

DRAFT

**MISSION
STATEMENT**

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PRIORITIES**

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INITIATIVES**

BUDGET

Strategic Plan

2018–2022

Updated
February 2018

Southwest Florida
Water Management District


MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIR

Plan directs resources to evolving challenges

The Southwest Florida Water Management District serves its stakeholders, the citizens of the 16-county west central Florida region, by managing and protecting the region's water resources to ensure their continued availability while maximizing the benefits to the public.

This Strategic Plan identifies who we are, what we do, how we do it, and looks out over a five-year planning horizon to highlight our priorities and determine where we should be focusing our resources to maximize those benefits to the public and the environment.

Water resource challenges, like our water resources, are constantly evolving. That's why we update our plan each year. Some of the significant changes in this year's plan were driven by the results of an August 2017 Governing Board workshop where Board members defined some emerging water resource issues involving springs, reclaimed water and flooding.

Following the leadership of Gov. Rick Scott and legislators on environmental issues, the District had previously identified improving our first-magnitude springs as a priority in our Northern region. This year we added conversion of septic systems to sewer collection and treatment systems as a critical action in the restoration of springs. The Board prioritized combining District funds with state and local funds in an efficient manner that incentivizes these projects. The Board also identified the need to protect District investment by ensuring controls are put in place to prevent additional pollution from new septic systems.

The District has long been a leader in the beneficial reuse of reclaimed water. Currently, we are reusing about 42 percent of the available wastewater flows compared to a national average of 7 percent. However, our ambitious goal is to beneficially reuse 75 percent of the available reclaimed water. To help reach



Randall S. Maggard
Governing Board Chair

that goal, we are prioritizing funding for direct and indirect potable reuse projects implemented by regional entities.

Flood protection spurred the creation of the District in 1961 and regional flood protection continues to be one of our primary areas of responsibility. A robust watershed plan development program, combined with flooding in recent years, has led to an increased number of stormwater management project funding requests. These projects are expected to be mainly focused in the Tampa Bay area, but may increase in other regions over time. To address these needs, we have created a new flood protection priority for the Tampa Bay planning region.

The District's ability to fund these projects and many others is due to our responsible stewardship of taxpayer dollars. The District is continually looking for ways to reduce costs, improve effectiveness and maximize the taxpayer investment in our mission. We will continue to use developing technology to deliver a better value to our citizens by increasing efficiencies in all areas.

Our innovative Cooperative Funding Initiative has been sharing the costs of water resource projects since 1988, with nearly \$1.5 billion in District investments matched with similar contributions from funding partners for a total of nearly \$3 billion.

At our workshop in August 2017, the consensus of the Board was support for continuing a strong project spending program. Total project spending of \$70 million to \$90 million, to include Cooperative Funding Initiative (CFI) spending of \$50 million to \$60 million, is sustainable while continuing to roll back millage each year to not add to the tax burden of residents. Board consensus also favored continuing the District's longstanding policy of no accumulation of debt.

I'm a native Floridian, born in Zephyrhills. My kids live here. My grandkids, hopefully, will live here. I want them to enjoy Florida the way I did. They should be able to experience a spring, or swim in a creek or river. And they should have the comfort of knowing that a clean, sustainable water supply is available to them and to their kids and grandkids. That's why I volunteered to serve on the District Governing Board.

Over my years associated with the District, I've gained a healthy respect for its employees and for what they have accomplished. The Tampa Bay region has one of the most diversified water supply systems in the world. The District is a national leader in recycling water. The District's Tampa Bypass Canal is capable of moving up to 17 billion gallons of water a day to provide flood protection to the cities of Tampa and Temple Terrace and was successfully used for this purpose prior to and during Hurricane Irma. Through our SWIM program, we have restored thousands of acres of environmentally sensitive lands.

The District has a history of innovation and success, and employs the best and brightest minds to meet future challenges. That talent and expertise will be needed. The region faces many water resource challenges as our communities continue to grow and the water resources remain limited.

Working with our partners, much has been accomplished recently, including:

- The Lake Hancock Lake Level Modification project is complete and

- operational, providing flows to the upper Peace River during low flow periods;
- The Polk Regional Water Cooperative was created to allow the county and local governments to share the costs of developing necessary water supplies for future needs;
 - A multi-agency effort identified potential long-term water supply solutions as part of the Central Florida Water Initiative;
 - An inclusive, multi-agency process developed plans to protect and restore the first-magnitude springs in the northern coastal area of the District;
 - Our innovative FARMS program, a cost-share initiative with farmers that helps recycle and conserve water, has saved more than 27 million gallons a day. The program targets areas to reduce groundwater usage and improve water quality, including in our first-magnitude springsheds.

While much has been done, many water resource challenges remain. Funded primarily through property taxes, the District is responsible to the taxpayers to protect their investment. Increasing our efficiency and lowering operational expenses have allowed the District to reduce its millage by 48 percent over the last eight fiscal years to lessen the burden on taxpayers. Funds saved through these efficiency measures are used to fund projects that benefit the people and environment of west-central Florida.

We will continue to work hard and to work smart to ensure that the Florida that I and other Floridians have been fortunate enough to enjoy will be there for future generations.

Sincerely,

Randall S. Maggard
 Governing Board Chair

Governing Board



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The Governing Board establishes policies for the District. Board members are unpaid citizen volunteers appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Florida Senate.

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The Southwest Florida Water Management District (District) is a science-based organization responsible for managing and protecting water resources in west-central Florida. The District's job is to ensure there are adequate water supplies to meet the needs of current and future users while protecting and restoring water and related natural resources. (See Mission Statement.)

The District encompasses all or part of 16 counties, from Levy County in the north to Charlotte County in the south. It extends from the Gulf of Mexico east to the highlands of central Florida. The District contains 98 local governments spread over approximately 10,000 square miles, with a total population estimated to be 5.1 million in 2017. For planning purposes, the District is divided into four regions: Northern, Tampa Bay, Heartland and Southern. (See District Planning Regions map.)

Mission Statement
To protect water resources,
minimize flood risks, and ensure
the public's water needs are met.

GOVERNING BOARD

A 13-member board governs the District. The Governing Board establishes policies and sets the budget for the District. Appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate, Governing Board members are unpaid volunteers representing varied backgrounds and interests. Board members, who must live in the District, serve four-year terms.

BUDGET

The District's primary funding source is ad valorem taxes, although revenues are also derived from state and federal appropriations, permit fees, interest earnings and other sources. The taxing capabilities of the District are established

by the Legislature within the limits set by the Florida Constitution. The limit for the District is one mill, or one dollar per thousand dollars of assessed value. The Governing Board millage rate for fiscal year 2017-18 is 0.3131 mill. More information about budgeting is included in this document's Core Business Practices section.

CORE MISSION

Florida Statutes, primarily Chapter 373, authorize the District to direct a range of initiatives, programs and actions. These responsibilities can be grouped under four general areas which form the District's core mission: water supply, water quality, natural systems and flood protection. The District has established a goal for each of these areas of responsibility:

Water Supply Goal: Ensure an adequate supply of water to provide for all existing and future reasonable and beneficial uses while protecting and maintaining water

resources and related natural systems.

Water Quality Goal: Protect and improve water quality to sustain the water, environment, economy and quality of life.

Natural Systems Goal: Preserve, protect and restore natural systems to support their natural

hydrologic and ecologic functions.

Flood Protection Goal: Minimize flood damage to protect people, property, infrastructure and investment.

STRATEGIC INITIATIVES

The District is implementing a wide array of programs and projects to meet these four goals. These activities are grouped under 11 Strategic Initiatives:

- Regional Water Supply Planning
- Alternative Water Supplies
- Reclaimed Water
- Conservation
- Assessment and Planning
- Water Quality Maintenance and Improvement



- Minimum Flows and Levels (MFLs) Establishment and Recovery
- Conservation and Restoration
- Floodplain Management
- Flood Protection Maintenance and Improvement
- Emergency Flood Response

REGIONAL PRIORITIES

While the Strategic Initiatives identify activities implemented throughout the District, the water resource needs vary from one planning region to another. The top water resource priorities for each region, along with measurable objectives, are identified in the Regional Priorities section of this document.

CORE BUSINESS PROCESSES

In addition to adhering to its adopted values, the District must excel in seven core business processes to successfully achieve its strategic initiatives:

- Water Resources Planning
- Innovative Projects
- Regulation
- Long-Range Financial Planning
- Land and Structure Operations
- Knowledge Management
- Public Engagement

1. Regional Water Supply Planning

Goal Statement: Identify, communicate and promote consensus on the strategies and resources necessary to meet future reasonable and beneficial water supply needs.

The District's regional water supply planning effort provides the framework for future water supply management decisions within the District, and is a statutory requirement where current water sources are not adequate to supply existing and future uses while sustaining natural resources (F.S., 373.709(1)). This is a collaborative, transparent effort involving local governments, utilities, the agricultural community, business representatives, environmental organizations and other stakeholders.

