Fiscal Year 2018-2019

Springs Restoration Project Plan for the Legislative Budget Commission

Division of Water Restoration Assistance • Florida Department of Environmental Protection • August 14, 2018

Basis of the Project Plan

During the 2018 legislative session, the Legislature appropriated $50 million for springs restoration in line item 1595 of the 2018-2019 General Appropriations Act, including the following proviso:

The funds in Specific Appropriation 1595 may be used for land acquisition to protect springs and for capital projects that protect the quality and quantity of water that flow from springs.

The funds in Specific Appropriation 1595 shall be placed in reserve until the department submits to the Legislative Budget Commission a project plan that includes, but is not limited to, a prioritization of springs projects that best represents all geographic regions of the state to protect the quality and quantity of water that flows from springs. The department may request the release of the funds upon submission of the project plan for approval by the Legislative Budget Commission pursuant to the provisions of chapter 216, Florida Statutes.

Based on this Springs Restoration Plan for 2018-2019 (Plan) and the agency's commitment to put the appropriation into action expeditiously to build upon its springs restoration activities, the department requests approval of the Plan as required in proviso provided in line item 1595.

Background: Florida's Springs

There are estimated to be as many as 1,000 springs in Florida, ranging from small seeps to more than 30 Outstanding Florida Springs (OFS). The majority of Florida's springs are located from the central part of the state tracking to the north and west into the Panhandle.

Each spring or system of springs has a "recharge basin" or "springshed," an area within the surrounding groundwater and surface water basins that contributes to the spring flow. Each springshed contributes not only water to the spring flow, but also pollutants that contributing surface and ground waters carry with them.

The primary pollutant threat to the water quality in Florida's springs is excessive levels of nitrogen. Nitrogen, particularly nitrates, is delivered from activities throughout the springsheds. Pollutant sources include urban and agricultural runoff, which carry fertilizers, animal wastes and other organic and inorganic forms of nitrogen; and wastewater, including septic tank discharges. In addition to water quality, Florida's spring flows are affected by drought and other long-term climate conditions and may also be affected by excessive water withdrawals.

Restoring Water Quantity

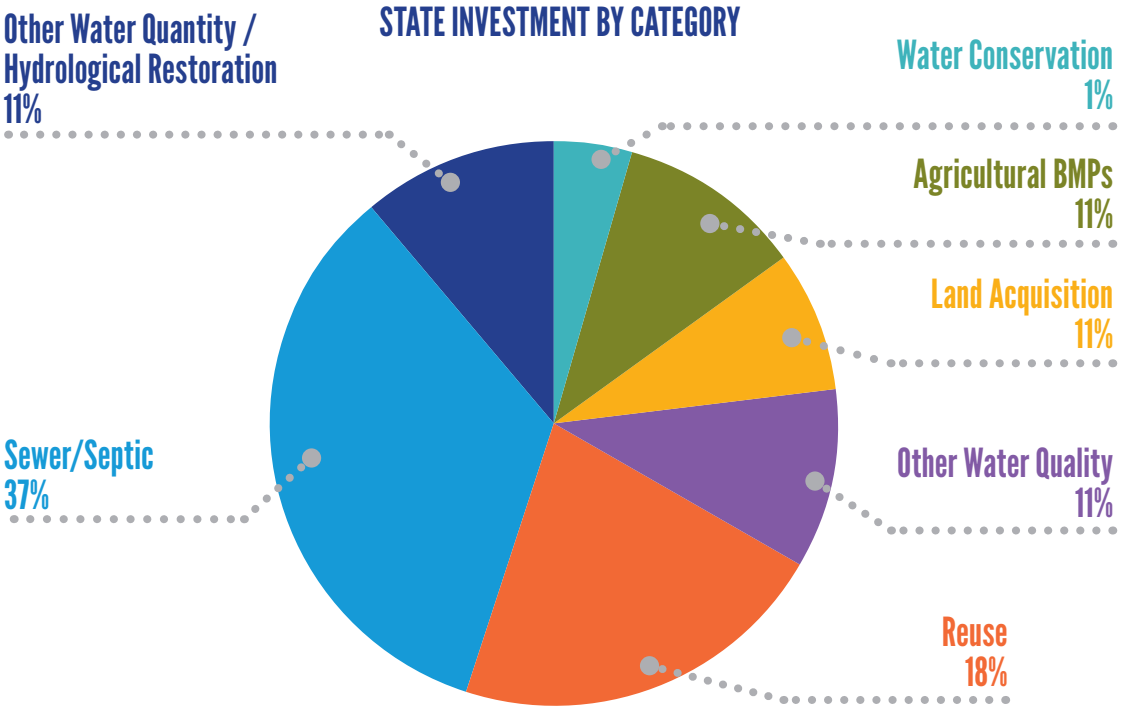
The water management districts or the department are required to establish minimum flows and water levels (MFLs) for surface and ground waters. “Minimum flow” is the limit at which further withdrawals would be significantly harmful to the water resources or ecology of the area; “minimum water level” is the level of groundwater in an aquifer and the level of surface water at which further withdrawals would be significantly harmful to the water resources or ecology of the area. If the flow or water level is currently below—or within 20 years expected to fall below—an applicable MFL, the water management districts must implement a recovery or prevention strategy, respectively, including the development of additional water supplies, water conservation plans, and use-efficiency measures.

The water management districts and department had established MFLs for 16 of the 30 OFS prior to the passage of the Florida Springs and Aquifer Protection Act in 2016.

Since then, MFLs for 11 OFS have been adopted. Currently, the MFLs for Wakulla Springs, Jackson Blue Spring, and Gainer Spring Group are under development. As of March 2018, 10 OFS have been determined to be in recovery or prevention. Of those, eight have a recovery or prevention strategy; the remaining two are scheduled for re-evaluation in 2019. Outside the area of the 30 OFS, the water management districts have collectively prioritized 41 additional springs to be evaluated for an MFL.

