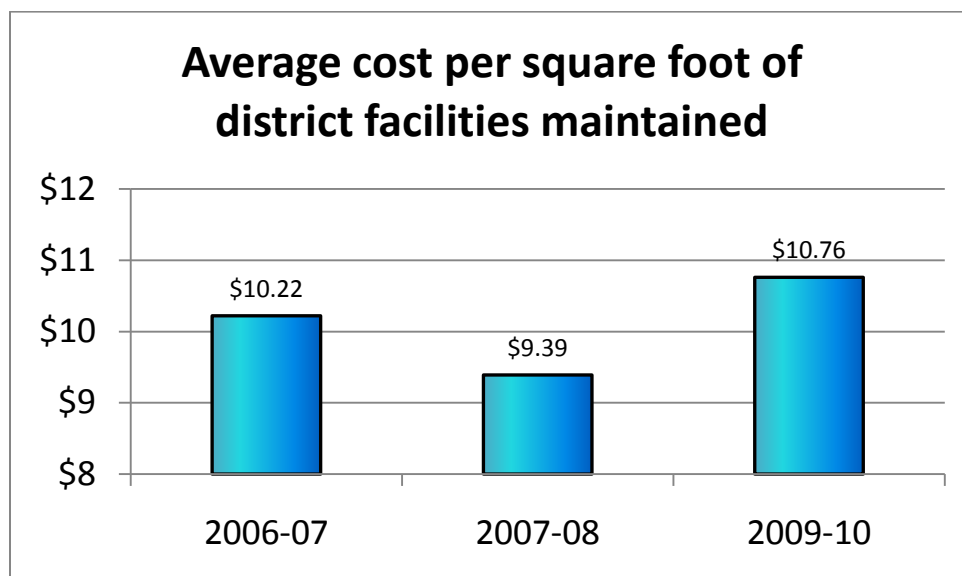
FY2009 Maintenance Cost = \$3,698,904

**FY2009 Maintenance Cost Per Square Foot = \$10.45**

FY2010 Square Footage Owned = 358,281

FY2010 Maintenance Cost = \$ 3,854,564

**FY2010 Maintenance Cost Per Square Foot = \$ 10.76**



**Interpretation:** Square footage was adjusted to reflect the purchase of BCB administrative office (9,714 sq ft), addition of B66 (900 sq ft) and the demolition of B-260 (6,400 sq ft).

#### ACTIVITY 3.4 INVASIVE PLANT CONTROL

BPM: Cost per acre of water bodies managed under maintenance control (invasive aquatic plants)

**Intent of the BPM:** To measure how efficiently invasive aquatic plants are being managed.

**Background:** This measure is calculated by dividing the cost (includes contractors and in-house costs) for all aquatic plant control activities on publicly accessible natural waters by the total number of acres considered under maintenance control. Maintenance control is defined as the point at which all plants in a water body have been treated and are on a schedule for retreatment and regular monitoring.

FY2008 Acres Treated = approximately 54,530 acres

FY2008 Cost = \$9,864,252

**FY2008 Cost = \$180.89/acre**

FY2009 Acres Treated = approximately 42,494

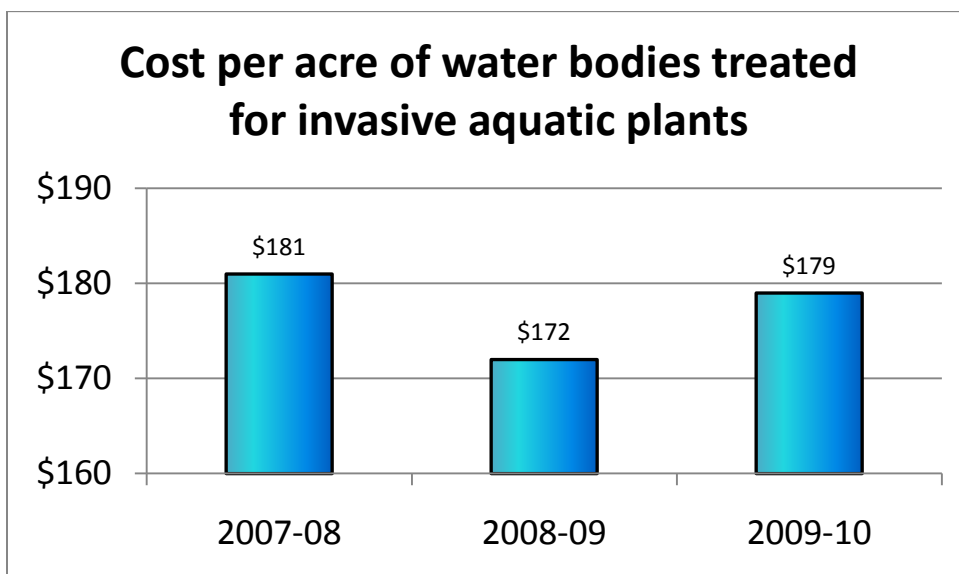
FY2009 Cost = \$7,313,023

**FY2009 Cost = \$172.10/acre**

FY2010 Acres Treated = approximately 27,853

FY2010 Cost = \$4,997,214

**FY2010 Cost = \$179.41/acre**





**Interpretation:** The cost of controlling aquatic plants is highly dependent on the species that the District is attempting to control. As plants are added to the management list, total costs for all acres will increase. Conversely, if the funding source decreases, then the District's total cost per acre will decrease – this does not mean that the District will have improved efficiency, just that less funds are spent to manage those plants. A special caution is given against comparisons with other districts, as the invasive species problem is significantly worse in South Florida, and includes different species than the other districts.

#### ACTIVITY 3.4      INVASIVE PLANT CONTROL

##### BPM: Cost per acre treated for terrestrial invasive exotics

**Intent of the BPM:** To measure how efficiently invasive terrestrial plants are being managed.

**Background:** This measure is calculated by dividing the number of acres treated for terrestrial invasive exotics into the total cost (includes contractors and in-house costs) of such treatment. All costs, including labor, materials and supplies, should be reflected. Where applicable, the per acre cost done in-house should be compared to work being performed for the District by a private or other contractor.

FY2008 Acres Treated = approximately 58,955 acres

FY2008 Total Cost = \$10,686,273

**FY2008 Cost = \$181.26/acre**

FY2009 Acres Treated = approximately 47,457

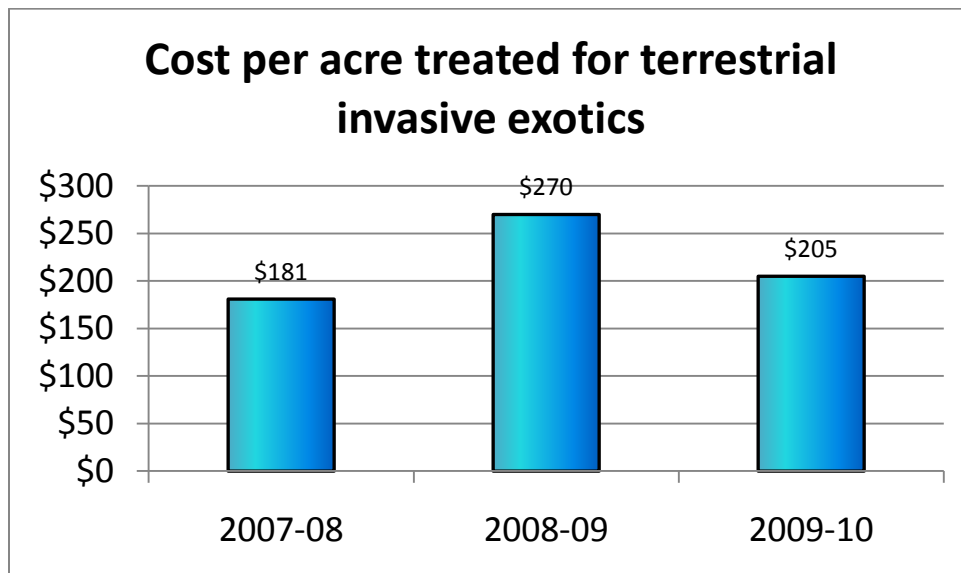
FY2009 Total Cost = \$12,835,978

**FY2009 Cost = \$270.48/acre**

FY2010 Acres Treated = approximately 40,556

FY2010 Total Cost = \$8,330,961

**FY2010 Cost = \$205.42/acre**



**Interpretation:** The cost of controlling terrestrial invasive plants is highly dependent on the species that the District is attempting to control. As plants are added to the management list, total costs for all acres will increase. Conversely, if the funding source decreases, then the District's total costs per acre will decrease – this does not mean that the District will have improved efficiency, just that less funds are spent to manage those plants. A special caution is given against comparisons with other districts, as the invasive species problem is significantly worse in South Florida, and includes different species than the other districts.

## **PROGRAM 4.0 REGULATION**

ACTIVITY 4.1; 4.2; and 4.3 Permitting

BPM: Cost per permit processed by type (CUP, ERP and Well Construction)

**Intent of the BPM:** To identify the efficiency and relative cost of permit processing, recognizing that the Districts do not control the timing or quality of permit applications—only the processing of those applications.

**Background:** This measure is calculated by simply dividing the total amount expended in each permitting program by the number of permits processed for the fiscal year. All three types of permits (Water (Consumptive) Use (CUP), Water Well, and

Environmental Resource/Surface Water (ERP)) are shown as separate components of the measure.

