# STANDARD FORMAT TENTATIVE FY2011

# BUDGET SUBMISSION

Pursuant to Section 373.536, Florida Statutes

August 1, 2010





The secret to success is constancy to purpose.

- Benjamin Disraeli





# **South Florida Water Management District**

P.O. Box 24680 West Palm Beach, FL 33416-4680

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Carol Ann Wehle, Executive Director Thomas Olliff, Assistant Executive Director Paul Dumars, Chief Financial Officer



# SOUTH FLORIDA WATER MANAGEMENT DISTRICT

July 30, 2010

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

Dear Governor Crist:

Subject:

**South Florida Water Management District** 

**Tentative Budget Submission for Fiscal Year 2010-2011** 

The South Florida Water Management District (District) respectfully submits the Standard Format Tentative Budget Submission for the Fiscal Year 2010-2011.

Faced with further declining revenues, the Governing Board and staff thoroughly examined both existing commitments and emerging issues to ensure that this proposed FY2010-2011 budget allows the agency to effectively carry out its statutory water management responsibilities. In compliance with the Board's direction to maintain a continuation millage rate, the District's ad valorem component of the proposed budget reflects a 13.2 percent, or \$60.9 million, decrease compared to the current year. In response, the District identified and implemented a number of additional cost-cutting measures and applied strict criteria to the evaluation of project funding requests. As a result of those actions, mission-critical responsibilities — especially maintaining South Florida's flood control infrastructure that protects 7.5 million residents — remain intact without any increase in tax rates.

The District has significantly reduced costs for fleet management, training, travel, energy use and other operational and administrative functions. Constantly reassessing operating costs and proposed projects ensure that every taxpayer dollar goes directly to support the agency's mission of balancing and improving flood control, water supply, water quality and natural systems.

The tentative budget of \$1.07 billion reflects ad valorem revenues based on continuation millage rates, prior year Certificate of Participation proceeds, state and federal appropriations, balances, fees, agricultural privilege taxes and other sources.

The Governing Board will solicit input on the proposed budget at a public hearing on September 8 at 5:15 p.m. and at its final public hearing on September 21 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, 2010 Page 2

Recognizing that these continue to be challenging economic times, the South Florida Water Management District remains committed to taking every action to increase fiscal efficiency, reduce spending and operate as prudently as possible. Working in concert with the Governor's Office and the Florida Legislature, the District's overarching goal is to provide an excellent return on taxpayer dollars to protect the region's water resources and meet the needs of the citizens we serve.

Sincerely,

Carol Ann Wehle Executive Director

South Florida Water Management District

and Jen Well

CAW/kdb Enclosure Pursuant to Section 373.536(6)(a) F.S., the SFWMD's Fiscal Year 2010-2011 proposed budget has been mailed to the following individuals:

#### THE FLORIDA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

- Larry Cretul, Speaker of the House
- David Rivera 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
- Mike Haridopolis, Policy and Steering Committee on Energy, Environment and Land Use
- Lee Constantine, Environmental Preservation and Conservation Committee
- Dennis Jones, Policy and Steering Committee on Governmental Operations
- 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 Julio Robaina, 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
- Skip Martin and David Coburn, 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
- · Rick Mahler, Government Accountability Act Council
- Susan Reese, Agriculture & Natural Resources Policy Committee
- Lynn Dixon, Natural Resources Appropriations Committee

#### JOINT COMMITTEES - STAFF DIRECTORS

Mike Bascom and 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 Ken Keehl
- Charlotte County Commission Chairman Bob Starr
- Collier County Commission Chairman Fred Coyle
- Glades County Commission Chairman Russell Echols
- Hendry County Commission Chairwoman Janet B. Taylor
- Highlands County Commission Chairman Don Bates
- Lee County Commissioner Chairwoman Tammy Hall
- Martin County Commission Chairman Doug Smith
- Miami-Dade Commission Chairman Dennis Moss
- Monroe County Commission Mayor Sylvia Murphy
- Okeechobee County Commission Chairman Clif Betts, Jr.
- Orange County Commission Mayor Richard T. Crotty
- Osceola County Commission Chairman J Fred Hawkins, Jr.
- Palm Beach County Commission Chairman Burt Aaronson
- Polk County Commission Chairman Bob English
- St. Lucie County Commission Chairman Charles Grande

#### **STATE OF FLORIDA**

- Charlie Crist, Governor
- Shane Strum, 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 reordered 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 2010-2011 tentative budget is scheduled for two public hearings as part of its adoption. The first hearing will take place on September 8, 2010 and the final budget adoption hearing will take place on September 21, 2010. 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 <a href="https://www.sfwmd.gov">www.sfwmd.gov</a> 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 Reach	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 FY2011 staffing level totals 1,842 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.

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.

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 58,500 acres as part of the Everglades Expedited Projects.

# **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.

Partnership 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:**

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

# **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 2010 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.

PLAN / REPORT/ACTIVITY	CONTACT	E-MAIL ADDRESS
Hydrology of the South Florida Environment	Wossenu Abtew	wabtew@sfwmd.gov
Status of Water Quality in the Everglades Protection Area	Garry Payne (FDEP)	Garry.Payne@dep.state.fl.us
Mercury and Sulfur Monitoring, Research and Environmental Assessment in South Florida	Mark Gabriel	mgabriel@sfwmd.gov
Nutrient Source Controls for the South Florida Environment	Agnes Ramsey	aramsey@sfwmd.gov
Performance and Optimization of the Everglades Stormwater Treatment Areas	Guy Germain	ggermain@sfwmd.gov
Ecology of the Everglades Protection Area	Fred Sklar	fsklar@sfwmd.gov
Everglades Restoration Update	Wanda Simpson	wsimpso@sfwmd.gov
Implementation of the Long-Term Plan for Achieving Water Quality Goals in the Everglades Protection Area	Tracey Piccone	tpiccone@sfwmd.gov
Status of Nonindigenous Species in the South Florida Environment	LeRoy Rodgers	Irodgers@sfwmd.gov
Lake Okeechobee Protection Program – State of the Lake and Watershed	Tom James	tjames@sfwmd.gov
Kissimmee Basin	Brad Jones	bjones@sfwmd.gov
Coastal Ecosystems	Rick Alleman	rallaman@sfwmd.gov
Everglades Forever Act Annual Financial Report	Steve Poonaisingh	spoonais@sfwmd.gov
Fiscal Year 2010 Annual Work Plan Report	Andrew Kowalsky	akowalsk@sfwmd.gov
2011 Priority List and Schedule for Minimum Flows and Levels, Water Reservations and Water Availability Rules	Brenda Mills	bmills@sfwmd.gov
Five-Year Capital Improvements Plan	Victor Lopez	Vlopez@sfwmd.gov
Five-Year Water Resource Development Work Program	Patrick Martin	pmartin@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, including declining revenues, but must continue to work efficiently to meet the water resource protection and water supply needs of Florida now and in the future. With this in mind, the primary goal of this year's budget is to ensure 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 resource area managers. Staff presented the proposed FY2011 budget to the Governing Board on June 9, 2010 and the millage rates on July 15, 2010. 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 are 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 provide more details on specific major projects planned for FY2011.

The program-performance based budgeting approach emphasizes the link between strategic plans, program goals, objectives, outcomes, and annual funding allocations. This approach requires 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 quarterly.

#### 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 FY2010 level.
- Evaluate programs and activities to align them to the Strategic Plan and Work Plan objectives and success indicators.
- Prioritize workloads and identify 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 projects or land acquisition.
- 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

February 2010		11	Governing Board Preliminary Discussion on Strategic Plan Priorities				
March 2010	-	1	2010 South Florida Environmental Report submitted to Governor's Office				
		6	FY2011 Budget Kick-off meeting - distributed guidelines/instructions – Oracle Budget System opens for budget requests				
April 2010		14	Draft Strategic Plan to Governing Board				
		30	Oracle Budget System closes				
		6	WRAC Meeting – Draft Strategic Plan Presentation				
		13	Final Strategic Plan to Governing Board				
May 2010		18	Executive Office initial review meetings with Resource Area Business Services Directors				
		28	Executive Office final review of FY2011 Work Plan and Budget follow-up issues				
June 2010		1	County Property Appraiser's provide preliminary estimates of Taxable Values (TRIM)				
		9	Present preliminary FY2011 Budget to Governing Board				
		1	County Property Appraisers Provide Final Certification of Taxable Values				
July 2010		8	Governing Board approves proposed millage rates				
-		19	Budget presentation to Governor's Office/Legislature				
		30	DR-420 Forms Sent to County Property Appraisers				
August 2010		1	State Report to Governor/FDEP/Legislature				
August 2010		5	Budget presentation to Governor's Office/Legislature				
		5	Comments Due Back from Legislature on FY2011 Budget				
September 2010		8	Public Hearing to Adopt FY2011 Tentative Millage and Budget. Certify Agricultural Privilege Tax Rolls.				
-		14	Governor's Office Acceptance/Rejection of Budget				
		21	Public Hearing to Adopt FY2011 Final Millage, Budget and Work Plan				

#### III. BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

# A. Current Year Accomplishments

# Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan

- Successfully negotiated the CERP Master Agreement between the U.S. Army Corps
  of Engineers (USACE) and the District. 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.
- Melaleuca Eradication and Other Exotic Plants (implement Biological Controls) Executed Project Partnership Agreement.
- C-111 Spreader Canal Construction is underway on the Frog Pond Detention Area, Aerojet Canal modifications and S-199 & S-200 Pump Stations.
- Indian River Lagoon South Commenced construction on C-44 Reservoir/STA.
- Lake Trafford Dredging Dredging is in its final phase with 80% completion estimated by fiscal year end.
- Picayune Strand Restoration Project USACE commenced construction of the Merritt Pump Station and Phase II Road Removal.
- North Palm Beach County Part 1 Completed draft Tentative Selected Plan.
- Biscayne Bay Coastal Wetlands Draft Project Implementation Report (PIR)/Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) was published in the Federal Register in April 2010. L-31E Culvert installation is complete. Construction of Deering Estates has commenced and should be about 35% complete by the end of the fiscal year.
- Site 1 Impoundment The District and the USACE executed an agreement to begin construction of the Fran Reich Preserve.
- River of Grass Developed two models for optimization of water quality and facility infrastructure costs.
- Governing Board adopted the water reservation rule for the North Fork of the St Lucie River to fulfill federal and state requirements to proceed with construction of the CERP Indian River Lagoon –South Project.
- Initiated rule development for the Caloosahatchee River to support the C-43 West Basin Storage Reservoir project.

# District Everglades

- Construction of the Compartments B and C Stormwater Treatment Areas (STAs) continue in FY2010. A total of six Everglades Construction Project STAs are now in operation. Combined performance since start-up indicates approximately 1,400 metric tons of phosphorus that would have otherwise gone to the Everglades has been removed by the STAs. STA-2 and STA-3/4 continue to perform very well with outflow concentrations in the 15 to 20 ppb range.
- Completed construction of the Section 24 Impoundment portion of the Acme Basin B project, which became part of the Long-Term Plan in June 2006; this completes the overall Acme Basin B Diversion project.
- C-139 Annex Environmental Resource Permit (ERP) operating permit issued

#### Kissimmee River Restoration

- Land acquisition is substantially complete for Kissimmee River restoration. Over 100,000 acres were needed and acquired, with approximately 2,240 acres in the process of complex settlement negotiations, condemnation and/or on-going engineering solutions in lieu of acquisition. Of this, over 700 acres is nearing settlement by fiscal year-end.
- Several USACE construction projects with District oversight were initiated in 2010 and include Canal C-37 dredging, River Acres Flood Protection, and CSX Railroad Bridge modifications.
- Completed installation of 17 well sites for the Pool D Hydrologic Network. The
  installation of these wells completes the Kissimmee River Restoration hydrologic
  network so that it now covers the entire restoration area footprint. Data from these
  wells are used for evaluating hydrologic response (and associated ecological
  response) to restoration in the Comprehensive Kissimmee River Restoration
  Evaluation program.
- Initiated the Kissimmee Basin Flood Event Model Calibration and Verification Project in conjunction with the USACE. Results from this project will be used to ensure that the top performing operations alternatives for the Kissimmee Basin Modeling and Operations Study provide the federally required flood protection level of service.
- Completed additional analyses on East Lake Tohopekaliga in support of the Kissimmee River Water Reservation Rule development.

#### Lake Okeechobee

- Lakeside Ranch Stormwater Treatment Area (STA) Project is 40 percent complete. Commenced construction of the S-650 Pump Station which is about 16 percent complete. The STA north part of the project is about 44 percent complete. This project is on schedule for completion in 2012.
- Completed the 2009 Lake Istokpoga submerged aquatic vegetation and sediment maps. The emergent vegetation map will also be completed by the end of FY2010.

- Treated 4000-5000 acres of torpedograss and mixed exotics (Brazilian pepper, melaleuca, Christmas cassia) this year using funds from Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC). Also, thousands of acres of the western marsh were patrolled for sparse melaleuca seedlings as maintenance control of the trees in the open marsh. Old World climbing fern was found (and controlled) for the first time in the lake's marsh. More than 500 acres of Luziola (West India marsh grass) have been treated in the lake's western marsh.
- L-63N Canal Aquifer Storage and Recovery (ASR) Project Completed the final design specifications for the surface facility refurbishment. Continued negotiation of the Aquifer Exemption with the Florida Department of Environmental Protection, and received a draft version of the document, indicating that the process had gained approval at the state level.
- Commenced implementation of the Hybrid Wetland Treatment Technologies (HWTT) seventh installation at the former location of the HydroMentia Algae Turf Scrubber (ATS) at Grassy Island in the Taylor Creek basin.
- Construction of four additional pilot projects under the Florida Ranchlands Environmental Services Program (FRESP) has been completed. FRESP currently has eight constructed rancher pilot projects. Since October 2005, an estimated 8,537 acre-feet of storage has been created on FRESP projects.
- Three Dairy Best Available Technology project sites 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 remains operational with water being pumped from the Williamson Ditch through the wetland, and then discharged to Taylor Creek. The Lemkin Creek Isolated Wetland has been receiving treated stormwater from the two Hybrid Wetlands Treatment projects on the Lemkin Creek site. Desirable wetland plant species are repopulating the former upland areas and the wetland area is increasing. Wetland restoration returns degraded or former wetlands to a close approximation of conditions prior to disturbance. Wetlands, though best known for their natural beauty and wildlife habitat values, also naturally provide many water quality improvement and management benefits.
- Submerged Aquatic Vegetation (SAV) Mapping Winter mapping was completed and showed a steady increase in the number of sites with plants since the hurricanes of 2004 - 2005.
- Wetland Soils Nutrient Criteria Development and Evaluation of "Safe" Soil Phosphorus Storage Capacity Study. Staff from the University of Florida, Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences, and District wetland scientists collected additional wetland sediment samples from District projects from the ongoing study to assist in the development of the numeric criteria for phosphorus release from wetland soils.
- Permeable Reactive Barriers (PRBs) for Passive Management of Phosphorus in the Lake Okeechobee Basin – A pre-PRB installation report which included water

quality monitoring data from the experimental site and laboratory testing of water treatment residuals and local soil media was completed.

#### Coastal Watersheds

- Completed eighteen restoration, water quality, and stormwater improvement projects with benefits to the Florida Keys.
- Completed nine projects in Martin and St. Lucie counties for habitat restoration, water quality, and hydrologic improvements.
- Completed Ten Mile Canal Water Quality Project.
- Completed six restoration, water quality, and stormwater improvement projects on the Lower West Coast.
- The Billy's Creek Preserve received the Florida Stormwater Association 2010 Stormwater Project Award for Outstanding Achievement.
- Completed independent technical review panel of nitrogen technologies for the C-43
   Water Quality Treatment Test Facility design proposals.

# Modeling & Scientific Support

- Completed Water Quality Monitoring Best Practice Evaluation for the following projects: Coastal (FLAB, ROOK, TTI), Collier County, Biscayne Bay, and Dade County; partially (approximately 75%) completed WCA-2, WCA-3, and the STAs.
- Commenced construction of the new Environmental Services Laboratory.
- Completed production of the 2010 South Florida Environmental Report (SFER), which was delivered timely to the Florida Legislature, Governor and other key stakeholders by March 1, 2010.
- Released version 6.3.1 of the South Florida Water Management Model code, version 2.2.0 of the Regional Simulation Model (RSM), and version 4.3.3 of the RSM Graphical User Interface.
- Provided support to District water management operations and water resources programs; including computer modeling simulations for operational planning, as well as C-4 Flood Mitigation and Kissimmee System flood control computer modeling simulations for operational alternative analysis.

#### Operations & Maintenance

 Capital projects completed in FY2010 include: S-129 & S-131 Pump Station Repowering, S-63<sup>rd</sup> street bridge demolition, S-127 & S-133 Pump Bearing Replacement, G-92 Structure Replacement, S-6 Gearbox Replacement, G-136 Gate and Culvert Replacement, S-39 Concrete Repair, Clewiston Field Station Generator Replacement, S-49 Gate Operator Replacement, L-19 Bridges (1,2,3) and S-60 Gate Operator Replacement. The Structure Inspection Program, Fall Protection Structures Program and Bridge Services Program continued throughout the year.

- Structure Inspection Program-STAs: 28 Phase 1 Reports; 8 Phase II Reports
   C&SF: 16 Phase 1 Reports; 3 Phase II Reports; 317 Report Data Loading
- Performed 2 miles of tree and debris clearing in the Big Cypress Basin Field Station Area.
- Maintain 1,174 SCADA sites annually. Another approximately 74 are expected due to Compartment B & C and Lakeside Ranch.
- Introduced 47,000 weed-eating grass carp into canals
- Treated O&M 5,500 aquatic acres and 26,000 terrestrial acres
- Treated Stormwater Treatment Areas 5,500 aquatic acres
- Treated Land Stewardship 30,000 terrestrial acres
- The Instrumentation Maintenance and Data Collection group responded to 1,261 malfunction requests and resolved 1,194

# Water Supply

- Completed District-wide Year-Round Landscape Irrigation Conservation Rulemaking that supports an enduring water conservation ethic that provides for no more than 3 days per week of irrigation.
- The District completed Florida Friendly Landscaping evaluations and reports of seven District owned facilities pursuant to Leading by Example in the Comprehensive Water Conservation Plan (CWCP).
- Organized a Water Conservation Expo and Vendor Fair, in partnership with American Water Works Association (AWWA), held in the District Auditorium on March 16, 2010. The event brought together more than 140 water use and conservation professionals from throughout our 16 counties and beyond. This year the Expo, themed "Water Conservation in the Industrial, Commercial and Institutional (ICI) Sector", featured numerous presentations and 15 vendors of conservation products and services of interest to this user category.
- Initiated implementation of the Water Conservation Hotel and Motel Program (Water CHAMP) in the District through a pilot roll-out of the program in the Florida Keys. Have enrolled 17 hotels and motels with a combined 669 rooms.
- Increased awareness and knowledge of Conserve Florida Water Clearinghouse by conducting four workshops demonstrating full service scope and resources available to public water utilities including the EZ Guide.
- Rolled out the Florida Water Star program in the District's Kissimmee Basin and Upper East Coast regions including hosting Florida Water Star Residential Certifier

Training program. Florida Water Star is a voluntary certification program for new and existing residential and commercial developments encouraging water efficiency in household appliances, plumbing fixtures, irrigation systems and landscapes.

- Initiated 5-year updates to the Upper East Coast and Lower West Coast regional water supply plans. Have conducted three stakeholder public meetings in each region, developed population and demand projections, drafted and distributed Chapters 1 & 2 to stakeholders for review and comment, completed drafts of other chapters and consolidated support document for internal review, and conducted 21 meetings with local government elected bodies.
- Conducted 21 Great Water Odyssey workshops, which are a computer-based interactive curriculum for third, fourth and fifth-grade students to teach students about reading, science, language arts, geography, history, math and conserving water. These teacher workshops reached 6,500 elementary students.
- The District funded 13 projects in the Water Savings Incentive (WaterSIP) program during fiscal year 2010 for \$460,000. These projects have a potential estimated water savings of 238 million gallons per year (MGY).
- FPL Monitoring Plan approved by Governing Board to evaluate the effects of the Update of Nuclear Units 3 & 4 as required by the Power Plant Siting Act
- Completed oversight of well construction and testing activities associated with the approved Monitoring Plan for FPL's Turkey Point Power Plant (Units 3 and 4).
- Completed Digital Elevation Models (DEMs) for Monroe, Miami-Dade, and Broward counties for updated topography for Climate Change Initiative and Water Supply Plans.
- Completed well construction oversight and reporting for Emergency Operations Center (EOC) emergency water supply well
- Completed next round of comments regarding the Site Certification Application for Units 6 and 7 of the proposed FPL Turkey Point Power Plant
- Executed Operational Agreement with City of Lake Worth regarding its Surficial Aquifer Wellfield to minimize effects of saltwater intrusion

#### Regulation

- The District provided timely evaluation and review of 1,560 Environmental Resource and 2,030 Water Use Permit Applications.
- Continued to successfully implement all delegation provisions of Section 373.083
   (5), F.S. through the establishment of a monthly noticing and meeting process that provides enhanced opportunities for public comment on pending Water Use and Environmental Resource Permit applications.
- Continued to provide compliance inspections/investigations for both Environmental Resource and Water Use Permits and take enforcement actions when necessary.

- Continued the Construction Certification effort by accepting 1,200 construction completion certifications while reducing backlog by 600 per year.
- Continue to implement both the ERP and Water Use Agricultural Permitting and Compliance teams to provide additional technical review to agricultural permits throughout the District.
- Completed Phase I of the ePermitting enhancement project. Payment of permit application processing fees is now easier with the option to make payment via additional submittals. Customers can subscribe to notices by application and/or permit number; and permit status has been included on the Application/Permit search screen.
- Adopted changes to Chapter 40E-1, increasing permit fees for Environmental Resource Permits based on CPI.

# Mission Support (Administrative)

- Implemented WebEOC in production and successfully piloted the system through the annual Hurricane Freddy exercise.
- Continued the implementation 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.
- Obtained Unqualified Opinion on District's FY2009 Financial Statements (CAFR).
- IRIS Simplification / Data Warehouse Project created a consolidated data warehouse for land data and financial data for enrichment and reporting needs.
- STAR Project Creation of a new vegetation management database for Stormwater Treatment Area Operations.
- Completed two major 2,500 hour overhauls of the District Bell Helicopters and completed scheduled corrosion repairs, resurfacing and painting of the District fixed wing aircraft.
- Implemented District-wide employee skill survey
- Launched Cost Avoidance portal based system to capture data on cost savings resulting from non-negotiated procurement transactions

#### 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 FY2011 budget include the following Governing Board priorities:

# Restore the Northern and Southern Everglades by:

- Expanding and improving water storage capacity and water quality treatment
- Incorporating the River of Grass land acquisition into restoration efforts
- Completing construction of existing key projects
- Coordinating with federal partners in considering potential climate change and sea level rise on restoration plans
- Implementing the Long-Term Plan and other cost-effective solutions to improve water quality, reduce nutrient loads and achieve water quality standards

The Everglades restoration budget is \$678.4 million which represents 63 percent of the District's proposed budget. This amount includes fund balance and proceeds from the first issuance of COPS in November 2006 which is budgeted to be used primarily for capital projects and land acquisition.