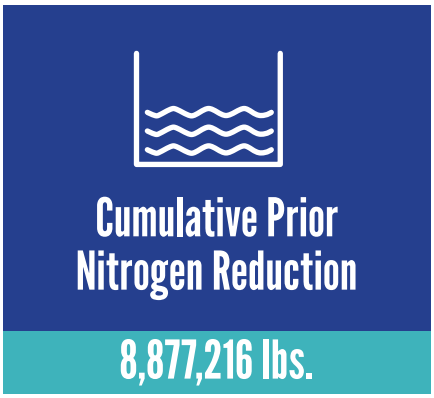
Restoring Water Quality

Working with local partners, Governor Scott has invested a historic $365 million in Florida’s springs over the last seven years. This record funding has enabled the department to assist local governments and other stakeholders to identify and construct projects that are targeted to the springs’ nutrient sources and that are imperative to achieving restoration goals. Specifically, the department’s efforts have emphasized land acquisition for conservation, implementation of enhanced best management practices for agriculture including innovative cost-share programs and addressing wastewater issues by upgrading wastewater treatment and furthering sewering efforts.



Prior Years' Project Benefits

The prior years' projects are anticipated to result in significant nutrient reductions, water quantity improvements and land acquisition for conservation.



In 2016, the Legislature adopted, and the Governor signed, the Florida Springs and Aquifer Protection Act (Act). The Act requires the assessment of all OFS systems and, if the springs are found to be impaired, the delineation of a priority focus area and the adoption of a water quality restoration plan to restore the spring. These plans, known as basin management action plans (BMAPs) establish 5-year progress milestones to achieve water quality restoration goals within 20 years.

On June 29, 2018, the Secretary signed orders for 13 BMAPs that include all 24 nitrate-impaired OFS. These BMAPs are the result of several years of cooperation and coordination with the public, local governments and local stakeholders. During this BMAP development, the department held over 80 public meetings with more than 200 stakeholders to develop comprehensive strategies—permit limits on wastewater facilities, septic tank upgrades or elimination, urban and agricultural best management practices, conservation programs, land acquisition, and financial planning and assistance—to restore impaired systems. Each BMAP includes priority focus areas for their applicable OFS. The PFA boundaries for each spring system are available on the department's website at FloridaDEP.gov/PFAMap.

Selection Process

To ensure that critical restoration projects are underway as quickly as possible and are representative of all geographic areas of the state with springs, the department received project proposals from the four water management districts with spring systems within their boundaries. The districts have been working with local governments and agricultural operations over the last several years to develop projects that meet the BMAP objectives including projects for wastewater infrastructure improvements, nutrient best management practices, conservation programs, and other activities designed to improve the water quality and flow levels in Florida's springs.

In general, each water management district process began with a broad solicitation for projects. These projects were vetted by water management district staff and considered by each water management district Governing Board at a publicly noticed meeting. After opportunity for public comment, each water management district Governing Board approved a list of projects for the department's consideration.

In addition to the proviso requirements, the department considered the following factors in evaluating the projects submitted by the water management district Governing Boards:

- Proximity to PFA or springs
- Whether the project is identified in a BMAP or a recovery plan
- Nutrient reductions or measurable improvements in water quality
- Water savings or measurable water quantity improvements
- Cost sharing and leveraging opportunities referred to as "match"
- Readiness to proceed in a timely manner
- Cost effectiveness

Factors considered for land acquisition include:

- Proximity to PFA or springs
- Location within a BMAP area
- Recharge potential
- Current land use
- Manageability

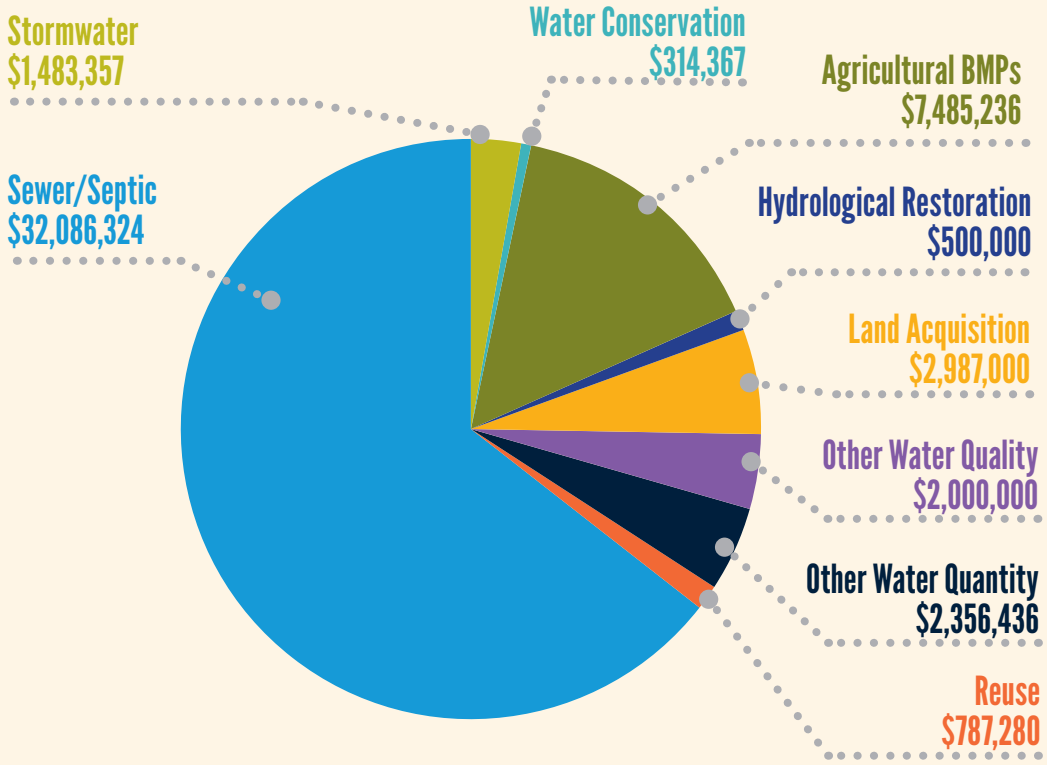
The department's review resulted in the selection of 35 projects and 6 contingency projects from the projects considered.