STRATEGIES

- Develop accurate and reliable demand projections
- Identify sufficient regional water supply sources to meet projected demands
- Encourage the development and use of regional water supply authorities to plan and coordinate water supply solutions
- Incorporate adaptive management processes in water supply planning
- Coordinate with other water management districts on water supply and regulation approaches
- Proactively coordinate with water supply utilities
- Demonstrate the District's financial commitment to assist in the development of regional water supply needs

2. Alternative Water Supplies

Goal Statement: Increase development of alternative sources of water to ensure groundwater and surface water sustainability.

Alternative water supply (AWS) refers to any nontraditional source of water that reduces the region's dependency on fresh groundwater. From 1990 through September 2017, the District has helped to develop approximately 363 million gallons daily (mgd) of alternative water supplies, including reuse and

conservation benefits and new potable water sources.

STRATEGIES

- Develop alternative water supply sources that include surface water capture, desalination and brackish groundwater systems
- Continue to promote partnerships with agriculture through District programs such as the Facilitating Agricultural Resource Management Systems (FARMS)
- Partner with regional entities to provide alternative water supplies
- Continue to leverage District funds to facilitate the development of alternative water supplies
- Continue to support research and development of aquifer storage and recovery technology
- Promote conjunctive use of surface and groundwater resources through regulation and funding incentives

3. Reclaimed Water

Goal Statement: Maximize beneficial use of reclaimed water to reduce demand on traditional water supplies.

Reclaimed water is wastewater that has received at least secondary treatment and disinfection and is used for a beneficial purpose, such as irrigation, manufacturing processes or power generation. By offsetting demand for groundwater and surface water, this alternative water supply reduces stress on environmental systems, provides economic benefits by delaying costly water system expansions and reduces the need to discharge wastewater effluent to surface waters. More than 159 mgd of reclaimed water is being beneficially reused in the District, accounting for more than 13 percent of overall water use. In addition, the District's Governing Board recently identified indirect/direct potable reuse as a priority for the district to achieve its goal of 75 percent reuse of available wastewater.

STRATEGIES

- Increase availability by increasing storage capacity
- Increase availability by promoting interconnects between reclaimed water utilities

- Leverage District funds to maximize efficient and beneficial use of reclaimed water
- Improve efficiency through measures such as metering and volume-based pricing
- Continue to support reclaimed water research, monitoring and public education
- Partner with cooperators for the development of indirect/direct potable reuse projects, with priority for regional entities
- Promote the beneficial use of reclaimed water and the offset of traditional water supplies through the existing regulatory framework
- Promote the use of reclaimed water for recharge and environmental enhancement projects

4. Conservation

Goal Statement: Enhance efficiencies in all water-use sectors to ensure beneficial use.

Conservation is achieved through education, financial incentives and various regulatory and non-regulatory programs. Per capita water usage in the District has regularly ranked as the lowest in the state.

STRATEGIES

- Promote water conservation through public engagement programs
- Support research and implementation of conservation techniques and practices
- Promote water-conserving rate structures
- Utilize financial incentives to further encourage effective conservation practices
- Utilize regulatory programs to establish effective conservation practices
- Continue to promote partnerships with agriculture through District programs such as the FARMS Program

STRATEGIC INITIATIVES

WATER QUALITY

1. Assessment and Planning

Goal Statement: Collect and analyze data to determine local and regional water quality status and trends to support resource management decisions and restoration initiatives.

Those who manage Florida's water resources must have access to accurate and timely data. Good decisions require reliable information.

STRATEGIES

- Continue to develop and maintain long-term water quality monitoring networks to collect, analyze and distribute accurate water quality information
 - Coastal Groundwater Quality and Water Use Permit Monitoring Networks
 - Springs and Aquifer Nutrient Monitoring Networks
 - Surface Water Quality Monitoring Networks
- Continue to support the District's internal data governance process
- Continue to promote partnerships through District water quality programs

2. Maintenance and Improvement

Goal Statement: Develop and implement programs, projects and regulations to maintain and improve water quality.

The District develops and implements projects, programs and regulations to maintain and improve water quality. Examples of these efforts include partnerships for best management practices (BMPs) implementation such as the FARMS program, focused on the agriculture community, and the Watershed Management Program (WMP), addressing watershed improvements; and the Surface Water Improvement and Management (SWIM) and Springs initiatives programs that implement nitrogen removal and other water quality improvement projects.

The District also acquires and manages land for water resources conservation/ protection purposes through its land resources program and regulates stormwater management through the

environmental resource permitting process. Additionally, data and information are shared with counties, cities and the State for projects to improve water quality.

STRATEGIES

- Use cooperative funding to support local government efforts to improve District priority water bodies
- Continue to review and track DEP Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) and Basin Management Action Plans (BMAP) processes for District priority water bodies
- Promote Florida-Friendly Landscaping™ principles and other behaviors that protect water quality
- Participate in the development and

implementation of the statewide stormwater management criteria to enhance an active environmental resource permitting (ERP) program

- Utilize regulatory programs to promote water quality protection and improvement
- Continue to promote partnerships through District water quality programs such as the SWIM and the FARMS programs
- Support cooperative funding and implementation of prioritized septic and package plant retrofit projects within the Northern Region



Rainbow River cleanup in Dunnellon



Three Sisters Springs in Crystal River

STRATEGIC INITIATIVES

NATURAL SYSTEMS

1 MFL Establishment and Monitoring

Goal Statement: Establish and monitor MFLs, and, where necessary, develop and implement recovery plans to prevent significant harm and reestablish the natural ecosystem.

Minimum flows and levels for aquifers, surface watercourses, and other surface water bodies identify the limit at which withdrawals would be significantly harmful to the water resources or ecology of the area. Rivers, streams and springs require minimum flows, while minimum levels are set for lakes, wetlands and aquifers. MFLs are used for permitting or planning decisions concerning how much water may be safely withdrawn from a water body.

Through fiscal year 2017, the District has set 203 MFLs on rivers, lakes, aquifers and wetlands. The District's process for establishing MFLs includes independent scientific peer review and opportunities for interested stakeholders to participate in public review. The District also assesses potential water supply/ resource problems and evaluates water use permit applications to ensure no violation of established MFLs occurs. In addition, water bodies with established MFLs are monitored and assessed. These assessments include determining the need for recovery, implementing strategies to prevent flows or levels from falling below established MFLs and assessing the recovery of water bodies where significant harm has occurred. To date, the District has developed three regional recovery strategies associated with Water Use Caution Areas (Northern Tampa Bay, Southern and Dover/Plant City) and two water body-specific plans.

STRATEGIES

- Update MFLs priority list and schedule annually
- Establish water body-specific MFLs through:
 - Data collection
 - Data analysis and reporting
 - Independent scientific peer review and public review
 - Rule adoption
- Continue to incorporate MFLs in

District water use permit application review processes and compliance monitoring

- Monitor and report hydrologic conditions to support status assessments for water bodies with established MFLs
- Continue to review and refine scientific methodologies used in establishing MFLs
- Develop, adopt and implement recovery and prevention strategies
- Incorporate MFLs recovery and prevention strategies into the Regional Water Supply Plan development process

2.Conservation and Restoration

Goal Statement: Restoration and maintenance of natural ecosystem for the benefit of water and water-related resources.

The conservation and restoration strategic initiative preserves, protects and restores natural systems to support natural hydrologic and ecologic functions. The major components of this initiative include land acquisition and management, ecosystem monitoring and restoration, education and regulation. To date 40,582 acres of habitat have been restored through District programs and partnerships with state and local governments.

Acquisition and management of land are critical to the District's conservation and restoration objectives. Once acquired, altered land is restored, if necessary, and managed to maintain ecological and hydrological functions. The District monitors its lands to ensure continued compliance with its mission and initiatives.

Restoration initiatives, such as the SWIM program, are overseen by the District to restore natural systems associated with priority water bodies.

The District also regularly tracks land and water resource alterations through its aerial land use/land cover, wetland and seagrass mapping efforts. Through reviews such as local government plan amendments and large-scale

development proposals, Florida Coastal Management applications and related activities, staff is able to offer feedback to better link land and water resources. In addition, the District's ERP program helps protect water resources.

STRATEGIES

- Evaluate acquisition opportunities, placing priority on water resource benefits, inholdings, additions, core conservation areas, realistic landowner expectations and leveraging partnership dollars
- Promote innovative restoration projects and partnerships
- Regulate to avoid impacts or minimize and mitigate unavoidable impacts
- Partner to continue wetland, lake and river monitoring and analysis
- Provide technical assistance to state, regional and local governments for linking land and water
- Utilize management tools to enhance maintenance of conservation lands

STRATEGIC INITIATIVES

FLOOD PROTECTION

1. Floodplain Management

Goal Statement: Collect and analyze data to determine local and regional floodplain information, flood protection status and trends to support floodplain management decisions and initiatives.

