

STANDARD FORMAT TENTATIVE FY2010

**BUDGET SUBMISSION**

(PURSUANT TO SECTION 373.536, FLORIDA STATUTES)



AUGUST 1  
**2009**

**South Florida Water Management District**

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Carol Ann Wehle, Executive Director  
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## SOUTH FLORIDA WATER MANAGEMENT DISTRICT

July 30, 2009

The Honorable Charlie Crist  
Governor of the State of Florida  
Executive Office of the Governor  
The Capitol  
Tallahassee, FL 32399-0001

Dear Governor Crist:

**Subject: South Florida Water Management District  
Tentative Budget Submission for Fiscal Year 2009-2010**

The South Florida Water Management District (District) respectfully submits the Standard Format Tentative Budget Submission for the Fiscal Year 2009-2010.

In developing this year's proposed budget, the Governing Board and staff undertook a thoughtful and thorough analysis of both existing commitments and future needs to ensure that we continue to fulfill our mission-critical responsibilities in service to the people and environment of South Florida. Given these challenging economic times, we evaluated the agency's statutory and legal mandates, assessed flood control and infrastructure improvement needs and analyzed the status of agency-wide projects and processes.

Because of the Governing Board's leadership and our commitment to sound fiscal management, we are well-positioned to weather the current financial situation, implement core responsibilities and proceed with the unprecedented *River of Grass* land acquisition.

The tentative budget of \$1.48 billion reflects ad valorem revenues based on continuation millage rates and an estimated \$536.5 million in new Certificate of Participation (COPs) proceeds for the initial *River of Grass* land purchase. In total, more than \$1.1 billion, or 75% of the entire budget, is allocated toward ecosystem restoration. The natural system will experience significant benefits when projects are in the ground and delivering their desired results.

Because this is a tentative budget, adjustments may be made before the final budget is adopted. The Governing Board will solicit input on the proposed budget at a public hearing on September 9 at 5:15 p.m. and at its final public hearing on September 22 at 5:15 p.m. The citizens of South Florida are invited and encouraged to attend these public forums.

The Honorable Charlie Crist  
July 30, 2009  
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These are challenging economic times for all levels of government. The South Florida Water Management District will continue to lead by example and implement strategies that increase fiscal efficiency and ensure our resources support mission-critical programs and projects. We stand ready to work with the Governor's Office and the Florida Legislature to protect South Florida's water resources and the quality of life of our citizens.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Carol Ann Wehle". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Carol" being more prominent.

Carol Ann Wehle  
Executive Director  
South Florida Water Management District

CAW/kdb  
Enclosure

Pursuant to Section 373.536(6)(a) F.S., the SFWMD's Fiscal Year 2009-2010 proposed budget has been mailed to the following individuals:

**THE FLORIDA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

- Larry Cretul, Speaker of the House
- Marcelo Llorente, Full Appropriations Council on General Government & Health Care
- Alan Hays, Government Operations Appropriations Committee
- Baxter Troutman, General Government Policy Council
- Denise Grimsley, Government Accountability Act Council
- Trudi Williams, Agriculture & Natural Resources Policy Committee
- Ralph Poppell, Natural Resources Appropriations Committee

**THE FLORIDA SENATE**

- Jeff Atwater, President of the Senate
- Jim King, Jr., Policy and Steering Committee on Energy, Environment and Land Use
- Lee Constantine, Environmental Preservation and Conservation Committee
- Mike Haridopolos, Policy and Steering Committee on Governmental Operations and Governmental Oversight and Accountability Committee
- J.D. Alexander, Policy and Steering Committee on Ways and Means
- Carey Baker, General Government Appropriations Committee

**JOINT LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEES**

- Senator Gary Siplin, Joint Legislative Committee on Everglades Oversight
- Representative William Snyder, Joint Legislative Committee on Everglades Oversight

**SENATE COMMITTEES – STAFF DIRECTORS**

- Craig Varn, Policy and Steering Committee on Energy, Environment and Land Use
- Wayne Kiger, Environmental Preservation and Conservation Committee
- Paul Whitfield, Policy and Steering Committee on Governmental Operations –
- Ray Wilson, Governmental Oversight and Accountability Committee
- Cynthia Kelly, Policy and Steering Committee on Ways and Means
- Jamie DeLoach, General Government Appropriations Committee

**HOUSE COMMITTEES – STAFF DIRECTORS**

- JoAnne Leznoff, Full Appropriations Council on General Government & Health Care
- Tom Hamby, General Government Policy Council
- Michael Hansen, Government Accountability Act Council
- Susan Reese, Agriculture & Natural Resources Policy Committee
- Leo Lachat, Natural Resources Appropriations Committee

**JOINT COMMITTEES – STAFF DIRECTORS**

- Michael Kliner, Joint Legislative Committee on Everglades Oversight

**DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION**

- Michael W. Sole, Secretary, Department of Environmental Protection
- Jennifer Fitzwater, Deputy Secretary, Department of Environmental Protection
- Greg Knecht, Department of Environmental Protection, Director, Ecosystem Projects
- Janet Llewellyn, Department of Environmental Protection, Director, Division of Water Resource Management

### **COUNTY COMMISSION**

- Broward County Commission – Mayor Stacy Ritter
- Charlotte County Commission – Chairwoman Tricia Duffy
- Collier County Commission – Chairman Frank Halas
- Glades County Commission – Chairman Russell Echols
- Hendry County Commission – Chairwoman Janet B. Taylor
- Highlands County Commission – Chairwoman Barbara Stewart
- Lee County Commissioner – Chairman Ray Judah
- Martin County Commission – Chairwoman Susan Valliere
- Miami-Dade Commission – Chairman Dennis Moss
- Monroe County Commission – Mayor George Neugent
- Okeechobee County Commission – Chairman Clif Betts, Jr.
- Orange County Commission - Mayor Richard T. Crotty
- Osceola County Commission – Chairman John “Q” Quiñones
- Palm Beach County Commission - Chairman Jeff Koons
- Polk County Commission – Chairman Sam Johnson
- St. Lucie County Commission – Chairwoman Paula Lewis

### **STATE OF FLORIDA**

- Charlie Crist, Governor
- Eric Eikenberg, Executive Office of the Governor, Chief of Staff
- Andrew Grayson, Executive Office of the Governor
- Ken Kuhl, Executive Office of the Governor
- John Mitchell, Executive Office of the Governor

### **WATER MANAGEMENT DISTRICTS**

- Larry Wright, Northwest Florida Water Management District
- Daryl Pokrana, Southwest Florida Water Management District
- Vern Roberts, Suwannee River Water Management District
- Vicky Kroger, St. John’s 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), Florida Statutes, 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. **This report has been prepared to satisfy the requirements of section 373.536, Florida Statutes, using the standard format agreed upon by the Executive Office of the Governor, the Department of Environmental Protection and the five water management districts.**

The 2001 Legislature passed a bill that reorganized section 373.536, F.S., and re-ordered the budget review provisions currently contained in that section to contain all or part of three other sections within the statutes that dealt with water management district fiscal matters. The legislation eliminated the requirement that the water management districts submit a five-year capital improvement plan (CIP) and the districts' five-year Water Resource Development Work Plans. HB727, passed in the 2005 legislative session, changed the timing of these and other WMD reports. The Florida Legislature in 2005-36 Laws of Florida requires this information be provided in the consolidated South Florida Environmental Report due annually on March 1.

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 chairs of all legislative committees and subcommittees with substantive or fiscal jurisdiction over water management districts, 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 2009-2010 tentative budget is scheduled for two public hearings as part of its adoption. The first hearing will take place on September 9, 2009 and the final budget adoption hearing will take place on September 22, 2009. Because this August 1 submission is a tentative budget, readers are advised to obtain a final copy of the District's 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 Florida Statutes, 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. In recent years, the District has become responsible for integrating, managing, and implementing the Everglades Construction Project and the Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan.

To meet these responsibilities, the District's proposed FY2010 staffing level totals 1,828 regular full-time positions. These positions are 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 service centers located in Fort Lauderdale, the Florida Keys, Fort Myers, Stuart, Miami-Dade, Okeechobee, Orlando, and Naples. The District's central headquarters are located in West Palm Beach.

The following is a discussion of SFWMDs major responsibilities:

## **Operations & Maintenance Program**

The Districts Operations and Maintenance Program consist of activities to effectively and efficiently manage the primary canals and associated structures in South Florida. Operations and Maintenance Program activities include the C&SF Project, as well as the Big Cypress Basin, as authorized by Ch. 373 F.S. and the USACE. Activities include the operation and maintenance of 501 water control structures, 50 pump stations to send water south and through waterways eastward and westward to both coasts, and managing 1,969 miles of canals and levees – 1,800 miles in the C&SF Project, and 169 miles in the Big Cypress Basin.

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 protect the region's water resources. 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 Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) have developed uniform wetland delineation, mitigation banking, and environmental resource permitting criteria. The District is also 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, streams or aquifers;*
- ✓ *Drainage system construction or operation; and*
- ✓ *Well construction.*

## **Water Resource System Programs**

The **Upper Chain of Lakes** and the **Kissimmee River** are the northernmost components of the greater Everglades system. The 56-mile channelized (C-38) Kissimmee River connects Lake Kissimmee and Lake Okeechobee.

**Lake Okeechobee** spans 730 square miles and is the second largest freshwater lake located wholly within the United States.

The **Caloosahatchee River** stretches 67 miles, from Lake Okeechobee west to the Gulf of Mexico at Fort Myers.

The **St. Lucie Canal** is Lake Okeechobee's eastern outlet, extending 25.5 miles from Port Mayaca to the south fork of the St. Lucie River.

Three **Water Conservation Areas (WCA)** and the Everglades National Park preserve about 50 percent of the original Everglades. These WCAs are located in the western portions of Palm Beach, Broward and Miami-Dade Counties and encompass 1,337 square miles.

**Florida Bay** and the **Florida Keys** are the southern most components of the **Greater Everglades system**.

While currently experiencing rapid growth along the Southwest Florida coast, much of the interior land in the **Big Cypress Basin** is still undeveloped. Included in this natural land area are 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.

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

The Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan (CERP) provides a framework and guide to restore, protect, and preserve the South Florida Ecosystem while providing for other water-related needs of the region, including water supply and flood protection. It covers 16 counties over an 18,000-square mile area and centers on an update of the C&SF Project. For 50 years, the C&SF Project has performed its designed functions well. However, improvements to the system are required and will be implemented as part of the CERP program. The C&SF Project was not designed to support existing levels of development, and the project has had unintended adverse effects on the unique and diverse environment that constitutes the south Florida ecosystem, including the Everglades and Florida Bay.

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, 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.

During the 1999 session, the Florida Legislature created Section 373.1501 and amended Section 373.026 of the Florida Statutes. Section 373.1501 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. This legislation facilitates and supports the CERP through an approval process concurrent with Federal government review and Congressional authorization. Further, this section ensures that all project components are implemented through appropriate processes and 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 Florida Department of Environmental Protection 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 (\$100 million per year for ten more years).

CERP includes 68 components (features) which 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 also includes Restoration Coordination and Verification (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 adaptive management and ongoing refinement of the Plan.

### **Northern Everglades Initiative**

New legislation in 2007, codified in Senate Bill 392, amends s. 373.4595, the Lake Okeechobee Protection Act. The bill renames the Lake Okeechobee Protection Plan to the "Northern Everglades and Estuaries Protection Program". The Phase II plan for Lake Okeechobee Watershed Protection is modified to reflect new measures, provide additional detail on project schedules and identify additional types of projects to be considered. This modified Lake Okeechobee Watershed Protection Plan must be submitted to the Legislature for ratification during the 2008 Regular Session.

The bill also creates new water protection programs for the Caloosahatchee River and the St. Lucie River watersheds. Each of these programs contains sub-component programs, specifically: watershed protection plan, watershed construction project, watershed pollutant control program and watershed research and water quality monitoring program. Program requirements, goals and objectives are also created.

Finally, the bill 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 ECP is one of the largest public works projects in the nation for environmental restoration, originally estimated to cost approximately \$845.2 million over 20 years. The total cost associated with implementing the 1994 ECP is shared among the District, state and federal governments. The major funding sources identified in the EFA 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 EFA directed the District 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 ECP. In FY2007, the ECP STAs were expanded by approximately 5,000 acres. Recently, the District initiated construction to expand the

STAs to a total of approximately 58,000 acres as part of the Everglades Expedited Projects.

In 2003, there were two significant events relating to the restoration, cleanup and water quality improvements of the Everglades: (1) amendments made to the 1994 EFA and (2) the approval of a numeric water quality standard “phosphorus criterion” by the state Environmental Regulation Commission (ERC).

- (1) The Florida legislature amended the 1994 EFA to expand and extend the use of the District’s dedicated ad valorem property tax levy, agricultural privilege taxes and other funding sources for implementing the Everglades “Long-Term Plan.” The amended EFA authorizes implementation of the initial 13-year phase (2003-2016) of the Long-Term Plan, provides funding to continue water quality restoration in the Everglades, and clarifies the law to allow funds to be used for additional water quality improvements.

In addition, the District is mandated to continue conducting research and demonstration projects identified in the Long-Term Plan to investigate ways to further reduce phosphorus levels, and to apply that knowledge as it becomes available.

- (2) The EFA mandates the District to reduce phosphorus levels entering the EPA. In addition, the EFA required the Department to adopt a numeric criterion for phosphorus based on the existing narrative water quality criterion for nutrients, provided it was not lower than the natural conditions of the EPA and took into account spatial and temporal variability. On July 8, 2003, the ERC approved a final water quality standard for phosphorus in the Everglades that included a numeric criterion of 10 ppb and moderating provisions. In June 2004, an administrative law judge issued a Final Order in favor of the state of Florida supporting the ERCs adopted TP rule. The rule was then submitted to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) for approval upon resolution of the challenges. The USEPA approved the rule, with the exception of one provision, in January 2005. The FDEP initiated rulemaking to revise the rule and the revised rule was adopted by the ERC in May 2005. The revised rule was submitted to the USEPA in June 2005 and approved by the USEPA in July 2005.

## **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. Restoration of the Kissimmee River, the headwaters of the Everglades, is another major District initiative.

Partnerships and coordination with other levels of government and other agencies help 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 1972 legislature creating water management districts also established two basin boards within the boundaries of the South Florida Water Management District. The Big Cypress Basin Board which oversees water resource issues within Collier County and a small portion of Monroe County; and the Okeechobee Basin Board which oversees water resource issues within the remaining counties.

The District's Governing Board sets policy and direction for the entire agency. The Governing Board (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 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.

## **Executive Office**

The Governing Board appoints the agency's Executive Director and the Inspector General. The Florida Senate confirms the Executive Director, like Governing Board Members.

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.

## **Guiding Principles**

Accomplishing the District's mission and implementing the programs and projects identified in the District's budget 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 that reflect the culture of the agency. The following principles reflect these core beliefs and how the District does business.

- ✓ *The District will balance the needs of natural resource systems, flood protection, water quality and water supply, all within the context of a regional ecosystem.*
- ✓ *The District will maintain accountability and the prudent use of financial resources. The District has adopted 16 principles of financial management which*

*govern such practices as: the method by which the district purchases goods and services; the preparation of financial reports; the management of cash, debt, and reserve funds; the preparation of its operating and capital budgets; and the maintenance of sound internal controls and audit functions.*

- ✓ *The District recognizes the value of cooperative relationships with the public and private sectors and other members of the community, and the need to communicate strategic decisions to these audiences.*
- ✓ *The District will achieve the implementation of this budget through effective communication of priorities, multi-disciplinary teamwork, and inter-departmental coordination.*
- ✓ *The District values the diversity of its work force for the varied perspectives its members bring in accomplishing our mission.*

By following these principles, the District will maintain its reputation and position as a recognized steward of water resources.

### **C. Vision, Mission and Values of the District**

**Our Vision:** To be the world's premier water resource agency.

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

**Our Values:**

<b><i>Excellence</i></b>	<i>Our knowledge, experience and passion set us apart as world-renowned water managers</i>
<b><i>Team</i></b>	<i>We are committed to the success of all as individuals, as a team, and as an organization</i>
<b><i>Communication</i></b>	<i>We value and expect open, honest, and timely communication</i>
<b><i>Honesty</i></b>	<i>Honesty is never compromised</i>
<b><i>Service</i></b>	<i>We meet our customer's (internal and external) needs with professionalism and integrity</i>
<b><i>Integrity</i></b>	<i>Teamwork and sound science are the foundation of our excellence</i>
<b><i>Diversity</i></b>	<i>Our diversity is the cornerstone of our strength</i>
<b><i>Focus</i></b>	<i>We are steadfast in our belief and commitment to the District's mission</i>
<b><i>Adaptability</i></b>	<i>We embrace change by taking informed risks and capitalizing on new opportunities and challenges</i>
<b><i>Enthusiasm</i></b>	<i>We do the coolest work on the planet!</i>

## 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), Florida Statutes. 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 2009 SFER is 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>
Hydrology of the South Florida Environment	Wossenu Abteu	wabteu@sfwmd.gov
Status of Water Quality in the Everglades Protection Area	Garry Payne (FDEP)	Garry.Payne@dep.state.fl.us
Mercury Monitoring, Research and Environmental Assessment in South Florida	Mark Gabriel	mgabriel@sfwmd.gov
Phosphorus Source Controls for the South Florida Environment	Stuart VanHorn	svanhorn@sfwmd.gov
STA Performance, Compliance and Optimization	Kathleen Pietro	kpietro@sfwmd.gov
Ecology of the Everglades Protection Area	Fred Sklar	fsklar@sfwmd.gov
Everglades Restoration Update	Agnes Ramsey	aramsey@sfwmd.gov
RECOVER Activities Update	Kim Chuirazzi	kchuiraz@sfwmd.gov
Implementation of the Long-Term Plan for Achieving Water Quality Goals in the Everglades Protection Area	Tracey Piccone	tpiccone@sfwmd.gov
The Status of Nonindigenous Species in the South Florida Environment	LeRoy Rodgers	lrodgers@sfwmd.gov
Lake Okeechobee – State of the Lake and Watershed	Joyce Zhang	jzhang@sfwmd.gov
Kissimmee Basin	Brad Jones	bjones@sfwmd.gov
Management and Restoration of Coastal Ecosystems	Peter Doering	pdoering@sfwmd.gov
Everglades Forever Act Annual Financial Report	Steve Poonaisingh	spoonais@sfwmd.gov
Annual Work Plan Report	Andrew Kowalsky	akowalsk@sfwmd.gov
Minimum Flows and Levels Priority List and Schedule	John Maxted	jmated@sfwmd.gov
Five-Year Capital Improvements Plan	Candida Heater	cheater@sfwmd.gov
Five-Year Water Resource Development Work Program	Linda Hoppes	lhoppes@sfwmd.gov
Alternate 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 and 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 effective allocation of fiscal and staff resources that accomplish the District's mission.

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 review their mission and regional priorities with an added focus on meeting the future demands of Florida's growth. Further, they challenge the districts to examine the fiscal impacts of reduced spending while still maintaining their primary responsibilities.

The District reviews its mission and priorities as part of the strategic planning and budget development process which involves discussion, input and participation from Governing Board members, executive management and program managers. Staff presented the proposed FY2010 budget to the Governing Board on June 10, 2009 and the millage rates on July 8, 2009. The District continues to implement its ten-year Strategic Plan and intends to expedite top priorities and planned projects as possible within the constraints of limited resources. The District's broad mission and numerous mandates have been organized into programs. Each program is included in the Strategic Plan with background, goals, strategies, success indicators, and project deliverables or milestones.

The direction and priorities set in the Strategic Plan are also highlighted in an annual work plan. This ensures the connection between the high-level strategic direction and annual activity, and focuses financial and human resources on the most important work efforts. The annual work plan is designed to "drill down" from the high level strategic plan to include more details on specific major projects planned for FY2010. The annual work plan guides the development of the budget. Resource requests were evaluated by not only their "achievability" in FY2010, but also the tie to the stated projects included in the draft work plan.

The program-performance based budgeting approach emphasizes the link between strategic plans, program goals, objectives, outcomes, and annual funding allocations. This approach requires close communication between program managers and functional departments, awareness of the agency strategic goals, objectives and outcomes, identification of strategies to achieve these outcomes and the development of performance measures. A program budget allows for a more thorough review and understanding of major District functions. It also allows for better comparisons of activities and choices regarding the allocation of limited resources.

The District reports on financial performance and progress toward meeting the short-term project success indicators listed in the annual work plan and the longer-term goals of the Strategic Plan. This follow-up ensures that employees across the agency are focused on the priority work efforts reflected in the work plan. Management provides a status on progress toward completion of major projects to the Governing Board on a semi-annual basis.

## **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 FY2010 budget included the following:

- District shall adopt continuation millage rates which are projected to generate less tax revenues than the FY2009 level.
- Evaluate programs and activities to align them to the Strategic Plan and Work Plan objectives and success indicators.
- Prioritize workloads and identifies baseline activities that can potentially be reduced.
- Ensures that project and process annual plan deliverables are essential to achievement of the Governing Board's directive.
- Justifies the level of resources, including staffing, proposed for each budget request by providing outputs and outcomes that will result from the proposed level of required resources.
- Conduct a thorough review of on-going contractual services to determine if existing District staff can perform the same services.
- Maintain reserves at current year levels for economic stabilization, hurricanes and other contingencies.
- Plan the use of one-time fund balances for completion of projects.
- Focus ad valorem funds towards mission critical statutorily required functions and activities while searching for reduction opportunities within current operations and contracts.
- Complete on-going work in order to prevent or reduce any carry forward dollars to the next budget year.
- Determine if any projects may be deferred without impeding the District's mission.

**G. Budget Development Calendar and Milestones**

<b>March 2009</b>		<b>3/11</b> Strategic Planning Workshop
		<b>4/3</b> FY2010 Budget Kick-Off meeting - distributed guidelines/instructions
<b>April 2009</b>		<b>4/6</b> Oracle Budget System Opens for Budget Requests
		<b>4/24</b> Decision Packages due - Oracle Budget System Closes
		<b>5/11</b> Strategic Planning Workshop
<b>May 2009</b>		<b>5/18</b> Executive Office Decision Package Initial Review Meetings with Program Managers
		<b>5/29</b> Executive Office Review of FY2010 Work Plan and Budget Follow-Up Issues
<b>June 2009</b>		<b>6/10</b> Present Preliminary FY2010 Budget to Governing Board
		<b>7/1 – 7/11</b> County Property Appraisers Provide Final Certification of Taxable Values
		<b>7/8</b> Strategic Plan approved by the Governing Board
<b>July 2009</b>		<b>7/8</b> Governing Board approves proposed millage rates
		<b>7/30</b> Budget presentation to Governor’s Office/Legislature
		<b>7/31</b> DR-420 Forms Sent to County Property Appraisers
<b>August 2009</b>		<b>8/1</b> State Report to Governor/FDEP/Legislature
		<b>9/5</b> Comments Due Back from Legislature on FY2010 Budget
<b>September 2009</b>		<b>9/9</b> Public Hearing to Adopt FY2010 Tentative Millage and Budget. Certify Agricultural Privilege Tax Rolls.
		<b>9/15</b> Governor's Office Acceptance/Rejection of Budget
		<b>9/22</b> Public Hearing to Adopt FY2010 Final Millage, Budget and Work Plan

### **III. BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS**

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

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

- Completed CERP draft Project Implementation Report (PIR) for C-111 Spreader Canal Western Features and published in Federal Register providing the basis for issuance of construction and operation permit.
- C111 Spreader Canal design completed for construction to begin in FY2010.
- Completed a CERP draft Project Implementation Report (PIR) for Biscayne Bay Coastal Wetlands project to be published in Federal Register.
- Completed design of Biscayne Bay Coastal Wetlands project elements: L-31 Culverts, Deering Estates and Cutler Flow way. Construction to commence in FY2010.
- Fran Reich Preserve (Site 1 Impoundment) – District completed review of Intermediate phase engineering submittal resolving multiple issues regarding communication requirements, dam design, stair-step and flat plate armoring for dam safety.
- Commenced construction of the \$7.5 million Lake Trafford Dredging project final phase.
- River of Grass – Governing Board executed an agreement to purchase 73,000 acres of US Sugar property to be utilized for future restoration initiatives. First phase of stakeholder planning effort determined potential options to best utilize land.

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

- District startup of the initial Stormwater Treatment Area (STA) expansion projects which added approximately 5,000 acres of effective treatment area to the existing STAs. Design of the build-out portions of these STAs was completed and construction began in FY2009.
- A total of six Everglades Construction Project stormwater treatment areas are now in operation. Combined performance since start-up indicates approximately 1,200 metric tons of phosphorus that would have otherwise gone to the Everglades have been removed by the stormwater treatment areas. Major rehabilitation efforts in STA-5 were completed in FY2009. STA-3/4 continues to perform very well with outflow concentrations in the 15 to 20 ppb range.
- Everglades Research and Evaluation found fauna and flora alterations that will help guide water management including: 1) a significant increase in Wood Stork nesting in relation to recession rates; 2) wading bird preference for foraging at sites with moderate levels of emergent vegetation; 3) a minimum temperature tolerance of non-native fish that makes deep canals a place for them to survive during winter

when marsh temperatures drop below 10 °C; 4) an expansion of Old World climbing fern (*Lygodium microphyllum*) into WCA-3B; 5) an almost complete food-web shift (for the better) in artificially maintained openings in impacted cattail marsh; 6) discovery of a groundwater pumping mechanism associated with tree islands, and 7) the completion of an analysis of a series of ridge and slough change detection maps for WCA-3A from the 1940s to the present.

### **Water Supply**

- Activated the Water Shortage Program in response to drought conditions in Lake Okeechobee, the Everglades, and other basins throughout the District. Conducted real-time evaluation of water level flows and salinities of surface and groundwater across the District; and implemented emergency orders in focused locations to protect the resource. Water Shortage management required significant increase in coordination and communication with all water users including public water supply utilities, law and code enforcement of local governments, 298 Districts, agriculture, nurseries, and golf courses.
- Developed and implemented a scientifically defensible synoptic (one-time) sampling and analysis plan to identify useful parameters (e.g., isotopes) to evaluate the potential extent of movement of cooling pond water from the FPL Turkey Point Power Plant. Significant coordination has been conducted to ensure District concerns about existing and future facility operations are in compliance with existing and proposed agreements.
- Completed incorporation of peer review comments of the East Central Florida Transient (ECFT) Model to better manage groundwater resources in Central Florida. This included extending the calibration period from 2000 to 2006, as well as developing user-friendly performance measure graphics to more easily facilitate evaluation of model results.
- Managed and conducted two scientific peer reviews in support of water reservation rulemaking for the Kissimmee River and Chain of Lakes and the St. Lucie River.
- Developed standard protocols and managed the collection of wetland assessment data in support of the Central Florida Coordinating Area (CFCA) rulemaking project. The work has helped to coordinate the data collection and reporting across the three Water Management Districts in the upper Kissimmee basin.
- Coordinated the collection of water demand data from 45 utilities and drafted the Water Demand Reduction Report to show the impact of water restrictions on water usage.
- The District completed auditing of District owned facilities, inside and out, pursuant to the Leading By Example action step in the CWCP.
- Organized a Water Conservation Workshop and Vendor Fair, in partnership with AWWA, held in the District Auditorium on January 20, 2009. The event included nearly 100 attendees and 10 vendors, energizing entities to develop conservation programs, bringing together groups that could work together, such as small local

governments, bulk purchasers of water from large utilities, to produce robust conservation programs.

- The Water Conservation Section, in cooperation with GPA, implemented the Water Conservation Hotel and Motel Program (Water CHAMP) in the District. A pilot roll-out of the program is planned for the Florida Keys.
- Managed Alternative Water Supply Program totaling \$27.4 million in grants to 41 partners to support the development of 27 million gallons a day (MGD) of alternative water.
- The District funded 44 projects in the Water Savings Incentive (WaterSIP) program during fiscal year 2009 for \$1 million. These projects have a potential estimated water savings of 550 million gallons per year (MGY).
- The District continued rule development to amend Chapter 40E-24, F.A.C., Mandatory Year-Round Landscape Irrigation Measures for Lee, Collier and Charlotte counties, and to implement the rule amendments District-wide. Seven rule development workshops have been conducted. The rule is expected to be completed in September, 2009.
- Conducted a study, in cooperation with the St. Johns River Water Management District, to address excess surface water in St. Lucie and Indian River counties. This study included water resource investigation and planning, and identification of water resource development projects to capture, convey, store and beneficially use surface water currently being discharged to the Indian River Lagoon.
- Completed the PC-15 Operations Protocol and flow-way tests to increase the efficiency of surface-water flow and facilitate regional water deliveries to the local Loxahatchee River system.
- In cooperation with Palm Beach County Utilities, implemented infrastructure repair projects in the cities of South Bay, Belle Glade, and Pahokee to reduce water loss in these public water supply systems.
- Staff provided technical support to local governments regarding the preparation of water supply facilities work plans, comprehensive plan amendments, and related documents. By mid-year, more than 73% of the Water Supply Facilities Work Plans had been submitted and were reviewed or under review. Almost every draft plan submitted has received objections from the state Department of Community Affairs. The District's technical support has helped the local governments address the objections. Of the revised (adopted) plans submitted, 98% have been found to be in compliance by DCA.
- Staff reviewed data submitted by local governments for both planning and consumptive use permitting to identify discrepancies in population, water demand, and per capita water usage rates and coordinated the resolution of these issues.

## ***Kissimmee River Restoration***

- Land acquisition is substantially complete for Kissimmee River restoration. Over 100,000 acres was needed and acquired, with approximately 1,889 acres in the process of complex settlement negotiations, condemnation and/or on-going engineering solutions in lieu of acquisition.
- Project certification and crediting requests to the US Army Corps of Engineers are also ongoing. 7,710 acres of floodplain habitat have been restored in Phase I and IV areas, almost half the total acres of floodplain that will be reclaimed in the lower Kissimmee Basin (12,398 acres total) by the time the restoration is complete. An additional 7,200 of littoral wetlands will be reestablished in Lakes Kissimmee, Tiger, Cypress, and Hatchineha after implementation of the Headwaters Revitalization Schedule.
- Several USACE construction projects were completed in 2009 and include Istokpoga Boat Ramp/Features and Phase IVB backfilling.
- The technical document outlining criteria to establish water for the protection of fish and wildlife under Kissimmee Water Reservations Rulemaking was successfully peer reviewed by an independent panel of experts in the fields of river and lake ecology, hydrology, and modeling.
- A floodplain vegetation map generated from 2008 photo imagery was completed for Pool A of the Kissimmee River.
- Installation of 10 of 17 well sites for the Pool D Hydrologic Network is complete.
- Modifications to the Performance Measure Evaluation Tool developed for the Kissimmee Basin Modeling and Operations Study have been completed, the approximately 50 alternative plans have been re-run, and 9 best performing alternatives have been recommended for further investigation.