Springs Projects Fiscal Year 2018-2019

This Plan focuses on those critical projects necessary for springs restoration as identified in the department's BMAPs. Specifically, this Plan provides:

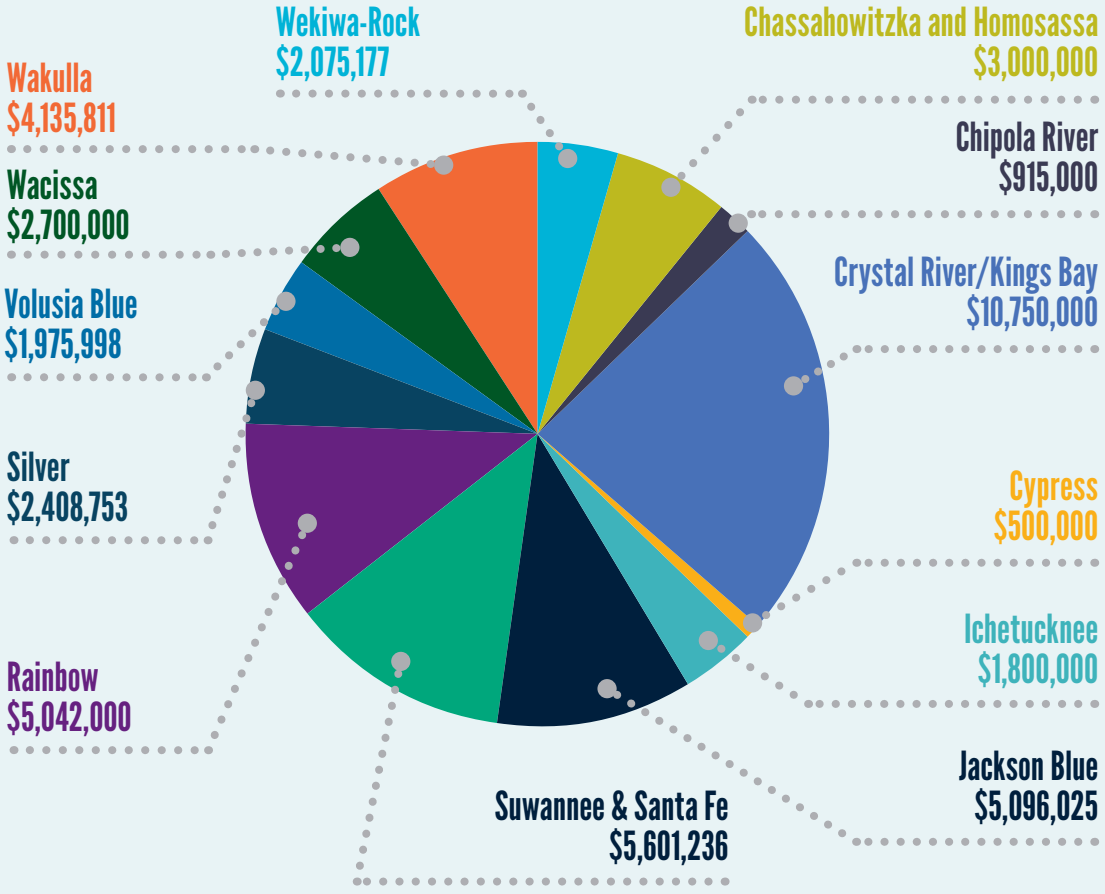
- Over $32 million in sewering and septic projects
    - Including $4 million to offset homeowner costs for upgrading existing, conventional septic systems to enhanced nutrient removal technology
- Over $7 million in advanced agricultural best management practices
- Over $2.9 million for land acquisition for conservation
- Nearly $4 million for water conservation, hydrologic restoration, water reuse and other water quantity projects.

SELECTED PROJECTS BY TYPE



In addition, the selected projects are geographically representative as shown below.

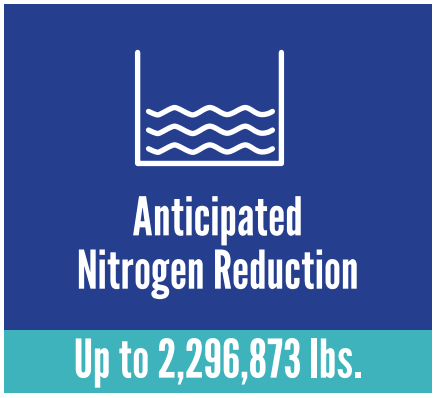
SELECTED PROJECTS BY SPRING*



** Does not include $4 million multi-spring septic upgrade incentive program.*

Selected Project Benefits

The selected projects for the Plan will build upon water quality, water quantity and land acquisition for conservation efforts over the last several years.