The District's Watershed Management Program (WMP) identifies, prioritizes and addresses flood-related water resource issues within a watershed. Information developed through the WMP is used by local governments, the District, and state and federal governments in regulatory and advisory floodplain management programs.

STRATEGIES

- Implement the WMP, collect and analyze data and develop and distribute accurate floodplain information
- Continue to promote partnerships at the local, state and federal level
- Increase public awareness of floodplains and flood risk
- Provide system-based data to support the operation of District flood control and water conservation structures
- Document levels after flood events to ensure up-to-date modeling and historic records

2. Maintenance and Improvement

Goal Statement: Develop and implement programs, projects and regulations to maintain and improve flood protection, and operate District flood control and conservation structures to minimize flood damage while preserving the water resource.

The District's ERP program uses WMP information and regulations to protect floodplain and historic basin storage and ensure that new development does not increase flood levels or the rate of stormwater runoff onto neighboring properties.

Strategic property acquisition allows land to fulfill natural functions of storing and accommodating excess water and reduces the risk of flood damage by preserving floodplains. The District also maintains and operates four major canal

and conveyance systems and 81 flood control and water conservation structures as an important flood protection strategy. Extensive areas of the District depend upon the maintenance and operation of these facilities.

The District's WMP identifies flood risk and efficient alternatives to reduce the risk of flood damages. The District's Cooperative Funding Initiative encourages implementation of selected intermediate and regional system improvement projects to reduce flood risk. Implementation of local system improvements is primarily the responsibility of the local government.

STRATEGIES

- Implement the ERP program using WMP floodplain information to maintain current levels of flood protection
- Identify floodplain management and flood protection value associated with land acquisition opportunities
- Use cooperative funding to support local government efforts to reduce the risk of flood damages by improving intermediate and regional flood protection systems
- Operate, maintain and upgrade District flood control and water conservation structures and associated facilities

3. Emergency Flood Response

Goal Statement: Provide effective and efficient assistance to state and local governments and the public to minimize flood damage during and after major storm events, including operation of District flood control and water conservation structures.

Through its emergency flood response initiative, the District prepares for, responds to, recovers from and mitigates the impacts of critical flooding incidents. To ensure adequate preparation, the District has developed an emergency operations program and maintains a Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP), which provides guidelines for pre-incident preparation, post-incident response and recovery, deployment

and annual exercises. The District's Emergency Operations Center (EOC) and Emergency Operations Organization (EOO) are critical to incident response.

All water management districts are members of the State Emergency Response Team and serve as support agencies to the state. The District provides emergency assistance to local governments and the public. District regulatory flood investigation teams assist local governments with emergency construction authorizations, and help to determine and implement solutions to flooding problems for major conveyance systems.

The enhancement and modernization of District water management facilities includes the automation and upgrading of mission-critical water conservation and flood control structures with remote operation and equipping structures with digital video monitoring.

STRATEGIES

- Continue to promote an effective and efficient incident management system
- Establish redundant control systems for all mission-critical infrastructure
- Use technology to the fullest extent to ensure optimal response capabilities
- Train staff in NIMS/ICS structure
- Exercise the District's CEMP, high hazard structure Emergency Action Plans, and Flood Event Guidelines
- Help to provide emergency assistance to local governments and agencies

REGIONAL PRIORITIES AND OBJECTIVES

NORTHERN REGION – SPRINGS

PRIORITY:

Improve the Rainbow River, Crystal River/Kings Bay, Homosassa River, Chassahowitzka River and Weeki Wachee River

OBJECTIVES:

- Implement water quality and natural systems projects identified in the five SWIM plans
- Assist with septic to sewer conversion within the five first-magnitude spring areas
- Monitor status and trends associated with targets in each springs plan to assess the health of the springs systems
- Continue support of the Springs Coast Steering Committee (SCSC)

NARRATIVE:

Among the most precious water resources in the District are the more than 150 documented springs, and the rivers, bays, and estuaries that are fed by them. The five largest spring groups within the District are concentrated in the Northern Region along the Florida Springs Coast. These five first-magnitude (flow rates of 100 cubic feet per second or greater) groups form the headwaters of the Rainbow River, Kings Bay/Crystal River, Homosassa River, Chassahowitzka River and Weeki Wachee River. All five systems are listed as District SWIM priority waterbodies, and by the state as Outstanding Florida Waterways and Outstanding Florida Springs.

The Crystal River/Kings Bay, Homosassa River, Chassahowitzka River and Weeki Wachee River flow directly into the Gulf of Mexico which is home to one of the largest seagrass habitats in the world. Along with seagrass, the nearshore coastal waters of the Florida Springs Coast are home to many species of attached algae, sponges, corals and hard bottom habitat supporting numerous ecologically and economically important species including bay scallop, grouper, tarpon, manatee and many others.

The rivers, bays and springs have experienced ecological changes caused

by both natural and human impacts. Issues facing these coastal resources include sea-level rise, reduced water clarity, altered aquatic vegetation, nutrient enrichment and decreased flows.

In 2014, the District together with local, regional and state partners formed the SCSC. The SCSC's mission is to build consensus and partnerships to improve and manage each of the five first-magnitude spring systems through effective development and implementation of SWIM plans. Led by District staff, all first-magnitude spring groups now have approved SWIM plans.

Each SWIM plan is a road map, a living document with adaptive management at its core. These plans identify management actions, projects that address the issues facing each system, and specific quantifiable objectives to assess overall progress and help guide the SCSC. In an August 2017 workshop the Board prioritized combining District funds with state and local funds for projects that would connect domestic septic systems to central sewer to benefit springs. The Board also identified the need to protect the District investment by ensuring controls are in place to prevent additional pollution from new septic systems.



Weeki Wachee River in Hernando County

In addition to the management plan development and implementation, the FARMS program is working with producers to implement BMPs to reduce groundwater use and nutrient loading in springsheds. To date, the Governing Board has approved 16 projects within the region, with an estimated offset of 0.5 mgd and an estimated nitrogen load reduction of 1,400 lbs per year.

Quantifiable objectives are established for each first-magnitude spring system for the following surface water quality and biological indicators.

Chassahowitzka River

- Water clarity
- Nitrate concentration
- Minimum flow for the river system
- Coverage of desirable submerged aquatic vegetation
- Coverage of invasive aquatic vegetation

Crystal River/Kings Bay

- Water clarity
- Nitrate concentration
- Phosphorus
- Chlorophyll
- Coverage of desirable and invasive aquatic vegetation and natural shoreline
- Enhancement of disturbed shoreline
- Minimum flows for the springs and river

Homosassa River

- Water clarity
- Minimum flow for the river system
- Coverage of desirable benthic habitat
- Coverage of invasive aquatic vegetation
- No net loss of shoreline in natural condition

Rainbow River

- Water clarity
- Nitrate concentration
- Submerged aquatic vegetation coverage
- Minimum flows for the springs and river

Weeki Wachee River

- Water clarity
- Nitrate concentration
- Minimum flow for the river
- Coverage of desirable submerged aquatic vegetation
- Coverage of invasive aquatic vegetation

REGIONAL PRIORITIES AND OBJECTIVES

NORTHERN REGION — WATER SUPPLY

PRIORITY:

Ensure long-term sustainable water supply

OBJECTIVES:

- Increase conservation
 - Achieve and maintain 150-gallon daily compliance per capita with all public supply utilities by December 31, 2019
 - Reduce 2011 regional average per capita water use by 10 percent by 2020
 - Achieve 75 percent utilization of all wastewater flows and a 75 percent resource benefit by 2040. As of 2015, the Northern Region had 22 mgd of wastewater flow and 14 mgd of reuse for a utilization rate of 66 percent.
 - Improve the quality of water delivered to rapid infiltration basins (RIBs) in springsheds
 - Utilize high quality reclaimed water for aquifer recharge to support groundwater resources
- Partner with the Withlacoochee Regional Water Supply Authority to promote regional water supply planning and development

NARRATIVE:

The District's 2015 Regional Water Supply Plan shows that demand for water in the Northern Region through 2035 and beyond could be met with fresh groundwater if the region's considerable potential for reuse and conservation were realized.

Public supply use, which accounts for about 50 percent of the water use in the Northern Region, has significant potential for water savings. In 2011, compliance per capita public supply water use in the Northern Region averaged 139 gallons per person per day (gpcd). Usage declined to 124 gpcd in 2015, representing an 11 percent reduction from 2011; however, this is still significantly higher than the other three planning regions. In 2015, there were two utilities in the Northern Region with compliance per capita figures higher than

150 gpcd, which will be the maximum allowed starting on December 31, 2019.

The District's goals are to ensure that all utilities fall below the maximum compliance per capita usage and to further reduce the regional average per capita usage by 10 percent by 2020. The District's plan to assist public supply utilities is to minimize the need for additional groundwater supplies by maximizing the use of available reclaimed water and implementing comprehensive water conservation measures and best management practices.