## ***Regulation***

- The District provided timely evaluation and review of 1,490 Environmental Resource and 2,620 Water Use Permit Applications.
- Basin Renewal applications for Kissimmee Basin C and the Okeechobee Basin were also processed in Fiscal Year 2009.
- Continued the Construction Certification effort by accepting 1,200 construction completion certifications while reducing backlog by 600 per year.
- Completed the Picayune Strand and Fakahatchee Water Reservation rule update.
- Formed both the ERP and Water Use Agricultural Permitting and Compliance teams to provide additional technical review to agricultural permits throughout the District.

- Expanded the e-Submittal module of e-Permitting to include letter modification, early work requests, extensions, exemptions, Formal Wetland Determinations and No Notice General Permits.
- Converted more than 280,000 microfiche (sheets of microfilm) containing 9.1 million documents to electronic format for posting to E-Permitting, allowing the public access to this information from the web.

### ***Lake Okeechobee***

- Final design for Lakeside Ranch Stormwater Treatment Area (Phase I – North STA and S-650 Pump Station) completed.
- Completed the 2007 Lake Okeechobee littoral zone emergent vegetation map.
- A 2008 Lake Istokpoga littoral zone emergent vegetation map was completed.
- Completed the 2009 Lake Istokpoga submerged aquatic vegetation and sediment maps.
- With FWC trust funds, 4000 acres of torpedograss, 500 acres of elephant ear (wild taro) and miles of interior toe-of-the-levee mixed exotics have been treated this year (brazilian pepper, melaleuca, christmas cassia). Also, thousands of acres of the western marsh were patrolled for melaleuca seedlings as maintenance control of the tree in the open marsh. Old world climbing fern was found (and controlled) for the first time in the lake's marsh.
- Completed an exploratory well and a preliminary feasibility assessment of constructing a 10-well ASR system in the area of paradise Run. The assessment also included re-hydration and ecological restoration of the former Kissimmee River floodplain in the area of Paradise Run.
- Completed a conceptual design study of a pilot ASR system at the Seminole Tribe Brighton Reservation.
- Initiated the final design for the restoration and refurbishment of the ASR system on the L63-N Canal. The petition for a Limited Aquifer Exemption was also filed with the FDEP, to test the system without a disinfection process, to continue researching the fate of microorganisms in aquifers.
- An additional Algal Turf Scrubber pilot project was constructed and operational at Stormwater Treatment Area (STA) 1E to reduce phosphorus concentrations from the STA outfall.
- Construction of three additional pilot projects, under the Florida Ranchlands Environmental Services Program, have been completed. The fourth additional pilot project is under construction, but is substantially complete.
- Three Dairy Best Available Technology project sites were completed and continue to reduce 66 – 100% of phosphorus loading using stormwater retention/detention for reuse and chemical treatment. The Lamb Island Tributary Stormwater Treatment

Project continues to provide wetland treatment of stormwater from on-site and off-site sources.

- The Eckerd Youth Isolated Wetland Restoration site has been completed and operational. Water is pumped from the Williamson Ditch through the wetland, and then discharged to Taylor Creek. The Lemkin Creek Isolated Wetland was recently treated for exotic removal, and will be receiving treated stormwater in July 2009 from the two Hybrid Wetlands Treatment projects on the Lemkin Creek site.
- The original four Hybrid Wetlands Treatment Technology sites are still operational with promising results. Two additional sites treating both urban and agricultural runoff from the City of Okeechobee and Lemkin Creek proper were added on District-owned property at Lemkin Creek.
- Land for the Herbert Hoover Dike refurbishment is being acquired, with title to 2 parcels comprising 41.32 acres. Agreements have been reached, and Governing Board approval granted for 2 more parcels comprising 3.57 acres.
- Permitting was completed for maintenance dredging of the Pearce Canal in Buckhead Ridge, Glades County. This is one of three projects included within the North Shore Lake Okeechobee Navigation Channel Improvement project. Moore Haven Canal dredging and recreational facilities are included within this project and in the conceptual design phase.
- Indian Prairie Canal Campground was reopened to the public in October 2008 following two years of being closed to accommodate low lake stage projects on Lake Okeechobee. Campground facilities were improved and 40 laurel oaks planted to replace exotic trees that have been removed.

### ***Coastal Watersheds***

- Completed development of the Caloosahatchee River Watershed Protection Plan.
- Completed development of the St. Lucie River Watershed Protection Plan.
- Completed thirteen St. Lucie River and Indian River Lagoon initiative projects, including two research studies, and eleven stormwater retrofit and water quality improvement projects: Bessey Creek Water Quality Retrofit, Indian River Citrus Growers Association Water Conservation Project, Taylor Creek Dredging, E-8 Waterway, Sewall's Pt. Road at Homewood (Phases I & 2), Rio St. Lucie WQ Retrofit, White City Canal D Water Quality Improvements, Tropical Farms Water Quality Retrofit, North St. Lucie River Water Control District Stormwater Retrofits, Ft. Pierce Farms Water Control District Canal I Improvements.
- Completed four Indian River Lagoon Tag habitat restoration projects: Limestone Creek oxbow restoration and exotic removal in St. Lucie, Martin, and Palm Beach counties.
- Completed fifteen Loxahatchee River Preservation Initiative Projects: Kitching Creek Restoration Phases II, III, and V, Cypress Creek Restoration Phase I, Wild & Scenic River Corridor Exotic/Pest Plant Control Phase I, Delaware Scrub Natural Area

Restoration, Limestone Creek Restoration Phase II, Urban Stormwater Management System Rehabilitation Phase II, Jones Creek Parcel Hydrological Restoration, Surface Water Recharge System Improvements, Loxahatchee River Public Outreach, Limestone Creek Septic to Sewer Conversion, Sandhill Crane E Phase I, Loxahatchee River Water Quality & Biological Monitoring Phase I, Wildlife Utilization – Flood Plan – Loxahatchee River II.

- Completed six stormwater/water quality improvement projects with benefits to Biscayne Bay: Deering Estate Park Drainage and Environmental Enhancements, Miami River Basin 21 Stormwater Retrofit, City of Coral Gables Stormwater Improvements, Village of Miami Shores Stormwater Improvements, City of Miami Springs Citywide Stormwater Drainage Improvements, City of West Miami Stormwater System Improvements.
- Completed report on Biscayne Bay stormwater event- based load estimation.
- Completed two stormwater improvement projects in the Florida Keys: City of Marathon for Service Areas 5 and 6 and Key Colony Beach.
- Completed collection of baseline data on Hydrologic Drivers, Vegetative Habitat, and Prey-base Fauna in the Southern Everglades Mangrove Transition Zone.
- Completed twenty-seven restoration, water quality, and stormwater improvement projects on the Lower West Coast: Marco Island Water Quality Project, City of Marco Island Septic Tank Replacement Program (Year 4), City of Marco Island Outfalls Replacement-Inlet Retrofit, Collier County Stormwater System Improvements, City of Cape Coral Catch Basin Retrofit Program SW Five Unit Phase II, Gordon River Water Quality Park, Naples Bay Basin III Stormwater Improvements - Phase I, Lely Area Stormwater Improvement Treviso Bay East, Gateway Triangle Stormwater Improvements Phase I, City of Everglades City Stormwater Improvement, Lake Trafford Watershed Mgmt Plan - Phase II, South Lehigh Acres Historic Flow Restoration, Gator Slough Yellow Fever Creek Transfer Facility, Estero Watershed Basin Restoration Projects, San Carlos Estates WCD Exotic Removal & Restoration, Deep Lagoon Preserve Phase 3 & 4 Pasture Restoration, Bob Wigley Preserve Wetland Restoration, City of Sanibel W/Q Analysis & Future Stormwater Projects Identification, 4 Corners Project - County Line Ditch Maintenance Project, Yucca Pens Hydrologic Restoration Plan, City of LaBelle Storm W/Q Improvements, Hendry County Airport Sears Stormwater Improvements, Christmas Canal, Imperial Marsh Preserve, City of LaBelle Storm W/Q Improvements Phase 2 Basin C-5, Gordon River Greenway Lakes to Bay Goodlette Frank Conservancy Filter Marsh, Naples Basin V W/Q & Flood Mitigation Improvement Projects - Phase II, Sea Oats Package Plant Wetlands Restoration.
- Completed Naples Bay Flow Salinity Data Collection Project.
- Completed five research and modeling efforts in support of the implementation of the St. Lucie River Watershed Protection Plan (SLRWPP) and the Caloosahatchee River Watershed Protection Plan (CRWPP): groundwater seepage models for implementation St. Lucie and Caloosahatchee Rivers, collection of larval fish data in the Caloosahatchee River Estuary, C-43 Cultural Resources Survey, C-43 Water Quality Treatment Area Water Quality Evaluation.

- Completed Plantation Acres Improvement District Stormwater Improvement Project.
- Completed Village of Royal Palm Beach Stormwater Enhancement Project.

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

- Completed a white paper on climate change.
- Completed Basis of Design Report (BODR) for new laboratory facility.
- Finished map cache, created operational support processes, and identified key issues to fix before System Integration testing of Environmental Monitoring & Planning System (EMAPS) IV.
- Completed production of the 2009 South Florida Environmental Report (SFER), which was timely delivered to the Florida Legislature, Governor, and other key stakeholders by March 1, 2009.
- Completed three-year sulfur mass balance calculations and hosted successful interagency mercury/sulfur workshop on June 11-12, 2009.
- Completed data collection, drafted final Everglades National Park Agreement report, and initiated closeout.
- Implemented Capability Maturity Model Integration level 2 processes.
- Updated three Regional Simulation Model (RSM) Water Quality documents.
- Finished internal review of the Reservoir Sizing and Operations Screening model.
- Released RSM version 2.1.4 and RSM Graphical User Interface version 4.2.1.

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

- Capital projects completed in FY2009 include: S-129 & S-131 Pump Station Repowering, S-127, S-129, S-131, S-133, S-135 & S-36 Bridge Bank Enhancement, S-62 Scour Repair, S-63A Concrete Repairs, Clewiston Field Station B-39 Building & Generator, Fort Lauderdale Field Station B-225/B-226 Roof Replacement, S-65C, S-65E & L-62 NRCS Bank Stabilization, C-24 at S-49 Down Stream Bank Stabilization, C-1 Bank Stabilization Repair, G-420 Keel Coolers, Structure Inspection Program, Fall Protection Structures Program & Bridge Services Program.
- Finalized construction of Saint Cloud Field Station, which replaces the failing Kissimmee Field Station.
- Inspected and assessed 23 culverts, locks, project definition reports, seal plate repair, pilot concrete rehabilitation “case study” and pump stations under the Structure Inspection Program.
- Roof Maintenance Inspection Program (RMI) - created maintenance SOP for each type of roof & ranked roof repairs.

- Performed 22 miles of tree and debris clearing in the Big Cypress Basin Field Station Area.
- Installed SCADA on 10 sites at Stormwater Treatment Area 6.
- Introduced 50,847 weed-eating grass carp into canals.
- Treated 35,043 acres of aquatic and 26,909 acres of terrestrial vegetation.
- Instrumentation Maintenance and Data Collection group responded to 1,261 malfunction requests and resolved 1,194.

***Mission Support (Administrative)***

- Completed the re-roofing of the headquarters building with a reflective solar membrane that qualified for a \$25,000 rebate from FPL. This combined with our green initiatives of prior years (such as retrofitting buildings with high efficiency lighting) has led to a multi-year decline in kilowatt usage.
- Began the planning and design of the Budget Module of SAP to develop the budget, strategic plan and annual work plan.
- Received Government Finance Officers Association national Distinguished Budget Presentation Award with special recognition for communications.
- Obtained Unqualified Opinion on District's FY2008 Financial Statements (CAFR).
- Implemented E-recruiting solution Kenexa.
- Implemented performance management software and conducted training for 1,000 employees.
- Reviewed, edited and wrote messaging and supporting materials for District initiatives; collaborated on numerous communication plans including Water Conservation and River of Grass initiatives.

## **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, taxpayers and the ecosystem needs of central and south Florida. District's goals and objectives guided the development of the work plan and budget. Priorities were selected as part of the budget planning and development process. The Strategic Plan and the proposed FY2010 budget include the following Governing Board priorities:

### **Restore the Northern and Southern Everglades by:**

- Expanding and improving water storage capacity and water quality treatment
- Completing construction of existing key projects
- Implementing the Long-Term Plan to achieve water quality standards

The Everglades restoration budget is \$1.1 billion which represents 75 percent of the District's proposed budget. This amount includes \$536.5 million of proceeds expected to be received from a new Certification of Participation issuance for the River of Grass land acquisition, and \$152 million from the first issuance in November 2006 which will be used for STA (compartment B and C) construction.

### **Refurbish, replace and improve the regional water management system by:**

- Implementing the 50-Year Plan
- Incorporating new structures into the system

\$60 million of ad valorem has been allocated to regional water management infrastructure refurbishment. This amount is part of the Operations and Maintenance Program budget of \$166.3 million, which represents 11 percent of the proposed budget.

### **Meet the current and future demands of water users and the environment by:**

- Implementing regional water supply plans
- Using reservation and allocation authority to protect water for the natural system
- Encouraging alternative water supply development
- Increasing water conservation
- Utilizing regulatory and compliance authority

This priority supports development of water supply projects in cooperation with utilities, local government and the state. The water supply budget is \$26.8 million, including \$12.3 million for alternative water supply projects and \$5.7 million for water use permitting, which represents 1 percent of the proposed budget.

### **Retain and recruit a high-quality, diverse workforce by continuing to recognize the value of employees**

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

For the past several years, the South Florida Water Management District's responsibilities have steadily increased in scope and magnitude. At the same time the District's ability to generate revenue through its primary source - ad valorem property taxes - is limited by statutory and constitutional millage caps. Additionally, recent tax reform laws and the devaluation of properties within the District's 16 counties have resulted in less ad valorem revenues projected for FY2010 than the current year. Since the state has also been impacted by economic factors resulting in declining revenues, the amounts appropriated by the state for District projects in FY2010 are lower than prior years.

The proposed FY2010 budget reflects an estimated 12.5 percent reduction in ad valorem revenues due to real estate market conditions. This amounts to about \$66 million which are reflected in decreases in alternative water supply, water quality projects for estuaries, Everglades restoration projects, Everglades Stormwater Treatment Areas and long-term plan.

Reductions in state funds are reflected primarily in Everglades Land acquisition, alternative water supply, surface water improvement and other water resources projects. The FY2010 appropriation from the Save Our Everglades Trust Fund remains at the \$47 million level of FY2009, which was reduced from \$194 million in FY2008. The District is in the process of seeking alternative financing (certificates of participation) in order to acquire approximately 72,000 acres of land for Everglades restoration. The District plans to also continue Northern Everglades initiatives started in 2008 to improve the health of estuaries. The proposed budget includes \$69 million in prior year state funds for Everglades Restoration. There are no new state appropriations for alternative water supply or water quality projects from the Water Protection and Sustainability Trust Fund; however the proposed budget includes \$3.7 and \$1.4 million respectively from prior year amounts. No FY2010 state funds were appropriated for Water projects (Community Budget Issue Requests). The proposed budget includes \$9.7 million prior year state funds for local stormwater, water quality improvement and other projects. Lake Okeechobee prior year fund balance of \$7.3 million is also included.

In summary, the water management and ecosystem restoration challenges facing South Florida may require more resources than are available through the District's traditional ad valorem revenue sources. As a result, the District is committed to pursuing alternative revenue sources and working cooperatively with federal, state, and local partners to identify funding options as well as leveraging existing resources to best address the water resource challenges that lie ahead. Like the State and other local governments, the District faces difficult decisions this budget year, but the residents of South Florida can rely on this agency to administer their tax dollars responsibly and efficiently as we continue to manage and protect the water resources of the region.

## **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 states land area), and spans from Orlando to Key West. About 43 percent of the states population, or approximately 7.7 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.

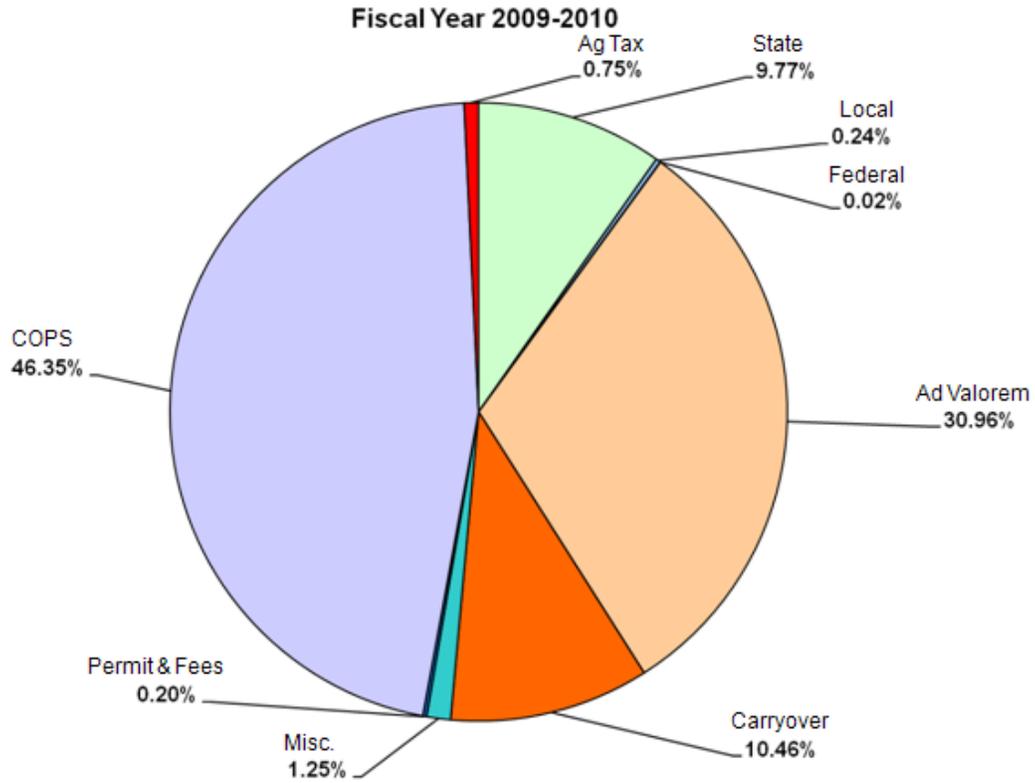
The Tentative Fiscal Year 2009-2010 Budget total is \$1,485,215,381; \$206.7 million (16.2%) higher than the current amended Fiscal Year 2008-2009 budget of \$1,278,543,859. This increase is primarily due to the District's tentative plan to acquire 73,000 acres for Everglades restoration. This purchase is expected to be financed through the issuance of Certificates of Participation (COPS) for approximately \$536.5 million. Excluding this acquisition, the tentative budget is \$329.8 million lower than the current amended budget.

The District's largest individual revenue sources are COPS proceeds, ad valorem taxes and state funding. The projection of ad valorem revenue included in the tentative Fiscal Year 2009-2010 budget is based on current millage rates which are below rolled-back rates, in a time of declining property values. Overall, projected ad valorem revenues in the tentative Fiscal Year 2009-2010 budget are \$459,543,462 (30.9%) of total projected revenues, compared to \$525,229,365 (41.1%) in Fiscal Year 2008-2009.

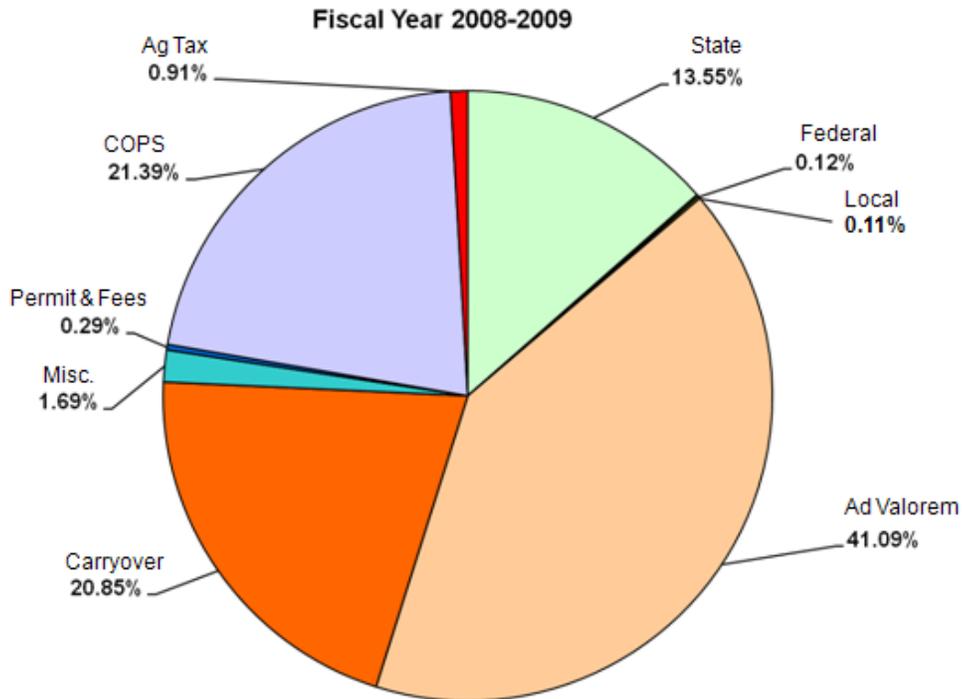
Total anticipated state funds in the tentative Fiscal Year 2009-2010 budget is \$145,149,907 (9.8% of total budget); and the total federal funding projected is \$327,852 (0.02% of total budget). In the current amended Fiscal Year 2008-2009 budget, the total state funding is \$173,261,692 (13.5% of total budget); the total local funding is \$1,450,000 (0.1% of total budget); and the total federal funding is \$1,504,006 (0.1% of total budget). The revenue sources that make up the remaining portion of the Fiscal Year 2009-2010 and Fiscal Year 2008-2009 budgets are Certificate of Participation proceeds, Agricultural taxes, Carryover, Miscellaneous Revenues and Permit Fees (59.3% for Fiscal Year 2009-2010 and 45.2% for Fiscal Year 2008-2009 of total budget).

2. Three-Year Revenue Comparison

**FY2009-10 Revenue by Source**



**FY2008-09 Revenue by Source**



### THREE-YEAR REVENUE, EXPENDITURE AND PERSONNEL TABLE

REVENUES	FY 2007/2008 (Actual-Audited)	FY 2008/2009 (Current- Amended)	FY 2009/2010 (PROPOSED)	Difference in \$ (FY08/09 -- FY09/10)	% of Change (FY08/09 -- FY09/10)
<i>Non-dedicated Revenues</i>					
Carryover	-	59,405,823	54,866,497	(4,539,326)	-7.6%
Ad Valorem Taxes	457,540,527	437,920,802	383,087,786	(54,833,016)	-12.5%
Permit & License Fees	4,034,797	3,748,550	2,933,950	(814,600)	-21.7%
Local Revenues	-	-	-	-	-
State Revenues	46,293	-	-	-	-
Federal Revenues	10,083,411	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous Revenues	27,089,563	11,175,000	10,247,190	(927,810)	-8.3%
<i>Non-dedicated Revenues Subtotal</i>	498,794,591	512,250,175	451,135,423	(61,114,752)	-11.9%
<i>Dedicated Revenues</i>					
Carryover	-	207,168,478	100,502,491	(106,665,987)	-51.5%
Ad Valorem Taxes	91,206,953	87,308,563	76,455,676	(10,852,887)	-12.4%
Permit & License Fees	1,472,796	19,000	19,000	-	0.0%
Local Revenues	13,949,074	1,450,000	3,600,000	2,150,000	148.3%
Ag Privilege Tax	11,262,609	11,600,000	11,200,000	(400,000)	-3.4%
Ecosystem Management Trust Fund	15,421,028	5,475,176	-	(5,475,176)	-100.0%
FDOT/Mitigation	-	-	-	-	-
Water Protection & Sustainability Trust Fund	19,392,152	9,268,629	5,094,630	(4,173,999)	-45.0%
Water Management Lands Trust Fund	22,670,376	16,667,000	6,912,397	(9,754,603)	-58.5%
SWIM Trust Fund	-	-	-	-	-
Florida Forever	54,236,563	13,496,741	8,520,000	(4,976,741)	-36.9%
Save Our Everglades Trust Fund	93,897,695	113,990,894	116,043,865	2,052,971	1.8%
Other State Revenue	48,758,614	12,363,252	6,579,015	(5,784,237)	-46.8%
Alligator Alley Tolls	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	-	0.0%
Federal Revenues	6,000,217	1,504,006	327,852	(1,176,154)	-78.2%
Certificate of Participation	143,816,275	273,544,000	688,443,065	414,899,065	151.7%
Miscellaneous Revenues	15,373,441	10,437,945	8,381,967	(2,055,978)	-19.7%
<i>Dedicated Revenues Subtotal</i>	539,457,793	766,293,684	1,034,079,958	267,786,274	34.9%
<b>TOTAL REVENUES</b>	1,038,252,384	1,278,543,859	1,485,215,381	206,671,522	16.2%
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>					
Salaries and Benefits	169,947,525	182,323,930	186,951,048	4,627,118	2.5%
Other Personal Services	97,109,743	59,777,077	59,536,067	(241,010)	-0.4%
Operating Expenses	86,317,202	124,424,179	121,436,770	(2,987,409)	-2.4%
Operating Capital Outlay	74,912,328	70,933,614	42,711,585	(28,222,029)	-39.8%
Fixed Capital Outlay	348,686,230	604,765,317	920,068,155	315,302,838	52.1%
Interagency Expenditures	105,646,204	66,987,457	45,001,111	(21,986,346)	-32.8%
Debt	82,548,578	143,327,383	90,156,117	(53,171,266)	-37.1%
Reserves	-	26,004,902	19,354,528	(6,650,374)	-25.6%
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURES</b>	965,167,811	1,278,543,859	1,485,215,381	206,671,522	16.2%
<b>PERSONNEL</b>					
Full-time Equivalents	1,808	1,828	1,828	(0)	0.0%
Contract/Other	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL PERSONNEL</b>	1,808	1,828	1,828	(0)	0.0%

### 3. Major Revenue Budget Variances

#### Non-dedicated Revenues

##### *Carryover -7.6%*

The decrease is tied to a lower projection of available non-recurring ad valorem tax balances. Staff is making final estimates of available ad valorem balances, which will change this variance for the adopted budget.

##### *Ad Valorem Taxes – 12.5%*

Reductions in ad valorem taxes are due primarily to decreases in property values.

##### *Permit & License Fees – 21.7%*

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

#### Dedicated Revenues

##### *Carryover -51.5%*

This decrease is mostly due to the reduction in the future capital project reserves for the Comprehensive Everglades Restoration and District Everglades programs.

##### *Ad Valorem Taxes – 12.4%*

Reductions in ad valorem taxes are due primarily to decreases in property values.

##### *Local Revenues +148.3%*

The increase is the result of a non-recurring grant agreement with the Florida Inland Navigation District for Manatee Pocket dredging.

##### *Ecosystem Management Trust Fund – 100.0%*

This funding change is a result of no new appropriations for water resource projects for FY2009-2010.

##### *Water Protection and Sustainability Trust Fund – 45.0%*

This change reflects no new funding being provided by the State for alternative water supply projects. The FY2009-2010 budget consists of prior year balances.

##### *Water Management Lands Trust Fund – 58.5%*

This change reflects a decrease in documentary stamp revenues received from the State.

##### *Florida Forever – 36.9%*

The District did not receive any new Florida Forever funding for FY2009-2010. The FY2010 Florida Forever budget is from the remainder of the State's FY2009 appropriations.

##### *Save Our Everglades Trust Fund + 1.8%*

This increase is due to the amount of the remaining prior year balances that are budgeted in the FY2010 budget.

*Federal Revenue – 78.2%*

This variance reflects a decrease in non-recurring revenue from NRCS for the Wetlands Reserve Program and from FEMA for the flood mapping projects.

*Certificates of Participation (COPS) + 151.7%*

The increase is due to the plan for District's acquisition of 73,000 acres for Everglades restoration, and anticipates financing this land purchase through the issuance of COPS for approximately \$536.5 million.