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

- Implementing the 50-Year Plan
- Incorporating new structures into the system
- Inventorying, prioritizing and retrofitting coastal and other water control structures in response to sea level rise
- Coordinating with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers on levee inspections and improvements
- Coordinating with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to repair the Herbert Hoover Dike
- Considering new water quality standards in future structure operations

\$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 \$163.3 million, which represents 15.2 percent of the proposed budget.

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

- Developing and implementing regional water supply plans in coordination with local governments
- Using reservation and allocation authority to protect water for the natural system
- Creating incentives for alternative water supply and conservation
- Utilizing regulatory and compliance authority

• Coordinating with local governments and utilities to address potential sea level rise impacts on coastal well fields

This priority supports development of water supply projects in cooperation with utilities, local government and the state. The water supply (including water use permitting) budget is \$19.9 million which represents 1.8 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

The South Florida Water Management District's responsibilities continue to increase in scope and magnitude while the District's ability to generate revenue through its primary source - ad valorem property taxes - is limited by statutory and constitutional millage caps. Additionally, the devaluation of properties within the District's 16 counties have resulted in less ad valorem revenues being projected for FY2011 than the current year and reflects over \$150 million reduction from FY2008 levels. Since the state has also been impacted by economic factors resulting in declining revenues, the amounts appropriated by the state for District projects in FY2011 are much lower than prior years.

The proposed FY2011 budget reflects an estimated 13.2 percent reduction in ad valorem revenues due to real estate market conditions. This amounts to about \$60.9 million which are reflected in decreases in water quality projects for estuaries, Everglades restoration projects, Everglades Stormwater Treatment Areas and long-term plan. Prior year fund balance is being used for projects and other non-recurring expenditures. The District's budget includes fund balance reserves for land acquisition and capital projects.

Reductions in state funds are reflected primarily in Everglades Land acquisition, surface water improvement and other water resources projects. The FY2011 appropriation from the Save Our Everglades Trust Fund remains at \$47 million as in FY2010, which was reduced from \$194 million in FY2008. Of this amount, \$38 million is contingent upon the state's receipt of Medicaid funds from the Federal Government in order to release other 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 \$250,000 and \$75,672 respectively from prior year amounts. No FY2011 state funds were appropriated for Water projects (Community Budget Issue Requests). The proposed budget includes \$1.8 million prior year state funds for local stormwater, water quality improvement and other projects. Lake Okeechobee prior year fund balance of \$10.2 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

#### Overview

The South Florida Water Management District encompasses all or part of sixteen counties, covering a total area of 17,930 square miles (30 percent of the state's land area), and spans from Orlando to Key West. About 43 percent of the state's population, or approximately 7.5 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.

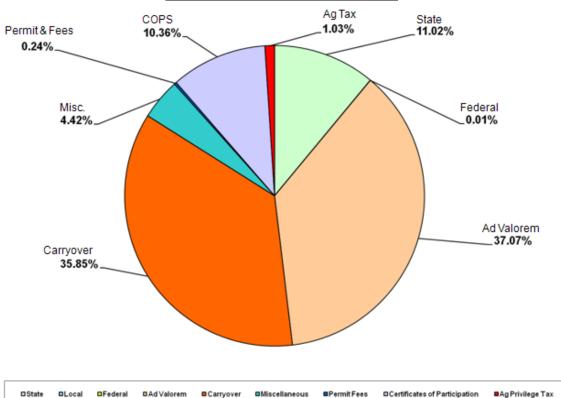
The Tentative Fiscal Year 2010-2011 Budget total is \$1,076,502,825; \$458.8 million (-29.9%) lower than the current amended Fiscal Year 2009-2010 budget of \$1,535,283,170. This decrease is primarily due to lower funding levels for land acquisition and capital projects.

The District's largest individual revenue sources are ad valorem taxes, state funding and prior year COPS proceeds. The projection of ad valorem revenue included in the tentative Fiscal Year 2010-2011 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 2010-2011 budget are \$399,025,958 (37.1%) of total projected revenues, compared to \$459,945,322 (30.0%) in Fiscal Year 2009-2010.

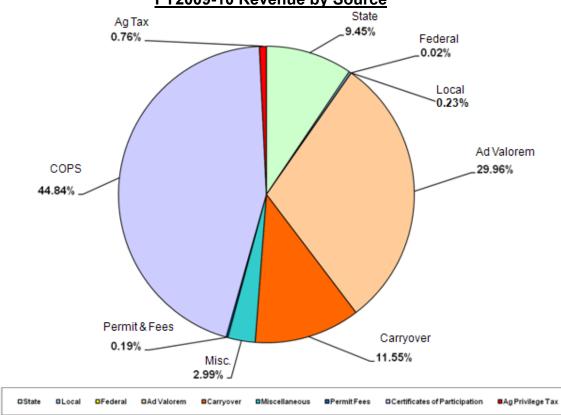
Total anticipated state funds in the tentative Fiscal Year 2010-2011 budget is \$118,588,779 (11.02% of total budget); and the total federal funding projected is \$86,825 (0.01% of total budget). In the current amended Fiscal Year 2009-2010 budget, the total state funding is \$145,108,307 (9.45% of total budget); the total local funding is \$3,600,000 (0.23% of total budget); and the total federal funding is \$327,852 (0.02% of total budget). The revenue sources that make up the remaining portion of the Fiscal Year 2010-2011 and Fiscal Year 2009-2010 budgets are Certificate of Participation proceeds, Agricultural taxes, Carryover, Miscellaneous Revenues and Permit Fees (51.9% for Fiscal Year 2010-2011 and 60.3% for Fiscal Year 2009-2010 of total budget).

# 2. Three-Year Revenue Comparison









# THREE-YEAR REVENUE, EXPENDITURE AND PERSONNEL TABLE

	FY 2008/2009	FY 2009/2010	FY 2010/2011	Difference in \$	% of Change
REVENUES	(Actual Audited)	(Current Amended)	(PROPOSED)	(FY09/10 FY10/11)	(FY09/10 FY10/11)
Non-dedicated		,	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	,	
Revenues					
Carryover		57,860,182	88,024,689	30,164,507	52.1%
Ad Valorem Taxes	434,178,917	383,313,963	332,531,728	(50,782,235)	-13.2%
Permit & License Fees	3,382,505	2,933,950	2,583,000	(350,950)	-12.0%
Local Revenues	3,000,000	-	<u>-</u>		<u> </u>
State Revenues	126,888	-	363,000	363,000	100.0%
Federal Revenues	7,347,848	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	21,102,232	10,254,087	10,713,000	458,913	4.5%
Revenues Non-dedicated				·	
Revenues Subtotal	469,138,390	454,362,182	434,215,417	(20,146,765)	-4.4%
Dedicated Revenues		·			
Carryover		119,535,248	297,938,661	178,403,413	149.2%
Ad Valorem Taxes	86,575,163	76,631,359	66,494,230	(10,137,129)	-13.2%
Permit & License Fees	3,155,827	19,000	19,000	(10,137,129)	0.0%
Local Revenues	-	3,600,000	-	(3,600,000)	-100.0%
Ag Privilege Tax	11,675,508	11,630,000	11,100,000	(530,000)	-4.6%
Ecosystem	11,010,000	11,000,000	11,100,000	(000,000)	1.070
Management Trust	5,475,176	1,080,030	-	(1,080,030)	-100.0%
Fund	-, -, -	,,		( ,= = = ,= = = ,	
FDOT/Mitigation	-	-	-	-	-
Water Protection &					
Sustainability Trust	7,363,215	4,985,726	325,672	(4,660,054)	-93.5%
Fund					
Water Management	8,133,639	6,912,397	6,912,397	_	0.0%
Lands Trust Fund	0,100,000	0,012,001	0,012,001		0.070
SWIM Trust Fund	-	-	-	- (2.2.17.222)	
Florida Forever	8,289,538	8,520,000	1,575,000	(6,945,000)	-81.5%
Save Our Everglades Trust Fund	38,416,555	116,043,865	103,601,924	(12,441,941)	-10.7%
Other State Revenue	15,707,035	5,566,289	3,810,786	(1,755,503)	-31.5%
Alligator Alley Tolls	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	(1,733,303)	0.0%
Federal Revenues	1,742,283	327,852	86,825	(241,027)	-73.5%
Certificate of	1,1 42,200	021,002	00,020	(2+1,021)	70.070
Participation	-	688,443,065	111,548,777	(576,894,288)	-83.8%
(COPS)/Loan		,	,,	(= =,== , ==,	
Miscellaneous	30,942,392	25 626 157	36,874,136	1,247,979	3.5%
Revenues	30,942,392	35,626,157	30,674,130	1,247,979	3.0%
Dedicated Revenues	219,476,331	1,080,920,988	642,287,408	(438,633,580)	-40.6%
Subtotal					
TOTAL REVENUES	688,614,721	1,535,283,170	1,076,502,825	(458,780,345)	-29.9%
EVDENDITUDEO					
EXPENDITURES	477.005.044	407.077.400	404.040.000	0.000.004	4.00/
Salaries and Benefits Other Personal	177,895,341	187,977,408	191,310,099	3,332,691	1.8%
Other Personal Services	72,612,719	63,942,157	59,584,381	(4,357,776)	-6.8%
Operating Expenses	92,199,683	149,802,921	137,576,138	(12,226,783)	-8.2%
Operating Expenses Operating Capital				•	
Outlay	41,741,019	29,854,824	17,441,168	(12,413,656)	-41.6%
Fixed Capital Outlay	114,527,335	923,833,364	263,611,393	(660,221,971)	-71.5%
Interagency					
Expenditures	60,022,636	62,498,335	22,082,488	(40,415,847)	-64.7%
Debt	45,529,798	90,156,117	44,116,973	(46,039,144)	-51.1%
Reserves	-	27,218,044	340,780,185	313,562,141	1152.0%
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	604,528,530	1,535,283,170	1,076,502,825	(458,780,345)	-29.9%
PERSONNEL					
Full-time Equivalents	1,828	1,842	1,842	-	0.0%
Contract/Other	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL PERSONNEL	1,828	1,842	1,842	-	0.0%

# 3. Major Revenue Budget Variances

# Non-dedicated Revenues

Carryover + 52.1%

The increase is tied to a higher 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 - 13.2%

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

#### Permit & License Fees - 12.0%

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

#### **Dedicated Revenues**

*Carryover* + 149.2%

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

Ad Valorem Taxes – 13.2%

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

Local Revenues - 100.0%

This decrease is the result of a reduction in 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 FY2010-2011.

Water Protection and Sustainability Trust Fund – 93.5%

This change reflects no new funding being provided by the State for alternative water supply projects. The FY2010-2011 budget consists of prior year balances.

Florida Forever – 81.5%

The District did receive new Florida Forever funding for FY2010-2011 but at a lower level when compared to FY2010. The FY2010 Florida Forever budget was from the remainder of the State's FY2009 appropriations.

Save Our Everglades Trust Fund – 10.7%

This change reflects a decrease in balances from prior years that are budgeted in the FY2011 budget.

Federal Revenue – 73.5%

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) – 83.8%

This decrease is due to the FY2010 planned acquisition of 73,000 acres for Everglades restoration, and financing this land purchase through the issuance of COPS for approximately \$536.5 million. COPS budgeted in FY11 reflect residual balances from the Series 2006 COPS issuance, which are being used for the construction of Compartments B and C.

# 4. Revenue by Funding Source and EOG Program

Revenue by Funding Source and Program for FY2008 – 2009 (Actual)

	by runnann		na i rogram		2000 (ACU			
		Water Resource Planning and Monitoring	Acquisition, Restoration and Public Works	Operation and Maintenance of Lands and Works	Regulation	Outreach	Management and Administration	TOTAL
REVENUES		<u> </u>						
Non-dedicated Revenues								
Carryover								
Ad Valorem Taxes	434,178,917							
Permit & License Fees	3,382,505							
Local Revenues	3,000,000							
State Revenues	126,888							
Federal Revenues	7,347,848							
Miscellaneous Revenues	21,102,232							
Non-dedicated Revenues Subtotal		68,564,802	182,279,236	128,488,855	20,052,719	5,134,323	64,618,455	\$469,138,390
Dedicated Revenues								
Carryover								\$0
Ad Valorem Taxes		20,558,708	34,688,467	26,668,111	3,927,953	205,557	526,367	\$86,575,163
Permit & License Fees				3,155,827				\$3,155,827
Local Revenues								\$0
Ag Privilege Tax		2,503,826	5,290,399	3,220,174	661,109			\$11,675,508
Ecosystem Management Trust Fund		5,475,176						\$5,475,176
FDOT/Mitigation								\$0
Water Protection & Sustainability Trust Fund		395,066	6,968,149					\$7,363,215
Water Management Lands Trust Fund				8,133,639				\$8,133,639
SWIM Trust Fund								\$0
Florida Forever			8,289,538					\$8,289,538
Save Our Everglades Trust Fund		2,724,759	35,691,796					\$38,416,555
Other State Revenue		489,408	4,665,106	10,552,521				\$15,707,035
Alligator Alley Tolls		1,000,000	1,000,000					\$2,000,000
Federal Revenues		443,720	1,298,563					\$1,742,283

	Water Resource Planning and Monitoring	Acquisition, Restoration and Public Works	Operation and Maintenance of Lands and Works	Regulation	Outreach	Management and Administration	TOTAL
Certificate of Participation (COPS) <sup>2</sup>							\$0
Miscellaneous Revenues	139,923	27,830,131	2,972,338				\$30,942,392
Dedicated Revenues Subtotal	33,730,586	125,722,149	54,702,610	4,589,062	205,557	526,367	\$219,476,331
TOTAL REVENUES	88,352,137	234,883,780	165,569,862	25,839,797	6,616,054	83,266,900	\$688,614,721

<sup>(1)</sup> Excludes Internal Service Fund Charges (fund 601)

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

		Water Resource Planning and Monitoring	Acquisition, Restoration and Public Works	Operation and Maintenance of Lands and Works	Regulation	Outreach	Management and Administration	TOTAL
REVENUES								
Non-dedicated Revenues		_						
Carryover	57,860,182							
Ad Valorem Taxes	383,313,963							
Permit & License Fees	2,933,950							
Local Revenues								
State Revenues								
Federal Revenues								
Miscellaneous Revenues	10,254,087							
Non-dedicated Revenues Subtotal		43,488,230	134,725,460	154,832,228	21,468,672	5,471,535	94,376,057	\$454,362,182
Dedicated Revenues								
Carryover		13,277,506	69,954,014	35,315,433	988,295			\$119,535,248
Ad Valorem Taxes		16,287,050	31,858,049	24,855,361	2,725,133	184,338	721,428	\$76,631,359
Permit & License Fees				19,000				\$19,000
Local Revenues		3,600,000						\$3,600,000
Ag Privilege Tax		2,468,500	5,374,760	3,283,931	502,809			\$11,630,000
Ecosystem Management Trust Fund		1,080,030						\$1,080,030
FDOT/Mitigation								\$0
Water Protection & Sustainability Trust Fund		725,380	4,260,346					\$4,985,726
Water Management Lands Trust Fund				6,912,397				\$6,912,397
SWIM Trust Fund								\$0
Florida Forever			7,700,000	820,000				\$8,520,000
Save Our Everglades Trust Fund		1,113,214	114,930,651					\$116,043,865
Other State Revenue		372,000	398,274	4,796,015				\$5,566,289
Alligator Alley Tolls		1,000,000	1,000,000					\$2,000,000
Federal Revenues		252,852	75,000					\$327,852
Certificate of Participation (COPS) <sup>2</sup>			688,443,065					\$688,443,065
Miscellaneous Revenues		28,000	1,526,220	1,402,610			32,669,327	\$35,626,157

	Water Resource Planning and Monitoring	Acquisition, Restoration and Public Works	Operation and Maintenance of Lands and Works	Regulation	Outreach	Management and Administration	TOTAL
Dedicated Revenues Subtotal	40,204,532	925,520,379	77,404,747	4,216,237	184,338	33,390,755	\$1,080,920,988
TOTAL REVENUES	83,692,762	1,060,245,839	232,236,975	25,684,909	5,655,873	127,766,812	\$1,535,283,170

<sup>(1)</sup> Includes Internal Service Fund Charges (fund 601)(2) COPS Proceeds of \$151,960,397,000 from prior year

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

		Water Resource Planning and Monitoring	Acquisition, Restoration and Public Works	Operation and Maintenance of Lands and Works	Regulation	Outreach	Management and Administration	TOTAL
REVENUES								
Non-dedicated Revenues		<b>.</b>						
Carryover	88,024,689							
Ad Valorem Taxes	32,531,728							
Permit & License Fees	2,583,000							
Local Revenues								
State Revenues	363,000							
Federal Revenues								
Miscellaneous Revenues	10,713,000							
Non-dedicated Revenues Subtotal		55,946,993	81,054,018	171,554,501	26,360,917	6,406,416	92,892,572	\$434,215,417
Dedicated Revenues								
Carryover		3,609,553	274,639,987	19,339,679	13,529	76,805	259,108	\$297,938,661
Ad Valorem Taxes		10,978,253	37,752,602	14,626,590	2,349,948	179,907	606,930	\$66,494,230
Permit & License Fees				19,000				\$19,000
Local Revenues								\$0
Ag Privilege Tax		1,630,998	7,054,402	1,930,004	484,596			\$11,100,000
Ecosystem Management Trust Fund								\$0
FDOT/Mitigation								\$0
Water Protection & Sustainability Trust Fund		72,978	252,694					\$325,672
Water Management Lands Trust Fund				6,912,397				\$6,912,397
SWIM Trust Fund								\$0
Florida Forever			1,575,000					\$1,575,000
Save Our Everglades Trust Fund			103,601,924					\$103,601,924
Other State Revenue			719,699	3,091,087				\$3,810,786
Alligator Alley Tolls		1,000,000	1,000,000					\$2,000,000
Federal Revenues		86,825						\$86,825
Certificate of Participation (COPS) <sup>2</sup>			111,548,777					\$111,548,777
Miscellaneous Revenues		362,000	1,339,000	793,884			34,379,252	\$36,874,136

	Water Resource Planning and Monitoring	Acquisition, Restoration and Public Works	Operation and Maintenance of Lands and Works	Regulation	Outreach	Management and Administration	TOTAL
Dedicated Revenues Subtotal	17,740,607	539,484,085	46,712,641	2,848,073	256,712	35,245,290	\$642,287,408
TOTAL REVENUES	73,687,600	620,538,103	218,267,142	29,208,990	6,663,128	128,137,862	\$1,076,502,825

<sup>(1)</sup> Includes Internal Service Fund Charges (fund 601)(2) COPS Proceeds of \$111,548,777 from prior year

#### 5. Proposed Millage Rates

The Governing Board policy direction was to levy continuation millage rates, the same tax rates as levied in FY2010. At the July Governing Board meeting, the tentative millage rates were set at the continuation millage level. Due to the declining property valuations, this is a reduction from the rolled-back rate ranging from 11.75% to 13.02% (see table below). The rolled-back rate is the tax rate that will generate the same tax revenue as levied in the prior fiscal year, exclusive of new construction. The rolled-back rates noted in the table are greater than the tax rates levied in FY2010 due to declining tax roll valuations within the District boundaries.