The District promotes regional approaches to water supply planning and development. The benefits of regional systems include economies of scale, better ability to manage environmental impacts, improved system reliability, operational flexibility and emergency backup capability. Larger, regional

systems are also able to take advantage of conjunctive use, wherein both groundwater and alternative sources are available and can be managed to mimic natural hydrologic cycles.

In the Northern Region, the District is partnering with the Withlacoochee Regional Water Supply Authority to promote regional water supply planning and development. This most recently includes cooperatively funding regional water conservation efforts and an update to the Authority's Master Water Supply Plan.



REGIONAL PRIORITIES AND OBJECTIVES

TAMPA BAY REGION — MFL RECOVERY

PRIORITY:

Implement MFLs Recovery Strategies

OBJECTIVES:

- Northern Tampa Bay Water Use Caution Area (NTBWUCA) Recovery Strategy
 - Recover MFLs for rivers, lakes, wetlands, and other water bodies
 - By 2018, complete an assessment to determine whether Tampa Bay Water's reduction to 90 mgd of groundwater withdrawal from the Central Wellfield System provides necessary recovery for impacted rivers, lakes and wetlands
 - Complete the construction of Morris Bridge Sink projects for the lower Hillsborough River recovery
 - Conduct a second 5-year assessment of the adopted MFLs for the lower Hillsborough River
 - Achieve 75 percent utilization of all wastewater flows and a 75 percent resource benefit by 2040. As of 2015, the Tampa Bay Region had 251 mgd of wastewater flow and 92 mgd of reuse for a utilization rate of 36 percent
 - Increase reuse for recharge and MFLs
 - Reduce the 2011 regional average per capita water use by 2.5 percent by 2020
- Dover/Plant City Water Use Caution Area (DPCWUCA) Recovery Strategy
 - Ensure compliance with the DPCWUCA area minimum aquifer level of 10 ft NGVD for the Upper Floridan aquifer at the District's DV-1 Suwannee monitor well
 - Reduce January 2010 groundwater withdrawal quantities for frost/freeze protection by 20 percent by January 2020
 - Establish automatic flow meter reporting equipment on 960 agricultural withdrawal points
- SWUCA Recovery Strategy
 - Achieve a net reduction up to 50 mgd in groundwater in the SWUCA by 2025, with 40 mgd achieved through FARMS
 - Recover the SWUCA saltwater intrusion minimum aquifer level of 13.1 ft for the Upper Floridan aquifer to slow the rate of saltwater intrusion in the Most Impacted Area (MIA)
 - Ensure that there are sufficient water supplies for all existing and projected reasonable-beneficial uses

Narrative:

The District sets MFLs on priority water bodies. An MFL is the limit at which withdrawals would be significantly harmful to the water resources or ecology of the area. If the existing flow or level of a water body is below, or is projected to fall below, the applicable minimum flow or level within 20 years, a recovery or prevention strategy must be implemented.

Additionally, the District can designate a water use caution area (WUCA) when the Governing Board determines that regional action is necessary to address cumulative water withdrawals which are causing or may cause adverse impacts to the water and related natural resources or

the public interest. WUCA rules enhance the protection and recovery of the water resources.

In the Tampa Bay Region, the District has identified recovery strategies associated with MFLs in three WUCAs: Northern Tampa Bay, Dover/Plant City and Southern.

The Northern Tampa Bay Water Use Caution Area (NTBWUCA) was established to address adverse impacts to water resources from groundwater pumping. The NTBWUCA encompasses all of Pinellas and Pasco counties, and those portions of Hillsborough County north of Highway 60. The first phase of the District's recovery strategy for



restoring water resources called for reducing pumping from Tampa Bay Water's regional wellfields and providing financial incentives for construction of alternative water supply projects. In the Northern Tampa Bay WUCA, these efforts have produced to date 140 mgd of new alternative water sources and allowed for groundwater withdrawals to be reduced by more than 60 mgd.

Significant hydrologic recovery has resulted from these reductions. However, more information is needed to fully evaluate the effects of the reductions on MFLs recovery. Therefore, the District initiated a second phase of the recovery strategy through adoption of a comprehensive plan that includes continued monitoring and evaluation of environmental mitigation for withdrawal impacts and continued water conservation activities by Tampa Bay Water's member governments.

One of the water resources impacted in the NTBWUCA is the Hillsborough River. The recovery strategy for the lower Hillsborough River calls for the augmentation of the river from a variety of sources, including Sulphur Springs, Blue Sink, Morris Bridge Sink and the Tampa Bypass Canal. As summarized in the first of three required five-year assessments for recovery of the lower Hillsborough River, completed in March 2015, the District has, since December 2007, transferred 11 cubic feet per second of water from the Tampa Bypass Canal to the Hillsborough River Reservoir

REGIONAL PRIORITIES AND OBJECTIVES

TAMPA BAY REGION — MFL RECOVERY



Weather Station in Hillsborough County

and pumped 75 percent of this volume over the City of Tampa dam when necessary. To further support recovery of the lower river, the City of Tampa has been supplying up to 18 cubic feet per second of flow from Sulphur Springs to the base of the City of Tampa dam. A project to develop additional augmentation quantities for the lower Hillsborough River from Blue Sink was completed in September 2017. The District is also helping fund the City of Tampa’s augmentation project to evaluate the use of reclaimed water to augment water supplies. A recharge/recovery system is being investigated to store and recover reclaimed water in the Floridan aquifer system for subsequent delivery to the Hillsborough River Reservoir.

The Dover/Plant City Water Use Caution Area (DPCWUCA) was established to address impacts from groundwater pumping for frost/freeze protection. To protect crops from freeze events, a best management practice for many farmers with agricultural commodities including strawberries, blueberries, citrus and nurseries is to pump groundwater for irrigation when temperatures drop to near freezing. Substantial irrigation use during these times strains the aquifer

system which lowers groundwater levels and can also impact residential wells and contribute to sinkhole development. During the historic January 2010 eleven-day freeze event, many residential wells were impacted and sinkholes were reported. Moreover, significant freeze events resulting in well failures and sinkholes have occurred three times over the past 10 years. As a result, the District has developed and adopted a comprehensive management plan to significantly reduce and monitor in real-time groundwater pumping during future freeze events that may cause impacts to existing legal users.

The recovery strategy’s objective is to reduce groundwater withdrawals used for frost/freeze protection by 20 percent from January 2010 withdrawal quantities by January 2020. This reduction is intended to lessen the potential that drawdown during a future frost/freeze event would lower the aquifer level at District Well DV-1 Suwannee below 10 feet NGVD (1929). Non-regulatory mechanisms include assistance in offsetting groundwater withdrawals for frost/freeze protection through FARMS. Tailwater recovery, chemical protectants, row covers and wind machines are examples of BMPs eligible for cost-share within the program.

The strategy’s regulatory measures address groundwater withdrawal impacts, alternative water supplies, frost/freeze protection methods and resource recovery. In combination, these rules along with the non-regulatory mechanisms are intended to result in recovery of the minimum aquifer level.

Progress toward achieving the minimum aquifer level will be continuously evaluated. This evaluation will include an assessment of the reduction in groundwater withdrawals used for frost/freeze protection in the DPCWUCA and the resulting reduced impact on the minimum aquifer level. If by January 2020, a 20 percent reduction in groundwater withdrawals used for frost/freeze protection has not been achieved or if the minimum aquifer level has not

been achieved, the recovery strategy will be reassessed.

Southern Hillsborough County is included in the SWUCA. In the eight-county SWUCA, which encompasses approximately 5,100 square miles, depressed aquifer levels have caused saltwater intrusion along the coast, contributed to reduced flows in the upper Peace River and lowered lake levels in areas of Polk and Highlands counties.

Groundwater withdrawals were identified as the primary cause of the depressed aquifer levels throughout the groundwater basin, with drawdowns in some areas exceeding 50 feet.

The District has adopted MFLs for 41 priority water bodies in the SWUCA. As of 2015, approximately half of these MFLs are not being met. The District adopted the SWUCA Recovery Strategy to recover flows and levels to established MFLs, including reducing the rate of saltwater intrusion by achieving the proposed minimum aquifer level, restoring minimum flows in the upper Peace River and restoring minimum levels to the priority lakes in the Highlands Ridge area.

Some of the primary Recovery Strategy elements for the SWUCA include:

- Updating the Regional Water Supply Plan to identify how to address growing regional water needs while minimizing impacts to the water resources and natural systems. The District approved the updated plan in November 2015.
- Providing financial incentives for conservation, creation of alternative supplies and regional interconnections.
- Monitoring, reporting and cumulative impact analysis. The cumulative impact analysis evaluates changes in permitted and used groundwater quantities and water resource development projects benefiting the Upper Floridan aquifer in and around the MIA.