**FY2008**

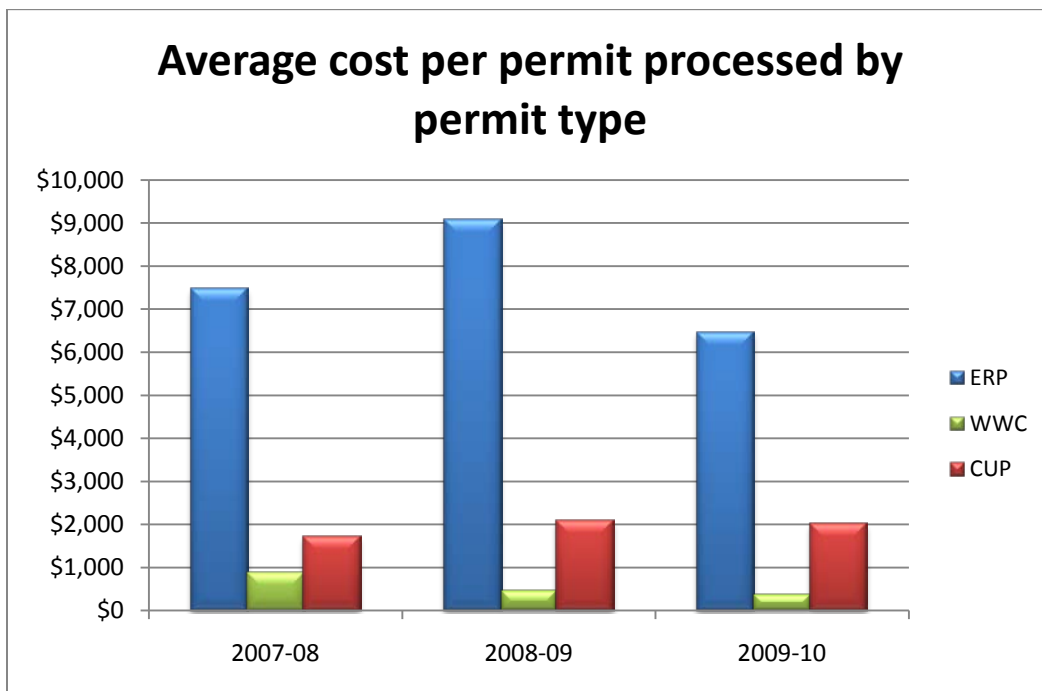
Permit Type	Cost	Permits Processed	Cost Per Permit
Water (Consumptive)Use (CUP)	\$5,218,942	3037	\$1,718
Water Well Construction	\$82,897	92	\$901
Environmental Resource	\$12,515,959	1673	\$7,481

**FY2009**

Permit Type	Cost	Permits Processed	Cost Per Permit
Water (Consumptive)Use (CUP)	\$5,543,288	2638	\$2,101
Water Well Construction	\$82,897	179	\$463
Environmental Resource	\$12,918,967	1423	\$9,079

**FY2010**

Permit Type	Cost	Permits Processed	Cost Per Permit
Water (Consumptive)Use (CUP)	\$5,694,167	2818	\$2,021
Water Well Construction	\$82,897	219	\$379
Environmental Resource	\$12,405,407	1917	\$6,471



**Interpretation:** This measure is calculated by simply dividing the total amount spent under to each permitting program by the number of permits processed. The cost figures are directly related to the complexity of the permit applications received (i.e., lower-cost Water Well Construction Permits are reviewed more quickly and with less cost than Environmental Resource Permits). Many factors influence the cost of permit processing. Some factors can be tracked and accounted for, such as the cost of staff time for review; other factors such as the quality of materials submitted by the applicant cannot. A single or a few highly complex permit applications can skew or inflate the results of this measure by consuming a disproportionate share of staff time and district resources. Conversely, a series of smaller, less complex permit applications that take a minimum of staff time to process can skew the results of this measure in the other direction. Projects in areas with a complex hydrology or with critical water resource problems require much more scrutiny than projects in less complex settings. Care must be taken to explain and understand anomalies that may occur in reporting on this measure, and in regional differences throughout the State.

ACTIVITY 4.1; 4.2; and 4.3 Permitting

BPM: Average number of days to act upon a permit once application is complete

**Intent of the BPM:** Indicate the relative efficiency of permit review and issuance, recognizing that the Districts do not control the timing or quality of permit applications—only the processing of those applications.

**Background:** This measure reflects how long, on average, it takes the District staff to issue permits once all required materials are submitted. The measure is to be applied to all three major permit types as separate components.

**Average Number of Days to Issue a Permit after Legal Completion**

**FY2008**

Environmental Resource		Water Use
Individual	66.2	69.26
General	44.4	31.8
Well Construction	N/A	1

**FY2009**

Environmental Resource		Water Use
Individual	66.2	71.60
General	44.4	37.19
Well Construction	N/A	1

**FY2010**

<b>Environmental Resource</b>		<b>Water Use</b>
Individual	47.25	75.65
General	38.80	35.16
Well Construction	N/A	1

**Interpretation:** The District seeks to thoroughly review all permits as expeditiously as possible. This measure reflects how long, on average, it takes District staff to issue permits once all required materials are submitted. As with the cost-per-permit measure described above, there is a direct relationship between the complexity of the activity being permitted and the time required for adequate review. Simple projects are permitted quickly, while large or particularly complex permits take longer.

**PROGRAM 5.0      OUTREACH**

ACTIVITY: All

BPM: Cost per district resident for Outreach

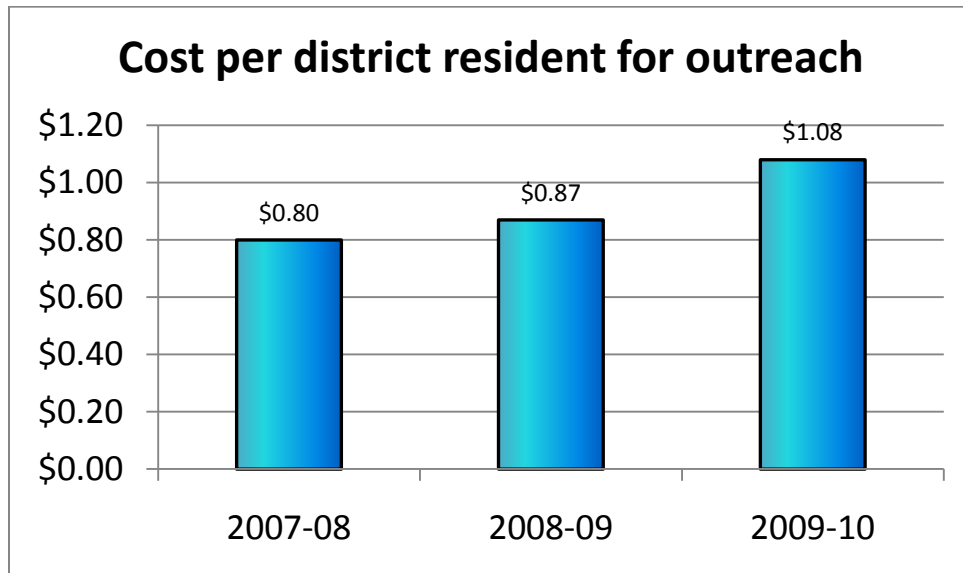
**Intent of the BPM:** To efficiently inform and motivate as many citizens as possible while providing accurate, useful information.

**Background:** The total cost for all outreach activities is divided by the permanent resident population of the District. The 2000 Census results for population applied to the previously available district breakout percentages for partial counties where needed.

FY2008 Total outreach activities = \$6,159,416  
 FY2008 Total SFWMD residents = 7,678,964  
**Cost per district resident for Outreach = \$0.80**

FY2009 Total outreach activities = \$6,616,054  
 FY2009 Total SFWMD residents = 7,626,212  
**Cost per district resident for Outreach = \$0.87**

FY2010 Total outreach activities = \$6,787,767  
 FY2010 Total SFWMD residents = 7,615,667  
**Cost per district resident for Outreach = \$1.08**



**Interpretation:** The population numbers are based on the University of Florida Bureau of Economic and Business Research (BEBR) Census Estimate, and represents permanent resident population (i.e., seasonal residents and tourists are not included). The costs are those associated with the SFWMD activity codes that make up State Reporting Activity 5.0 Outreach.

**PROGRAM 6.0 DISTRICT MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION**

BPM: District management and administration percent of total budget

**Intent of BPM:** To indicate the management and administrative overhead costs relative to the District's overall expenditure.

**Background:** The total Management and Administration activity costs are represented as a percentage of the total.

FY2008 Management and Administration cost = \$88,794,238

FY2008 Total Expenditure = \$965,167,811

**FY2008 Management and Administration = 9.2 percent**

FY2009 Management and Administration cost = \$83,266,900

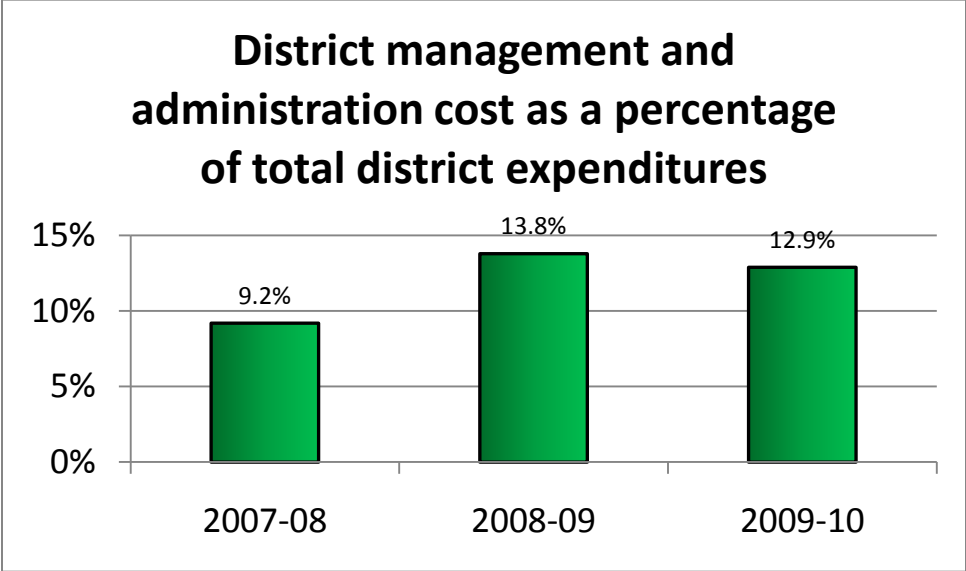
FY2009 Total Expenditures = \$604,528,530

**FY2009 Management and Administration = 13.8 percent**

FY2010 Management and Administration cost = \$81,004,543

FY2010 Total Expenditures = \$627,136,735

**FY2010 Management and Administration = 12.9 percent**



**Interpretation:** The costs are those associated with the District activity codes that make up State Reporting Activity 6.0 District Management and Administration.

**VIII. BASIN BUDGET**  
**Big Cypress Basin Budget – FY2010 through FY2012**

**Basin Background**

*The Florida State Legislature enacted the Water Resources Act in 1972 which divided the State into five regional districts defined along natural river basin boundaries. This Act (Chapter 373) also greatly expanded the responsibilities of the Districts. Further definition of water management roles were established as a result of a legislative amendment resulting in the establishment of two basin boards within the South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD). The basins were named the Okeechobee Basin and the Big Cypress Basin.*

The Big Cypress Basin includes all of Collier and mainland Monroe counties, the Big Cypress National Preserve and the 10,000 Islands. Property owners within the Big Cypress Basin will be assessed the millage rate of .1633 mills and the District-at-large tax rate of .1785 mills – for a combined tax assessment of .3418 mills. The proposed millage rates were reduced by 0.1396 percent from that of FY2011. Final millage rates and budget for the proposed FY2012 Big Cypress Basin budget will be presented for discussion and approval by the Basin Board in August and will be presented for discussion and adoption by the District Board on September 20, 2011.