	FY2010 Adopted	FY2011 Rolled- Ba ck	FY2011 Proposed Rat es	% Change fro m Rolled- Bac k
District	0.2549	0.2892	0.2549	-11.86%
Okeechobee Basin	0.2797	0.3170	0.2797	-11.77%
Everglades	0.0894	0.1013	0.0894	-11.75%
Big Cypress Basin	0.2265	0.2604	0.2265	-13.02%
Combined:				
District/Okee/Everglades	0.6240	0.7075	0.6240	-11.80%
District/Big Cypress	0.4814	0.5496	0.4814	-12.41%

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**

AD VALOREM TAX COMPARISON	FISCAL YEAR	FISCAL YEAR	FISCAL YEAR
DISTRICT-AT-LARGE	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011
Millage Rate	0.2549	0.2549	0.2549
Rolled-Back Rate	0.2724	0.2941	0.2892
Percent Change from Rolled-Back Rate	-6.42%	-13.33%	-11.86%
Current Year Gross Taxable Value for Operating			
Purposes	\$894,742,340,056	\$783,789,691,862	\$687,151,905,825
Current Year Net New Taxable Value	\$26,187,149,086	\$17,365,770,311	\$9,022,843,395
Current Year Adjusted Taxable Value	\$868,555,190,970	\$766,423,921,551	\$678,129,062,430

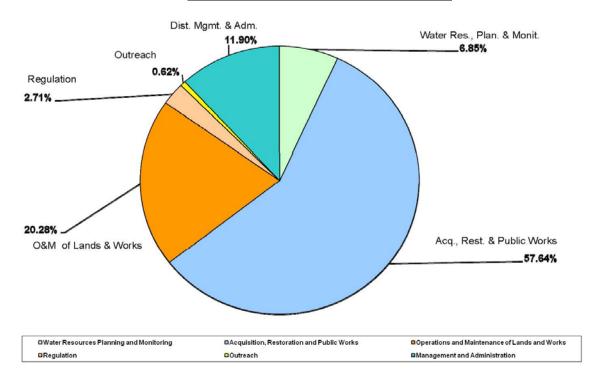
AD VALOREM TAX COMPARISON	FISCAL YEAR	FISCAL YEAR	FISCAL YEAR
OKEECHOBEE BASIN	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011
Millage Rate	0.2797	0.2797	0.2797
Rolled-Back Rate	0.2987	0.3233	0.3170
Percent Change from Rolled-Back Rate	-6.36%	-13.49%	-11.77%
Current Year Gross Taxable Value for Operating			
Purposes	\$815,508,327,399	\$713,254,864,039	\$625,235,525,516
Current Year Net New Taxable Value	\$23,762,997,491	\$16,180,604,533	\$8,025,984,250
Current Year Adjusted Taxable Value	\$791,745,329,908	\$697,074,259,506	\$617,209,541,266

AD VALOREM TAX COMPARISON	FISCAL YEAR	FISCAL YEAR	FISCAL YEAR
BIG CYPRESS BASIN	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011
Millage Rate	0.2265	0.2265	0.2265
Rolled-Back Rate	0.2436	0.2571	0.2604
Percent Change from Rolled-Back Rate	-7.02%	-11.90%	-13.02%
Current Year Gross Taxable Value for Operating			
Purposes	\$79,234,012,657	\$70,534,827,823	\$61,916,380,309
Current Year Net New Taxable Value	\$2,424,151,595	\$1,185,165,778	\$996,859,145
Current Year Adjusted Taxable Value	\$76,809,861,062	\$69,349,662,045	\$60,919,521,164

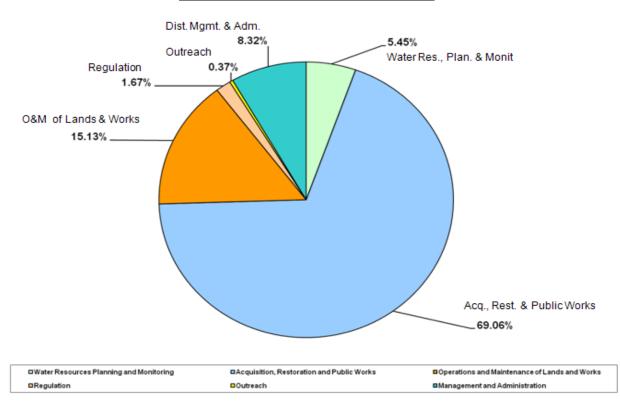
AD VALOREM TAX COMPARISON	FISCAL YEAR	FISCAL YEAR	FISCAL YEAR
EVERGLADES CONSTRUCTION PROJECT	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011
Millage Rate	0.0894	0.0894	0.0894
Rolled-Back Rate	0.0955	0.1033	0.1013
Percent Change from Rolled-Back Rate	-6.39%	-13.46%	-11.75%
Current Year Gross Taxable Value for Operating			
Purposes	\$815,508,327,399	\$713,254,864,039	\$625,235,525,516
Current Year Net New Taxable Value	\$23,762,997,491	\$16,180,604,533	\$8,025,984,250

# 6. Three-Year Expenditure Summary by EOG Program

# FY20010-11 Program Expenditures



# FY2009-10 Program Expenditures



# **Three-Year Expenditure Summary by Program**

1.0 Water Resources Planning and Monitoring  1.1 - District Water Management Planning	(Audited) 88,352,137 34,547,685	(Current Amended) 83,692,762	(PROPOSED) 73,687,600	FY09/10 to 10/11 (10,005,162)	FY09/10 to 10/11 -12.0%
			., ,	( -,, - ,	
1.1 - District Water Management Planning	34,547,685				
		33,274,658	18,490,932	(14,783,726)	-44.4%
1.1.1 Water Supply Planning	6,019,473	4,647,287	5,713,579	1,066,292	22.9%
1.1.2 Minimum Flows and Levels	976,902	878,992	445,811	(433,181)	-49.3%
1.1.3 Other Water Resources Planning	27,551,310	27,748,379	12,331,542	(15,416,837)	-55.6%
1.2 - Research, Data Collection, Analysis and Monitoring	53,158,369	49,678,587	54,609,980	4,931,393	9.9%
1.3 - Technical Assistance	646,083	739,517	586,688	(152,829)	-20.7%
1.4 - Other Water Resources Planning and Monitoring Activities	-	-	-	-	
2.0 Acquisition, Restoration and Public Works	234,883,780	1,060,245,839	620,538,103	(439,707,736)	-41.5%
2.1 - Land Acquisition	-	-	-	-	-
2.2 - Water Source Development	20,633,618	14,026,360	5,412,729	(8,613,631)	-61.4%
2.2.1 Water Resource Development Projects	1,571,739	1,264,455	722,997	(541,458)	-42.8%
2.2.2 Water Supply Development Assistance	19,061,879	12,761,905	4,689,732	(8,072,173)	-63.3%
2.2.3 Other Water Source Development Activities	-	-	-	-	
2.3 - Surface Water Projects	210,751,308	1,042,294,453	613,131,823	(429,162,630)	-41.2%
2.4 - Other Cooperative Projects	2,819,597	1,399,226	1,443,551	44,325	3.2%
2.5 - Facilities Construction and Major Renovations	679,257	2,525,800	550,000	(1,975,800)	-78.2%
2.6 - Other Acquisition and Restoration Activities	-	-	-	-	
3.0 Operation and Maintenance of Lands and Works	165,569,862	232,236,975	218,267,142	(13,969,833)	-6.0%
3.1 - Land Management	14,458,153	26,446,046	20,033,582	(6,412,464)	-24.2%
3.2 - Works	118,350,311	170,364,761	162,223,482	(8,141,279)	-4.8%
3.3 - Facilities	6,937,850	7,600,360	7,204,749	(395,611)	-5.2%
3.4 - Invasive Plant Control	20,149,001	22,084,276	23,090,201	1,005,925	4.6%
3.5 - Other Operation and Maintenance Activities	5,674,547	5,741,532	5,715,128	(26,404)	-0.5%
4.0 Regulation	25,839,797	25,684,909	29,208,990	3,524,081	13.7%
4.1 - Consumptive Use Permitting	5,690,468	6,159,258	6,349,390	190,132	3.1%
4.2 - Water Well Construction Permitting and Contractor Licensing					
4.3 - Environmental Resource and Surface Water Permitting	12,919,329	12,311,615	12,600,952	289,337	2.4%
4.4 - Other Regulatory and Enforcement Activities	7,230,000	7,214,036	10,258,648	3,044,612	42.2%

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

PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES	Fiscal Year 2008-2009 (Audited)	Fiscal Year 2009-2010 (Current Amended)	Fiscal Year 2010-2011 (PROPOSED)	Change in \$ from FY 09/10 to 10/11	% of change from FY09/10 to 10/11
5.0 Outreach	6,616,054	5,655,873	6,663,128	1,007,255	17.8%
5.1 - Water Resource Education	-				
5.2 - Public Information	6,356,591	5,404,552	6,389,438	984,886	18.2%
5.3 - Public Relations	-		-	-	
5.4 - Lobbying / Legislative Affairs / Cabinet Affairs	259,463	251,321	273,690	22,369	8.9%
5.5 - Other Outreach Activities	-	-	-		
SUBTOTAL - Major Programs (excluding Management and Administration)	521,261,630	1,407,516,358	948,364,963	(459, 151, 395)	-32.6%
6.0 District Management and Administration	83,266,900	127,766,812	128,137,862	371,050	0.3%
6.1 - Administrative and Operations Support	47,462,035	81,347,845	81,708,940	361,095	0.4%
6.1.1 - Executive Direction	1,689,577	1,399,906	1,449,899	49,993	3.6%
6.1.2 - General Counsel / Legal	7,084,931	7,401,568	7,342,741	(58,827)	-0.8%
6.1.3 - Inspector General	1,216,930	983,283	1,134,404	151,121	15.4%
6.1.4 - Administrative Support	25,978,173	60,727,704	61,228,820	501,116	0.8%
6.1.5 - Fleet Services	1,809,943	2,012,641	1,977,683	(34,958)	-1.7%
6.1.6 - Procurement / Contract Administration	4,448,183	4,219,848	4,178,994	(40,854)	-1.0%
6.1.7 - Human Resources	3,502,812	3,274,444	3,132,737	(141,707)	-4.3%
6.1.8 - Communications	1,731,486	1,328,451	1,263,662	(64,789)	-4.9%
6.1.9 - Other			-	-	
6.2 - Computers / Computer Support	29,913,331	28,547,122	28,739,288	192,166	0.7%
6.2.1 - Executive Direction	2,668,589	2,271,056	2,276,146	5,090	0.2%
6.2.2 - Administrative Services	3,125,328	3,148,343	3,086,075	(62,268)	-2.0%
6.2.3 - Application Development	17,254,233	17,458,695	17,259,690	(199,005)	-1.1%
6.2.4 - Computer Operations	4,280,889	2,900,563	3,670,069	769,506	26.5%
6.2.5 - Network Support	2,584,292	2,768,465	2,447,308	(321,157)	-11.6%
6.2.6 - Desk Top Support	-		-	-	
6.2.7 - Asset Acquisition	-				
6.2.8 - Other	-			-	
6.3 - Reserves		9,076,343	9,377,574	301,231	3.3%
6.4 - Other (Tax Collector / Property Appraiser Fees)	5,891,534	8,795,502	8,312,060	(483,442)	-5.5%
TOTAL	604,528,530	1,535,283,170	1,076,502,825	(458,780,345)	-29.9%

#### 7. Major Expenditure Budget Variances

#### 1.0 Water Resources Planning and Monitoring

The FY2011 proposed budget total for this state program is \$73.7 million, which is \$10 million or 12% less than the FY2010 current amended budget of \$83.7 million. The majority of the decrease (\$15.4 million or 55.6%) is within the Other Water Resources Planning activity and is partly due to the reduction of state appropriated dollars for local initiatives as well as the reduction of District contribution to local initiative projects, reduction in ad valorem funding for research and monitoring contracts and local government projects, and partially offset by increased staff efforts on in-house projects. 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.

### 2.0 Acquisition, Restoration and Public Works

The total FY2011 proposed budget is \$620.5 million, a decrease of \$439.7 million or 41.5% less than the FY2010 current amended budget of \$1billion. The significant decrease is primarily within the Surface Water Projects activity (\$429.2 million). The decrease is mainly due to the reduction in fixed capital outlay (\$667.6 million) as a result of the FY2010 budget including an estimated \$536.5 million for the initial River of Grass land purchase. This decrease is offset with an FY2011 increase in reserves (\$321 million) for land acquisition and capital projects.

#### 3.0 Operation and Maintenance of Lands and Works

The FY2011 proposed budget total for this state program is \$218.3 million which is \$13.9 million or 6% less than the FY2010 current amended budget of \$232.2 million. The decrease is concentrated in the works (\$8.1 million) and land management (\$6.4 million) state activities, mainly within operating expenses for tree management, maintenance and repairs, and parts and supplies. The invasive plant control state activity had an increase of \$1 million in operating capital outlay for fleet equipment.

#### 4.0 Regulation

The FY2011 proposed budget total for this state program is \$29.2 million which is a \$3.5 million or 13.7% increase from the FY2010 current amended budget of \$25.7 million. The Other Regulatory and Enforcement activities reflect a \$3 million or 42.2% increase above the FY2010 amended budget of \$7.2 million. The increase is primarily due to the increased funding of the District's source control initiative to consider sub-regional projects to supplement BMPs and to expand the program to the river watersheds.

#### 5.0 Outreach

The FY2011 proposed budget total for this state program is \$6.6 million which is a \$1 million or 17.8% increase from the FY2010 current amended budget of \$5.6 million. The increase is in the Public Information activity primarily due to the

agency-wide realignment of staff to centralize and enhance public information. In addition, more funding was allocated for priority outreach activities and programs than in FY2010.

### 6.0 District Management and Administration

The FY2011 proposed budget total for this state program is \$128.1 million which is \$0.3 million or 0.3% increase from the FY2010 current amended budget of \$127.8 million. The majority of the increase is within administrative and operations support due to an increase in staff time allocated to these activities.

#### IV. PROGRAM AND ACTIVITY ALLOCATIONS

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

This section presents the District's budget by programs and activities defined by the Governor's Office. Each activity includes expenditure and budget summary, general description, changes and trends, major budget items and budget variances. The budget variance compares the FY2008-2009 Amended Budget with the FY2009-2010 Tentative Budget.

## **ALL PROGRAMS**

Total Expenditures (Actual)

<u>04-05</u>	<u>05-06</u>			<u>08-09</u>						
699,995,978	968,132,718			04,528,530						
CATEGORY Salaries and Benefits Other Personal Services Operating Expenses	AMENDED BUDGET 2009-2010 187,977,408 63,942,157 149,802,921	PROPOSED BUDGET 2010-2011 191,310,099 59,584,381 137,576,138	<b>DIFFERENCE IN \$</b> 3,332,691 (4,357,776) (12,226,783)	% OF CHANGE 1.77% -6.82% -8.16%						
Operating Capital Outlay Fixed Capital Outlay	29,854,824	17,441,168	(12,413,656)	-41.58%						
	923,833,364	263,611,393	(660,221,971)	-71.47%						
Interagency Expenditures Debt	62,498,335	22,082,488	(40,415,847)	-64.67%						
	90,156,117	44,116,973	(46,039,144)	-51.07%						
Reserves Total Expenditures	27,218,044	340,780,185	313,562,141	1152.04%						
	<b>\$1,535,283,170</b>	<b>\$1,076,502,825</b>	<b>\$(458,780,345)</b>	<b>-29.88%</b>						
Personnel Category <sup>1</sup>										
Full-time Equivalents Contract/Other	1,842 -	1,842	0 -	0.00%						
Total Pers	onnel 1,842	1,842	0	0.00%						

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

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> FTE Staffing levels rounded to the nearest whole number. SFWMD FY2010 Tentative Budget Submission

# 1.0 Water Resources Planning and Monitoring

05-06

83,692,762

88.903.459

Total Expenditures (Actual)

06-07

95.969.582

07-08

136,328,960

08-09

-11.95%

88.352.137

(10,005,162)

33,331,331	00,000,100	00,000,002		33,332,131		
CATEGORY	AMENDED BUDGET 2009-2010	PROPOSED BUDGET 2010-2011	•	% OF CHANGE		
Salaries and Benefits	35,737,080	36,254,886	517,806	1.45%		
Other Personal Services	11,092,406	9,566,722	(1,525,684)	-13.75%		
Operating Expenses	4,630,720	4,445,194	(185,526)	-4.01%		
Operating Capital Outlay	2,910,239	456,682	(2,453,557)	-84.31%		
Fixed Capital Outlay	5,000,000	12,915,313	7,915,313	158.31%		
Interagency Expenditures	24,322,317	10,048,803	(14,273,514)	-58.68%		

Personnel Category <sup>2</sup>				
Full-time Equivalents	357	353	(4)	-1.10%
Contract/Other	-	-	-	0.00%
Total Personnel	357	353	(4)	-1.10%

73,687,600

## **District Description**

Debt Reserves

**Total Expenditures** 

80.591.607

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).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> FTE Staffing levels rounded to the nearest whole number SFWMD FY2010 Tentative Budget Submission

#### 1.1 District Water Management Planning

Total Expenditures (Actual)

<u>04-05</u>	<u>05-06</u>	<u>06-07</u>	<u>07-08</u>	<u>08-09</u>
27,602,258	40,169,605	41,872,068	82,790,254	34,547,685

	AMENDED BUDGET	PROPOSED BUDGET			
CATEGORY	2009-2010	2010-2011	DIF	FERENCE IN \$	% OF CHANGE
Salaries and Benefits	9,104,281	9,024,579		(79,702)	-0.88%
Other Personal Services	2,581,603	1,374,315		(1,207,288)	-46.77%
Operating Expenses	289,506	295,479		5,973	2.06%
Operating Capital Outlay	144,000	10,000		(134,000)	-93.06%
Fixed Capital Outlay	-	1,106,000		1,106,000	-
Interagency Expenditures	21,155,268	6,680,559		(14,474,709)	-68.42%
Debt	-	-		-	-
Reserves	-	-		-	-
Total Expenditures	\$ 33,274,658	\$ 18,490,932	\$	(14,783,726)	-44.43%

See subcategories below.

#### 1.1.1 Water Supply Planning

Total Expenditures (Actual)

<u>04-05</u>	<u>05-06</u>	<u>06-07</u>	<u>07-08</u>	<u>08-09</u>
8,204,325	7,949,963	8,657,534	7,924,258	6,019,473

CATEGORY	AMENDED BUDGET 2009-2010	PROPOSED BUDGET 2010-2011	DIFFERENCE IN \$	% OF CHANGE
			•	,, ,, ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
Salaries and Benefits	4,056,209	4,079,738	23,529	0.58%
Other Personal Services	25,000	389,800	364,800	1459.20%
Operating Expenses	35,078	84,009	48,931	139.49%
Operating Capital Outlay	-	-	-	-
Fixed Capital Outlay	-	-	-	-
Interagency Expenditures	531,000	1,160,032	629,032	118.46%
Debt	-	-	-	-
Reserves	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	\$ 4,647,287	\$ 5,713,579	\$ 1,066,292	22.94%

**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. Updates to these regional plans are underway with two plan updates scheduled to be completed in FY2011 and two in FY2012.

Water supply plans are required to identify specific water resource and water supply development projects to meet future demands. Alternative water supply projects, including those identified in the plans, are eligible for funding assistance from the state and District. Local governments are required to adopt water supply facilities work plans and incorporate them into their comprehensive plans within 18 months of the respective regional water supply plan update being approved. The work plans are then reviewed for their consistency with the water supply plans. All proposed comprehensive plan amendments are reviewed to ensure that there is sufficient water for the proposed amendment as well as all the local government's other demands.

Changes and Trends: Updates to the water supply plans were initiated in FY2010. In addition, 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 were completed. 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 activities continue to move ahead.

**Major Budget Items:** CFCA facilitation / STOPR agreement (\$525,000), Floridan well maintenance (\$253,968); wellhead / field equipment repairs and geophysical logging (\$110,000); continued monitoring of groundwater levels to evaluate long-term trends (\$465,864); and technical editors for water supply plan updates (\$270,000).

**Budget Variances:** An increase of \$1.07 million from FY2010 to FY2011 occurred primarily due to the realignment of funding from Implementation to Planning for the CFCA / STOPR agreement funding (\$500,000), as well as additional funding for Floridan well maintenance (\$253,968) and technical editors for the regional water supply plan updates (\$270,000).

#### 1.1.2 Minimum Flows and Levels

**Total Expenditures** 

878,992

Total Expenditures (Actual)

(433,181)

-49.28%

	<u>04-05</u> 344,357	<u>05-06</u> <u>06-07</u> 774,997 873,098				<u>08-09</u> 976,902	
		AMENDED BUDGET	PROPOSEI BUDGE				
CATEGORY		2009-2010	2010-201 <sup>-</sup>	1 DIF	FERENCE IN \$	% OF CHANGE	
Salaries and Benefit	S	697,650	337,90	1	(359,749)	-51.57%	
Other Personal Serv	ices	150,000	105,000	)	(45,000)	-30.00%	
Operating Expenses		2,725	2,910	)	185	6.79%	
Operating Capital Ou	utlay	-		-	-	-	
Fixed Capital Outlay		-		-	-	-	
Interagency Expendi	tures	28,617		-	(28,617)	-100.00%	
Debt		-		-	-	-	
Reserves		-		-	-	-	

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 aguifers, 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.

445,811

\$

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 FY2011 budget includes water reservation and SERC (Statement of Estimated Regulatory Cost) for the Kissimmee River Restoration (\$105,000).

**Budget Variances:** There has been a decrease of \$0.4 million between FY2010 and FY2011 due to staff time reductions in these activities (\$359,749) and not funding the Central Florida wetlands baseline conditions analysis.

#### 1.1.3 Other Water Resources Planning

Total Expenditures (Actual)

<u>04-05</u>	<u>05-06</u>	<u>06-07</u>	<u>07-08</u>	<u>08-09</u>	
19,053,57	6 31,444,645	32,341,437	74,024,568	27,551,31	0
CATEGORY	AMENDED BUDGET 2009-2010	PROPOSED BUDGET 2010-2011	Ī	RENCE IN \$	% OF CHANGE
Salaries and Benefits	4,350,422	4,606,940		256,518	5.90%
Other Personal Services	2,406,603	879,515	5	(1,527,088)	-63.45%
Operating Expenses	251,703	208,560	)	(43,143)	-17.14%
Operating Capital Outlay	144,000	10,000	)	(134,000)	-93.06%
Fixed Capital Outlay	-	1,106,000	)	1,106,000	-
Interagency Expenditures	20,595,651	5,520,527	7 (	15,075,124)	-73.20%
Debt	-		-	-	-
Reserves	-		-	-	-

27,748,379

**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, Naples Bay SWIM Plan, the south Lee County Watershed Plan, and the Estero Bay watershed management strategies. Planning efforts also include implementation of State Appropriation supported flood mitigation, stormwater improvement, restoration, and water quality projects. Other projects include the implementation of the existing SWIM plan for Naples Bay; and implementation and update of the Restoration Plan for the Northwest Fork of the Loxahatchee River and implementation of the St. Lucie River and Caloosahatchee River Watershed Protection Plans.

12,331,542

(15,416,837)

-55.56%

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 and state appropriated 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.

**Major Budget Items:** Research and monitoring in support of St. Lucie River Watershed Protection Plan and Caloosahatchee River Watershed Protection plan implementation (\$283K). Research, studies, and modeling in support of updates to the Northwest Fork of Loxahatchee River Restoration Plan (\$128K); assessment of trends of Florida Bay and development of Florida Bay biological and ecosystem models for MFL updates (\$512K); 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 (\$87K).

**Total Expenditures** 

Major items also include implementation of local flood mitigation, restoration, stormwater improvement, and water quality projects. This budget includes \$870K in prior year state appropriated funds for local initiatives (\$665K Loxahatchee River Preservation Initiative and \$205K for surface water improvements in District designated priority water bodies). Other efforts include \$4 million in research, monitoring, modeling and water quality improvement projects in the Big Cypress Basin/Naples Bay; \$300K for stormwater improvement projects and \$330K for Indian River Lagoon license plate grant awards.

**Budget Variances:** The decrease of \$15.4 million from FY2010 to FY2011 is due to the reduction of 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)

04-05		05-06	0	6-07	07-08	08-09	
<i>5</i> 2,781,2	84	48,519,392	53,8	66,952	52,819,36	68 53 <u>,158,</u> 36	69
		AMENDED		PROPOSE	_		
CATECORY		BUDGET		BUDGE	=		0/ OF CHANCE
CATEGORY		2009-2010		2010-201	1 DIF	FERENCE IN \$	% OF CHANGE
Salaries and Benefits		25,893,282		26,643,61	9	750,337	2.90%
Other Personal Services		8,510,803		8,192,40	7	(318,396)	-3.74%
Operating Expenses		4,341,214		4,149,71	5	(191,499)	-4.41%
Operating Capital Outlay		2,766,239		446,68	2	(2,319,557)	-83.85%
Fixed Capital Outlay		5,000,000		11,809,31	3	6,809,313	136.19%
Interagency Expenditures		3,167,049		3,368,24	4	201,195	6.35%
Debt		-			-	-	-
Reserves		-			-	-	-
Total Expenditures	\$	49,678,587	\$	54,609,98	0	\$ 4,931,393	9.93%

#### **District Description:**

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

The 2003 amended Everglades Forever Act (EFA) requires the District to implement the Long-Term Plan for Achieving Water Quality Goals in the Everglades Protection Area (Long-Term Plan). The Long-Term Plan contains a suite of projects, ranging from STA structural enhancements, STA expansions, STA optimization research, STA compliance and operational monitoring (hydraulic and water quality), STA downstream monitoring and research, STA water quality and hydrodynamic modeling, and BMP/source controls programs.