REGIONAL PRIORITIES AND OBJECTIVES

TAMPA BAY REGION — IMPROVE WATER BODIES

PRIORITY:

Improve Lake Thonotosassa, Tampa Bay, Lake Tarpon and Lake Seminole

OBJECTIVES:

- Implement natural system projects that restore critical shoreline, coastal upland and intertidal habitats In Tampa Bay
- Implement projects for water chemistry, critical shoreline, wetlands and/or submerged habitats in Lake Thonotosassa, Tampa Bay, Lake Tarpon and Lake Seminole
- Initiate updates to the Lake Tarpon and Lake Thonotosassa SWIM Plans

NARRATIVE:

Lake Thonotosassa, the largest natural lake in Hillsborough County with a surface area of greater than 800 acres, is popular for recreational use as it is one of the few natural lakes in the area with public access. The lake discharges into the Hillsborough River which is used for the City of Tampa’s municipal water supply. The lake is designated as a District priority water body through its implementation of the state SWIM program.

Four main challenges exist in this watershed. Nutrient loadings from the watershed have caused extreme nutrient enrichment resulting in algal blooms. Habitat quality and species diversity have declined. Nonnative plant species are more abundant, while availability of desirable sport fish has declined.

The District completed a nutrient source tracking project with Hillsborough County to identify nutrient sources in the watershed. Areas with high nutrient loadings were prioritized for projects, such as stormwater improvement projects, maintenance/control of exotic plants, enhancement of wetland and aquatic habitats and public education and awareness of stormwater pollution prevention and the importance of water quality and wetlands. As part of this

implementation, the District FARMS and SWIM programs will coordinate with the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services to work with farms and ranches in the watershed to implement BMPs specific to the commodity group. Success indicators include meeting numeric nutrient criteria established by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) for total nitrogen, chlorophyll and total phosphorus.

Tampa Bay is designated as an “Estuary of National Significance” and a SWIM priority water body. The 373-square-mile bay is Florida’s largest open-water estuary. Its 2,200-square-mile watershed contains more than 2 million residents.

Three main challenges exist in the Tampa Bay watershed. Coastal uplands and wetlands have been altered and lost. Nonnative animal and plant species have spread, and water quality has been degraded from pollutants and nutrient loading.

The District is working with other government agencies on a comprehensive conservation and management plan, implementation of water quality improvement projects and restoration of the balance between coastal upland, wetland and intertidal habitats.

Success indicators include coverage of seagrasses identified by the Tampa Bay Estuary Program. The program has met its goal of recovering seagrasses to the acreage observed in the 1950s. In addition, the bay’s nitrogen loading is on the decline, and the District SWIM program and local cooperators restored 5,613 acres of coastal habitats as of September 2016.

Lake Tarpon is the largest freshwater lake in the Tampa Bay area with 2,532 acres of surface area. The lake is designated as an Outstanding Florida Water, a Fish Management Area and a SWIM priority water body.

The main challenge for Lake Tarpon has been high chlorophyll levels thought to

be fueled by nutrient enrichment. This resulted in less than desirable water quality, and habitat quality declines.

Results from a project the District conducted with Pinellas County indicate that Lake Tarpon is meeting the numeric nutrient criteria for total nitrogen and total phosphorus and that nutrient loading to the lake is not correlated with elevated chlorophyll values observed in the lake. The County is implementing one of the project recommendations by conducting an evaluation of the sedimentation history in the lake (a paleolimnology study) to determine whether the lake has historically had elevated chlorophyll values. If this is the case, the numeric nutrient criterion established by the DEP for chlorophyll may not be appropriate for Lake Tarpon. Both the cooperatively funded project with Pinellas County and the sediment evaluation will be used to update the Lake Tarpon SWIM Plan, which is expected to begin fall of 2017.

Success indicators included for Lake Tarpon are the numeric nutrient criteria established by DEP for total nitrogen, total phosphorus and chlorophyll.

Lake Seminole is a 684-acre freshwater lake in west-central Pinellas County that was created in the 1940s by the impoundment of an arm of Long Bayou, a brackish water segment of Boca Ciega Bay. The Lake Seminole watershed encompasses approximately 3,500 acres, of which almost 90 percent is developed. Water quality concerns in Lake Seminole began in the 1960s as urbanization of the watershed increased. Conditions in the lake worsened in the 1980s and 90s.

Lake Seminole, although not a SWIM priority water body, has been a water body of regional significance since 1992, when the District authorized funding for a diagnostic feasibility study of the watershed. Subsequently, in 2004, Pinellas County adopted the Lake Seminole Watershed Management Plan to identify and implement projects to reduce nutrient concentrations in the lake and to meet targeted water quality goals. These projects included

REGIONAL PRIORITIES AND OBJECTIVES

TAMPA BAY REGION — IMPROVE WATER BODIES

retrofitting stormwater outflows from five of the highest nutrient loading sub-basins with alum treatment systems, treating and redirecting a portion of flows in the Lake Seminole Bypass Canal into Lake Seminole and removing organic muck sediments. The District has been partnering with the County on these projects. Four of the five alum treatment system projects, including the Seminole Bypass Canal system, have been completed and are in operation. The fourth sub-basin alum treatment system is scheduled for completion and operation by early 2018. To date, it is uncertain whether construction of the alum

system in the fifth sub-basin is feasible. The project to remove organic muck sediments was authorized by the Pinellas County Board of County Commissioners in July of 2017.

Lake Seminole was included on the DEP's draft verified list in 2006 for nutrients and Trophic State Index. The primary pollutants associated with this impairment are nutrients, which have resulted in hyper-eutrophic conditions and poor water quality. Due to its impaired status, Pinellas County developed a Reasonable Assurance (RA) Plan in 2007 which was submitted to DEP. This RA Plan established the

trophic state index and chlorophyll-a as the success indicators for Lake Seminole. Control of excessive nutrients entering the lake and the fate of the nutrients that do reach the lake (e.g., internal nutrient recycling) would help in achieving the targets, which is consistent with implementation of the Lake Seminole Watershed Management Plan.



Rock Ponds project involves the restoration of approximately 1,043 acres of various coastal habitats. This project, which is the largest habitat restoration effort for Tampa Bay to date, was completed in cooperation with Hillsborough County.

REGIONAL PRIORITIES AND OBJECTIVES

TAMPA BAY REGION — FLOOD PROTECTION

PRIORITY:

Improve flood protection in Lake Tarpon, the Pithlachascotee, Anclote and Hillsborough rivers and Pinellas County coastal watersheds

OBJECTIVES:

- Implement BMPs to reduce the impact of existing intermediate and regional system flooding in priority areas
 - Pithlachascotee River (Pasco County)
 - Anclote River (Pinellas/Pasco County)
 - Curlew Creek and Smith Bayou (Pinellas County)
 - City of St. Petersburg Pinellas County)
- Develop watershed management plans for priority areas to better support floodplain management decisions and initiatives
 - Curlew Creek and Smith Bayou (Pinellas County)
 - Lake Tarpon (Pinellas County)
 - Anclote River (Pinellas/Pasco County)
 - Hammock Creek (Pasco County)
 - Lower Peninsula (Hillsborough County)
 - City of St. Petersburg (Pinellas County)
 - City of Tarpon Springs (Pinellas County)
 - City of Oldsmar (Pinellas County)
- Update watershed management plans and develop alternative analyses to improve flood protection
 - Hillsborough River/Tampa Bypass Canal (Hillsborough County)
 - Pemberton Baker (Hillsborough County)
 - Alafia River (Hillsborough County)
 - Stevenson Creek (Pinellas County)
 - City of Seminole (Pinellas County)
 - City of Safety Harbor (Pinellas County)
 - City of Dunedin (Pinellas County)

NARRATIVE:

In recent years, the Tampa Bay Region has experienced significant rainfall events resulting in local, intermediate and regional drainage system flooding. Flooding events in 2012, 2014, and 2015 have tested the existing stormwater infrastructure and have submerged areas that previously did not flood. In June 2012, Tropical Storm Debby produced 12 to 16 inches of rain over a 24-hour period in portions of western Pasco and Hernando counties. Flooding was most prevalent in the Peck Sink and Anclote River watersheds. In late July and early August of 2015, western portions of Pasco County experienced a 500-year storm event, receiving 12 to 30 inches of rain in a 20-day period. During this same period, northwest Hillsborough County experienced similar rainfall totals and flooding. In 2016, Hurricane

Hermine produced 15 inches of rain in Pinellas County and the coastal portions of Pasco County over a four-day period. These events speak to the importance of watershed management.

The District's WMP identifies, prioritizes and addresses flood-related water resource issues within a watershed. Information developed through the WMP is used by local governments, the District, and state and federal governments in regulatory and advisory floodplain management programs. The District takes a watershed approach to managing water and water-related resources within its boundaries. By doing so, the characteristics of each watershed can be evaluated to reflect the interconnected nature of Florida's water resources. The WMP provides a method to evaluate the capacity of a watershed to protect,

enhance and restore water quality and natural systems while achieving flood protection.

The District has been working with cities and counties to develop a list of projects and a plan to implement projects over both the short and long-term. These projects are listed, updated and maintained in the District's WMP Five-Year Plan.