#### 4. Revenue by Funding Source and EOG Program

##### Revenue by Funding Source and Program for FY2007 – 2008 (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	457,540,527						
Permit & License Fees	4,034,797						
Local Revenues							
State Revenues	46,293						
Federal Revenues	10,083,411						
Miscellaneous Revenues	27,089,563						
<i>Non-dedicated Revenues Subtotal</i>	57,130,274	95,856,445	159,787,679	19,150,102	6,159,416	87,626,102	\$498,794,591
<i>Dedicated Revenues</i>							
Carryover							-
Ad Valorem Taxes	26,118,580	30,908,956	30,003,578	3,007,703		1,168,136	\$91,206,953
Permit & License Fees			1,472,796				\$1,472,796
Local Revenues	13,949,074						\$13,949,074
Ag Privilege Tax	2,597,132	4,612,692	3,595,276	457,509			\$11,262,609
Ecosystem Management Trust Fund	15,421,028						\$15,421,028
FDOT/Mitigation							-
Water Protection & Sustainability Trust Fund	8,622,520	10,769,632					\$19,392,152
Water Management Lands Trust Fund	6,574,409	10,655,077	5,440,890				\$22,670,376
SWIM Trust Fund							-
Florida Forever		54,236,563					\$54,236,563

	Water Resource Planning and Monitoring	Acquisition, Restoration and Public Works	Operation and Maintenance of Lands and Works	Regulation	Outreach	Management and Administration	TOTAL
Save Our Everglades Trust Fund	4,069,446	89,828,249					\$93,897,695
Other State Revenue	626,736	35,590,850	12,541,028				\$48,758,614
Alligator Alley Tolls	1,000,000	1,000,000					\$2,000,000
Federal Revenues		5,512,219	487,998				\$6,000,217
Certificate of Participation (COPS) <sup>2</sup>		143,816,275					\$143,816,275
Miscellaneous Revenues <sup>1</sup>	219,761	8,160,841	6,992,839				\$15,373,441
<i>Dedicated Revenues Subtotal</i>	79,198,686	395,091,354	60,534,405	3,465,212	-	1,168,136	\$539,457,793
<b>TOTAL REVENUES</b>	<b>136,328,960</b>	<b>490,947,799</b>	<b>220,322,085</b>	<b>22,615,314</b>	<b>6,159,416</b>	<b>88,794,238</b>	<b>\$1,038,252,384</b>

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

(2) Prior Year COPs Proceeds

**Revenue by Funding Source and Program for FY2008 – 2009 (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	59,405,823						
Ad Valorem Taxes	437,920,802						
Permit & License Fees	3,748,550						
Local Revenues							
State Revenues							
Federal Revenues							
Miscellaneous Revenues	11,175,000						
<i>Non-dedicated Revenues Subtotal</i>	53,772,000	187,339,610	148,403,483	25,162,786	5,786,920	91,785,376	\$512,250,175
<i>Dedicated Revenues</i>							
Carryover	7,422,298	179,460,499	19,765,938			519,743	\$207,168,478
Ad Valorem Taxes	12,932,209	48,842,795	22,292,271			3,241,288	\$87,308,563
Permit & License Fees			19,000				\$19,000
Local Revenues	1,300,000	150,000					\$1,450,000
Ag Privilege Tax	1,454,479	7,750,647	2,001,186	393,688			\$11,600,000
Ecosystem Management Trust Fund	5,475,176						\$5,475,176
FDOT/Mitigation							-
Water Protection & Sustainability Trust Fund	426,431	8,771,330	70,868				\$9,268,629
Water Management Lands Trust Fund			16,667,000				\$16,667,000
SWIM Trust Fund							-
Florida Forever		12,656,741	840,000				\$13,496,741

	Water Resource Planning and Monitoring	Acquisition, Restoration and Public Works	Operation and Maintenance of Lands and Works	Regulation	Outreach	Management and Administration	TOTAL
Save Our Everglades Trust Fund	8,084,997	105,905,897					\$113,990,894
Other State Revenue	397,000	5,878,256	6,087,996				\$12,363,252
Alligator Alley Tolls	1,000,000	1,000,000					\$2,000,000
Federal Revenues	778,964	468,500	256,542				\$1,504,006
Certificate of Participation (COPS) <sup>2</sup>		273,544,000					\$273,544,000
Miscellaneous Revenues	36,806	2,074,800	3,240,000			5,086,339	\$10,437,945
<i>Dedicated Revenues Subtotal</i>	39,308,360	646,503,465	71,240,801	393,688	-	8,847,370	\$766,293,684
TOTAL REVENUES <sup>1</sup>	93,080,360	833,843,075	219,644,284	25,556,474	5,786,920	100,632,746	\$1,278,543,859

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

(2) COPS Proceeds of \$273,544,000 from prior year.

**Revenue by Funding Source and Program for FY2009 – 2010 (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	54,866,497						
Ad Valorem Taxes	383,087,786						
Permit & License Fees	2,933,950						
Local Revenues							
State Revenues							
Federal Revenues							
Miscellaneous Revenues	10,247,190						
<i>Non-dedicated Revenues Subtotal</i>	44,690,404	805,029,231	(519,358,385)	21,819,026	5,374,099	93,581,048	\$451,135,423
<i>Dedicated Revenues</i>							
Carryover	8,914,523	79,629,499	11,958,469				\$100,502,491
Ad Valorem Taxes	17,743,098	30,297,453	24,763,242	2,749,286	184,345	718,252	\$76,455,676
Permit & License Fees			19,000				\$19,000
Local Revenues	3,600,000						\$3,600,000
Ag Privilege Tax	2,668,818	4,932,311	3,110,319	488,552			\$11,200,000
Ecosystem Management Trust Fund							-
FDOT/Mitigation							-
Water Protection & Sustainability Trust Fund	722,880	4,371,750					\$5,094,630
Water Management Lands Trust Fund			6,912,397				\$6,912,397
SWIM Trust Fund							-
Florida Forever		7,700,000	820,000				\$8,520,000

	Water Resource Planning and Monitoring	Acquisition, Restoration and Public Works	Operation and Maintenance of Lands and Works	Regulation	Outreach	Management and Administration	TOTAL
Save Our Everglades Trust Fund	6,574,696	109,469,169					\$116,043,865
Other State Revenue	372,000	611,000	5,596,015				\$6,579,015
Alligator Alley Tolls	1,000,000	1,000,000					\$2,000,000
Federal Revenues	252,852	75,000					\$327,852
Certificate of Participation (COPS)			688,443,065				\$688,443,065
Miscellaneous Revenues	28,000	1,526,220	1,402,610			5,425,137	\$8,381,967
<i>Dedicated Revenues Subtotal</i>	41,876,867	239,612,402	743,025,117	3,237,838	184,345	6,143,389	\$1,034,079,958
<b>TOTAL REVENUES<sup>1</sup></b>	86,567,271	1,044,641,633	223,666,732	25,056,864	5,558,444	99,724,437	\$1,485,215,381

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

## 5. Proposed Millage Rates

Property Tax Legislative changes implemented as a result of Amendment 1 remains the same this year. The maximum millage rates continue to be calculated to determine voting requirements by the taxing authority's governing body. The higher the millage rate the more votes required for adoption; majority, super majority or unanimous. The economic impact of the housing market has directly affected the millage rates and revenues being proposed by all taxing authorities. Due to the reduction in values, the millage rate to generate the same revenues as prior year, also known as the **rolled-back rate**, is higher than continuation millage rates.

In accordance with the law, the District is eligible to levy continuation millage rates with a **simple majority** vote of the governing body. The District has the option to adopt the rolled-back rate to generate the same revenue level as prior year with a **two-thirds** vote of the governing body. The District's tentative FY2010 budget is presented and balanced at the continuation level, requiring the simple majority vote of the governing body. Below are the individual proposed millage rates the District is certifying to each county appraiser for inclusion on statutorily required Truth-in-Millage notices.

	<b>FY2009 Adopted</b>	<b>FY2010 Rolled- Back</b>	<b>FY2010 Proposed Rates</b>	<b>% Change from Rolled-Back</b>
District	0.2549	0.2941	0.2549	-13.33%
Okeechobee Basin	0.2797	0.3233	0.2797	-13.49%
Everglades	0.0894	0.1033	0.0894	-13.46%
Big Cypress Basin	0.2265	0.2571	0.2265	-11.90%
<b>Combined:</b>				
District/Okee/Everglades	0.6240	0.7207	0.6240	-13.42%
District/Big Cypress	0.4814	0.5512	0.4814	-12.66%

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 0.2549 mills, which determines the total millage to be assessed upon property owners within each basin. The current Okeechobee Basin tax rate is 0.6240 and the Big Cypress Basin (BCB) tax rate is 0.4814 mills. This represents about 62 cents and 48 cents per \$1,000 of taxable value.

**Three-year Ad Valorem Tax Comparison**

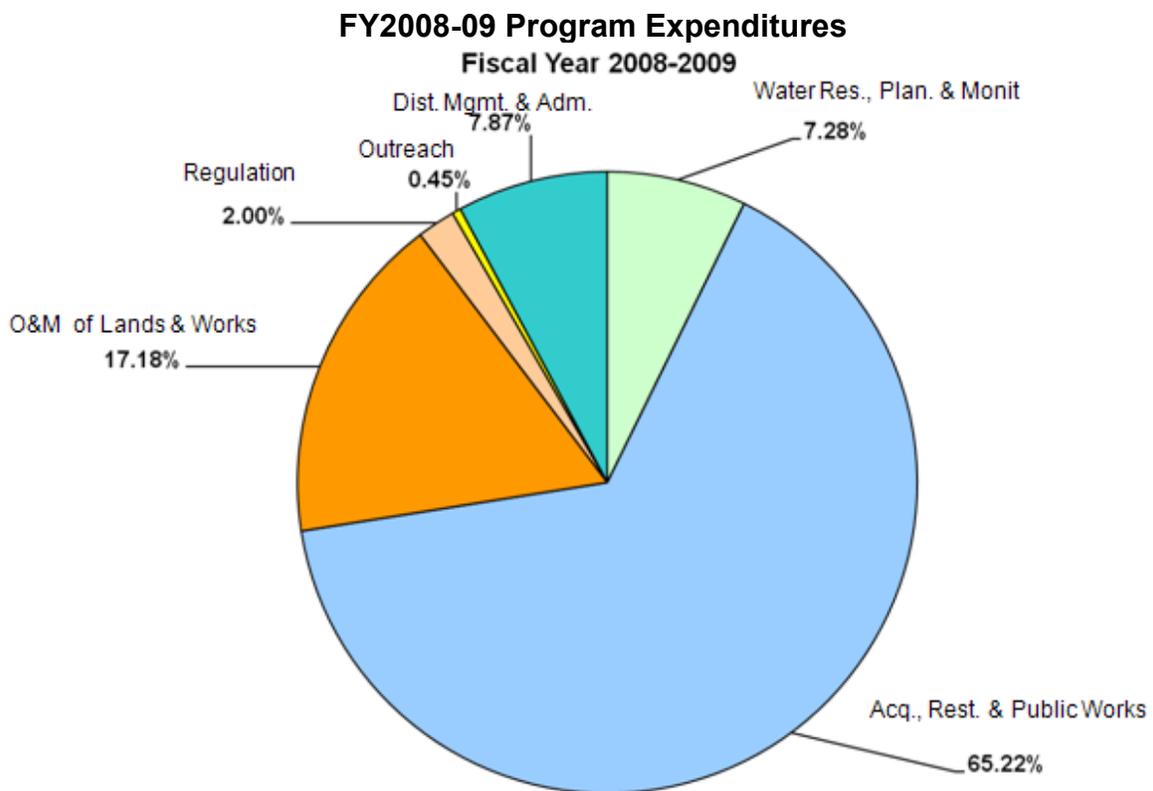
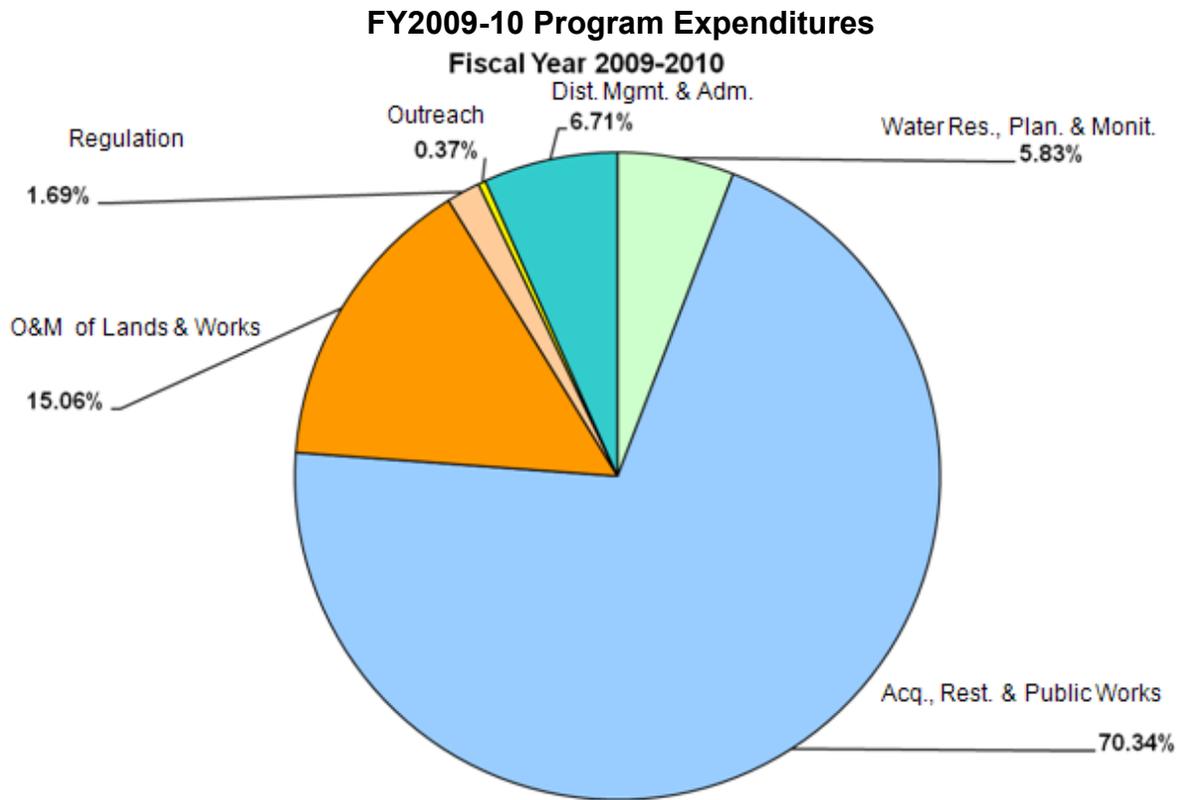
<b>AD VALOREM TAX COMPARISON DISTRICT-AT-LARGE</b>	<b>FISCAL YEAR 2007-2008</b>	<b>FISCAL YEAR 2008-2009</b>	<b>FISCAL YEAR 2009-2010</b>
Millage Rate	0.2549	0.2549	0.2549
Rolled-Back Rate	0.2628	0.2724	0.2941
Percent Change from Rolled-Back Rate	-3.01%	-6.42%	-13.33%
Current Year Gross Taxable Value for Operating Purposes	\$936,052,250,429	\$894,742,340,056	\$783,789,691,862
Current Year Net New Taxable Value	\$29,991,484,793	\$26,187,149,086	\$17,365,770,311
Current Year Adjusted Taxable Value	\$906,060,765,636	\$868,555,190,970	\$766,423,921,551

<b>AD VALOREM TAX COMPARISON OKEECHOBEE BASIN</b>	<b>FISCAL YEAR 2007-2008</b>	<b>FISCAL YEAR 2008-2009</b>	<b>FISCAL YEAR 2009-2010</b>
Millage Rate	0.2797	0.2797	0.2797
Rolled-Back Rate	0.2884	0.2987	0.3233
Percent Change from Rolled-Back Rate	-3.02%	-6.36%	-13.49%
Current Year Gross Taxable Value for Operating Purposes	\$853,199,502,294	\$815,508,327,399	\$713,254,864,039
Current Year Net New Taxable Value	\$27,132,742,759	\$23,762,997,491	\$16,180,604,533
Current Year Adjusted Taxable Value	\$826,066,759,535	\$791,745,329,908	\$697,074,259,506

<b>AD VALOREM TAX COMPARISON BIG CYPRESS BASIN</b>	<b>FISCAL YEAR 2007-2008</b>	<b>FISCAL YEAR 2008-2009</b>	<b>FISCAL YEAR 2009-2010</b>
Millage Rate	0.2265	0.2265	0.2265
Rolled-Back Rate	0.2336	0.2436	0.2571
Percent Change from Rolled-Back Rate	-3.04%	-7.02%	-11.90%
Current Year Gross Taxable Value for Operating Purposes	\$82,852,748,135	\$79,234,012,657	\$70,534,827,823
Current Year Net New Taxable Value	\$2,858,742,034	\$2,424,151,595	\$1,185,165,778
Current Year Adjusted Taxable Value	\$79,994,006,101	\$76,809,861,062	\$69,349,662,045

<b>AD VALOREM TAX COMPARISON EVERGLADES CONSTRUCTION PROJECT</b>	<b>FISCAL YEAR 2007-2008</b>	<b>FISCAL YEAR 2008-2009</b>	<b>FISCAL YEAR 2009-2010</b>
Millage Rate	0.0894	0.0894	0.0894
Rolled-Back Rate	0.0922	0.0955	0.1033
Percent Change from Rolled-Back Rate	-3.04%	-6.39%	-13.46%
Current Year Gross Taxable Value for Operating Purposes	\$853,199,502,294	\$815,508,327,399	\$713,254,864,039
Current Year Net New Taxable Value	\$27,132,742,759	\$23,762,997,491	\$16,180,604,533
Current Year Adjusted Taxable Value	\$826,066,759,535	\$791,745,329,908	\$697,074,259,506

6. Three-Year Expenditure Summary by EOG Program



### Three-Year Expenditure Summary by Program

PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES	Fiscal Year 2007-2008 (Actual Audited)	Fiscal Year 2008-2009 (Current Amended)	Fiscal Year 2009-2010 (Proposed)	Change in \$ from FY08/09 to FY09/10	% of change from FY08/09 to FY09/10
<b>1.0 Water Resources Planning and Monitoring</b>	<b>136,328,960</b>	<b>93,080,360</b>	<b>86,567,271</b>	<b>(6,513,089)</b>	<b>-7.0%</b>
1.1 - District Water Management Planning	82,790,254	39,524,555	32,816,360	(6,708,195)	-17.0%
1.1.1 Water Supply Planning	7,924,258	5,982,355	4,337,993	(1,644,362)	-27.5%
1.1.2 Minimum Flows and Levels	841,428	1,197,898	878,992	(318,906)	-26.6%
1.1.3 Other Water Resources Planning	74,024,568	32,344,302	27,599,375	(4,744,927)	-14.7%
1.2 - Research, Data Collection, Analysis and Monitoring	52,819,368	52,797,329	52,702,100	(95,229)	-0.2%
1.3 - Technical Assistance	719,338	758,476	1,048,811	290,335	38.3%
1.4 - Other Water Resources Planning and Monitoring Activities	-	-	-	-	-
<b>2.0 Acquisition, Restoration and Public Works</b>	<b>490,947,799</b>	<b>833,843,075</b>	<b>1,044,641,633</b>	<b>210,798,558</b>	<b>25.3%</b>
2.1 - Land Acquisition	-	-	-	-	-
2.2 - Water Source Development	43,444,464	29,406,656	13,770,624	(15,636,032)	-53.2%
2.2.1 Water Resource Development Projects	8,015,967	1,760,304	1,250,275	(510,029)	-29.0%
2.2.2 Water Supply Development Assistance	35,428,497	27,646,352	12,520,349	(15,126,003)	-54.7%
2.2.3 Other Water Source Development Activities	-	-	-	-	-
2.3 - Surface Water Projects	443,429,714	800,665,401	1,027,977,026	227,311,625	28.4%
2.4 - Other Cooperative Projects	1,991,863	3,188,768	1,093,983	(2,094,785)	-65.7%
2.5 - Facilities Construction and Major Renovations	2,081,758	582,250	1,800,000	1,217,750	209.1%
2.6 - Other Acquisition and Restoration Activities	-	-	-	-	-
<b>3.0 Operation and Maintenance of Lands and Works</b>	<b>220,322,085</b>	<b>219,644,284</b>	<b>223,666,732</b>	<b>4,022,448</b>	<b>1.8%</b>
3.1 - Land Management	22,984,009	25,970,043	19,228,227	(6,741,816)	-26.0%
3.2 - Works	167,038,332	159,302,331	167,176,902	7,874,571	4.9%
3.3 - Facilities	3,712,897	6,867,219	7,569,942	702,723	10.2%
3.4 - Invasive Plant Control	20,550,525	23,117,917	23,742,909	624,992	2.7%
3.5 - Other Operation and Maintenance Activities	6,036,322	4,386,774	5,948,752	1,561,978	35.6%
<b>4.0 Regulation</b>	<b>22,615,314</b>	<b>25,556,474</b>	<b>25,056,864</b>	<b>(499,610)</b>	<b>-2.0%</b>
4.1 - Consumptive Use Permitting	5,392,354	5,325,875	5,708,461	382,586	7.2%
4.2 - Water Well Construction Permitting and Contractor Licensing	-	-	-	-	-
4.3 - Environmental Resource and Surface Water Permitting	12,595,152	12,559,169	12,333,062	(226,107)	-1.8%

**Three-Year Expenditure Summary by Program (cont'd.)**

PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES	Fiscal Year 2007-2008 (Audited)	Fiscal Year 2008-2009 (Current Amended)	Fiscal Year 2009-2010 (Proposed)	Change in \$ from FY08/09 to FY09/10	% of change from FY08/09 to FY09/10
4.4 - Other Regulatory and Enforcement Activities	4,627,808	7,671,430	7,015,341	(656,089)	-8.6%
<b>5.0 Outreach</b>	<b>6,159,416</b>	<b>5,786,920</b>	<b>5,558,444</b>	<b>(228,476)</b>	<b>-3.9%</b>
5.1 - Water Resource Education	-	-	-	-	-
5.2 - Public Information	5,909,344	5,532,744	5,303,725	(229,019)	-4.1%
5.3 - Public Relations	-	-	-	-	-
5.4 - Lobbying / Legislative Affairs / Cabinet Affairs	250,072	254,176	254,719	543	0.2%
5.5 - Other Outreach Activities	-	-	-	-	-
<i>SUBTOTAL - Major Programs (excluding Management and Administration)</i>	<i>876,373,574</i>	<i>1,177,911,113</i>	<i>1,385,490,944</i>	<i>207,579,831</i>	<i>17.6%</i>
<b>6.0 District Management and Administration</b>	<b>88,794,238</b>	<b>100,632,746</b>	<b>99,724,437</b>	<b>(908,309)</b>	<b>-0.9%</b>
6.1 - Administrative and Operations Support	53,298,378	51,938,329	53,744,703	1,806,374	3.5%
6.1.1 - Executive Direction	1,907,563	1,478,495	1,428,944	(49,551)	-3.4%
6.1.2 - General Counsel / Legal	6,957,080	6,554,512	7,401,568	847,056	12.9%
6.1.3 - Inspector General	918,635	951,822	853,448	(98,374)	-10.3%
6.1.4 - Administrative Support	31,824,421	31,199,344	33,209,545	2,010,201	6.4%
6.1.5 - Fleet Services	1,752,901	2,294,586	2,012,641	(281,945)	-12.3%
6.1.6 - Procurement / Contract Administration	4,540,768	4,296,893	4,212,348	(84,545)	-2.0%
6.1.7 - Human Resources	3,532,791	3,602,126	3,297,758	(304,368)	-8.4%
6.1.8 - Communications	1,864,219	1,560,551	1,328,451	(232,100)	-14.9%
6.1.9 - Other	-	-	-	-	-
6.2 - Computers / Computer Support	29,447,976	30,457,453	28,232,315	(2,225,138)	-7.3%
6.2.1 - Executive Direction	2,703,659	2,557,444	2,337,376	(220,068)	-8.6%
6.2.2 - Administrative Services	3,376,657	3,184,243	3,148,343	(35,900)	-1.1%
6.2.3 - Application Development	14,962,934	17,251,877	17,115,568	(136,309)	-0.8%
6.2.4 - Computer Operations	5,703,817	4,617,461	2,601,463	(2,015,998)	-43.7%
6.2.5 - Network Support	2,700,910	2,846,428	3,029,565	183,137	6.4%
6.2.6 - Desk Top Support	-	-	-	-	-
6.2.7 - Asset Acquisition	-	-	-	-	-
6.2.8 - Other	-	-	-	-	-
6.3 - Reserves	-	8,966,079	8,951,917	(14,162)	-0.2%
6.4 - Other (Tax Collector / Property Appraiser Fees)	6,047,884	9,270,885	8,795,502	(475,383)	-5.1%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>965,167,811</b>	<b>1,278,543,859</b>	<b>1,485,215,381</b>	<b>206,671,522</b>	<b>16.2%</b>

## 7. Major Expenditure Budget Variances

### 1.0 Water Resources Planning and Monitoring

The FY2010 proposed budget total for this state program is \$86.6 million, which is \$6.5 million or 7% less than the FY2009 current amended budget of \$93.1 million. The majority of the decrease (\$4.7 million or 72%) is within the Other Water Resources Planning activity and is due partly to the redirection of efforts and resources from planning to implementation and monitoring of Northern Everglades restoration and water quality improvement projects. Contractual dollars were reduced in the Water Supply Planning activity for Hydrologic data gathering and analysis.

### 2.0 Acquisition, Restoration and Public Works

The total FY2010 proposed budget is \$1 billion, an increase of \$210.8 million over the FY2009 current amended budget of \$833.8 million. The significant increase is primarily within the Surface Water Projects activity (\$227.3 million). The increase is due to the planned acquisition of about 72,000 acres of land for Everglades restoration. This acquisition is estimated to cost approximately \$536.5 million. Additionally, it is estimated that financing this acquisition will result in approximately \$45.7 million in debt service costs in FY2010. Facilities construction and major renovations increased by \$1.2 million for enhancements to the Emergency Operations Data Center.

The offset to the increases in the Surface Water Projects activity are decreases within the CERP program for C-111, EAA and IRL projects; Everglades project reserves and Lake Okeechobee Water Protection Plan projects including Lakeside Ranch. Also, Water Source Development activity decreased \$15.6 million or 53.2% over the FY2009 amended budget of \$29.4 million primarily in Water Supply Development Assistance due to a reduction in funding for the Alternative Water Supply Program.

### 3.0 Operation and Maintenance of Lands and Works

The FY2010 proposed budget total for this state program is \$223.7 million which is \$4 million or 1.8% more than the FY2009 current amended budget of \$219.6 million. The highest increase is in the Works activity resulting from additional \$15 million allocated to structure refurbishment above the \$45 million in FY2009. This increase is netted against decreases such as dollars for pump operations, which included purchase and installation costs for 42" pumps acquired in the current year. Other decreases were for non-recurring telemetry equipment replacement in the current year, Big Cypress Basin administration building acquisition and intergovernmental agreements for local projects.

Other Operation and Maintenance Activities increase of \$1.6 million reflects the alignment of safety and security functions with the Emergency Management unit and its total budget is included in this section.

The Land Management decrease of \$6.7 million results from amendment of the FY2009 budget to transfer funds from the Lakebelt Fund to Wetland

Mitigation Funds for acquisition, restoration and long-term maintenance of Pennsuco, 8.5 Square Mile and Southern Glades land parcels.

#### 4.0 Regulation

The FY2010 proposed budget total for this state program is \$25.1 million which is a \$0.5 million or 2% decrease from the FY2009 current amended budget of \$25.6 million. The Other Regulatory and Enforcement activities reflect \$0.7 million or 8.6% decrease below the FY2009 amended budget of \$7.7 million. The decrease is attributed to substantial completion of the e-permitting project for works of the District to do E-submittals for permits. The increase in consumptive use permitting resulted from more staff time allocated to water use regulatory and compliance activities.

#### 5.0 Outreach

The FY2010 proposed budget total for this state program is \$5.6 million which is \$0.2 million or 3.9% less than the FY2009 current amended budget of \$5.8 million. The decrease is in the Public Information activity because staff is focusing on more efficient and cost-effective approaches such as exhausting opportunities for free media and outreach, reducing printing and distributing of newsletters, and utilizing the District's web to update information about the priority programs and water resource related issues, without jeopardizing the importance of educating and communicating to the public. The District continues its efforts to support outreach priorities for the District such as the water conservation program that focuses on the region's water shortage and supply needs and Everglades restoration plans.

#### 6.0 District Management and Administration

The FY2010 proposed budget total for this state program is \$99.7 million which is \$0.9 million or 0.9% less than the FY2009 current amended budget of \$100.6 million. The majority of the decrease is within computers and computer support, particularly the computers operation activity which reflects \$2.2 million or a 7.3% decrease from FY2009. Included in the FY2009 budget was \$1.6 million for Data Center Enhancements which is included in section 2.5 in FY2010 as the project moves into the construction phase. However, the administrative activity, which includes the budget for the SAP Business Enterprise System, shows an increase over FY2009 due to resources needed to implement the budget module and start the SRM (Supplier Relationship Management - procurement) and GRC (Government, Risk and Compliance – segregation of duties) modules, in addition to the on-going system maintenance costs of the existing modules.

## 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 FY2008-2009 Amended Budget with the FY2009-2010 Tentative Budget.

### ALL PROGRAMS

*Total Expenditures (Actual)*

<u>03-04</u> 607,923,319	<u>04-05</u> 699,995,978	<u>05-06</u> 968,132,718	<u>06-07</u> 930,400,028	<u>07-08</u> 965,167,811
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CATEGORY	AMENDED BUDGET 2008-2009	PROPOSED BUDGET 2009-2010	DIFFERENCE IN \$	% OF CHANGE
Salaries and Benefits	182,323,930	186,951,048	4,627,118	2.54%
Other Personal Services	59,777,077	59,536,067	(241,010)	-0.40%
Operating Expenses	124,424,179	121,436,770	(2,987,409)	-2.40%
Operating Capital Outlay	70,933,614	42,711,585	(28,222,029)	-39.79%
Fixed Capital Outlay	604,765,317	920,068,155	315,302,838	52.14%
Interagency Expenditures	66,987,457	45,001,111	(21,986,346)	-32.82%
Debt	143,327,383	90,156,117	(53,171,266)	-37.10%
Reserves	26,004,902	19,354,528	(6,650,374)	-25.57%
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>\$ 1,278,543,859</b>	<b>\$ 1,485,215,381</b>	<b>\$ 206,671,522</b>	<b>16.16%</b>

Personnel Category				
Full-time Equivalents	1,828	1,828	0	0.00%
Contract/Other	-	-	-	-
Total Personnel	1,828	1,828	0	0.00%

*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)*

03-04                      04-05                      05-06                      06-07                      07-08  
 61,683,496                  80,591,607                  88,903,459                  95,969,582                  136,328,960

<b>CATEGORY</b>	<b>AMENDED BUDGET 2008-2009</b>	<b>PROPOSED BUDGET 2009-2010</b>	<b>DIFFERENCE IN \$</b>	<b>% OF CHANGE</b>
Salaries and Benefits	35,065,034	35,784,455	719,421	2.05%
Other Personal Services	17,910,780	12,207,617	(5,703,163)	-31.84%
Operating Expenses	5,807,947	4,339,493	(1,468,454)	-25.28%
Operating Capital Outlay	8,528,844	6,727,844	(1,801,000)	-21.12%
Fixed Capital Outlay	1,000	5,873,695	5,872,695	587269.50%
Interagency Expenditures	25,766,755	21,634,167	(4,132,588)	-16.04%
Debt	-	-	-	-
Reserves	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>\$ 93,080,360</b>	<b>\$ 86,567,271</b>	<b>\$ (6,513,089)</b>	<b>-7.00%</b>

#### Personnel Category

Full-time Equivalents	342	356	14	4.10%
Contract/Other	-	-	-	0.00%
Total Personnel	342	356	14	4.10%

#### **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>03-04</u>	<u>04-05</u>	<u>05-06</u>	<u>06-07</u>	<u>07-08</u>
20,074,091	27,602,258	40,169,605	41,872,068	82,790,254

CATEGORY	AMENDED BUDGET 2008-2009	PROPOSED BUDGET 2009-2010	DIFFERENCE IN \$	% OF CHANGE
Salaries and Benefits	9,949,997	9,347,638	(602,359)	-6.05%
Other Personal Services	2,839,513	1,680,338	(1,159,175)	-40.82%
Operating Expenses	376,280	232,313	(143,967)	-38.26%
Operating Capital Outlay	3,747,803	148,000	(3,599,803)	-96.05%
Fixed Capital Outlay	-	2,550,000	2,550,000	-
Interagency Expenditures	22,610,962	18,858,071	(3,752,891)	-16.60%
Debt	-	-	-	-
Reserves	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	\$ 39,524,555	\$ 32,816,360	(6,708,195)	-16.97%

See subcategories below.