## THREE YEAR EXPENDITURE SUMMARY BY PROGRAM

### Big Cypress Basin

PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES	Fiscal Year 2009-2010 (Audited)	Fiscal Year 2010-2011 (Current Amended)	Fiscal Year 2011-2012 (PROPOSED)	Change in \$ from FY2010/11 to 11/12	% of change from FY10/11 to 11/12
<b>1.0 Water Resources Planning and Monitoring</b>	<b>4,655,093</b>	<b>4,455,556</b>	<b>1,273,459</b>	<b>(3,182,097)</b>	<b>-71.4%</b>
1.1 - District Water Management Planning	4,567,943	4,341,584	1,269,801	(3,071,783)	-70.8%
1.1.1 Water Supply Planning	-	-	-	-	-
1.1.2 Minimum Flows and Levels	-	-	-	-	-
1.1.3 Other Water Resources Planning	4,567,943	4,341,584	1,269,801	(3,071,783)	-70.8%
1.2 - Research, Data Collection, Analysis and Monitoring	87,150	113,972	3,658	(110,314)	-96.8%
1.3 - Technical Assistance	-	-	-	-	-
1.4 - Other Water Resources Planning and Monitoring Activities	-	-	-	-	-
<b>2.0 Acquisition, Restoration and Public Works</b>	<b>6,388,092</b>	<b>6,301,262</b>	<b>2,632,482</b>	<b>(3,668,780)</b>	<b>-58.2%</b>
2.1 - Land Acquisition	-	-	-	-	-
2.2 - Water Source Development	961,603	2,657,086	1,559,410	(1,097,676)	-41.3%
2.2.1 Water Resource Development Projects	-	-	-	-	-
2.2.2 Water Supply Development Assistance	961,603	2,657,086	1,559,410	(1,097,676)	-41.3%
2.2.3 Other Water Source Development Activities	-	-	-	-	-
2.3 - Surface Water Projects	5,332,219	3,528,023	1,073,502	(2,454,521)	-69.6%
2.4 - Other Cooperative Projects	94,271	116,153	(430)	(116,583)	-100.4%
2.5 - Facilities Construction and Major Renovations	-	-	-	-	-
2.6 - Other Acquisition and Restoration Activities	-	-	-	-	-
<b>3.0 Operation and Maintenance of Lands and Works</b>	<b>8,632,437</b>	<b>8,308,089</b>	<b>6,152,019</b>	<b>(2,156,070)</b>	<b>-26.0%</b>
3.1 - Land Management	993	-	111,106	111,106	-
3.2 - Works	7,920,976	7,506,134	5,298,398	(2,207,736)	-29.4%
3.3 - Facilities	162,820	139,550	103,585	(35,965)	-25.8%
3.4 - Invasive Plant Control	453,778	537,533	546,766	9,233	1.7%
3.5 - Other Operation and Maintenance Activities	93,870	124,872	92,164	(32,708)	-26.2%
<b>4.0 Regulation</b>	<b>91,362</b>	<b>45,218</b>	<b>73,480</b>	<b>28,262</b>	<b>62.5%</b>
4.1 - Consumptive Use Permitting	-	-	-	-	-
4.2 - Water Well Construction Permitting and Contractor Licensing	-	-	-	-	-
4.3 - Environmental Resource and Surface Water Permitting	78,367	25,000	-	(25,000)	-100.0%
4.4 - Other Regulatory and Enforcement Activities	12,995	20,218	73,480	53,262	263.4%
<b>5.0 Outreach</b>	<b>269,364</b>	<b>167,918</b>	<b>117,814</b>	<b>(50,104)</b>	<b>-29.8%</b>
5.1 - Water Resource Education	-	-	-	-	-
5.2 - Public Information	269,364	167,918	117,814	(50,104)	-29.8%
5.3 - Public Relations	-	-	-	-	-
5.4 - Lobbying / Legislative Affairs / Cabinet Affairs	-	-	-	-	-
5.5 - Other Outreach Activities	-	-	-	-	-
<i>SUBTOTAL - Major Programs (excluding Management and Administration)</i>	<i>20,036,349</i>	<i>19,278,043</i>	<i>10,249,255</i>	<i>(9,028,789)</i>	<i>-46.8%</i>
<b>6.0 District Management and Administration</b>	<b>287,350</b>	<b>1,003,890</b>	<b>48,679</b>	<b>(955,212)</b>	<b>-95.2%</b>
6.1 - Administrative and Operations	129,997	209,257	48,679	(160,579)	-76.7%

Support					
6.1.1 - Executive Direction	-	-	-	-	-
6.1.2 - General Counsel / Legal	-	-	-	-	-
6.1.3 - Inspector General	-	-	-	-	-
6.1.4 - Administrative Support	129,997	208,757	48,679	(160,079)	-76.7%
6.1.5 - Fleet Services	-	500	-	(500)	-100.0%
6.1.6 - Procurement / Contract Administration	-	-	-	-	-
6.1.7 - Human Resources	-	-	-	-	-
6.1.8 - Communications	-	-	-	-	-
6.1.9 - Other	-	-	-	-	-
6.2 - Computers / Computer Support	25,000	-	-	-	-
6.2.1 - Executive Direction	-	-	-	-	-
6.2.2 - Administrative Services	-	-	-	-	-
6.2.3 - Application Development	25,000	-	-	-	-
6.2.4 - Computer Operations	-	-	-	-	-
6.2.5 - Network Support	-	-	-	-	-
6.2.6 - Desk Top Support	-	-	-	-	-
6.2.7 - Asset Acquisition	-	-	-	-	-
6.2.8 - Other	-	-	-	-	-
6.3 - Reserves	-	342,052	-	(342,052)	-100.0%
6.4 - Other (Tax Collector / Property Appraiser Fees)	132,354	452,581	-	(452,581)	-100.0%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>20,323,699</b>	<b>20,281,933</b>	<b>10,297,933</b>	<b>(9,984,000)</b>	<b>-49.2%</b>

**THREE-YEAR REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, AND PERSONNEL TABLE**  
**Big Cypress Basin**

AD VALOREM TAX COMPARISON	FISCAL YEAR	FISCAL YEAR	FISCAL YEAR	Difference in \$	% of Change
BIG CYPRESS BASIN	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	from FY2010/11 to 11/12	from FY2010/1 1 to 11/12
Millage Rate	0.2265	0.2265	0.1633		
Rolled-Back Rate	0.2571	0.2604	0.2404		
Percent Change from Rolled-Back Rate	-11.90%	-13.02%	-32.07%		
Current Year Gross Taxable Value for Operating Purposes	\$70,534,827,823	\$61,916,380,309	\$58,478,159,466	(\$3,438,220,843)	-5.6%
Current Year Net New Taxable Value	\$1,185,165,778	\$996,859,145	\$512,255,293	(\$484,603,852)	-48.6%
Current Year Adjusted Taxable Value	\$69,349,662,045	\$60,919,521,164	\$57,965,904,173	(\$2,953,616,991)	-4.8%

REVENUES	FY2009/2010 (Actual Audited)	FY2010/2011 (Current Amended)	FY2011/2012 (PROPOSED)	Difference in \$ (FY2010/11 -- FY2011/12)	% of Change (FY2010/1 1 -- FY2011/1 2)
<i>Non-dedicated Revenues</i>					
Carryover	-	-	-	-	-
Ad Valorem Taxes	-	-	-	-	-
Permit & License Fees	-	-	-	-	-
Local Revenues	-	-	-	-	-
State General Revenue	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous Revenues	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Non-dedicated Revenues Subtotal</i>	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Dedicated Revenues</i>					
Carryover	-	6,507,956	972,983	(5,534,973)	-85.0%
Ad Valorem Taxes	15,230,491	13,392,977	9,119,757	(4,273,220)	-31.9%
Permit & License Fees	8,850	19,000	8,000	(11,000)	-57.9%
Local Revenues	-	-	-	-	-
Ag Privilege Tax	-	-	-	-	-
Ecosystem Management Trust Fund	-	-	-	-	-
FDEP/EPC Gardiner Trust Fund	-	-	-	-	-
FDOT/Mitigation	-	-	-	-	-
Water Management Lands Trust Fund	-	-	-	-	-
Water Quality Assurance Trust Fund	-	-	-	-	-
Florida Forever	-	-	-	-	-

State General Revenue	-	-	-	-	-
Other State Revenue	-	-	-	-	-
Alligator Alley Tolls	-	-	-	-	-
Federal Revenues	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous Revenues	542,143	362,000	197,193	(164,807)	-45.5%
<i>Dedicated Revenues Subtotal</i>	15,781,484	20,281,933	10,297,933	(9,984,000)	-49.2%
<b>TOTAL REVENUES</b>	15,781,484	20,281,933	10,297,933	(9,984,000)	-49.2%
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>					
Salaries and Benefits	2,016,702	2,757,233	2,201,222	(556,011)	-20.2%
Other Personal Services	505,579	1,135,787	1,841,578	705,791	62.1%
Operating Expenses	6,975,169	3,857,250	1,812,556	(2,044,694)	-53.0%
Operating Capital Outlay	181,212	1,348,000	292,000	(1,056,000)	-78.3%
Fixed Capital Outlay	4,337,287	4,020,000	885,914	(3,134,06)	-78.0%
Interagency Expenditures	6,307,750	6,419,000	2,520,000	(3,899,000)	-60.7%
Debt	-	-	-	-	-
Reserves	-	744,663	744,663	-	0.0%
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURES</b>	20,323,699	20,281,933	10,297,933	(9,984,000)	-49.2%
<b>PERSONNEL</b>					
Full-time Equivalents	24	30	26	(4)	-13.7%
Contract/Other	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL PERSONNEL</b>	24	30	26	(4)	-13.7%

## APPENDIX A

### Other Fund Balances

Due to the realignment of the District to its core functions, the reserves and fund balances have also been analyzed and budgeted more accurately and appropriately.