The District's ERP program protects floodplain and historic basin storage and ensures that new development does not increase flood levels or the rate of stormwater runoff onto neighboring properties. Information developed from the WMP is used by regulatory staff and industry consultants to identify flood-prone areas and to ensure that a proposed project design provides the required level of protection. Coordination among these groups begins during the pre-application process to identify minimum flood protection requirements, and continues as needed through the permit application review process. During flood events, District staff coordinate internally with regulatory and operations staff and externally with local governments to investigate flooding complaints and facilitate emergency measures needed to alleviate flood risks that pose an immediate threat to public health and safety.

In the Tampa Bay Region, chronic flooding occurs primarily in areas that were developed prior to 1984, when the District's stormwater permitting rules went into effect. While much of this flooding is concentrated in highly developed urban areas, there are rural developments with no master stormwater system that also experience frequent flooding. District regulatory staff coordinate with the residents and local governments to provide guidance on permitting options for temporary and permanent flood relief measures. Some of these relief options can be co-funded through the District's Cooperative Funding Initiative.

REGIONAL PRIORITIES AND OBJECTIVES

HEARTLAND REGION — SWUCA RECOVERY

PRIORITY:
Implement SWUCA Recovery Strategy

- OBJECTIVES:**
- Achieve a net reduction of up to 50 mgd of groundwater use in SWUCA by 2025 with 40 mgd of offsets achieved through the FARMS Program
 - Recover the SWUCA saltwater intrusion minimum aquifer level of 13.1 ft NGVD for the Upper Floridan aquifer to slow the rate of saltwater intrusion in the MIA
 - Recover 87 to 89 percent of the minimum flows for three segments of the upper Peace River through implementation of the Lake Hancock Lake Level Modification project
 - Recover minimum levels at seven Polk County lakes and nine Highlands County lakes by 2025
 - Ensure a sustainable water supply
 - Achieve and maintain daily 150-gallon compliance per capita with all public supply utilities by December 31, 2019
 - Reduce 2011 regional average water use per capita by 5 percent by 2020
 - Assist Polk Regional Water Cooperative (PRWC) in the development of 30 mgd of alternative supply sources
 - Increase percentage of total water use supplied by alternative sources
 - Maximize the water conservation potential for the region
 - Maximize interconnects among public supply utilities
 - Complete the Lower Floridan aquifer study in Polk County to assess its viability as an alternative water supply source and to gain a better understanding of the Lower Floridan aquifer characteristics and groundwater quality
 - Update the Regional Water Supply Plan for the Central Florida Water Initiative by 2020
 - Achieve 75 percent utilization of all wastewater flows and a 75 percent resource benefit by 2040. As of 2015, the Heartland Region had 37 mgd of wastewater flow and 18 mgd of reuse for a utilization rate of 48 percent
 - Completed TECO's SW Polk Power Station Interconnects of reclaimed water from the cities of Lakeland and Mulberry and Polk County. This project is anticipated to provide a near-term resource benefit of 10 mgd and long-term benefit of 17 mgd **(COMPLETED)**

NARRATIVE:
Most of the District's Heartland Region falls within the eight-county SWUCA, which encompasses approximately 5,100 square miles. In the SWUCA, depressed aquifer levels have caused saltwater intrusion along the coast, contributed to reduced flows in the upper Peace River and lowered lake levels in areas of Polk and Highlands counties.

Groundwater withdrawals were identified as the primary cause of the depressed aquifer levels throughout the groundwater basin, with drawdowns in some areas exceeding 50 feet.

The District Governing Board has approved the adoption of MFLs for 41

priority water bodies in the SWUCA. An MFL is the limit at which withdrawals would be significantly harmful to the water resources or ecology of the area. As of 2015, approximately half of these MFLs were not being met. The District adopted the SWUCA Recovery Strategy to recover flows and levels to established MFLs, including reducing the rate of saltwater intrusion by achieving the proposed minimum aquifer level, restoring minimum flows to the upper Peace River and restoring minimum levels to priority lakes in the Ridge area, which extends roughly 90 miles along the center of the state in Polk and Highlands counties.

Some of the primary Recovery Strategy elements for the SWUCA include:



- Updating the Regional Water Supply Plan to identify how to address growing regional water needs while minimizing impacts to the water resources and natural systems. The District approved the updated plan in November 2015.
- Providing financial and regulatory incentives for conservation, construction of alternative supplies and regional interconnections. District funding sources include the Cooperative Funding and Water Supply and Resource Development initiatives.
- Monitoring, reporting and cumulative impact analysis. The Recovery Strategy includes the continuous monitoring of trends in resource conditions and permitted and actual water use. The cumulative impact analysis evaluates changes in permitted and used groundwater quantities and water resource development projects benefitting the Upper Floridan aquifer in and around the MIA.
- Developing and implementing water resource projects to aid in reestablishing minimum flows to rivers, recover levels in Ridge lakes and enhance recharge. A project focus area is to increase the wet-weather storage in the upper Peace River watershed.

The District has been successful in multiple efforts associated with its

REGIONAL PRIORITIES AND OBJECTIVES

HEARTLAND REGION — SWUCA RECOVERY

SWUCA goals. Partnering with the Peace River Manasota Regional Water Supply Authority, the District has assisted in developing a sustainable water supply to meet the needs of a four-county region in the south. The District's cooperatively-funded FARMS program has helped the agricultural community reduce its use of groundwater from the Upper Floridan aquifer. The FARMS program combined with other conservation efforts have helped to reduce Upper Floridan groundwater withdrawals by more than 50 mgd, one of the targets established by the SWUCA Recovery Plan. The District's Lake Hancock Lake Level Modification Project became fully operational in 2014 to help meet the minimum flows for the upper Peace River.

Other successes to date include completion of the TECO's SW Polk Power Station Reclaimed Water Interconnect project. This project is anticipated to provide a near-term resource benefit of 10 mgd and long-term benefit of 17 mgd.

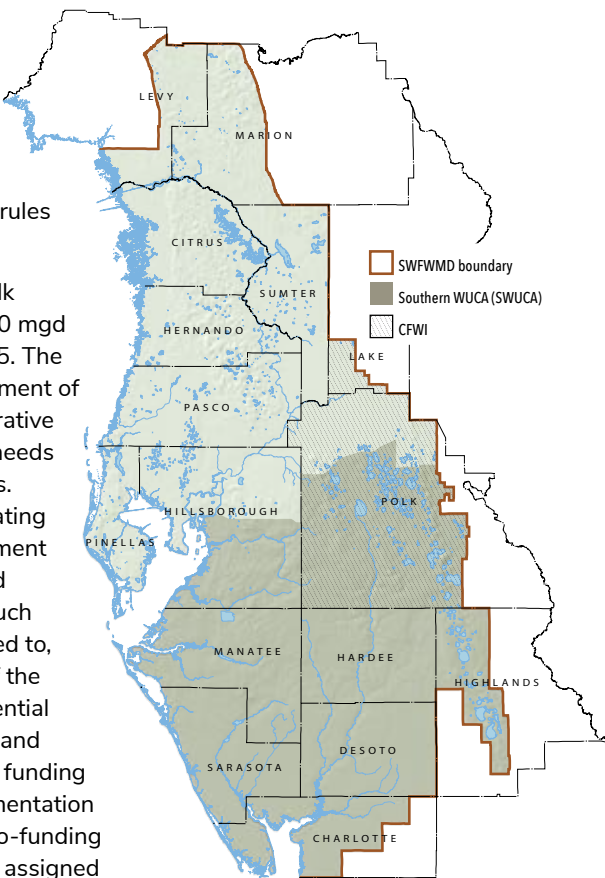
Challenges remain in reducing the rate of saltwater intrusion along the coast and meeting minimum levels for Ridge lakes in Highlands and Polk counties. While the southern portion of Polk County is included in the SWUCA, all of Polk County is part of a designated Central Florida Water Initiative (CFWI) region that is reaching sustainable groundwater withdrawal limits, facing increased demands on water resources and inconsistencies among regulatory programs.

The CFWI region covers five counties, including Polk, Orange, Osceola, Seminole and southern portions of Lake. The boundaries of the St. Johns River, South Florida and Southwest Florida water management districts meet in the area.

The District is collaborating with the other water management districts, the state and local governments to identify a sustainable water supply for the region. Key components in meeting the water resource challenges of the CFWI region have included the development of a shared groundwater model to determine regional resource availability

and the publication of the initial CFWI Regional Water Supply Plan in 2015. Other ongoing efforts include coordination and planning for water resource data collection needs, development of a coordinated strategy for MFL prevention and recovery within the CFWI region and the establishment of consistent rules among the permitting agencies.

As part of the CFWI Region, Polk County has a need to develop 30 mgd of water supply sources by 2035. The District assisted in the establishment of the PRWC in 2016 as a collaborative entity to address water supply needs among its member governments. The District is currently coordinating with the PRWC on the development of projects to meet the projected 2035 water supply demands. Such efforts include, but are not limited to, ongoing District investigation of the Lower Floridan aquifer as a potential alternative water supply source and provision of \$40 million in initial funding to the PRWC to assist in implementation of identified projects. In 2017, co-funding agreements were executed that assigned \$11.5 million of the initial funding for phase I of three projects. At the August 2017 workshop, the Board prioritized implementation of phase II of one or more of the three projects.