The Lake Okeechobee Protection Act (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 Protection Act to also include protection of the Caloosahatchee and St. Lucie River Watersheds, which is now known as the NEEPP. NEEPP requires development of a Technical Plan for Phase II of the Lake Okeechobee Construction Project, which identifies 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 Phase II Technical Plan was submitted to the Legislature on Feb 1, 2008 and is currently being implemented. The NEEPP includes two new River Watershed Protection Programs for the Caloosahatchee and the St. Lucie River Watersheds. The River Watershed Protection Plans were submitted to the Legislature on January 1, 2009 and are currently being implemented. The three coordinating agencies, the South Florida Water Management District, the Florida Department of Environmental Protection, and the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services are charged with carrying out the NEEPP. Currently the Coordinating Agencies are working on the Lake Okeechobee Protection Plan update which will be completed and submitted to the Legislature in early 2011.

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 in-lake ecological monitoring; the new features constructed under EFA and 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 (\$1.7 million) and analyses (\$633,903).; construction costs for the new laboratory facility (\$7.8 million).
- Adaptive Assessment and Monitoring Recover contracts and support (\$2.3 million).
- Regional Modeling efforts include monitoring compliance with processes and modeling standards; maintaining, enhancing, and applying regional and sub-regional models for water quality, water supply, emergency operations, operations planning, flood event, climate change and sea level rise; and enhancing Graphical User Interface pre- and post- processing tools (\$1.3 million).
- Lake Okeechobee Watershed Protection Plan includes in-lake assessment projects (\$168,920) and water quality assessment and reporting (\$38,336).
- Major projects for the District Everglades Program include:

- STA Analysis & Interpretation: optimization support, soil characterization, adaptive management studies, field sampling reports, performance analyses, mesocosm studies and lab and engineering support (\$1.9 million).
- Everglades Construction Program Operations Monitoring: Streamgauging for the Stormwater Treatment Areas (STAs), flow measurement anomalies, quality assurance/quality control of hydrologic data for the STAs (\$1.4 million).
- Scientific Project Support: GIS Web and database support, project support business services support (\$475,639), including Loxahatchee Impoundment Landscape Assessment (LILA) (\$256K) and Fire Project (\$72K).
- Ongoing C&SF project monitoring and assessment, including maintenance required to keep telemetry system running and send feedback to District headquarters (\$2.79 million).

#### **Budget Variances:**

The net increase of \$4.9 million is primarily due to capital construction costs and capital equipment for the new Environmental Services Laboratory. The new laboratory facility is necessary to replace the current rental buildings that are structurally substandard and vulnerable to severe hurricane damage. The primary facilities have 16 years of service and major systems are at the end of their life cycle.

#### 1.3 Technical Assistance

#### Total Expenditures (Actual)

·	<u>1-05</u> 3,065	<u>05-06</u> 214,462	<u>06-</u> 230,		<u>07-08</u> 719,338	<u>08-09</u> 646,083	
CATEGORY		AMENDED BUDGET 2009-2010		ROPOSED BUDGET 2010-2011	DIFFE	ERENCE IN \$	% OF CHANGE
Salaries and Benefits		739,517		586,688		(152,829)	-20.67%
Other Personal Services		-		-		-	-
Operating Expenses		-		-		-	-
Operating Capital Outlay		-		-		-	-
Fixed Capital Outlay		-		-		-	-
Interagency Expenditures		-		-		-	-
Debt		-		-		-	-
Reserves		-		-		-	-
Total Expenditures	\$	739,517	\$	586,688		\$ (152,829)	-20.67%

**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:** FY2011 resources consist of on-going personnel service costs for existing technical assistance staff.

**Budget Variances:** The decrease of \$152,829 from the FY2010 to FY2011 is due to less staff time budgeted to comprehensive planning and technical support of local plans.

#### 2.0 Acquisition, Restoration, and Public Works

Total Expenditures (Actual)

<u>04-05</u> <u>05-06</u> <u>06-07</u> <u>07-08</u> <u>08-09</u> 376,607,615 596,285,953 536,978,983 490,947,799 234,883,780

	AMENDED BUDGET	PROPOSED BUDGET			
CATEGORY	2009-2010	2010-2011	DIF	FFERENCE IN \$	% OF CHANGE
Salaries and Benefits	18,929,740	18,842,507		(87,233)	-0.46%
Other Personal Services	14,271,992	13,604,767		(667,225)	-4.68%
Operating Expenses	9,020,929	5,177,412		(3,843,517)	-42.61%
Operating Capital Outlay	23,648,696	6,418,613		(17,230,083)	-72.86%
Fixed Capital Outlay	877,526,668	209,235,839		(668,290,829)	-76.16%
Interagency Expenditures	35,846,368	11,014,788		(24,831,580)	-69.27%
Debt	80,994,549	35,244,177		(45,750,372)	-56.49%
Reserves	6,897	321,000,000		320,993,103	4654097.48%
Total Expenditures	\$ 1,060,245,839	\$ 620,538,103	\$	(439,707,736)	-41.47%

Personnel Category<sup>3</sup>

Full-time Equivalents	172	167	(5)	-3.16%
Contract/Other	-	-	-	0.00%
Total Personnel	172	167	(5)	-3.16%

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.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> FTE Staffing levels rounded to the nearest whole number SFWMD FY2010 Tentative Budget Submission

#### 2.2 Water Resource Development

Total Expenditures (Actual)

<i>04-05</i>	<u>05-06</u>	<u>06-07</u>	<u>07-08</u>	<u>08-09</u>
8,933,236	<i>45</i> , <i>351</i> , <i>04</i> 2	48,070,912	43,444,464	20,633,618

	AMENDED BUDGET	PROPOSED BUDGET			
CATEGORY	2009-2010	2010-2011	DIFF	ERENCE IN \$	% OF CHANGE
Salaries and Benefits	919,163	882,504		(36,659)	-3.99%
Other Personal Services	500,000	33,500		(466,500)	-93.30%
Operating Expenses	7,950	1,175		(6,775)	-85.22%
Operating Capital Outlay	-	-		-	-
Fixed Capital Outlay	-	-		-	-
Interagency Expenditures	12,592,350	4,495,550		(8,096,800)	-64.30%
Debt	-	-		-	-
Reserves	6,897	-		(6,897)	-100.00%
Total Expenditures	\$ 14,026,360	\$ 5,412,729	\$	(8,613,631)	-61.41%

See sub-categories below.

04-05

#### 2.2.1 Water Resource Development Projects

05-06

1,264,455

Total Expenditures (Actual)
06-07

*07-08* 

08-09

(541,458)

5,956,388	3,920,523	10,219,924	8,015,966	1,571,739	
CATEGORY	AMENDED BUDGET 2009-2010	PROPOSED BUDGET 2010-2011		NCE IN \$	% OF CHANGE
Salaries and Benefits	757,805	688,322		(69,483)	-9.17%
Other Personal Services	500,000	33,500		(466,500)	-93.30%
Operating Expenses	6,650	1,175		(5,475)	-82.33%
Operating Capital Outlay	-	-		-	-
Fixed Capital Outlay	-	-		-	-

**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.

722,997

**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. In FY2011 no implementation projects are budgeted.

Interagency Expenditures

**Total Expenditures** 

Debt Reserves

-42.82%

**Major Budget Items:** In FY2011 staff time is budgeted to be expended developing recommendations and information for proposed projects to be included in the water supply plans being updated and providing support to local governments related to implementation issues.

**Budget Variances:** The proposed FY2011 budget resulted in a net reduction of \$0.5 million compared to FY2010. The reduction was caused by the realignment of the STOPR agreement and associated staff time into Section 1.1.1 due to the nature of the agreement being more planning than implementation.

#### 2.2.2 Water Supply Development Assistance

Total Expenditures (Actual)

<u>04-05</u>	<u>05-06</u>	<u>06-07</u>	<u>07-08</u>	<u>08-09</u>
2,976,848	41,430,519	37,850,989	35,428,497	19,061,879

	AMENDED BUDGET	I	PROPOSED BUDGET			
CATEGORY	2009-2010		2010-2011	DII	FERENCE IN \$	% OF CHANGE
Salaries and Benefits	161,358		194,182		32,824	20.34%
Other Personal Services	-		-		-	-
Operating Expenses	1,300		-		(1,300)	-100.00%
Operating Capital Outlay	-		-		-	-
Fixed Capital Outlay	-		-		-	-
Interagency Expenditures	12,592,350		4,495,550		(8,096,800)	-64.30%
Debt	-		-		-	-
Reserves	6,897		-		(6,897)	-100.00%
Total Expenditures	\$ 12,761,905	\$	4,689,732	\$	(8,072,173)	-63.25%

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

**Changes and Trends:** In 1986 the District began a program to cost share water supply development projects, primarily with local governments and other entities. Since the program began, the level of funding and the types of projects funded have varied from year to year.

**Major Budget Items:** The FY2011 budget includes: Big Cypress Basin AWS projects (\$2.6 million), Miami-Dade AWS projects (\$1 million), District AWS projects (\$450K), North Miami AWS project (\$250K) and prior year District ad valorem match (\$195,550).

**Budget Variances:** A reduction of \$8.1 million from FY2010 to FY2011 is primarily due to less dollars being available for alternative water supply projects.

#### 2.3 Surface Water Projects

#### Total Expenditures (Actual)

<u>04-05</u>	<u>05-06</u>	<u>06-07</u>	<u>07-08</u>	<u>08-09</u>
353,885,172	<i>545,507,</i> 583	482,276,709	443,429,714	210,751,308

	AMENDED BUDGET	PROPOSED BUDGET		
CATEGORY	2009-2010	2010-2011	<b>DIFFERENCE IN \$</b>	% OF CHANGE
Salaries and Benefits	17,193,077	17,031,842	(161,235)	-0.94%
Other Personal Services	12,146,992	13,571,267	1,424,275	11.73%
Operating Expenses	8,711,253	4,980,847	(3,730,406)	-42.82%
Operating Capital Outlay	23,648,696	6,028,613	(17,620,083)	-74.51%
Fixed Capital Outlay	876,800,868	209,235,839	(667,565,029)	-76.14%
Interagency Expenditures	22,799,018	6,039,238	(16,759,780)	-73.51%
Debt	80,994,549	35,244,177	(45,750,372)	-56.49%
Reserves	-	321,000,000	321,000,000	-
Total Expenditures	\$ 1,042,294,453	\$ 613,131,823	\$ (429,162,630)	-41.17%

### **District Description:**

Surface Water Projects include the Kissimmee Basin Restoration, the NEEPP, Southern Everglades/Florida Bay Restoration, the Everglades Stormwater Program, the Everglades Forever Act (EFA) projects, Critical Restoration Projects, and the CERP.

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

The Kissimmee Watershed program consists of 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 98% of all land acquisition required for Kissimmee River Restoration was acquired. This was a major milestone considering that over 102,000 acres were acquired for this project across the Kissimmee Watershed. A total of 2,240 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 that is required for the protection of fish and wildlife. Technical criteria used to determine water necessary for fish and wildlife protection has been successfully reviewed by an independent panel of scientific experts in the fields of lake and river ecology, hydrology, and modeling.

Activities associated with Lake Okeechobee, include implementation of the Lake Okeechobee Protection Plan and implementation of the Technical Plan for Phase II of the Lake Okeechobee Watershed Construction Project. Specific activities include: development of sub-watershed feasibility studies; implementation of pilot demonstration projects of new technologies for the improvement of water quality; evaluation of regulatory source control programs in support of NEEPP; continuation of partnerships with agriculture and urban communities to implement Best Management Practices; and implementation of a variety of source control, restoration and storage projects. Additionally, completed implementation of best available technologies for reduction of phosphorus in existing and former dairies, former dairy remediation projects and cow/calf BMP optimization; completed design and construction of eight Florida Ranchlands Environmental Services Pilot projects and started construction of Lakeside Ranch Stormwater Treatment Area-North.

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. The plans address pollutant load reductions based upon adopted total maximum daily loads (TMDLs), and include a goal for salinity envelopes and freshwater inflow targets. Both plans include:

- a. Construction Projects planning, design, and construction of the initial phase to improve the hydrology, water quality and aquatic habitats within the watersheds;
- b. 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
- c. Watershed Research and Water Quality Monitoring Program to keep track of progress achieving the River Watershed Protection Plans' goals.

#### **Changes and Trends:**

The FY2011 Kissimmee Watershed budget reflects a decrease in land acquisition activities, since progress was made in FY2010 to acquire a significant portion of outstanding project lands. Remaining required lands are to be purchased and certified in FY2011, prior to planned USACE construction in early FY2012. Additionally, monitoring efforts for the Kissimmee River restoration will increase to finalize establishment of the baseline environmental condition in the final construction phase area. Lastly, funding for Rolling Meadows Wetland Restoration increases significantly in FY2011 as the project shifts in focus from the preliminary analysis phase to the design phase, with restoration construction scheduled to begin in FY2012.

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, strategic priorities 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 also include protection of the Caloosahatchee and St. Lucie River Watersheds, which is now known as the Northern Everglades and Estuaries Protection Program. 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 Phase II Technical Plan was submitted to the Legislature on Feb 1, 2008 and is currently being implemented The Phase II Technical Plan 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 Lake Okeechobee Protection Plan and Technical Plan together represent the best blueprint for achieving water quality standards while better managing lake levels.

Three coordinating agencies, the South Florida Water Management District, the Florida Department of Environmental Protection, and the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services are charged with carrying out the Northern Everglades and Estuaries Protection Program (NEEPP). The NEEPP includes two new River Watershed Protection Programs for the Caloosahatchee and the St. Lucie River Watersheds. The River Watershed protection Plans were submitted to the Legislature on January 1, 2009 and are currently being implemented. 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.

Efforts towards the implementation of the St. Lucie River Watershed Protection Plan and Caloosahatchee River Watershed Protection Plan will continue in FY2011 in accordance with the Northern Everglades and Estuary Protection Program. Construction of three water quality improvement projects were started under the Northern Everglades local cost share projects with Martin County and will continue in 2011; construction of the C-43 Water Quality Treatment and Testing Facility in the Caloosahatchee River Watershed is deferred pending additional research into nitrogen reducing technologies which will assist in the design of the Test Cells on the site. River Watershed protection Plan updates will be initiated in 2011 and will be completed and submitted to the Legislature in early 2012.

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

#### Major Budget Items:

FY2011 resources are proposed to continue restoration and flood mitigation projects. Major projects include:

- Kissimmee River Restoration and Headwaters Revitalization: Restoration Evaluation (\$1.3 million); Hydrologic Monitoring (\$396K); Kissimmee River Restoration land acquisition (\$6.5 million).
- Kissimmee Watershed Projects: Kissimmee Chain of Lakes and Upper Basin Monitoring & Assessment (\$385K), Three Lakes Wildlife Management Area hydrologic restoration (\$282K); Rolling Meadows Wetland Restoration (\$1.3 million).
- Lake Okeechobee Protection Plan Construction projects include Lakeside Ranch Stormwater Treatment Area (\$15 million) and Lemkin Creek Stormwater Project (\$800K).
- Lake Okeechobee Regulation Schedule Operations Planning projects include Herbert Hoover Dike Rehabilitation (\$1.9 million).
- Lake Okeechobee Protection Plan projects include in-lake navigation/recreation enhancements (\$1 million), watershed phosphorus reduction (\$237K), isolated wetland restoration (\$33K), regional phosphorus control projects (\$66K), and Phase II Technical Plan (\$152K).
- Lake Okeechobee Watershed Protection Program dispersed water management and treatment (formerly known as alternative storage and/or disposal options) (\$3 million).
- Research and monitoring in support of St. Lucie River Watershed Protection Plan and Caloosahatchee River Watershed Protection plan implementation (\$4.4 million), local initiatives for Biscayne Bay (\$600K).

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

#### **Budget Variances:**

Decreases of \$17.4 million in the Kissimmee Watershed budget reflect decreased land acquisition activities, due to significant progress made in acquiring remaining project lands. The focus of these activities in FY2011 is 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 of \$29.3 million in the Lake Okeechobee FY2011 budget compared to FY2010 due to reduction of State Appropriations.

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

#### 2.4 Other Cooperative Projects

04-05

Operating Capital Outlay Fixed Capital Outlay Interagency Expenditures

**Total Expenditures** 

Debt Reserves 05-06

455,000

1,399,226

Total Expenditures (Actual)

06-07

07-08

08-09

25,000

44,325

5.49%

3.17%

1,668,574	1,711,866	2,148,696	1,991,863	2,819,597	
CATEGORY	AMENDED BUDGET 2009-2010	PROPOSED BUDGET 2010-2011	•	RENCE IN \$	% OF CHANGE
Salaries and Benefits	817,500	928,161		110,661	13.54%
Other Personal Services	25,000	-		(25,000)	-100.00%
Operating Expenses	101,726	35,390	)	(66,336)	-65.21%

480,000

1,443,551

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

**Changes and Trends:** Funding level for the Water Conservation Savings Incentive Program and other water conservation activities have been considerably reduced due to the decrease in available resources. The Big Cypress Basin funding level remains the same for the Mobile Irrigation Lab.

**Major Budget Items:** The Water Savings Incentive Program (\$300,000); the Florida Automated Weather Network (\$100,000), the Big Cypress Basin mobile irrigation labs (\$55,000); the Orange County Conservation Study (\$25,000) and the Florida Gulf Coast University (FGCU) Wings of Hope program (\$20,000).

**Budget Variances:** The increase from FY2010 to FY2011 is due to additional staff time being allocated to support water conservation activities.

### 2.5 Facilities Construction and Major Renovations

2,525,800

Total Expenditures (Actual)

<u>04-05</u> 12,120,633	<u>05-06</u> 3,715,462	<u>06-07</u> 4,482,666	<u>07-08</u> 2,081,758	<u>08-09</u> 679,257	
CATEGORY	AMENDED BUDGET 2009-2010	PROPOSED BUDGET 2010-2011	_	RENCE IN \$	% OF CHANGE
Salaries and Benefits	-			-	-
Other Personal Services	1,600,000		-	(1,600,000)	-100.00%
Operating Expenses	200,000	160,000	)	(40,000)	-20.00%
Operating Capital Outlay	-	390,000	)	390,000	-
Fixed Capital Outlay	725,800		=	(725,800)	-100.00%
Interagency Expenditures	-		=	-	-
Debt	-		-	-	-
Reserves	-		-	-	-

**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.

550,000

\$ (1,975,800)

-78.22%

**Changes and Trends:** The effort for facilities capital improvements is ongoing. Due to the aging of the B-1 Headquarters Building, built in 1989, a continuation in renovations and upgrades will occur in the years to come.

**Major Budget Items:** For FY2011, the District plans to complete replacing the Headquarters B-1 building third floor atrium roof (\$160,000), and replace aging air conditioning units in the Emergency Operation Center and the data center (\$390,000). Additional re-paving of the headquarters parking lot was deferred this year.

**Budget Variance:** Due to deferment of the parking lot re-paving and the planned completion of the FY2010 data center enhancements, the Facilities Construction and Major Renovation activity decreased by about \$2 million.

**Total Expenditures** 

## 3.0 Operation and Maintenance of Lands and Works

Total Expenditures (Actual)

<u>04-05</u>	<u>05-06</u>	<u>06-07</u>	<u>07-08</u>	<u>08-09</u>
153 <u>,624,</u> 718	168 <u>,641,</u> 599	182,037,637	220,322,085	165,569,862

	AMENDED BUDGET	PROPOSED BUDGET			
CATEGORY	2009-2010	2010-2011	DIFF	ERENCE IN \$	% OF CHANGE
Salaries and Benefits	61,911,861	63,303,561		1,391,700	2.25%
Other Personal Services	17,884,344	15,013,202		(2,871,142)	-16.05%
Operating Expenses	81,025,889	70,688,083		(10,337,806)	-12.76%
Operating Capital Outlay	1,807,748	8,984,914		7,177,166	397.02%
Fixed Capital Outlay	41,306,696	41,460,241		153,545	0.37%
Interagency Expenditures	2,317,400	806,647		(1,510,753)	-65.19%
Debt	7,848,233	7,607,883		(240,350)	-3.06%
Reserves	18,134,804	10,402,611		(7,732,193)	-42.64%
Total Expenditures	\$ 232,236,975	\$ 218,267,142	\$	(13,969,833)	-6.02%

Personnel Category <sup>4</sup>				
Full-time Equivalents	667	670	4	0.58%
Contract/Other	-	-	-	0.00%
Total Personnel	667	670	4	0.58%

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.

 $<sup>^{\</sup>rm 4}$  FTE Staffing levels rounded to the nearest whole number SFWMD FY2010 Tentative Budget Submission

## 3.1 Land Management

Total Expenditures (Actual)

<u>04-05</u>	<u>05-06</u>	<u>06-07</u>	<u>07-08</u>	<u>08-09</u>
29,466,278	27,234,064	25,352,159	22,984,009	14 <u>,458,</u> 153

	AMENDED BUDGET	PROPOSED BUDGET			
CATEGORY	2009-2010	2010-2011	DIFFI	ERENCE IN \$	% OF CHANGE
Salaries and Benefits	3,244,263	3,168,182		(76,081)	-2.35%
Other Personal Services	759,260	560,521		(198,739)	-26.18%
Operating Expenses	6,317,193	3,242,087		(3,075,106)	-48.68%
Operating Capital Outlay	83,603	4,722,603		4,639,000	5548.84%
Fixed Capital Outlay	1,397,137	1,435,467		38,330	2.74%
Interagency Expenditures	-	-		-	-
Debt	6,912,397	6,904,722		(7,675)	-0.11%
Reserves	7,732,193	-		(7,732,193)	-100.00%
Total Expenditures	\$ 26,446,046	\$ 20,033,582	\$	(6,412,464)	-24.25%

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

#### Conservation Lands

The Conservation lands management objectives require that these lands be restored to and maintained in a native state and condition and be available for resource based recreation such as hiking, camping, horseback riding, boating, hunting and fishing. The maintenance and restoration needs for these properties usually involve the control of invasive exotic plants, removal of ditches and levees needed to restore the natural flow of water, and control of shrubs and excess trees necessary to restore much of the landscape. In areas of severe degradation, habitats are restored through re-planting of native species.