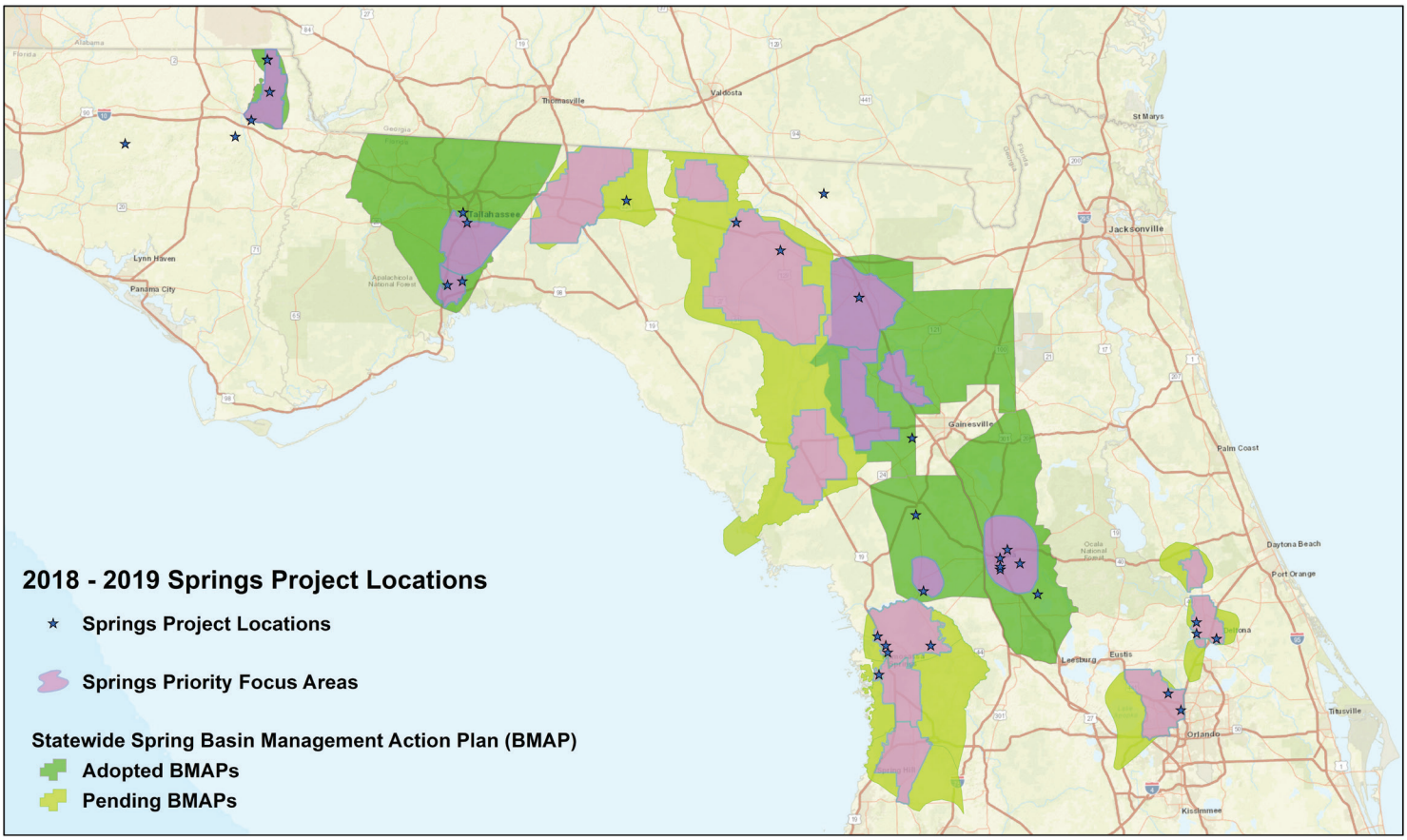
Attachment 1 identifies the springs projects selected for the fiscal year 2018-2019 appropriation of $50 million. The department has also included a list of contingency projects which may be funded with this appropriation in the event selected projects come in under budget or cannot proceed as originally planned.

Path Forward

Upon the approval and release of the springs appropriation and, in accordance with state requirements, the department will enter into grant agreements with the water management districts or other grant recipients. These grant agreements will provide for reimbursement based on work performed and costs incurred, with work and costs being documented by invoices submitted to the department. However, for land acquisition projects with the water management districts, the department may provide funds upon receipt of a Governing Board resolution which identifies and justifies any such preacquisiton costs necessary for the land acquisition.