Surface Water Pump Station at Windmill Farms, Hardee County

REGIONAL PRIORITIES AND OBJECTIVES

HEARTLAND REGION — IMPROVE WATER BODIES

PRIORITY:
Improve Winter Haven Chain of Lakes and Ridge Lakes

- OBJECTIVES:**
- Implement plans and projects for water chemistry, water-level, wetlands and/or submerged habitats in each priority water body
 - Identify priority Ridge Lakes in need of further evaluation and data collection

NARRATIVE:
Winter Haven Chain of Lakes is a system of 21 interconnected lakes in Polk County. Designated as a SWIM priority water body, the chain encompasses a 32-square-mile watershed and is made up of two major groups with five lakes in the northern chain and 16 in the southern chain. The lakes were interconnected through the construction of canals to promote recreational access.

Two main challenges exist in the Winter Haven Chain of Lakes watershed: nutrient loading from urban runoff and the loss of natural systems. The District is working with other government agencies to reduce non-point source pollutant loadings through pollutant reduction goals and stormwater management, to restore upland and aquatic habitats while

preserving plant and wildlife populations, and to implement ecologically and environmentally sound land-use practices.

Success will be measured by water quality improvements including reductions in non-point source loading of phosphorous, decreases in nonnative or undesirable species, and increases in native aquatic and upland vegetation. Additionally, it is envisioned that lakes with sufficient water quality data will be evaluated against the DEP's numeric nutrient criteria. More information is available in the SWIM plan for the Winter Haven Chain of Lakes.

As of 2016, water quality improvement projects have been implemented for seven lakes (Conine, Howard, May, Lulu, Hartridge, Jessie, Cannon, and Mariana). In addition, 30 low impact development (LID) best management projects have been installed within the downtown area of the City of Winter Haven.

Approximately 130 lakes lie along the Ridge, which extends roughly 90 miles along the center of the state in Polk and Highlands counties. A high number of deep sinkhole basin lakes makes this region uniquely different from the other lake regions in the District, as well as throughout the state.

Declining water quality and lake levels are challenges for the lakes along the Ridge. Common water quality impacts include stormwater runoff, wastewater effluent, residential and fertilizer applications, agricultural runoff, groundwater pollution, shoreline habitat degradation and hydrologic alterations.

Through the District's Ridge Lakes Restoration Initiative, emphasis has been placed on protective lake management strategies. Stormwater treatment has been a high priority, as well as enhancement and restoration of natural systems and additional flood protection.

As of 2017, the District is initiating an evaluation of the Ridge Lakes to prioritize lakes for further evaluation to determine the projects and programs necessary to ensure that the Ridge Lakes meet the water quality objectives of the District. Success indicators will be measured by water quality improvements including reductions in non-point source loading of nutrients, decreases in nonnative or undesirable species and increases in native aquatic and upland vegetation. In addition, lakes with sufficient water quality data will be evaluated against the DEP's numeric nutrient criteria.



Lake Gwyn, Polk County

REGIONAL PRIORITIES AND OBJECTIVES

SOUTHERN REGION — SWUCA RECOVERY

PRIORITY:
Implement SWUCA Recovery Strategy

- OBJECTIVES:**
- Achieve a net reduction of up to 50 mgd of groundwater use in the SWUCA by 2025 with 40 mgd achieved through the FARMS program
 - Recover the SWUCA saltwater intrusion minimum aquifer level of 13.1 ft NGVD for the Upper Floridan aquifer to slow the rate of saltwater intrusion in the MIA
 - Ensure a sustainable water supply
 - Achieve and maintain 150-gallon daily compliance per capita with all public supply utilities by December 31, 2019
 - Reduce 2011 regional average per capita water use by 2.5 percent by 2020
 - Maximize water conservation
 - Maximize public supply interconnects
 - Achieve 75 percent utilization of all wastewater flows and a 75 percent resource benefit by 2040. As of 2015, the Southern Region had 67 mgd of wastewater flow and 35 mgd of reuse for a utilization rate of 53 percent
 - Develop ASR options for potable and reclaimed water supply
 - Increase the percentage of total water use supplied by alternative sources
 - Continue assessing the viability of using excess runoff in Flatford Swamp for improving groundwater levels in the MIA
 - Assist the Peace River Manasota Regional Water Supply Authority in completing construction on the remaining planned phases of the Regional Integrated Loop System project by 2035

NARRATIVE:
The entire Southern Region of the District falls within the eight-county SWUCA. In the SWUCA, which encompasses approximately 5,100 square miles, depressed aquifer levels have caused saltwater intrusion along the coast, contributed to reduced flows in the upper Peace River and lowered lake levels in areas of Polk and Highlands counties.

Groundwater withdrawals were identified as the primary cause of the depressed aquifer levels throughout the groundwater basin, with drawdowns in some areas exceeding 50 feet.

The District has adopted MFLs for 41 priority water bodies in the SWUCA. As of 2015, approximately half of these MFLs are not being met. The District adopted the SWUCA Recovery Strategy to recover flows and levels to established MFLs, including reducing the rate of saltwater intrusion by achieving the proposed minimum aquifer level, restoring minimum flows to the upper Peace River and restoring minimum levels to the priority lakes in the Ridge area, which extends roughly 90 miles along the center of the state in Polk and Highlands counties.

- Some of the primary Recovery Strategy elements for the SWUCA include:
- Updating the Regional Water Supply Plan to identify how to address growing regional water needs while minimizing impacts to the water resources and natural systems. The District approved the updated plan in November 2015.
 - Providing financial incentives for conservation, development of alternative supplies and regional interconnections. District funding sources include the Cooperative Funding and Water Supply and Resource Development initiatives.
 - Monitoring, reporting and cumulative impact analysis. The Recovery Strategy includes the continuous monitoring of trends in resource conditions and permitted and actual water use. The cumulative impact analysis evaluates changes in permitted and used groundwater

quantities and water resource development projects benefiting the Upper Floridan aquifer in and around the Most Impacted Area.

The District has been successful in multiple efforts associated with its SWUCA goals. Partnering with the Peace River Manasota Regional Water Supply Authority, the District has assisted in developing a sustainable water supply to meet the needs of a four-county region. The District's cooperatively funded FARMS program has helped the agricultural community reduce its use of groundwater from the Upper Floridan aquifer. The FARMS program combined with other conservation efforts have helped to reduce Upper Floridan groundwater withdrawals by more than 50 mgd, one of the targets established by the SWUCA Recovery Plan. The District's Lake Hancock Lake Level Modification project became fully operational in 2014 to help meet the minimum flows for the upper Peace River.

Much progress has been made in the region, but challenges remain to reduce the rate of saltwater intrusion along the coast and move toward meeting minimum levels.



REGIONAL PRIORITIES AND OBJECTIVES

SOUTHERN REGION — IMPROVE WATER BODIES

PRIORITY:

Improve Charlotte Harbor, Sarasota Bay, Shell/Prairie/Joshua creeks

OBJECTIVES:

- Implement plans and projects for water chemistry, wetlands, critical shoreline and/or submerged habitats in each priority water body
- Develop and update plans and implement projects that improve water quality and restore critical shoreline, coastal upland and intertidal habitats
- Assist local governments with implementation of BMPs to achieve water quality standards

NARRATIVE:

Charlotte Harbor is Florida's second largest open water estuary at 270 square miles. Generally considered one of the most productive estuarine ecosystems in southwest Florida, the harbor is designated an "Estuary of National Significance" and a SWIM priority water body.

Challenges to the 4,400-square-mile Charlotte Harbor watershed include alteration and loss of wetlands, an increase in nonnative plant species and water quality degradation from point and non-point source pollutants.

The success indicator is the harbor-wide seagrass target of 18,436 acres adopted by the Charlotte Harbor National Estuary Program (CHNEP) for the District's area of the harbor. More information is available in the District's SWIM Plan for the harbor. The District participates with other government agencies through the CHNEP to update and implement the comprehensive conservation and management plan, implement water quality and hydrologic alteration improvement projects and restore the balance between coastal upland, wetland and intertidal habitats.

As of 2016, the District and its cooperators have completed 14

natural systems projects which have restored approximately 4,411 acres of coastal habitats for Charlotte Harbor. Construction of the District's Lake Hancock Outfall Treatment System has been completed. This project, when fully operational, will remove an estimated 85 tons of nitrogen annually discharged from Lake Hancock to the Peace River and, ultimately, Charlotte Harbor.

Sarasota Bay is designated as an "Estuary of National Significance" and a SWIM priority water body. Similar to Charlotte Harbor, challenges to this 150-square-mile watershed include changes to coastal uplands and loss of wetlands, an increase in nonnative and plant species and water quality degradation from point and non-point source pollutants.