#### Water Resource Management Project Lands

The Interim Land Management Program is responsible for managing those properties acquired by the District for future water projects, including CERP and other projects until the land is needed for construction. These lands will ultimately be used as stormwater treatment areas, surface water reservoirs, ground water recharge areas, and/or buffer lands between the Everglades and other sensitive areas and urban development. These lands are not specifically acquired or designated for environmental enhancement, restoration or preservation purposes, and are generally not available for recreation due to agricultural uses.

**Changes and Trends:** 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 to be paid from this funding source in FY2011. 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:** FY2011 proposes a funding plan which highlights restoration efforts and continued land management activities. The proposed budget includes \$4.6 million for Land Management Services for the 8.5 Square Mile Area, \$1.3 million in recreation capital projects including road/parking improvements, trailheads, campground, and \$537,000 for property taxes and PILT payments. The District plans to continue partnerships with State agencies for enhanced patrol on district and project lands for \$819,000.

**Budget Variance:** The Land Management proposed budget decreased \$6.4 million from the amended FY2010 budget. The \$7.7 million reserve included in the FY2010 budget was fund balance transferred from the Lake Belt Mitigation Fund to the Wetland Mitigation Fund and is not recurring.

## Total Expenditures (Actual)

<u>04-05</u>	<u>05-06</u>	<u>06-07</u>	<u>07-08</u>	<u>08-09</u>
98,329,361	113,370,775	128,395,039	167,038,332	118,350,311

	AMENDED	PROPOSED			
CATEGORY	BUDGET 2009-2010	BUDGET 2010-2011	DIFFF	RENCE IN \$	% OF CHANGE
Salaries and Benefits	48,703,934	49,696,233	D L	992,299	2.04%
Other Personal Services	15,942,925	13,346,407		(2,596,518)	-16.29%
Operating Expenses	51,386,723	44,736,387		(6,650,336)	-12.94%
Operating Capital Outlay	1,386,473	3,063,262		1,676,789	120.94%
Fixed Capital Outlay	39,909,559	40,019,774		110,215	0.28%
Interagency Expenditures	1,696,700	255,647		(1,441,053)	-84.93%
Debt	935,836	703,161		(232,675)	-24.86%
Reserves	10,402,611	10,402,611		-	0.00%
Total Expenditures	\$ 170,364,761	\$ 162,223,482	\$	(8,141,279)	-4.78%

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

**Changes and Trends:** In FY2011 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 FY2011, 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: Field equipment replacement, S-6
  Tower, S-65 D Tower, S-9 Tower, Shelter (IT), RTU Replacements & North
  Center Loop Towers /Allapattah/FAES (\$2.8 million).
- Water Control Structures Projects: Fuel Tank Platforms, S-6 Service Bridge Repair, S-127, S-129, S-131, S-133 & S-135 Automation Ph.1 North Shore, S-140 Refurbishment, S-140 Trash Rake, S-331 Repower & Gear Box, S-331 PS Hardening, S5A Hardening and Service Bridge & S-332D Hurricane hardening (\$10.2 million).
- Project Culvert Replacement/Bridge Repair: Culvert replacement includes PC04/L-63N, PC05/C-15, PC05/C-16, PC06/C-15, PC07/ C-24, PC16/C-24,

PC1B/C-24, PC36/C-23, PC44/C-14, PC50/C-23, PC55/C-23, PC7/C-34 and PC8/C-34. (\$.3 million)

- Structure Automation Projects: S-65, S-65A, S-61,S-65D Navigation Lock Refurbishment, S-193 Navigational Lock, S-21 Cathodic Protection, G-72 Replacement, G-78, G-79, G81 Automation & Remote Operation, S-124 Gate & Culvert Replacement, S-131,S-135,G-36 Lock Hoist Replacement, S-46 Structure Enhancement, S-142/S-143 Automation/Gate Replacement, S-150 Replacement/Automation, S-197 Replacement & S-44,G-57 Gate Replacement, G-58 Replacement, Henderson Creek Diversion, Golden Gate #3 Replacement, Golden Gate #6&7 Replacement, Relocation and Corrosion Protection (\$32.3 million).
- O&M Facility Construction & Improvements: B-47 Building Replacement at Miami Field Station, retrofit the Ft. Lauderdale Vehicle Wash Station to capture water used as well as solvents from heavy equipment, Okeechobee SCADA building and BCB Field Station Relocation (\$2.5 million).
- Canal & Levee Maintenance/Canal Conveyance: C-100/C-, C-24,C-41A, G-08
  Hillsboro Canal Bank Stabilization, Levee Repairs Project, Canal Conveyance
  Capacity Program, Survey & Boundary (ROW) Program, C-4 Gravity Wall (\$14.9
  million).

In addition to the capital projects above, major budget items include the Stormwater Treatment Areas (STAs) operations and maintenance, G-251 Trash Rake, STA 1E telemetry project, (\$2.8 million), maintenance of the C&SF system and STA structure operations (\$16.7 million), structure and pump station maintenance (\$20.3 million), maintenance of 30,169 acres of canal/levee (\$12.0 million), and electronics communication and control (\$2.3 million).

Other high priority projects for this FY2011 proposed budget are continuation of the Water Management System/Operations Decision Support System (\$1.7 million) and North American Vertical Datum of 1988 (NAVD88) Conversion (\$2.2 million).

**Budget Variance:** The proposed Works budget is \$8.1 million lower than the current year. The FY2011 budget decrease is due to reductions in Big Cypress Basin capital STA reserve and Tree Management, and shifting Interagency Expenditures (Collier County Secondary System) to section 1.1.3.

#### 3.3 Facilities

#### Total Expenditures (Actual)

<u>04</u>	<u>-05</u>	<u>05-06</u>	<u>06-07</u>	<u>07-08</u>	<u>08-09</u>	
3,348	3,590	5,657,185	<i>6,255,4</i> 87	3,712,897	6,937,850	
		AMENDED BUDGET	PROPOS BUDG	ET		
CATEGORY		2009-2010	2010-20	)11 DIF	FERENCE IN \$	% OF CHANGE
Salaries and Benefits		666,881	768,2	288	101,407	15.21%
Other Personal Services		95,000	95,0	000	-	0.00%
Operating Expenses		6,533,307	6,333,4	l61	(199,846)	-3.06%
Operating Capital Outlay		305,172	3,0	000	(302,172)	-99.02%
Fixed Capital Outlay		-	5,0	000	5,000	-
Interagency Expenditures	3	-		-	-	-
Debt		-		-	-	-
Reserves		-		-	-	-
Total Expenditures	\$	7,600,360	\$ 7,204,7	49	\$ (395,611)	-5.21%

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

Changes and Trends: The effort for facilities operations and maintenance is at a decreased level of service due to budget constraints. However, due to aging of the buildings, an increase in maintenance is anticipated in future years.

Major Budget Items: FY2011 resources largely consist of recurring facility maintenance, inspection, and utility expenses such as air conditioning maintenance, elevator maintenance and landscape maintenance (\$0.6 million), janitorial services (\$.6 million) waste disposal services (\$65 thousand), utilities (\$1.7 million) electrical and general maintenance contractual services (\$0.6 million), and building lease payments for the service centers and water quality laboratory (\$1.2 million).

**Budget Variance:** Due to a planned decrease in levels of service, the facilities budget has decreased by \$0.4 million.

#### 3.4 Invasive Plant Control

Total Expenditures (Actual)

04-05	5	05-06	06-	07	07-08		08-09	
20,731,	396	20 <del>,749,</del> 231	20,04	4,917	20,550,52	25	20,149,001	
CATEGORY		AMENDED BUDGET 2009-2010	ı	PROPOSE BUDGE 2010-201	T	IFFER	ENCE IN \$	% OF CHANGE
Salaries and Benefits		5,455,039		5,537,52	28		82,489	1.51%
Other Personal Services		411,818		501,81	18		90,000	21.85%
Operating Expenses		15,732,419		15,369,80	06		(362,613)	-2.30%
Operating Capital Outlay		-		1,196,04	19		1,196,049	-
Fixed Capital Outlay		-			-		-	-
Interagency Expenditures		485,000		485,00	00		-	0.00%
Debt		-			-		-	-
Reserves		-			-		-	-
Total Expenditures	\$	22,084,276	\$	23,090,20	)1	\$	1,005,925	4.55%

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

**Changes and Trends:** Vegetation management operations have historically been outsourced for all conservation land management activities and conducted in-house by field station staff for all C&SF project works. As Everglades Construction Project (ECP) projects come on-line, field station staff 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 Conservation Areas (WCAs) and on Save Our Rivers (SOR) lands purchased for conservation purposes. The FY2011 proposed exotic/aquatic plant control activities is \$23.1 million. FWC funds in the amount of \$3.5 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 FY2011 budget increased by \$1 million from the FY2010 amended budget primarily due to the purchase of replacement fleet equipment.

#### 3.5 Other Operation and Maintenance Activities

Total Expenditures (Actual)

<u>04-</u>	<u> 25</u>	<u>05-06</u>	<u>06-07</u>	<u>07-08</u>	<u>08-09</u>	
1,749	,093	1,630,344	1,990,035	6,036,322	5,674,547	
		AMENDED BUDGET	PROPOSE BUDGI	ĒT		
CATEGORY		2009-2010	2010-20		FERENCE IN \$	% OF CHANGE
Salaries and Benefits		3,841,744	4,133,3	30	291,586	7.59%
Other Personal Services		675,341	509,4	56	(165,885)	-24.56%
Operating Expenses		1,056,247	1,006,3	42	(49,905)	-4.72%
Operating Capital Outlay		32,500		-	(32,500)	-100.00%
Fixed Capital Outlay		-		-	-	-
Interagency Expenditures		135,700	66,0	00	(69,700)	-51.36%
Debt		-		-	-	-
Reserves		-		-	-	-
Total Expenditures	\$	5,741,532	\$ 5,715,1	28	\$ (26,404)	-0.46%

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

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

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

**Major Budget Items:** The proposed budget includes Right of Way access management support and permitting, compliance, and enforcement activities (\$703,871). In addition, this section includes Emergency Management security contract (\$503,926).

**Budget Variance:** The proposed budget decreased by \$26,404 from FY2010 to FY2011. This decrease is a net of more staff time allocated to this activity and reductions in STA compliance and monitoring contracts. Additionally, FY2010 budget included costs for implementation of an emergency management software (WebEOC).

## 4.0 Regulation

Total Expenditures (Actual)

	<u>-05</u> 4,913	<u>05-06</u> 15,436,855	<u>06-07</u> 17,636,823	<u>07-08</u> 22,615,314	<u>08-09</u> 25,839,79	7
CATEGORY Salaries and Benefits Other Personal Services Operating Expenses		AMENDED BUDGET 2009-2010 22,292,886 2,646,795 417,978	PROPOSE BUDGE 2010-20 23,167,5 5,454,0 303,8	ET 11 DIFFE 22 38	<b>RENCE IN \$</b> 874,636 2,807,243 (114,107)	% <b>OF CHANGE</b> 3.92% 106.06% -27.30%
Operating Capital Outlay		320,000	276,30		(43,691)	-13.65%
Fixed Capital Outlay		-	·	-	-	-
Interagency Expenditures Debt Reserves		7,250 - -	7,29	50 - -	- -	0.00% - -
Total Expenditures	\$	25,684,909	\$ 29,208,99	90 \$	3,524,081	13.72%
Personnel Cate	egory <sup>5</sup>					
Full-time Equivaler Contract/Other	its	231	2	34	3 -	1.21% 0.00%
Total F	Personnel	231	2	34	3	1.21%

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>04-05</u>	<u>05-06</u>	<u>06-07</u>	<u>07-08</u>	<u>08-09</u>
4,236,368	1,597,172	5, <del>4</del> 51,151	5,392,354	5, <del>690,4</del> 68

	AMENDED BUDGET		POSED UDGET				
CATEGORY	2009-2010	201	10-2011	DIFFER	ENCE IN \$	% OF CHANG	įΕ
Salaries and Benefits	5,784,811	6,	135,300		350,489	6.06	%
Other Personal Services	126,924	•	178,900		51,976	40.95	%
Operating Expenses	60,273		27,940		(32,333)	-53.64	%
Operating Capital Outlay	180,000		-		(180,000)	-100.00	%
Fixed Capital Outlay	-		-		-		-
Interagency Expenditures	7,250		7,250		-	0.00	%
Debt	-		-		-		-
Reserves	-		-		-		-
Total Expenditures	\$ 6,159,258	\$ 6,3	349,390	\$	190,132	3.09	%

**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: A major rule update to temporarily protect the water resources of the Central Florida Coordination Area (which comprises all portions of Orange, Osceola and Polk counties within the District) through December 2012 was completed in FY2008. A joint work plan between the 3 Water Management Districts lays out the framework and the milestones for developing rules to protect water resources into the future (beyond the 2012 date). This work plan commits the water use division to extensive technical, policy, rulemaking and workshop activities to develop a long term approach to water resource planning, protection and permitting for that region. Other rule updates to protect water resources include; the Lake Okeechobee Water Availability Rule (effective in October 2008), the Picayune Strand and Fakahatchee Water Reservation rule (effective in June 2009) and the Everglades Regional Water Availability Rule (adopted in 2007). The implementation of these new water resource protection rules has the effect of increasing both the time required and the technical complexity involved in reviewing affected water use applications. It is also anticipated

that some rulemaking efforts will be undertaken to update the Water Use Basis of Review to incorporate desired changes that have arisen since the last major rule update which occurred in 2003.

The Irrigation Water Use Basin Renewal deadlines have all passed as of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Quarter of FY2009 which has had the effect of decreasing the overall incoming workload, but incomplete permit applications for all basins are continuing to be reviewed. Additionally, permits within those irrigation basins that were issued with 5-year duration are due for renewal. Permit applications for new developments and construction projects have been minimized in recent years due to the economic downturn but are expected to increase marginally in the future as the economy recovers. Staff will continue to serve on the newly formed Agricultural Permitting and Compliance Teams to provide technical review of agricultural Water Use Permits.

**Major Budget Items:** Contract funding is proposed for e-permitting scanning to continue to support the E-Permitting effort (\$98,900). This funding level supports the review of an average of 475 permit applications, as well as numerous compliance investigations per quarter.

**Budget Variances:** The net change of \$0.2 million is due to a personal services increase, less a decrease in operating capital outlay for e-Permitting program services.

#### 4.3 Environmental Resource and Surface Water Permitting

Total Expenditures (Actual)

<u>04-05</u>		<u>05-06</u>	<u>06</u>	6-07	<u>07-0</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>08-09</u>	
9,216,90	2	13,556,798	11,1	18,691	12,595,	151	12,919,329	
CATEGORY		AMENDED BUDGET 2009-2010		PROPOSI BUDG 2010-20	ET	DIFFER	ENCE IN \$	% OF CHANGE
Salaries and Benefits		11,524,455		11,672,6	01		148,146	1.29%
Other Personal Services		386,271		425,8	31		39,560	10.24%
Operating Expenses		260,889		226,2	:11		(34,678)	-13.29%
Operating Capital Outlay		140,000		276,3	09		136,309	97.36%
Fixed Capital Outlay		-			-		-	-
Interagency Expenditures		-			-		-	-
Debt		-			-		-	-
Reserves		-			-		-	-
Total Expenditures	\$	12,311,615	\$	12,600,9	52	\$	289,337	2.35%

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. All permit applications must be processed within statutorily established time frames. Compliance reviews of issued permits and enforcement actions for unauthorized activities, including the activities listed above are all ongoing activities. In FY2010, two FTE's will continue to 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 and application processing to continue to support the e-Permitting effort (\$260,411). This continued funding level supports the review of an average of 390 permit applications and 2,125 compliance investigations per quarter, and staying current with construction certification and conversion.

**Budget Variance:** The \$0.3 million increase in the Environmental Resource Permitting budget from FY2010 is primarily due to funding for scheduled vehicle replacement.

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

Total Expenditures (Actual)

<u>04-05</u>	<u>05-06</u>	<u>06-07</u>	<u>07-08</u>	<u>08-09</u>
1,201,643	282,885	1,066,981	4,627,808	7,230,000

	AMENDED BUDGET	PROPOSED BUDGET			
CATEGORY	2009-2010	2010-2011	DIFFER	ENCE IN \$	% OF CHANGE
Salaries and Benefits	4,983,620	5,359,621		376,001	7.54%
Other Personal Services	2,133,600	4,849,307		2,715,707	127.28%
Operating Expenses	96,816	49,720		(47,096)	-48.64%
Operating Capital Outlay	-	-		-	-
Fixed Capital Outlay	-	-		-	-
Interagency Expenditures	-	-		-	-
Debt	-	-		-	-
Reserves	-	-		-	-
Total Expenditures	\$ 7,214,036	\$ 10,258,648	\$	3,044,612	42.20%

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

The Federal Settlement Agreement, Everglades Forever Act (EFA), and Long-term Plan mandate the implementation of Best Management Practices (BMPs) in the Everglades Construction Project (ECP) Basins, including the Everglades Agricultural Area (EAA) and the C-139 Basins. The non-ECP Basins tributary to the Everglades utilizes a cooperative approach to control phosphorus in discharges. The major basin components are: 1) EAA Basin - Continued implementation of the best management practices (BMP) regulatory program to ensure a 25 percent phosphorus load reduction compared to historical flows discharged from the basin; conduct research in cooperation with permittees to develop BMPs for additional water quality parameters; calculate the annual Everglades Agricultural Area phosphorus reductions; and quantify BMP replacement water. 2) C-139 Basin: Monitor 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 and cooperative agreements/contracts.

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. It also expanded the authority for future regulatory source control programs to the St. Lucie and Caloosahatchee River Watersheds.

This category also includes overall management and administrative support for the entire Everglades regulatory program. The budget is primarily personnel costs, supplemental sub-regional projects, and cost share funding for BMP demonstration projects.

**Changes and Trends:** The latest changes and trends include consideration of downstream sub-regional capital projects in addition to BMPs to further improve water quality. Additionally, the onsite BMP component of the source control program continues to evolve based on the latest findings of research and demonstration projects. The demonstration projects in particular are expected to provide invaluable information for use in future onsite water quality improvement measures.

The C-139 Basin and the Lake Okeechobee watershed source control programs are under review for amendments to support BMP program optimization. These amendments will focus on a requirement for all land uses to implement BMPs and the District assessing BMP performance based on regional and sub-regional monitoring. The monitoring network will also help guide future BMP implementation initiatives. In addition, the District is utilizing other regulatory programs, such as Environmental Resource Permitting (ERP), for improving water quality.

Data evaluation is underway in support of future rulemaking for the River watersheds.

**Major Budget Items:** Resources have decreased with regard to Best Management Practices implementation in the Everglades Agricultural Area and non-ECP Basins and increased in areas of sub-regional projects (C-139 Basin) and rulemaking efforts in expanded regions (St. Lucie and Caloosahatchee River Watersheds) for a net increase in budget dollars. Resources are proposed to continue to support implementation of the Everglades Forever Act (\$766,695); supplemental sub-regional projects for the C-139 Basin (\$3,124,435); Lake Okeechobee regulatory source control rule amendments (\$50,000); developing supporting technical documents for future rulemaking in the river watersheds (\$477,500 for Caloosahatchee River and \$69,675 for St. Lucie River) and Lake Okeechobee Watershed Assessment Monitoring for (\$296,337).

**Budget Variance:** The \$3.0 million net increase is due primarily to the increased funding of the District's source control initiative to consider sub-regional projects to supplement BMPs and to expand the program to the river watersheds.

## 5.0 Outreach

Total Expenditures (Actual)

<u>04-05</u>		<u>05-06</u>	<u>06</u>	<u>-07</u>	<u>07-08</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>8-09</u>	
7,097,93	9	7,548,222	5,96	6,922	6,159,41	6,6	16,054	
CATEGORY		AMENDED BUDGET 2009-2010		PROPOSEI BUDGE 2010-201	Т	IFFERENC	E IN \$	% OF CHANGE
Salaries and Benefits		5,164,558		5,942,24	6	77	7,688	15.06%
Other Personal Services		128,100		109,00	0	(1	9,100)	-14.91%
Operating Expenses		356,215		406,88	2	5	50,667	14.22%
Operating Capital Outlay		2,000			-	(:	2,000)	-100.00%
Fixed Capital Outlay		-			-		-	-
Interagency Expenditures		5,000		205,00	0	20	00,000	4000.00%
Debt		-			-		-	-
Reserves		-			-		-	-
Total Expenditures	\$	5,655,873	\$	6,663,12	8	\$ 1,00	7,255	17.81%
Personnel Categor	y <sup>6</sup>							
Full-time Equivalents		47		53	3		6	13.51%
Contract/Other		-			-		-	0.00%
Total Person	onnel	47	•	53	3		6	13.51%

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.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> FTE Staffing levels rounded to the nearest whole number SFWMD FY2010 Tentative Budget Submission

#### 5.2 Public Information

Total Expenditures (Actual)

<u>04-0</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>05-06</u>	<u>06-07</u>	<u>07-08</u>	<u>08-09</u>	
6,907,2	232	7,349,525	5,743,152	5,909,34	14 6,356,591	
		AMENDED BUDGET	PROPOS BUDG	ET		
CATEGORY		2009-2010	2010-20		IFFERENCE IN \$	% OF CHANGE
Salaries and Benefits		4,936,912	5,711,6	626	774,714	15.69%
Other Personal Services		128,100	109,0	000	(19,100)	-14.91%
Operating Expenses		332,540	363,8	312	31,272	9.40%
Operating Capital Outlay		2,000		-	(2,000)	-100.00%
Fixed Capital Outlay		-		-	-	-
Interagency Expenditures		5,000	205,0	000	200,000	4000.00%
Debt		-		-	-	-
Reserves		-		-	-	-
Total Expenditures	\$	5,404,552	\$ 6,389,4	138	\$ 984,886	18.22%

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, 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 has moved 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: 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 (\$477,812).

Also included are contributions to the Water Management in South Florida exhibit expansion for the Museum of Discovery and Science in Broward County and the Miami Metro Zoo (\$200,000).

Budget Variance: Overall the budget in this category for FY2011 represents an increase of about \$1.0 million from the FY2010 budget due primarily to an agency-wide realignment of staff to centralize and enhance public information. In addition, more funding was allocated for priority outreach activities and programs than in FY2010.