Attachment 1

Springs Restoration Plan for 2018-2019 Projects



Selected Projects

Lead Water Management District Name	Spring Name	Project Name	Project Type	Project description	State Funding Requested	Local Match	WMD Match	Third Party Match
SRWMD	Santa Fe River Springs group, Suwannee River Springs, and Wacissa River Springs Group	Precision Ag - 2	Agricultural BMPs	The project will provide cost share funds to agriculture producers within the District, with the priority given to producers within a Priority Focus Area, then those within a Basin Management Action Plan. Among other things the project will assist producers in implementing practices that allow for precision nutrient and irrigation management. Both of these result in significant nutrient loading reductions and some water conservation.	$ 3,000,000	$ -	$ -	$ 1,000,000
NWFWMD	Jackson Blue Spring	Jackson Blue Spring Agricultural BMP Producer Cost Share Grant Program	Agricultural BMPs	Continue agricultural cost-share program in the Jackson Blue Spring basin. Assist approximately 32 producers with retrofits and precision agricultural equipment to improve water quality and quantity to protect springs in the Dougherty karst region.	$ 1,500,000	$ -	$ -	$ 500,000
NWFWMD	Jackson Blue Spring	Jackson Blue Spring Grass-Based Crop Rotation Program	Agricultural BMPs	Continue agricultural grass-based crop rotation program in the Jackson Blue Spring basin for up to 10 additional producers.	$ 1,106,500	$ -	$ -	$ 368,833
SRWMD	Suwannee River Springs	Accelerating Suwannee River Springs Restoration through Partnerships for Silviculture and Rural Land Conservation and Management Incentives	Agricultural BMPs	The Department recognizes the importance of incentivizing silviculture and rural land conservation to achieve water quality and water quantity goals for the Suwannee River and its associated springs. The Department received several project proposals related to such an effort. This project combines those separate project submittals into one unified, concerted effort to achieve rural land conservation and associated water quality and quantity benefits. Through this project, SRWMD will engage its stakeholders including the Suwannee River Partnership, the Florida Springs Institute, Alachua Conservation Trust and Stetson University to negotiate cost-effective Land Conservation and Management Incentives (LCMIs). These LCMIs will reduce groundwater pumping and nitrogen loading throughout the most vulnerable portions of the Middle Suwannee Springshed.	$ 1,878,736	$ 500,000	$ -	$ -
NWFWMD	Jackson Blue Spring	Jackson Blue Spring Land Acquisition	Land Acquisition	Fee simple and less-than-fee acquisition (conservation easement) of up to 1140 acres within or approximate to the Jackson Blue Spring BMAP area. Project consists of four individual owners and all required pre-acquisition costs to complete transactions.	$ 2,072,000	$ -	$ -	$ -
NWFWMD	Chipola River Springs	Chipola River Land Acquisition	Land Acquisition	Less-than-fee simple acquisition of 436 acres along Dry Creek and adjacent to Rook Spring in Jackson County.	$ 915,000	$ -	$ -	$ -
NWFWMD	Cypress Spring	Cypress Spring Restoration	Hydrologic Restoration	Shoreline restoration and water quality improvements at second magnitude spring along Holmes and Cypress creeks.	$ 500,000	$ -	$ -	$ -

Selected Projects

SWFWMD	Crystal River / Kings Bay	Kings Bay Restoration	Other Water Quality	Kings Bay is an OFW, and SWIM Priority Waterbody that has been listed as Impaired for nutrients and filamentous algae by FDEP and USEPA. It also supports the largest population of the West Indian Manatee and contains one of the highest density of coastal first order magnitude fresh water springs in the world. The Project will restore water quality and manatee habitat by vacuum removal of filamentous algae (Lyngbya) and benthic detrital matter and planting of desirable submerged aquatic vegetation. The system is currently dominated by an invasive algal species of *Lyngbya* that forms floating mats as thick as 4'-6' that block light and prevent the growth of native plant species. Over time, these mats can clog natural spring vents with silt and detrital material, reducing water flow and preventing the establishment of native healthy submerged aquatic vegetation. Once cleared of *Lyngbya* , the project area will be replanted with native grasses. Herbivory exclusion cages will be placed as needed to protect the SAV for establishment and growth. The plants and cages will be maintained for approximately one year to ensure that the cages are functional, the SAV is well established, and that the *Lyngbya* has been removed as much as possible from the project area.	$ 2,000,000	$ -	$ -	$ -
SJRWMD	Volusia Blue	Volusia Blue Wetland Recharge Project	Other Water Quantity	The project site is an active borrow pit currently in commercial operation. Acquisition (fee simple) of the site will serve as the initial phase of a multi-phase project to provide water quality treatment and aquifer recharge (up to 5 MGD) to benefit Volusia Blue Spring. Recharge sources will include stormwater, advanced treated reuse and surface water from the St. Johns River. Volusia Blue Spring is an Outstanding Florida Spring, has an established MFL that is in prevention and an adopted TMDL. Upon completion, the project will provide significant recharge of high quality water to the spring, will mitigate groundwater pumping impacts and help the spring achieve future MFL discharge thresholds. The future operation and management of the constructed project will be the responsibility of the local utility members of the West Volusia Water Suppliers group. The cost estimate includes land acquisition, appraisals and due diligence, and design/permitting support.	$ 1,025,000	$ 1,125,000	$ 50,000	$ -
SJRWMD	Silver	Ocala Lower Floridan Aquifer (LFA) Conversion (Phase 1)	Other Water Quantity	This natural systems project includes the construction of three, 24-inch diameter Lower Floridan aquifer (LFA) production wells, each with a capacity of 5.0 MGD. This non-traditional LFA water supply source will support flow improvements to Silver Springs by replacing current permitted withdrawals from the Upper Floridan aquifer (UFA) that are now located 4-miles closer to Silver Springs. The estimated modeled flow benefit to Silver Springs is nearly 14 cubic feet per second (cfs) which exceeds the 10.3 cfs documented need within the Silver Springs Prevention/Recovery Strategy. This flow increase to the spring is approximately 8.9 MGD. Also, based on the results of the APT performed on the test well, each well should easily be able to produce 5 MGD.	$ 602,812	$ 1,205,626	$ 602,812	$ -
SJRWMD	Volusia Blue	Deltona West Volusia Water Suppliers (WVWS) Aquifer Recharge Phase 1	Other Water Quantity	This natural systems restoration project for Volusia Blue Springs provides aquifer recharge to the UFA through construction of a 20-acre Rapid Infiltration Basin (RIB). The RIB will accept up to 1.0 MGD of reclaimed water, treated surface water and stormwater. The project is located in the Priority Focus Area, and will support the MFL Recovery Strategy for Volusia Blue Springs. The benefits are estimated to be 2.06% of the recovery requirement for the springs.	$ 277,028	$ 554,057	$ 277,028	$ -
SJRWMD	Silver	Marion County SE108 Water Main Interconnect	Other Water Quantity	This natural systems project includes the construction of a water main interconnect for two existing potable water systems. It will relocate the withdrawals approximately 6.5-miles farther from Silver Springs. The project supports the prevention/recovery strategy for Silver Springs, which documents the total flow increase needed is 10.3 cfs. The relocation of 0.12 MGD of withdrawals from Silver Springs Shores to Spruce Creek Golf and Country Club shows a modeled benefit of 0.04 cfs of flow increase at Silver Springs, or 0.03 MGD provided to the resource. The total flow increase needed as documented in the Silver Springs Protection Strategy is 10.3 cfs.	$ 451,596	$ 903,191	$ 451,596	$ -
SJRWMD	Volusia Blue	Deltona Reclaimed Water (RCW) Retrofits	Reuse	Reclaimed water retrofits in Deltona Part A (Dewey Boster), B (Live Oak), C (Coventry), and D (Lake Baton), for a total of 421 units, plus a sports complex. The project is located in the Priority Focus Area for Volusia Blue Springs and supports the Prevention/Recovery Strategy for the spring.	$ 434,780	$ 869,561	$ 434,780	$ -