**Reserves** - The FY2011 reserve funds were broken down into the following categories: Economic Stabilization Reserve (\$24.1 million), Reserves for contingencies (\$7,869,170), Hurricane Reserves (\$10,402,611) and Reserves for fuel (\$2,000,000) and STA operations (\$3,000,00) for a District total of \$47,371,281 in reserves. The primary uses and purpose of SFWMD reserves are for flood control, emergency response and O & M capital projects. As a result the reserves in FY2012 are budgeted into two categories; \$50 million for a reserve for contingencies and \$10 million for a specific reserve for O & M capital. All are included within the Operation and Maintenance budget.

**Fund Balance** – In addition to specifically budgeted reserves, the District has retained unspent fund balances which had historically been accumulated primarily to construct restoration projects in lieu of additional borrowing. The District has developed a five-year plan to spend down these balances (below), leaving in FY2017 roughly \$60M in reserves necessary to support one annual budget. In addition, a new Governmental Accounting Standards Board rule #54 requires that all fund balances be more specifically budgeted into one of five designated categories; nonspendable, restricted, committed, assigned or unassigned. The vast majority of all fund balances within the District's FY2012 budget will be included in the "committed" category which by definition are amounts constrained for a specific purpose by a government using its highest level of decision making authority, or in a "restricted" category which can only be spent for the specific purposes stipulated by external resource providers, constitutionally or through enabling legislation. It would require action by the same group [Governing Board through a public meeting] to remove or change the constraint placed on the resources. As a result all funds would be dedicated to the projects included in the five-year spend down plan from FY2013 to FY2016.

<b>Proposed Use</b>	<b>FY2012</b>	<b>FY2013</b>	<b>FY2014</b>	<b>FY2015</b>	<b>FY2016</b>	<b>Total</b>
Operating Support -Use of Fund Balance in FY2012 & FY2013 to mitigate revenue loss	\$25,407,704	\$10,342,296	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$35,750,000
Contingency	\$49,255,337	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$49,255,337
O & M Capital Reserve	\$10,000,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$10,000,000
Dispersed Storage (Existing Commitments)	\$6,178,642	\$2,812,670	\$2,837,890	\$2,904,727	\$2,973,569	\$17,707,498
Dispersed Storage (Private) New Commitments	\$7,493,750	\$4,693,750	\$5,693,750	\$4,393,750	\$4,393,750	\$26,668,750
Dispersed Storage (Public) New Commitments	\$785,000	\$300,000	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$1,685,000
C-111 Spreader Canal	\$727,868	\$214,234	\$19,232	\$0	\$0	\$961,334
Compartment B Build-out	\$4,659,407	\$478,421	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$5,137,828
Compartment C Build-out	\$5,688,140	\$562,900	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$6,251,040
Environmental Services Laboratory Relocation	\$782,021	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$782,021
Lakeside Ranch STA Phase I	\$5,656,257	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$5,656,257
External Risk Management	\$25,000,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$25,000,000
EOC Data Center Enhancements	\$261,762	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$261,762
Rotenberger Supplemental Pump Station	\$4,568,000	\$549,180	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$5,117,180
CFWI & LFA Investigation, Kissimmee	\$2,526,127	\$1,960,918	\$566,333	\$0	\$187,563	\$5,240,941
Southern CREW	\$600,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$600,000
Loxahatchee Watershed (L-8)	\$22,874,444	\$21,855,007	\$24,678,407	\$0	\$0	\$69,407,858
Water Quality Enhancement Projects	\$17,500,000	\$18,248,188	\$27,755,437	\$18,248,188	\$18,248,187	\$100,000,000
C-44 Reservoir/STA Project	\$6,055,981	\$2,120,000	\$7,825,000	\$4,020,000	\$9,899,637	\$29,920,618
Alternative Water Supply/Water Conservation	\$1,500,000	\$1,500,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,000,000
Caloosahatchee Basin Storage/Treatment	\$1,000,000	\$5,000,000	\$7,000,000	\$6,000,000	\$0	\$19,000,000
<b>Total Proposed Uses</b>	<b>\$198,520,440</b>	<b>\$70,637,564</b>	<b>\$76,576,049</b>	<b>\$35,766,665</b>	<b>\$35,902,706</b>	<b>\$417,403,424</b>

While these funds will be budgeted in the year they are proposed to be spent, the FY2011 year-end Comprehensive Annual Financial Report will reflect these balances as “committed” or “restricted”. This is consistent with the Governing Board’s approval of this five-year spend down plan as part of FY2012 budget approval.

## APPENDIX B

### Alternative Water Supply Funding – Water Protection and Sustainability Program

On October 14, 2010, the SFWMD Governing Board approved \$2,600,000 for 5 projects. On November 10, 2010, the SFWMD Governing Board approved \$3,450,000 for 19 projects. These projects will provide 11.5 mgd of AWS capacity when completed. The deadline for completing the new projects is August 31, 2011.

#### Status of FY2011 Funded Projects

- 19 of the 24 projects are on schedule for completion by August 31, 2011.
- 5 of the 24 projects, Tohopekaliga Water Authority, Miami-Dade Water & Sewer Department, Immokalee Water & Sewer District, LaBelle, and St.Lucie County Utilities, cancelled or declined funding.

Other than \$1,520,000 of Big Cypress Basin appropriated funds, \$1,500,000 of ad valorem funding is allocated for alternative water supply projects in the proposed FY2012 budget.

#### FY2012 Funding

<b>District</b>	
BCB – Collier County Utilities North County Reclamation Pond Liner & Livingston ASR Well	\$350,000
BCB – Marco Island Reclaimed Water Facility Expansion Ph III	\$490,000
BCB – Naples Golden Gate Canal Intake Structure & Transmission Main	\$680,000
District – AWS Projects	\$1,500,000
<b><i>District Total</i></b>	<b><i>\$3,020,000</i></b>
<b>State Funds</b>	
	\$0
<b><i>State Total</i></b>	<b><i>\$0</i></b>
<b>Total Water Supply Funding</b>	<b>\$3,020,000</b>

## **APPENDIX C**

### **TERMS**

**Accretion:** Accretion is the growth or increase in size caused by gradual external addition, fusion or inclusion.

**Accrual:** Accrual is a method of accounting in which revenues are recorded when measurable (known) and earned, and expenses are recognized when goods or services are used. This method is not limited to a time period.

**Acre-Foot:** The volume of water (43,560 cubic feet or 1,233.4 cubic meters) that will cover an area of one acre to a depth of one foot.

**Adopted Budget:** The financial plan of revenues and expenditures for a fiscal year as approved by the Governing Board of a water management district. The adopted budget is approved by the Governing Board at the Final Public Hearing.

**Ad Valorem Tax:** A tax imposed on the value of real and tangible personal property as certified by the property appraiser in each county. This is commonly referred to as “property tax”.

**Advanced Treatment Technologies (ATT):** Advanced Treatment Technologies is a research program that identifies water-quality treatment technologies that meet the long-term water quality standards for the Everglades. These technologies range from low maintenance constructed wetlands to full chemical treatment for the removal of phosphorus.

**Agricultural Privilege Tax:** A non-ad valorem tax imposed, pursuant to section 373.4592(6), for the privilege of conducting an agricultural trade or business on real property that is located within the Everglades Agricultural Area.

**Alternative Water Sources:** Includes, but is not limited to, conservation, reuse, aquifer storage and recovery, surface water storage, and desalination (also known as non-traditional sources).

**Alternate Water Supply (AWS):** The Alternative Water Supply project searches for new methods to meet the demands for water. These include aquifer storage and recovery, and wastewater reuse techniques.



**Amendment:** A change to the adopted or amended budget. It can increase or decrease a fund total.

**Appraisal:** An estimate of value, as for sale, assessment, or taxation; valuation.

**Appropriation:** A legislative act authorizing the expenditure of a designated amount of public funds for a specific purpose. An appropriation is usually limited in amount and as to the time when it may be expended.

**Aquifer:** An underground bed or layer of earth, gravel or porous stone that yields water.

**Aquifer Storage and Recovery (ASR):** The practice of storing water in aquifers in times of abundant rainfall and withdrawing it to meet emergency or long-term water demands.

**Areas of Responsibility (AOR):** The four areas of responsibility which must be addressed by each water management district's District Water Management Plan: water supply, water quality, flood protection, and natural systems.

**Assessed Property Values/Assessed Valuation:** A value established by the property appraiser in each county for real and personal property. It is used as a basis for levying ad valorem property taxes.

**Assets:** Items of ownership convertible into cash; total resources of a person or business, as cash, notes and accounts receivable, securities, inventories, goodwill, fixtures, machinery, or real estate.

**Audit:** An official examination and verification of financial accounts and records.

**Automated Remote Data Acquisition System (ARDAS):** Used to model instrument performance with synthetic samples of known concentrations. The information obtained is used to determine unknown sample concentrations.

**Back Pumping:** The process of pumping water in a manner in which the water is returned to its source.

**Balanced Budget:** A budget in which the expenditures planned during a given period are matched by revenues estimated.

**Baseline Data:** Data for each measure, used as the starting point for comparison.

**Basin (Groundwater):** A hydrologic unit containing one large aquifer or several connecting and interconnecting aquifers.

**Basin (Surface Water):** A tract of land drained by a surface water body or its tributaries.

**Basin Board:** A Governing Board which has jurisdiction over an individual hydrologic subdistrict under the authority of a water management district's Governing Board. Members of basin boards are appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate.

**Berm:** A shelf or flat strip of land adjacent to a canal.

**Best Management Practices (BMPs):** A practice or combination of practices determined, through research, field testing, and expert review, to be the most effective and practicable (including economic and technological considerations) on-site means of improving water quality in discharges.

**Bond:** A security, usually long-term, representing money borrowed from the investing public.

**Borrow:** In most cases, the material for construction of a levee is obtained by excavation immediately adjacent to the levee. The excavation is termed a borrow. When the borrow paralleling the levee is continuous and allows for conveyance of water, it is referred to as a borrow canal. For example, the canal adjacent to L-8 levee is called the L-8 borrow canal. Many borrow canals, such as the L-8 borrow canal, are important features of the project.

**Budget:** A financial plan for the operation of a program or organization for a specified period of time (fiscal year) that matches anticipated revenues with proposed expenditures.

**Budget Amendment:** A change to an adopted or previously amended budget that has been approved by the Governing Board of a water management district which may increase or decrease the fund total.

**Budget Hearing:** The public hearing conducted by the Governing Board of a water management district to consider, solicit public input, and adopt the millage rates and annual budget.

**Budget Performance Measures (BPM):** Accountability measures aimed at efficiency or producing desired results with minimum expense of energy, time, money, and materials.