The success indicator for Sarasota Bay is the seagrass target of 9,779 acres adopted by the Sarasota Bay Estuary Program.

Similar to efforts under way for Charlotte Harbor, the District is working with other government agencies on initiatives for Sarasota Bay. These include a comprehensive conservation and management plan, implementation of water quality improvement projects and restoration of the balance between coastal upland, wetland and intertidal habitats.

As of September 2016, the District and its cooperators have completed projects that have reduced nitrogen loading to Sarasota Bay by approximately 64 percent since 1988 and restored more than 900 acres of coastal habitats.

The **Shell, Prairie and Joshua Creek (SPJC)** watersheds are located in the southern region of the Peace River Basin. Combined, the SPJC watersheds comprise a surface area of 487 square miles, or approximately 20 percent of the Peace River Basin.

The City of Punta Gorda obtains its potable water supply from the Shell Creek in-stream reservoir. Prairie and Shell Creeks (and associated tributaries)



are designated as Class I waters, which means they are designated for use as potable water supplies. These creeks converge at, and sustain, the City's reservoir.

Various source inputs, over an extended period, created water quality issues in the SPJC watersheds. The FARMS program was created in 2003 with the goal of improving the watershed's water quality. Through best management practices implementation, the FARMS program has partnered with producers to capture runoff in tailwater recovery ponds and reuse the water for irrigation. This reduces the amount of mineralized groundwater used within the watershed and results in downstream water quality benefits. In addition, the Shell Creek and Prairie Creek Watershed Management Plan was adopted in 2004 to improve water quality degraded by increased salinity and to achieve Class I surface water standards throughout the watersheds. The time frame to achieve reductions in the identified water quality parameters was ten years or by 2014.

The plan included a multitude of regulatory, technical assistance, research and education programs in combination with incentives and other non-regulatory tools to form a comprehensive approach

REGIONAL PRIORITIES AND OBJECTIVES

SOUTHERN REGION — IMPROVE WATER BODIES

to address the full scope of water quality issues within Shell Creek, Prairie Creek and Joshua Creek. The effort also involved a substantial level of state, federal and private resources. Many of these projects were coordinated with or implemented through the District's FARMS program.

A key success indicator is the reduction of total dissolved solids (TDS) in these surface waters as identified in the SPJC Water Management Plan. Through the implementation of the FARMS program and other initiatives, water quality concentrations for chloride, specific conductance and TDS measured at five key surface water reference sites have significantly improved. Subsequently, Prairie Creek is no longer on the DEP verified impaired list for chloride and specific conductance. Portions of two waterbodies in Myrtle Slough and Shell Creek have shown substantial improvements in water quality since 2004; however, they remain listed by DEP as verified impaired for chloride and specific conductance. The DEP's most recent verified impaired list (October 21, 2016) indicates that development of a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) for these parameters is a low priority. This is in part due to the District's continued commitment to implement management actions through the FARMS program in the Shell Creek watershed to address both water quality and quantity issues (consistent with the SWUCA Recovery Strategy, SWFWMD, 2015).

Additionally, analysis of historical surface and groundwater quality conditions in the Shell Creek watershed, along with implementation of BMPs, suggest that the surface waters within Shell Creek may naturally exceed Class I drinking water standards. Monitoring of key locations will continue in cooperation with the DEP.



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CORE BUSINESS PROCESSES

Managing and protecting the water resources of a 16-county area requires a highly skilled, motivated work force with the right tools, support and good information to make informed decisions and provide high quality service to the residents of the District. All the various functions of this workforce have been evaluated and categorized into seven core business processes. To successfully achieve our Strategic Initiatives and Regional Priorities, the District must excel in each of these.

WATER RESOURCES PLANNING

Water Resources Planning encompasses surface water and groundwater resource evaluations and other comprehensive planning efforts in partnership with local, state, regional, federal and other stakeholders. These responsibilities include identifying, collecting, analyzing and disseminating relevant and accurate data and providing technical assistance.

Examples include the Southern Water Use Caution Area Recovery Strategy Five-Year Assessment, Minimum Flows and Levels studies, Regional Water Supply Planning, Strategic Plan Update, Consolidated Annual Report and reviews of proposed comprehensive plan amendments and large-scale development, including developments of regional impact.

INNOVATIVE PROJECTS

The District initiates and supports creative, collaborative projects to produce measurable benefits to the environment, water resources and the regional community. The projects address the core mission goals for water supply, flood protection, water quality and natural systems.

To ensure tax dollars are used as efficiently and effectively as possible, the District created a Project Management Office. Comprising a team of project managers, this Office oversees District project processes to increase efficiency and maximize benefits.

FINANCIAL SUSTAINABILITY

The District's primary funding source is ad valorem taxes, which vary from year to year. In addition to paying

for its operating costs, the District provides financial incentives through partnerships with public and private entities on projects that protect and restore the water resources of the region, such as promoting water conservation, developing alternative water supplies, enhancing natural systems and water quality and promoting flood management activities.

The District operates on a pay-as-you-go basis that allows it to make more funding available for projects. The District targets at least 50 percent of its budget each year for water resources projects.

REGULATION

Regulation involves multiple permit activities that promote a fair allocation of the water resources, protect wetlands, enforce well construction standards and ensure that new activities do not increase the risk of flooding or degrade water quality. The permitting process also monitors subsequent operational performance of permitted systems to protect the region's citizens and water resources.

The District is committed to protecting the water resources while also providing quality service in a timely, convenient and consistent manner to the regulated community. The District's Regulatory Division is structured to eliminate duplication, increase efficiency and consistency and reduce costs. Centralizing the permitting review process in the District's Tampa office ensures that permit applicants throughout the District are treated consistently. Improved online permitting services make it easier and more convenient to submit a permit application and access permit data.

The District is also working with the other water management districts and the DEP to achieve statewide permitting consistency wherever possible while allowing for regional water resource differences.

LAND MANAGEMENT AND STRUCTURE OPERATIONS

Land Management and Structure Operations operate and maintain District

lands and water control structures to restore and sustain natural systems and minimize flood damage.

In its 10,000-square-mile region, the District owns 450,000 acres of land that provide various water resource benefits. These lands are managed to restore and sustain those ecosystems, store flood waters, recharge the aquifer and treat water quality.

The District also operates 81 water control structures. Most of these structures are conservation structures that are operated to maintain water levels and provide limited flood relief. The larger flood control structures, like those associated with the Tampa Bypass Canal, are capable of quickly moving large quantities of water and are operated to provide maximum flood protection. Structure S-160 on the Tampa Bypass Canal is the largest flood control structure in the state.

KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT

As an information-based organization, high quality data are critical to making informed decisions that protect and enhance the water resources. Knowledge Management is the practice of systematically and actively collecting, managing, sharing and leveraging an organization's data, information and processes. As the region's knowledge leader for water resources information, the District collects a variety of regulatory, scientific and socio-economic and business data to support its Strategic Initiatives. While the focus of Knowledge Management activities is on meeting and supporting these initiatives, it is recognized that many public and private stakeholders also rely on this information to meet their business needs. Since FY2016, an emphasis has been placed on building awareness and expanding a culture of Knowledge Management throughout all business units within the agency, as well as improving the documentation, organization, review and storage of key business practices and related supporting documentation (governing documents). In FY2018, the focus will be on improving the organization of governing documents to

facilitate knowledge sharing, ensure the alignment of division/bureau practices with Governing Board policies and executive director procedures, and allow for timely retrieval and review of existing governing documents.

Information technology and water resource data collection activities at the District are managed by a governance procedure, with oversight by a governance committee that includes members of the District's executive team. The information technology and data governance process monitors, informs, and controls the efficient and effective use of information technology and data collection to ensure these initiatives and associated resource expenditures are in alignment with the strategic direction and priorities of the District. The focus for the future will be on expanding governance processes across all business practices at the District to further supplement the District's Knowledge Management initiatives.

The District promotes consistency of data collection activities by coordinating with local, regional and state entities through

participation on statewide, regional councils and interagency workgroups. The District is also working with the other water management districts and state agencies to implement common replacement standards for equipment; to develop common standards for sharing financial, geospatial, scientific and permit information; and to establish frameworks for joint development of software applications.

ENGAGEMENT

Engagement is a key to retaining a highly skilled and motivated work force, the cornerstone of any successful organization. Keeping staff informed and involved promotes good morale and increases productivity. Additionally, engagement extends beyond internal staff.

To manage water resources effectively over a large region, engaging external publics, including citizens, media, elected officials, advisory committees and other stakeholders is also critical. Outreach and education engage these various groups to foster behaviors, secure funding and assist in developing laws that conserve,

protect and sustain Florida's precious water and related natural resources. Also, through its planning and outreach processes the District collaborates with stakeholders and advisory committees to help meet those goals. Input from stakeholders and advisory committees is used by the Governing Board to make water resource decisions.

Engagement helps to communicate those shared interests, forging relationships that support collaboration to benefit the region's water and related resources, economic stability and quality of life.





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