Selected Projects

SRWMD	Springs of Lower Santa Fe River and Ichetucknee basin	Oakmont Reclaimed Water Main Extension, Phase 3	Reuse	This project will include construction of reclaimed water (RCW) mains for the internal distribution network of the Oakmont Subdivision, Phase 3. The Oakmont Phase 3 pipeline extension will provide RCW for irrigation of 4.85 acres of common areas and 154 residential yards to offset an estimated 49,388 gpd of groundwater use. The project also serves to expand the backbone of GRU's reclaimed water transmission mains, which will allow future addition of groundwater recharge wetlands and/or potable offset irrigation. This project is part of GRU's multi-phased RCW master plan. This project will provide connection to GRU's existing RCW system. Construction of the Oakmont Subdivision, Phase 2 project is complete, and GRU will be submitting a request to the District for the cost-share money that was awarded for that project in the near future. The cost of Phase 3 is more than the cost of Phase 2 because more linear feet of pipe will be installed during Phase 3.	$ 352,500	$ 352,500	$ -	$ -
NWFWMD	Wakulla Spring	Capital Cascades Segment 3D Stormwater Pond	Stormwater	Construct regional stormwater treatment facility to treat approximately 60 acres that drain to the St. Augustine Branch, Lake Henrietta, and Lake Munson and ultimately into a sinking stream.	$ 500,000	$ 3,700,000	$ -	$ -
SJRWMD	Silver	Ocala Lake Wyomina Drainage Retention Area (DRA) Retrofit	Stormwater	The project includes the reshaping a drainage retention area (DRA) and installing a layer of bioactivated water quality improvement media in the DRA that serves 166-acres and is within the Silver Springs Priority Focus Area. The project also includes new conveyance systems that connect to an aquifer recharge well. Implementation of the best-management practices (BMPs) will help meet the nutrient reduction requirement of the Silver Springs BMAP.	$ 162,000	$ 324,000	$ 162,000	$ -
SJRWMD	Silver	Marion County Silver Springs Unit 23 CP#75 Stormwater Retrofit of 3 Drainage Retention Areas (DRA's)	Stormwater	This project will retrofit three drainage retention areas (DRAs) in the Silver Springs Shores, Unit 23 subdivision (DRAs 7276, 7280, and 7387) with a 125-acres drainage area. The retrofit includes the addition of Bold and Gold biosorptive activated media to the drainage areas to promote denitrification. The DRAs are 3.5-miles south of Silver Springs in southeast Marion County, and within the Priority Focus Area and BMAP.	$ 451,357	$ 916,391	$ -	$ -
SRWMD	Priority springs on the Upper Suwannee River including White Springs and Suwannee Springs	Bee Haven Bay Water Resource Development (WRD) Project	Stormwater	The project concept provides for surface water storage in a formerly mined area known as Bee Haven Bay. The project area includes 1800 acres that would be improved to provide enhanced surface water storage of stormwater, which would be available as an alternative water supply. Nutrient would commit to O&M for the pumps, piping, and water quality monitoring. Once established this location could be enhanced in the future by contouring additional flow to this area or pairing the location with a recharge well.	$ 370,000	$ -	$ -	$ -
SJRWMD	Silver	Ocala Southwood Villas & East Lake Weir Septic Tank Connections	Wastewater Collection & Treatment	Connect 100 Septic Tanks in the Silver Springs Priority Focus Area in Ocala (Southwood Villas: 71 units and SE Lake Weir: 29 units) to the City of Ocala WRF#2 wastewater treatment plant for advanced wastewater treatment. The project supports the Silver Springs BMAP.	$ 641,488	$ 1,282,975	$ 641,488	$ -
SJRWMD	Wekiwa-Rock	Altamonte Springs Regional Water Reclamation Facility (RWRF) Process Improvements for Advance Wastewater Treatment (AWT)	Wastewater Collection & Treatment	The proposed project consists of treatment process improvements at the Altamonte Springs Regional Wastewater Reclamation Facility from secondary to advanced wastewater treatment standards and nutrient effluent concentrations to 3 milligrams per liter (mg/l) for TN and 1 mg/l for TP. The plant is located in the Wekiwa-Rock Springs Priority Focus Area, and the process improvements benefit the Wekiwa-Rock Springs BMAP, the Lake Jesup BMAP and the Lake Apopka TMDL.	$ 2,000,000	$ 3,100,000	$ 1,500,000	$ -
SJRWMD	Silver	Equity Lifestyle Properties - Spanish Oaks Package Plant Connection	Wastewater Collection & Treatment	Demolish the existing Spanish Oaks package plant that is located approximately 2.2-miles from Silver Springs, within the Priority Focus Area and BMAP area for the springs. The package plant currently serves 459 homes on 70 acres (fully-developed), The project includes a lift station and transmission system construction to connect the flow to be treated at the City of Ocala WRF#2 wastewater treatment plant for advanced wastewater treatment.	$ 99,500	$ 199,000	$ 99,500	$ -