## 5.4 Lobbying/Legislative Affairs/Cabinet Affairs

Total Expenditures (Actual)

<i>04-05</i>	<u>05-06</u>	<u>06-07</u>	<u>07-08</u>	<u>08-09</u>
190,707	1 <u>98,69</u> 8	223,770	2 <del>50,07</del> 2	2 <del>59,46</del> 3

	AMENDED BUDGET	PF	ROPOSED BUDGET			
CATEGORY	2009-2010	2	2010-2011	DIFFEREN	CE IN \$	% OF CHANGE
Salaries and Benefits	227,646		230,620		2,974	1.31%
Other Personal Services			-		-	-
Operating Expenses	23,675		43,070		19,395	81.92%
Operating Capital Outlay	-		-		-	-
Fixed Capital Outlay	-		-		-	-
Interagency Expenditures	-		-		-	-
Debt	-		-		-	-
Reserves	-		-		-	-
Total Expenditures	\$ 251,321	\$	273,690	\$	22,369	8.90%

**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 and succession planning.

## **6.0 District Management and Administration**

Total Expenditures (Actual)

DDODOSED

<u>04-05</u> <u>05-06</u> <u>06-07</u> <u>07-08</u> <u>08-09</u> 67,419,186 91,316,631 91,810,082 88,794,238 83,266,900

VMENDED

		BUDGET	BUDGET			
CATEGORY		2009-2010	2010-2011	DIFFER	ENCE IN \$	% OF CHANGE
Salaries and Benefits		43,941,283	43,799,377		(141,906)	-0.32%
Other Personal Services		17,918,520	15,836,652	(	2,081,868)	-11.62%
Operating Expenses		54,351,190	56,554,696		2,203,506	4.05%
Operating Capital Outlay		1,166,141	1,304,650		138,509	11.88%
Fixed Capital Outlay		-	-		-	-
Interagency Expenditures		-	-		-	-
Debt		1,313,335	1,264,913		(48,422)	-3.69%
Reserves		9,076,343	9,377,574		301,231	3.32%
Total Expenditures	\$	127,766,812	\$ 128,137,862	\$	371,050	0.29%
Personnel Catego	rv <sup>7</sup>					
i sisoninci datego	' y					

 Personnel Category<sup>7</sup>

 Full-time Equivalents
 368
 365
 (3)
 -0.88%

 Contract/Other
 0.00%

 Total Personnel
 368
 365
 (3)
 -0.88%

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.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> FTE Staffing levels rounded to the nearest whole number SFWMD FY2010 Tentative Budget Submission

#### **6.1 Administrative and Operations Support**

Total Expenditures (Actual)

<u>04-05</u>		<u>05-06</u>	<u>06</u>	<u>-07</u>	<u>07-08</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>08-09</u>	
34,938,272	5	2,361,400	<i>55,93</i>	35,616	53,298,	378	47,462,035	
CATEGORY		AMENDED BUDGET 2009-2010	ا	PROPOSE BUDGI 2010-20	ET	DIFFERE	NCE IN \$	% OF CHANGE
Salaries and Benefits		31,298,411		32,626,3	11		1,327,900	4.24%
Other Personal Services		12,043,069		8,693,7	83	(3	3,349,286)	-27.81%
Operating Expenses		36,604,489		39,123,9	33		2,519,444	6.88%
Operating Capital Outlay		88,541			-		(88,541)	-100.00%
Fixed Capital Outlay		-			-		-	-
Interagency Expenditures		-			-		-	-
Debt		1,313,335		1,264,9	13		(48,422)	-3.69%
Reserves		-			-		-	-
Total Expenditures	\$	81,347,845	\$	81,708,9	40	\$	361,095	0.44%

**District Description:** This activity supports the District's line organizations and plays a key role in accomplishing District goals and objectives by providing executive direction, financial and human resources expertise, legal advice, counsel and representation, procurement, risk management, and general support functions. The mission of 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 District continues to improve and refine the Business Enterprise System that has modernized and re-engineered the District's business processes by adopting the best practices embodied in an industry-leading software package (SAP). For FY2011 the District plans to complete implementation of the budget preparation module to increase efficiency of management planning and reporting. Additionally, work will begin on implementation of a Governance, Risk, and Compliance module (GRC) to improve internal controls.

**Major Budget Items**: During FY2010 the District implemented a health self insurance program in an effort to reduce increases in health insurance costs. In addition to health self insurance (\$29.2 million) and the continuation of ongoing administrative support functions, resources are proposed in FY2011 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 (\$895,000), begin implementation of the GRC modules (primarily staff time), continuing technical support (\$650,000), and continuing production support (\$948,000). Other major budget items include Debt Service (\$1.3 million), auditing services (\$286,000), property insurance (\$550,000) and workers compensation (\$2,240,000).

**Budget Variance:** Overall the budget in this category for FY2011 represents a net increase from the FY2010 budget due to an increase in salaries and benefits.

#### **6.2 Computers/Computer Support**

04.05

05 06

Total Expenditures (Actual)

07.00

0000

06.07

<u>04-05</u>	<u>.</u>	<u>05-06</u>	<u>06-0</u>	<u>)7</u>	<u>07-08</u>		<u>08-09</u>		
26,915,810	33,	570,240	33,368	,163 2	9 <del>,447,</del> 97	6 29	,913,331		
CATEGORY		AMENDED BUDGET 2009-2010	•	PROPOS BUDO 2010-2	SET	DIFFERI	ENCE IN \$	% OF CH	IANGE
Salaries and Benefits		12,642,872	2	11,173,	066	(	1,469,806)		11.63%
Other Personal Services		5,875,451		7,142,	869		1,267,418	2	21.57%
Operating Expenses		8,951,199	)	9,118,	703		167,504		1.87%
Operating Capital Outlay		1,077,600	)	1,304,	650		227,050	2	21.07%
Fixed Capital Outlay		-			-		-		-
Interagency Expenditures		-	-		-		-		-
Debt		-			-		-		-
Reserves		-	-		-		-		-
Total Expenditures	\$	28,547,122	2 \$	28,739,	288	\$	192,166		0.67%

**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 includes a deceased level of service with reductions in service levels and project costs.

**Major Budget Items:** Major budget items include \$1.8 million for hardware maintenance, \$4.8 million for software maintenance, \$1.9 million for installation and leasing of personal computers, \$1.2 million for telecommunications (phone service including cell phones), \$0.5 million for computer hardware, \$0.5 million for copier/printer leases and \$5.6 million for computer consulting services in support of District Projects such as Web re-design, Operations Decision Support System, Portal Application, Web Services, and Help Desk Support.

**Budget Variance:** The budget for computer support reflects an increase in FY2011 of \$0.2 million primarily due to upgrades of the Oracle database and land use data for water supply planning and modeling.

#### 6.3 Reserves

#### Total Expenditures (Actual)

<u>04-05</u>	<u>05-06</u>	<u>06-</u>	<u>07</u>	<i>07-08</i>	<u>C</u>	<u> 8-09</u>	
-	-	-		-			
CATEGORY	AMENDED BUDGET 2009-2010	F	PROPOSED BUDGET 2010-2011	DIE	FERENC	E IN ¢	% OF CHANGE
Salaries and Benefits	2009-2010		2010-2011	ЫГІ	FERENC	⊏ III ⊅	70 OF CHANGE
	-		-			-	-
Other Personal Services	-		-			-	-
Operating Expenses	-		-			-	-
Operating Capital Outlay	-		-			-	-
Fixed Capital Outlay	-		-			-	-
Interagency Expenditures	-		-			-	-
Debt	-		-			-	-
Reserves	9,076,343		9,377,574		30	01,231	3.32%
Total Expenditures	\$ 9,076,343	\$	9,377,574			1,231	3.32%

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

**Major Budget Items:** There are three items that comprise the contingency reserves; Big Cypress, District and Okeechobee Contingency Reserves. The District has budgeted \$0.3 million to Big Cypress, \$3.1 million for District, and \$4.2 million to Okeechobee Contingency Reserves.

**Budget Variances:** District FY2011 reserves budget is slightly higher than the current year due to increases in managerial reserves.

#### **6.4 Other (Tax Collector/Property Appraiser fees)**

Total Expenditures (Actual)

<u>04-05</u>	<u>05-06</u>	<u>06-07</u>	<u>07-08</u>	<u>08-09</u>
5,565,104	5,384,991	2,506,302	6,047,884	5,891,534

	AMENDED BUDGET	PROPOSED BUDGET			
CATEGORY	2009-2010	2010-2011	DIFFERI	ENCE IN \$	% OF CHANGE
Salaries and Benefits	-	-		-	-
Other Personal Services	-	-		-	-
Operating Expenses	8,795,502	8,312,060		(483,442)	-5.50%
Operating Capital Outlay	-	-		-	-
Fixed Capital Outlay	-	-		-	-
Interagency Expenditures	-	-		-	-
Debt	-	-		-	-
Reserves	-	-		-	-
Total Expenditures	\$ 8,795,502	\$ 8,312,060	\$	(483,442)	-5.50%

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

**Major Budget Items:** Commissions and property appraiser fees for Big Cypress Basin (\$452,581), District (\$3,983,559) and Okeechobee Basin (\$3,875,920).

**Budget Variance:** Tax collector and property appraiser fees are budgeted on an annual basis as deemed appropriate using the methods described above. Property appraiser fees decreased based on projected reduction in costs and actual past year costs.

#### **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 runoff 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 45,000 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.

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 included as part of the Long-Term Plan).

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

Just under 14,000 additional acres of stormwater treatment is currently under construction south of Lake Okeechobee -- the expansion of STA-2 (Compartment B) in Palm Beach County and the creation of additional treatment in the area between STA-5 and STA-6 (Compartment C) in Hendry County. The FY2011 budget includes a total of \$3.45 million for the additional personnel, equipment, operating costs, and contractual support resources necessary to start operation of this additional stormwater treatment acreage. Court requirements call for the new STAs to be flow capable by December 2010. Structures are projected to be operational and levees turned over for maintenance by June 2011; and pump stations substantially complete by December 2011.

#### Major Budget Items:

The following major projects are outlined in the FY2011 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; construction began in FY2009, continued in FY2010, and will continue through FY2011 (\$111.5 million).
  - STA Performance Optimization: Operational monitoring of the STAs, hydraulic and water quality (\$3.3 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 FY2011 (\$4 million).
  - Recovery of Impacted Areas in the EPA: Develop final report on researching options for accelerating recovery (Fire Project) (\$72 K).
  - O&M: Continue STA operations and maintenance, including vegetation management, site management and STA permit-required monitoring (\$16.4 million).
- Everglades Research & Evaluation, Loxahatchee Impoundment Landscape Assessment (LILA) and baseline operating costs will continue in FY2011 (\$860K). Funding for the Cattail Habitat Improvement Project (CHIP), Exotic and Invasive Species Study, Hydrology of the Ridge and Slough Environment, Annual Wading Bird Report, and Tree Island Studies have all been reduced due to budget constraints.
- The District is constructing a testing and diagnostics laboratory. This lab is scheduled to begin construction in August 2010, and construction is due to be completed by September 2011. Approximately \$7.8 million is anticipated to be spent on the project in FY2011. This amount includes the construction contract, external construction management consultant, external engineering-during-construction consultant and external LEED accreditation consultant.

## **Budget Variance:**

An overall budget increase of about \$30 million from FY2010 to FY2011 is due primarily to increase of reserves and capital construction project as well as increased funding for source controls and Best Management Practices studies and grants.

#### **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:**

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 was completed.

#### Major Budget Items:

Major budget items to implement the CERP in FY2011 include:

- Initial or continued design, construction, and other activities for projects:
  - C-111 Spreader Canal construction (\$15.9 million) Includes construction and construction management of FY 2011 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 (\$31.6 million) Includes \$20 million for land acquisition and for construction of the Deering Estates, and the Cutler Flowway C-1 components.
  - North Palm Beach County Part 1 (\$3.3 million) Includes \$2 million to continue the L-8 Pump Station design and initiate construction. In addition, \$1.3 million is budgeted to complete the draft Project Implementation Report (PIR) for North Palm Beach County Part 1.
  - Indian River Lagoon South (\$9.6 million) C-44 Reservoir (\$8.8 million) In conjunction with the USACE, to continue the construction of the reservoir and it components. SFWMD is the lead on communication tower construction.
  - o Picayune Strand Restoration (\$.8 million) Includes \$0.3 million to provide engineering and construction oversight of USACE construction efforts.

- Construction and monitoring of Critical Restoration Projects:
  - Southern Corkscrew Regional Ecosystem Watershed (CREW)/Imperial River Flow-way (\$6.6 million) – Includes \$6.5 million to acquire the remaining land necessary for the project.
  - Lake Trafford Restoration (\$2.1 million) to complete the dredging of Lake Trafford.
  - o CERP Adaptive Assessment and Monitoring (\$2.3 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 (\$0.07 million) To complete water quality compliance monitoring.
  - CERP Program Management and Support (\$16 million) Includes \$15.7 million for debt service associated with the 2006 series COPS financing.

#### **Budget Variance:**

The CERP program reflects a net decrease of \$393.9 million from the FY2010 amended budget of \$756.3 million to the FY2011 proposed budget of \$362.4 million. Although there is an increase of \$19.9 million for Biscayne Bay Coastal Wetlands due to a pending land acquisition condemnation case, the budget decrease is primarily due to reductions in state funding and District reserves for CERP water quality and capital projects.

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

This section provides a spreadsheet of district expenditures by program, activity, and area of responsibility for fiscal years 2008-2009, 2009-2010 and 2010-2011. 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.

FY2008-2009 Program and Activity Allocation by AOR (Actual Audited)

PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES (1)	FISCAL YEAR 2008 - 2009	Water Supply	Water Quality	Flood Protection	Natural System
1.0 Water Resources Planning and Monitoring	\$88,352,137	\$14,467,250	\$41,665,870	\$3,383,651	\$28,835,366
1.1 - District Water Management Planning	34,547,685	Х	Х	Х	Х
1.1.1 Water Supply Planning	6,019,473	Х	Х	Х	Х
1.1.2 Minimum Flows and Levels	976,902	Х			Х
1.1.3 Other Water Resources Planning	27,551,310	Х	Х	Х	Х
1.2 - Research, Data Collection, Analysis and Monitoring	53,158,369	Х	Х	Х	Х
1.3 - Technical Assistance	646,083	Х	Х	Х	Х
1.4 - Other Water Resources Planning and Monitoring Activities	0				
2.0 Acquisition, Restoration and Public Works	\$234,883,780	\$60,417,515	\$52,164,164	\$3,920,664	\$118,381,437
2.1 - Land Acquisition (2)	0				
2.2 - Water Source Development	20,633,618	Х			Х
2.2.1 Water Resource Development Projects	1,571,739	Х			Х
2.2.2 Water Supply Development Assistance	19,061,879	Х			
2.2.3 Other Water Source Development Activities	0				
2.3 - Surface Water Projects	210,751,308	Х	Х	Х	Х
2.4 - Other Cooperative Projects	2,819,597	Х	Х		
2.5 - Facilities Construction and Major Renovations	679,257	Х	Х	Х	Х
2.6 - Other Acquisition and Restoration Activities	0				
3.0 Operation and Maintenance of Lands and Works	\$165,569,862	\$38,591,341	\$24,385,524	\$84,282,125	\$18,310,872
3.1 - Land Management	14,458,153	Х	Х	Х	Х
3.2 - Works	118,350,311	Х	Х	Х	Х
3.3 - Facilities	6,937,850	Х	Х	Х	Х
3.4 - Invasive Plant Control	20,149,001	Х		Х	Х
3.5 - Other Operation and Maintenance Activities	5,674,547	Х	Х	Х	Х
4.0 Regulation	\$25,839,797	\$7,283,462	\$8,093,269	\$5,052,833	\$5,410,233
4.1 - Consumptive Use Permitting	5,690,468	X			
4.2 - Water Well Construction Permitting and Contractor Licensing	0				
4.3 - Environmental Resource & Surface Water Permitting	12,919,329	X	X	X	X
4.4 - Other Regulatory and Enforcement Activities	7,230,000	Х	X	X	X
5.0 Outreach	\$6,616,054	\$1,645,593	\$1,644,678	\$1,613,737	\$1,712,046
5.1 - Water Resource Education	0				

5.2 - Public Information	6,356,591	X	X	X	X
5.3 - Public Relations	0				
5.4 - Lobbying / Legislative Affairs / Cabinet Affairs	259,463	X	X	X	X
5.5 - Other Outreach Activities	0				
SUBTOTAL - Major Programs (excluding Management and Administration)	\$521,261,630	\$122,405,159	\$127,953,506	\$98,253,011	\$172,649,953
6.0 District Management and Administration	\$83,266,900				
6.1 - Administrative and Operations Support	47,462,035				
6.1.1 - Executive Direction	1,689,577				
6.1.2 - General Counsel	7,084,931				
6.1.3 - Inspector General	1,216,930				
6.1.4 - Administrative Support	25,978,173				
6.1.5 - Fleet Services	1,809,943				
6.1.6 - Procurement / Contract Administration	4,448,183				
6.1.7 - Human Resources	3,502,812				
6.1.8 - Communication	1,731,486				
6.1.9 - Other	0				
6.2 - Computers / Computer Support	29,913,331				
6.2.1 - Executive Direction	2,668,589				
6.2.2 - Administrative Services	3,125,328				
6.2.3 - Application Development	17,254,233				
6.2.4 - Computer Operations	4,280,889				
6.2.5 - Network Support	2,584,292				
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)	5,891,534				
TOTAL <sup>(3)</sup>	\$604,528,530				

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

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

<sup>(3)</sup> Excludes Internal Service Fund Charges (fund 601)

FY2009-2010 PROGRAM AND ACTIVITY ALLOCATION BY AOR (AMENDED)

PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES (1)	FISCAL YEAR 2009 - 2010	Water Supply	Water Quality	Flood Protection	Natural System
1.0 Water Resources Planning and Monitoring	\$83,692,762	\$14,900,816	\$41,398,481	\$3,526,574	\$23,866,891
1.1 - District Water Management Planning	33,274,658	X	Х	Х	Х
1.1.1 Water Supply Planning	4,647,287	X	Х	Х	Х
1.1.2 Minimum Flows and Levels	878,992	X			X
1.1.3 Other Water Resources Planning	27,748,379	Х	Х	Х	Х
1.2 - Research, Data Collection, Analysis and Monitoring	49,678,587	X	Х	Х	Х
1.3 - Technical Assistance	739,517	X	Х	Х	X
1.4 - Other Water Resources Planning and Monitoring Activities	0				
2.0 Acquisition, Restoration and Public Works	\$1,060,245,839	\$206,515,516	\$244,094,390	\$18,106,063	\$591,529,870
2.1 - Land Acquisition (2)	0				
2.2 - Water Source Development	14,026,360	X			Х
2.2.1 Water Resource Development Projects	1,264,455	Х			X
2.2.2 Water Supply Development Assistance	12,761,905	X			
2.2.3 Other Water Source Development Activities	0				
2.3 - Surface Water Projects	1,042,294,453	Х	Х	Х	Х
2.4 - Other Cooperative Projects	1,399,226	X	Х		
2.5 - Facilities Construction and Major Renovations	2,525,800	Х	Х	Х	Х
2.6 - Other Acquisition and Restoration Activities	0				
3.0 Operation and Maintenance of Lands and Works	\$232,236,975	\$56,734,939	\$31,794,296	\$117,356,233	\$26,351,507
3.1 - Land Management	26,446,046	X	Х	Х	Х
3.2 - Works	170,364,761	Х	Х	Х	Х
3.3 - Facilities	7,600,360	Х	Х	Х	Х
3.4 - Invasive Plant Control	22,084,276	Х		Х	Х
3.5 - Other Operation and Maintenance Activities	5,741,532	Х	Х	Х	Х
4.0 Regulation	\$25,684,909	\$7,741,594	\$7,636,024	\$4,977,850	\$5,329,440
4.1 - Consumptive Use Permitting	6,159,258	X			
4.2 - Water Well Construction Permitting and Contractor Licensing	0				
4.3 - Environmental Resource & Surface Water Permitting	12,311,615	X	X	X	X
4.4 - Other Regulatory and Enforcement Activities	7,214,036	Х	Х	Х	Х
5.0 Outreach	\$5,655,873	\$1,408,228	\$1,408,228	\$1,385,268	\$1,454,149
5.1 - Water Resource Education	0				

5.2 - Public Information	5,404,552	X	X	X	X
5.3 - Public Relations	0				
5.4 - Lobbying / Legislative Affairs / Cabinet Affairs	251,321	X	X	X	X
5.5 - Other Outreach Activities	0				
SUBTOTAL - Major Programs (excluding Management and Administration)	\$1,407,516,358	\$287,301,094	\$326,331,419	\$145,351,988	\$648,531,857
6.0 District Management and Administration	\$127,766,812				
6.1 - Administrative and Operations Support	81,347,845				
6.1.1 - Executive Direction	1,399,906				
6.1.2 - General Counsel	7,401,568				
6.1.3 - Inspector General	983,283				
6.1.4 - Administrative Support	60,727,704				
6.1.5 - Fleet Services	2,012,641				
6.1.6 - Procurement / Contract Administration	4,219,848				
6.1.7 - Human Resources	3,274,444				
6.1.8 - Communication	1,328,451				
6.1.9 - Other	0				
6.2 - Computers / Computer Support	28,547,122				
6.2.1 - Executive Direction	2,271,056				
6.2.2 - Administrative Services	3,148,343				
6.2.3 - Application Development	17,458,695				
6.2.4 - Computer Operations	2,900,563				
6.2.5 - Network Support	2,768,465				
6.2.6 - Desk Top Support	0				
6.2.7 - Asset Acquisition	0				
6.2.8 - Other	0				
6.3 - Reserves	9,076,343				
6.4 - Other - (Tax Collector / Property Appraiser Fees)	8,795,502				
TOTAL <sup>(3)</sup>	\$1,535,283,170				

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

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

<sup>(3)</sup> Includes Internal Service Fund Charges (fund 601)