### 1.1.1 Water Supply Planning

#### Total Expenditures (Actual)

<u>03-04</u>	<u>04-05</u>	<u>05-06</u>	<u>06-07</u>	<u>07-08</u>
10,095,914	8,204,325	7,949,963	8,657,534	7,924,258

CATEGORY	AMENDED BUDGET 2008-2009	PROPOSED BUDGET 2009-2010	DIFFERENCE IN \$	% OF CHANGE
Salaries and Benefits	3,852,905	3,752,328	(100,577)	-2.61%
Other Personal Services	730,759	25,000	(705,759)	-96.58%
Operating Expenses	51,415	29,665	(21,750)	-42.30%
Operating Capital Outlay	97,067	-	(97,067)	-100.00%
Fixed Capital Outlay	-	-	-	-
Interagency Expenditures	1,250,209	531,000	(719,209)	-57.53%
Debt	-	-	-	-
Reserves	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	\$ 5,982,355	\$ 4,337,993	(1,644,362)	-27.49%

**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 plans project 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), Florida Statutes (F.S.), water supply options and include traditional and alternative water supply (AWS), 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. Two plan updates are scheduled to be completed in FY2011 and two in FY2012.

Legislative changes in the past few years now require water supply plans 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 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:** In FY2009, aquifer tests were conducted on select wells in the Kissimmee Basin to fill data gaps, evapotranspiration (ET) data was collected and analyzed from 5 ground cover types to facilitate a better understanding of ET for planning and modeling purposes, continued monitoring of groundwater levels from the USGS groundwater monitoring network supported water shortage management activities. A Lower Floridan Aquifer well in Southeast Polk County and subsequent testing of the well for Alternative Water Supply (AWS) evaluation was completed. Water quality sampling and analysis for baseline data of the Floridan Aquifer System to establish changes or trends in the data was done and model recalibration and verification of the East Central Florida Transient Model to allow for estimation of the safe yield of the Floridan Aquifer System in the Central Florida Coordination Area (CFCA) is underway. The CFCA facilitation continues to move ahead.

**Major Budget Items:** Activities budgeted for FY2010 includes Central Florida Coordination Area facilitation (\$25,000), evapotranspiration data collection to support numerical modeling (\$114,936); and continued monitoring of groundwater levels to evaluate long-term trends (\$416,064).

**Budget Variances:** A decrease of \$1.6 million from FY2009 to FY2010 occurred primarily due to reduction of available budget resources in FY2010. Projects not funded include Isolated Wetlands Monitoring Regulation, SE Polk County well Construction, vehicle replacements, monthly Groundwater Measurement, and Geophysical Long Analysis, CFCA/ECFT Model Runs Peer Review, and regional Groundwater recorder maintenance.

## 1.1.2 Minimum Flows and Levels

### Total Expenditures (Actual)

<u>03-04</u>	<u>04-05</u>	<u>05-06</u>	<u>06-07</u>	<u>07-08</u>
3,282,574	344,357	774,997	873,098	841,428

CATEGORY	AMENDED BUDGET 2008-2009	PROPOSED BUDGET 2009-2010	DIFFERENCE IN \$	% OF CHANGE
Salaries and Benefits	787,639	697,650	(89,989)	-11.43%
Other Personal Services	385,000	150,000	(235,000)	-61.04%
Operating Expenses	-	2,725	2,725	-
Operating Capital Outlay	-	-	-	-
Fixed Capital Outlay	-	-	-	-
Interagency Expenditures	25,259	28,617	3,358	13.29%
Debt	-	-	-	-
Reserves	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	\$ 1,197,898	\$ 878,992	(318,906)	-26.62%

**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 plan to achieve the MFL in the future. A "Prevention Plan" must be developed if it is expected that a MFL may not be met in the future.

In 2001, MFL rules were established for Lake Okeechobee (730 sq. miles), Everglades National Park (2,150 sq. miles), Water Conservation Area 1 (221 sq. miles), Water Conservation Area 2 (210 sq. miles), Water Conservation Area 3A (786 sq. miles), and Water Conservation Area 3B (128 sq. miles) – a total of six (6) surface water bodies having a total surface area of 4,225 square miles. Also in 2001, MFL rules were established for the Biscayne Aquifer in the Lower East Coast and the Lower West Coast Aquifer.

In 2002, one MFL rule was established for the St. Lucie River Estuary in the Upper East Coast.

In 2003, 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, one MFL rule was established for Lake Istokpoga.

In 2007, one MFL rule was established for 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 prior to proceeding with rulemaking.

**Changes and Trends:** Adoption of the Regional Water Availability Rule achieved the purpose and intent of the Loxahatchee tributaries MFL, the Loxahatchee River Initial Water Reservation, and the Everglades Initial Water Reservation by limiting further consumptive use and thus preserving existing water for fish and wildlife. Peer reviews were completed for three project areas; Kissimmee River and Chain of Lakes, St. Lucie River, and Biscayne Bay, Rule development was initiated for the Kissimmee and St. Lucie project areas. Moving forward with the Biscayne Bay MFL was delayed to allow sufficient time to assemble all available information in support of MFLs for the entire bay system, rather than focus on one sub-system at a time. The Central Florida Coordinating Area (CFCA) project established standard protocols and the first wetland database across the 3 Water Management Districts. The database will provide the basis for assessing Regulatory criteria in the upper basin.

**Major Budget Items:** The FY2010 budget includes Water Reservation for CERP C-43 watershed inflows project (\$100,000) and USGS Loxahatchee MFL data collection (\$28,617), and Central Florida Wetlands Baseline Conditions (\$50,000).

**Budget Variances:** There has been a decrease of \$0.3 million between 2009 and 2010 due to budget constraints. Projects not funded include Central Florida Wetlands Baseline Conditions, Peer Review of MFLs/Reservations for Kissimmee Chain of Lakes, peer review of other water reservation projects, and Vegetation Surveys of Loxahatchee River Floodplain.

### 1.1.3 Other Water Resources Planning

*Total Expenditures (Actual)*

<u>03-04</u>	<u>04-05</u>	<u>05-06</u>	<u>06-07</u>	<u>07-08</u>
6,695,603	19,053,576	31,444,645	32,341,437	74,024,568

CATEGORY	AMENDED BUDGET 2008-2009	PROPOSED BUDGET 2009-2010	DIFFERENCE IN \$	% OF CHANGE
Salaries and Benefits	5,309,453	4,897,660	(411,793)	-7.76%
Other Personal Services	1,723,754	1,505,338	(218,416)	-12.67%
Operating Expenses	324,865	199,923	(124,942)	-38.46%
Operating Capital Outlay	3,650,736	148,000	(3,502,736)	-95.95%
Fixed Capital Outlay	-	2,550,000	2,550,000	-
Interagency Expenditures	21,335,494	18,298,454	(3,037,040)	-14.23%
Debt	-	-	-	-
Reserves	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	\$ 32,344,302	\$ 27,599,375	(4,744,927)	-14.67%

**District Description:** This activity includes a variety of water resource planning efforts such as the Lake Okeechobee Protection Plan, South Miami-Dade Water Management Plan, Lower Charlotte Harbor SWIM Plan, Naples Bay SWIM Plan, the south Lee County Watershed Plan, the Kissimmee Chain of Lakes Plan, the Lake Istokpoga Restoration Project, and Estero Bay watershed management strategies. Planning efforts also include implementation of State Appropriation supported flood mitigation, stormwater improvement, restoration, and water quality projects. Other projects include the implementation of existing SWIM plans for Lower Charlotte Harbor and Naples Bay; and implementation and update of the Restoration Plan for the Northwest Fork of the Loxahatchee River.

**Changes and Trends:** The St. Lucie River Watershed Protection Plan and Caloosahatchee River Watershed Protection Plans were completed in January 2009, in accordance with the Northern Everglades and Estuary Protection Program (2007 SB 392). Resources and funding continue to shift towards the implementation and monitoring of restoration and water quality improvement projects in Lake Okeechobee, Caloosahatchee River, and St. Lucie River Watersheds (See Section 2.3). Reduced availability of ad valorem funding due to the current economic conditions resulted in reduced research and monitoring contracts and increased staff efforts to in-house projects, as well as the reduction of District contribution to local initiative projects in the Florida Keys and Big Cypress Basin.

**Major Budget Items:** Research and monitoring in support of St. Lucie River Watershed Protection Plan and Caloosahatchee River Watershed Protection plan implementation (\$741K). Research, studies, and modeling in support of updates to the Northwest Fork of Loxahatchee River Restoration Plan (\$135K), water quality monitoring in Biscayne Bay (\$219K), assessment of trends of Florida Bay and development of Florida Bay biological and ecosystem models for MFL updates (\$756K), 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 (\$253K).

Major items also include implementation of local flood mitigation, restoration, stormwater improvement, and water quality projects. This budget includes \$13.4 million in prior year state appropriated funds for local initiatives (\$2.6 million Indian River Lagoon Issues Team, \$7 million St. Lucie River Issues Team, \$2.6 million Loxahatchee River Preservation Initiative, \$1.2 million for surface water improvements in District designated priority water bodies). Other efforts include \$3.6 million in research, monitoring, modeling and water quality improvement projects in Naples Bay/Big Cypress Basin, \$1 million for Florida Keys local government projects, \$1 million for Coastal Watersheds water quality improvement, and \$365K for Indian River Lagoon license plate grant awards.

**Budget Variances:** The decrease of \$4.7 million in the Other Water Resources Planning budget from FY2009 to FY2010 is due to redirection of efforts and resources to the implementation of projects in watershed protection plans (see Section 2.3), absence of new state appropriated dollars for local initiatives, reduction in ad valorem funding for research and monitoring contracts and local government projects, and increased staff efforts on in-house projects.

## 1.2 Research, Data Collection, Analysis and Monitoring

### Total Expenditures (Actual)

	<u>03-04</u>	<u>04-05</u>	<u>05-06</u>	<u>06-07</u>	<u>07-08</u>
	40,397,032	52,781,284	48,519,392	53,866,952	52,819,368
CATEGORY	AMENDED BUDGET 2008-2009	PROPOSED BUDGET 2009-2010	DIFFERENCE IN \$	% OF CHANGE	
Salaries and Benefits	24,366,049	25,393,419	1,027,370	4.22%	
Other Personal Services	15,071,267	10,527,279	(4,543,988)	-30.15%	
Operating Expenses	5,422,179	4,101,767	(1,320,412)	-24.35%	
Operating Capital Outlay	4,781,041	6,579,844	1,798,803	37.62%	
Fixed Capital Outlay	1,000	3,323,695	3,322,695	332269.50%	
Interagency Expenditures	3,155,793	2,776,096	(379,697)	-12.03%	
Debt	-	-	-	-	
Reserves	-	-	-	-	
Total Expenditures	\$ 52,797,329	\$ 52,702,100	(95,229)	-0.18%	

**District Description:** This program includes experimental 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 Act Program, and coastal ecosystems. Program-related activities include laboratory analysis; water quality and water quantity monitoring; hydrogeologic drilling and monitoring; quality assurance/quality control; data management; hydrologic modeling; water quality and ecological modeling; remote sensing; Geographic Information System development; experimental research (field and laboratory); Best Management Practices (BMP) technologies; pollutant load reduction goals development; and data collection, analysis, reporting, and publication.

The amended Everglades Forever Act (EFA) now requires the District to implement the Long-Term Plan for Achieving Water Quality Goals in the Everglades Protection Area.

The Lake Okeechobee Protection Act (SEC373.4595, Florida Statutes) established a restoration and protection program for the lake (Lake Okeechobee Watershed Protection Program). This program identifies alternative plans, schedules and costs to meet the total phosphorus 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 Watershed Protection Act to the Northern Everglades and Estuaries Protection Act. It requires development of a Technical Plan for Phase II of the Lake Okeechobee Construction Project, which will identify projects to achieve Lake Okeechobee Total Maximum Daily Loads (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 modified plan was submitted to the Legislature for ratification during the 2008 Regular Session. The bill also creates two new River Watershed Protection Programs for the Caloosahatchee and the St. Lucie River Watersheds.

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. This is performed at all C&SF mandated sites and structures in the SFWMD region.

### **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. Monitoring to meet the annual reporting requirements of the Lake Okeechobee Operating Permit is now in place. Other monitoring activities include the new features constructed under the Long-Term Plan, assessment of downstream effects of the STAs; assessment of the hydrologic needs of the Everglades, as mandated by the EFA; as well as monitoring support for CERP projects

### **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 (\$2.1 million).; and design services and initial construction for a new laboratory facility (\$5.7 million).
- Regional Modeling projects address monitoring compliance with Capability Maturity Model Integration (CMMi) processes; maintenance and enhancement of regional and sub-regional modeling tools, including the Regional Simulation Model (RSM); internally reviewing the RSM water quality module; application of regional and sub-regional models for District Priority areas; climate change and sea level rise data analysis; and enhancing RSM Graphical User Interface (GUI) pre- and post- processing tools. (\$594K)
- Lake Okeechobee Watershed Protection Plan includes in-lake assessment projects (\$253,796), watershed modeling applications (\$205,660), and water quality assessment and reporting (\$38,336).
- Major projects for the District Everglades Program include:
  - Stormwater Treatment Area Performance Optimization: Operational monitoring of the STAs, water and phosphorus budgets for STAs, hydraulic and water quality modeling of the STAs. (\$2.5 million).
  - Recovery of Impacted Areas in the EPA: Continue implementing determination of the response of impacted areas to the addition of clean water, and researching options for accelerating recovery (\$126,350).
  - Everglades Research & Evaluation which includes: Landscape Pattern and Process, LILA, Invasive Exotics Project, Accelerated Recovery (CHIP), Biological and Ecological Pattern, Sulfur Action Plan. (\$1.8 million)
- Ongoing C&SF project monitoring and assessment, including maintenance required to keep telemetry system running and send feedback to District headquarters. (\$2.95 million)

- Advanced Data Analysis System to replace the District's aging and proprietary data-processing system with a more modern, commercially supported solution. (\$435K)

**Budget Variances:** The net decrease of \$0.1 million is primarily due to reductions in water quality monitoring, regional modeling, adaptive assessment, monitoring and water quality activities netted against increases for a major project. Fixed Capital increased by \$5.4 million for the initial construction of a new laboratory facility. The new laboratory facility project is necessary to replace the current buildings that are structurally substandard and vulnerable to severe hurricane damage. The primary facilities have 15 years of service and major systems are at the end of their life cycle.

The District Everglades Program has an overall decrease of \$3.5 million due to the near completion of the Ecosystem Response to Prescribed Burn ("Fire") Project as well as reduced funding for other EPA impacted area recovery projects, and research and evaluation projects.

### 1.3 Technical Assistance

*Total Expenditures (Actual)*

<u>03-04</u>	<u>04-05</u>	<u>05-06</u>	<u>06-07</u>	<u>07-08</u>
1,212,373	208,065	214,462	230,563	719,338

CATEGORY	AMENDED BUDGET 2008-2009	PROPOSED BUDGET 2009-2010	DIFFERENCE IN \$	% OF CHANGE
Salaries and Benefits	748,988	1,043,398	294,410	39.31%
Other Personal Services	-	-	-	-
Operating Expenses	9,488	5,413	(4,075)	-42.95%
Operating Capital Outlay	-	-	-	-
Fixed Capital Outlay	-	-	-	-
Interagency Expenditures	-	-	-	-
Debt	-	-	-	-
Reserves	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	\$ 758,476	\$ 1,048,811	290,335	38.28%

**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. Coordinate assistance between local governments and SFWMD regarding 10-year water supply facility work plans and information needed for the District's four regional water supply plans.
- Review and comment on water resource issues for local government proposed comprehensive plan amendments, Evaluation and Appraisal Reports.
- Conduct SFWMD technical assistance workshops with local governments throughout the District.
- Provide assistance to local governments by maintaining web pages that provide information needed for 10-year water supply facility work plans.

**Changes and Trends:** As legislation has changed, and as the District begins the update to the regional water supply plans, this activity continues to be important to help local governments implement recent legislative requirements that integrate water supply planning and local comprehensive planning. Additionally, the population changes over the past several years require many local governments to revise projections.

**Major Budget Items:** FY2010 resources consist of on-going personnel service costs for existing technical assistance staff.

**Budget Variances:** The increase of \$290,335 from the FY2009 budget is due to an increased in staff time allocated to this effort.

## 2.0 Acquisition, Restoration, and Public Works

### *Total Expenditures (Actual)*

03-04      04-05      05-06      06-07      07-08  
 313,096,329    376,607,615    596,285,953    536,978,983    490,947,799

CATEGORY	AMENDED BUDGET 2008-2009	PROPOSED BUDGET 2009-2010	DIFFERENCE IN \$	% OF CHANGE
Salaries and Benefits	19,005,980	18,176,083	(829,897)	-4.37%
Other Personal Services	14,043,929	14,872,900	828,971	5.90%
Operating Expenses	18,218,233	12,500,395	(5,717,838)	-31.39%
Operating Capital Outlay	55,194,494	33,400,542	(21,793,952)	-39.49%
Fixed Capital Outlay	555,852,209	863,649,870	307,797,661	55.37%
Interagency Expenditures	37,439,812	21,047,294	(16,392,518)	-43.78%
Debt	134,088,418	80,994,549	(53,093,869)	-39.60%
Reserves	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>\$ 833,843,075</b>	<b>\$ 1,044,641,633</b>	<b>210,798,558</b>	<b>25.28%</b>

#### Personnel Category

Full-time Equivalents	181	165	(16)	-8.85%
Contract/Other	-	-	-	0.00%
Total Personnel	181	165	(16)	-8.85%

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>03-04</u>	<u>04-05</u>	<u>05-06</u>	<u>06-07</u>	<u>07-08</u>
7,180,501	8,933,236	45,351,042	48,070,912	43,444,464

CATEGORY	AMENDED BUDGET 2008-2009	PROPOSED BUDGET 2009-2010	DIFFERENCE IN \$	% OF CHANGE
Salaries and Benefits	1,311,119	982,731	(328,388)	-25.05%
Other Personal Services	1,024,000	500,000	(524,000)	-51.17%
Operating Expenses	92,525	7,950	(84,575)	-91.41%
Operating Capital Outlay	-	-	-	-
Fixed Capital Outlay	-	-	-	-
Interagency Expenditures	26,979,012	12,279,943	(14,699,069)	-54.48%
Debt	-	-	-	-
Reserves	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	\$ 29,406,656	\$ 13,770,624	(15,636,032)	-53.17%

See sub-categories below.

### 2.2.1 Water Resource Development Projects

#### Total Expenditures (Actual)

<u>03-04</u>	<u>04-05</u>	<u>05-06</u>	<u>06-07</u>	<u>07-08</u>
3,757,484	5,956,388	3,920,523	10,219,924	8,015,966

CATEGORY	AMENDED BUDGET 2008-2009	PROPOSED BUDGET 2009-2010	DIFFERENCE IN \$	% OF CHANGE
Salaries and Benefits	645,079	743,625	98,546	15.28%
Other Personal Services	1,024,000	500,000	(524,000)	-51.17%
Operating Expenses	91,225	6,650	(84,575)	-92.71%
Operating Capital Outlay	-	-	-	-
Fixed Capital Outlay	-	-	-	-
Interagency Expenditures	-	-	-	-
Debt	-	-	-	-
Reserves	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	\$ 1,760,304	\$ 1,250,275	(510,029)	-28.97%

**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 have been in the Central Florida Coordination Area.

**Major Budget Items:** In FY2010, the budget for Water Resource Development Projects includes the Upper Kissimmee Basin Regional Water Supply STOPR Study (\$500,000).

**Budget Variances:** The proposed FY2010 Budget resulted in a net reduction of \$510,029 from FY2009. The reduction is due to the completion of the C-25 Water Resources Study and Desalination Feasibility Study under the FY2009 budget.

## 2.2.2 Water Supply Development Assistance

### Total Expenditures (Actual)

<u>03-04</u>	<u>04-05</u>	<u>05-06</u>	<u>06-07</u>	<u>07-08</u>
3,423,017	2,976,848	41,430,519	37,850,989	35,428,497

CATEGORY	AMENDED BUDGET 2008-2009	PROPOSED BUDGET 2009-2010	DIFFERENCE IN \$	% OF CHANGE
Salaries and Benefits	666,040	239,106	(426,934)	-64.10%
Other Personal Services	-	-	-	-
Operating Expenses	1,300	1,300	-	0.00%
Operating Capital Outlay	-	-	-	-
Fixed Capital Outlay	-	-	-	-
Interagency Expenditures	26,979,012	12,279,943	(14,699,069)	-54.48%
Debt	-	-	-	-
Reserves	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	\$ 27,646,352	\$ 12,520,349	(15,126,003)	-54.71%

**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 provide 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 building projects included in the plan.

**Changes and Trends:** The District began a program of funding assistance to local governments and other entities in 1986. Since that time, the District has been cost sharing water supply development projects, primarily with local governments. Since the program began, the level of funding and the types of projects funded have varied from year to year. Thirty-eight of the 64 applications for Alternative Water Supply funding received funding in FY2009.

**Major Budget Items:** The FY2010 budget includes: Big Cypress Basin AWS Projects (\$1.1 million), Miami-Dade projects (\$4.5 million), Hialeah (\$5.4 million), Doral (\$1 million), and North Miami (\$250K).

**Budget Variances:** A decrease of \$15.1 million in the budget from FY2009 to FY2010 is due primarily to a reduction in funding for the Alternative Water Supply Program.

## 2.3 Surface Water Projects

### Total Expenditures (Actual)

<u>03-04</u>	<u>04-05</u>	<u>05-06</u>	<u>06-07</u>	<u>07-08</u>
298,995,532	353,885,172	545,507,583	482,276,709	443,429,714

CATEGORY	AMENDED BUDGET 2008-2009	PROPOSED BUDGET 2009-2010	DIFFERENCE IN \$	% OF CHANGE
Salaries and Benefits	17,065,209	16,431,095	(634,114)	-3.72%
Other Personal Services	12,627,929	12,747,900	119,971	0.95%
Operating Expenses	17,288,263	12,260,719	(5,027,544)	-29.08%
Operating Capital Outlay	55,194,494	33,400,542	(21,793,952)	-39.49%
Fixed Capital Outlay	555,722,209	863,649,870	307,927,661	55.41%
Interagency Expenditures	8,678,879	8,492,351	(186,528)	-2.15%
Debt	134,088,418	80,994,549	(53,093,869)	-39.60%
Reserves	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	\$ 800,665,401	\$ 1,027,977,026	227,311,625	28.39%

**District Description:** Surface Water Projects include the Kissimmee Basin Restoration, Lake Okeechobee Restoration, the Northern Everglades and Estuaries Protection Program, Southern Everglades/Florida Bay Restoration, the Everglades Stormwater Program, the Everglades Forever Act (EFA) projects, Critical Restoration Projects, and the Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan (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 land acquisition, mitigation in lieu of acquisition, planning, restoration, evaluation, and basin water resources projects. The river restoration efforts represent the South Florida Water Management District's responsibilities as local sponsor for the federally authorized Kissimmee River Restoration Project. As of April 2006, over 99% 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 1,890 acres remains to be acquired by the end of FY2012.

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 is on-going and will identify water in the Kissimmee Chain of Lakes and the Kissimmee River and floodplain 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 Watershed Protection Plan and development and implementation of the Technical Plan for Phase II of the Lake Okeechobee Watershed Construction Project. Specific activities include: the restoration of hydrologic flow, and revegetation of sites along the rim canal; completed implementation of best available technologies for reduction of phosphorus in existing and former dairies; and cow/calf operations; initiated design work for several capital projects; and implementation of a variety of regulatory, restoration and storage projects.

The St. Lucie River Watershed Protection Plan and the Caloosahatchee River Watershed Protection Plan were completed in January 2009 and are now in the implementation phase with turn-dirt projects underway. The plans address pollutant load reductions based upon adopted total maximum daily loads (TMDLs), include a goal for salinity envelopes and freshwater inflow targets. Both plans include Construction Projects - planning, design, and construction of the initial phase to improve the hydrology, water quality and aquatic habitats within the watersheds; Watershed Pollutant Control Programs – a multi-faceted approach to reducing pollutant loads by improving management of pollutant sources within the watershed by implementing regulations and best management practices (BMPs), developing and implementing improved BMPs, improving and restoring hydrologic function of natural and managed systems, and utilization of alternative technologies for pollutant reduction; and Watershed Research and Water Quality Monitoring Program.

**Changes and Trends:** The FY2010 Kissimmee Watershed budget reflects an increase in land acquisition activities to ensure remaining required lands are purchased and certified prior to planned USACE construction. Additionally, monitoring efforts for the Kissimmee River restoration will increase to establish the baseline environmental condition in the final construction phase area.

The general guidelines used in developing Lake Okeechobee activities were predicated on the requirements associated with the Lake Okeechobee Protection Program (newly expanded to the Northern Everglades and Estuaries Protection Program; the TMDL for Lake Okeechobee, a strategic priority set by the District Governing Board; and issues identified in CERP. The 2007 Florida Legislative session passed SB 392 which expands the Lake Okeechobee Protection Act to the Northern Everglades and Estuaries Protection Act. It requires development of a Technical Plan for Phase II of the Lake Okeechobee Construction Project to identify projects to achieve Lake Okeechobee Total Maximum Daily Loads (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 modified plan was submitted to the Legislature for ratification during the 2008 Regular Session. The bill also creates two new Estuary Watershed Protection Programs for the Caloosahatchee and the St. Lucie estuary. Each protection program includes a watershed protection plan, a watershed construction project, a watershed pollutant control program, and a watershed research and water quality monitoring program.

The District and USACE partnered in the development of an interim lake regulation schedule (LORS2008) and the development of additional schedule modifications that

will reflect the changing situation as new water storage and treatment facilities come on line around the lake, and incremental repairs to Herbert Hoover Dike are made. The USACE Record of Decision was approved in April 2008 for the interim LORS2008 regulation schedule.

In 2007 temporary pumps were purchased for installation at structures S351, S352, and S354. The pumps are used to pump lake water to water supply users when lake levels fall below +10.5 due to continuing drought conditions.

The Phase II Technical Plan for the Lake Okeechobee Watershed Construction Project (Technical Plan), which was submitted to the Legislature on February 1, 2008, identifies construction projects, along with agricultural and urban practices, needed to achieve the Lake Okeechobee TMDL. In addition, it includes other projects for increasing water storage north of Lake Okeechobee to achieve healthier lake levels and reduce harmful discharges to the Caloosahatchee and St. Lucie estuaries. The Technical Plan includes short-term measures for implementation during the first three years of the plan and longer-term measures that will be put into operation post-2010. The Protection Plan and Technical Plan together represent the best blueprint for achieving water quality standards while better managing lake levels.

Efforts towards the implementation of the St. Lucie River Watershed Protection Plan and Caloosahatchee River Watershed Protection Plan, completed in January 2009, will continue in FY2010 in accordance with the Northern Everglades and Estuary Protection Program (2007 SB 392). Turn-dirt projects in the SLRWPP are anticipated to be in full swing; while construction of the C-43 Water Quality Treatment and Testing Facility in the Caloosahatchee River Watershed is deferred pending construction and operation of Test Cells on the site.

Changes and trends for the EFA and CERP projects are provided in the section titled "District Specific Programs and Activities".

**Major Budget Items:** FY2010 resources are proposed to continue restoration and flood mitigation projects. Major projects include:

- Kissimmee River Restoration and Headwaters Revitalization: Restoration Evaluation (\$1.0 million); Hydrologic Monitoring (\$463,000); Kissimmee River Restoration land acquisition (\$25.0 million)
- Kissimmee Watershed Projects: Three Lakes Wildlife Management Area hydrologic restoration (\$611,000); Rolling Meadows Wetland Restoration (\$476,000)
- Lake Okeechobee Watershed Protection Plan Construction projects include Lakeside Ranch Stormwater Treatment Area (\$42.3 million) and Lemkin Creek (\$1.8 million).
- Lake Okeechobee Regulation Schedule Operations Planning projects include Herbert Hoover Dike Rehabilitation (\$400K).
- Lake Okeechobee Watershed Protection Plan projects include in-lake Navigation/Recreation Enhancements (\$1 million), Exotic and Nuisance Species Control (\$214K), watershed phosphorus reduction (\$463K), isolated wetland restoration (\$31K), regional phosphorus control projects (\$141K), and Phase II Technical Plan (\$6.9 million).

- Lake Okeechobee Watershed Protection Program alternative storage and/or disposal options (\$1.8 million)
- Projects in the St. Lucie River Watershed (\$7.4 million) include Manatee Pocket dredging, North River Shores Vacuum Sewer System, and Manatee Creek Water Quality Retrofit.
- Projects in the Caloosahatchee River Watershed (\$8.5 million) include construction of test cells at the C-43 Water Quality and Testing Project site, as well as reserves for future construction of the facility.

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

**Budget Variances:** The net increase of \$227.3 million in Surface Water Projects from FY2009 to FY2010 is due to the planned acquisition of land in the Everglades Agricultural Area for Everglades restoration. This acquisition is estimated to cost approximately \$536.5 million. Additionally, it is estimated that financing this acquisition will result in approximately \$45.7 million in debt service in FY2010. Decreases in restoration projects are explained in the expenditure summary and the District Specific Programs section of this document.

Increases (\$23.8 million) in the Kissimmee Watershed budget reflect increased land acquisition activities to ensure all project lands are purchased and certified prior to planned USACE construction and Implementation of the Headwaters Revitalization and increased environmental monitoring in the Phase II/III area.