Selected Projects

SWFWMD	Crystal River / Kings Bay	Springs - Crystal River Southern Septic to Sewer Project	Wastewater Collection & Treatment	The project is for the design, permitting, and construction of an extension of the City wastewater collection system necessary for connection of a minimum of 722 existing residential and commercial homes currently serviced by septic systems within the Kings Bay/Crystal River Priority Focus Area (PFA).	$ 3,250,000	$ 1,625,000	$ 1,625,000	$ -
SWFWMD	Crystal River / Kings Bay	Springs - Citrus County Cambridge Greens Septic to Sewer	Wastewater Collection & Treatment	The project is for the design, permitting, and construction of a regional wastewater collection system necessary for connection of a existing residential homes in the Cambridge Greens area of the Crystal River/Kings Bay springshed. If constructed, a minimum of 240 existing septic systems will convert to County sanitary sewer.	$ 3,250,000	$ 1,625,000	$ 1,625,000	$ -
SWFWMD	Crystal River / Kings Bay	Springs - Crystal River Indian Waters Septic to Sewer Phase II	Wastewater Collection & Treatment	Design, permitting, and construction of a municipal sewer system including connection fees, plant demolition and tank abandonment, and necessary components. This project will allow for the connection of a private wastewater package plant and provide City central sewer to areas currently served by septic systems within the Kings Bay/Crystal River springshed.	$ 2,250,000	$ 1,125,000	$ 1,125,000	$ -
SRWMD	Ichetucknee Springs	Ichetucknee Springs Quality and Quantity Enhancement	Wastewater Collection & Treatment	This project proposes to nearly triple the quantity of water that can be treated and recharged at the previously-constructed ISWQIP treatment wetland by adding gravity flow capability and a recharge well. The project currently treats about 1 MGD of wastewater. This project would increase wetland polishing to 3 MGD, matching the City's permitted capacity. This would also add wet-weather reliability to the current project, reduce the potential for offsite flooding, and simplify normal operations. With effluent directed to the wetland and recharge well, ET losses on the remaining sprayfields would be reduced, further increasing net aquifer recharge. Additional recharge is estimated to be up to 2 MGD. Water quality improvements for nitrogen are expected to increase from about 16,000 lb./yr. of removal to about 35,000 lb./yr. (current flow) or 44,000 lb./yr. (full flow) of removal. Monthly monitoring of surface water is proposed from project initiation for 36 months to measure and report project performance.	$ 1,800,000	$ 50,000	$ -	$ -
SWFWMD	Chassahowitzka and Homosassa	Springs - Citrus County Old Homosassa West Septic to Sewer Project	Wastewater Collection & Treatment	The project is for the design, permitting, and construction of a regional wastewater collection system necessary for connection of existing residential homes in the Old Homosassa area of the Homosassa springshed. If constructed, a minimum of 95 existing septic systems will convert to County sanitary sewer.	$ 3,000,000	$ 1,500,000	$ 1,500,000	$ -
NWFWMD	Wakulla Spring	Septic Connection to Existing Sewer in the Wakulla BMAP, Phase II	Wastewater Collection & Treatment	Connect up to 60 properties within the city utility service area currently on OSTDS to existing central sewer in the Wakulla Springs BMAP PFA 1.	$ 444,000	$ 987,000	$ -	$ -
SWFWMD	Rainbow	WWTP Nutrient Upgrade	Wastewater Collection & Treatment	Nutrient reduction upgrade of the City's 0.45 MGD WWTP. Existing plant is a conventional oxidation ditch WWTP that does not have nutrient effluent limits. Upgrade will take WWTP to AWT treatment standards. Project components include: Denitrification filter structure, clarifier, rehab of oxidation ditch and equipment, effluent pump station, screenings structure, carbon addition feed system, electrical and controls upgrades, and misc. piping.	$ 2,300,000	$ 219,500	$ -	$ 700,000