**Canal:** A human-made waterway that is used for draining or irrigating land or for navigation by boat.

**Capital Expenditures:** Funds spent for the acquisition of a long-term asset.

**Capital Improvements Plan (CIP):** A five-year plan for fixed capital outlay that identifies and controls district facilities improvements and land acquisitions, pursuant to the agency's goals.

**Capital Outlay:** Purchase of a fixed asset that has a value of \$1,000 or more, and a useful life of more than one year.

**Capital Project:** An individual facility and/or land-acquisition fixed-capital project identified in the five-year Capital Improvements Plan.

**Carryover:** Encumbered and unexpended funds carried forward from the previous fiscal year(s) into the new fiscal year.

**Central & Southern Florida Project Comprehensive Review Study (C&SF RESTUDY):** A five-year study effort that looked at modifying the current C&SF Project to restore the greater Everglades and South Florida ecosystem, while providing for the other water-related needs of the region. The study concluded with the Comprehensive Plan being presented to the Congress on July 1, 1999. The recommendations made within the Restudy, that is, structural and operational modifications to the C&SF Project, are being further refined and will be implemented in the Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan (CERP).

**Central & Southern Florida Flood Control Project (C&SF Project):** A complete system of canals, storage areas and water control structures spanning the area from Lake Okeechobee to both the east and west coasts and from Orlando south to the Everglades. It was designed and constructed during the 1950s by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) to provide flood control and improve navigation and recreation.

**Coastal Impact Assistance Program (CIAP):** The Coastal Impact Assistance Program uses federal appropriations allocated to the States to fund various projects in coastal

areas. The funds allocated to Florida are administered by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection program, and the program is administered by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Association.

**Coastal Zone Management (CZM):** Coastal Zone Management examines the causes of climate and related changes and their affects.

**Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan (CERP):** The framework and guide for the restoration, protection and preservation of the south Florida ecosystem. The CERP also provides for water-related needs of the region, such as water supply and flood protection.

**Comprehensive Watershed Management (CWM):** An initiative established to improve the management of water and related natural resources within the District, which employs a watershed-based approach to resource management.

**Conservation and Recreation Lands Trust Fund (CARL):** The State trust fund established by section 259.032, F.S. , administered by the Department of Environmental Protection, to acquire natural areas for public ownership to maintain unique natural resources; protect air, land, and water quality; and provide lands for natural resource-based recreation.

**Consumptive Use Permitting (CUP):** Consumptive Use Permitting regulates groundwater and surface water withdrawals by major users, such as water utilities, agricultural concerns, nurseries, golf courses, mining and other industrial users.

**Contingency Reserves:** Contingency reserves are monies set aside, consistent with the District's policy, which can subsequently be appropriated to meet unexpected needs.

**Critical Restoration Projects (CRP):** Critical Restoration Projects produce immediate and substantial ecosystem restoration, preservation and protection benefits, and are consistent with Federal programs, projects and activities.

**Culvert:** A drain crossing under a road or railroad.

**Current Year Net New Taxable Value:** Increases to the ad valorem tax base from new construction, plus additions of property to the tax roll minus deletions of property from the tax roll.

**Debt Per Capita:** The amount of net tax-supported debt divided by the population, resulting in a dollar amount of debt per person.

**Debt Service:** Principal and interest payments on short- and long-term borrowings.

**Disbursement:** Cash payment for goods or services procured by the District.

**Discretionary Funds:** Revenues available for expenditures that are not statutorily or otherwise committed to a specific project. These funds are primarily ad valorem revenue.

**Documentary Tax Stamp:** An excise tax levied on mortgages recorded in Florida, real property interests, original issues of stock, bonds and debt issuances in Florida, and promissory notes or other written obligations to pay money.

**Dredging:** To clear out with a dredge; remove sand, silt, mud, etc., from the bottom of.

**E-Permitting:** An on-line alternative to permit application submission, queries and reporting. The district's functionality provided includes online Electronic Submittals, Application/Permit Search, Noticing Search, Subscriptions, Agency Comments and Additional Information.

**Ecosystem:** Biological communities together with their environment, functioning as a unit.

**Ecosystem Management and Restoration Trust Fund:** The State trust fund established by section 403.1651, F.S. , administered by the Department of Environmental Protection, which supports the detailed planning and implementation of programs for the management and restoration of ecosystems, including development and implementation of Surface Water Improvement and Management (SWIM) plans.

**Encumbrance:** A legal commitment of appropriated funds to purchase an item or service. To encumber funds means to set aside or commit funds for a specified future expenditure.

**Encumbered Carryover:** The amount of an appropriation that is still legally committed to purchase an item or services at the end of a fiscal year. These funds are added to the next fiscal year's budget, resulting in the Revised Budget.

**Enterprise Data Management Strategy (EDMS):** A plan to provide the technology and infrastructure to facilitate integration of diverse system applications, and improve information flow throughout the organization.

**Environmental Impact Statement (EIS):** An analysis required by the national Environmental Policy Act for all major Federal actions, which evaluates the environmental risks of alternative actions.

**Environmental Monitoring and Assessment (EMA):** The term that identifies long-range monitoring of networks to collect, analyze, interpret and disseminate scientific and legally defensible environmental data.

**Environmental Resource Permit (ERP):** A permit issued by the District under authority of Chapter 40E-4, Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.), to ensure that land development projects do not cause adverse environmental, water quality and water quantity impacts.

**EOG Program Category:** One of six budget-reporting program categories prescribed by statute and contained in the Executive Office of the Governor's standard budget reporting format for water management districts.

**Estuary:** The part of the wide lower course of a river where its current is met by ocean tides or an arm of the sea at the lower end of a river where freshwater and saltwater meet.

**Evaporation:** The process by which water is released into the atmosphere by evaporation from the water surface or movement from a vegetated surface (transpiration).

**Evapotranspiration:** A combination of transpiration (vapor rising from the pores of plants) and evaporation from water and land surfaces.

**Everglades Long-Term Plan:** The 2003 legislative session amended the 1994 EFA [s.373.4592, F.S.] to implement the March 2003 Everglades Protection Area Tributary Basins Conceptual Plan for achieving Long-Term Water Quality Goals Final Report document, now known as the Everglades "Long-Term Plan". (Committee substitute for Senate Bill 626/Chapter 2003-12, Laws of Florida)

**Exempt, Exemption, Non-Exempt:** Amounts determined by State law to be deducted from the assessed value of property for tax purposes. Tax rates are applied to the

balance, which is called the non-exempt or taxable value portion of the assessment. If F.S. sets the exemptions for homesteads at \$50,000, an eligible homeowner with property assessed at \$150,000 would have to pay taxes only on \$100,000 of the assessment. Eligible homeowners must apply for the exemption by March 1 of each year. Other exemptions apply to agricultural land and property owned by widows, the blind and permanently disabled people who meet certain income criteria.

**Expenditure:** The payment of cash or the transfer of property or services for the purpose of acquiring an asset, service or settling a loss for governmental funds.

**Expense:** Charges incurred for operating, maintenance, interest or other charges for non-governmental funds.

**Fees:** A charge by government associated with providing a service, permitting an activity, or imposing a fine or penalty. Major types of fees charged by the District include Consumptive Use Permits, Environmental Resource Permits, etc.

**Final Millage:** The tax rate adopted in the final public hearing of a taxing authority.

**Fiscal Policy:** The district's policies with respect to taxes, spending, and debt management as these relate to government services, programs, and capital investment. Fiscal policy provides an agreed-upon set of principles for the planning and programming of government budgets and their funding.

**Fiscal Year:** A 12-month period to which the annual operating budget applies and at the end of which a government determines its financial position and the results of its operations. The fiscal year for the water management district is October 1 through September 30.

**Fixed Assets:** Assets of a long-term character that are intended to continue to be held or used, such as land, buildings, improvements other than buildings, machinery, and equipment.

**Fixed Capital Outlay:** Payment for such items as lands and land improvements, land easements, water control structures, bridges, buildings and improvements, and leasehold improvements. Items have an estimated service life of at least one year.

**Floodplain:** Land next to a stream or river that is flooded during high-water flow.

**Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.):** The official compilation of the administrative rules and regulations of state agencies.

**Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP):** The district operates under the general supervisory authority of the FDEP, which includes budgetary oversight.

**Florida Forever (FF):** The Florida Forever Act, section 259.105, F.S. , enacted by the 1999 Legislature and signed into law by Governor Bush as the successor program to the Preservation 2000 land acquisition program, provides \$3 billion over ten years to acquire land or less than fee interests in land to protect environmentally significant lands for conservation, recreation, water resource protection, wildlife habitat protection and to provide for the proper management of and public access to those lands.

**Florida Statute (F.S.):** A permanent collection of state laws organized by subject area into a code made up of titles, chapters, parts and sections. The F.S. are updated annually by laws that create, amend or repeal statutory material.

**Florida Water Plan (FWP):** A statewide plan for the management of Florida's water resources, developed by the Department of Environmental Protection pursuant to section 373.036, F.S.

**Full-Time Equivalent (FTE):** A measurement of employee work hours, both allocated and utilized. One FTE is equivalent to 2,080 work hours per year (40 hours per week for 52 weeks).

**Fund:** A fiscal and accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts recording cash and other financial resources, together with all related liabilities and residual equities or balances, and changes therein, which are segregated for the purpose of carrying on specific activities or attaining certain objectives in accordance with special regulations, restrictions, or limitations.

**Fund Balance:** The excess of fund assets over liabilities in governmental funds. The unreserved and undesignated balance is available for appropriation in the following year's budget.

**Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP):** Accounting rules and procedures established by authoritative bodies or conventions that have evolved through custom and common usage.



**General Fund:** The governmental accounting fund supported by ad valorem (property) taxes, licenses and permits, service charges and other general revenues to provide district-wide operating services.

**Geographic Information System (GIS):** A specialized data management system designed for the entry, analysis, and display of data commonly found on maps.

**Governing Board:** The water management district is governed by a nine-member board appointed by the Governor to serve staggered four-year terms. Board members, who are selected by the Governor and serve without salary, must be confirmed by the Florida Senate.

**Grant:** A contribution of assets (usually cash) by one governmental unit or other organization to another made for a specific purpose.

**Homestead Exemption:** In Florida, up to a \$50,000 exemption can be applied to the assessed value of property. Every property owner who has legal title to a residential property and lives in Florida permanently as of January 1 of the application year qualifies to apply for a homestead exemption.