There is a decrease (\$25 million) in the Lake Okeechobee FY2010 budget compared to FY2009 due to the postponement and completion of projects. Herbert Hoover Dike Rehabilitation acquisition is dependent on the USACE schedule. The Government Cut project was cancelled, Brady Ranch project has been deferred, and no new state funding was appropriated for Lake Okeechobee for FY2010.

## 2.4 Other Cooperative Projects

### Total Expenditures (Actual)

<u>03-04</u>	<u>04-05</u>	<u>05-06</u>	<u>06-07</u>	<u>07-08</u>
1,710,491	1,668,574	1,711,866	2,148,696	1,991,863

CATEGORY	AMENDED BUDGET 2008-2009	PROPOSED BUDGET 2009-2010	DIFFERENCE IN \$	% OF CHANGE
Salaries and Benefits	629,652	762,257	132,605	21.06%
Other Personal Services	342,000	25,000	(317,000)	-92.69%
Operating Expenses	435,195	31,726	(403,469)	-92.71%
Operating Capital Outlay	-	-	-	-
Fixed Capital Outlay	-	-	-	-
Interagency Expenditures	1,781,921	275,000	(1,506,921)	-84.57%
Debt	-	-	-	-
Reserves	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	\$ 3,188,768	\$ 1,093,983	(2,094,785)	-65.69%

**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 FY2009, the District provided water conservation contracts to 44 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 mobile irrigation labs which provide water conservation information and irrigation system evaluations to increase design and operating efficiency of agricultural irrigation systems.

**Changes and Trends:** Funding Level 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:** Water Savings Incentive Program (WaterSIP) for FY2010 has a proposed budget of \$150,000. Other major projects include Big Cypress Basin mobile irrigation lab (\$55,000), Orange County Conservation Study (\$25,000), FGCU Wings of Hope (\$20,000), The Great Water Odyssey (\$50,000), and Panther Posse (\$20,000).

**Budget Variances:** A decrease of \$2.1 million from FY2009 to FY2010 is primarily due to reductions in available revenues. Projects not included, or included at a reduced amount, include the District's WaterSIP program, Mobile Irrigation Agriculture labs, and Water Matters publication.

## 2.5 Facilities Construction and Major Renovations

### Total Expenditures (Actual)

03-04      04-05      05-06      06-07      07-08  
 5,209,805    12,120,633    3,715,462    4,482,666    2,081,758

CATEGORY	AMENDED BUDGET 2008-2009	PROPOSED BUDGET 2009-2010	DIFFERENCE IN \$	% OF CHANGE
Salaries and Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Personal Services	50,000	1,600,000	1,550,000	3100.00%
Operating Expenses	402,250	200,000	(202,250)	-50.28%
Operating Capital Outlay	-	-	-	-
Fixed Capital Outlay	130,000	-	(130,000)	-100.00%
Interagency Expenditures	-	-	-	-
Debt	-	-	-	-
Reserves	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>\$ 582,250</b>	<b>\$ 1,800,000</b>	<b>1,217,750</b>	<b>209.15%</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 is ongoing. Due to the aging of the B-1 Building built in 1989, a continuation in renovations and upgrades will occur in the years to come.

To assist the public and improve security and safety, the exterior parking lot for the headquarters buildings will continue to be re-paved and the third floor atrium roof will be replaced.

**Major Budget Items:** For FY2010, the District plans to enhance the Data Center for Emergency Management (\$1.5 million), re-pave the visitors' parking lot (\$50,000), replace the Headquarters B-1 building atrium roof (\$150,000).

**Budget Variance:** The Facilities Construction and Major Renovation activity was increased by \$1.2 million primarily for the planned construction of the Emergency Management Data Center enhancements shown above.

### 3.0 Operation and Maintenance of Lands and Works

*Total Expenditures (Actual)*

03-04      04-05      05-06      06-07      07-08  
 152,170,032    153,624,718    168,641,599    182,037,637    220,322,085

<b>CATEGORY</b>	<b>AMENDED BUDGET 2008-2009</b>	<b>PROPOSED BUDGET 2009-2010</b>	<b>DIFFERENCE IN \$</b>	<b>% OF CHANGE</b>
Salaries and Benefits	59,336,184	62,639,754	3,303,570	5.57%
Other Personal Services	15,387,083	16,656,769	1,269,686	8.25%
Operating Expenses	61,875,944	71,983,517	10,107,573	16.34%
Operating Capital Outlay	5,442,016	1,353,858	(4,088,158)	-75.12%
Fixed Capital Outlay	48,912,108	50,544,590	1,632,482	3.34%
Interagency Expenditures	3,774,918	2,237,400	(1,537,518)	-40.73%
Debt	7,877,208	7,848,233	(28,975)	-0.37%
Reserves	17,038,823	10,402,611	(6,636,212)	-38.95%
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>\$ 219,644,284</b>	<b>\$ 223,666,732</b>	<b>4,022,448</b>	<b>1.83%</b>

Personnel Category

Full-time Equivalents	672	667	(5)	-0.80%
Contract/Other	-	-	-	0.00%
Total Personnel	672	667	(5)	-0.80%

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

### 3.1 Land Management

*Total Expenditures (Actual)*

<u>03-04</u>	<u>04-05</u>	<u>05-06</u>	<u>06-07</u>	<u>07-08</u>
48,209,036	29,466,278	27,234,064	25,352,159	22,984,009

CATEGORY	AMENDED BUDGET 2008-2009	PROPOSED BUDGET 2009-2010	DIFFERENCE IN \$	% OF CHANGE
Salaries and Benefits	3,338,305	3,249,621	(88,684)	-2.66%
Other Personal Services	1,083,695	916,796	(166,899)	-15.40%
Operating Expenses	3,360,791	6,673,673	3,312,882	98.57%
Operating Capital Outlay	200,000	78,603	(121,397)	-60.70%
Fixed Capital Outlay	4,365,000	1,397,137	(2,967,863)	-67.99%
Interagency Expenditures	70,868	-	(70,868)	-100.00%
Debt	6,915,172	6,912,397	(2,775)	-0.04%
Reserves	6,636,212	-	(6,636,212)	-100.00%
Total Expenditures	<b>\$ 25,970,043</b>	<b>\$ 19,228,227</b>	<b>(6,741,816)</b>	<b>-25.96%</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, 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:** Sources and levels of funding for this program are changing. Because of reductions in the Water Management Land Trust Fund allocation, debt service is the only expenditure expected to be paid from this funding source in FY2010. Remaining Land Stewardship activities continue to rely on ad valorem and mitigation funds. Enhanced Patrol, Vegetation and Exotic Control continue at relatively consistent

funding levels. 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. Recreation capital projects continue to be a priority to maintain compliance with the master recreation plan.

**Major Budget Items:** FY2010 proposes a funding plan which highlights restoration efforts and continued land management activities. The proposed budget includes \$3 million for Land Management Services for the 8.5 Square Mile Area, \$1.4 million in recreation capital projects including road/parking improvements, trailheads, boat dock, picnic shelters and restrooms and \$500,000 for property taxes and PILT payments. The District plans to continue partnerships with State agencies for enhanced patrol on district and project lands for \$724,000.

**Budget Variance:** The Land Management proposed budget decreased \$6.7 million from the amended FY2009 budget. This difference results primarily from amendment of the FY2009 budget to transfer funds from the Lakebelt Fund to Wetland Mitigation Funds for acquisition, restoration and long-term maintenance of Pennsuco, 8.5 Square Mile and Southern Glades land parcels.

### 3.2 Works

*Total Expenditures (Actual)*

<u>03-04</u>	<u>04-05</u>	<u>05-06</u>	<u>06-07</u>	<u>07-08</u>
79,701,232	98,329,361	113,370,775	128,395,039	167,038,332

CATEGORY	AMENDED BUDGET 2008-2009	PROPOSED BUDGET 2009-2010	DIFFERENCE IN \$	% OF CHANGE
Salaries and Benefits	46,583,601	49,366,974	2,783,373	5.98%
Other Personal Services	12,938,743	13,992,318	1,053,575	8.14%
Operating Expenses	36,101,663	40,597,027	4,495,364	12.45%
Operating Capital Outlay	4,688,219	1,117,983	(3,570,236)	-76.15%
Fixed Capital Outlay	44,547,108	49,147,453	4,600,345	10.33%
Interagency Expenditures	3,078,350	1,616,700	(1,461,650)	-47.48%
Debt	962,036	935,836	(26,200)	-2.72%
Reserves	10,402,611	10,402,611	-	0.00%
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>\$ 159,302,331</b>	<b>\$ 167,176,902</b>	<b>7,874,571</b>	<b>4.94%</b>

**District Description:** The works of the District are an integral part of the operations and maintenance of federal Flood Control Projects as the local sponsor. The Project is comprised of over 1,969 miles of canals and levees, 500 water control structures, 50 pumping stations and 13 navigation locks, in addition to 755 smaller project culverts and 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 FY2010 the District will continue with the implementation of refurbishment plans for operational and capital projects such as critical water control structures and pump stations.

**Major Budget Items:** In FY2010, refurbishment of capital structures continues to be a Governing Board strategic priority. The major capital projects planned for next year include:

- Communications & Control Systems Projects: Allapattah Tower, B66 Tower, Indiantown Tower Ph 1, Moore Haven Tower, S-6 Tower, S-13 Tower, S-140 Tower, S-65 D Tower, S-9 Tower, Shelter (IT) 5, South Lake Communications FAES, RTU Replacements & Telvent Install Ph.1 North Shore (\$14.3 million).
- Water Control Structures Projects: Fuel Tank Platforms, G-123 Replacement, S-5A Horizontal Pump Refurbishment, S-6 Gear Box Replacement, S-127, S-129, S-131, S-133 & S-135 Automation Ph.1 North Shore, S-140 Bear Replacement, S-140 Trash Rake, S-331 Repower & Gear Box & S-332D Hurricane hardening (\$13 million).
- Structure Automation Projects: G-151 Gate/Platform Deck & Wing Wall, S-20F Structure Repairs, S-21 Cathodic Protection Repairs, S-235 Gates, Frame

Replacement, S-49 Gate Operator Replacement Ph.1, S-6 Bridge Repair, S-60 Gate Operator Replacement, S-61 Navigation Lock Refurbishment, S-65D Navigation Lock Refurbishment, Bridget Service/Refurbishment Program, Engineering Support Services, Fall Protection, Roof Maintenance & Inspection Program, Structure Inspection Program, Engineering & Design Services, G-136 Replacement, G-420/G422 Roof Replacement, G-72 Replacement, G-78 Automation & Remote Operation, G-86N Replacement, S-124 Automation, S-131 Lock Hoist Replacement, S-135/G-36 Lock Hoist Replacement, S-26 Roof Replacement, S-34 Gate Replacement/Automation, S-46 Structure Enhancement Design, S-59/S-61 Design/Replacement, S-142/S-143 Automation/Gate Replacement, S-150 Replacement/Automation, S-197 Replacement & Golden Gate Relocation (\$20.5 million).

- O&M Facility Construction & Improvements: Ft. Lauderdale Field Station Vehicle Wash Station, Okeechobee Field Station Building 44 Renovation & Big Cypress Basin Administration Building ( \$924K).
- Canal & Levee Maintenance/Canal Conveyance: C-100, C-41A, C-14, G-16 & G-79 Bank Stabilization, L-40/L-30/L33/L36 Levee Repairs Pilot Project, S-48 Bank Stabilization, Canal Conveyance Capacity Program, Survey & Boundary (ROW) Program, Coral Gables Canal Dredging, Lake Trafford ORV Park Construction, C-4 Gravity Wall (Sweetwater) Ph. 2 & Henderson Creek Diversion (\$18.6 million).

In addition to the capital projects above, major budget items include the Stormwater Treatment Areas (STAs) operations and maintenance (\$4.7 million), maintenance of the C&SF system structure operations (\$5.0 million), structure and pump station maintenance (\$2.7 million), maintenance of 30,169 acres of canal/levee (\$5.1 million), and electronics / communication and control (\$0.1 million).

Other high priority projects for this FY2010 proposed budget are continuation of the Water Management System/Operations Decision Support System (\$2.7 million) and North American Vertical Datum of 1988 (NAVD88) Conversion (\$0.6 million).

**Budget Variance:** The proposed Works budget is \$7.9 million higher than the current year. The FY2010 budget increase is due to additional \$15 million allocated to refurbishment of capital structures. This increase is netted against decreases such as purchase and installation costs for 42” pumps acquired in the current year. Other decreases were for non-recurring telemetry equipment replacement in the current year, Big Cypress Basin administration building acquisition and intergovernmental agreements.

### 3.3 Facilities

*Total Expenditures (Actual)*

03-04                      04-05                      05-06                      06-07                      07-08  
 4,343,892                      3,348,590                      5,657,185                      6,255,487                      3,712,897

CATEGORY	AMENDED BUDGET 2008-2009	PROPOSED BUDGET 2009-2010	DIFFERENCE IN \$	% OF CHANGE
Salaries and Benefits	451,464	756,302	304,838	67.52%
Other Personal Services	257,278	95,350	(161,928)	-62.94%
Operating Expenses	6,051,477	6,598,518	547,041	9.04%
Operating Capital Outlay	107,000	119,772	12,772	11.94%
Fixed Capital Outlay	-	-	-	-
Interagency Expenditures	-	-	-	-
Debt	-	-	-	-
Reserves	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>\$ 6,867,219</b>	<b>\$ 7,569,942</b>	<b>702,723</b>	<b>10.23%</b>

**District Description:** The facilities activity 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 continuation level of service at the same resource level. However, due to aging of the buildings, an increase in maintenance is anticipated in future years.

**Major Budget Items:** FY2010 resources largely consist of recurring facility maintenance, inspection, and utility expenses such as air conditioning maintenance, elevator maintenance and landscape maintenance (\$0.5 million), janitorial services (\$706,010) waste disposal services (\$84,970), utilities (\$1.6 million) electrical and general maintenance contractual services (\$1.2 million), and building lease payments for the service centers and water quality laboratory (\$1.0 million).

**Budget Variance:** The facilities budget increased by \$0.7 million mainly for Data Center operations and building leases for Everglades Restoration staff providing support to non-CERP projects.

### 3.4 Invasive Plant Control

Total Expenditures (Actual)

03-04                      04-05                      05-06                      06-07                      07-08  
 19,915,872                      20,731,396                      20,749,231                      20,044,917                      20,550,525

CATEGORY	AMENDED BUDGET 2008-2009	PROPOSED BUDGET 2009-2010	DIFFERENCE IN \$	% OF CHANGE
Salaries and Benefits	5,728,610	5,455,039	(273,571)	-4.78%
Other Personal Services	636,530	721,818	85,288	13.40%
Operating Expenses	15,853,480	17,076,052	1,222,572	7.71%
Operating Capital Outlay	414,297	5,000	(409,297)	-98.79%
Fixed Capital Outlay	-	-	-	-
Interagency Expenditures	485,000	485,000	-	0.00%
Debt	-	-	-	-
Reserves	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>\$ 23,117,917</b>	<b>\$ 23,742,909</b>	<b>624,992</b>	<b>2.70%</b>

**District Description:** This program maintains invasive exotic and aquatic vegetation at their lowest levels 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 has been increasingly redirected to ECP Stormwater Treatment Areas while outsourcing more of the C&SF works activities.

**Major Budget Items:** 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 Alligator Lakes and the Kissimmee River. The FWC shares the total cost of upland exotic plant management in Lake Okeechobee, the Water Control Areas (WCAs) and on Save Our Rivers (SOR) lands purchased for conservation purposes. The FY2010 proposed exotic/aquatic plant control activities is \$18 million. FWC funds in the amount of \$5.4 million are included in this budget and will be provided to the District on a reimbursement basis.

**Budget Variance:** The amount of vegetation treatment planned in the budget year depends primarily on the level of available state and district funding. The FY2010 budget increased \$0.6 million or 2.7% from the FY2009 amended budget.

### 3.5 Other Operation and Maintenance Activities

*Total Expenditures (Actual)*

<u>03-04</u>	<u>04-05</u>	<u>05-06</u>	<u>06-07</u>	<u>07-08</u>
-	1,749,093	1,630,344	1,990,035	6,036,322

CATEGORY	AMENDED BUDGET 2008-2009	PROPOSED BUDGET 2009-2010	DIFFERENCE IN \$	% OF CHANGE
Salaries and Benefits	3,234,204	3,811,818	577,614	17.86%
Other Personal Services	470,837	930,487	459,650	97.62%
Operating Expenses	508,533	1,038,247	529,714	104.17%
Operating Capital Outlay	32,500	32,500	-	0.00%
Fixed Capital Outlay	-	-	-	-
Interagency Expenditures	140,700	135,700	(5,000)	-3.55%
Debt	-	-	-	-
Reserves	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>\$ 4,386,774</b>	<b>\$ 5,948,752</b>	<b>1,561,978</b>	<b>35.61%</b>

**District Description:** The activities include emergency management, planning and administrative support of release of reservations, right-of-way permitting, compliance, and enforcement. Use of District lands is authorized through a leasing process or through issuance of a right-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, Storm Water 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 (\$2.8 million). In addition, this section includes Emergency Management security contract (\$503,926) and Web EOC software implementation (\$100K).

**Budget Variance:** The proposed budget increased by \$1.6 million from FY2009 to FY2010. This increase includes safety staff and security functions assign to the Emergency Management division which is reported in this section.

## 4.0 Regulation

### Total Expenditures (Actual)

03-04      04-05      05-06      06-07      07-08  
 14,870,374    14,654,913    15,436,855    17,636,823    22,615,314

CATEGORY	AMENDED BUDGET 2008-2009	PROPOSED BUDGET 2009-2010	DIFFERENCE IN \$	% OF CHANGE
Salaries and Benefits	20,834,320	21,731,514	897,194	4.31%
Other Personal Services	3,809,341	2,559,922	(1,249,419)	-32.80%
Operating Expenses	612,065	616,978	4,913	0.80%
Operating Capital Outlay	294,776	141,200	(153,576)	-52.10%
Fixed Capital Outlay	-	-	-	-
Interagency Expenditures	5,972	7,250	1,278	21.40%
Debt	-	-	-	-
Reserves	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>\$ 25,556,474</b>	<b>\$ 25,056,864</b>	<b>(499,610)</b>	<b>-1.95%</b>

#### Personnel Category

Full-time Equivalents	221	226	5	2.04%
Contract/Other	-	-	-	0.00%
Total Personnel	221	226	5	2.04%

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>03-04</u>	<u>04-05</u>	<u>05-06</u>	<u>06-07</u>	<u>07-08</u>
3,916,675	4,236,368	1,597,172	5,451,151	5,392,354

CATEGORY	AMENDED BUDGET 2008-2009	PROPOSED BUDGET 2009-2010	DIFFERENCE IN \$	% OF CHANGE
Salaries and Benefits	4,890,665	5,474,014	583,349	11.93%
Other Personal Services	358,465	171,924	(186,541)	-52.04%
Operating Expenses	70,773	55,273	(15,500)	-21.90%
Operating Capital Outlay	-	-	-	-
Fixed Capital Outlay	-	-	-	-
Interagency Expenditures	5,972	7,250	1,278	21.40%
Debt	-	-	-	-
Reserves	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	\$ 5,325,875	\$ 5,708,461	382,586	7.18%

**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/Siting/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:** This program produces technical evaluation of proposed new consumptive uses of water and renewal of existing water uses. All permit applications must be processed within statutorily established timeframes. Compliance reviews of issued permits and unauthorized activities, as well as the activities listed above, are all ongoing activities. A major rule update to protect the water resources of the Central Florida Coordination Area (which comprises all portions of Orange, Osceola and Polk counties within the District) from rapidly increasing withdrawals of groundwater was completed in FY2008. Another rule update, the Lake Okeechobee Water Availability Rule, became effective in October 2008. Yet another major rule update, the Picayune Strand and Fakahatchee Water Reservation rule became effective in June 2009. Each of these rules, as well as the Everglades Regional Water Availability Rule adopted in 2007, have the effect of increasing both the time required and the technical complexity involved in reviewing affected water use applications.

The Water Use Basin Renewal deadlines have passed as of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Quarter FY2009. However, incomplete permit applications for all basins continue to be processed. In FY2010, approximately 5 FTE's of the Water Use Permit Review staff will be used to provide technical review of the 5-year compliance reports that are due in FY2010 as well as serve on the newly formed Agricultural Permitting and Compliance Teams to provide technical review of agricultural Water Use Permits.

**Major Budget Items:** Contract funding is proposed for e-permitting scanning to continue to support the E-Permitting effort (\$30,000). This funding level supports the review of an average of 475 permit applications, as well as numerous compliance investigations per quarter. In order to accomplish the objective of reviewing these permit applications it is necessary to supplement existing Regulation FTEs with contract temp employment services (\$45,000)

**Budget Variances:** The net change of \$0.4 million is due to personnel services increase less \$0.2 million decrease in the Consumptive Use Permitting budget in the contract staff to review Water Basin Renewal Permits.

### 4.3 Environmental Resource and Surface Water Permitting

*Total Expenditures (Actual)*

03-04                      04-05                      05-06                      06-07                      07-08  
 10,138,799                      9,216,902                      13,556,798                      11,118,691                      12,595,151

CATEGORY	AMENDED	PROPOSED	DIFFERENCE IN \$	% OF CHANGE
	BUDGET	BUDGET		
	2008-2009	2009-2010		
Salaries and Benefits	11,483,170	11,514,702	31,532	0.27%
Other Personal Services	353,835	316,271	(37,564)	-10.62%
Operating Expenses	427,388	360,889	(66,499)	-15.56%
Operating Capital Outlay	294,776	141,200	(153,576)	-52.10%
Fixed Capital Outlay	-	-	-	-
Interagency Expenditures	-	-	-	-
Debt	-	-	-	-
Reserves	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>\$ 12,559,169</b>	<b>\$ 12,333,062</b>	<b>(226,107)</b>	<b>-1.80%</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/Siting/Coastal Zone Management support, and automation support.

**Changes and Trends:** This ongoing activity produces technical evaluation of proposed surface water management systems at a continued level of service at the same resource level. All permit applications must be processed within statutorily established time frames. Compliance reviews of issued permits and enforcement actions for unauthorized activities, as well as the activities listed above are all ongoing activities. In FY2010, two FTE's will serve on the newly formed Agricultural Permitting and Compliance Teams to provide technical review of agricultural ERP Permits.

**Major Budget Items:** Contract funding is proposed for e-permitting scanning to continue to support the E-Permitting effort (\$740,830). This continued funding level supports the review of an average of 373 permit applications, 2,125 compliance investigations per quarter, and staying current with construction certification and conversion (\$77,530).

**Budget Variance:** The \$0.2 million decrease in the Environmental Resource Permitting budget from FY2009 is primarily due to a decrease in vehicle replacement funding, as well as a decrease in contract staff working on the backlog of construction certifications and conversions.

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

*Total Expenditures (Actual)*

	<u>03-04</u> 814,900	<u>04-05</u> 1,201,643	<u>05-06</u> 282,885	<u>06-07</u> 1,066,981	<u>07-08</u> 4,627,808
<b>CATEGORY</b>	<b>AMENDED BUDGET 2007-2008</b>	<b>PROPOSED BUDGET 2008-2009</b>	<b>DIFFERENCE IN \$</b>		<b>% OF CHANGE</b>
Salaries and Benefits	4,460,485	4,742,798	282,313		6.33%
Other Personal Services	3,097,041	2,071,727	(1,025,314)		-33.11%
Operating Expenses	113,904	200,816	86,912		76.30%
Operating Capital Outlay	-	-	-		-
Fixed Capital Outlay	-	-	-		-
Interagency Expenditures	-	-	-		-
Debt	-	-	-		-
Reserves	-	-	-		-
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>\$ 7,671,430</b>	<b>\$ 7,015,341</b>	<b>(656,089)</b>		<b>-8.55%</b>

#### **District Description:** Nutrient Source Control Programs

The Federal Settlement Agreement, Everglades Forever Act (EFA) and Long-term Plan mandate the implementation of the Best Management Practices (BMPs) in the Everglades Construction Project (ECP) Basins, including the Everglades Agricultural Area (EAA) and the C-139 Basins, and the non-ECP Basins tributary to the Everglades to control phosphorus in discharges utilizing an adaptive management approach based on the latest technology. The major basin components are: 1) EAA Basin - Continued implementation of the best management practices (BMP) regulatory program to ensure 25 percent annual phosphorus load reduction compared to historical flows discharged from the basin; conduct research in cooperation with growers to develop BMPs for additional water quality parameters; calculation of the annual Everglades Forever Act area-wide phosphorus reductions; and quantify BMP replacement water. 2) C-139 Basin: Monitor compliance to ensure no net increase of annual phosphorus loads discharged from the basin; implement the BMP regulatory program; and provide opportunities for research and demonstration projects. 3) Non-ECP Basins: Implement source control programs through existing permits, cooperative agreements/contracts, and development of regulatory programs.

The Lake Okeechobee phosphorus source control program was initially mandated under the Lake Okeechobee Protection Act (LOPA) which was amended in 2007 to become the Northern Everglades and Estuaries Protection Plan (NEEPP). The major components are implementation of BMPs under programs by the coordinating agencies using a combination of regulatory, voluntary, and incentive-based programs.

This category also includes overall management and administrative support for the entire regulatory program. The budget is primarily personnel costs.

**Changes and Trends:** The source control program continues to evolve based on the latest findings of research and demonstration projects. For the non-ECP Basins in particular, the program has shifted from basin assessment and monitoring to implementing BMPs through cooperative and cost share agreements, to developing a

long term regulatory BMP program to meet the water quality goals of the Everglades Forever Act. It is anticipated that a regulatory program will be developed for the western agricultural basins over the next two years.

The Lake Okeechobee source control program is under review and amendments are being recommended to better support the updated mandates of NEEPP. These amendments will shift the program focus more toward a requirement for the majority of landowners to implement BMPs and assessing BMP performance based on sub-regional monitoring efforts within the watershed. The regulatory authority such as Environmental Resource Permitting (ERP) is also being exercised for nutrient source controls. This effort will be supported through the establishment of a dynamic critical monitoring network for water quality and flow volume at sites representative of sub-regions and designed to identify high phosphorus source areas throughout the Lake Okeechobee watershed. This network will also help guide new BMP implementation initiatives.

**Major Budget Items:** Resources are proposed to continue implementation of the EFA (\$1.5 million) and the Lake Okeechobee regulatory source control programs include Works of the District and Environmental Resource Permit (\$605K).

**Budget Variance:** The \$0.7 million net decrease is due primarily to reduction of funding in the EFA Regulatory Source Control Program's budget for the Water Quality Regional Feasibility Study and research and demonstration projects for BMP's.

The \$94K reduction in the Long-Term Plan Non-ECP BMP Implementation & Data Evaluation budget is due to the Long Term Plan's strategy to reduce funding for cooperative BMP measures and to focus on regulatory strategies.

The \$218K increase in the Lake Okeechobee Works of the District budget is due to additional contract funding for rule amendment requirements and water quality monitoring optimization efforts.

The \$280K reduction in the Lake Okeechobee ERP budget is due to the e-Permitting and documentation management system project being competed in FY2009 and will not be budgeted in FY2010.

## 5.0 Outreach

### *Total Expenditures (Actual)*

<u>03-04</u>	<u>04-05</u>	<u>05-06</u>	<u>06-07</u>	<u>07-08</u>
7,483,131	7,097,939	7,548,222	5,966,922	6,159,416

<b>CATEGORY</b>	<b>AMENDED BUDGET 2008-2009</b>	<b>PROPOSED BUDGET 2009-2010</b>	<b>DIFFERENCE IN \$</b>	<b>% OF CHANGE</b>
Salaries and Benefits	4,814,503	4,972,259	157,756	3.28%
Other Personal Services	290,400	138,100	(152,300)	-52.44%
Operating Expenses	574,810	371,085	(203,725)	-35.44%
Operating Capital Outlay	107,207	2,000	(105,207)	-98.13%
Fixed Capital Outlay	-	-	-	-
Interagency Expenditures	-	75,000	75,000	-
Debt	-	-	-	-
Reserves	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>\$ 5,786,920</b>	<b>\$ 5,558,444</b>	<b>(228,476)</b>	<b>-3.95%</b>

#### Personnel Category

Full-time Equivalents	39	45	6	16.54%
Contract/Other	-	-	-	0.00%
Total Personnel	39	45	6	16.54%

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>03-04</u>	<u>04-05</u>	<u>05-06</u>	<u>06-07</u>	<u>07-08</u>
7,338,926	6,907,232	7,349,525	5,743,152	5,909,344

CATEGORY	AMENDED BUDGET 2008-2009	PROPOSED BUDGET 2009-2010	DIFFERENCE IN \$	% OF CHANGE
Salaries and Benefits	4,560,327	4,760,485	200,158	4.39%
Other Personal Services	290,400	138,100	(152,300)	-52.44%
Operating Expenses	574,810	328,140	(246,670)	-42.91%
Operating Capital Outlay	107,207	2,000	(105,207)	-98.13%
Fixed Capital Outlay	-	-	-	-
Interagency Expenditures	-	75,000	75,000	-
Debt	-	-	-	-
Reserves	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	\$ 5,532,744	\$ 5,303,725	(229,019)	-4.14%

**District Description:** This outreach component is designed to reach very broad audiences in an effort to provide increased awareness of water resource issues and the roles/responsibilities of the District. This includes the development and distribution of publications, radio and television public service programming, focus groups, meetings, presentations, direct mail, 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 is moving toward a year-round water conservation program to address the region's water shortage and supply needs. Additionally, the River of Grass Acquisition, Northern Everglades and Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plans continue to be priorities for the District, and further outreach initiatives are likely to take place in these areas.

**Major Budget Items:** Production services for publications and public information that will accompany and support the implementation of the District's major restoration projects such as the Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan (CERP) have been included in the FY2010 budget (\$137,200).

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 and major projects (\$154,251).

**Budget Variance:** Overall the budget in this category for FY2010 represents a decrease of \$0.2 million from the FY2009 budget due to decreases in paid media (television, radio and newspaper).