Selected Projects

SWFWMD	Rainbow	Rainbow Springs WRF Decommissioning	Wastewater Collection & Treatment	Rerate the City of Dunnellon WRF to 0.50 MGD and construct a FM from Rainbow Springs WRF to the City's WRF and Decommission Rainbow Springs WRF. The City of Dunnellon (APPLICANT) recognizes the vital ecological and economic importance that Rainbow Springs and the Rainbow River has in the community. These bodies of water are listed as Outstanding Florida Waters and are classified as high priorities in the Surface Water Improvement and Management Plan (SWIM). A basin management action plan is currently being updated. These bodies of water are impaired under FAC 62-303(d) by total nitrogen (TN) as identified in the adopted Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL). With this in mind, The APPLICANT has identified the Rainbow Springs Wastewater Reclamation Facility (WRF) Decommissioning Project (PROJECT) to help improve the water quality of these impaired water bodies. The primary objective of the PROJECT is to design and construct a sanitary sewer system which will remove from service the Rainbow Springs WRF (highlighted in on the location map) which treats approximately 0.15 MGD. The WRF contributes to the total nitrogen(TN) impairment of Rainbow Springs and the Rainbow River. The removal of the WRF will result in a substantial and measurable reduction in the identified pollutant sources. This is quantified in the Total Nutrient Removal section. This project is dependent on the rerating of the City of Dunnellon's WRF to 0.50 MGD.	$ 2,742,000	$ -	$ -	$ -
Multiple	Multiple	Onsight treatment and disposal system remediation plan implementation	Wastewater Collection & Treatment	A grant reimbursement program to offset homeowner costs for septic tank remediation plan implementation pursuant to 373.807, F.S. Specifically, to offset homeowner costs associated with installing septic system nitrogen removal technologies required under the Florida Springs and Aquifer Protection Act.	$ 4,000,000	$ -	$ -	$ -
NWFWMD	Jackson Blue Spring	Indian Springs Sewer Phase I Continuation	Wastewater Collection & Treatment	Additional costs to complete existing Indian Springs Phase I septic to central sewer project.	$ 417,525	$ -	$ -	$ -
SRWMD	Wacissa	Greenville Sewer System Improvements Phase 1	Wastewater Collection & Treatment	The project is the design and construction of approximately 10,550 lf of gravity sewer, 40 manholes and one pump station upgrade to phase out approximately 67 septic tanks.	$ 2,700,000	$ -	$ -	$ -
NWFWMD	Wakulla Spring	Magnolia Gardens Sewer System Expansion, Phase III	Wastewater Collection & Treatment	Continue to expand and connect individual septic tank customers in the Magnolia Gardens neighborhood to the County AWT facility. Up to 116 additional homes connected.	$ 3,191,811	$ -	$ -	$ -
SJRWMD	Volusia Blue	Volusia County Water Conservation	Water Conservation	This project includes implementation of a water conservation infrastructure for Volusia County Utilities. The Sensus Flexnet system will be installed on production wells and flushing units to assist in the reduction of unaccounted for water use. The project is estimated to conserve 0.22 MGD and is supportive of the Prevention/Recovery Strategy for Volusia Blue Springs.	$ 239,190	$ 478,380	$ 239,190	$ -
SJRWMD	Wekiwa-Rock	OCU Waterwise Neighbor Program - Year 3	Water Conservation	The project involves the continuation (year 3) of the County's comprehensive program to improve water conservation in about 300 new construction and 300 existing homes. The program is available to all properties (within the SJRWMD) supplied water by the Orange County Utilities Department. Their service area includes multiple parts of the county, with a portion being within in the Wekiwa-Rock PFA.	$ 75,177	$ 150,354	$ 75,177	$ -
				Total:	**$ 50,000,000**	**$ 22,792,535**	**$ 10,408,571**	**$ 2,568,833**

Contingency Projects

Lead Water Management District Name	Spring Name	Project Name	Project Type	Project description	State Funding Requested	Local/Other Match	WMD Match
SJRWMD	Wekiwa-Rock	Ocoee Hammocks Reclaimed Water (RCW) Retrofit	Reuse	Retrofit of residential area to supply reclaimed water and replace the use of potable water for irrigation. The project includes an area with 125 homes for retrofit. The quantity of reclaimed water made available is 0.02 MGD. The project site is located in the Wekiwa-Rock Priority Focus Area.	$ 131,238	$ 266,454	$ -
SJRWMD	Wekiwa-Rock	Ocoee Windermere Groves Reclaimed Water (RCW) Retrofit	Reuse	The project includes the extension of reclaimed water lines to the 128-home Windermere Groves neighborhood, replacing the current use of potable water for irrigation. The quantity of reclaimed water made available is 0.015 MGD. The project is in the Wekiwa-Rock Springshed, and just outside of the Priority Focus Area .	$ 103,400	$ 206,800	$ 103,400
SRWMD	Santa Fe Spring, Oleno Rise	Bradford County Silviculture Enhancement & Recharge Project	Hydrologic Restoration	The Project will take place in Bradford County and enhance opportunities for aquifer recharge for the silvicultural lands and areas with surplus surface waters. This project will build on previous work completed by the District and Rayonier at Brooks Sink. Historic silvicultural drainage systems may be used to direct water to control structures or recharge wells. Replacement of two drainage wells near Lake Sampson will also be pursued as an opportunity for additional recharge.	$ 3,000,000	$ -	$ -
SRWMD	Fanning Spring	Fanning Wastewater Collection System Expansion, Phase IV, WWTF	Wastewater Collection & Treatment	The project is to facilitate the restoration and protection of the Fanning Spring in the Fanning Springs Basin Management Action Plan (BMAP) which flows into the Suwannee River. The project will construct a new Regional Advanced Waste treatment (AWT) Facility with a constructed wetland aquifer recharge system.	$ 3,000,000	$ -	$ -
SWFWMD	Rainbow	Fairfield Village Sewer Expansion Project	Wastewater Collection & Treatment	The City of Ocala (COOPERATOR) recognizes the vital ecological and economic importance that Rainbow Springs and the Rainbow River has in the community. These bodies of water are listed as Outstanding Florida Waters and are classified as high priorities in the Surface Water Improvement and Management Plan (SWIM). A basin management action plan is currently being updated. These bodies of water are impaired under FAC 62-303(d) by total nitrogen (TN) as identified in the adopted Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL).With this in mind, The COOPERATOR has identified the Fairfield Village Sewer Expansion Project (PROJECT) to help improve the water quality of these impaired water bodies. The primary objective of the PROJECT is to design and construct a sanitary sewer system which will remove from service a package plant which serves approximately 350 mixed use residential lots and 1 community center. The package plant contributes to the total nitrogen(TN) impairment of Rainbow Springs and the Rainbow River. The removal of the package plant will result in a substantial and measurable reduction in the identified pollutant sources. This is quantified in the Total Nutrient Reduced section.	$ 612,500	$ 262,500	$ -
SWFWMD	Homosassa	Homosassa River Restoration Project	Other Water Quality	Restoration of 3.91 acres Homosassa upland canal - Lyngbya/muck removal and installation of native grasses.	$ 2,000,000	$ 125,000	$ -
				Total:	**$ 8,847,138**	**$ 860,754**	**$ 103,400**