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

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PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES (1)	FISCAL YEAR 2010 - 2011	Water Supply	Water Quality	Flood Protection	Natural System
1.0 Water Resources Planning and Monitoring	\$73,687,600	\$12,074,890	\$35,534,039	\$4,990,776	\$21,087,895
1.1 - District Water Management Planning	18,490,932	Х	Х	Х	Х
1.1.1 Water Supply Planning	5,713,579	Х	Х	Х	Х
1.1.2 Minimum Flows and Levels	445,811	Х			X
1.1.3 Other Water Resources Planning	12,331,542	Х	Х	Х	Х
1.2 - Research, Data Collection, Analysis and Monitoring	54,609,980	Х	X	X	Х
1.3 - Technical Assistance	586,688	Х	Х	Х	Х
1.4 - Other Water Resources Planning and Monitoring Activities	0				
2.0 Acquisition, Restoration and Public Works	\$620,538,103	\$120,170,959	\$136,945,396	\$9,595,762	\$353,825,986
2.1 - Land Acquisition (2)	0				
2.2 - Water Source Development	5,412,729	Х			Х
2.2.1 Water Resource Development Projects	722,997	Х			Х
2.2.2 Water Supply Development Assistance	4,689,732	Х			
2.2.3 Other Water Source Development Activities	0				
2.3 - Surface Water Projects	613,131,823	Х	Х	Х	Х
2.4 - Other Cooperative Projects	1,443,551	Х	Х		
2.5 - Facilities Construction and Major Renovations	550,000	Х	Х	Х	Х
2.6 - Other Acquisition and Restoration Activities	0				
3.0 Operation and Maintenance of Lands and Works	\$218,267,142	\$54,382,283	\$29,933,963	\$111,311,211	\$22,639,685
3.1 - Land Management	20,033,582	Х	X	X	Х
3.2 - Works	162,223,482	Х	Х	Х	Х
3.3 - Facilities	7,204,749	Х	Х	Х	Х
3.4 - Invasive Plant Control	23,090,201	Х		Х	Х
3.5 - Other Operation and Maintenance Activities	5,715,128	Х	Х	Х	Х
4.0 Regulation	\$29,208,990	\$8,192,071	\$10,379,576	\$5,056,700	\$5,580,643
4.1 - Consumptive Use Permitting	6,349,390	Х			
4.2 - Water Well Construction Permitting and Contractor Licensing	0				
4.3 - Environmental Resource & Surface Water Permitting	12,600,952	X	X	X	X
4.4 - Other Regulatory and Enforcement Activities	10,258,648	X	Х	Х	Х
5.0 Outreach	\$6,663,128	\$1,665,091	\$1,665,091	\$1,662,328	\$1,670,618
5.1 - Water Resource Education	0				

5.2 - Public Information	6,389,438	X	X	X	X
5.3 - Public Relations	0				
5.4 - Lobbying / Legislative Affairs / Cabinet Affairs	273,690	Х	Х	Х	X
5.5 - Other Outreach Activities	0				
SUBTOTAL - Major Programs (excluding Management and Administration)	\$948,364,963	\$196,485,294	\$214,458,065	\$132,616,777	\$404,804,827
6.0 District Management and Administration	\$128,137,862				
6.1 - Administrative and Operations Support	81,708,940				
6.1.1 - Executive Direction	1,449,899				
6.1.2 - General Counsel	7,342,741				
6.1.3 - Inspector General	1,134,404				
6.1.4 - Administrative Support	61,228,820				
6.1.5 - Fleet Services	1,977,683				
6.1.6 - Procurement / Contract Administration	4,178,994				
6.1.7 - Human Resources	3,132,737				
6.1.8 - Communication	1,263,662				
6.1.9 - Other	0				
6.2 - Computers / Computer Support	28,739,288				
6.2.1 - Executive Direction	2,276,146				
6.2.2 - Administrative Services	3,086,075				
6.2.3 - Application Development	17,259,690				
6.2.4 - Computer Operations	3,670,069				
6.2.5 - Network Support	2,447,308				
6.2.6 - Desk Top Support	0				
6.2.7 - Asset Acquisition	0				
6.2.8 - Other	0				
6.3 - Reserves	9,377,574				
6.4 - Other - (Tax Collector / Property Appraiser Fees)	8,312,060				
TOTAL <sup>(3)</sup>	\$1,076,502,825				

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

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

<sup>(3)</sup> Includes Internal Service Fund Charges (fund 601)

# FY2010-2011 PROGRAM AND ACTIVITY ALLOCATION BY AOR (PROPOSED) DISTRICT EVERGLADES PROGRAM

DISTRICT EVE	RGLADES PRO	GRAW			
PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES (1)	FISCAL YEAR 2010 - 2011	Water Supply	Water Quality	Flood Protection	Natural System
1.0 Water Resources Planning and Monitoring	\$22,715,708	\$4,302,961	\$10,167,084	\$3,809,539	\$4,436,125
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	22,715,708	X	Χ	Χ	X
1.3 - Technical Assistance	0				
1.4 - Other Water Resources Planning and Monitoring Activities	0				
2.0 Acquisition, Restoration and Public Works	\$207,720,290	\$41,446,742	\$41,884,663	\$0	\$124,388,885
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	207,720,290	Х	Χ		X
2.4 - Other Cooperative Projects	0				
2.5 - Facilities Construction and Major Renovations	0				
2.6 - Other Acquisition and Restoration Activities	0				
3.0 Operation and Maintenance of Lands and Works	\$26,050,858	\$2,605,086	\$20,840,686	\$1,302,543	\$1,302,543
3.1 - Land Management	0				
3.2 - Works	20,680,344	Х	Χ	Х	Х
3.3 - Facilities	0				
3.4 - Invasive Plant Control	3,027,849				
3.5 - Other Operation and Maintenance Activities	2,342,665				
4.0 Regulation	\$6,605,213	\$0	\$6,605,213	\$0	\$0
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	6,605,213		X		
5.0 Outreach	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
5.1 - Water Resource Education	0				

TOTAL	\$263,092,069				
6.4 - Other - (Tax Collector / Property Appraiser Fees)	0				
6.3 - Reserves	0				
6.2.8 - Other	0				
6.2.7 - Asset Acquisition	0				
6.2.6 - Desk Top Support	0				
6.2.5 - Network Support	0				
6.2.4 - Computer Operations	0				
6.2.3 - Application Development	0				
6.2.2 - Administrative Services	0				
6.2.1 - Executive Direction	0				
6.2 - Computers / Computer Support	0				
6.1.9 - Other	0				
6.1.8 - Communication	0				
6.1.7 - Human Resources	0				
6.1.6 - Procurement / Contract Administration	0				
6.1.5 - Fleet Services	0				
6.1.4 - Administrative Support	0				
6.1.3 - Inspector General	0				
6.1.2 - General Counsel	0				
6.1.1 - Executive Direction	0				
O District Management and Administration     6.1 - Administrative and Operations Support	<b>\$0</b>				
		\$40,354,76 <del>9</del>	\$75,457,040	\$5,112,062	\$130,127,5
UBTOTAL - Major Programs (excluding Management and Administration)	\$263,092,069	\$48,354,789	\$79,497,646	\$5,112,082	\$420.427.E
5.5 - Other Outreach Activities	0				
5.4 - Lobbying / Legislative Affairs / Cabinet Affairs	0				
5.2 - Public Information 5.3 - Public Relations	0				

<sup>(1)</sup> Activity and Sub-activity allocations are included within the program and activity allocations under which they appear

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

# FY2010-2011 PROGRAM AND ACTIVITY ALLOCATION BY AOR (PROPOSED) COMPREHENSIVE EVERGLADES RESTORATION PROGRAM

PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES (1)	FISCAL YEAR 2010 - 2011	Water Supply	Water Quality	Flood Protection	Natural System
1.0 Water Resources Planning and Monitoring	\$4,350,290	\$870,058	\$870,058	\$0	\$2,610,174
1.1 - District Water Management Planning	117,463	X	Х		Х
1.1.1 Water Supply Planning	0				
1.1.2 Minimum Flows and Levels	0				
1.1.3 Other Water Resources Planning	117,463	Х	Х		Х
1.2 - Research, Data Collection, Analysis and Monitoring	4,232,827	Х	Х		Х
1.3 - Technical Assistance	0				
1.4 - Other Water Resources Planning and Monitoring Activities	0				
2.0 Acquisition, Restoration and Public Works	\$358,090,971	\$71,531,380	\$71,531,380	\$0	\$215,028,211
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	358,090,971	X	Х		Х
2.4 - Other Cooperative Projects	0				
2.5 - Facilities Construction and Major Renovations	0				
2.6 - Other Acquisition and Restoration Activities	0				
3.0 Operation and Maintenance of Lands and Works	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
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				
4.0 Regulation	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
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				
5.0 Outreach	\$13,818	\$2,764	\$2,764	\$0	\$8,290
5.1 - Water Resource Education	0				

5.2 - Public Information	13,818	X	X		X
5.3 - Public Relations	0				
5.4 - Lobbying / Legislative Affairs / Cabinet Affairs	0				
5.5 - Other Outreach Activities	0				
SUBTOTAL - Major Programs (excluding Management and Administration)	\$362,455,079	\$72,404,202	\$72,404,202	\$0	\$217,646,67
5.0 District Management and Administration	\$0				
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				
TOTAL	\$362,455,079				

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

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

#### State Sources - \$118.6 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 FY2011. 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 **\$3.4 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 anticipates receiving **\$1.6 million** of the state's FY2011 appropriation of Florida Forever funds. The funds will be used for land acquisition for Kissimmee River restoration.

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

Each year, the District applies for and receives grants from a variety of different state sources. In the proposed FY2011 budget, state grants and / or cooperative agreements total approximately **\$0.3 million**, from the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission for Three Lakes Wildlife Management.

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

The District did not receive any new special legislative appropriations for FY2011. Accordingly, the District's FY2011 budget is only **\$0.8 million**, which consists of prior year balances from the Water Protection and Sustainability Trust Fund and Lake Okeechobee Fast Track (LOFT) grant. The funds will be used for Alternative Water Supply and water quality projects. The LOFT portion will be used for Lakeside Ranch construction.

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

The District anticipates **\$103.6 million** from the SOETF for FY2011, and consists of \$47 million in new funding and the remainder from prior year balances. The funds will be used primarily for construction of Biscayne Bay Coastal Wetlands, C-111Spreader Canal CERP project, Lakeside Ranch Phase 1, C-44 Reservoir/STA project, and Indian River Lagoon-South construction.

#### 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 - \$0.1 million

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

The District anticipates receiving \$86,825 from FEMA for FY2011. 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 2010-2011

		Water Resources	Acquisition, Restoration	Op and Maint			Management and
	All Programs	Planning & Monitoring	and Public Works	of Lands & Works	Regulation	Outreach	Administration
NON-DEDICATED STATE REVENUE	\$ 363,000	\$ -	\$ 363,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
DEDICATED STATE REVENUE	\$ 118,225,779	\$ 1,072,978	\$ 107,149,317	\$ 10,003,484	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Ecosystem Management Trust Fund	\$ -	-	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
1.1.3 Other Water Resources Planning	-		-	-	-	-	-
Water Protection & Sustainability Trust Fund	\$ 325,672	\$ 72,978	\$ 252,694	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	-
1.1.3 Other Water Resources Planning	72,978	72,978	-	-	-	-	-
2.2.2 Water Supply Development Assistance	250,000		250,000	-	-	-	-
2.3 Surface Water Projects	2,694	-	2,694	-	-	-	-
Water Management Lands Trust Fund	\$ 6,912,397	-	\$ -	\$ 6,912,397	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
3.1 Land Management	6,912,397	-	-	6,912,397	-	-	-
Florida Forever	\$ 1,575,000	\$ -	\$ 1,575,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
2.3 Surface Water Projects	1,575,000	-	1,575,000	-	-	-	-
3.1 Land Management	-	-	-		-	-	-
Save Our Everglades Trust Fund	\$ 103,601,924	\$ -	\$ 103,601,924	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
1.1.3 Other Water Resources Planning	-		-	-	-	-	-
2.3 Surface Water Projects	103,601,924	-	103,601,924	-	-	-	-
Florida DEP - Invasive & Other Exotic Plant Control	\$ 1,891,087	-	\$ -	\$ 1,891,087	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
3.4 Invasive Plant Control	1,891,087	-	-	1,891,087	-	-	-
Florida DEP - Melaleuca Plant Control	\$ 1,200,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,200,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
3.4 Invasive Plant Control	1,200,000	-	-	1,200,000	-	-	-
Florida DOT - Alligator Alley Tolls	\$ 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	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
1.1.3 Other Water Resources Planning	-		-	-	-	-	-
License Plate Fees - Everglades License Tag	\$ -	-	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	-

		Water Resources	Acquisition, Restoration	Op and Maint			Management and
	All Programs	Planning & Monitoring	and Public Works	of Lands & Works	Regulation	Outreach	Administration
1.2 Research, Data Collection, Analysis and Monitoring	-		-	-	-	-	-
FFWC - Three Lakes Wildlife Management	\$ 282,374	\$ -	\$ 282,374	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
2.3 Surface Water Projects	282,374	-	282,374	-	-	-	-
Other State Revenue - Lake Okeechobee (Lakeside Ranch)	\$ 437,325	\$ -	\$ 437,325	-	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
2.3 Surface Water Projects	437,325	-	437,325		-	-	-
NON-DEDICATED FEDERAL REVENUE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DEDICATED FEDERAL REVENUE	\$ 86,825	\$ 86,825	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
NRCS - Wetland Reserve Program	\$ -	\$ -	-	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
2.3 Surface Water Projects	-	-		-	-	-	-
FEMA - Flood Mapping Projects	\$ 86,825	\$ 86,825	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
1.1.3 Other Water Resources Planning	86,825	86,825	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL STATE AND FEDERAL REVENUE	\$ 118,675,604	\$ 1,159,803	\$ 107,512,317	\$ 10,003,484	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
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#### VI. SUMMARY OF STAFFING LEVELS<sup>8</sup>

				2006-2007	' to 2010-2	011			2009-2010 1	o 2010-2011
		Difference	% Change	2006- 2007	2007- 2008	2008- 2009	2009- 2010	2010- 2011	Difference	% Change
	Full-time Equivalents	58	3.25%	1784	1808	1828	1842	1842	0	0.02%
All Programs	Contract/Other	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
	TOTAL PERSONNEL	58	3.25%	1784	1808	1828	1842	1842	0	0.02%
Water Resource	Full-time Equivalents	18	5.40%	335	336	342	357	353	(4)	-1.10%
Planning and	Contract/Other	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Monitoring	TOTAL PERSONNEL	18	5.40%	335	336	342	357	353	(4)	-1.10%
Acquisition,	Full-time Equivalents	(34)	-17.13%	201	178	181	172	167	(5)	-3.16%
Restoration and Public	Contract/Other	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Works	TOTAL PERSONNEL	(34)	-17.13%	201	178	181	172	167	(5)	-3.16%
Operation and	Full-time Equivalents	11	1.74%	659	662	672	667	670	4	0.58%
Maintenance of Lands and Works	Contract/Other	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
and works	TOTAL PERSONNEL	11	1.74%	659	662	672	667	670	4	0.58%
			00.400/	400	0.4=	201	20.4	22.4		4.040/
	Full-time Equivalents	52	28.46%	182	217	221	231	234	3	1.21%
Regulation	Contract/Other	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
	TOTAL PERSONNEL	52	28.46%	182	217	221	231	234	3	1.21%
	Full these Familia Is at	40	44.400/	07	00	00	47	50		40.540/
Outreach	Full-time Equivalents	16	44.19%	37	39	39	47	53	6	13.51%
Outreach	Contract/Other	0 16	0.00%	37	39	39	0 47	53	0	0.00%
	TOTAL PERSONNEL	16	44.19%	3/	39	39	4/	53	6	13.51%
	Full-time Equivalents	(5)	-1.42%	370	376	373	368	365	(3)	-0.88%
Management and	Contract/Other	(5)	0.00%	0	0	0	368	305	(3)	0.00%
Administration	TOTAL PERSONNEL	(5)	-1.42%	370	376	373	368	365	(3)	-0.88%

Personnel positions above do not reflect management plans to add additional FTEs to support operations and maintenance of water control structures expected to be completed in the near future.

FTE Staffing levels are rounded to the nearest whole number.

SFWMD FY2010 Tentative Budget Submission

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#### 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 FY2007, FY2008 and FY2009 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.

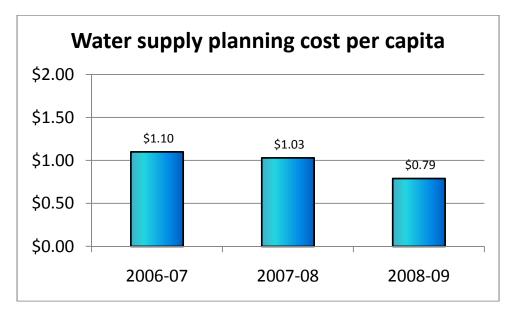
FY2007 Water Supply Planning Cost = \$8,657,534 FY2007 District Population = 7,858,268 Water Supply Planning Cost Per Capita = \$1.1

FY2008 Water Supply Planning Cost = \$7,924,258 FY2008 District Population = 7,678,964

Water Supply Planning Cost Per Capita = \$1.03

FY2009 Water Supply Planning Cost = \$6,019,473 FY2009 District Population = 7,626.212

Water Supply Planning Cost Per Capita = \$0.79



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 <u>Minimum Flows and Levels (MFLs)</u>: The establishment of minimum surface and ground water levels and surface water flow conditions required to protect water resources from significant harm, as determined by the District governing board.

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

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

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

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

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 <u>Research, Data Collection, Analysis and Monitoring</u>: 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

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

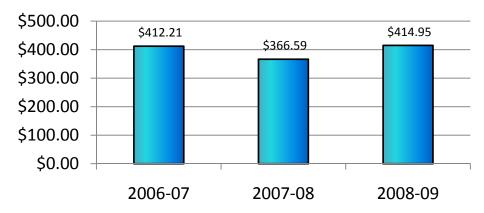
FY2008 Cost Per Sampling Event = \$366.59

FY2009 Number of Surface Water Sample Events = 28,428

FY2009 Total Cost = \$11,796,074

FY2009 Cost Per Sampling Event = \$414.95

# Average cost per sampling event: Water Quality



#### **Hydrologic Data Collection**

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

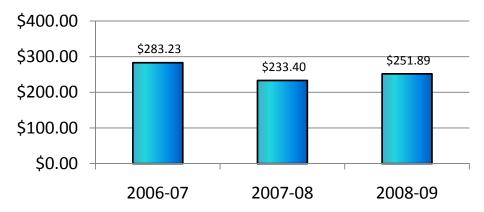
FY2008 Cost Per Sampling Event = \$233.40

FY2009 Number of Hydrologic Data Sample Events = 14,424

FY2009 Total Cost = \$3,633,278

FY2009 Cost Per Sampling Event = \$251.89

#### Average cost per sampling event: Hydrologic Data Collection



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

#### FY2007, FY2008, and FY2009 ACTUAL:

- 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 = $\Sigma(WQAD + WQMD) / \#$ 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.

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 <u>Land Acquisition</u>: 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.

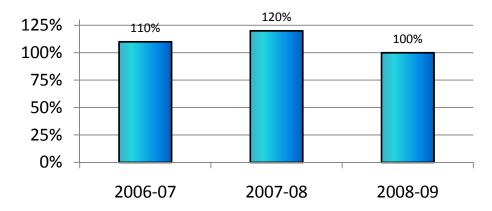
**Background:** The SFWMD acquires, manages, and disposes of land in order to achieve the District's objectives. These objectives cut across the spectrum of the four District areas or responsibility (AORs) of water supply, flood protection, water quality and natural systems.

In 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.

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

## Land purchase price as % of appraised value



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

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

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

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

One of the District's areas of responsibility is Water Supply, and one of the objectives for water supply is to "Maintain and increase available water supplies, and maximize overall water use efficiency, to meet existing and future needs." One strategy to achieve that objective is for the District to 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 its water resource development activities planned for the subsequent five-year period in the *Proposed Five-Year Water Resource Development Work Program*.

Additionally, Section 373.1961 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

**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 \$749,520 or \$189,752/mgd.

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

#### (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.

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

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

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

#### 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.

<u>FY2005:</u> 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.

**<u>FY2006</u>**: 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 developing non-traditional or alternative water supplies such as water reuse, reverse osmosis, and aquifer storage and recovery.

**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 65 mgd, or \$706,153/mgd in State/District investment.

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

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

ACTIVITY 2.3 <u>Surface Water Projects</u>: 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 USACE split the cost of the project. Restoration of ecological integrity requires reconstruction of the physical form of the river (i.e., canal backfilling, removal of water control structures, and elimination of secondary drainage ditches, levees, and roads) that is performed by the USACE 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 was completed in January 2010, one year ahead of the scheduled January 2011 completion date. Phase IV-B backfilled 3.9 miles of C-38 canal, reestablished approximately 6 more miles of river channel, bringing the total miles of contiguously restored river channel to approximately 25 miles. Due to federal budget constraints, completion of project construction and implementation of the Final Headwaters Revitalization Schedule is now scheduled for 2014, with restoration evaluation continuing through 2019.

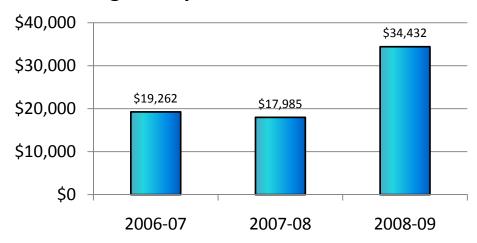
**Land Acquisition** 

SFWMD	Acres Purchased	Cost	Cost per Acre			
FY2007	581	\$11,191,165	\$19,261.91			
FY2008	207.72	\$3,735,582	\$17,985.04			
FY2009	3.35	\$115,350	\$34,432.84			

**Restoration Projects** 

USACE	•	Acres Restored
FY2001	Completion of phase I	9,506
FY2007	Completion of phase IVA	1,352

#### Average cost per acre of land restored



**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 <u>Land Management</u>: (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.

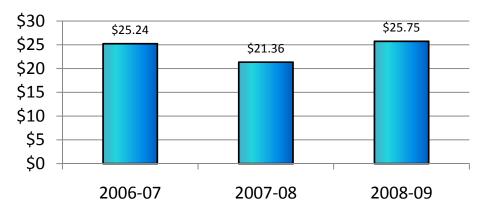
Background: The District has acquired over 550,000 acres to help protect and restore critical water resources and to provide land for water resource management projects such as the Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Project. Within the District, there are two distinct land management programs; Land 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. 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.

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

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

# Average cost per acre of land managed



**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.

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

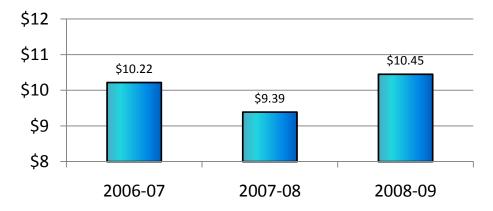
FY2008 Maintenance Cost Per Square Foot = \$9.39

FY2009 Square Footage Owned = 354,068

FY2009 Maintenance Cost = \$3,698,904

FY2009 Maintenance Cost Per Square Foot = \$10.45

### Average cost per square foot of district facilities maintained



**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.

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

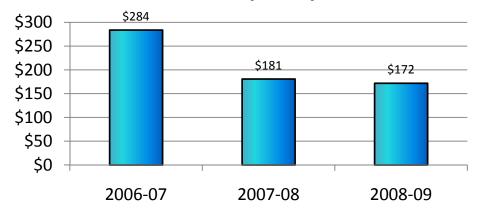
FY2008 Cost = \$180.89/acre

FY2009 Acres Treated = approximately 42,494

FY2009 Cost = \$7,313,023

FY2009 Cost = \$172.10/acr

# Cost per acre of water bodies treated for invasive aquatic plants



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.