## 5.4 Lobbying/Legislative Affairs/Cabinet Affairs

### Total Expenditures (Actual)

<u>03-04</u>	<u>04-05</u>	<u>05-06</u>	<u>06-07</u>	<u>07-08</u>
144,205	190,707	198,698	223,770	250,072

CATEGORY	AMENDED BUDGET 2008-2009	PROPOSED BUDGET 2009-2010	DIFFERENCE IN \$	% OF CHANGE
Salaries and Benefits	254,176	211,774	(42,402)	-16.68%
Other Personal Services	-	-	-	-
Operating Expenses	-	42,945	42,945	-
Operating Capital Outlay	-	-	-	-
Fixed Capital Outlay	-	-	-	-
Interagency Expenditures	-	-	-	-
Debt	-	-	-	-
Reserves	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	\$ 254,176	\$ 254,719	543	0.21%

**District Description:** This outreach component provides information and materials to state and federal elected officials and staff regarding water management initiatives and priorities. It includes the District's federal legislative program, which works with congressional delegation 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 at the same resource level. The District is either the lead, or a key player, in implementing numerous multi-year state and federal partnership efforts, which requires accurate and timely communication.

**Major Budget Items:** Primarily Personnel Costs.

**Budget Variance:** Reflects nominal increase in salaries for staff support of these activities.

## 6.0 District Management and Administration

### *Total Expenditures (Actual)*

03-04                      04-05                      05-06                      06-07                      07-08  
 58,619,957                  67,419,186                  91,316,631                  91,810,082                  88,794,238

CATEGORY	AMENDED BUDGET 2008-2009	PROPOSED BUDGET 2009-2010	DIFFERENCE IN \$	% OF CHANGE
Salaries and Benefits	43,267,909	43,646,983	379,074	0.88%
Other Personal Services	8,335,544	13,100,759	4,765,215	57.17%
Operating Expenses	37,335,180	31,625,302	(5,709,878)	-15.29%
Operating Capital Outlay	1,366,277	1,086,141	(280,136)	-20.50%
Fixed Capital Outlay	-	-	-	-
Interagency Expenditures	-	-	-	-
Debt	1,361,757	1,313,335	(48,422)	-3.56%
Reserves	8,966,079	8,951,917	(14,162)	-0.16%
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>\$ 100,632,746</b>	<b>\$ 99,724,437</b>	<b>(908,309)</b>	<b>-0.90%</b>

#### Personnel Category

Full-time Equivalents	373	369	(4)	-0.95%
Contract/Other	-	-	-	0.00%
Total Personnel	373	369	(4)	-0.95%

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)

<u>03-04</u>	<u>04-05</u>	<u>05-06</u>	<u>06-07</u>	<u>07-08</u>
34,879,985	34,938,272	52,361,400	55,935,616	53,298,378

CATEGORY	AMENDED BUDGET 2008-2009	PROPOSED BUDGET 2009-2010	DIFFERENCE IN \$	% OF CHANGE
Salaries and Benefits	30,855,761	31,004,111	148,350	0.48%
Other Personal Services	5,594,020	11,721,486	6,127,466	109.54%
Operating Expenses	13,625,014	9,617,230	(4,007,784)	-29.41%
Operating Capital Outlay	501,777	88,541	(413,236)	-82.35%
Fixed Capital Outlay	-	-	-	-
Interagency Expenditures	-	-	-	-
Debt	1,361,757	1,313,335	(48,422)	-3.56%
Reserves	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	\$ 51,938,329	\$ 53,744,703	1,806,374	3.48%

**District Description:** This activity supports the water resource line organizations and plays a key role in accomplishing District water resource 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 our administrative offices is to provide the highest quality and cost effective human, business, and technical services that enable our customers and employees to succeed. These activities are vital for effective management, informed decision-making and mandatory/statutory compliance and to help ensure our organization can accomplish its mission in a timely, planned, and organized fashion.

**Changes and Trends:** The eQuest Project has modernized and re-engineered the District's business processes by adopting the best practices embodied in an industry-leading software package (SAP). After successfully launching the Project Systems module, the District plans to complete implementation of the budget preparation module to increase efficiency of management planning and reporting. Additionally implementation will begin on a Supplier Relationship module (SRM) to improve the efficiency of Procurement and a Corporate Governance module (GRC) to improve internal controls.

**Major Budget Items:** In addition to the continuation of ongoing administrative support functions, resources are proposed in FY2010 for the continued support and refinement of the SAP Business Enterprise System as follows: The District plans to complete implementation of the Budget Preparation module which will help improve the current budget and planning process (\$725,390), begin implementation of the SRM / GRC modules (\$1.4 million), Support / Enhancement packs (\$450,000), Material Management document changes (\$330,000), Payroll benefit distribution changes (\$310,000) and upgrades to the existing modules in preparation for the budget module (\$105,000) and continuing production support (\$5.4 million). Other major budget items include Debt Service (\$1.3 million), telecommunications - phone service including cell phones (\$1.2 million), auditing services (\$151,033), property insurance (\$550,000) and workers compensation (\$2,160,000).

**Budget Variance:** Overall the budget in this category for FY2010 represents an increase of \$1.8 million from the FY2009 budget. The figures noted for the SAP Business Enterprise System represent an increase over FY2009 due to the resources needed to implement the budget module and start the Supplier Relationship Management (SRM) and the Government, Risk and Compliance (GCR) modules in addition to the resources needed to maintain the existing modules.

## 6.2 Computers/Computer Support

### Total Expenditures (Actual)

<u>03-04</u>	<u>04-05</u>	<u>05-06</u>	<u>06-07</u>	<u>07-08</u>
18,120,185	26,915,810	33,570,240	33,368,163	29,447,976

CATEGORY	AMENDED BUDGET 2008-2009	PROPOSED BUDGET 2009-2010	DIFFERENCE IN \$	% OF CHANGE
Salaries and Benefits	12,412,148	12,642,872	230,724	1.86%
Other Personal Services	2,741,524	1,379,273	(1,362,251)	-49.69%
Operating Expenses	14,439,281	13,212,570	(1,226,711)	-8.50%
Operating Capital Outlay	864,500	997,600	133,100	15.40%
Fixed Capital Outlay	-	-	-	-
Interagency Expenditures	-	-	-	-
Debt	-	-	-	-
Reserves	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	\$ 30,457,453	\$ 28,232,315	(2,225,138)	-7.31%

**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, business operations, geographical information systems, web development, desktop solutions, information technology services, applications development, systems administration, and network management. The overall objective of this program is to provide information and communication technologies to staff supporting the District's 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 offices throughout the District's 16-county jurisdiction.

**Changes and Trends:** This activity reflects a decreased level of service for FY2010.

**Major Budget Items:** Major budget items include \$1.5 million for hardware maintenance, \$4.5 million for software maintenance, \$1.4 million for leasing personal computers, \$0.4 million for computer hardware, and \$3.1 million for computer consulting services in support of District Projects such as Web re-design, Emergency Management Data Center upgrades, Portal Application, Web Services, and Help Desk Support.

**Budget Variance:** The budget for computer support reflects a decrease in FY2010 of \$2.2 million. This activity reflects a decreased level of service with reductions in existing project costs for Arc Hydro (\$680K), Identity Management (\$180K), Application / Developer support (\$275K) and Documentum (\$170K), Disaster Recovery Project (\$170K), Cell Phone voice and digital Devices (\$234) and HQ Capital Equipment upgrades (\$300K).



## 6.4 Other (Tax collector/property appraiser fees)

### Total Expenditures (Actual)

<u>03-04</u>	<u>04-05</u>	<u>05-06</u>	<u>06-07</u>	<u>07-08</u>
5,619,787	5,565,104	5,384,991	2,506,302	6,047,884

CATEGORY	AMENDED BUDGET 2008-2009	PROPOSED BUDGET 2009-2010	DIFFERENCE IN \$	% OF CHANGE
Salaries and Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Personal Services	-	-	-	-
Operating Expenses	9,270,885	8,795,502	(475,383)	-5.13%
Operating Capital Outlay	-	-	-	-
Fixed Capital Outlay	-	-	-	-
Interagency Expenditures	-	-	-	-
Debt	-	-	-	-
Reserves	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	\$ 9,270,885	\$ 8,795,502	(475,383)	-5.13%

**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 property appraisers operating budget.

**Major Budget Items:** Commissions and property appraiser fees for Big Cypress Basin (\$452,581), District (\$4,233,756) and Okeechobee Basin (\$4,109,165).

**Budget Variance:** Tax collector and property appraiser fees are budgeted on an annual basis as deemed appropriate using the methods described above. Fees are \$0.4 million lower than FY2009 due to lower expected tax receipts.

## **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 SFWMD's responsibilities outlined in the Everglades Forever Act (EFA) as well as the Settlement Agreement. This 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. Land acquisition has been completed and construction of the first phase of the ECP consisting of approximately 40,000 acres of STAs and other structural components is complete. The 1994 EFA also required the District to investigate technologies that may be superior to the STAs. This research program was completed in FY2004.

In 2003, the EFA was amended to include the Long Term Plan for Achieving Water Quality Goals (Long-Term Plan) as the appropriate strategy for achieving the long-term water quality goals for the Everglades Protection Area. In 2004, the Long-Term Plan was revised to include the construction of approximately 18,000 additional acres of STAs in the EAA. The District Everglades Program includes this work which is being implemented as part of the Expedited Restoration Program. The first phase of the expansion consisting of approximately 5,000 acres of additional STAs was completed in FY2007. Design continued on the build-out phase of the expansion in FY2009. Research and assessment that is separate from the Long-Term Plan supports general requirements of the Everglades Forever Act to evaluate ecological and hydrological needs of the Everglades Protection Area, including minimum flows and levels.

The goal of the District Everglades Program is to contribute to Everglades restoration by restoring water quality, hydrology, and ecology.

**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 conduct and publish applied research on Everglades ecology. Compared to FY2009, the trend for FY2010 for the Program is for an increased level of service at a higher resource level. Construction of the final build-out of Compartment B & C has been initiated. Construction of the Acme Basin B project will be completed. The implementation of the Long-Term Plan projects, including research and monitoring continues at an increased level of service at a higher resource level due to increased acreage of STA treatment cells.

**Major Budget Items:** The following major projects are outlined in the FY2010 Annual Work Plan.

- Long-Term Plan:
  - EAA STAs on Compartments B and C: 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 includes STA-6 Section 2, a new Cell 4 for STA-2, and a new Flow-way 3 for STA-5. The construction of these two expedited projects was financed through the issuance of Certificates of Participation (COPs). Design for the final build-out of these projects was conducted in FY2008 and construction will begin in FY2009 (\$152.5 million).
  - STA Performance Optimization: Operational monitoring of the STAs, water and phosphorus (\$2.7 million).
  - 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 FY2009 (\$1.6 million)
  - Recovery of Impacted Areas in the EPA: Continue implementing determination of the response of impacted areas to the addition of clean water, and develop final report on researching options for accelerating recovery (Fire Project) (\$0.126 million).
  - O&M: Continue STA operations and maintenance, including vegetation management, site management and STA permit-required monitoring. (\$19.0 million).
  - Complete construction of the Section 24 Impoundment portion of the Acme Basin B project which became part of the Long-Term Plan in June 2006; District will provide funds to the Village of Wellington for construction of the project (\$5.3 million).
- Everglades Research & Evaluation: Cattail Habitat Improvement Project (CHIP), Exotic and Invasive Species Study, Hydrology of the Ridge and Slough Environment, Loxahatchee Impoundment Landscape Assessment (LILA), Annual Wading Bird Report, and Tree Island Studies. (\$2.4 million).
- Overall management and administrative support for the program. This includes tax collector and county appraiser fees, as well as future project reserves. (\$10 million)

**Budget Variance:** A decrease of \$148.6 million from FY2009 to FY2010 is due primarily to a lower amount of debt proceeds from 2006 COPs issuance being budgeted for projects.

## **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
- 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, the Plan 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, Southwest Florida and Florida Bay / Florida Keys. These last two feasibility studies are mentioned earlier 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 (CRPs), 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:** In May 2009 the District's Governing Board approved a strategy to acquire 73,000 acres of agricultural land from the United States Sugar Corporation for Everglades restoration with an option to purchase an additional 107,000 acres over the next decade. This would be the largest single acquisition of land in the District's history. Under the approved agreement, which is subject to financing, the District's initial investment in the phased acquisition will be approximately \$536 million. The land will be used to increase water storage and treatment to revive, restore, and preserve Lake Okeechobee, Florida's coastal estuaries and the Greater Everglades ecosystem.

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. The Master Agreement between the USACE and the District is expected to be completed during FY2009. The Master Agreement establishes the general responsibilities of the parties with respect to land acquisition, construction, and operation and maintenance of projects to be implemented under CERP, and sets forth uniform terms to be incorporated by reference in each Project Cooperation Agreement.

**Major Budget Items:** Major budget items to implement the CERP in FY2010 include:

- The planned acquisition of approximately 73,000 acres of land in Palm Beach, Hendry, and Glades counties at a cost of \$536 million. This represents an opportunity to help restore the South Florida and Everglades ecosystem and enhance regional water quality and water supply.
- Initial or continued design, construction and other activities for projects:
  - C-111 Spreader Canal construction (\$35.3 million) – Includes construction and construction management of FY 2010 budgeted phase of C-111 spreader canal northern structures (pump station, canals, and impoundment) and southern structures (pump station, canals, and earthen plugs of Aerojet and C-110 canals).
  - Biscayne Bay Coastal Wetlands (\$11.8 million) – Includes \$11.0 million budgeted in managerial reserves for construction of the L31E culverts, the Deering Estates, and the Cutler Flowway C-1 components. Also includes \$0.25 million budgeted to prepare a South Dade Ag Drawdown Study to include a ground water model and a land use analysis.
  - North Palm Beach County Part 1 (\$3.7 million) – Includes \$2.0 million to initiate the L-8 Pump Station design, and an additional \$0.8 million to

complete the draft Project Implementation Report (PIR) for North Palm Beach County Part 1.

- C-43 Basin Storage Reservoir (\$2.3 million) – Includes \$2.2 million to complete the FY 2010 budgeted phase of removing citrus trees (citrus greening) on the project site in advance of construction.
- Indian River Lagoon – South (\$30.6 million) – Includes \$30.0 million for land acquisition.
- Picayune Strand Restoration (\$1.1 million) – Includes \$0.3 million to provide engineering and construction oversight of Corps of Engineers construction efforts.
- Hillsboro ASR Pilot (\$0.4 million) - To complete the first cycle of operational testing of the aquifer storage and recovery facility.
- ASR Regional Study (\$1.1 million) – Includes \$1.0 million to complete the preliminary ecotoxicological analysis of pilot project cycle testing data and the preliminary integration of pilot project cycle testing geotechnical data.
- Construction and monitoring of Critical Restoration Projects:
  - Ten Mile Creek - Includes \$0.04 million - for the District's Operations and Maintenance Program and continued monitoring.
  - Southern Corkscrew Regional Ecosystem Watershed (CREW)/Imperial River Flow-way (\$9.9 million) – Includes \$9.5 million to acquire the remaining land necessary for the project and finalize design of the project.
  - Lake Trafford Restoration (\$3.0 million) – to complete approximately 60% of the dredging of Lake Trafford.
- RECOVER activities to focus on completing the Assessment Report as input to the 2010 report to Congress and assisting in completing Project Implementation Reports (PIRs).
- CERP Program Management and Support (\$16.4 million) – Includes \$15.8 million for debt service associated with the 2006 series COPS financing.
- CERP Public Involvement and Outreach efforts - (\$0.09 million).
- CERP Data Management (\$1.5 million) - To maintain equipment for Documentum and specialized project tools.
- CERP Adaptive Assessment and Monitoring (\$1.4 million) - To complete reports on the health, density, and distribution of East and West Coast oyster populations and the wet and dry season food chain to support wading birds in the Greater Everglades, and prepare the CERP Report Card and the Annual System-wide Assessment Report.

- Lake Okeechobee water retention/phosphorus removal (\$0.09 million) – To complete water quality compliance monitoring.

**Budget Variance:** The CERP program reflects an increase of \$380.35 million from the FY2009 amended budget of \$364.22 million to the FY2010 proposed budget of \$744.57 million.

The largest component of the budget increase (\$405.8 million) is for the planned acquisition of 73,000 acres of agricultural land with an option to purchase an additional 107,000 acres from the United States Sugar Corporation over the next decade for Everglades restoration. The District's initial investment in the phased acquisition will be approximately \$536 million within a total budget of \$583.5 million, which also includes planned debt service plus other costs. The FY2009 adopted budget for this anticipated acquisition was reduced by \$1.7 billion at mid-year when it was determined that the transaction, as originally planned, would not be completed in FY2009.

The Indian River Lagoon-South project represents another budget increase of approximately \$28.5 million reflecting funding for major land acquisition. CERP capital reserves increased by \$14.8 million.

The following describes offsets to the aforementioned budget increases:

The C-111 Spreader Canal project reflects a net budget decrease of \$39.9 million. The FY2009 budget included the full anticipated construction costs, whereas the FY2010 budget only includes funding for anticipated expenditures (based on cash flow projections).

The EAA Reservoir project reflects a budget reduction of \$29.3 million. A policy decision was made to terminate this project and the FY2009 budget included costs associated with the termination, whereas the FY2010 budget reflects funding only for security patrols and exotics treatment.

## **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 2007-2008, 2008-2009 and 2009-2010. These breakdowns are based on the statutory requirements of section 373.536, Florida Statutes, 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 based on discussions with the Governor's Office. 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.

**FY2007-2008 PROGRAM AND ACTIVITY ALLOCATION BY AOR (ACTUAL AUDITED)**

PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES (1)	FISCAL YEAR 2007 - 2008	Water Supply	Water Quality	Flood Protection	Natural System
<b>1.0 Water Resources Planning and Monitoring</b>	<b>\$136,328,960</b>	<b>\$17,840,038</b>	<b>\$61,819,427</b>	<b>\$4,080,860</b>	<b>\$52,588,635</b>
1.1 - District Water Management Planning	82,790,254	X	X	X	X
1.1.1 Water Supply Planning	7,924,258	X	X	X	X
1.1.2 Minimum Flows and Levels	841,428	X			X
1.1.3 Other Water Resources Planning	74,024,568	X	X	X	X
1.2 - Research, Data Collection, Analysis and Monitoring	52,819,368	X	X	X	X
1.3 - Technical Assistance	719,338	X	X	X	X
1.4 - Other Water Resources Planning and Monitoring Activities	0				
<b>2.0 Acquisition, Restoration and Public Works</b>	<b>\$490,947,799</b>	<b>\$117,354,694</b>	<b>\$118,577,296</b>	<b>\$12,868,727</b>	<b>\$242,147,082</b>
2.1 - Land Acquisition (2)	0				
2.2 - Water Source Development	43,444,464	X			X
2.2.1 Water Resource Development Projects	8,015,967	X			X
2.2.2 Water Supply Development Assistance	35,428,497	X			
2.2.3 Other Water Source Development Activities	0				
2.3 - Surface Water Projects	443,429,714	X	X	X	X
2.4 - Other Cooperative Projects	1,991,863	X	X		
2.5 - Facilities Construction and Major Renovations	2,081,758	X	X	X	X
2.6 - Other Acquisition and Restoration Activities	0				
<b>3.0 Operation and Maintenance of Lands and Works</b>	<b>\$220,322,085</b>	<b>\$52,061,374</b>	<b>\$27,284,155</b>	<b>\$116,555,398</b>	<b>\$24,421,158</b>
3.1 - Land Management	22,984,009	X	X	X	X
3.2 - Works	167,038,332	X	X	X	X
3.3 - Facilities	3,712,897	X	X	X	X
3.4 - Invasive Plant Control	20,550,525	X		X	X
3.5 - Other Operation and Maintenance Activities	6,036,322	X	X	X	X
<b>4.0 Regulation</b>	<b>\$22,615,314</b>	<b>\$5,528,000</b>	<b>\$7,338,975</b>	<b>\$4,740,916</b>	<b>\$5,007,423</b>
4.1 - Consumptive Use Permitting	5,392,354	X			
4.2 - Water Well Construction Permitting and Contractor Licensing	0				
4.3 - Environmental Resource & Surface Water Permitting	12,595,152	X	X	X	X
4.4 - Other Regulatory and Enforcement Activities	4,627,808	X	X	X	X
<b>5.0 Outreach</b>	<b>\$6,159,416</b>	<b>\$1,527,091</b>	<b>\$1,523,745</b>	<b>\$1,482,735</b>	<b>\$1,625,845</b>
5.1 - Water Resource Education	0				

PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES (1)	FISCAL YEAR 2007 - 2008	Water Supply	Water Quality	Flood Protection	Natural System
5.2 - Public Information	5,909,344	X	X	X	X
5.3 - Public Relations	0				
5.4 - Lobbying / Legislative Affairs / Cabinet Affairs	250,072	X	X	X	X
5.5 - Other Outreach Activities	0				
<i>SUBTOTAL - Major Programs (excluding Management and Administration)</i>	<i>\$876,373,574</i>	<b>\$194,311,197</b>	<b>\$216,543,598</b>	<b>\$139,728,636</b>	<b>\$325,790,143</b>
<b>6.0 District Management and Administration</b>	<b>\$88,794,238</b>				
6.1 - Administrative and Operations Support	53,298,378				
6.1.1 - Executive Direction	1,907,563				
6.1.2 - General Counsel	6,957,080				
6.1.3 - Inspector General	918,635				
6.1.4 - Administrative Support	31,824,421				
6.1.5 - Fleet Services	1,752,901				
6.1.6 - Procurement / Contract Administration	4,540,768				
6.1.7 - Human Resources	3,532,791				
6.1.8 - Communication	1,864,219				
6.1.9 - Other	0				
6.2 - Computers / Computer Support	29,447,976				
6.2.1 - Executive Direction	2,703,659				
6.2.2 - Administrative Services	3,376,657				
6.2.3 - Application Development	14,962,934				
6.2.4 - Computer Operations	5,703,817				
6.2.5 - Network Support	2,700,910				
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)	6,047,884				
<b>TOTAL<sup>(3)</sup></b>	<b>\$965,167,811</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) Excludes Internal Service Fund Charges (fund 601)

**FY2008-2009 PROGRAM AND ACTIVITY ALLOCATION BY AOR (AMENDED)**

PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES (1)	FISCAL YEAR 2008 - 2009	Water Supply	Water Quality	Flood Protection	Natural System
<b>1.0 Water Resources Planning and Monitoring</b>	<b>\$93,080,360</b>	<b>\$15,585,430</b>	<b>\$44,172,335</b>	<b>\$3,170,237</b>	<b>\$30,152,358</b>
1.1 - District Water Management Planning	39,524,555	X	X	X	X
1.1.1 Water Supply Planning	5,982,355	X	X	X	X
1.1.2 Minimum Flows and Levels	1,197,898	X			X
1.1.3 Other Water Resources Planning	32,344,302	X	X	X	X
1.2 - Research, Data Collection, Analysis and Monitoring	52,797,329	X	X	X	X
1.3 - Technical Assistance	758,476	X	X	X	X
1.4 - Other Water Resources Planning and Monitoring Activities	0				
<b>2.0 Acquisition, Restoration and Public Works</b>	<b>\$833,843,075</b>	<b>\$174,548,587</b>	<b>\$209,616,204</b>	<b>\$10,329,923</b>	<b>\$439,348,361</b>
2.1 - Land Acquisition (2)	0				
2.2 - Water Source Development	29,406,656	X			X
2.2.1 Water Resource Development Projects	1,760,304	X			X
2.2.2 Water Supply Development Assistance	27,646,352	X			
2.2.3 Other Water Source Development Activities	0				
2.3 - Surface Water Projects	800,665,401	X	X	X	X
2.4 - Other Cooperative Projects	3,188,768	X	X		
2.5 - Facilities Construction and Major Renovations	582,250	X	X	X	X
2.6 - Other Acquisition and Restoration Activities	0				
<b>3.0 Operation and Maintenance of Lands and Works</b>	<b>\$219,644,284</b>	<b>\$53,690,575</b>	<b>\$28,519,537</b>	<b>\$110,712,280</b>	<b>\$26,721,892</b>
3.1 - Land Management	25,970,043	X	X	X	X
3.2 - Works	159,302,331	X	X	X	X
3.3 - Facilities	6,867,219	X	X	X	X
3.4 - Invasive Plant Control	23,117,917	X		X	X
3.5 - Other Operation and Maintenance Activities	4,386,774	X	X	X	X
<b>4.0 Regulation</b>	<b>\$25,556,474</b>	<b>\$5,768,509</b>	<b>\$9,470,291</b>	<b>\$4,949,066</b>	<b>\$5,368,608</b>
4.1 - Consumptive Use Permitting	5,325,875	X			
4.2 - Water Well Construction Permitting and Contractor Licensing	0				
4.3 - Environmental Resource & Surface Water Permitting	12,559,169	X	X	X	X
4.4 - Other Regulatory and Enforcement Activities	7,671,430	X	X	X	X
<b>5.0 Outreach</b>	<b>\$5,786,920</b>	<b>\$1,437,743</b>	<b>\$1,437,743</b>	<b>\$1,401,797</b>	<b>\$1,509,637</b>

PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES (1)	FISCAL YEAR 2008 - 2009	Water Supply	Water Quality	Flood Protection	Natural System
5.1 - Water Resource Education	0				
5.2 - Public Information	5,532,744	X	X	X	X
5.3 - Public Relations	0				
5.4 - Lobbying / Legislative Affairs / Cabinet Affairs	254,176	X	X	X	X
5.5 - Other Outreach Activities	0				
<b>SUBTOTAL - Major Programs (excluding Management and Administration)</b>	<b>\$1,177,911,113</b>	<b>\$251,030,844</b>	<b>\$293,216,110</b>	<b>\$130,563,303</b>	<b>\$503,100,856</b>
<b>6.0 District Management and Administration</b>	<b>\$100,632,746</b>				
6.1 - Administrative and Operations Support	51,938,329				
6.1.1 - Executive Direction	1,478,495				
6.1.2 - General Counsel	6,554,512				
6.1.3 - Inspector General	951,822				
6.1.4 - Administrative Support	31,199,344				
6.1.5 - Fleet Services	2,294,586				
6.1.6 - Procurement / Contract Administration	4,296,893				
6.1.7 - Human Resources	3,602,126				
6.1.8 - Communication	1,560,551				
6.1.9 - Other	0				
6.2 - Computers / Computer Support	30,457,453				
6.2.1 - Executive Direction	2,557,444				
6.2.2 - Administrative Services	3,184,243				
6.2.3 - Application Development	17,251,877				
6.2.4 - Computer Operations	4,617,461				
6.2.5 - Network Support	2,846,428				
6.2.6 - Desk Top Support	0				
6.2.7 - Asset Acquisition	0				
6.2.8 - Other	0				
6.3 - Reserves	8,966,079				
6.4 - Other - (Tax Collector / Property Appraiser Fees)	9,270,885				
<b>TOTAL <sup>(3)</sup></b>	<b>\$1,278,543,859</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)

**FY2009-2010 PROGRAM AND ACTIVITY ALLOCATION BY AOR (PROPOSED)**

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>\$86,567,271</b>	<b>\$14,926,321</b>	<b>\$41,556,595</b>	<b>\$4,123,259</b>	<b>\$25,961,096</b>
1.1 - District Water Management Planning	32,816,360	X	X	X	X
1.1.1 Water Supply Planning	4,337,993	X	X	X	X
1.1.2 Minimum Flows and Levels	878,992	X			X
1.1.3 Other Water Resources Planning	27,599,375	X	X	X	X
1.2 - Research, Data Collection, Analysis and Monitoring	52,702,100	X	X	X	X
1.3 - Technical Assistance	1,048,811	X	X	X	X
1.4 - Other Water Resources Planning and Monitoring Activities	0				
<b>2.0 Acquisition, Restoration and Public Works</b>	<b>\$1,044,641,633</b>	<b>\$203,022,988</b>	<b>\$240,905,413</b>	<b>\$17,786,456</b>	<b>\$582,926,776</b>
2.1 - Land Acquisition (2)	0				
2.2 - Water Source Development	13,770,624	X			X
2.2.1 Water Resource Development Projects	1,250,275	X			X
2.2.2 Water Supply Development Assistance	12,520,349	X			
2.2.3 Other Water Source Development Activities	0				
2.3 - Surface Water Projects	1,027,977,026	X	X	X	X
2.4 - Other Cooperative Projects	1,093,983	X	X		
2.5 - Facilities Construction and Major Renovations	1,800,000	X	X	X	X
2.6 - Other Acquisition and Restoration Activities	0				
<b>3.0 Operation and Maintenance of Lands and Works</b>	<b>\$223,666,732</b>	<b>\$56,553,641</b>	<b>\$30,055,023</b>	<b>\$112,550,685</b>	<b>\$24,507,383</b>
3.1 - Land Management	19,228,227	X	X	X	X
3.2 - Works	167,176,902	X	X	X	X
3.3 - Facilities	7,569,942	X	X	X	X
3.4 - Invasive Plant Control	23,742,909	X		X	X
3.5 - Other Operation and Maintenance Activities	5,948,752	X	X	X	X
<b>4.0 Regulation</b>	<b>\$25,056,864</b>	<b>\$6,158,981</b>	<b>\$8,750,092</b>	<b>\$4,893,673</b>	<b>\$5,254,118</b>
4.1 - Consumptive Use Permitting	5,708,461	X			
4.2 - Water Well Construction Permitting and Contractor Licensing	0				
4.3 - Environmental Resource & Surface Water Permitting	12,333,062	X	X	X	X
4.4 - Other Regulatory and Enforcement Activities	7,015,341	X	X	X	X
<b>5.0 Outreach</b>	<b>\$5,558,444</b>	<b>\$1,383,826</b>	<b>\$1,383,826</b>	<b>\$1,360,685</b>	<b>\$1,430,107</b>

PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES (1)	FISCAL YEAR 2009 - 2010	Water Supply	Water Quality	Flood Protection	Natural System
5.1 - Water Resource Education	0				
5.2 - Public Information	5,303,725	X	X	X	X
5.3 - Public Relations	0				
5.4 - Lobbying / Legislative Affairs / Cabinet Affairs	254,719	X	X	X	X
5.5 - Other Outreach Activities	0				
<b>SUBTOTAL - Major Programs (excluding Management and Administration)</b>	<b>\$1,385,490,944</b>	<b>\$282,045,757</b>	<b>\$322,650,949</b>	<b>\$140,714,758</b>	<b>\$640,079,480</b>
<b>6.0 District Management and Administration</b>	<b>\$99,724,437</b>				
6.1 - Administrative and Operations Support	53,744,703				
6.1.1 - Executive Direction	1,428,944				
6.1.2 - General Counsel	7,401,568				
6.1.3 - Inspector General	853,448				
6.1.4 - Administrative Support	33,209,545				
6.1.5 - Fleet Services	2,012,641				
6.1.6 - Procurement / Contract Administration	4,212,348				
6.1.7 - Human Resources	3,297,758				
6.1.8 - Communication	1,328,451				
6.1.9 - Other	0				
6.2 - Computers / Computer Support	28,232,315				
6.2.1 - Executive Direction	2,337,376				
6.2.2 - Administrative Services	3,148,343				
6.2.3 - Application Development	17,115,568				
6.2.4 - Computer Operations	2,601,463				
6.2.5 - Network Support	3,029,565				
6.2.6 - Desk Top Support	0				
6.2.7 - Asset Acquisition	0				
6.2.8 - Other	0				
6.3 - Reserves	8,951,917				
6.4 - Other - (Tax Collector / Property Appraiser Fees)	8,795,502				
<b>TOTAL<sup>(3)</sup></b>	<b>\$1,485,215,381</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)

**FY2009-2010 PROGRAM AND ACTIVITY ALLOCATION BY AOR (PROPOSED)**

**District Everglades Program**

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>\$22,095,339</b>	<b>\$4,310,665</b>	<b>\$10,322,143</b>	<b>\$2,776,749</b>	<b>\$4,685,782</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	22,095,339	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>
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>\$181,179,457</b>	<b>\$36,053,372</b>	<b>\$36,874,708</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$108,251,377</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	181,179,457	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>
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>\$25,517,469</b>	<b>\$2,551,748</b>	<b>\$20,413,975</b>	<b>\$1,275,873</b>	<b>\$1,275,873</b>
3.1 - Land Management	0				
3.2 - Works	20,058,806	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>
3.3 - Facilities	0				
3.4 - Invasive Plant Control	2,992,680				
3.5 - Other Operation and Maintenance Activities	2,465,983				
<b>4.0 Regulation</b>	<b>\$4,008,145</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$4,008,145</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	4,008,145				

PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES (1)	FISCAL YEAR 2009 - 2010	Water Supply	Water Quality	Flood Protection	Natural System
<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				
<i>SUBTOTAL - Major Programs (excluding Management and Administration)</i>	<i>\$232,800,410</i>	<b>\$42,915,785</b>	<b>\$71,618,971</b>	<b>\$4,052,622</b>	<b>\$114,213,032</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</b>	<b>\$232,800,410</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.