**House Bill 1B (HB 1B):** House of Representatives bill (number 1B) entitled “An Act relating to ad valorem taxation” that was passed by the Legislature on June 14, 2007, and signed into law by Governor Charlie Crist on June 21, 2007. The HB 1B tax reform legislation required cities, counties and independent special districts to roll back their millage rates to the 2007 revenue levels, plus an adjustment for new construction. The bill requires use of the statutorily defined “rolled-back rate” (i.e., a rate which exclusive of new construction, major improvements, deletions and annexations, will provide the same level of revenue for each taxing authority as was levied during the prior year). For fiscal year 2007-2008, the water management districts were required to cut an additional 3 percent from the “rolled-back rate.” (Cities and counties were required to cut either 0 percent, 3 percent, 5 percent, 7 percent or 9 percent based on the local government’s five-year history of property taxes on a per capita basis compared to the statewide average taxes on a per capita basis.) Future millage increases for cities, counties and independent special districts after fiscal year 2007-2008 will be limited to the “rolled-back rate” and adjusted for the change in per capita Florida personal income.

**Hydrologic Basin:** Equivalent to a watershed; the area where all the water drains.

**Hydrology:** The scientific study of the properties, distribution and effects of water on the earth’s surface, in the soil and underlying rocks, and in the atmosphere.

**Hydropattern:** Water depth, duration, timing and distribution of fresh water in a specified area. A consistent hydropattern is critical for maintaining various ecological communities in wetlands.

**Hydroperiod:** The frequency and duration of inundation or saturation of an ecosystem. In the context of characterizing wetlands, the term hydroperiod describes that length of time during the year that the substrate is either saturated or covered with water.

**Inspector General:** The Inspector General provides an independent view of district operations through objective and professional audits, investigations, reviews and evaluations of the economy and efficiency of taxpayer-financed programs. This information is then made available to the District Governing Board and management, elected representatives, and citizens within the District's boundaries.

**Irrigation:** The application of water to crops and other plants by artificial means.

**Interagency Expenditures:** Funds used to assist other local agencies, regional agencies, the State of Florida, the federal government, public and private universities, and not-for-profit organizations in projects that have a public purpose.

**Intergovernmental Revenue:** Revenue received from another government unit for a specific purpose.

**Lagoon:** A body of water separated from the ocean by barrier islands, with limited exchange with the ocean through inlets.

**Levee:** An embankment used to prevent or confine flooding.

**Levy/Levied:** To impose taxes, special assessments, or service charges for the support of governmental activities.

**Line-Item Budget:** A budget that lists each account category separately along with the dollar amount budgeted for each account.

**Liquidity:** The ability or ease with which assets can be converted into cash.

**Littoral Zone:** The shore of land surrounding a water body that is characterized by periodic inundation or partial saturation by water level, and is typically defined by the species of vegetation found there.

**Loading:** The amount of material carried by water into a specified area, expressed as mass per unit of time. One example is phosphorus loading into a Water Conservation Area, measured in metric tons per year.

**LOFT:** Lake Okeechobee Fast Track Projects

**Managerial Reserves:** Funds earmarked in the current budget for specific future use, which could occur in the same fiscal year, and requires approval by the Governing Board to be expended.

**Marsh:** An area of low-lying wetlands.

**Mandate:** Any responsibility, action, or procedure that is imposed by one branch of government on another through constitutional, legislative, administrative, executive, or judicial action as a direct order, or that is required as a condition of aid.

**Measure:** Indicator used to assess performance in achieving objectives or program goals.

**Millage Rate:** The tax rate on real property, based on \$1 per \$1,000 of assessed property value.

**Minimum Flows and Levels (MFLs):** The district has been legislatively mandated (Section 373.042, F.S. s) to establish minimum flows or water levels for the State's surface water courses, surface water bodies, and aquifers such that they represent the limit beyond which further withdrawals would be significantly harmful to the water resources (or ecology) of the area.

**Mitigation:** To make less severe; to alleviate, diminish or lessen; one or all of the following may comprise mitigation: (1) avoiding an impact altogether by not taking a certain action or parts of an action; (2) minimizing impacts by limiting the degree or magnitude of an action and its implementation; (3) rectifying an impact by repairing, rehabilitating or restoring the affected environment; (4) reducing or eliminating an impact over time by preservation and maintenance operations during the life of an action; and (5) compensating for an impact by replacing or providing substitute resources or environments.

**Mobile Irrigation Lab (MIL):** A vehicle furnished with irrigation evaluation equipment, which is used to carry out on-site evaluations of irrigation systems and to provide recommendations on improving irrigation efficiency.

**Model:** A way of looking at reality, usually for the purpose of abstracting and simplifying it to make it understandable in a particular context; this may be a plan to describe how a project will be completed, or a tool to mathematically represent a process which could be based upon empirical or mathematical functions.

**Modified Accrual Basis of Accounting:** A basis of accounting for governmental funds in which revenues are recognized when they become measurable and available as net current assets, and expenditures are recognized when the related fund liability is incurred.

**Monitoring:** The capture, analysis and reporting of project performance, usually as compared to plan.

**National Geodetic Vertical Datum (NGVD):** A geodetic datum derived from a network of information collected in the United States and Canada. It was formerly called the "Sea Level Datum of 1929" or "mean sea level." Although the datum was derived from the average sea level over a period of many years at 26 tide stations along the Atlantic, Gulf of Mexico, and Pacific Coasts, it does not necessarily represent local mean sea level at any particular time.

**Navigational Lock:** An enclosure used to raise or lower boats from one level to another.

**Non-Operating Expenditures:** Expenditures of a type that do not represent direct operating costs to the fund; include transfers out, transfers to Constitutional Officers, and reserves for contingency.

**Non-Operating Revenues:** Financial support for funds that are classified separately from revenues; include transfers in and internal service fund receipts.

**Object Code:** An account to which an expense or expenditure is recorded in order to accumulate and categorize the various types of payments that are made by governments. Object codes are defined in the State of Florida Uniform Accounting System.

**Ombudsman:** A government official who hears and investigates complaints by private citizens against other officials or government agencies.

**Operating Budget:** A comprehensive plan, expressed in financial terms, by which an operating program is funded for a single fiscal year. It includes estimates of a.) the services, activities and sub activities comprising the District's operation; b.) the resultant expenditure requirements; and c.) the resources available for the support.

**Operating Capital Outlay:** Payments for automotive equipment, boats, computer hardware, furniture and equipment. Items have a value of at least \$750 and an estimated service life of at least one year.

**Operating Expenses:** All costs for items to be used as part of something else or disposed of within a year of purchase, including parts and supplies, small tools or equipment, and construction and maintenance products; and all costs associated with rental or lease of equipment, buildings, offices, insurance programs, permits and fees paid to other agencies, taxes, and relocation.

**Other Personal Services (OPS):** Services rendered by a person who is not a regular or full-time employee filling an established position. These services include, but are not limited to, services of temporary employees, student or graduate assistants, persons on fellowships, part-time academic employees, board members, and consultants, and other services specifically budgeted by an agency.

**Performance Measures:** Specific quantitative measures of work performed, outputs and outcomes.

**Periphyton:** The biological community of microscopic plants and animals attached to surfaces in aquatic environments, for example, algae.

**Permit Fees:** Application processing fees charged to applicants for permits, including Environmental Resource, Surface Water Management, Water Use, and Well Construction Permits.

**Phosphorus:** An element or nutrient required for energy production in living organisms; distributed into the environment mostly as phosphates by agricultural runoff and life cycles; and frequently the limiting factor for growth of microbes and plants.

**Phosphorus Transport Model (PTM):** Estimates the effectiveness of phosphorus load-reduction strategies. This information is used by district programs to meet their respective goals.

**Pollutant Load Reduction Goal (PLRG):** Establishes the desired levels of nutrient and sediment loads for healthy seagrass growth and distribution.

**Preservation 2000 (P2000):** The land acquisition program established by section 259.101, F.S. s, that provides \$300M annually in bonds for land acquisition for environmental protection, recreation, open space, water management, and other purposes. Last bond was issued in April 2000. Program completed and succeeded by Florida Forever.

**Procurement:** The purchasing of something usually for a company, government or other organization.

**Program:** An integrated series of related projects or activities.

**Program Component:** Key element of a program.

**Program Goal:** The desired outcome of a program.

**Project:** A temporary endeavor undertaken to produce a specific product, service or outcome.

**Property Appraiser:** The elected county official responsible for setting property valuations for tax purposes and for preparing the annual tax roll.

**Proposed Budget:** The recommended district budget submitted by the budget director to the Governing Board for review and consideration. The proposed budget is normally developed in the months of March through June and is presented to the Governing Board at a Budget Workshop in June.

**Proposed Millage:** The tax rate certified to a property appraiser by each taxing authority within a county. The proposed millage is to be sent to the County Property Appraiser within thirty-five days after a county's tax roll is certified by the State Department of Revenue and listed on notices sent to property owners. No taxing authority may approve a tax rate that is larger than the one it originally proposed.

**Public Water Supply:** Water that is withdrawn, treated, transmitted and distributed as potable or reclaimed water.

**Pump Stations:** Man-made structures that use pumps to transfer water from one location to another.

**Real Property:** Land and buildings and/or other structures attached to it that are taxable under state law.

**Regional Water Supply Plan:** Detailed water supply plan developed by the District under Section 373.0361, F.S. s, providing an evaluation of available water supply and projected demands, at the regional scale. The planning process projects future demand for 20 years and recommends projects to meet identified needs.

**Reserves:** Budgeted funds to be used for contingencies, managerial reserves, and capital expenditure needs requiring additional Governing Board approval.

**Reserve for Contingencies:** An amount set aside, consistent with statutory authority that can subsequently be appropriated to meet unexpected needs.

**Reservoir:** A man-made or natural water body used for water storage.

**Restricted Funds:** Revenues committed to a project or program, or that are restricted in purpose by law. Examples of restricted funds include state appropriations for stormwater projects and federal FEMA capital project funds.

**Restoration:** The recovery of a natural system's vitality and biological and hydrological integrity to the extent that the health and ecological functions are self-sustaining over time.

**Restoration, Coordination, and Verification (RECOVER):** Designed as an interagency, interdisciplinary team for the purpose of organizing and applying the best available scientific and technical information in support of the goals of the Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan (CERP).

**Revenue:** Funds that a government receives as income. These receipts may include tax payments, interest earnings, service charges, grants, and intergovernmental payments.

**Reverse Osmosis (RO):** A membrane process for desalting water using applied pressure to drive the source water through a semipermeable membrane.