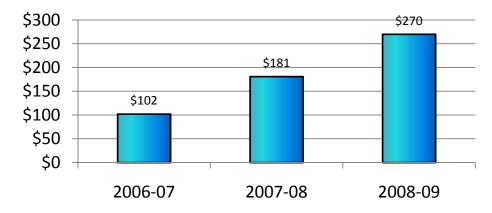
**Background:** This measure is calculated by dividing the number of acres treated for terrestrial invasive exotics into the total cost (includes contractors and in-house costs) of such treatment. All costs, including labor, materials and supplies, should be reflected. Where applicable, the per acre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

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

FY2009 Acres Treated = approximately 47,457 FY2009 Total Cost = \$12,835,978 FY2009 Cost = \$270,48/acre

### Cost per acre treated for terrestrial invasive exotics



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.

#### 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

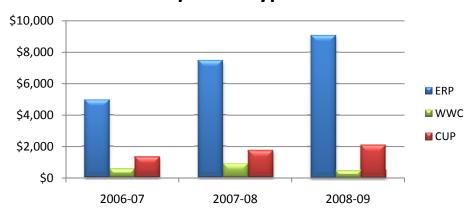
#### **FY2008**

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

#### FY2009

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

# Average cost per permit processed by permit type



**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 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

#### FY2009

Environmental Resource		Water Use
Individual	66.2	71.60
General	44.4	37.19
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.

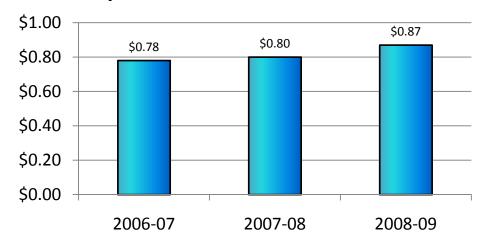
**Background:** The total cost for all outreach activities is divided by the permanent resident population of the District. The 2000 Census results for population applied to the previously available district breakout percentages for partial counties where needed.

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

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

#### Cost per district resident for outreach



**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.

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

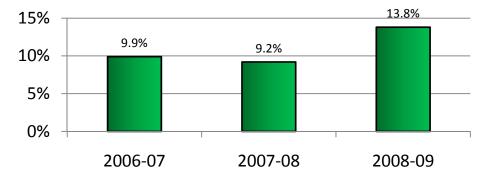
FY2008 Management and Administration = 9.2 percent

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

FY2009 Total Expenditures = \$604,528,530

FY2009 Management and Administration = 13.8 percent

# District management and administration cost as a percentage of total district expenditures



**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 - FY2008-2009 through FY2010-2011

#### **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 FY2010. Final millage rates and budget for the proposed FY2011 Big Cypress Basin budget will be approved by the Basin Board in August and adopted by the District Board on September 21, 2010.

### THREE YEAR EXPENDITURE SUMMARY BY PROGRAM Big Cypress Basin

PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES	Fiscal Year 2008-2009 (Actual Audited)	Fiscal Year 2009-2010 (Current Amended)	Fiscal Year 2010-2011 (PROPOSED)	Change in \$ from FY 09/10 to 10/11	% of change from FY09/10 to 10/11
1.0 Water Resources Planning and Monitoring	5,610,338	4,250,792	4,387,236	136,444	3.2%
1.1 - District Water Management Planning	5,385,968	4,163,642	4,197,401	33,759	0.8%
1.1.1 Water Supply Planning	-	-	-	-	-
1.1.2 Minimum Flows and Levels		-	-		-
1.1.3 Other Water Resources Planning	5,385,968	4,163,642	4,197,401	33,759	0.8%
1.2 - Research, Data Collection, Analysis and Monitoring	224,370	87,150	189,835	102,685	117.8%
1.3 - Technical Assistance	-	-	-	-	-
1.4 - Other Water Resources Planning and Monitoring Activities	-	-	-	-	-
2.0 Acquisition, Restoration and Public Works	3,226,727	4,587,991	5,733,071	1,145,080	25.0%
2.1 - Land Acquisition	-	- 4 440 070	-	-	-
2.2 - Water Source Development	1,691,427	1,412,958	2,657,086	1,244,128	88.1%
2.2.1 Water Resource Development Projects	-	-	-	-	-
2.2.2 Water Supply Development Assistance	1,691,427	1,412,958	2,657,086	1,244,128	88.1%
2.2.3 Other Water Source Development Activities	-	-	-		-
2.3 - Surface Water Projects	1,424,247	3,077,133	2,973,040	(104,093)	-3.4%
2.4 - Other Cooperative Projects	111,052	97,900	102,945	5,045	5.2%
2.5 - Facilities Construction and Major Renovations	-	-	-	-	-
2.6 - Other Acquisition and Restoration Activities	-		-	-	-
3.0 Operation and Maintenance of Lands and Works	7,468,349	9,769,008	8,366,058	(1,402,950)	-14.4%
3.1 - Land Management	92	-	-	-	-
3.2 - Works	6,759,706	8,910,879	7,570,103	(1,340,776)	-15.0%
3.3 - Facilities	264,455	247,800	139,550	(108,250)	-43.7%
3.4 - Invasive Plant Control	344,450	521,780	531,533	9,753	
3.5 - Other Operation and Maintenance Activities	99,646	88,549	124,872	36,323	
4.0 Regulation	21,298	101,430	45,218	(56,212)	-55.4%
4.1 - Consumptive Use Permitting	-	-	-	-	-
4.2 - Water Well Construction Permitting and Contractor Licensing	-	-	-	-	-
4.3 - Environmental Resource and Surface Water Permitting	21,238	80,000	25,000	(55,000)	-68.8%
4.4 - Other Regulatory and Enforcement Activities	60	21,430	20,218	(1,212)	-5.7%

### THREE YEAR EXPENDITURE SUMMARY BY PROGRAM (cont'd.) Big Cypress Basin

PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES	Fiscal Year 2008-2009 (Actual Audited)	Fiscal Year 2009-2010 (Current Amended)	Fiscal Year 2010-2011 (PROPOSED)	Change in \$ from FY09/10 to 10/11	% of change from FY09/10 to 10/11
5.0 Outreach	205,097	237,873	256,712	18,839	7.9%
5.1 - Water Resource Education	-	-	-	-	
5.2 - Public Information	205,097	237,873	256,712	18,839	7.9%
5.3 - Public Relations	-	-	-	-	
5.4 - Lobbying / Legislative Affairs / Cabinet Affairs	-	-		-	
5.5 - Other Outreach Activities	-	-	-	-	
SUBTOTAL - Major Programs (excluding Management and Administration)	16,531,809	18,947,094	18,788,295	(158,799)	-0.8%
6.0 District Management and Administration	520,296	947,233	866,038	(81,195)	-8.6%
6.1 - Administrative and Operations Support	225,058	191,562	129,268	(62,294)	-32.5%
6.1.1 - Executive Direction	-	-	-	-	
6.1.2 - General Counsel / Legal	-	500		(500)	-100.0%
6.1.3 - Inspector General	-	-		-	
6.1.4 - Administrative Support	225,058	191,062	128,768	(62,294)	-32.6%
6.1.5 - Fleet Services	-	-	500	500	
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		303,090	284,189	(18,901)	-6.2%
6.4 - Other (Tax Collector / Property Appraiser Fees)	295,238	452,581	452,581		0.0%
TOTAL	17,052,105	19,894,327	19,654,333	(239,994)	-1.2%

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

				Difference in \$	% of Change
AD VALOREM TAX COMPARISON	FISCAL YEAR	FISCAL YEAR	FISCAL YEAR	from	from
BIG CYPRESS BASIN	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	FY09/10 to 10/11	FY09/10 to 10/11
Millage Rate	0.2265	0.2265	0.2265		
Rolled-Back Rate	0.2436	0.2571	0.2604		
Percent Change from Rolled-Back Rate	-7.02%	-11.90%	-13.02%		
Current Year Gross Taxable Value for Operating					
Purposes	\$79,234,012,657	\$70,534,827,823	\$61,916,380,309	(\$8,618,447,514)	-12.2%
Current Year Net New Taxable Value	\$2,424,151,595	\$1,185,165,778	\$996,859,145	(\$188,306,633)	-15.9%
Current Year Adjusted Taxable Value	\$76,809,861,062	\$69,349,662,045	\$60,919,521,164	(\$8,430,140,881)	-12.2%
REVENUES	FY 2008/2009 (Actual Audited)	FY 2009/2010 (Current Amended)	FY 2010/2011 (PROPOSED)	Difference in \$ (FY09/10 FY10/11)	% of Change (FY09/10 FY10/11)
Non-dedicated Revenues					
Carryover	-	-	-	-	-
Ad Valorem Taxes	-	-	-	-	-
Permit & License Fees	-	-	-	-	-
Local Revenues	-	-	-	-	-
State General Revenue	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous Revenues	-	-	-	-	-
Non-dedicated Revenues Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-
Dedicated Revenues					
Carryover	-	3,855,743	5,880,356	2,024,613	52.5%
Ad Valorem Taxes	17,205,604	15,416,974	13,392,977	(2,023,997)	-13.1%
Permit & License Fees	11,450	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	-	-	-	-	
Alligator Alley Tolls	-	-	-	-	
Federal Revenues	-	-	-	-	
Miscellaneous Revenues	847,575	602,610	362,000	(240,610)	-39.9%
Dedicated Revenues Subtotal	18,064,629	19,894,327	19,654,333	(239,994)	-1.2%
TOTAL REVENUES	18,064,629	19,894,327	19,654,333	(239,994)	-1.2%

### THREE-YEAR REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, AND PERSONNEL TABLE (cont'd.) Big Cypress Basin

	FY 2008/2009 (Actual Audited)	FY 2009/2010 (Current Amended)	FY 2010/2011 (PROPOSED)	Difference in \$ (FY09/10 FY10/11)	% of Change (FY09/10 FY10/11)
EXPENDITURES					
Salaries and Benefits	1,975,613	2,026,112	2,097,053	70,941	3.5%
Other Personal Services	377,770	577,290	1,216,065	638,775	110.7%
Operating Expenses	3,645,692	5,180,929	3,946,415	(1,234,514)	-23.8%
Operating Capital Outlay	102,417	130,000	1,309,000	1,179,000	906.9%
Fixed Capital Outlay	2,475,394	4,930,295	3,960,000	(970,295)	-19.7%
Interagency Expenditures	8,475,220	6,344,000	6,439,000	95,000	1.5%
Debt	-	-	-	-	-
Reserves	-	705,701	686,800	(18,901)	-2.7%
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	17,052,105	19,894,327	19,654,333	(239,994)	-1.2%
PERSONNEL					
Full-time Equivalents	28	24	25	1	2.1%
Contract/Other	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL PERSONNEL	28	24	25	1	2.1%

#### 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, 2009. The following reserves are presently maintained by the District:

Reserved for Encumbrances (\$77.6 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 (\$26.7 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. \$10,262,096 of these reserves is placed in the Wetlands Mitigation Permanent Fund for long-term management.

**Designated for Economic Stabilization Reserve (\$25.6 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, 2009 CAFR. Updated figures will be reported in the September 30, 2010 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report. A copy may be obtained by contacting the District.

#### **APPENDIX B**

## <u>Alternative Water Supply Funding – Water Protection and Sustainability Program</u>

On January 14, 2010, the SFWMD Governing Board approved \$190,500 for one project, Miramar, and certified forward two projects, Hialeah and Doral, from FY2009. These projects will provide 12.5 mgd of AWS capacity when completed. The deadline for completing the new project is August 31, 2010. The certified forward projects will be completed before or by August 31, 2011.

# **Status of FY2010 Funded Projects**

- 1 of the 3 projects, City of Miramar, is on schedule for completion by August 31, 2010.
- 2 of the 3 projects, City of Hialeah and the City of Doral, are scheduled for completion before or by August 31, 2011.

Other than Big Cypress Basin and prior years appropriated funds, \$450,000 is allocated funding for alternative water supply projects in the proposed FY2011 budget.

## FY 2011 Funding

District		(in millions)
FY09 R/B AWS match		\$195,550
AWS		\$450,000
Miami/Dade AWS		\$1,000,000
Big Cypress Basin		\$2,600,000
	District Total	\$4,245,550
State Funds		
AWS North Miami		\$250,000
	State Total	\$250,000
Total Water Supply Funding		\$4,495,550

#### **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 find 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 or 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 no 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**

ADA Americans with Disability Act
ACSC Area of Critical State Concern
ACF Apalachicola-Chattahoochee-Flint

**AOR** Area of Responsibility

**ArcSDE** Arc Spatial Database Engine

ARDAS Automated Remote Data Acquisition System

**ASR** Aguifer Storage & Recovery

ATT Advanced Treatment Technologies

AWS Alternate Water Supply
BAT Best Available Technology

**BCB** Big Cypress Basin

BEBR Bureau of Economic and Business Research
BFAC Budget & Finance Advisory Commission

BMP Best Management Practices
BPM Budget Performance Measure

**C&SF** Central & Southern Florida Project for Flood Control & Other Purposes

CAFR
 CARL
 COnservation & Recreation Lands Program
 CCMP
 COMP
 COMP
 COPCD
 Comprehensive Coastal Management Plan
 COPCD
 Collier County Pollution Control Department

**CCTV** Closed Circuit Television Cameras

CERP Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan
CERP Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan

CES Center for Environmental Studies
CIAP Coastal Impact Assistance Program

CIP Capital Improvement Plan

**CM** Common Measure

COEU.S. Army Corps of EngineersCOOPContinuity of Operations PlanCOPCertification of Participation

**CREW** Corkscrew Regional Ecosystem Watershed

CRP Critical Restoration ProjectsCSE Continued Service Estimate

**CSOP** Combined Structural & Operational Plan

**CUP** Consumptive Use Permit

**CWM** Comprehensive Watershed Management Initiative

**CZM** Coastal Zone Management

**DACS** Department of Agriculture & Consumer Services, Florida

**DCA** Department of Community Affairs, Florida

**DED** Deputy Executive Director

**DEP** Department of Environmental Protection, Florida

**DOI** Department of the Interior, Florida

**DOQQ** Digital Orthophoto Quarter Quadrangle

**DOR** Department of Revenue

DOT Department of Transportation, FloridaDRI Development of Regional Impacts

**DSS** Decision Support System

**DWMP** District Water Management Plan

DWSP District Water Supply PlanDHQ District Headquarters

**EAA** Everglades Agricultural Area

**EAP** Emergency Action Plan

**EAP** Employee Assistance Program Evaluation & Appraisal Report

**EASTCOM** Emergency Satellite Communications System

**ECP** Everglades Construction Project

EDM Enterprise Data Management Strategy
EDMS Electronic Document Management System

**EEO** Equal Employment Opportunity

**EFA** Everglades Forever Act

**EMA** Environmental Monitoring & Assessment

**EMPACT** Environmental Monitoring Public Access Community Tracking

**EMRTF** Ecosystem Management & Restoration Trust Fund

ENP Everglades National Park
 ENR Everglades Nutrient Removal
 EOC Emergency Operations Center
 EOG Executive Office of the Governor
 EPA Everglades Protection Area

EPAU.S. Environmental Protection AgencyERCEnvironmental Regulation Commission

**ERP** Environmental Resource Permit

**ESCO** Environmental Studies & Community Outreach

ESP Electronic Support & Data Acquisition
ESP Everglades Stormwater Program

**ESRI** Environmental Systems Research Institute **ETDM** Efficient Transportation Decision Making

**F.A.C.** Florida Administrative Code

**FARMS** Facilitating Agricultural Resource Management Systems (program)

FCD Central & Southern Florida Flood Control District

**FDACS** Florida Department of Agriculture & Consumer Services

**FDCA** Florida Department of Community Affairs

**FDEP** Florida Department of Environmental Protection

FDLE Florida Department of Law Enforcement FDOT Florida Department of Transportation

**FEMA** Federal Emergency Management Agency

**FF** Florida Forever

**FFWCC** Florida Fish & Wildlife Conservation Commission

**FGCU** Florida Gulf Coast University

**FHREDI** Florida Heartland Rural Economic Development Initiative

**FKFBFS** Florida Keys / Florida Bay Feasibility Study **FKNMS** Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary

FMLA Family Medical Leave Act
FOC Field Operations Center
FP&L Florida Power & Light

**F.S.** Florida Statutes

F.S.S. Florida State StatutesFTE Full Time EquivalentFWP Florida Water Plan

**FY** Fiscal Year

GASB Governmental Accounting Standards Board

**GB** Governing Board

**GFOA** Government Finance Officers Association

**GIS** Geographic Information System

**GPS** Global Positioning System

**HB 1B** House Bill 1B (2007 tax reform legislation)

**HDS** Hydrologic Data Services

**HR** Human Resources

HVAC Heating Ventilation & Air Conditioning
ICMS Integrated Contract Management System

IFAS Institute of Food & Agricultural Services, Florida

IRL Indian River LagoonIT Information Technology

IWRM Integrated Water Resource MonitoringKICCO Kissimmee Island Cattle CompanyKOE Kissimmee-Okeechobee-Everglades

**KRR** Kissimmee River Restoration

**KRREP** Kissimmee River Restoration Evaluation Program

**LAMP** Land Acquisition & Management Plan

**LEC** Lower East Coast

**LGFS** Local Government Financial System

**LO** Lake Okeechobee

**LOADSS** Lake Okeechobee Agricultural Decision Support System Model

**LOER** Lake Okeechobee Estuary Recovery

LOPA Lake Okeechobee Protection Act

**LOPP** Lake Okeechobee Protection Program

LPO Locally Preferred Option
LSJRB Lower St. Johns River Basin
MCA Marsh Conservation Areas

**LWC** Lower West Coast

**LWCWSP** Lower West Coast Water Supply Plan

MBE Minority Business Enterprise
 MFLs Minimum Flows & Levels
 MGD Millions of Gallons a Day
 MILs Mobile Irrigation Labs

MIS Management Information SystemMOU Memorandum of UnderstandingMSJRB Middle St. Johns River Basin

MSSW Management & Storage of Surface Waters
NASA National Aeronautical Space Administration

NCB Northern Coastal Basin
NEP National Estuary Program

NOAA National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration

NPB North Palm Beach

NPDES National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System

NRCS Natural Resources Conservation Service

NTBWRAP Northern Tampa Bay Water Resource Assessment Project

**NTBWUCA** Northern Tampa Bay Water Use Caution Area **NWFWMD** Northwest Florida Water Management District

NWSI New Water Sources Initiative
O&M Operation & Maintenance

OC Office of Counsel
OCB Orange Creek Basin

OCBAC Orange Creek Basin Advisory Council

OFW Outstanding Florida Waters
OIG Office of Inspector General
OPB Office of Planning & Budgeting
OP&B Office of Policy & Budgeting
OPS Other Personal Services

**OSHA** Occupational Safety & Health Administration

**P2000** Preservation 2000

PIR Project Implementation Report
PLRG Pollutant Load Reduction Goal

PMP Project Management Plan

**PPB** Parts Per Billion

**PPDR** Pilot Project Design Report

PR/MRWSA Peace River/Manasota Regional Water Supply Authority

**PSTA** Periphyton-based Stormwater Treatment Area

PTM Phosphorus Transport Model

**QA** Quality Assurance

QWIP Quality of Water Improvement ProgramRDBMS Relational Database Management SystemRECOVER Restoration Coordination & Verification

**RESTUDY** Central & Southern Florida Project Comprehensive Review Study

**RFP** Request for Proposals

**ROMP** Regional Observation Monitoring Program

**ROW** Right of Way

**RPC** Regional Planning Council

**RSTF** Regional Stormwater Treatment Facility

**RWSP** Regional Water Supply Plan

**SAN** Storage Area Network

**SAP** System Application & Programs

**SC** Service Center

**SCADA** Supervisory Control & Data Acquisition

**SCAMPI** Standard CMMI Appraisal Method for Process Improvement

**SDE** Spatial Database Engine

**SFWMD** South Florida Water Management District

SGGE Southern Golden Gate Estates
SGWB Southern Ground-Water Basin

**SJRWMD** St. Johns River Water Management District

SOETF Save Our Everglades Trust Fund
 SOP Standard Operating Procedures
 SOR Save Our Rivers (Program)
 SRPP Strategic Regional Policy Plan

**SRWMD** Suwannee River Water Management District

STA Stormwater Treatment Area
 STAG State & Tribal Assistance Grants
 STORET The National Weather Database
 STRIVE Structure Information Verification

**SWFRPC** Southwest Florida Regional Planning Council **SWFWMD** Southwest Florida Water Management District

**SWIM** Surface Water Improvement & Management (Program) **S.W.O.C.** Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Challenges

**SWUCA** Southern Water Use Caution Area

**TBD** To Be Determined

**TBRPC** Tampa Bay Regional Planning Council

**TBW** Tampa Bay Water

TCAA Tri-County Agricultural Area

**TMDL** Total Maximum Daily Load

TRIM Truth in MillageTV Temporal Variability

**TWG** Technical Working Group

**UEC** Upper East Coast

**UORB** Upper Ocklawaha River Basin

USACE United States Army Corps of EngineersUSACOE United States Army Corps of EngineersUSDA United States Department of Agriculture

**USEPA** United States Environmental Protection Agency

USFWS United State Fish & Wildlife Service
USGS United States Geological Survey

WASP Water Augmentation Supply Potential Model

WaterSIP Water Savings Incentive Program

WAV Watershed Action Volunteer
WCA Water Conservation Area
WMA Water Management Areas
WMD(s) Water Management District(s)

WMIS Water Management Information SystemWMLTF Water Management Lands Trust Fund

WOD Works of the District
WPA Water Preserve Area

WPSP Water Protection & Sustainability ProgramWPSTF Water Protection & Sustainability Trust Fund

WQMP Water Quality Monitoring Program WQPP Water Quality Protection Program

WRA Water Resources Act

WRAC Water Resource Advisory Commission
WRAP Water Resource Assessment Project
WRDA Water Resources Development Act
WRM Wetland Resource Management

WRPC Withlacoochee Regional Planning Council

WRWSA Withlacoochee Regional Water Supply Authority

WSA Water Supply Assessment

**WSE** Water Supply for the Environment

**WSRD** Water Supply & Resource Development

WUCA Water Use Caution Area

**WUP** Water Use Permit (also known as CUP)

**WUPNET** Water Use Permit Water Quality Monitoring Network

**WWC** Water Well Construction





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