**FY2009-2010 PROGRAM AND ACTIVITY ALLOCATION BY AOR (PROPOSED)**

**Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan**

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>\$3,046,861</b>	<b>\$609,372</b>	<b>\$609,372</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$1,828,117</b>
1.1 - District Water Management Planning	191,345	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	191,345	X	X		X
1.2 - Research, Data Collection, Analysis and Monitoring	2,855,516	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>\$741,406,886</b>	<b>\$148,198,509</b>	<b>\$148,198,509</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$445,009,868</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	741,406,886	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>\$115,704</b>	<b>\$23,141</b>	<b>\$23,141</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$69,422</b>

PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES (1)	FISCAL YEAR 2009 - 2010	Water Supply	Water Quality	Flood Protection	Natural System
5.1 - Water Resource Education	0				
5.2 - Public Information	115,704	X	X		X
5.3 - Public Relations	0				
5.4 - Lobbying / Legislative Affairs / Cabinet Affairs	0				
5.5 - Other Outreach Activities	0				
<b><i>SUBTOTAL - Major Programs (excluding Management and Administration)</i></b>	<b>\$744,569,451</b>	<b>\$148,831,022</b>	<b>\$148,831,022</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$446,907,407</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>\$744,569,451</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 - \$145.1 million***

#### **Alligator Alley Toll Revenue:**

Based on the Everglades Forever Act, the District is authorized to receive and spend excess funds from the Alligator Alley toll revenues. **\$2.0 million** in new revenue is anticipated from this source for FY2010. These funds are specified, by law, to be used for Everglades and Florida Bay restoration. These funds will be devoted to the projects included in the FY2010 proposed budget for both the Everglades Construction Project and Florida Bay.

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

The District anticipates receiving a total of **\$5.6 million** in revenue for exotic and aquatic plant management efforts. Primarily, funding for this program is passed to the District through DEP. The 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.

#### **Florida Forever:**

The District did not receive any new Florida Forever funding for FY2009-2010. Accordingly, the District's FY2010 Florida Forever budget is only **\$8.5 million**, which is the remainder of the state's FY2009 appropriation. The funds will be used for land acquisition for Kissimmee and construction of the Kissimmee boat ramp.

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

Each year, the District applies for and receives grants from a variety of different state sources. In the proposed FY2010 budget, state grants and / or cooperative agreements total approximately **\$0.6 million**, from the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission for Three Lakes Wildlife Management.

#### **License Plate Revenue:**

Approximately **\$0.4 million** is expected from the sale of the Everglades and Indian River Lagoon license plate tags. Revenue generated (\$0.2 million) from the Everglades License tag must be used for Everglades Restoration and related research projects. Revenue derived (\$0.2 million) from the Indian River Lagoon license tag will be used for restoration and environmental education projects within the Indian River Lagoon watershed.

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

The District did not receive any new special legislative appropriations for FY2010. Accordingly, the District's FY2010 budget is only **\$5.1 million**, which consists of prior year balances from the Water Protection and Sustainability Trust Fund. The funds will be used for Alternative Water Supply and water quality projects.

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

The District anticipates **\$116.0 million** from the SOETF for FY2010, and consists of \$47 million in new funding and the remainder from prior year balances. The funds will be used primarily for Indian River Lagoon-South land acquisition, construction of Biscayne Bay Coastal Wetlands and C-111 Spreader Canal CERP projects, C-43 Water Quality Test Cell, Manatee Creek and Lake Okeechobee projects including Lakeside Ranch.

**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 land acquisition bonds.

***Federal Sources - \$0.3 million***

**Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS):**

The FY2010 budget contains **\$75,000** to be received from the National Resources Conservation Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture through their Wetlands Reserve Program. These funds will be used for restoration activities on portions of the Allapattah Ranch in Martin County within the Indian River Lagoon- South CERP project, and are cost shared between the NRCS and the District (75% to 25%, respectively).

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

The District anticipates receiving **\$252,852** from FEMA for FY2010. The funds will be used for flood mapping projects in Highlands and Polk counties.

**SOURCES AND USES OF STATE AND FEDERAL FUNDS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2009-2010**

	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>DEDICATED STATE REVENUE</b>	<b>145,149,907</b>	<b>13,041,326</b>	<b>118,780,169</b>	<b>13,328,412</b>	-	-	-
Ecosystem Management Trust Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.1.3 Other Water Resources Planning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water Protection & Sustainability Trust Fund	5,094,630	5,094,630	-	-	-	-	-
1.1.3 Other Water Resources Planning	722,880	722,880	-	-	-	-	-
2.2.2 Water Supply Development Assistance	3,700,250	3,700,250	-	-	-	-	-
2.3 Surface Water Projects	671,500	671,500	-	-	-	-	-
Water Management Lands Trust Fund	6,912,397	-	-	6,912,397	-	-	-
3.1 Land Management	6,912,397	-	-	6,912,397	-	-	-
Florida Forever	8,520,000	-	7,700,000	820,000	-	-	-
2.3 Surface Water Projects	7,700,000	-	7,700,000	-	-	-	-
3.1 Land Management	820,000	-	-	820,000	-	-	-
Save Our Everglades Trust Fund	116,043,865	6,574,696	109,469,169	-	-	-	-
1.1.3 Other Water Resources Planning	6,574,696	6,574,696	-	-	-	-	-
2.3 Surface Water Projects	109,469,169	-	109,469,169	-	-	-	-
Florida DEP - Invasive & Other Exotic Plant Control	3,596,015	-	-	3,596,015	-	-	-
3.4 Invasive Plant Control	3,596,015	-	-	3,596,015	-	-	-
Florida DEP - Melaleuca Plant Control	2,000,000	-	-	2,000,000	-	-	-
3.4 Invasive Plant Control	2,000,000	-	-	2,000,000	-	-	-
Florida DOT - Alligator Alley Tolls	2,000,000	-	1,000,000	-	-	-	-
1.1.3 Other Water Resources Planning	1,000,000	1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-
2.3 Surface Water Projects	1,000,000	-	1,000,000	-	-	-	-
License Plate Fees - Snook License Tag	186,000	186,000	-	-	-	-	-
1.1.3 Other Water Resources Planning	186,000	186,000	-	-	-	-	-
License Plate Fees - Everglades License Tag	186,000	186,000	-	-	-	-	-

1.2 Research, Data Collection, Analysis and Monitoring	186,000	186,000	-	-	-	-	-
FFWC - Three Lakes Wildlife Management	611,000	-	611,000	-	-	-	-
2.3 Surface Water Projects	611,000	-	611,000	-	-	-	-
Other State Revenue - Lake Okeechobee Restoration (Prior Yr Bal)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.3 Surface Water Projects	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>NON-DEDICATED FEDERAL REVENUE</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>DEDICATED FEDERAL REVENUE</b>	<b>327,852</b>	<b>252,852</b>	<b>75,000</b>	-	-	-	-
NRCS - Wetland Reserve Program	75,000	-	75,000	-	-	-	-
2.3 Surface Water Projects	75,000	-	75,000	-	-	-	-
FEMA - Flood Mapping Projects	252,852	252,852	-	-	-	-	-
1.1.3 Other Water Resources Planning	252,852	252,852	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL STATE AND FEDERAL REVENUE</b>	<b>145,477,759</b>	<b>13,294,178</b>	<b>118,855,169</b>	<b>13,328,412</b>	-	-	-

## VI. SUMMARY OF STAFFING LEVELS

		2005-2006 to 2008-2009							2008-2009 to 2009-2010	
		Difference	% Change	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	Difference	% Change
<b>All Programs</b>	Full-time Equivalents	44	2.48%	1771	1784	1808	1828	1828	0	0.00%
	Contract/Other	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
	<b>TOTAL PERSONNEL</b>	57	3.22%	1771	1784	1808	1828	1828	0	0.00%
<b>Water Resource Planning and Monitoring</b>	Full-time Equivalents	123	52.80%	233	335	336	342	356	14	4.10%
	Contract/Other	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
	<b>TOTAL PERSONNEL</b>	123	52.80%	233	335	336	342	356	14	4.10%
<b>Acquisition, Restoration and Public Works</b>	Full-time Equivalents	(144)	-46.61%	309	201	178	181	165	(16)	-8.85%
	Contract/Other	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
	<b>TOTAL PERSONNEL</b>	(144)	-46.61%	309	201	178	181	165	(16)	-8.85%
<b>Operation and Maintenance of Lands and Works</b>	Full-time Equivalents	22	3.35%	645	659	662	672	667	(5)	-0.80%
	Contract/Other	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
	<b>TOTAL PERSONNEL</b>	22	3.35%	645	659	662	672	667	(5)	-0.80%
<b>Regulation</b>	Full-time Equivalents	34	17.45%	192	182	217	221	226	5	2.04%
	Contract/Other	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
	<b>TOTAL PERSONNEL</b>	34	17.45%	192	182	217	221	226	5	2.04%
<b>Outreach</b>	Full-time Equivalents	8	22.84%	37	37	39	39	45	6	16.54%
	Contract/Other	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
	<b>TOTAL PERSONNEL</b>	8	22.84%	37	37	39	39	45	6	16.54%
<b>Management and Administration</b>	Full-time Equivalents	14	4.07%	355	370	376	373	369	(4)	-0.95%
	Contract/Other	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
	<b>TOTAL PERSONNEL</b>	14	4.07%	355	370	376	373	369	(4)	-0.95%

## 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 FY2006, FY2007 and FY2008 for the SFWMD.

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 by the reader 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. Other uses, such as comparing one district to another without qualification, or recommending outsourcing of a service based only on these measures, is not advisable.

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 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.

FY2006 Water Supply Planning Cost = \$7,949,963

FY2006 District Population = 7,475,555

**Water Supply Planning Cost Per Capita = \$1.06**

FY2007 Water Supply Planning Cost = \$8,657,534

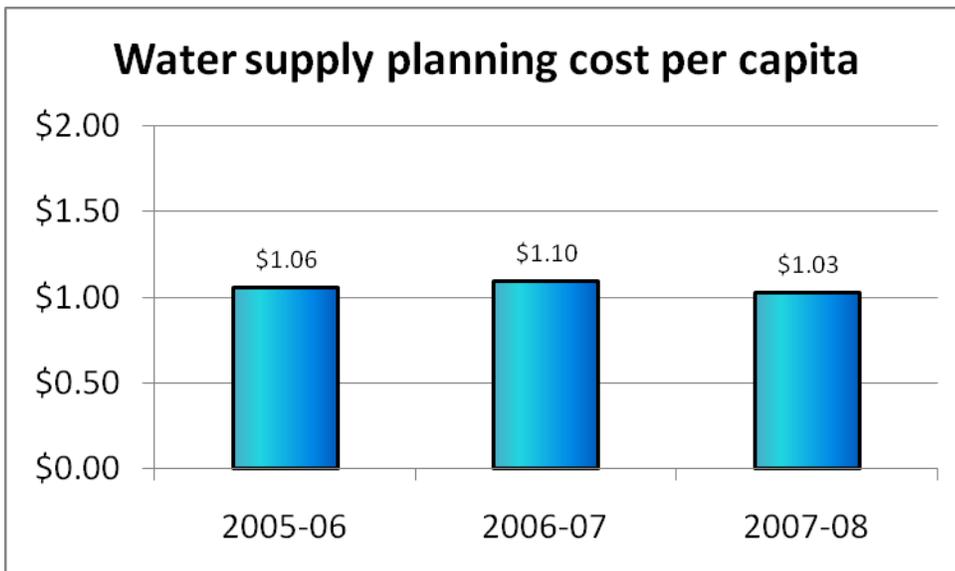
FY2007 District Population = 7,858,268

**Water Supply Planning Cost Per Capita = \$1.1**

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

FY2008 District Population = 7,678,964

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



**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 acres 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.

In 2004 and 2005 no MFLs were established.

In 2006, MFL criteria were established for Lake Istokpoga, a 44 square mile lake in a watershed of 921 square miles.

In 2007, MFL criteria were established for Florida Bay, a 143,360 acre ecosystem which largely lies within Everglades National Park. This reflects a cost of \$6.90 per acre.

In 2008 no MFLs were established.

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 divisions 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

FY2006 Number of Surface Water Sample Events = 27,699

FY2006 Total Cost = \$11,059,929

**FY2006 Cost Per Sampling Event = \$399.29**

FY2007 Number of Surface Water Sample Events = 27,626

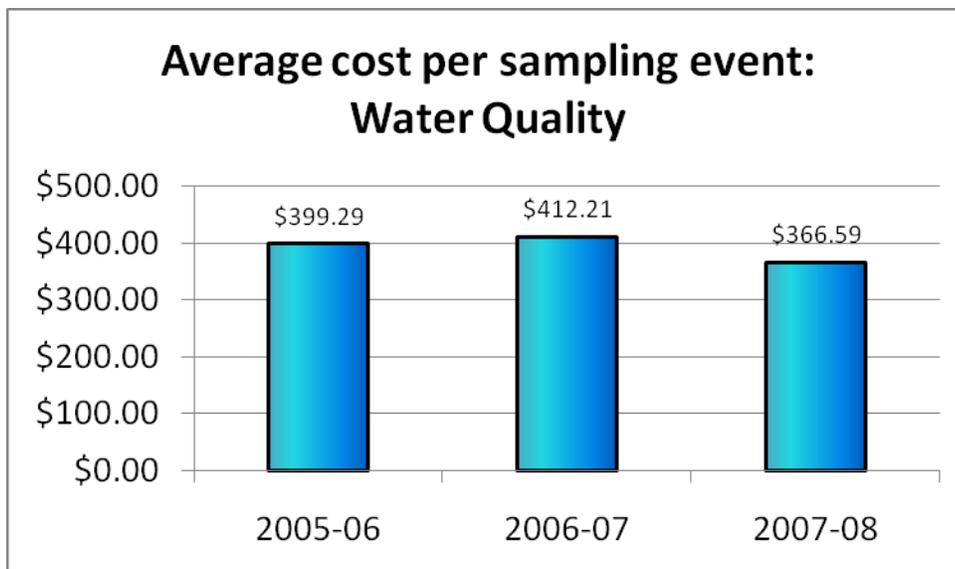
FY2007 Total Cost = \$11,387,665

**FY2007 Cost Per Sampling Event = \$412.21**

FY2008 Number of Surface Water Sample Events = 28,934

FY2008 Total Cost = \$10,606,912

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

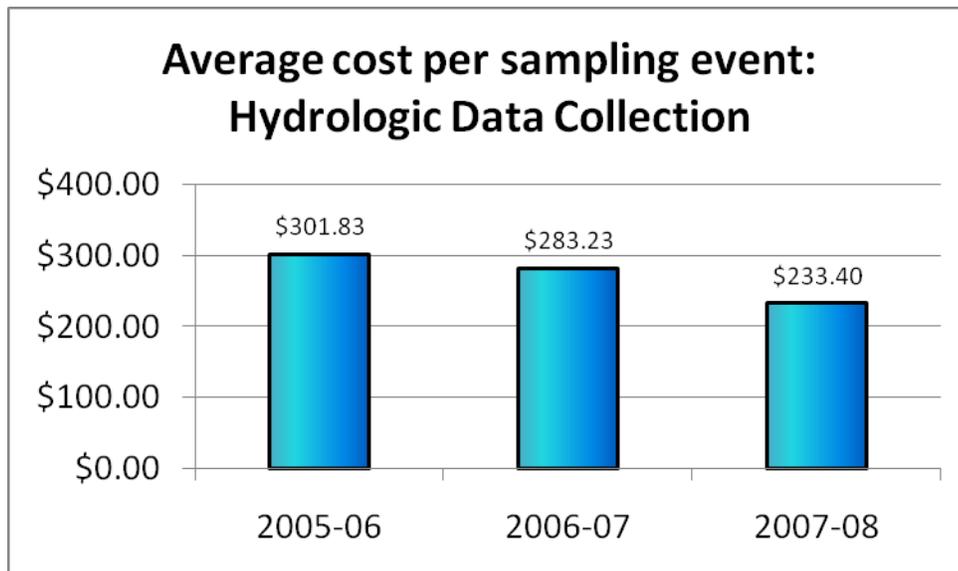


## Hydrologic Data Collection

FY2006 Number of Hydrologic Data Sample Events = 16,176  
FY2006 Total Cost = \$4,882,390  
**FY2006 Cost Per Sampling Event = \$301.83**

FY2007 Number of Hydrologic Data Sample Events = 16,110  
FY2007 Total Cost = \$4,562,930  
**FY2007 Cost Per Sampling Event = \$283.23**

FY2008 Number of Hydrologic Data Sample Events = 15,123  
FY2008 Total Cost = \$3,529,634  
**FY2008 Cost Per Sampling Event = \$233.40**



**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 actually 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 a helicopter or an 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 for site-specific parameters. For example, some sites may only require total phosphorus while others would require a full suite of about 40 parameters. This lab costs also range from low cost (<\$10) parameters such as basic physical parameters or nutrients to more expensive organic parameters (>\$700). This wide variability in the number and cost of lab analysis can therefore significantly affect the unit cost.

- 3) The use of in-house resources as well as contracts for sample collection (surface water, soil, sediment, groundwater, and fish tissue) or 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 out to a consultant lab;
  - Samples collected by contractor but analyzed by in-house lab; and
  - Samples collected and analyzed through contractual services.
- 4) The matrices sampled include surface water, groundwater, soil and biological tissue. The unit costs for water quality collection consolidate all these different matrices. However, there is a significant difference in the amount of time and costs associated with collecting and analyzing each matrix.

**FY2006, FY2007, and FY2008 ACTUAL:**

- 1) The actual site visits included all sampling trips; separate QA/QC trips, such as round robin sampling were not included; audit trips were not included; and maintenance trips were not included.
- 2) Water Quality Analysis Division (WQAD) and Water Quality Monitoring Division (WQMD):
  - a. # samples:
    - Surface Water, Groundwater, Sediment, and Fish Tissue
    - i. Used total number of sampling site visits provided by Field Project Managers
  - b. Costs:
    - i. Used the total actual costs for WQAD and WQMD
- 3) Total unit cost for Department
  - a. Used the formula:

**Unit costs =  $\Sigma(\text{WQAD} + \text{WQMD}) / \# \text{ site visits}$**

**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.

Total cost =

The number of data collection sites x the calculated average salary cost  
 + capital equipment purchased  
 + contractual costs

For this exercise, 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. In this case 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 on 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.

- 2) 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. In this case 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. As noted above, the frequency of the data point records depend on instrumentation type, and field parameter(s) being measured. A field recording device will have from 1 to multiple sensors (typically 10 max. parameters 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

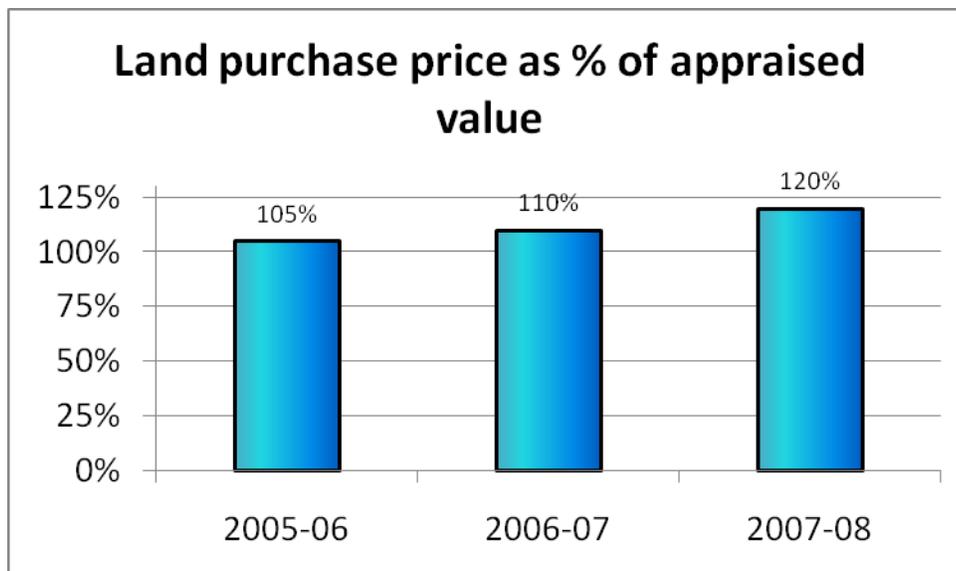
**Intent of BPM:** To identify how efficient the public land buying process is relative to appraised value of properties acquired.

**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 FY2006 the SFWMD purchased 24,961 acres of land that had a cumulative appraised value of \$284,384,196. The SFWMD actually paid \$298,610,970 for these lands, or 105 percent of the cumulative appraised value; and \$850,360 was deposited pending condemnations.

In FY2007 the SFWMD purchased 5,383 acres of land that had a cumulative appraised value of \$67,764,575. The SFWMD actually paid \$74,634,932 for these lands, or 110 percent of the cumulative appraised value.

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.



**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.

**Background:** 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 develop and implement regional water supply plans. Regional water supply plans identify present demands and supplies, project demands 20 years into the future, and apply those projected demands to the known available supplies. In areas where the projected demands exceed presently available supplies (a negative environmental water supply impact will result). The water supply plan - in its Water Resource Development Component – must address this negative impact by identifying additional water resource development projects to meet the projected demands. The Regional Water Resource Development Component contains a description of projects the District is going to cost share in order to make additional quantities of water available over the life cycle of the plan. Each year the District summarizes the water resource development activities that it has planned for in all four regional water supply plans over the following five-year period in the *Proposed Five-Year Water Resource Development Work Program*.

Additionally, Section 373.1961 F.S. encourages the water management districts to 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

**FY2006:** Nine Mobile Irrigation Labs funded by SFWMD contracts plus purchase agreements for evaluations with four 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 2.2 mgd at a cost to the District of \$829,725 or \$377,148/mgd.

**FY2007:** Eight Mobile Irrigation Labs funded by SFWMD contracts plus purchase agreements for evaluations with five 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 2.2 mgd at a cost to the District of \$602,925 or \$274,057/mgd.

**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 \$909,375 or \$193,484/mgd.

(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.

**FY2006:** Fourteen projects were approved for funding at a District cost of \$450,500. These projects will save 239 million gallons annually when completed.

**FY2007:** Fourteen projects were approved for funding at a District cost of \$533,218. These projects will save 318 million gallons annually when completed.

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

2. Ground Water Resources

A contract was awarded for a feasibility analysis and master plan for the construction and operation of a Regional Irrigation Distribution System (RIDS) in coastal Lee and Collier counties. The system, once constructed will enable water to be transferred from areas of surplus to areas of deficit to fulfill urban irrigation needs.

**FY2005:** The RIDS program was funded in FY2005 at the \$500,000 level. This amount was distributed as follows: Fort Myers-Central water treatment plant expansion design received \$100,000; Fort Myers reclaimed water interconnect pipeline received \$200,000; Collier County ASR pilot project design received \$100,000; and Collier County reclaimed water main extension received \$100,000.

**FY2006:** The RIDS projects became part of the Alternative Water Supply (AWS) Funding Program in FY2006.

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 that develop non-traditional or alternative water supplies such as water reuse, reverse osmosis, and aquifer storage and recovery.

**FY2006:** The SFWMD funded 80 AWS projects at a total State/district cost of \$43.1 million. Projected capacity of the projects yields 121 mgd, or \$356,198/mgd in State/District investment.

**FY2007:** The SFWMD funded 62 AWS projects at a total State/district cost of \$41.9 million. Projected capacity of the projects yields 63 mgd, or \$665,079/mgd in State/District investment.

**FY2008:** The SFWMD funded 73 AWS projects at a total State/district cost of \$45.9 million. Projected capacity of the projects yields 57 mgd, or \$805,632/mgd in State/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 that yield 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 and 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 South Florida Water Management District and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers 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) that is performed by the U.S.A.C.E. and reestablishment of appropriate hydrologic characteristics to the river and associated floodplain through implementation of the Headwaters Revitalization Schedule and the preferred alternative resulting from the Kissimmee Basin Modeling and Operations Study. The District is responsible for real estate acquisition and restoration evaluation.

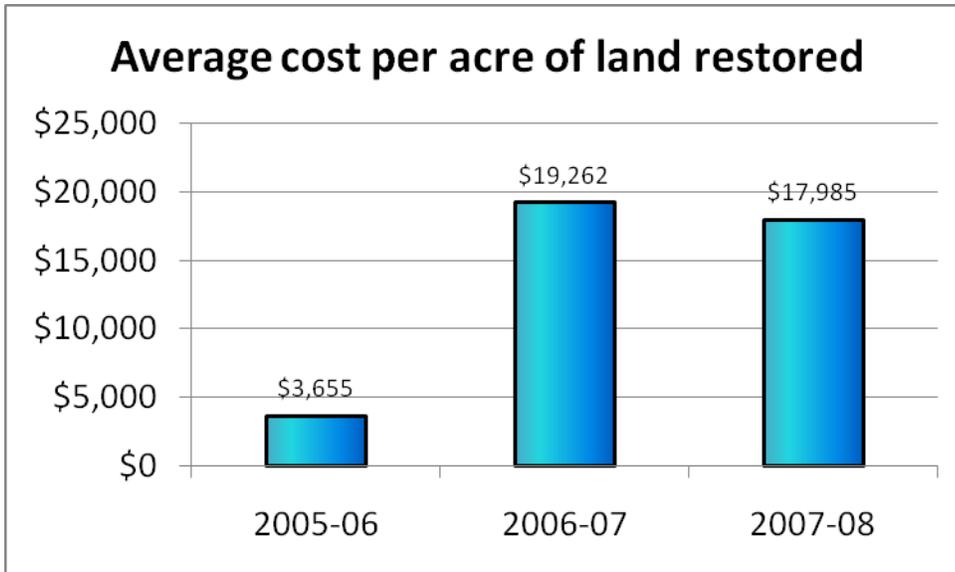
The first of four phases of river restoration filled over seven miles of the C-38 canal and reconnected 15 miles of river channel, and was completed in 2001. The second phase (IV-A) was completed in October 2007, backfilled an 1.9 miles of the C-38 canal, and reestablished an additional 4 miles of contiguous river channel. The third phase (IV-B) was initiated in June 2008 and scheduled for completion in January 2011, although work proceeds almost one year ahead of schedule. This last construction phase has backfilled 2 of the 3 planned miles of C-38 canal and has reestablished an additional 6 miles of contiguous river channel, bringing the total miles of physically restored river channel to approximately 25. Due to federal budget constraints, completion of project construction and implementation of the Final Headwaters Revitalization Schedule is now scheduled for 2013, with restoration evaluation continuing through 2018.