**Rolled-Back Rate:** The rate that would generate prior year tax revenues less allowances for new construction, plus additions to the tax roll minus deletions to the tax roll. The rolled-back rate controls for changes in the market value of property and, if levied, represents "no tax increase" from the prior year.

**Rookery:** A breeding place or colony of gregarious birds or animals.

**Save Our Everglades Trust Fund:** was created by the Florida legislature in 2000 for the purpose of funding the State's share of the Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan. The legislation called for the trust fund to receive \$100M annually in state funding through the program's first ten-year period, which was increased to \$200M for the next 10 years.

**Save Our Rivers (SOR):** The land acquisition program based on section 373.59, F.S., designed to identify, prioritize, and acquire interests in lands necessary for water management, water supply and conservation, and protection of water resources. The SOR program is funded by the Water Management Lands Trust Fund and the prior Preservation 2000 Trust Fund.

**Seepage:** Water that escapes control through levees, canals or other hold or conveyance systems.

**Sheet Flow:** A channel in which water moves sluggishly, or a place of deep muck, mud or mire. Sloughs are wetland habitats that serve as channels for water draining off surrounding uplands and/or wetlands.

**Special Obligation Land Acquisition Bonds:** Securities issued by the District to provide funds for acquisition of environmentally sensitive lands. Principle and interest on these bonds are secured by a lien on documentary-stamp excise taxes collected by the State of Florida.

**Special Revenue Fund:** A governmental accounting fund used to account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources that are legally restricted to expenditures for specific purposes.

**Spillway:** A passage for surplus water to run over or around an obstruction, such as a dam.

**Stakeholder:** Any party that has an interest in an organization. Stakeholders of a company include stockholders, bondholders, customers, suppliers, employees, and so forth.

**Statute:** A law enacted by a legislature.

**Storage Area Network (SAN):** The term for a group of servers that have been linked together to form greater disk space.



**Storm Water:** Water that does not infiltrate, but accumulates on land as a result of storm or irrigation runoff or drainage from such areas as roads and roofs.

**Stormwater Treatment Area (STA):** A system of constructed water quality treatment wetlands that use natural biological processes to reduce levels of nutrients and pollutants from surface water runoff.

**Structure Information Verification (STRIVE):** A project that was established to verify input data used to compute flow at district water control structures.

**Submerged Aquatic Vegetation (SAV):** Wetland plants that exist completely below the water surface.

**Surface Water:** Water above the soil or substrate surface, whether contained in bounds created naturally or artificially or diffused. Water from natural springs is classified as surface water when it exits from the spring onto the earth's surface.

**Supervisory Control & Data Acquisition System (SCADA):** The SCADA system gathers data from remote locations to control equipment and conditions. The SCADA system includes hardware and software components. The hardware gathers and feeds data into a computer that has SCADA software installed. The computer then processes this data, records and logs all events, and warns when conditions become hazardous.

**Surface Water Improvement and Management (SWIM):** A program to restore and protect priority water bodies identified by the water management districts as a result of the Legislature's SWIM Act of 1987.

**Surface Water Improvement and Management (SWIM) Plan:** A plan prepared pursuant to Chapter 373, F.S. s.

**Tax Base:** The total property valuations on which each taxing authority levies its tax rates.

**Tax Roll:** The certification of assessed and taxable values prepared by the Property Appraiser and presented to the taxing authority by July 1 (or later if an extension is granted by the State of Florida) each year.

**Tax Year:** The calendar year in which ad valorem property taxes are levied to finance the ensuing fiscal year budget. For example, the tax roll for the 2007 calendar year would be used to compute the ad valorem taxes levied for the FY2007-2008 budget.

**Telemetry:** Automatic transmission and measurement of data from remote sources by wire or radio or other means.

**Tentative Budget:** In July, the Governing Board sets a tentative millage rate and adopts a tentative budget based on the taxable value of property within the District, as certified by the Property Appraiser, for the new fiscal year beginning October 1 and ending September 30. At the second public hearing in September, the Governing Board adopts the millage rate and a final budget.

**Tentative Millage:** The tax rate adopted in the first budget hearing of a taxing agency. Under state law, the agency may reduce, but not increase, the tentative millage during the final budget hearing.

**Topography:** The term used for the surface features of a place or region.

**Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL):** The maximum allowed level of pollutant loading for a water body, while still protecting its uses and maintaining compliance with water quality standards, as defined in the Clean Water Act.

**Transfer:** Internal movement of budgeted funds within a fund, department, program, object, or project that increases one budget account and decreases another.

**Transpiration:** The rising of vapor containing waste products through the pores of plant tissue.

**Treatment Facility:** Any plant or other works used for the purpose of treating, stabilizing or holding wastewater.

**Tributary:** A stream feeding into a larger stream, canal or water body.

**Truth in Millage (TRIM):** Requirement in section 200.065, F.S. that establishes a specific timetable and procedure for all taxing authorities, local governments and water management districts to consider and adopt their annual budgets.

**Unencumbered Carryover:** The amount of an appropriation that is neither expended nor encumbered (i.e., there is no commitment to expend future funds). Essentially, these uncommitted funds are made available for future purposes.

**Water Conservation:** Reducing the demand for water through activities that alter water use practices, e.g., improving efficiency in water use, and reducing losses of water, waste of water and water use.

**Water Conservation Areas (WCA):** Part of the original Everglades ecosystem that is now diked and hydrologically controlled for flood control and water supply purposes. These are located in the western portions of Miami-Dade, Broward and Palm Beach Counties, and preserve a total of 1,337 square miles, or about 50 percent of the original Everglades.

**Water Management District (WMD):** A regional water management district created pursuant to section 373.069, F.S. s

**Water Management Lands Trust Fund (WMLTF):** The trust fund established by section 373.59, F.S. , for water management district land acquisition, management, maintenance, capital improvements, payments in lieu of taxes, and administration in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 373, F.S.

**Water Preserve Areas (WPA):** Multipurpose water-holding areas located along the western border of southeast Florida's urbanized corridor.

**Water Protection and Sustainability Trust Fund (WPSTF):** The trust fund established by Section 373.196, F.S. , for alternative water supply development and surface water improvements and management. This fund was created in 2005 under the Growth Management Initiative (SB 444).

**Water Reservations:** State law on water reservations, in Section 373.223(4), F.S., defines water reservations as follows: the Governing Board or the department, by regulation, may reserve from use by permit applicants, water in such locations and quantities, and for such reasons of the year, as in its judgment may be required for the protection of fish and wildlife or the public health and safety. Such reservations shall be subject to periodic review and revision in the light of changed conditions.

**Water Supply Development:** The planning, design, construction, operation, and maintenance of public or private facilities for water collection, production, treatment, transmission, or distribution for sale, resale, or end use (section 373.019(21), F.S.).

**Water Table:** The upper surface of the saturation zone in an aquifer.

**Watershed:** A region or area bounded peripherally by a water parting and draining ultimately to a particular watercourse or body of water.

**Weir:** A barrier placed in a stream to control the flow and cause it to fall over a crest. Weirs with known hydraulic characteristics are used to measure flow in open channels.

**Wetland:** An area that is inundated or saturated by surface water or groundwater with vegetation adapted for life under those soil conditions (e.g., swamps, bogs and marshes).

**APPENDIX D**  
**ACRONYMS**

<b>ADA</b>	Americans with Disability Act
<b>ACSC</b>	Area of Critical State Concern
<b>ACF</b>	Apalachicola-Chattahoochee-Flint
<b>AOR</b>	Area of Responsibility
<b>ArcSDE</b>	Arc Spatial Database Engine
<b>ARDAS</b>	Automated Remote Data Acquisition System
<b>ASR</b>	Aquifer Storage & Recovery
<b>ATT</b>	Advanced Treatment Technologies
<b>AWS</b>	Alternate Water Supply
<b>BAT</b>	Best Available Technology
<b>BCB</b>	Big Cypress Basin
<b>BEBR</b>	Bureau of Economic and Business Research
<b>BFAC</b>	Budget & Finance Advisory Commission
<b>BMP</b>	Best Management Practices
<b>BPM</b>	Budget Performance Measure
<b>C&amp;SF</b>	Central & Southern Florida Project for Flood Control & Other Purposes
<b>CAFR</b>	Comprehensive Annual Financial Report
<b>CARL</b>	Conservation & Recreation Lands Program
<b>CCMP</b>	Comprehensive Coastal Management Plan
<b>CCPCD</b>	Collier County Pollution Control Department
<b>CCTV</b>	Closed Circuit Television Cameras
<b>CEMP</b>	Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan
<b>CERP</b>	Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan
<b>CES</b>	Center for Environmental Studies
<b>CIAP</b>	Coastal Impact Assistance Program
<b>CIP</b>	Capital Improvement Plan
<b>CM</b>	Common Measure
<b>COE</b>	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
<b>COOP</b>	Continuity of Operations Plan
<b>COP</b>	Certification of Participation
<b>CREW</b>	Corkscrew Regional Ecosystem Watershed
<b>CRP</b>	Critical Restoration Projects
<b>CSE</b>	Continued Service Estimate
<b>CSOP</b>	Combined Structural & Operational Plan
<b>CUP</b>	Consumptive Use Permit
<b>CWM</b>	Comprehensive Watershed Management Initiative
<b>CZM</b>	Coastal Zone Management

<b>DACS</b>	Department of Agriculture & Consumer Services, Florida
<b>DCA</b>	Department of Community Affairs, Florida
<b>DED</b>	Deputy Executive Director
<b>DEP</b>	Department of Environmental Protection, Florida
<b>DOI</b>	Department of the Interior, Florida
<b>DOQQ</b>	Digital Orthophoto Quarter Quadrangle
<b>DOR</b>	Department of Revenue
<b>DOT</b>	Department of Transportation, Florida
<b>DRI</b>	Development of Regional Impacts
<b>DSS</b>	Decision Support System
<b>DWMP</b>	District Water Management Plan
<b>DWSP</b>	District Water Supply Plan
<b>DHQ</b>	District Headquarters
<b>EAA</b>	Everglades Agricultural Area
<b>EAP</b>	Emergency Action Plan
<b>EAP</b>	Employee Assistance Program
<b>EAR</b>	Evaluation & Appraisal Report
<b>EASTCOM</b>	Emergency Satellite Communications System
<b>ECP</b>	Everglades Construction Project
<b>EDM</b>	Enterprise Data Management Strategy
<b>EDMS</b>	Electronic Document Management System
<b>EEO</b>	Equal Employment Opportunity
<b>EFA</b>	Everglades Forever Act
<b>EMA</b>	Environmental Monitoring & Assessment
<b>EMPACT</b>	Environmental Monitoring Public Access Community Tracking
<b>EMRTF</b>	Ecosystem Management & Restoration Trust Fund
<b>ENP</b>	Everglades National Park
<b>ENR</b>	Everglades Nutrient Removal
<b>EOC</b>	Emergency Operations Center
<b>EOG</b>	Executive Office of the Governor
<b>EPA</b>	Everglades Protection Area
<b>EPA</b>	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
<b>ERC</b>	Environmental Regulation Commission
<b>ERP</b>	Environmental Resource Permit
<b>ESCO</b>	Environmental Studies & Community Outreach
<b>ESDA</b>	Electronic Support & Data Acquisition
<b>ESP</b>	Everglades Stormwater Program
<b>ESRI</b>	Environmental Systems Research Institute
<b>ETDM</b>	Efficient Transportation Decision Making
<b>F.A.C.</b>	Florida Administrative Code