**Land Acquisition**

SFWMD	Acres Purchased	Cost	Cost per Acre
FY2006	14,259	\$52,120,410	\$3,655.26
FY2007	581	\$11,191,165	\$19,261.91
FY2008	207.72	\$3,735,582	\$17,985.04

**Restoration Projects**

U.S.A.C.E.		Acres Restored
FY2001	Completion of phase I	9,506
FY2007	Completion of phase IVA	1,352



**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.

FY2006 Acreage Owned = 520,088

FY2006 Management Cost = \$11,139,369

**FY2006 Land Management Cost Per Acre = \$21.42**

FY2007 Acreage Owned = 528,016

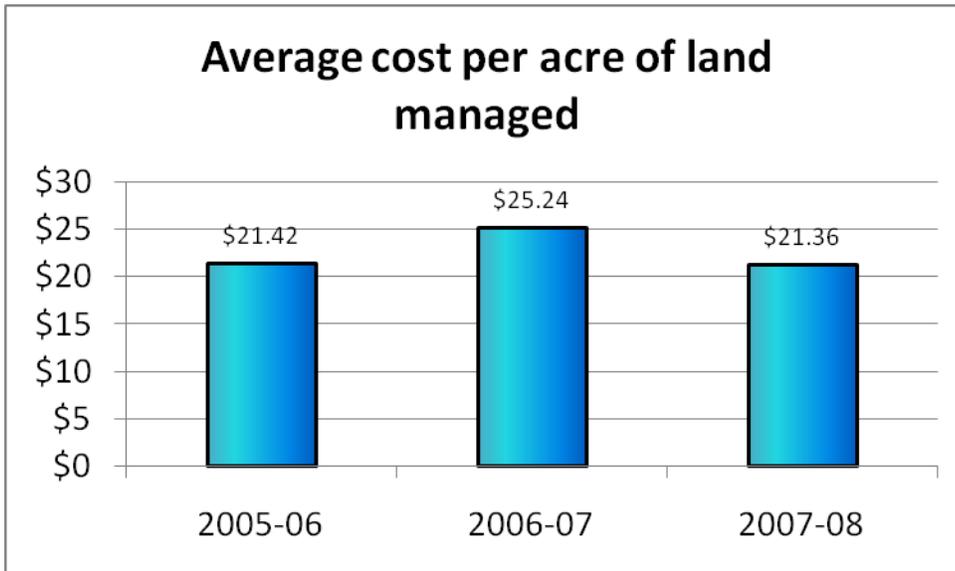
FY2007 Management Cost = \$13,325,704

**FY2007 Land Management Cost Per Acre = \$25.24**

FY2008 Acreage Owned = 541,450

FY2008 Management Cost = \$11,565,717

**FY2008 Land Management Cost Per Acre = \$21.36**



**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.

FY2006 Square Footage Owned = 377,820

**FY2006 Maintenance Cost Per Square Foot = \$7.67**

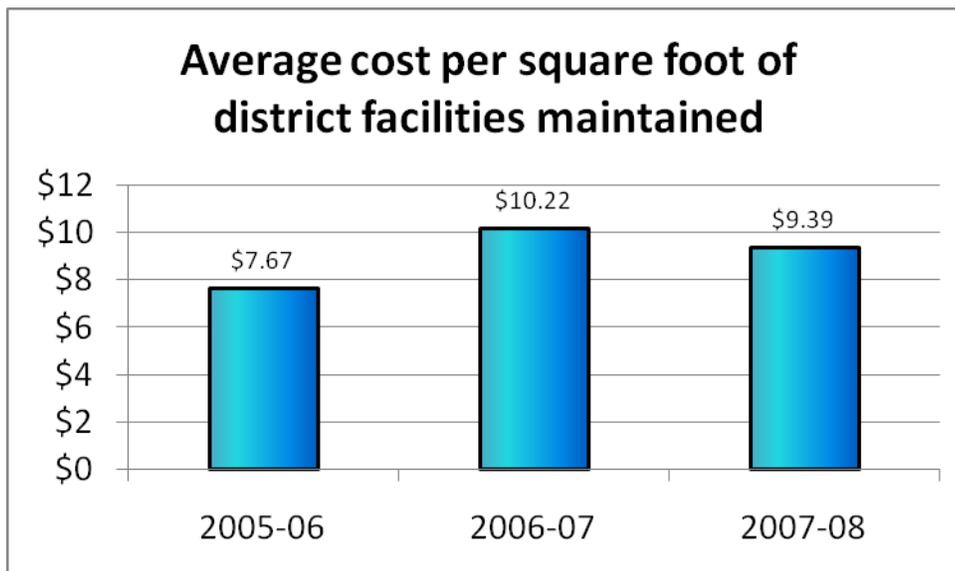
FY2007 Square Footage Owned = 377,820

**FY2007 Maintenance Cost Per Square Foot = \$10.22**

FY2008 Square Footage Owned = 354,068

FY2008 Maintenance Cost = \$3,326,518

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



**Interpretation:** Square footage was adjusted to reflect correction for Ft. Myers Service Center facility.

### 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.

FY2006 Acres Treated = approximately 22,030

FY2006 Cost = \$6,909,494

**FY2006 Cost = \$314/acre**

FY2007 Acres Treated = approximately 39,142

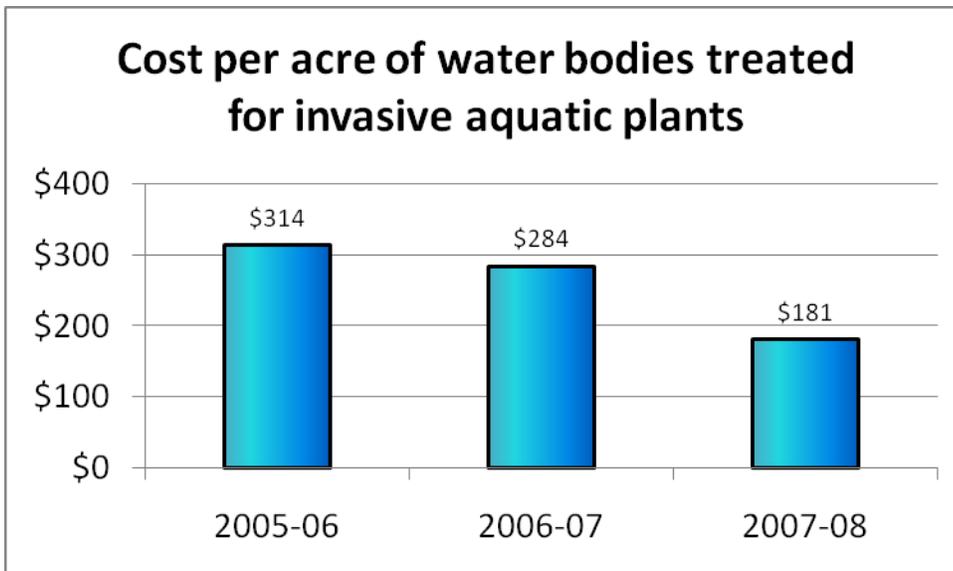
FY2007 Cost = \$11,115,521

**FY2007 Cost = \$284/acre**

FY2008 Acres Treated = approximately 54,530 acres

FY2008 Cost = \$9,864,252

**FY2008 Cost = \$180.89/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.

FY2006 Acres Treated = approximately 59,389

FY2006 Total Cost = \$13,839,737

**FY2006 Cost = \$233/acre**

FY2007 Acres Treated = approximately 87,514

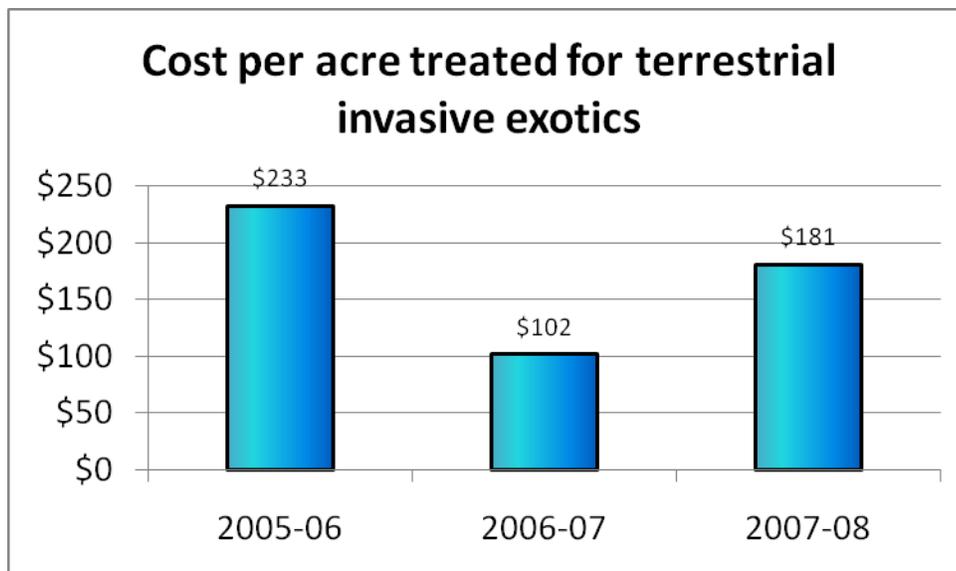
FY2007 Total Cost = \$8,929,395

**FY2007 Cost = \$102/acre**

FY2008 Acres Treated = approximately 58,955 acres

FY2008 Total Cost = \$10,686,273

**FY2008 Cost = \$181.26/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.

### FY2006

Permit Type	Cost	Permits Processed	Cost Per Permit
Water (Consumptive)Use (CUP)	\$4,238,768	2039	\$2,079
Water Well Construction	\$79,709	149	\$535
Environmental Resources	\$9,836,309	2421	\$4,062

### FY2007

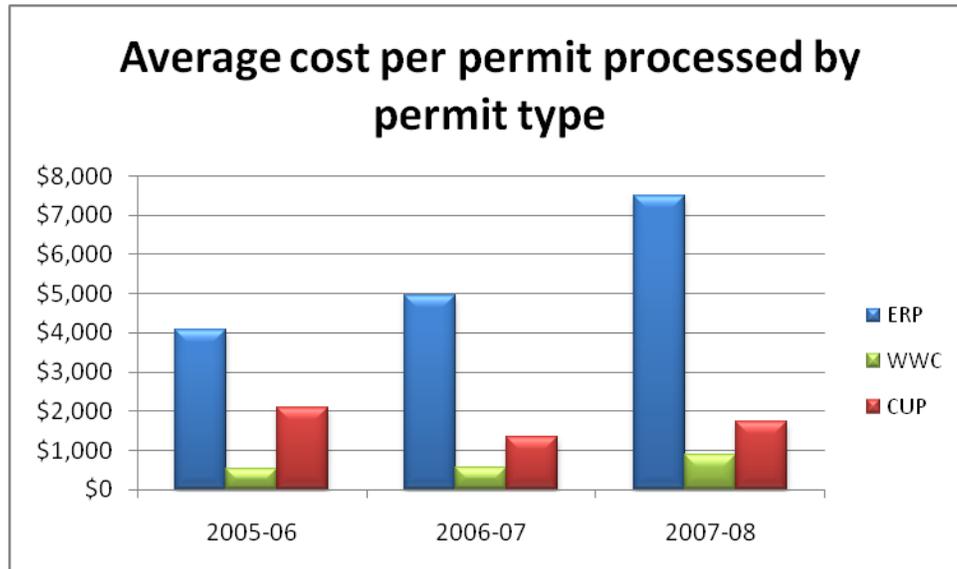
Permit Type	Cost	Permits Processed	Cost Per Permit
Water (Consumptive)Use (CUP)	\$5,060,508	3806	\$1,330
Water Well Construction	\$82,897	149	\$556
Environmental Resources	\$11,054,456	2229	\$4,959

### 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

**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**

**FY2006**

Environmental Resource		Water Use
Individual	61	67
General	47.6	28.5
Well Construction	N/A	1

**FY2007**

Environmental Resource		Water Use
Individual	63	68.7
General	48.6	30
Well Construction	N/A	1

**FY2008**

Environmental Resource		Water Use
Individual	66.2	69.26
General	44.4	31.8
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. This measure includes permits that are issued by staff as well as those issued by the Governing Board during public hearings, and as such, require additional time for processing.

## 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.

FY2006 Total outreach activities = \$7,548,222

FY2006 Total SFWMD residents = 7,475,555

**Cost per district resident for Outreach = \$1.01**

FY2007 Total outreach activities = \$5,966,922

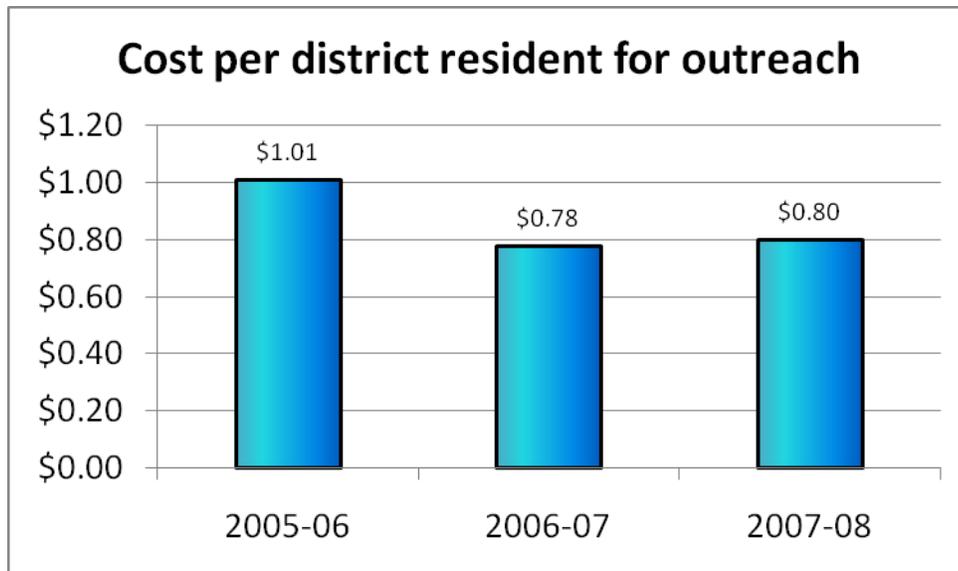
FY2007 Total SFWMD residents = 7,617,705

**Cost per district resident for Outreach = \$0.78**

FY2008 Total outreach activities = \$6,159,416

FY2008 Total SFWMD residents = 7,678,964

**Cost per district resident for Outreach = \$0.80**



**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.

## 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.

FY2006 Management and Administration cost = \$91,316,631

FY2006 Total Expenditures = \$968,132,718

**FY2006 Management and Administration = 9.4 percent**

FY2007 Management and Administration cost = \$91,810,082

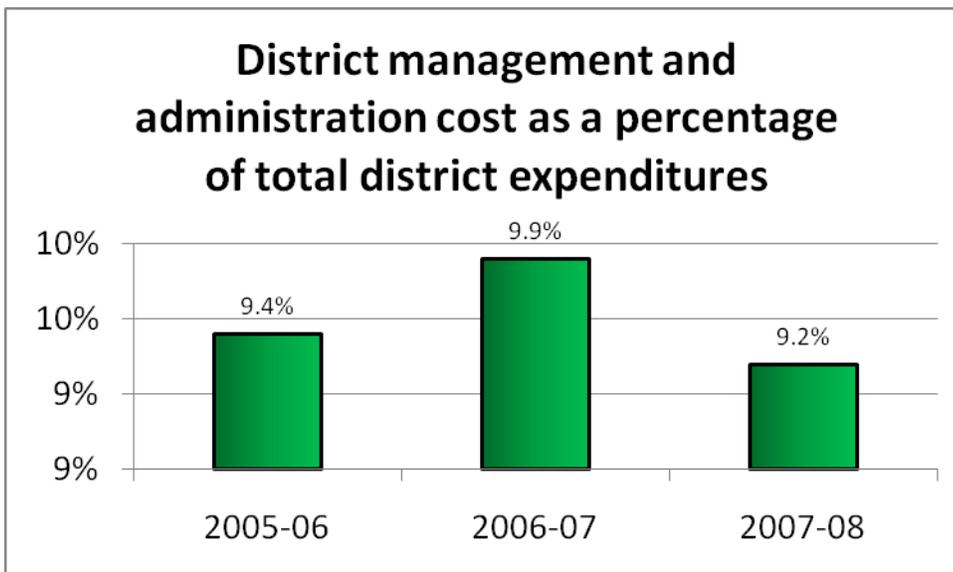
FY2007 Total Expenditures = \$930,400,028

**FY2007 Management and Administration = 9.9 percent**

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

FY2008 Total Expenditure = \$965,167,811

**FY2008 Management and Administration = 9.2 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 – FY2007-2008 through FY2009-2010**

#### **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 newly named 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 .2265 mills and the District-at-large tax rate of .2549 mills – for a combined tax assessment of .4814 mills. The proposed millage rates are the same as FY2009. Final millage rates and budget for the proposed FY2010 Big Cypress Basin budget will be approved by the Basin Board in August and adopted by the District Board on September 22, 2009.

**THREE YEAR EXPENDITURE SUMMARY BY PROGRAM**

**Big Cypress Basin**

PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES	Fiscal Year 2007-2008 (Actual Audited)	Fiscal Year 2008-2009 (Current Amended)	Fiscal Year 2009-2010 (Proposed)	Change in \$ from FY08/09 to 09/10	% of change from FY08/09 to 09/10
<b>1.0 Water Resources Planning and Monitoring</b>	<b>6,131,591</b>	<b>5,130,970</b>	<b>4,085,149</b>	<b>(1,045,821)</b>	<b>-20.4%</b>
1.1 - District Water Management Planning	6,028,494	4,877,907	3,997,999	(879,908)	-18.0%
1.1.1 Water Supply Planning	-	-	-	-	-
1.1.2 Minimum Flows and Levels	39,970	-	-	-	-
1.1.3 Other Water Resources Planning	5,988,524	4,877,907	3,997,999	(879,908)	-18.0%
1.2 - Research, Data Collection, Analysis and Monitoring	103,097	253,063	87,150	(165,913)	-65.6%
1.3 - Technical Assistance	-	-	-	-	-
1.4 - Other Water Resources Planning and Monitoring Activities	-	-	-	-	-
<b>2.0 Acquisition, Restoration and Public Works</b>	<b>2,955,697</b>	<b>5,150,696</b>	<b>4,323,565</b>	<b>(827,131)</b>	<b>-16.1%</b>
2.1 - Land Acquisition	-	-	-	-	-
2.2 - Water Source Development	2,012,480	1,667,836	1,126,088	(541,748)	-32.5%
2.2.1 Water Resource Development Projects	-	-	-	-	-
2.2.2 Water Supply Development Assistance	2,012,480	1,667,836	1,126,088	(541,748)	-32.5%
2.2.3 Other Water Source Development Activities	-	-	-	-	-
2.3 - Surface Water Projects	843,582	3,380,828	,099,577	(281,251)	-8.3%
2.4 - Other Cooperative Projects	99,635	102,032	97,900	(4,132)	-4.0%
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>5,754,593</b>	<b>16,402,853</b>	<b>10,045,264</b>	<b>(6,357,589)</b>	<b>-38.8%</b>
3.1 - Land Management	457	1,480	-	(1,480)	-100.0%
3.2 - Works	5,176,474	5,432,041	,308,510	(6,123,531)	-39.7%
3.3 - Facilities	-	326,511	126,425	(200,086)	-61.3%
3.4 - Invasive Plant Control	511,239	520,787	521,780	993	0.2%
3.5 - Other Operation and Maintenance Activities	66,423	122,034	88,549	(33,485)	-27.4%
<b>4.0 Regulation</b>	<b>32,716</b>	<b>33,268</b>	<b>102,630</b>	<b>69,362</b>	<b>208.5%</b>
4.1 - Consumptive Use Permitting	-	-	-	-	-
4.2 - Water Well Construction Permitting and Contractor Licensing	-	-	-	-	-
4.3 - Environmental Resource and Surface Water Permitting	32,136	11,000	81,200	70,200	638.2%
4.4 - Other Regulatory and Enforcement Activities	580	22,268	21,430	(838)	-3.8%
<b>5.0 Outreach</b>	<b>729,609</b>	<b>246,997</b>	<b>238,473</b>	<b>(8,524)</b>	<b>-3.5%</b>
5.1 - Water Resource Education	-	-	-	-	-
5.2 - Public Information	729,609	246,997	238,473	(8,524)	-3.5%
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>15,604,206</i>	<i>26,964,784</i>	<i>18,795,081</i>	<i>(8,169,703)</i>	<i>-30.3%</i>
<b>6.0 District Management and Administration</b>	<b>298,339</b>	<b>921,276</b>	<b>929,142</b>	<b>7,866</b>	<b>0.9%</b>

6.1 - Administrative and Operations Support	-	191,725	191,862	137	0.1%
6.1.1 - Executive Direction	-	-	-	-	-
6.1.2 - General Counsel / Legal	-	500	500	-	0.0%
6.1.3 - Inspector General	-	-	-	-	-
6.1.4 - Administrative Support	-	191,225	191,362	137	0.1%
6.1.5 - Fleet Services	-	-	-	-	-
6.1.6 - Procurement / Contract Administration	-	-	-	-	-
6.1.7 - Human Resources	-	-	-	-	-
6.1.8 - Communications	-	-	-	-	-
6.1.9 - Other	-	-	-	-	-
6.2 - Computers / Computer Support	-	-	-	-	-
6.2.1 - Executive Direction	-	-	-	-	-
6.2.2 - Administrative Services	-	-	-	-	-
6.2.3 - Application Development	-	-	-	-	-
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	-	248,861	284,699	35,838	14.4%
6.4 - Other (Tax Collector / Property Appraiser Fees)	298,339	480,690	452,581	(28,109)	-5.8%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>15,902,545</b>	<b>27,886,060</b>	<b>19,724,223</b>	<b>(8,161,837)</b>	<b>-29.3%</b>

**THREE-YEAR REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, AND PERSONNEL TABLE**

**Big Cypress Basin**

<b>AD VALOREM TAX COMPARISON</b>			<b>FISCAL YEAR 2007-2008</b>	<b>FISCAL YEAR 2008-2009</b>	<b>FISCAL YEAR 2009-2010</b>	<b>Difference in \$ from FY08/09 to 09/10</b>	<b>% of Change from FY08/09 to 09/10</b>
<b>BIG CYPRESS BASIN</b>							
Millage Rate			0.2265	0.2265	0.2265		
Rolled-Back Rate			0.2336	0.2436	0.2571		
Percent Increase Above Rolled-Back Rate			-3.04%	-7.02%	-11.90%		
Current Year Gross Taxable Value for Operating Purposes			\$82,852,748,135	\$79,234,012,657	\$78,723,561,397	(\$510,451,260)	-0.6%
Current Year Net New Taxable Value			\$2,858,742,034	\$2,424,151,595	\$1,185,165,778	(\$1,238,985,817)	-51.1%
Current Year Adjusted Taxable Value			\$79,994,006,101	\$76,809,861,062	\$69,349,662,045	(\$7,460,199,017)	-9.7%
<b>REVENUES</b>			<b>FISCAL YEAR 2007-2008 (Actual Audited)</b>	<b>FISCAL YEAR 2008-2009 (Current Amended)</b>	<b>FISCAL YEAR 2009-2010 (Proposed)</b>	<b>Difference in \$ from FY08/09 to 09/10</b>	<b>% of Change from FY08/09 to 09/10</b>
<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			-	9,753,684	3,855,255	(5,898,429)	-60.5%
Ad Valorem Taxes			18,081,463	17,318,376	15,247,358	(2,071,018)	-12.0%
Permit & License Fees			21,375	19,000	19,000	-	0.0%
Local Revenues			-	-	-	-	-
Ag Privilege Tax			-	-	-	-	-
Ecosystem Management Trust Fund			-	-	-	-	-
FDEP/EPC Gardinier Trust Fund			-	-	-	-	-
FDOT/Mitigation			-	-	-	-	-
Water Management Lands Trust Fund			-	-	-	-	-
Water Quality Assurance Trust Fund			-	-	-	-	-
Florida Forever			-	-	-	-	-
State General Revenue			-	-	-	-	-
Other State Revenue			1,000,000	-	-	-	-
Alligator Alley Tolls			-	-	-	-	-
Federal Revenues			-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous Revenues			1,042,268	795,000	602,610	(192,390)	-24.2%
<i>Dedicated Revenues Subtotal</i>			20,145,106	27,886,060	19,724,223	(8,161,837)	-29.3%
<b>TOTAL REVENUES</b>			20,145,106	27,886,060	19,724,223	(8,161,837)	-29.3%

	FISCAL YEAR 2007-2008 (Actual Audited)	FISCAL YEAR 2008-2009 (Current Amended)	FISCAL YEAR 2009-2010 (Proposed)	Difference in \$ from FY08/09 to 09/10	% of Change from FY08/09 to 09/10
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>					
Salaries and Benefits	1,976,100	2,427,398	2,026,108	(401,290)	-16.5%
Other Personal Services	1,591,566	528,488	635,743	107,255	20.3%
Operating Expenses	2,221,965	2,660,976	4,982,021	2,321,045	87.2%
Operating Capital Outlay	1,542,974	374,751	173,448	(201,303)	-53.7%
Fixed Capital Outlay	689,373	14,000,000	5,335,000	(8,665,000)	-61.9%
Interagency Expenditures	7,880,568	7,242,975	5,884,593	(1,358,382)	-18.8%
Debt	-	-	-	-	-
Reserves	-	651,472	687,310	35,838	5.5%
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	15,902,545	27,886,060	19,724,223	(8,161,837)	-29.3%
<b>PERSONNEL</b>					
Full-time Equivalents	28	28	24	(3)	-12.4%
Contract/Other	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL PERSONNEL	28	28	24	(3)	-12.4%

## APPENDIX A

### Other Fund Balances

The District maintains reserves and designated balances that are set-aside to fund future year expenditures and have been disclosed as part of the District's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR), dated September 30, 2008. The following reserves are presently maintained by the District:

**Reserved for Encumbrances (\$83.4 million):** This amount represents contractually obligated encumbered funds across all fund types (general, special revenue, and capital). Encumbrances are not included in the budget reported in this document.

**Reserved for Land Acquisition & Mitigation (\$21.5 million):** This reserve represents funds set-aside to acquire, restore, and manage wetlands. They are accounted for in a separate and distinct "Wetland Mitigation Fund" which is legally required based on District regulatory permit conditions. \$7,687,077 of these reserves is placed in the Wetlands Mitigation Permanent Fund for long-term management.

**Designated for Economic Stabilization Reserve (\$25.4 million):** This economic stabilization reserve represents ad valorem funding set aside to address unforeseen emergencies and to offset unexpected downturn in revenues. In the event of a major emergency or economic downturn, sufficient levels of reserves can ensure continued orderly operation and tax structure stability. The presence of such a reserve also enhances the District's fiscal integrity and credit rating, which minimize borrowing costs.

For more information regarding these reserves, please refer to the "Notes to the Financial Statements" included as part of the District's September 30, 2008 CAFR. Updated figures will be reported in the September 30, 2009 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report. A copy may be obtained by contacting the District.

## APPENDIX B

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

On February 12, 2009, the SFWMD Governing Board approved \$27.6 million in alternative water supply funding for 38 projects. These projects will provide 27 mgd of AWS capacity when completed. Contracts were issued shortly thereafter, with a proviso that funding would not be received by the applicants until the project was complete. The deadline for completing all projects is August 31, 2009. Two projects have been cancelled or declined and three amended.

#### Status of FY2009 Funded Projects

- 30 of the 38 projects are on schedule for completion by September 30, 2009 (\$20.5 million – includes 3 amended projects below).
- 3 of the 38 projects are on schedule for completion by June 30, 2010 (\$6.7 million).
- 3 of the 38 projects had the scope of work amended but are still on schedule for completion by September 30, 2009 (\$274K net reduction).
- 2 of the 38 projects were cancelled (\$121K).

#### FY 2009 Projects Amended

Project Description	Amount Reduced
Lincoln Park and New Lincoln Park Elementary School	\$13,100
Eastwood Golf Course Onsite Reclaimed Water Storage	\$61,100
Veranda PUD-16"/12" IQ Mains, Master Irrigation Station and 2.5 MG Reuse Storage Pond	\$200,200
	<b>\$274,400</b>

#### FY 2009 Cancelled Projects

Project Description	Amount
The Grove Subdivision Reclaimed Water from PBC Water Utilities	\$18,000
David Anderson Middle School Conversion to Reuse	\$102,550
	<b>\$120,550</b>

There is currently no application period for FY2010 funding. Other than Big Cypress Basin and prior years appropriated funds, there is no additional allocated funding for alternative water supply projects in the proposed FY2010 budget.

### FY 2010 Funding

<b>District</b>	<b>(in millions)</b>
AWS Hialeah	\$3,000,000
FY09 R/B AWS match	\$22,100
Miami/Dade AWS	\$4,500,000
Big Cypress Basin	1,057,593
<i>District Total</i>	<b>\$8,579,693</b>
<b>State Funds</b>	
AWS Hialeah	\$2,441,100
AWS Doral	\$1,000,000
AWS North Miami	\$250,000
FY08 R/B funds	\$9,150
<i>State Total</i>	<b>\$3,700,250</b>
<b>Total Water Supply Funding</b>	<b>\$12,279,943</b>

## APPENDIX C

### TERMS

**Acceler8:** Part of the Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan (CERP), Acceler8 accelerates eight restoration projects through the district's issuance of "Certificates of Participation" bond revenue for construction finance.

**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, normally held during the last week of September.

**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 an adopted 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 incurred during a given period are matched by revenues.

**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 Hearing:** The public hearing conducted by the governing board of a water management district to consider and adopt the 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:** Purchases of fixed assets that have a value of \$1,000 or more, and a useful life of more than one year.

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

**Carryover:** Unexpended funds carried forward from the previous fiscal year(s).

**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 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, Florida Statutes, 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.

**District Water Management Plan (DWMP):** A plan prepared by a water management district that defines the district's role in water resource management and provides comprehensive long-range guidance for implementation of district responsibilities pursuant to section 373.036, Florida Statutes.

**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, Florida Statutes, 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 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 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 No. 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 portion of the assessment. A 1980 amendment to the Florida Constitution sets the exemptions for homesteads at \$25,000, which means that an eligible homeowner with property assessed at \$50,000 would have only to pay taxes on \$25,000 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.

**Expense:** Charges incurred (whether paid immediately or unpaid) for operating, maintenance, interest or other charges.

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

**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, Florida Statutes, 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 Statutes (F.S.):** A permanent collection of state laws organized by subject area into a code made up of titles, chapters, parts and sections. The Florida Statutes 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, Florida Statutes.

**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:** A \$25,000 discount applied to the assessed value of property. Every person who has legal title to a residential property and lives there 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 requires 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 “roll-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 will be required to cut an additional 3 percent from the “rolled-back rate.” (Cities and counties will be 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 growth 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.

**Leased Positions:** Leased positions represent leasing-agency employees who perform project-specific tasks of limited duration.

**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 for specific future use.

**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.

**Mill/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, Florida Statutes) 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, Florida Statutes, that provides \$300 million 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 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:** Manmade 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, Florida Statutes, 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):** is 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 \$100 million annually in state funding through the program's first ten-year period.

**Save Our Rivers (SOR):** The land acquisition program based on section 373.59, Florida Statutes, 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.

**Sinking Fund:** A fund to accumulate monies for major items, such as partnerships on large restoration projects and water supply development assistant projects.

**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, Florida Statutes.

**Task:** A specific, measurable action.

**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 FY 2007-2008 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 a final budget and millage rate.

**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 waterbody.

**Truth in Millage (TRIM):** Requirement in section 200.065, Florida Statutes, that establishes a specific timetable and procedure for 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, Florida Statutes

**Water Management Lands Trust Fund (WMLTF):** The trust fund established by section 373.59, Florida Statutes, 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, Florida Statutes

**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, Florida Statutes, 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), Florida Statutes, 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), Florida Statutes).

**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>	Florida Statutes
<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



**[sfwmd.gov](http://www.sfwmd.gov)**

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