<b>FARMS</b>	Facilitating Agricultural Resource Management Systems (program)
<b>FCD</b>	Central & Southern Florida Flood Control District
<b>FDACS</b>	Florida Department of Agriculture & Consumer Services
<b>FDCA</b>	Florida Department of Community Affairs
<b>FDEP</b>	Florida Department of Environmental Protection
<b>FDLE</b>	Florida Department of Law Enforcement
<b>FDOT</b>	Florida Department of Transportation
<b>FEMA</b>	Federal Emergency Management Agency
<b>FF</b>	Florida Forever
<b>FFWCC</b>	Florida Fish & Wildlife Conservation Commission
<b>FGCU</b>	Florida Gulf Coast University
<b>FHREDI</b>	Florida Heartland Rural Economic Development Initiative
<b>FKFBFS</b>	Florida Keys / Florida Bay Feasibility Study
<b>FKNMS</b>	Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary
<b>FMLA</b>	Family Medical Leave Act
<b>FOC</b>	Field Operations Center
<b>FP&amp;L</b>	Florida Power & Light
<b>F.S.</b>	F.S.
<b>F.S.S.</b>	Florida State Statutes
<b>FTE</b>	Full-Time Equivalent
<b>FWP</b>	Florida Water Plan
<b>FY</b>	Fiscal Year
<b>GASB</b>	Governmental Accounting Standards Board
<b>GB</b>	Governing Board
<b>GFOA</b>	Government Finance Officers Association
<b>GIS</b>	Geographic Information System
<b>GPS</b>	Global Positioning System
<b>HB 1B</b>	House Bill 1B (2007 tax reform legislation)
<b>HDS</b>	Hydrologic Data Services
<b>HR</b>	Human Resources
<b>HVAC</b>	Heating Ventilation & Air Conditioning
<b>ICMS</b>	Integrated Contract Management System
<b>IFAS</b>	Institute of Food & Agricultural Services, Florida
<b>IRL</b>	Indian River Lagoon
<b>IT</b>	Information Technology
<b>IWRM</b>	Integrated Water Resource Monitoring
<b>KICCO</b>	Kissimmee Island Cattle Company
<b>KOE</b>	Kissimmee-Okeechobee-Everglades
<b>KRR</b>	Kissimmee River Restoration
<b>KRREP</b>	Kissimmee River Restoration Evaluation Program

<b>LAMP</b>	Land Acquisition & Management Plan
<b>LEC</b>	Lower East Coast
<b>LGFS</b>	Local Government Financial System
<b>LO</b>	Lake Okeechobee
<b>LOADSS</b>	Lake Okeechobee Agricultural Decision Support System Model
<b>LOER</b>	Lake Okeechobee Estuary Recovery
<b>LOPA</b>	Lake Okeechobee Protection Act
<b>LOPP</b>	Lake Okeechobee Protection Program
<b>LPO</b>	Locally Preferred Option
<b>LSJRB</b>	Lower St. Johns River Basin
<b>MCA</b>	Marsh Conservation Areas
<b>LWC</b>	Lower West Coast
<b>LWCWSP</b>	Lower West Coast Water Supply Plan
<b>MBE</b>	Minority Business Enterprise
<b>MFLs</b>	Minimum Flows & Levels
<b>MGD</b>	Millions of Gallons a Day
<b>MILs</b>	Mobile Irrigation Labs
<b>MIS</b>	Management Information System
<b>MOU</b>	Memorandum of Understanding
<b>MSJRB</b>	Middle St. Johns River Basin
<b>MSSW</b>	Management & Storage of Surface Waters
<b>NASA</b>	National Aeronautical Space Administration
<b>NCB</b>	Northern Coastal Basin
<b>NEP</b>	National Estuary Program
<b>NOAA</b>	National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration
<b>NPB</b>	North Palm Beach
<b>NPDES</b>	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
<b>NRCS</b>	Natural Resources Conservation Service
<b>NTBWRAP</b>	Northern Tampa Bay Water Resource Assessment Project
<b>NTBWUCA</b>	Northern Tampa Bay Water Use Caution Area
<b>NWFWMD</b>	Northwest Florida Water Management District
<b>NWSI</b>	New Water Sources Initiative
<b>O &amp; M</b>	Operation & Maintenance
<b>OC</b>	Office of Counsel
<b>OCB</b>	Orange Creek Basin
<b>OCBAC</b>	Orange Creek Basin Advisory Council
<b>OFW</b>	Outstanding Florida Waters
<b>OIG</b>	Office of Inspector General
<b>OPB</b>	Office of Planning & Budgeting
<b>OP&amp;B</b>	Office of Policy & Budgeting



<b>OPS</b>	Other Personal Services
<b>OSHA</b>	Occupational Safety & Health Administration
<b>P2000</b>	Preservation 2000
<b>PIR</b>	Project Implementation Report
<b>PLRG</b>	Pollutant Load Reduction Goal
<b>PMP</b>	Project Management Plan
<b>PPB</b>	Parts Per Billion
<b>PPDR</b>	Pilot Project Design Report
<b>PR/MRWSA</b>	Peace River/Manasota Regional Water Supply Authority
<b>PSTA</b>	Periphyton-based Stormwater Treatment Area
<b>PTM</b>	Phosphorus Transport Model
<b>QA</b>	Quality Assurance
<b>QWIP</b>	Quality of Water Improvement Program
<b>RDBMS</b>	Relational Database Management System
<b>RECOVER</b>	Restoration Coordination & Verification
<b>RESTUDY</b>	Central & Southern Florida Project Comprehensive Review Study
<b>RFP</b>	Request for Proposals
<b>ROMP</b>	Regional Observation Monitoring Program
<b>ROW</b>	Right of Way
<b>RPC</b>	Regional Planning Council
<b>RSTF</b>	Regional Stormwater Treatment Facility
<b>RWSP</b>	Regional Water Supply Plan
<b>SAN</b>	Storage Area Network
<b>SAP</b>	System Application & Programs
<b>SC</b>	Service Center
<b>SCADA</b>	Supervisory Control & Data Acquisition
<b>SCAMPI</b>	Standard CMMI Appraisal Method for Process Improvement
<b>SDE</b>	Spatial Database Engine
<b>SFWMD</b>	South Florida Water Management District
<b>SGGE</b>	Southern Golden Gate Estates
<b>SGWB</b>	Southern Ground-Water Basin
<b>SJRWMD</b>	St. Johns River Water Management District
<b>SOETF</b>	Save Our Everglades Trust Fund
<b>SOP</b>	Standard Operating Procedures
<b>SOR</b>	Save Our Rivers (Program)
<b>SRPP</b>	Strategic Regional Policy Plan
<b>SRWMD</b>	Suwannee River Water Management District
<b>STA</b>	Stormwater Treatment Area
<b>STAG</b>	State & Tribal Assistance Grants
<b>STORET</b>	The National Weather Database

<b>STRIVE</b>	Structure Information Verification
<b>SWFRPC</b>	Southwest Florida Regional Planning Council
<b>SWFWMD</b>	Southwest Florida Water Management District
<b>SWIM</b>	Surface Water Improvement & Management (Program)
<b>S.W.O.C.</b>	Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Challenges
<b>SWUCA</b>	Southern Water Use Caution Area
<b>TBD</b>	To Be Determined
<b>TBRPC</b>	Tampa Bay Regional Planning Council
<b>TBW</b>	Tampa Bay Water
<b>TCAA</b>	Tri-County Agricultural Area
<b>TMDL</b>	Total Maximum Daily Load
<b>TRIM</b>	Truth in Millage
<b>TV</b>	Temporal Variability
<b>TWG</b>	Technical Working Group
<b>UEC</b>	Upper East Coast
<b>UORB</b>	Upper Ocklawaha River Basin
<b>USACE</b>	United States Army Corps of Engineers
<b>USACOE</b>	United States Army Corps of Engineers
<b>USDA</b>	United States Department of Agriculture
<b>USEPA</b>	United States Environmental Protection Agency
<b>USFWS</b>	United State Fish & Wildlife Service
<b>USGS</b>	United States Geological Survey
<b>WASP</b>	Water Augmentation Supply Potential Model
<b>WaterSIP</b>	Water Savings Incentive Program
<b>WAV</b>	Watershed Action Volunteer
<b>WCA</b>	Water Conservation Area
<b>WMA</b>	Water Management Areas
<b>WMD(s)</b>	Water Management District(s)
<b>WMIS</b>	Water Management Information System
<b>WMLTF</b>	Water Management Lands Trust Fund
<b>WOD</b>	Works of the District
<b>WPA</b>	Water Preserve Area
<b>WPSP</b>	Water Protection & Sustainability Program
<b>WPSTF</b>	Water Protection & Sustainability Trust Fund
<b>WQMP</b>	Water Quality Monitoring Program
<b>WQPP</b>	Water Quality Protection Program
<b>WRA</b>	Water Resources Act
<b>WRAC</b>	Water Resource Advisory Commission
<b>WRAP</b>	Water Resource Assessment Project
<b>WRDA</b>	Water Resources Development Act

<b>WRM</b>	Wetland Resource Management
<b>WRPC</b>	Withlacoochee Regional Planning Council
<b>WRWSA</b>	Withlacoochee Regional Water Supply Authority
<b>WSA</b>	Water Supply Assessment
<b>WSE</b>	Water Supply for the Environment
<b>WSRD</b>	Water Supply & Resource Development
<b>WUCA</b>	Water Use Caution Area
<b>WUP</b>	Water Use Permit (also known as CUP)
<b>WUPNET</b>	Water Use Permit Water Quality Monitoring Network
<b>WWC</b>	Water Well Construction